The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8649. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1879.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DEMOCRATS BACKING DOWN

NOW WILLING TO PROVIDE APPROPRIATIONS.

RESULT OF THE CAUCUS YESTERDAY—THE TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS TO POLLS AND PAYMENT OF ELECTION INSPECTORS STILL UNDECIDED—OTHER PLANS DECIDED UPON.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Democratic Joint Caucus Committee was in session to-day for several hours, discussing plans through which their party in Congress can escape from its present embarrassing position. The meeting is represented as having been perfectly harmonious, the unanimous sentiment of the committee being in favor of providing all the necessary appropriations before the final adjournment. Various propositions were discussed, and while no specific plans were decided upon, it is believed the following is the result of to-day's deliberations. Both appropriation bills will be reported at the earliest day practicable, and disposed of as rapidly as the rules of the respective houses will permit. In the Army bill the items for transportation of troops will be reported in great detail, specific provision being made for all necessary transportation of troops upon the frontiers for repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection and for transporting troops when the same are called for by the State authorities, under section 4, article 4, of the Constitution. The expenditure of the transportation fund will be prohibited except for the purposes specifically stated in the bill. Whether or not a clause will be added forbidding the expenditure of money for the transportation of troops to be used at the polls upon days of special or general elections, has not been determined.

In the Legislative bill no provision will be made for the pay of Deputy Marshals appointed under the Election laws, and a clause may be inserted in the bill making it unlawful for any officer of the Government to appoint any person to office or to contract any debt in the name of the United States, unless appropriations have previously been made by Congress to cover such expenditures. The pay of Supervisors of Elections, being provided for in the permanent appropriations, cannot be reached in an appropriation bill except by a repealing clause. It is proposed, therefore, to insert a clause in the Legislative bill repealing so much of section 3,689 of the Revised Statutes as provides for the pay of those officers. This point, however, was not finally decided upon, and together with the proposition in relation to inserting a clause in the Army bill specifically forbidding the use of the transportation fund for the transportation of troops to preserve the peace at the polls, was referred to the subcommittee appointed to prepare that portion of the two appropriation bills which contain the matters in dispute. This committee consists of Senators Thurman, Saulsbury, Vance, and Bailey, and Representatives Atkins, Chalmers, Springer, and Ewing. It is understood that the two appropriation bills will be prepared in time to be introduced in the House on Monday.

The committees also agreed to recommend the passage of a separate measure embodying those sections of the vetoed appropriation bill which provide for amendments of the law concerning the method of drawing juries, and for the total abolition of the jurors' test oath. In view of the fact that the President in his veto Message makes no comment on these provisions, it is believed that he will promptly approve them when presented to him by an independent bill. It was also argued to-day in behalf of the adoption of the programme above outlined, that the President cannot withhold his signature from an appropriation bill merely because it omits to make provision for a particular object, and that in the anticipated event of his approving the present bills, the Democrats will have accomplished for the next year exactly what they would have accomplished for an indefinite period of time by the former bills, and what they may continue to accomplish by similar legislation as long as they remain in power.

In response to an objection raised by a few of those who participated in the meeting to-day, that the adoption of this policy would be construed as a "backing down" on the part of the Democracy, its advocates made the point that, although there have been individual utterances in favor of withholding supplies in event of a failure to secure the enactment of the political clauses originally embodied in the appropriation bill, it is not true that any such stand has ever been taken by authority of the party. On the contrary, the question whether such a stand should be taken has never been acted upon by the Democratic caucus of either branch of Congress or by a caucus committee until this afternoon.

LAST OF THE SMALL CERTIFICATES.

THE REMAINDER TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON MONDAY—SIX MILLIONS IN THE DEPOSITORIES.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following was issued this afternoon by the Treasury Department: "The last of the ten-dollar refunding certificates have been delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the Treasurer, and will be distributed on Monday among the Postmasters who have filed the necessary bonds and become depositaries. This closes all forms of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds, and no one need hereafter apply at the Treasury Department for them. The certificates will, no doubt, be promptly taken in sums of $100 from the Postmasters receiving them, and, when taken, no further bonds or securities will be issued by the department under the existing law except those subscribed for on or prior to the 17th of April last."

The sales reported to date amount to $33,574,990, leaving $6,125,010 in the hands of the depositaries, or sales not yet reported. During the sale of these certificates about 7,000 Postmasters have filed the necessary bonds, and become depositaries.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since Thursday's report have amounted to $1,428,300.

SHOT PROBABLY BY MISTAKE.

A DRUNKEN MAN KILLS ONE MAN WHILE TRYING TO SHOOT ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 31.—A quarrel occurred here about 4:30 P. M. to-day, during which Richard H. Rowe, a member of the City Council and the most prominent contractor of the city, was killed. Statements of eye-witnesses go to show that Rowe was not the intended victim, but whether or not the shooting was intentional has not been discovered. Previous to the occurrence Rowe was sitting with Martin Coleman in a tavern near the city limits making a contract for a certain piece of work, and while thus engaged Edward McGahey came to the door and knocked. Rowe opened it and admitted him. Hugh Dugan, the keeper of the house, followed him in. McGahey was intoxicated. A quarrel arose between McGahey and Dugan, and the former struck his assailant. Dugan threw a pistol, which he says was simply to frighten McGahey, and which he did not know was loaded, and pointed it at McGahey, who stood beside Rowe. The weapon was discharged, and the bullet struck Rowe in the temple, causing death to follow in a short time. A doctor was summoned, but Rowe was dead before he could reach him. Dugan at once gave himself up to the authorities. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow morning. Rowe was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS MUCH TROUBLED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 31.—The decision of Justice Bradley in the cases of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company against the Florida Central and the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Companies and others, and the case of J. Fred. Schmitz and others against the Florida Central and the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Companies, which were all tried together, has just been delivered. Justice Bradley holds that the lien of the so-called "Dutch" bondholders is a prior lien to that of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, whose funds were fraudulently invested in the Florida roads, and dismissed the bills of the North Carolina Company. He grants a lien in favor of the "Dutch" bondholders against the Florida Central for $197,000 and interest for about nine years, and against the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Company for about $2,750,000 with like interest. From this decision the Western North Carolina, the Florida Central, and the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Companies have prayed for appeals. Decrees are in preparation ordering the sale of the roads. The right of J. Gibbs to the road from Quincy to Chattahoochie (25 miles) is reserved for further investigation.

A STORM'S FATAL WORK.

TOWNS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA LAID WASTE —NEARLY TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—A dispatch from Atchison, Kan., says: "A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska last evening. It extended through nearly the whole northern tier of counties in this State, but was most violent between the Blue Rapids and Centennial stations on the Central Branch Railroad, and about 30 miles apart. The storm moved in a direction a little north of east, and passed into Nebraska through Richardson County. The town of Irving, 90 miles west of this place, was nearly destroyed. At that point the storm took the character of a cyclone and leveled everything in its path. About 40 buildings were destroyed and 15 persons were killed, while from 30 to 40 were wounded. Among the casualties are the following: John Keeley, wife, father, and son, killed; Mrs. W. J. Williams, killed; Mrs. Brickmaster and five children, killed; Jacob Sabins and wife, fatally injured; E. Sheldon and wife and sister, dangerously hurt, and not expected to survive; Mrs. W. C. Bates and two children, badly hurt—one has since died; and Mrs. Noah, Mrs. George Martin, and several others more or less severely wounded. Among the buildings blown down are churches, one a fine stone building; the public school, the grain elevator, railroad depot, Wetmore Institute, and the residences of John A. Warden, Charles Preston, W. H. Sabrings, M. L. Leddy, and Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, Sheldon, Bates, Williams, and others.

In the neighborhood of Frankfort four or five farm-houses were blown over, and in the town several houses were destroyed. There were no casualties at this place, but several persons are reported severely injured in the country.

At Centralia several houses were unroofed and one house and a barn blown down. Trees were uprooted, fences laid flat, and great damage was done to the crops.

At Beatty, on the St. Joseph and Denver Railway, numerous houses were blown down.

At Denison Mills, Neb., on the Atchison and Nebraska Road, the Catholic church was totally demolished, as was also the store of Meade, Reilly & Co. One woman was severely injured, and several residences were more or less damaged. The reports are meagre as yet, telegraphic communication West having been badly interrupted.

A dispatch from Manhattan, Kan., says: "A cyclone crossed the Big Blue River at the mouth of Mill Creek last night, uprooting trees and destroying grain cribs, fences, and crops. A two-story store-house, belonging to M. Coudray, was unroofed and crushed. There were 15 persons in it at the time. Mr. Coudray was somewhat injured, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Tatstock, and one child were killed. On Fancy Creek, 12 miles north of Coudray's, a Methodist church was demolished. Buildings were torn down, cattle and horses killed, and other property was destroyed. No human lives were lost."

A *Globe-Democrat* special from Independence, Mo., says: "A cyclone struck the earth four miles from Lee's Summit last evening and tore a furrow through the country about 100 yards wide and 10 miles long, leveling everything in its track, and killing and wounding several people. The direction of the storm was south-west and north-east. Three miles east of Lee's Summit the house of Mr. Warren was destroyed. Two members of his family were killed and others severely wounded. Further on the house of Alexander Scruggs was unroofed, and his wife's skull was fractured. The houses of Dr. Dunnington and Mr. Underwood were destroyed, but their families escaped unharmed. The residence of Mr. Hutchins was torn to pieces and the family badly hurt. The house of Mr. Harris, near Blue Springs, was demolished, and Mr. Harris, his wife, and little girl were killed, and three other children were mortally wounded. Mr. Harris was lifted high up into the air, carried about 200 feet, and dashed to the earth, while his wife and child were carried about the same distance in an opposite direction. At this point the storm-cloud burst, but came together again almost instantly with a terrific crash, bounded from the earth, and came down again near the dwelling of Mr. Gore, which it passed through, leaving the side walls only standing. The funnel-shaped cloud then rose high in the air and disappeared in the north-west. The heaviest rain ever known in this region accompanied the tornado. It actually deluged the country it passed over.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Champion* of Atchison, from Concordia, states that the storm was extremely violent in the vicinity of Delphos, Ottawa County, and 15 dead bodies have been brought in from two square miles of territory. One man from Beloit was taken up in his wagon and thrown to the ground again, and instantly killed. A woman and child were thrown against a wire fence and killed. Five persons were killed in one house near Delphos. The crops have been severely injured all along the line of the storm. Reports from Scandia, Republic County, state that the storm was very severe in that region, but no casualties are yet reported. The citizens of Atchison raised this afternoon $1,200 for the relief of the sufferers, and a special train will leave here at midnight with supplies of medicine, blankets, and clothing.

A dispatch from the Associated Press reporter at Kansas City, Mo., about the cyclone which devastated the eastern part of Jackson City, Mo., last night, referring to the destruction of the house of Mr. Harris, near Blue Spring, an account of which was reported from Independence, says that Mr. Harris, his wife and children were carried up into the air and dropped at different places and in different directions from the site of the house they occupied, the distances varying from 100 to 200 yards. Mrs. Harris and one child were killed outright. Mr. Harris died several hours afterwards. One of the other children was found in a pool of water 50 yards from the house with straw and grass wrapped so tightly around his head and shoulders that it could only be removed with great difficulty. The child was only slightly injured, his escape being attributed to the mysterious bandage wound him. When last heard of the storm was traveling north-eastwardly, and had entered Lafayette County.

VARYING PHASES OF CRIME.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—DEEDS OF CRIMINALS.

BOSTON, May 31.—Judge Endicott to-day dismissed both bills brought by the creditors of M. Frank Paige, to make Mrs. Aura A. Whibler liable for Paige's rascalities. The counsel for the creditors appealed to the Supreme Court.

Isaac H. Folger, the editor and senior proprietor of the Brockton *Advance*, whose debts aggregated $10,000, was arrested here to-day at the instance of creditors, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—A partial hearing was had to-day in the case of Detectives Wren and Knox, charged with collusion in connection with the escape of young Redford, arrested recently in Baltimore for forgery committed in this city. At the request of the Commonwealth's attorney, the case was again continued until next Saturday to secure attendance of witnesses from Baltimore. The accused men were admitted to bail in $500 each.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—The Governor declines to interfere in the case of Felix McCann, under sentence to be hanged at Norwich on Friday next.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 31.—John G. Kipp, the letter-carrier who was arrested on Tuesday last, charged with opening letters and appropriating their contents, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Rogers to-day, and was held in $2,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 31.—The *News* has the following specials: Daniel Morris, in Bell County, to-day shot his cousin, Thomas Leggins, killing him. The shooting was the result of a family feud. Morris surrendered himself to the authorities. A man named Graham on last Thursday was waylaid and killed in Cameron, and his body dragged into a field and laid in a thicket. The supposed assassin is one William Harpy, for whom a Sheriff's posse is now hunting.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO

DEMOCRATIC PLANS AND DESIRES.

JOHN G. THOMPSON AND HIS AGENTS WORKING FOR RICE—BISHOP'S FRIENDS APPARENTLY VERY CONFIDENT—GREENBACKERS OPPOSED TO COALITION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 31.—The presence of John G. Thompson has already attracted a number of political workers here, who have been at once assigned to active duty in making up a sentiment favorable to the nomination of Gen. Rice. The Thompson and Thurman influence has made itself felt in the selection of delegates in this and other counties to-day, which elected delegates to the County and State Convention. In some cases the cry was "Anybody to beat Bishop." The surface indications are that Thompson found Bishop more strongly posted in his position than was generally believed in Washington, and has set to work some of the most expert schemers within the party to see that Bishop gains no further advantage. The agents of the Washington branch of the Democracy have begun to act with great skill, and put on a bold front, claiming that the Rice movement is "booming," and that Rice will be easily nominated on the first ballot. On the other hand, the friends of Bishop say that the blustering of John G. Thompson does not give them any uneasiness, they appearing to place unbounded faith in the pledges of enough delegates to place "Uncle Dick" at the head of the ticket. Mr. Thompson's plan is to have so large a crowd of agents on hand as to cause the Bishop men to lose self-control. In this manner it is expected that Rice will be the winning man, and his nomination brought about by brute force if necessary.

Gov. Bishop says that he does not believe it within the power of his opponents to beat him. He firmly believes that he is a stronger man before the masses of the party to-day than either Rice or Thurman. The Governor has some decidedly weak points, as is evident from a remark made to-day, to the effect that Thurman was afraid of both Ewing and himself, fearful that should Ewing be nominated and elected he would secure the Senatorship, and that should he himself be successful, the ticket in 1880 would be Tilden and Bishop.

Enough information has been received here to justify the prediction that the National Greenbackers will nominate a straight-out ticket and place it in the field. A majority of counties have selected delegates with instructions to stand firm and receive no propositions from the Democrats looking toward a coalition. Stephen Johnston, who headed the National ticket two years ago for Governor, has issued a circular advising the National Party to disband and unite with the Democracy in the coming struggle. Great indignation is expressed at this turn of affairs, and Johnston is openly accused of selling out and he cannot deliver. The effect has had a tendency to give more backbone to the organization, which has been subjected to much ridicule by the Republicans during the day. A movement is on foot looking toward the nomination of the Hon. Frederick Hausereck, of Cincinnati, for Lieutenant-Governor, with Rice.

CALLING EACH OTHER BAD NAMES.

ACTION AT A DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION WHICH WILL CAUSE TROUBLE IN THE PARTY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—The Democratic County Convention, to choose delegates to the State Convention, was held in this city to-day. This being the second largest county in the State, its action becomes significant. The session of the convention, which should ordinarily occupy an hour or two, lasted all day, and one of the most outlandish of disorderly sessions raged during the entire time. It was all over the question of approval of Lieut.-Gov. Fitch, who resides here, and who, having refused to submit to the dictation of the Jeff. Davis Club, a secret organization formed in the interests of stealing spoils of the city and reorganizing the City Government, after the manner of "Boss" Tweed, has incurred the displeasure of a certain portion of the party. An attempt was first made to make the affair exceedingly respectable, and several old Democrats, tottering over the grave, were trotted out with this end in view. The Hon. B. W. Jenness, formerly United States Senator from New-Hampshire, was made Chairman. The Hon. R. P. Spaulding, an old-time Congressman from this district, drew up a set of resolutions.

But the leading spirits of the Jeff Davis Club did not propose to have respectability carried too far, and when Spalding's resolutions were well before the convention a resolution of censure directed toward the Lieutenant-Governor was sprung. Then came the row. Fiery speeches were made, bad names were called, and finally, as a large number of rural precincts, where the Lieutenant-Governor has the most friends, were unrepresented, the resolution of censure was passed by a vote of 46 to 92. This was much ill-feeling aroused, and some delegates swear they will bolt a party so rotten as to indulge in such work. Fitch, it is alleged, has said that the party in this city is composed of "bummers and loafers," and this also has aroused their ire. Seeing that Fitch is not a candidate for re-election, the bad taste of this action is evident. It has served to stir up disorders that will not soon heal. The delegation of 17 to the Columbus Convention stands nearly solid for Thurman, should he be sprung upon the convention. Still, there are two or three who would oppose him bitterly. As between Rice and Ewing the Rice delegates preponderate, and it seems to be the general opinion that Rice is the coming man. If Bishop should come before the convention, he would get small support from this delegation. The Democrats of this city are in favor of Rice, as he hails from the same part of the State with Foster, and is thought to be a strong candidate.

EX-GOV. ALLEN DECLINES.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL HE BE A CANDIDATE IN OHIO.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, May 31.—Within the past three or four days, certain leaders of the National Greenback Party in this State, acting in accord with the very strong element in the Democracy which opposes the renomination of Gov. Bishop, have been trying to force ex-Gov. Allen into the canvass. The movement has gone so far that several delegates have publicly been instructed for him, and many others are known secretly to favor his nomination. Their efforts will be fruitless, however, Gov. Allen having to-day stated positively that under no circumstances would he permit his name to go before any convention for any office, and that if by any chance he should be nominated in the face of this statement, he would still refuse to be a candidate. It is now believed that this declaration will be taken as final, and that no further attempts will be made to force the ex-Governor from his chosen retirement. One element of uncertainty in the very exciting canvass which is about to open in Columbus will thus be removed.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 31.—A majority of the State Supreme Court at Jackson, Tenn., this morning decided that the previous charter of the City of Memphis having been validly repealed by the late Legislature, the same people and the same territory have been constitutionally reincorporated under a general law providing for the organization of municipal corporations. Judges Freeman and Turney, in a dissenting opinion, hold that the repealing act is valid, but that the act creating a taxing district is unconstitutional and void. This decision sustains the present taxing of the District Government.

PREPARING FOR A SOLDIERS' REUNION.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—The local committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac held a meeting here to-day to make arrangements for the annual reunion to be held here June 18, and appointed the following sub-committees: On Reduced Charge for Transportation, Major George H. Otis and Major C. L. MacArthur; Banquet Committee, Gen. Frederick Townsend. Gen. William B. Tibbetts, Gen. John G. Farnsworth, Col. L. W. Husk, Col. R. S. Oliver, and Major E. G. Lansing; on Hall and Decoration, Major Francis Fenyn, Major C. W. Freeman, and Major George H. Treadwell; on Music, C. W. Witbeck. Major O. M. Freeman, Capt. C. Scharr, and Major E. L. Cole.

LE ROY'S ABANDONED SALT WELL.

CITIZENS NOT ONLY DISAPPOINTED BUT IN DANGER OF LOSING $1,500.

LE ROY, N. Y., May 30.—In April, 1878, James Matthews, of Warsaw, 12 miles south of this place, aided by the Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, commenced putting down an oil well at Wyoming, near Warsaw. In October the drill struck a bed of rock salt. The deposit proved to be over 70 feet thick. Tests proved that the bed would yield 97 per cent. of pure salt. A bushel of salt could be made from 22 gallons of brine. This was one-half of the quantity required at Syracuse. Arrangements were at once made to put up extensive salt-works at the place. The only means of transportation to market was by the new Rochester and State Line Railway. This company refused to furnish cars to carry the product of the wells for less than $12 a car from Wyoming to Rochester. This charge was ruinous to the project.

Believing that the salt-bed extended up the valley, Mr. Matthews and the Vacuum Oil Company went to Le Roy, where there is railroad competition. The people of the place agreed to pay the company $1,500 to sink a well, provided salt was found. A well was begun in December last, and sunk 630 feet. Then a strong vein of gas and brine was struck. The brine spurted from the well to a great height. It was strong with salt. The prospect seemed as good to tap the salt vein as it was at Wyoming. Drilling was discontinued for some time, owing to the breaking of machinery. It was resumed the 1st of the present month. A few days ago Mr. Matthews informed the citizens of Le Roy, who were in hourly expectation of the salt-bed being struck, that there was so bad a leak in the well that the working of the machinery was continually interrupted by the washing of rock sediment, and that it would be impossible to case the well below the leak. Mr. Matthews said he intended to plug up the "hole" and take the machinery to Bradford. He demanded the $1,500, claiming that he had found salt as he had contracted to do. A committee of citizens determined to make an investigation to see if the well really was in the condition alleged. Before they could do anything Mr. Matthews caused a number of plugs to be forced into the well. They cannot be removed for want of machinery. Mr. Matthews refused to give any explanation for his sudden discontinuance of the well, except that he had struck salt, according to agreement, but that the well could not be cased owing to the leak. The subscribers to the $1,500 fund refused to pay.

It is now ascertained that Matthews owns the land on which the Wyoming salt well was sunk. The State Line Railway, seeing that the salt-bed extended to Le Roy, and that works were really in anticipation, informed the Vacuum Oil Company that they would reduce the rate for each car to $6 65 between Wyoming and Rochester. These facts came out yesterday. It is now openly charged that Mr. Matthews reported the well at Le Roy as worthless, so far as utilizing it is concerned, to discourage further operations at the place, but demands the money for sinking it, on a technical rendering of the contract. He intends to bring suit against the subscribers to the fund to recover the amount. Works of a capacity of 50 tons of salt a day are being built at Wyoming.

THE POKOMOKE MURDER CASE.

MORE TESTIMONY UPON THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING MISS HEARN'S DYING DECLARATIONS.

SNOW HILL, Md., May 31.—At the opening of court this morning, Mr. Page said that Mrs. Hearn was still too unwell to return to court, and the State would request the court to allow him to reserve the privilege to recall Mrs. Hearn, if she should become well enough, before the inquiry before the court was concluded. Judge Wilson said that, under the circumstances, it would be almost a right. Mrs. Clara Duer, a sister-in-law of the prisoner, testified that she had known Ella Hearn ever since she lived in Newtown, and saw her frequently; Lilly Duer and Miss Hearn seemed to be very dear friends, and were a great deal together for two or three years; the witness saw Miss Hearn the evening of the shooting and frequently afterward; on the Saturday after it, she had had a talk with her; Miss Hearn asked her where Miss Duer was; "I told her at home," continued the witness; "she asked me if she was not gone away, and said also that Lil. had shot her on purpose." Mr. Page objected to this testimony. The State had abstained from offering any evidence of statements as to the shooting which would prejudice the jury or any one else, and wanted the same rule applied to the defense. After long arguments by Messrs. Page and Crisfield, Judge Wilson said: "The declarations which the State seeks to offer are confined to the period of time subsequent to the first two days of the decedent's mind must be confined to that period." The witness saw Miss Hearn on Monday, a week before her death; she was sitting up eating; she saw her again the following Wednesday lying in bed; she seemed to be cheerful and lively, and told her she was going to get up the next day; to come, and bring her baby, and she would go down into the parlor with her, and they would play a duet there; the witness promised to go, but did not do so; she saw her one night afterward the same week, Mrs. Alice Duer being with the witness; Miss Hearn got up soon after they arrived there, and broke up for about 20 minutes, laughing and talking; she asked the witness if she did not want to see the place in her mouth, and asked Mrs. Alice Duer to hold a lamp while she showed it to the witness; she asked the witness if she was not sorry Miss Lilly Duer had gone away, and said they had told her she had gone away; she asked if Miss Duer was at home why she did not come to see her; the witness told her it was because Mr. and Mrs. Hearn objected to her visits. On her cross-examination, the witness said Miss Hearn was perfectly rational and calm at the time of her visits. On being asked how she fixed Wednesday as the day of the week on which the last conversation occurred, the witness answered that she fixed it on that day because she did.

Mrs. Alice Duer, also a sister-in-law of the prisoner, testified that she visited Miss Hearn with Mrs. Clara Duer; the visit on Monday was on Nov. 25; Miss Hearn was calm, quiet, and quite lively for one who had been sick; the witness thought the evening visit testified to by the previous witness was before the Monday's visit, and not subsequent to it; in all other respects, this witness corroborated the evidence of Mrs. Clara Duer, and on her cross-examination did not modify or change the statements of her direct testimony.

Mr. Crisfield stated that they had no further evidence on the point before the court. Judge Irvin said that, before deciding the question of the admissibility of dying declarations, the court would hear counsel if they desired to argue the point. Argument was made by Messrs. Purnell, Page, and Crisfield, and the court adjourned until Monday, reserving a decision until that time.

THE TRIP OF THE THIRTEENTH.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 31.—The *Official Gazette* contains the following: "The Lieutenant-General conveys to the officers and men composing the various corps of all arms assembled to celebrate the Queen's birthday in Montreal, the entire approbation of the Governor-General of their admirable soldier-like appearance and general efficiency." In speaking of the *feu de joie* the General says it was as near perfection as could have been performed by veteran troops. On the whole, considering many unfavorable circumstances, as a military review, the spectacle could hardly have been surpassed. The following reference to the Thirteenth Regiment is made: "The attendance of an American battalion, the Thirteenth Brooklyn, was an agreeable incident in the celebration that will not soon be forgotten. The arrival of this magnificent regiment to fall into line with Canadian troops, and to unite their tribute of honor to our gracious Queen with them will long be remembered among the events of that day."

THE ST. LOUIS SUSPENDED BANK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Judge Boyle, in the Circuit Court, to-day appointed Philip Stock, one of best-known gentlemen in the city, Assignee of the suspended Broadway Savings Bank, in place of John Dinsmore, deposed. Mr. Stock's bond is $500,000. Goldsoll's friends and lawyers persistently assert that he has been grossly misrepresented in connection with the bank. They allege that when the bottom facts are reached and the real relations between Goldsoll and Krieger, the Cashier, are revealed, it will be seen that the former does not owe the bank more than $30,000.

HOW EUROPE IS GOVERNED

CHANGES AND SIGNS OF CHANGES.

BISMARCK'S COERCIVE POLICY—COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S DELICATE HEALTH—THE PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNATION—TURKEY AND GREECE.

ANTWERP, May 31.—The *Précoursour* says: "Prince Bismarck's note, inviting the Cities of Hamburg and Bremen to surrender their privilege as free ports, and to associate themselves with the Imperial fiscal system, is couched in such terms as to leave no choice between submission and the certainty of compulsion."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The reports circulated abroad that Count Schouvaloff, Ambassador to England, would be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, or Minister of the Interior, or Minister of Police, are unfounded. He has been advised, on account of his health, to pass the Summer here, free from the cares of State business. Gen. Gourkho, Governor-General of St. Petersburg, has issued an order placing restrictions upon the purchase and sale of strong poisons.

LONDON, May 31.—The Portugese Cabinet has resigned in consequence of internal dissension, and Senhor Anselmo J. Braamcamp, a councillor of State and Progressist leader, has been invited to form a new Ministry.

VIENNA, May 31.—A dispatch to the *Political Correspondence* from Athens says Greece has addressed a note to the powers and the Porte relative to the concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier, which, it is contended, threatens invasion.

LONDON, June 1.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says that Moukhtar Pasha announces that the Turks attacked a band of Greek bandits in the district of Kolonia and dispersed them, killing and wounding 34. The Grand Vizier has explained to the Sultan his reasons for not insisting on the occupancy of the Balkans by Turkish troops, &c. A Ministerial crisis, which is probable in consequence of the Sultan's dissatisfaction, has been arranged for. A Turkish man-of-war has been ordered to cruise in Greek waters. The Porte has been informed that an understanding between the powers and the Khédive is imminent. A special Cabinet council was held on Saturday to discuss the conduct of Gov. Aleko Pasha in regard to the wearing of the fez and to determine the future attitude of the Porte toward him.

ENGLISH FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

HEAVY FAILURE OF ONE OF BARON GRANT'S PARTNERS IN LISBON WORK—THE MARKETS.

LONDON, May 31.—William Henry Punchard, a partner in the engineering firm of Clark & Punchard, who has been connected with Baron Grant in floating the disastrous Lisbon Tramways Company, has failed. His liabilities are stated at £900,000. Edwin Clark, the other member of the firm, failed in the early part of last month for £760,000.

In the Mincing-lane markets during the past week the tone has been dull. For plantation Ceylon coffee, and desirable qualities of East Indias, there was a fair demand at the last quoted reduction. Only a small portion of the foreign on offer found buyers. Prices are again lower, especially for common descriptions. The stock here is exceptionally large. In sugar, yellow crystallized Demerara is higher; refining sorts are in steady demand. The stocks in the United Kingdom exceed those of recent years, and prices are unusually low. Cocoa is unsettled, and has declined. Saltpetre has slightly improved. Rice tends upward. Spice is unchanged. Fine cinnamon at Monday's sale went at full to higher rates; low and common qualities were rather cheaper.

The *Economist* for the present week says: "Bank bills, 60 days to three months, are quoted at 1⅛ per cent., and trade bills, 60 days to three months, at 1⅛ to 2 per cent. discount. The holidays restricted Stock Exchange speculation. The Continental Bourses exhibited more decided strength; consequently the foreign department shows most favorably on the week's operations, and a very general rise occurred. Consols, railway preference shares, and most of the safe investments also improved. Railway ordinary shares and gas stocks were out of favor. Bank shares were dull, except Indian, which have risen with the advance of silver and the Eastern exchanges. In the provinces further depression has manifested itself in iron and coal companies' shares. Bolivian certificates rose 15 per cent. during the past fortnight, 5 per cent. whereof was gained yesterday, after the result of the appeal to the Lords Justices in the case of the holders of bondholders of the National Bolivian Navigation Company and the contractors for building the Madeira and Mamore Railway become known. There has been less activity in American railway securities.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA—GERMAN LEGISLATION—CASSAGNAC TO BE PROSECUTED.

CATANIA, May 31.—Advices have been received here stating that numerous fresh fissures have opened on Mount Etna. The flood of lava is now very extensive and streaming toward the River Alcantara, devastating the village of Mio. A long continuance of the eruption appears probable.

BERLIN, May 31.—The *North German Gazette* says nothing is known in well-informed circles concerning the alleged intention of the Government to abandon the gold standard. The Provisional bill, passed by the Reichstag and confirmed by the Bundesrath, relative to the levying of Customs duties proposed in the Tariff and Tobacco bills, has been gazetted.

PARIS, May 31.—A committee of the Chamber has decided in favor of the prosecution of M. Paul de Cassagnac.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The *Agence Russe* says that, in consequence of improvement in the condition of the Grand Duke Vladimir's wife, the Czar will not go to Tsarskoe-Selo, as anticipated.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TROUBLE.

SIMLA, May 31.—Major Cavagnari will accompany the Ameer of Afghanistan to Kabul, escorted by a detachment of the Guides. Kabul is tranquil.

LONDON, May 31.—The *United Service Gazette* says it is probable that Lord Chelmsford will ask for a leave of absence and will return home when Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives at the seat of war in South Africa.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Lieut. George A. Bicknell has been ordered to the Wachusett; Ensigns Walter McLean and Stephen Jenkins to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York. Cadet Midshipmen N. J. L. L. Halpine and George W. Denfield, detached from the Alliance, have reported their return home and been ordered to examination for graduation. Passed Assistant Engineers George E. Gates and N. H. Landin have been detached from special duty connected with the trial of the Mantonomoh and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Swan has been detached from the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York, and placed on waiting orders.

The Portsmouth sailed from Port Royal, May 27, for Hampton Roads. The Canonicus was put out of commission at Pensacola, May 26.

Col. F. D. Callender, of the Ordinance Department, being over 62 years of age, is retired from active service and relieved from his present duties.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 31.—The Seventh Infantry, now at Jackson Barracks, New-Orleans, will be in Atlanta on June 10, to spend the Summer in a camp now being prepared. Three other companies of the Fifth Artillery will be here in a few days, and be quartered at McPherson's Barracks. Four companies are already here. Leading citizens will make an effort to have the head-quarters of the Southbrought back here from Newport, Ky.

GEN. LITTLEFIELD'S ALLEGED CRIME.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—The habeas corpus applied for by Gen. M. S. Littlefield, in Jacksonville, Fla., in order to avoid coming here under the requisition of the Governor, has been before the courts there for two days, and a decision will not be rendered before Monday or Tuesday of next week. The Florida Supreme Court will meet on June 10, and the matter will be appealed, no matter what the decision may be. Littlefield expects a decision upon the ground that the misdemeanor for which he stands indicted is barred by the Statute of Limitation; another ground is that the offense is simply a statutory misdemeanor for which offenders are not usually subject to extradition. The general impression prevails that Littlefield will not be brought here. It is charged here that G. W. Simpson, co-defendant with Littlefield, sent R. C. Badger to Jacksonville to appear for Littlefield, in his effort to be discharged under the habeas corpus. There is much excitement here.

RUINED BY THEIR BOOK-KEEPER.

STARTING IN BUSINESS WITH THE STOLEN MONEY—ARRESTED AND SENTENCED IN ONE DAY.

CHICAGO, May 31.—One of the most startling and sensational disclosures ever made in court was made in the Criminal Court this morning. It is a case of embezzlement that is only equaled by that of Angell, and took much less time for disposition. The first knowledge of it came to the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon, when Lucien Yoe, Charles Yoe, and Peter Yoe, formerly in the wholesale boot and shoe business in Madison-street, gave information against Edwin Harris, their former book-keeper and cashier, charging him with stealing a very large amount of money, and actually impoverishing and driving them out of business. An indictment was speedily found, and Harris was arrested this morning in his store in Lake-street, where he had established himself in business with money taken from his former employers. When the bailiff informed him of his errand, he said, "All right; I'll go." Taking his hat, he went out of the office, not telling anybody of the trouble. He was taken to the Criminal Court, and at once demanded of the State's Attorney a hearing, saying that he would plead guilty, and wished to be sent at once to the Penitentiary. He did not care what became of him, and he could not face his friends and people that knew him.

After such a disclosure other business of the court was stopped, and the State's Attorney informed Judge Booth that a prisoner desired to plead guilty. Harris was charged with larceny and embezzlement. It appears that Harris has worked for Yoe & Co. since 1871, and since that time has embezzled about $15,000. He said he used to take about $2,500 a year, which he kept in a private box in their vault. This he afterward converted into bonds, which he deposited in the vaults of the Fidelity. He bought the house at No. 1,261 Prairie-avenue, paying $5,000 for it, and investing $1,600 in improvements. When the Yoes spoke of going out of business, Harris proposed to buy them out. They accepted the proposition, not thinking they were being bought with their own money. Harris then had $5,000 in cash, and raised $2,500 more by mortgaging his house. A Mr. Brooks and a Mr. Merrill went into partnership with him, perfectly unconscious of his rascality. He then even hired one of the Yoes as a traveling salesman for the firm of Brooks, Harris & Co. This Mr. Yoe had originally only $10,000 in the business, and a month ago got it to return, in closing up, $200. The other members of the old firm were almost as poorly compensated. When this story had been told, the court sentenced the young man to seven years in the Penitentiary.

LOUISIANA AND HER DEBT.

MAJORITY REPORT FAVORING PARTIAL REPUDIATION—MINORITY ADVISING ADJUSTMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 31.—Mr. Kidd, Chairman of the Committee on the State Debt, has submitted his report. It alleges that the constitutional amendment of 1874 was never promulgated according to the evidence in the Secretary of State's office, and advises payment of the legal and repudiation of the illegal portion of the debt. After alluding to the poverty-stric

House Report drew out in the lead, closely followed by Plevna and Dan Sparling and the others, Harold having nearly closed the gap between himself and the rear horse. This sight renewed the hopes in the breasts of the multitude, and they cheered wildly. Coming into the straight, Keene's two were seen to be away in front, Spendthrift having a good lead and going easily. Another great cheer arose, but it quickly changed into an indignant hiss when, on entering the home stretch, Evans was seen to be deliberately and barefacedly pulling Spendthrift, while Dan Sparling under a liberal application of Keely's whip, was bounding past him. The hiss ran along beside the two horses, increasing in volume as it progressed, and then there was silence while the crowd held their breaths and gazed anxiously at the judges' stand. They apparently expected that the race would be declared off, or the offending jockeys ruled out. When the official figures went up, giving the race to Dan Sparling, there was another loud and general hiss, followed by an outburst of angry exclamations. No body blamed Dan Sparling. The universal opinion seemed to be that the whole shameful business was without his knowledge, but everybody angrily denounced it as a swindle, and an explanation was readily found in the fact that Mr. Keene stables with Puryear & Co.; that a certain notorious person stables in the same place, and that the latter had Dan Sparling backed to win $8,000, half of that sum with Cridge & Co. The occurrence will necessarily do great injury to the book-making business, as it shows that the publis are entirely at the mercy of the speculators. The time was slow—1:48.

The fourth race was the Juvenile Stakes, for 2-year olds, $100 each, with $400 added, the second to save his stake; half a mile. The stake was worth over $2,000. Ten started. It was all over in 50 seconds, Sensation, the favorite, winning in a canter. The last event was a selling race of a mile and a furlong, for a purse of $350. There were only three starters. Lucky Hit went to the front at the flag, Baton Rouge, which had been running behind, ran to the front on the home stretch amid cheers, beating the favorite, Balance Ali, by two lengths in 2:02¾. Below will be found a detailed report of the racing.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The opening event for the regular meeting was a purse of $300, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, with allowances to maidens, if 3 years old, 3 pounds; if 4 years old, 7 pounds; if 5 years old or upward, 14 pounds. For this there were eight entries, including J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Lady Middleton, 4 years, by imp. Harrah, out of Lady Lancaster, 118 pounds, (Feaks;) Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, 113 pounds, (Donahue;) Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, 4 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of Madame Dudley, 113 pounds, (Barrett;) Frank Stearns's gr. g. Surprise, 3 years, by Alroy, out of Dewdrop, 102 pounds, (Shields;) William Astor's ch. g. Manhattan, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Verona, 108 pounds, (Blaylock;) W. R. Babcock's b. f. Janet Murray, 4 years, by Panic, out of Ethel Sprague, 106 pounds, (Sampson;) George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Una, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Una Wood, 97 pounds, (Costlow;) and James W. Bell's b. g. Dan K. 5 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, 119 pounds, (Evans.) The favorite of this lot was Dan K., the backers of which were willing to take against his chance. There were a dozen false starts, but finally the flag fell, with Bonnie Wood in the lead, Dan K. second, and Una third, the others well bunched. Donahue did the best he could with his advantage, and by the time the quarter pole was passed in advance, while Una had rushed past Dan K. and took the second place, the others running in a group, with Surprise in the rear. Going out of sight, Janet Murray lapped Dan K. and kept on without change. When they reappeared Bonnie Wood was still in the van and forcing the pace, and coming round the lower turn she was showing the way by a length, Una holding second place, two lengths before Dan K., behind whom was fourth. Thus the leaders turned into the home stretch, and coming up, Barrett made his run with Bertha, and, passing Janet Murray, challenged Dan K., and for a moment took the lead, but the soon gave place to Dan K. After passing the water jump Bonnie Wood increased her lead, and won the race easily by three lengths in 1:18, Una second, one length in front of Dan K., who was four lengths from Lady Middleton fourth, Surprise fifth, Manhattan sixth, Bertha and Janet Murray bringing up the rear.

THE FORDHAM HANDICAP.

The second event was the twelfth renewal of the Fordham Handicap, $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by May 20, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; winners, after the publication of the weights, of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds, of $2,000, 7 pounds extra; one mile and a quarter. There were originally 46 nominations, but 13 had declared out, leaving 33 in. Of this number 11 ignored them, including S. D. Bruce's b. h. General Phillips, 5 years, by Glenelg, out of La Polka, 117 pounds, (Sayers;) Oden Bowie's ch. m. Oriole, 5 years, by Kingfisher, out of My Maryland, 113 pounds, (Hollowa;) J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. h. Viceroy, 6 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Rorie, 114 pounds, (Feaks;) Charles Reed's imp. br. c. Kobbuck, 4 years, by Parmesan, out of Parasin, 112 pounds, (Donahue;) William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 6 years, by Virgil, out of Lzay, 111 pounds, (Blaylock;) August Belmont's ch. m. Susquehanna, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Susan Beane, 110 pounds, (Hayward;) Pierre Lorillard's ch. g. Bayard, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie Baker, 110 pounds, (Barrett;) James W. Bell's ch. f. Maritana, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 106 pounds, (Evans;) George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Starch, 3 years, by Alarm, out of Starlight, 95 pounds, (Fisher,) and b. f. Ferida, 3 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of La Henderson, 91 pounds (Costlow;) and James McCullough's ch. c. by George McCullough, 3 years, by Harry Bassett, out of Spotted Fawn, 94 pounds, (Duffy.) Of this lot, the General Phillips was the favorite, only two to one being offered against him, notwithstanding the large field, and his running justified his backers in supporting him, although he did not win. The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and after one break away the flag fell, with Ferida in the lead, Oriole second, and the others pretty well bunched. They came rattling up the stretch at a merry pace, and when they reached the judges' stand Ferida, with her light weight, was still cutting out the work, and pushed by General Phillips, the filly leading him by half a length, while Oriole was at the favorite's quarter, with Viceroy in the rear of all. They went round the turn one mass of color, and presenting a fine appearance, and at the quarter pole Ferida was still in the van, half a length before General Phillips, who was a length ahead of Oriole, lapped on the quarter. Kebbuck fourth, Susquehanna fifth, and Startle sixth. As they moved round the hill, Donahue forced Kebbuck up to a better position, and Oriole dropped back. Kebbuck was soon third, and then Startle moved up to the fourth place, and going out of sight, the latter was observed to pass Kebbuck. When they reappeared, Ferida had not relinquished the lead, and had forged the two quarters of a length ahead of General Phillips, while Vagrant had rushed to the side of Startle, when there was a sudden change again, for Oriole came up at the three-quarter, and looked dangerous, but she dropped back when Vagrant was again third. As they turned into and came up the stretch, Bayard rushed from the rear, and was soon fourth, but Barrett could not better his position. In the meantime, Ferida and General Phillips in front were struggling with pertinacity, but the filly still kept her neck in front, and Sayres was forced to draw the whip on General Phillips, and he answered gamely, but the filly was full of running, and amid much enthusiasm, reached the winning-post the victor by a neck. General Phillips was two lengths in advance of Vagrant, who came up the stretch very fast, and it looked at one time as if he would win, but the pace was too fast. Bayard was fourth, Maritana fifth, and Kebbuck sixth. The time was 2:12¾. George L. Lorillard has thus won the race two years in succession, as he captured it last year with Danger.

WINNERS OF THE FORDHAM HANDICAP.

Year.	Winner.	Age.	Wt.	Strs.	Time.
1868	Stonewall Jackson	5	110	7	2:16¼
1869	Sanford	4	103	11	2:14¾
1870	Cottrill	4	109	9	2:12¼
1871	Chillicothe	4	105	13	2:13½
1872	Oriolan	5	110	12	2:14
1873	Mate	4	104	9	2:16
1874	Inverness	4	113	9	2:17
1875	Wildidle	5	104	12	2:19
1876	Lizzie E	4	106	9	2:12½
1877	Obiquita	6	100	10	2:11½
1878	Danger	3	98	7	2:15¾
1879	Ferida	3	91	11	2:12¾

THE WITHERS STAKES.

The third and most important event of the day was the sixth renewal of the Withers Stakes for 3-year olds; $200 entrance; half forfeit; $25 if declared Aug. 1, 1878, or $50, if declared May 15, 1879, with $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile. There were originally 68 nominations, but of these 19 declared in last year and 27 declared last month, leaving in 22 nominations, which made the stakes worth $5,325. The spectators were expectant, and when the bell rang six of the nominations stepped side by side: James R. Keene's b. c. Dan Sparling, by Glenelg, out of Item, by Lexington, (Keely;) D. D. Withers's ch. g. Report, by imp. King Ernest, out of Echo, by Lexington, (Sparling;) James R. Keene's ch. c. Scimitar, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington. (Evans;) George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, by imp. Leamington, out of Maggie B. B., by imp. Australian, ((Hughes;) William Astor's b. c. Mulrooney, by Kingfisher or Kentucky, out of Thea Nellie James, by Dollar, (Blaylock,) and Francis Morris's b. c. Plevna, by imp. Warminstar, out of Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, (Sayres.) Harold was the favorite for the race, and there was something suspicious in the fact that the book-makers were offering as much as four to one against Spendthrift, who had been heavily backed by the public throughout the Withers and Epsom at the same price. There had been some talk of Plevna, who had a wonderful trial, and all that sort of thing, and he was freely backed. The race, however, was a sore disappointment to every one [illegible] Park, and another one of the same sort will work irreparable injury to the track and the gentlemen connected with it. The racing magnates may shake their heads and talk about racing law, but a repetition of yesterday's proceedings will disgust the public. There were but six horses in a race, and yet a half hour was wasted in trying to get them off, and, finally, the favorite was left at the post, as in the case of Baden-Baden at Saratoga. Mr. Crouse allowed the jockeys to do as they pleased, and thus having lost control over them, it was impossible for him to start them. After the patience of the spectators had been sorely tried, the flag fell as Plevna bolted away in the lead, followed by Report, Mulrooney, Dan Sparling and Spendthrift, while Harold was left standing at the post, at which there was a storm of hisses, but he started off finally and followed the others a hundred yards behind. As they went round the turn, Report rushed to the front, and soon showed half a length ahead of Plevna, who was the same distance in advance of Dan Sparling, with Spendthrift two lengths back, followed by Mulrooney. By the time they had reached the quarter pole Report had pushed out a length ahead of Plevna, and forced the pace, but as they ran under the club-house bluff Dan Sparling went second place to Plevna, and challenged Report, going up to the latter's saddle-girth, and the pair soon left Plevna two lengths behind them, followed closely by Spendthrift, fourth, while Harold had already taken the fifth place from Mulrooney. Thus they ran out of sight round the bluff, and when they were again seen Report was but a neck in front of Dan Sparling, with Spendthrift at their heels, Plevna back fourth, and Harold fifth, and closing up the gap steadily. As they came round to the three-quarter pole, Spendthrift moved up and headed his stable companion, Dan Sparling, and as they came up the home stretch the pair gave Report the go-by, while Harold made a grand effort, and created much enthusiasm as he quickly passed Plevna. But the task was too much for him to accomplish, and he could not better his position. Keene's pair were left to race to themselves, and Evans was pulling Spendthrift in order to allow Sparling to win, at which exhibition the spectators continued to hiss, as the public money was all on Spendthrift. Dan Sparling was finally allowed to win by a neck from Spendthrift, who was two lengths ahead of Report, while Harold was a good fourth, Plevna fifth, and Mulrooney sixth. The time was 1:48. Dan Sparling's number was pretty well applauded, and the outside public, which had innocently backed what they thought the best horse, looked upon it as a swindle, while H. O. Bernard, who gained some notoriety as a bookmaker last year, but is said, his financial condition by $8,000. Thus the race from beginning to end was of the most unsatisfactory character, as was amply demonstrated by the repeated hisses and groans of the multitude.

WINNERS OF THE WITHERS STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Subs	Strs.	Time.
1874.	Dublin	Kentucky	30	14	1:50
1875.	Aristides	Leamington	56	13	1:45¾
1876.	Fiddlesticks	Lexington	48	10	1:46½
1877.	Bonnibel	Bonnie Scotland	59	15	1:46
1878.	Dhyl, of Magenta	Lexington	49	7	1:48
1879.	Dan Sparling	Glenelg	68	6	1:48

THE JUVENILE STAKES.

The card presented for the fourth event was the sixth renewal of the Juvenile Stakes for 2-year olds; $100 each, half forfeit, with $400 added; the second to save his stake; half a mile. This had closed with 28 nominations, and 11 of them appeared when summoned to face the music, although only nine had been indicated on the card as starters. These were George L. Lorillard's br. c. Sensation, by Leamington, out of Susan Beane, (Hughes,) and b. f. Rosalie, by Leamington, out of La Rose, (Fisher;) James W. Bell's ch. c. Peacock, by Leamington, out of Emily Fuller, (Feaks;) and ch. c. Minos, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, (Evans;) Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Ethel, by imp. Saxon, out of Second Hand, (Barrett;) August Belmont's ch. c. Emerald, by Leamington, out of Lady Emma, (Hayward;) William Astor's ch. c. Ferncliffe, by Leamington, out of Nellie Ransom, (Blaylock;) E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Achsah, by Vauxhall, out of Minnie Mac, (Holloway;) D. D. Withers's filly, by King Ernest, out of Arnica, (McLaughlin,) and chestnut filly, by Macaroon, out of Castagnette, (Sparling,) and Francis Morris's bay filly, by Battle Axe, out of Slasher-Fidelity mare, (Sayres.) This was a fine field of youngsters, and a very fashionable one was well represented in the lot. They galloped down to the head of the T. Y. C., and without much delay the flag fell, and Sensation had the best of it, with Ethel second and Achsah third. As they came down to the three-quarter pole Sensation was still in the van, while the Battle Axe filly came up second with Ethel, but as they came up the stretch fell back behind the latter. There were actually but three in the race, Sensation coming by a length and a half, in 0:50; Ethel second, two lengths before the Battle Axe filly, third; Rosalie fourth, the King Ernest filly fifth, the Macaroon filly sixth. The winner is a brother to Susquehanna, and his running yesterday shows him to be a good one.

WINNERS OF THE JUVENILE STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Subs	Strs.	Time.
1874.	Meco	Narragansett	32	15	0:50
1875.	Faithless	Eclipse	31	12	0:50½
1876.	Idalia	Glenelg	26	10	0:49½
1877.	Perfection	Leamington	36	12	0:51
1878.	Plevna	Warminster	32	16	0:54¼
1879.	Sensation	Leamington	28	11	0:50

THE SELLING RACE.

The sport concluded with a selling race, for a purse of $300, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500, and with an allowance of 7 pounds for those entered to be sold for $1,000, 10 pounds to be sold for $750, 15 pounds for $500, and 20 pounds for $300; one mile and a furlong. There were but three entries, including August Belmont's ch. g. Lucky Hit, 3 years, by Leamington, Kingfisher or Count D'Orsay, out of Fluke, to be sold for $500, 82 pounds, (Johnson;) Pierre Lorillard's ch. g. Baton Rouge, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Blondin, $760, 87 pounds, (Purcell;) George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Balance All, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Lantana, $1,500, 113 pounds, (Hughes.) Notwithstanding that Balance All was giving so much weight to her young competitors, she was the favorite at even money, and was backed largely at that price. The trio were started from the furlong pole in a line. When Lucky Hit started to make the pace at the judges' stand, he was leading Balance All a length and a half, and going round the turn he quickly increased his lead to three lengths, Balance All being a length in advance of Baton Rouge. Reaching the quarter pole, Lucky Hit increased the gap to four lengths, while Baton Rouge had crept up to the saddle-skirts of the filly. As they ran under the Club-house hill Lucky Hit lost two lengths of his lead, but going out of sight he seemed to increase it again, while Baton Rouge was observed to take the second place from Balance All. When they were again seen on the lower turn, Baton Rouge was lapping the quarter of Lucky Hit, while Balance All was a length and a half behind. When they came up the stretch Baton Rouge took the lead and Lucky Hit gave it up. Hughes did his best with Balance All to overtake Baton Rouge, but the latter beat her by two lengths in 2:02¾. Lucky Hit 10 lengths off.

THE WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The West Side Association held a meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening, D. W. Olmstead in the chair. A special committee reported that a number of signatures of West Side property-owners had been obtained to a communication to the Department of Buildings, requesting it to refuse issuing any more licenses to build shanties in the upper part of the City, because those structures are in a filthy and disgusting condition and their inhabitants a low, squalid class, and consequently respectable tenants refuse to reside and rent in surroundings. A resolution was passed protesting against the action of the Aldermen in insisting that public improvements should be done by day's work instead of by contract, thus wastefully spending the money of the citizens and retarding improvements demanded by property-owners. Mr. Olmstead said that little could be reported upon the subject of the World's Fair until after the passage of the bill now before Congress, and the appointment of a commission.

COMMISSIONER HAYT IN COURT.

Indian Commissioner Ezra A. Hayt, who is under indictment in Jersey City on a charge of publishing false statements concerning the capital stock of the International Trust Company, of which he was President up to the time of its suspension, was yesterday in the Court of Sessions, before Judge Garretson. He was accompanied by his counsel, Gov. Bedle, and by Mr. William S. Hogeneamp, President of the Second National Bank of Jersey City. His appearance was made for the purpose of securing a struck jury for the trial of his case. From the general panel the names of 48 jurors were selected. The special panel will be drawn when the case is called for trial. The purpose of the struck jury is said to be to exclude those from the jury-box of savings bank depositors. The time for the beginning of the trial could not be learned, if, indeed, it was fixed.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT BRENTON RANGE.

The fourth competition of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association took place at Brenton Range yesterday afternoon. It was a competition for a Borchard military rifle, open to all members of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association and members of the National Guard. The terms of the match were a distance of 200 yards; standing position; 10 rounds. The man scoring second best three times to be entitled to a rifle, except in case that in the meantime he becomes a winner. There were 16 entries, the best two scores being as follows:

Lieut. L. H. Greene, Ninth Regiment, New-Jersey—4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5—42.
J. L. Paulding, Twelfth Regiment, New-York—4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5—41.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST ELIZABETH.

The Newark Banking Company has brought suit against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Elisabeth to recover the sum of $30,000 loaned the city upon a note in the regular course of discount. The loan was effected in anticipation of the collection of taxes, and was made by the city in pursuance of the usual authority for such purposes. The note was for three months, and being dated Jan. 18, became due and payable April 21. The taxes were not collected, and the note was not paid. The suit was brought in consequence of the Singer suit, which the bank officers feared might prejudice their claim if they allowed it to rest until a judgment was given in the Singer case. It is probable that the claim will be paid in full as soon as the necessary amount of taxes can be collected.

END OF THE PLAYERS' YEAR.

THE RECENT DRAMATIC SEASON.

RECALLING THEATRICAL TRIUMPHS AND FAILURES—THE FEW NEW PLAYS—THE FOREMOST ACTORS OF THE SEASON—THE AMERICAN PLAY-MAKERS.

The dramatic season whose demise we are about to chronicle may be said to have extended from the middle of August of last year until the middle of May of the present year. The leading events of this season may thus be briefly and critically summarized: Miss Fanny Davenport began an engagement at the Union-Square Theatre on Aug. 12, in a play entitled "Olivia," a work of considerable charm and merit, adapted from Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," by Mr. W. G. Wills, an English dramatist of striking ability. The play, however, failed to win popularity, chiefly because the actors engaged in its representation entered feebly into its delicate spirit. Miss Davenport's *Olivia* was especially deficient in girlish grace and tenderness. During the months of September and October several novelties were introduced to the public at the principal theatres, one of the most interesting of which was the first appearance of Miss Genevieve Ward at Booth's. Miss Ward, although an American, had lived many years abroad, and had won several notable successes on the French stage; she enjoyed, therefore, the apparent advantage of an European reputation, and her coming was looked forward to with genuine and thoughtful interest. Her opening part was *Jane Shore*, in Mr. Wills's play of that name. The latter proved to be a strong and sympathetic drama, romantic rather than historical, domestic rather than heroic; with the exception of the last act, it presented a striking and logical series of scenes, culminating in the fourth act with a fine and beautiful climax, and treated throughout with skill and good taste. The final tableau, however, was extremely weak and conventional. Of the character undertaken by her, Miss Ward seemed to possess a broad and vigorous conception, but her work fell short of this ideal; it was intellectual work, and failed, therefore, on the side of emotion and imagination. In brief, Miss Ward convinced us that she was an actress of genuine and matured talent, but in no sense an actress of genius. This judgment was strengthened by her later impersonation of *Queen Katharine* in "Henry VIII.," although here she was dwarfed by her panoramic surroundings. Miss Ward did not touch the popular heart, and her engagement, therefore, was not a remunerative one. Yet she acquired an honorable place in the estimation of the cultured. Turning now to the Park Theatre, we find that the season at this excellent house was bravely begun with two American plays by Mr. Bronson Howard—"Hurricane" and "Old Love-Letters." The former of these, which was an offshoot of the school in which "Le Procès Veauradieux" serves as a model, proved to be a long-winded and tedious farce, morally objectionable, and artistically without any claim to merit; on the other hand, "Old Love-Letters" was a delightful little comedietta, pure and delicate in feeling and spirited in dialogue—just such a piece, in short, as might be worthily included in M. Legouvé's popular "Théâtre de la Campagne." Mrs. Agnes Booth, undoubtedly the best female comedian of our stage, made a very strong impression in this play, and she was intelligently assisted by Mr. Joseph Whiting. Succeeding "Hurricane" at the Park came "Champagne and Oysters," "Baby," and "Bouquets and Bombshells," three farcical plays of the most ephemeral value. Another event which claims our attention at this time was the reappearance of Miss Mary Anderson at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre; she opened as *Parthenia*, and played successively *Julia*, *Evadne*, and *Juliet*. Miss Anderson is, without doubt, an actress endowed with genius, and the promise which she holds out is strong and brilliant. Those narrow-minded persons who are unable to draw the line between real power and painful crudity, were, as usual, wholly displeased with this young girl's performances. On the other hand, her abilities were unwisely and pretentiously exalted. A thoughtful and conscientious criticism should find means, it seems to us, to discriminate in a case so clear as this. As already stated in these columns, Miss Anderson's nature is one of exaltation and enthusiasm—not of passion. Her style is Doric, colorless, statuesque. If she were a Frenchwoman, she would learn to embody certain characters of Racine and Corneille in truly admirable fashion. As it is, she will always be feeble in parts notable for vivid contrast and picturesqueness, while in a totally opposite direction she will certainly win high distinction. As *Parthenia* and *Evadne* she made a lasting impression, though the radical faults of her acting were even here painfully apparent; as *Juliet* she was singularly poetic and ideal, yet healthfully natural and thoroughly sincere; as *Julia* she overstepped the bounds of propriety and courted ridicule. Of an entirely different order of talent was Miss Ada Cavendish, who performed about the same time at the Broadway Theatre; as *Mercy Merrick*, this lady, whose Anglican style is extremely pronounced, was singularly uneven; yet there were felt in her a certain latent power of passion which burst forth thrillingly at rare intervals, and such an abundance of deep human sympathy, that her success, at least with the people, was no longer a matter of question. There is nothing great and nothing extraordinary about Miss Cavendish; but nervous energy like hers is not common, especially in women, with whom nervousness generally takes on the form of sentimentality, and is, moreover, powerfully effective. This truth has been well exemplified in Miss Clara Morris, a genius of the stage if there ever was one, whose consentrations of emotion, however, are so exaggerated that a disagreeably morbid impression is produced by all her acting. Miss Cavendish, who is far below Miss Morris in point of talent, is, on the other hand, a healthy and pleasant actress. So much for the performers. Let us now cast a glance over some of the new plays which were made known about this time. At Wallack's, Mr. Bouscault's "Clarissa Harlowe" was the initial attraction, and this proved to be a weak drama, with a bad moral and a repulsive motive. Fortunately, it was a swift failure, holding the stage but for a few days. This occasion, however, was the means of bringing forward an artist whose sturdy method won deserved applause, namely, Mr. Charles Barron. Mr. Barron's elocution palled upon the ear, for it was hollow and artificial; he spoke as we might imagine the respected James Quin to have spoken in the last century. Yet his action was graceful, manly, and carefully restrained. Mr. Charles Coghlan and Miss Rose Coghlan failed to win much approbation in "Clarissa Harlowe." At the Standard Theatre the season began with a performance of "An Open Verdict," a ridiculously bad play, that was speedily succeeded, by Mr. Frederic Clark's "False Titia," which served to introduce a promising young writer to public notice. Some of the scenes in the latter piece were interesting and skillfully treated, although the effect of the whole was weak and commonplace. As the work of a beginner it deserved recognition. Let us hope that Mr. Clark will soon be heard from again. The last events of this period (September and October) were the appearance of Miss Rose Eytinge at the Broadway Theatre, the production of "Mother and Son" at the Union-Square Theatre, the unexpected success of Mr. Den Thompson at the Lyceum Theatre, and the production of several old comedies at Wallack's. Miss Eytinge is one of our most intelligent and artistic actresses. As the broken-hearted and persecuted mother, *Marie*, in that very lugubrious drama, "A Woman of the People," her embodiment was full of ease and assurance, carefully modulated with light and color, and in its broad effect agreeably clear and natural. Without being in any manner magnetic, she was strongly even, at times impassioned. The Union-Square's opening was, as usual, an interesting one, and the first play produced there, an adaptation of Sardou's "Les Bourgeois de Pont d'Arcy," under the title of "Mother and Son," was a drama of fine and sustained power; the first two acts, which are delightful in the original, lost much of their value in the translation, and displeased the somewhat ingenuous American taste, which seeks to be excited rather than intelligently satisfied; in consequence, this beautiful play was merely a *succès d'estime*, although it was in every sense worthy of a hearty popular success. The acting throughout was on a high plane of excellence, three of the company being especially notable, namely, Miss Linda Dietz, Mrs. Wilkins, and Mr. John Parselle. To pass now from the grave to the gay, Mr. Den Thompson's success in "Joshua Whitcomb" should be at least noticed. Mr. Thompson's performance was that of an acute and unconventional comedian; but, while he showed praiseworthy efforts not to exaggerate the character of *Uncle Josh*, he made this character unnecessarily repulsive and vulgar. Like many other actors, Mr. Thompson failed to discriminate between that which is true to life and that which is needful to the stage. On the whole, however, his embodiment was marked by strength and originality. At Wallack's, the revival of "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "The Jealous Wife," and "The Rivals," gave scope for some good comedy acting, although, it must be confessed that Miss Rose Coghlan did not satisfy expectations. Nor was Mr. Coghlan fully as successful as many were led to expect he would be. Mr. John Gilbert's *Old Dornton* and *Sir Peter Teazle* were the most noteworthy features of these revivals.

The antics of the irrepressible Lotta ushered in the month of November at the Park Theatre. Then followed at the same house an intelligent revival of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," with those pleasing comedians, Messrs. Robson and Crane, as the *Two Dromios*. The return of Mme. Modjeska to the Fifth-Avenue Theatre was an important event of this period. Strangely enough, however, although this lady had met with flattering public recognition on her first appearance here, this second engagement was by no means successful. Mme. Modjeska, like some other actresses, suffered from the effects of absurdly exaggerated praise, which, naturally, soon gave place to a colder sort of appreciation. There were many voices raised in the beginning to her "greatness," and this cry has been echoed since with diminishing fervor; but, as two or three Boston critics were sensible enough to perceive, the lady's talents were directly antithetic to greatness. Her voice was weak, her gestures extremely limited and constrained, her movements entirely lacking in breadth and vigor, and her notes of emotion never rising to real passion. Yet she was compared to Ristori and Sarah Bernhardt, although there was no ground whatever for such an uncritical comparison. As *Juliet* Mme. Modjeska failed distinctly; as *Gilberte* in "Fron-Fron" her art—which is a combination of refinement, delicacy, and charm of personality—she succeeded emphatically. Those who have seen the splendidly impassioned acting of Bernhardt know how different it is from the tender idealizations of Modjeska. At the Broadway Theatre, Mr. J. B. Albaugh, who came forward obscurely and was poorly appreciated, gave us an example in his *Louis XI.* of intelligent and absorbing art which we will always remember with pleasure and satisfaction. Succeeding Mme. Modjeska at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, arrived Mr. Edwin Booth, who performed successively as *Hamlet*, *Iago*, *Othello*, *Richelieu*, *Bertuccio*, *Ruy Blas*, *King Lear*, *Shylock*, *Richard II.*, and *Claude Melnotte*. Six of these impersonations are always witnessed with satisfaction and profit, while four of them are efforts of little value; the latter, it is almost needless to say, are *Othello*, *Ruy Blas*, *King Lear*, and *Claude Melnotte*. It may be noted, by the way, that some wise person out West has advised Mr. Booth to drop the characters of *Richelieu* and *Bertuccio* from his repertory, two parts with which he identifies himself with rare precision, and in which the limited strength of his talents is displayed to vivid advantage. Mr. Booth's engagement was financially unsuccessful. New plays will now again engage our attention. During this month an adaptation of one of Gaboriau's novels was made by Mrs. Ettie Henderson, and was produced at the Standard Theatre under the title of "Almost a Life"; it was an interesting and well-acted play, and reflected credit upon the lady, who thus succeeded where others had signally failed. Gaboriau's novels, although comprising notable dramatic elements, are not easily transformed into dramatizations, chiefly because, in their original shape, they are worked out in a peculiarly artificial manner. Mr. Charles Le Clercq, a comedian of decided merit, presented a remarkably realistic picture as *Colinet*, an idiot, in this play. "Almost a Life" touched a sympathetic chord in the people's heart, and enjoyed quite a long run—a run which, however, was unwisely prolonged beyond its rightful limits. It is poor policy for a manager to keep on the stage of his theatre a drama which is no longer attractive. Another "new and original" piece was brought out at this time at Wallack's, "Our Club," the work of Mr. F. C. Burnand, an English humorist. The merits of "Our Club" were very frail, and its faults very conspicuous. It awoke no interest, and soon passed out of sight. Another attempt at the dramatization of a novel was introduced at Booth's Theatre, and proved wholly abortive; the novel was Mrs. Burnett's celebrated work "That Lass o' Lowrie's," and the adapter was Mr. Julian Magnus. The result was an uninteresting and incoherent play, which suggested in no manner the bright genius of the original. Miss Marie Gordon gave a weak embodiment of *Joan*, a character which might have been made, in stronger hands, vigorously effective. Toward the end of November a young lady made her début at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre and was almost immediately lost to sight; but her efforts were not altogether unobserved, for Mrs. Alfa Merrill seemed to us a very promising addition to the slender ranks of good actresses, her *Julia* in "The Hunchback" being a delicate and careful performance. It is to be hoped that vaulting ambition will not be with her, as with so many of her sisters, an angel of destruction. Promising young women who long to be "stars" rarely fulfill their promise.

The most noteworthy event of the following month, December, was the production at the Union-Square Theatre of Mr. Bronson Howard's new drama, "The Banker's Daughter," a work of which Mr. A. R. Cazaurau was also part author. "The Banker's Daughter" was a strong, interesting, and sympathetic play, to which some unnecessary objections were made by certain particularly acute people. But objections are of easy growth; they burst forth like morning-glories. On the other hand, real worth is too often an abstract quality. The drama in question was especially remarked for its gay and flowing humor, which was developed in some excellent dialogue, and in the creation of several amusing types of character. Who of us is likely to forget the jovial widow, *Mrs. Brown*, or that walking Americanism, *George Washington Phipps*, or the two merchants, so ably represented by Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Parselle? The acting, also, was throughout delightful. Miss Harrison's humor, Miss Jewett's womanliness and tenderness, Mr. Thorne's manly vigor, Mr. Le Moyne's senility, Mr. Ramsay's quiet sincerity—here were valuable delineations of feeling in the best sense of the term. Two other plays which were brought out nearly at this time were "The Double Marriage," produced at the Lyceum Theatre under the supervision of Miss Clarkson, and "*My Son*," an adaptation from the German, which was performed at Wallack's; neither amounted to much, although the character of *Herr Weigel* in "My Son" was a faithful representation of parental blindness, and one which Mr. John Gilbert embodied with rare beauty and tenderness. The name of this aged actor suggests that during the month of December his fiftieth anniversary as an actor was celebrated at Wallack's Theatre, on which occasion a delightful entertainment was provided. The only other important event of the time which needs to be chronicled is the reappearance of Mr. Joseph Jefferson at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, whose engagement was a disastrous one. Mr. Jefferson's *Rip* has been seen too often and too continuously in this City, and his devotion to one part thus received a severe and timely check. We may add that Mr. Paul Merritt's play "As Last," produced at Wallack's, was a deserved failure.

The performance during early December of "M'liss," a not unattractive drama, founded upon one of Bret Harte's stories, occurred at the Standard Theatre, and made us acquainted with a talented little actress, Miss Katie Mayhew. "Davy Crockett"—a work of simple force and beauty—claimed popular attention as Niblo's, and a weak representation of Emile Augier's striking comedy, "Les Fourchambault," occupied the stage of the Broadway Theatre for a brief period. The Lingards appeared in this play, though only one of the family, Miss Alice Lingard, showed signs of talent; unfortunately, her faults were equally noticeable. A more interesting occurrence was the return of Mr. John E. Owens to the stage at the Park Theatre, where he played successively in "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Victims," and "Solon Shingle." Mr. Owens represents the best type of the actor; he creates individualities, his own person being carefully hidden from his audiences. His acting on this occasion was as fresh as ever; in his *Caleb* we behold a representation of old age allied to mental weakness which was as complete as any picture could be; his *Joshua* was, on the contrary, the personification of health and heartiness; while his *Solon* was an identity entirely outside of the two preceding ones. While speaking of reappearances, which are always fraught with fruitful memories and vague forebodings, we must not forget the interesting and successful arrangement played at Booth's in February by Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault, the author and the creator of "The Colleen Bawn." A noteworthy début at this period was that of Mr. George Edgar on the stage of the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Edgar appeared as *King Lear*, and surprised his audiences with an exhibition of some good and careful acting; his use of the voice and of gestures was radically faulty, and he fell far short of a complete conception of the aged King and father. Yet his performance had distinctive merits, and these received honorable mention. His later attempt to play *Othello* was throughout conspicuously weak. On the whole, however, Mr. Edgar won a respectable place for himself among Shakespearean actors, and whatever he may do in the future will be seriously considered. We will pass over the failure of Mr. Sidney Rosenfeld's version of "Dr. Klaus" at the Fifth-Avenue, and of "Spell-bound" at Wallack's—a ridiculous old play, patched up from "Pauline," by the author, Mr. Boucicault—and note here the brilliant success of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's burlesque-comedy, "Engaged," at the Park Theatre. This production was for a long time a surprising and enlivening novelty to theatre-goers, its peculiar humor and literary style constituting a very happy combination of merits. Fortunately, the worth of the play was equaled by the worth of the acting supplied by Mr. Abbey's talented company. Nothing finer than Mrs. Agnes Booth's *Belinda* has been witnessed this season, and the other parts were efficiently portrayed by Mr. Joseph E. Whiting, Mr. T. G. Rigg, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. T. Owens, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Minnie Palmer. The briefest mention need be made of Mr. Frederic Paulding, who came forward with little modesty at the Lyceum Theatre during this month, and who attacked such parts as *Bertuccio* and *Hamlet* with all the mistaken fervor of a school-boy. At the Fifth-Avenue, early in March, Mr. Steele MacKaye's new melodrama "Thro' the Dark" attracted but meagre attention, chiefly owing to its prevailing gloom and false portraitures of character; we commented favorably, at the time of its production, on the fine purpose which had inspired Mr. MacKaye in this labor, but the faults of "Thro' the Dark" dragged it down to failure. A bright contrast to this play was Palgrave Simpson's three-act comedy, "A Scrap of

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE SONG OF ILION.

BOOK I.

Wrath of Achilles be thy song, O Muse!
Calamitous, which drew a thousand woes
Upon the Achaian Army, sending down
Unnumber'd spirits of heroes premature
To Orcus, and their bodies gave a prey
To hounds and birds—for so had Zeus decreed—
From where at first in quarrel stood disjoin'd
Atrides, King of men, and great Achilles.
Which of the Gods embroil'd them thus in strife?
The son of Zeus and Leto. He, enraged
Against the King, sent forth a pestilence
Among the Army; and the people died.
Because the son of Atreus had contemn'd
Chryses the priest, who came to the swift ships
To free his daughter with a heavy ransom;
Bearing aloft the chaplets of the God,
And golden sceptre; all th' Achaian host
He sued, and chief th' Atrids, leaders twain.
"O sons of Atreus! and well-armed Achaians!
May the great Gods, who dwell in palaces
Olympian, grant you soon to devastate
King Priam's city, and in joy return
To your own homes! But set my daughter free;
And take this ransom; showing reverence
To far-darting Apollo, son of Zeus!"
Then all the Achaians with one unanim agreed
To hearken to this holy man, and take
The splendid ransom. But it did not please
The mind of Agamemnon, son of Atreus.
Scornfully he dismiss'd him with a threat:
"Beware, old man, I do not find you here
Amongst our ships; either delaying now,
Or coming back; lest sceptre of the God
And chaplets prove in vain. I free her not
Until she hath grown aged in our house
In Argos, far away from her own land;
Where she must ply the loom, and share my couch.
Away! incense me not! if thou would'st go
In safety."

Trembling the old man obey'd.
And silently he went along the shore
Of the resounding sea. But when the camp
Was far behind, he lifted up his voice
And vehemently pray'd to King Apollo,
Offspring of Leto of the lovely hair:
"O, hear me, Archer with the Silver Bow,
Who guardest Chryse, and the sacred Killa,
And strongly rulest over Tenedos!
Sminthian! if I have garlanded thy fane,
If ever I have burned to the fat thighs
Of bulls and goats—accomplish my desire!
Give to these Danai, to requite my tears,
Thine arrows!"

So he pray'd. Apollo heard;
And from the heights of heav'n, enraged at heart,
Descended; on his shoulders hung the bow
And lidded quiver; as he swiftly moved
In wrath, his arrows clash'd. Like Night he came;
And, placed before the ships, dismiss'd a shaft.
Angrily clang'd the sounding silver bow.
At first he slew their mules and speedy dogs,
But upon the men himself ires his deathful dart
Smote; and the funeral-piles throughout the camp
Burn'd without ceasing.

Thus for nine days sped
The shafts; but on the tenth Achilles call'd
The people to assembly, in his soul
Prompted by white-arm'd Hera, for who had ruth
Upon the Argives, when she saw them die.
And so the multitude being met together,
Swift-foot Achilles, rising in the midst,
Spake in these words: "Atrides! we must now
Turn, I suppose, and wander home again,
As many of us as are left alive;
Since war and plague destroy the Achaian host.
But come, let us consult some soothsayer,
Or priest, or some interpreter of dreams
(Dreams are from Zeus) who may have skill to say
Why Phœbus is so wroth; and if he chides
An unaccomplish'd vow, or hetacomb;
And if the smoke of tender kids and lambs
Perchance may move him to avert this plague."

So saying, he sat down; and next arose
Calchas, the chief of augurs, he that knew
The present, and the future, and the past;
Who had led the ships to Ilion; being skill'd
In divination, by Apollo's boon.
Well-wishing, he to council came, and said:
"Achilles, loved of Zeus! thou bidd'st me show
Whence comes far-darting King Apollo's wrath.
I tell it therefore: but implore thee first—
Swear to protect me with thy voice and arm!
I think a man will be enraged who rules
Achaians, a whom Argives all obey;
A King's the stronger if a common man
Exasperate him: he may for the time
Digest his choler, but will hoard his wrath
To its fulfilment. Say! wilt thou hold me safe?"

To whom swift-foot Achilles thus replied:
"Be fully confident! speak out the word!
For not a man—by Phœbus, loved of Zeus,
From whom thy prayers have drawn prophetic power—
Not one of all the Danai, while I live
And look from earth to heaven, shall lay on thee
A heavy hand, among the hollow ships;
Not though thou named'st Agamemnon's self,
Who claims to be the highest of us all!"

* * * * * * *

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A STITCH IN TIME.

CHAPTER I.

Not many years ago there was—as there has lately been again—a good deal of distrust and agitation in commercial circles, chiefly arising from some very heavy failures. One gigantic firm had fallen, and brought many others down in its tumble. The alarm naturally felt at this spread; and the rumors which always attend, and often cause, a panic, spread also, so that scarcely any undertaking, however well established and solvent, entirely escaped doubt and suspicion. We do not propose to enter upon the history of any commercial panic, or even to sketch one; but every reader can remember, and what is worse, will see again, the deliberate and organized efforts to "wreck" really solvent houses, for the benefit of selfish and unscrupulous speculators; and how not only embarrassed and weak houses went down in the crash, but houses which—had time and fair play been given them—were in fair working condition.

After this preface, short as it has been, the reader will quite understand how men who had realized by years of toil, often of exile and danger, anything like a competence, felt very uneasy as to their investments, no matter how good they had hitherto proved; and Mr. Caleb Burton, who had settled comfortably down in the vicinity of London, after many years' labor in a distant colony, felt as uneasy as the rest. He was a tolerably rich man, and was considerably past his prime; yet having married late in life, he saw a young family growing up around him, which became more expensive every day. A small portion of his fortune was invested in England; but the bulk was, and had been for some years, invested on deposit, at pretty high interest, in the Gulf of Carpentaria and Northern Australia Bank, which was in high repute among all the colonists from that part of the continent, and which did more business at its London office than almost any of the colonial banks. He had been induced to leave his money in the colony from the fact of his acquaintanceship with most of the Directors; while the manager at the chief establishment, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, Fred Rockman by name, had been an old "chum" when Mr. Burton was a digger, and was believed to be, and truly so, one of the most honorable and straightforward of men. So Mr. Burton felt as secure as a man could feel—at first. But while a poor man may sleep soundly amid the crash of banks, discount offices, and great mercantile firms, it is nigh upon impossible for a rich man to do so; and the day soon came when the toppling over of first one great house, and then another, whose names had hitherto stood almost as types of soundness, alarmed even him, and he could not refrain from paying daily visits to London, and haunting certain localities well known to all interested in financial transactions, and where—amid a thousand false reports, it must be admitted—the first whisper of coming disaster would be sure to circulate.

Like a good husband he had tried to conceal his uneasiness from Mrs. Burton; but on her part, like a good wife, she was not to be so deceived; and when once his preoccupied manner and occasionally wandering replies had attracted attention, the revelation of his anxiety soon followed, and she grew as anxious than himself. With a mother's anxiety, she trembled for the fate of Master Caleb and Miss Amelia, with three or four other young ladies and gentlemen whose cots she was wont to visit, and whose foreheads she was wont to kiss every night of her life. So her alarm reacted upon her husband, and made him incomparably more sensitive than before.

All this, however, took but a few days in its growth; for nothing is so swift as the changes and fears of a commercial panic; and ten days had hardly passed since the fall of the aforesaid great house, before Mr. Burton commenced his visits to London. He was in the habit of taking his lunch at a particular tavern, where foreign and colonial merchants greatly congregate, and there he saw many persons who were known to him in the days when he lived in the city. With these he often spoke, sometimes of the old times, but more frequently of the new. One day a man entered the coffee-room and looked round as though in search of some one. Mr. Burton had occasionally seen and spoken to this man in his visits to the tavern. He was not very intimate with him, for his recollection of the man was not altogether favorable; he had been engaged in some very doubtful transactions in the colony, and had moreover borrowed money of Burton under some specious pretense, which turned out to be wholly false, and not one penny of this had he repaid. Mr. Burton was just sitting down to lunch when he caught the eye of this individual, who was somewhat shinier, not to say greasier, in his fat and clothes than the majority of the guests, and he looked round with so wistful an air that, moved by an impulse for which he could hardly account, Mr. Burton beckoned him to his table and invited him to join him at lunch. He was sorry for it the moment he had spoken; but the Captain—he was called the "Captain" from having once owned a coasting vessel—gave him no time to change his mind. He accepted the invitation with the greatest alacrity; and although his appetite was clearly of the keenest, strove to make himself agreeable by communicating all the scandal with which the very atmosphere was charged, and in which he reveled. This he fortified and washed down with such mysterious winks and nods that half of what he said was unintelligible to his hearer.

At last the meal was finished; and the Captain, draining the last drop from a tumbler of cold brandy and water, which he had ordered as part of the lunch to which he was invited, shook his entertainer by the hand as the latter rose, and, referring for the first time to past transactions, declared he was the best-hearted and most forgiving party he knew, and that some day he would do him a good turn. Burton rather abruptly thanked him, and cut short his gratitude by turning away; and had moved a pace or two through the crowded room on his road to the door, when he heard his name pronounced, and looking round, saw the Captain beckoning to him. Very much annoyed at this, he merely waved his hand, and would have continued his retreat, but that the other beckoned him again with so earnest a look, that Mr. Burton involuntarily went toward him.

"Mr. Burton, one word with you," said the Captain; he hooked his finger in the buttonhole of the other's coat as he spoke. "Just one word." Although it was but one word he wanted to say, he seemed to have a great deal of difficulty in giving utterance to it; at last he said, dropping his voice to a whisper far more mysterious than any which had preceded it: "Meet me here in two hours' time. Mind! I am in earnest." He released his hold as he spoke, and putting his forefinger to his lip as a sign of secrecy and caution—which was utterly needless, as he had communicated nothing—turned away, and was lost in the throng.

Mr. Burton smiled at the man's maudlin impressiveness, as he deemed it, arising, as he supposed, from the tumbler of brandy and water, and decided on dismissing him and his appointment from his mind. He went about for another hour, meeting more of his acquaintance, each fresh one having something more gloomy to say than the last. Affairs really seemed to be growing worse, and even those who had been hopeful before seemed to have lost heart now. So it was in a thoughtful mood he left to go to the terminus of the railway, and on his way he glanced down the narrow passage which led to the tavern where he had lunched an hour before. The recollection of the queer manner of the Captain came strongly upon him as he passed, and in his excited state it came back with a weight and force which he could not help feeling strongly, while yet he thought it ridiculous to do so. With every step he took, the influence grew stronger, until with a "Pshaw!" of contempt at his weakness, he positively turned back, and resolved to keep the appointment, even though he was confident the Captain must have forgotten all about it, and indeed was now probably sleeping off his unusually hearty meal in the parlor of some less pretentious tavern. He felt this, yet he could not help returning, because there *might* be something at the bottom of the Captain's mystery, and he might really keep his appointment. So, as just said, he turned back, dissatisfied though he was with himself, and inclined at every step to face round and hurry to the railway station. However, he reached the tavern, and entered the coffee-room, which was now nearly deserted. A couple of city clerks, who were probably working overtime, were dining in one corner, and a couple of waiters were gossiping in another; but for these the place was empty.

Taking up a newspaper, Mr. Burton whiled away the time as best he might; he had made up his mind to wait ten minutes beyond the completion of the two hours, and no more: and as the hand of the coffee-room clock slowly approached the point, he felt glad to find how little chance there was of the shabby Captain's appearance. The hand entered the last five minutes; Mr. Burton laid down his paper with a sigh of relief; but as he did so, the door creaked, the greasy hat, followed by the somewhat soddened visage of the Captain, was thrust in; a glance round the room showed that Mr. Burton was there; and shutting the door behind him as carefully and cautiously as though he were Guy Fawkes, or a melodramatic bandit, he approached the ex-colonial merchant almost on tiptoe.

It was not difficult to see that the Captain had been drinking a little more—possibly a good deal more, for he was well seasoned in that respect; for, even if his bleared eyes had not told as much, his husky voice would have been sufficient. Exceedingly impressive was, or was meant to be, his hoarse whisper, as he said: "All right! Mr. Burton. I'm agoing to clear off old debts now; for I am a man who never forgets a benefit or loses sight of a friend. Come out for a moment." He wrung Mr. Burton's hand as he spoke with a warmth which the latter could very well have excused, and then led the way from the room he had but just so carefully entered.

The court in which the tavern was situated had one or two blind nooks in it, leading nowhere; and the Captain drawing Mr. Burton into one of these, glanced warily around, and then dropping his voice to a still hoarser and still more impressive whisper—quite audible, however, for his breath came hot on the side of his hearer's face—said: "You are in with the Gulf of Carpentaria and Northern Australia Bank—are you not?"

"I am," returned Burton, who shuddered at the question, in spite of his contempt for the speaker.

"Then get out, if you can!" hoarsely continued the other. "They are blown on. They will be up in a tree in two days from this. Don't ask me any more; but if I owe you any trifle of money, I have paid you now. Observe! They. Are. Blown." He pronounced these last three words as we have given them, as if each word were a sentence, and he accompanied them with three distinct taps of his forefinger upon his reddened nose. And with that he hurried off, leaving Mr. Burton at once astonished and alarmed.

He understood enough of the Captain's habits to know that his associates were of a very crafty and dangerous class; that, like other birds of prey, they had the keenest possible scent for a moribund carcase, and that if there really were anything wrong with the Gulf—as the bank was familiarly termed—or any other bank, such men would be the first to know of it. How such men know, is as great a mystery to us as it was to Mr. Burton. But somehow they contrive to make money out of the wreck and ruin. In vain he tried to pooh-pooh the half-intelligible utterances of the Captain; and as he slowly retraced his steps to the terminus, tried to persuade himself that he had been listening but to the senseless maundering of a three parts drunken man. And yet, the Captain was *not* senseless—Burton felt that. Intoxicated or partly so, he might be; and it was rare that he was seen entirely sober; but there was a meaning in his husky voice, and a warning even in the unsteady glance of his eye, which effectually prevented Mr. Burton from despising his mysterious hints.

On his arrival at his house he, very sensibly, told his wife all that had occurred; and she, who very well remembered the disreputable but crafty old Captain in by-gone years, was fully as much alarmed as her husband. But what was to be done? It was very well to admit that there was danger ahead; but how were they to avert it? Judging from what they had already seen, the papers of the next day might contain the news of the total collapse of the trusted bank, and four-fifths of all that Burton owned in the world might in an instant be swept away. His investment, it must be remembered, was in the chief office, in the Australian continent; and he could not withdraw it in London, excepting after a delay which of course would be utterly fatal, if any disaster really did threaten the bank.

But Burton was a man of decision and energy, other wise this tale would not have been written; and after a disturbed and almost sleepless night, he rose with a settled resolution in his mind. He rose early, and after a show of eating his breakfast, left for London in a good time that he was there by 8 o'clock. His first proceeding was to obtain a shipping-list. By this he found that the mail left for Australia that evening, and that a private steamer left the docks that very morning—within three hours—also for Australia. His mind was at once made up. It is true that this time was exceedingly short for what he proposed to do: but he was not in a mood to be daunted by a little. A telegram told his wife of his intended departure—he had partly prepared her for this before leaving. He then hurried to his London bank and drew out nearly the whole of his balance, and while doing this he heard some muttered conversation among the strangers waiting at the counter; which proved that others besides himself suspected the soundness of the Gulf Bank. In a few minutes' time he had paid for his passage by the Cerberus, and was pleased to hear the clerk who took his money say—although he knew well enough it was a mere matter of course—that she was a remarkably fast vessel, a splendid sea-boat, and sure to beat the mail by at the very least—the clerk was emphatic on this point—at the very least from a week to ten days. To an old colonist, half an hour's conversation was quite enough to supply him with all he required; and when shortly before noon he stepped upon the gangway leading to the Cerberus, no one would have supposed that three or four hours before he had not dreamed of the existence of such a vessel.

The Captain of the Cerberus—which splendid sea-boat had her steam up and her decks pretty nearly cleared of idlers by the time Mr. Burton arrived—was rather surprised at this unexpected accession to his list of passengers, which, by the way, was but a scanty one, the immediate sailing of the mail-boat effectually checking anything like a plethora. There was something in the look and manner of the newcomer, in which the skipper took an immediate, and he inwardly decided that he should be very friendly with the latest arrival. In coming to this conclusion he was a truer prophet than he at all suspected.

The mail herself could not have been more punctual in starting than was the Cerberus. The noonday sun was shining brilliantly, and cheerfully salt am and tranquil day in Spring when she cast loose from her moorings; her great engines began to beat and throb; and in five minutes more her few passengers were gazing over her stern at the receding quay which they had just left, and the faces of those who still stood there, waving their caps and handkerchiefs, were indistinct and blurred. All that day and all that night she made steady way; the next morning dawned brilliantly; the good ship was well into the English Channel; and on the day following, the great Atlantic would be fairly beneath her keel. Mr. Burton felt as he sat at breakfast that his voyage had begun auspiciously; but the next instant came the damping thought that the mail-boat had also started under favorable auspices, and he remembered, too, that let her auspices be favorable or not, she was bound under a penalty to make the voyage in a fixed number of days. He was sufficiently versed in nautical matters, and especially steam nautical matters, to know that although they were making fair progress, they were by no means doing their utmost, nor indeed was it likely that they would press on with any extraordinary energy, as there was no need for the vessel to arrive by any given day at the Gulf. Although this might have been said of the ship and her passengers generally, it by no means applied to Mr. Burton, who kept his eye on the Captain, when for the first time he saw the latter enter his little sanctum on the deck, boldly followed him. The Captain turned with a somewhat surprised air, and said "Yes, Sir!" as though Mr. Burton had spoken, and clearly intended to ask "What next?"

Burton quietly closed the door behind him, and could help smiling as he did so, for he felt that this proceeding must strike the skipper much as the cautious closing of the tavern door by the other Captain had struck *him*. However, he said: "Can you spare me three minutes, Captain Bowman?"

"Certainly, Sir; I am at your service," replied the commander; but as he spoke a slight cloud came over his bronzed face and altered its hearty expression, for he thought, even when he made his civil reply, "Now, what's up? Are you some precious forger or swindler who is going to coolly walk off with one of my steamers?" Or are you a detective who thinks there is some one on board whom he must arrest?"

"Don't think that there is any great trouble to you in my application," said Burton, smiling again, for he partly divined the other's thoughts; "yet I want you to do me a favor—a very great favor, Captain."

The skipper looked an interrogation; and Burton went on: "The mail-boat, doing her best, will have a half-a-day's start, but the mail?"

"She *could*, perhaps," returned the seaman, with an emphasis which implied that she was not very likely to try.

"I daresay," pursued Burton, "that to do so will give you some trouble, more work, and perhaps incur some extra expense for fuel and the like?"

"It would," said the Captain, briefly.

"And cause more work to others also, I suppose?" continued Burton.

"It would," again answered the skipper. "The engineer would grumble more than a little, for we have not enough stokers for a voyage at full speed."

"Have you sufficient coal?" asked Burton.

"Why—yes, perhaps we have," was the reply; but there was an increasing dryness in Captain Bowman's tone which seemed to imply that he had had almost enough of the conversation.

Burton saw this, and went straight to the point. "Captain Bowman," he said, "I have the most pressing reasons for wishing to arrive at the Gulf before the mail. My only chance was to come by you; and I now ask you to get every knot out of the Cerberus that canvas and steam can compass, and, to be point-blank with you, let me say it shall be at my expense. I will pay, beforehand if you choose to estimate it, for every pound of extra coal you burn, to your employers shall not lose a will, with your permission, pay your engineers double wages for the trip; and, if you will accept it, I shall be glad to hand you this bank-note for one hundred pounds." With dramatic effect, he drew the note from his waistcoat pocket as he spoke, and offered it to the Captain.

The sailor quite staggered back in his surprise, and gasped out: "Why—what—what is the reason?"

"The reason," interrupted Burton, "is simply that it is well worth my while, having great financial interests at stake, to spend three or four hundred pounds in beating the mail. It can do you no harm to comply with my request. No one will suffer; your passengers will all be pleased; the money shall be paid whether you win the race or not, which is only fair, as the work will have been done in any case. Now, Captain, I know you are a good-hearted fellow; you can confer a great benefit on me and mine by obliging me, and something tells me you will help me if you can."

"Well," said the skipper, after a moment's hesitation, "I will. It's a bargain. I will take your money, because I shall have earned it. I should advise you to speak to the first officer, Mr. Keeler; he is a poor man with a large family, so *he* won't object; and to Mr. Nutt, the chief engineer. Make your own terms with them, and they will manage the rest. I think we shall get in before the mail, for the Cerberus is the best of our line; while the Maelstrom, which is luckily running this trip, is the smallest and slowest of the mail screws. Not much, Sir," he added, warningly, "they are all very fast, and we shall have to work very hard to beat her by as many hours as we started before her."

Mr. Burton thanked the Captain, and, acting upon his advice, sought the first officer and the engineer. With them he had no difficulty; the prospect of doubling the whole of the voyage was sufficient to induce them to undertake any amount of work. The working engineers were equally ready; and within two hours of his conversation with the skipper the Cerberus was making a couple of knots additional per hour, which was equal, as Mr. Burton kept repeating to himself, to several hundred miles per week.

How earnestly he wished that the crank-shaft of the mail would break, her screw get out of order, or some casualty, not fatal, but retarding, would happen to their dreaded pursuer; that is, if she were still the pursuer, and had not already got ahead of them. It never seemed possible, in all his speculations, that any such accidents could happen to his vessel; she was, of course, to run an unchecked and unchecekered voyage; and so indeed it happened.

CHAPTER II.

Had Mr. Burton's money been in jeopardy but a very few years later than the real date, the electric telegraph would have laughed to scorn all his efforts; but he was just before that marvel—in its communication with Australia, at any rate, and he was glad to think he had yet a chance. Swift as may be the progress of a clipper steamer, not even by the swiftest the voyage to Australia is a long and monotonous passage, and to a man with such anxiety in his mind as was the lot of Mr. Burton, it seems endless.

Their passage was as prosperous and uneventful as a passage could be; yet even then, one or two trifling incidents occurred to disturb him and to fill him with the gloomiest foreboding of failure. One evening—they were far on their way then, and the greater part of the waste of water which they had to traverse lay behind them—Mr. Burton was lounging on a bench at the stern of the vessel, watching the setting sun, which was spreading a sheet of gold over the calm sea, and thoughtfully smoking a cigar, when he heard a seaman, who was engaged in some duty near him, remark to his comrade: "I say, Bill, do you see that line, right under the sun there?"

Bill nodded his assent.

"Well," continued the other, "that must be the smoke of a steamer. I shouldn't wonder if its the mail."

In an instant Burton was on his feet, the cigar was flung into the sea, and he was gazing, with his hand shading his eyes, in the direction of the setting sun. He could see nothing. The practiced eyes of the seamen were probably able to trace the line of which they spoke; but the passenger could see nothing. He did not care about speaking to the men on the subject, lest he should show too much anxiety; but he paced the deck until the last of the passengers had retired to his cabin and the moon was full in the sky, yet nothing had he been able to discover; nor did the fresh watch who came upon deck refer to any following vessel, so he hoped that, at any rate, the strange ship—if one there really had been—was not gaining on them.

It is certainly not necessary to dwell on the closeness with which Mr. Burton followed their sailing qualities in the succeeding days, which he was present at the heaving of the log; all this goes without telling, as the French say. But another result of his intense anxiety to reach Australia was that he became very nervous, and the least thing, such as the slightest surmise uttered in his hearing, was enough to startle him; and one morning he could not touch his breakfast because he heard the officer who had charge of the watch during the night, say to the officer who relieved him: "I thought I saw the smoke of a steamer about two bells. She was to the nor'ard, and going faster than ourselves—at least so I thought at first; but I could make nothing of her, and then there was no sail in sight at sunrise." Yet the Lieutenant—they are all Lieutenants and Captains to landsmen—might have been right in his first conjecture! There might have been a steamer "to the nor'ard," going faster than themselves, and this might have been the dreaded mail!

These examples will give a fair idea of the tension of Mr. Burton's nerves; and as they drew nearer their port, as a matter of course his anxiety increased. But when they steamed gallantly into the noble bay on which the town, or rather its port, stands, and came nearer and nearer to the quay, and saw no long black hull with the funnel lying about a great many until they could count them, he seemed taken from Burton's breast, and he felt that his long and exciting struggle had at last won for him a reward.

It was late in the afternoon when the screw of the Cerberus at last ceased to churn and froth the water, and her great engines were fairly stopped.

"You will spend the night with us?" said the skipper; "you will be too late for any business in Pelham to-night."

Pelham, as the reader will probably have divined without any explanation, was the chief town of the Province, the town where the head office of the Gulf Bank was located. They said "located" there, and used indeed a good many Yankee phrases. Bangbang was the name—native name—of the port at which the Cerberus was now anchored, and was connected with the provincial capital by a short line of railway.

Mr. Burton returned his best thanks to the Captain for his invitation; but his nerve and energy had now returned, and he resolved not to lose one minute in his enterprise. So he declined the invitation, and leaving directions for his luggage to be sent to a certain hotel—he knew Pelham well enough, having lived there once—he quitted the ship, after the heartiest possible farewell from Captain, officers, engineers, and crew—went straight to the railway depot and took his ticket; but just as he asked for it, the station-master entered, and said to the clerk: "The mail is in; she is signaled."

The packet, then, was inside the Heads! She was not three hours behind them! It was now past five o'clock; all business was over for the day; the letters would be sent on at once; the Pelham branch of the great Gulf Bank would not take down its shutters in the morning, and he was a ruined man. Yet there was just one chance, one bare possibility, and slight as it was, he determined to try it. "If they don't telegraph," he thought, as the train slackened speed at the end of its brief run—"and I don't see why they should—I may yet get my money out of the fire. It is worth a trial, and win or lose I'll try it." He of course knew that he was some hours ahead of even the earliest intelligence which could be sent from the mail-boat, and his scheme would succeed or fail in that time.

Without a moment's hesitation he went straight to the bank, which had long been closed for the day by the time he arrived; but his old acquaintance Mr. Fred Rockman, the manager, lived on the premises, and was delighted to see him. "I thought you had settled down in England," he exclaimed; "I had no idea you were in the colony."

"I dare say not," returned Burton, who was on thorns during the greeting and inquiries natural to such a meeting. "I have come to see you as soon as I could," which was strictly true—"and I want you to do me a favor. I want you to save me a great deal of time and trouble."

"Indeed! And what is it, Burton?" was the very natural response.

"I want my money out to-night," said Mr. Burton bluntly.

"What! All?" exclaimed the manager.

"Yes, all," returned the other.

"Oh! it's impossible; quite out of the question," said the banker. "Business is entirely over for the day, as you must very well know."

"I do know it," said Mr. Burton. "I know that all ordinary business is over; but I know very well that you have often paid depositors later than this, and that you can give it to me if you like. Admit, Fred—you can if you please."

"Well," said—the manager hesitatingly, "I can if I choose, I own, but we don't care about doing things out of the usual course."

"I suppose it was in the usual course, then," retorted Burton, "that your Directors asked me as a personal favor not to remove my money, when I had a good offer? You know, Fred, that it was voluntarily promised at that time that I should have my deposit on the instant whenever I chose to ask for it."

"Yes, that is true," said the manager; "I will remember the understanding, and if it's of importance to you—"

"It is of the utmost importance, I assure you," interrupted Burton. "I don't want to bore you with particulars, but I wish to change my investment, and if I don't get the money—in gold, if possible—to-night, the chance will be lost. Will you or will you not do it? That is all."

"I suppose I must let you have it, as your money is only on deposit," said the manager slowly; "but it is really very unusual. However, say no more; you shall have it. We will drink a bottle of wine in honor of old times, and then—"

"Excuse my abruptness," said Burton, who was half way toward a brain fever with nervous excitement, and who was every moment hearing galloping horses and hurried steps where all was silence. "Let me have the money first, and I will stand as many bottles of wine as you choose to drink while I am in the colony. But I must be back at my hotel in half an hour from this time, or it is all of no use."

"Your people are confoundedly sharp dealers, then," grumbled the manager, as he rose deliberately from his chair. "They ought to know you are a solvent party, and that your word is as good for the money—ay, as our own."

"Well, never mind that, Fred," said Burton. "Let me have the money, and I can get my business done in an hour; and then—"

"An! it's of no use making an appointment later on in the evening," interrupted the manager; "I have an engagement for to-night, so we can't have a chat after your business is completed. We will leave it till to-morrow." With this he quitted the room, summoned the watchman, who was already on duty, and after an interval, which might really have been ten minutes, but which seemed to the merchant as though it would never end, the slow step of Mr. Rockman, who was corpulent and heavy in build, was heard returning. He bore a small leathern case, whose distended sides showed it was crammed with something; and a guess at its contents made Mr. Burton's heart leap.

Little divining the condition of his visitor, the manager quietly sat down, drew toward him a sloping desk, on which were writing materials, and after adjusting his spectacles with more care and accuracy than, it appeared to Burton, any man's spectacles could possibly require, proceeded to write out a receipt for the money. Burton execrated the slow and formal style in which his friend had been taught to write, as he watched the carefully finished up-and-down strokes of every letter. The manager had got about half way in his task when, struck by a sudden thought, he smiled, laid down his pen, and then shaking his head, as a man does when he half-regretfully recalls the memory of some past enjoyment, said: "Lor bless me! you were running in my mind nearly all day on Saturday last. What do you think? Why, I met poor old Davy Lobbins—"

"Oh! confound— Did you though?" exclaimed Burton. "Well, let us get this business out of hand, and we will have a talk about the old fellow."

"Poor old chap!" mused Mr. Rockman; "he seems very much broken. Quite a different man from what—"

"Now really, Rockman!" exclaimed Burton, "you forget how precious my time is. Do go on; there's a good fellow."

Thus adjured, the manager resumed his writing as slowly as before, but it was done at last. "Sign that, my boy," said he, pushing the document toward his visitor. "You will find that correct, I think."

Burton signed it instantly without reading a line, and tossed it back.

"You always were a cool hand," said the manager half-reprovingly and half-admiringly; "but I think *I* should look at what I signed, when I was concerned a respectable number of thousands."

Burton smiled feebly; the situation was too painfully interesting for him to do more. The manager carefully placed the receipt in a drawer of the table, opened the case, and taking out a huge bundle of notes, commenced to count them. "You don't mind Jacob's and Levy's draft on Rothschild for three thousand, I do you?" he said. "If you won't take that, I can't do it until—"

"Oh, never mind!" interrupted Burton; "anything will do. Cut away; there's a good fellow."

"Our gold and our own notes are locked up in the inner safe; but here is Colonial Bank paper, which may, perhaps, serve as well, unless—"

"Quite satisfactory," interrupted the relieved merchant, as he eyed the welcome notes; "quite good enough, Fred. Pray proceed!"

Rockman was quite willing to humor him for a few seconds through his gold spectacles, as though such haste over so solemn a matter was unseemly, if not worse; however, he went on without remark. "Five—five—two threes—one—two—three—four"—when at the instant a hack—Anglice, a cab—dashed up to the door, and a thundering double-knock followed.

"Hollo! What's up now?" exclaimed the manager, pausing in his counting.

"Go on! go on! Never mind the door," cried Burton, half-rising from his seat. "Why don't you go on?"

"Don't be ridiculous, Burton," said the manager. "Any one would think you had been drinking. Four—five—six." These last words were in answer to a tap at the door; and the watchman presented himself. "Well, what is it?" said the manager, turning to him, quite unconscious that his visitor had gathered himself up for a dash at the notes the moment the man spoke. "Who was there?"

"It was a gentleman, Sir," replied the watchman. "The hack-driver was a stranger, and drove here instead of to the Royal Colonial."

"All right," said the manager. "You may go, Dennis. Now then, Mr. Burton, we will proceed. Let me see, where was I? Five—five—two threes—one—one," &c.; and so on he came to the conclusion of this curious calculation. The draft on Rothschild was duly indorsed; the whole were restored to the case, and the case was handed to Mr. Burton after he had given up his deposit note.

"Of course," added the manager, "there's the balance of interest due to you, which to-morrow we shall make out when you call, and—"

"That's all right," said Burton; "but now I must be going."

"You won't stop then? You are quite sure?" said the manager, as his customer rose. "Well, good-night. Take care of the wallet. As your hotel is so short a distance from here, you may be safe; but if you had to leave the lamps for an instant, I should say, 'Take a hack.' Good-night."

They shook hands and parted. Burton's first act was to inclose his precious case in a small locked satchel, which he then handed to the landlord, and saw it securely deposited in the great iron safe which all such places keep; then he drank off at a single gulp such a draught of brandy and water as excited the wonder and admiration of two or three who were lounging at the saloon bar. Had it not been for this potent draught, he must have fainted; and as it was, he was fain to lie down, being thoroughly worn out and exhausted by the events of the day. In spite of his excitement, he slept soundly, so soundly and so long that the clanging of the breakfast bell roused him from sleep, and while dressing himself, he went down to the saloon. At the very first glance he could see that something of interest was under discussion, for instead of sitting apart at separate tables, the guests were all gathered in earnest groups, talking and particularizing like so many Frenchmen. As he made his way to a vacant table, a gentleman who, like himself, had just entered the room, said: "Pretty state of affairs this, Sir. What do you think of the news?"

"I really have not heard of any news this morning," returned Burton; "indeed, I have but just left my room, having overslept myself."

"Why, my dear Sir," exclaimed the other, evidently gratified at finding some one to whom he could be the first to impart the tidings—"why, have you not heard? The great Gulf of Carpentaria and Northern Australia Bank—the best bank in the Province, has gone! Gone, Sir! The mail came in last night with peremptory orders to close, so our bank won't open this morning; and it is said if the depositors won't get half-a-crown in the pound. Why," pursued his new friend with a sudden change of tone, "you are not a loser, I hope."

"I! O dear, no. Certainly not. By no means," incoherently replied Burton, who found great difficulty in collecting himself sufficiently to say anything.

"I was afraid you were hit," said the other, "you turned so pale. So, as I was telling you—"

Mr. Burton had civility enough to pay an outward show of attention to what followed; but the first great announcement had effectually discounted the interest of the narrative.

Directly his breakfast was over, he set out for the Colonial Bank, where he arrived just as notes for a draft payable to himself on his London bankers. He then repaired to the shipping office to learn when the next packet sailed for England, as he was now ready to return, ay, even at so short a notice as that on which he had started. He had not gone fifty yards from the bank before he encountered the face of Mr. Rockman. He felt, it must be owned, a little sheepish at this rencontre: but no such sentiment appeared to influence the manager.

"Hello! old fellow!" he exclaimed, as heartily as he could, under the depressing circumstances. "I'll be shot if you were not in luck last night. But I'm glad you got your money, position of the anterior extremities in man, together with the erect posture, makes the arms come much more frequently into frictional contact with the body or clothing on their inner than on their outer surface. Hair grows most abundantly where there is normally least friction, and vice versa. It may be noted, however, that while the first joint of the fingers is hairy, the second joint, answering to the callosity of the gorilla, is generally bare.—*Grant Allen, in Fortnightly Review.*

THE HAROLD SKIMPOLES.—Philosophers of the *Harold Skimpole* school are exempt from the agencies which render other men dull at times. They have no cares, no anxieties, no worries; they toil not, neither do they spin, and know not what it is to be weary. They take no thought for to-morrow; for the world is their oyster, and as long as gullibility, simplicity, timidity, and cowardice are to be found there, they need feel no uneasiness. All they ask is to live—a request so reasonable and moderate that society must perforce comply with it. As to the "how?" that is no affair of theirs, that is your lookout; it is a mere matter of detail, and they have no head for detail; they never pretended to have. All they know is, they must live. It may be that an *Esther Summerson*, here and there, will think she sees a flaw in this reasoning; but to the mass of womankind (blessings on their tender hearts!) it seems unimpeachable, and they cannot understand those hard-hearted sceptics who refuse to recognize its cogency, and withhold their sympathy from a creature so bright and cheery and amiable and pleasant as the loose man is, with all his little failings. When I think how widely distributed loose men are, and that probably one family in five has or had a specimen somewhere among its branches, I shudder at the idea of the indignation these pages will excite, and of the many gentle readers who will say, "Odious man! I'm sure he must have met poor dear Charley somewhere;" or, "This must be a horrid cruel caricature of darling Harry—it's so like him." Still, the truth must out; the women are responsible directly or indirectly, for a great deal of the looseness that is abroad. It is not merely that they abet and give aid and comfort to the loose man, but they are not unfrequently the original cause of his looseness. The ignoble army of martyrs to this malady is largely recruited from the class of mothers' darlings, family pets, and spoiled children, whose undoing is wholly woman's work. The young cub when it discovers the potency of feminine influence and the art of securing it. He finds how easy it is, when backed up by female authority, to "gang his ain gait" and be idle and self-indulgent, and becomes confirmed in that way of life, just as a skittish young horse, finding how easily he throws a loose-seated rider, becomes a confirmed buck-jumper. The women, he knows, will beg him off, will screen him, will stand between him and masculine anger, and in process of time he learns how to utilize them for his more serious scrapes in a roundabout way, reminding one of the "House that Jack built." He wheedles the sisters to coax mamma to bully papa to draw the check. He meets the bill that raised the money that Jack spent.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

DISTORTING SCRIPTURAL TEXTS.—Texts of Scripture torn away from their contexts and incorporated into a theological system as warrants for its dogmas are apt to undergo a subtle process of transformation. They gradually cease to mean what they meant in the free flow of the original writer's thought; they come to speak a foreign language, in accordance with the demands of the system, instead of their own native tongue; whereas at first they were natural, fluent, unsystematic, they now acquire an artificial rigidity, or a distorting twist, which impairs their force or disguises their features. Here, then, is the corruption of the water, when separated from the living stream, and mechanically stored up in cisterns, whence it is doled out in portions for use. But the same texts, when set forth and explained by the continuous commentary, in connection with the whole train of thought which originated them, are kept fresh and free from adulteration or distortion; we receive them straight from the author, not at second-hand from the systematizing theologian; they wear their native hue, speak in their natural accents, move in their unconstrained freedom; and thus they resemble the draughts of water direct from the limpid fountain, "immediately where it springeth," with all its freshness and sparkle upon it.—*The Quarterly Review.*

THE MAKING OF BELLS.—Only two metals are now used in large bells, tin and copper. The Belgians use 23 to 30 per cent. of tin; the English lean to more tin, 25 to 31 per cent. Tin makes the bell sound bright, but it also makes it brittle, and the reason why the English can afford to put

Jutland, the similarity in phrase and pronunciation is strongly marked. In some instances we have borrowed a compound word, and have forgotten half its meaning. Thus "buckwheat" is simply a corruption of *Boghvede*, from *bog*, "beech," and *Hvede*, "wheat," the grain being so called from its resemblance to a beech-nut; but this derivation had already been forgotten before we imported the word.—*The Saturday Review.*

BY THE SEA.

My blue-eyed pet with golden hair
Is sitting on my knee,
And gazes eagerly afar,
Across the beach, beyond the bar,
Where rolls the restless sea.

She puts her little hand in mine,
And laughs with childish glee,
To see the foaming billows splash,
As on the shore they madly dash,
Then glide back silently.

But while she laughs so merrily,
My heart is far away;
And, as I look upon the shore,
Where loud and long the breakers roar,
My sad soul seems to say:

"The sea is like a human life;
It breaks upon the shore
Of time, with a restless might.
And, when the goal is just in sight,
Dies—to return no more.

"And all along the shore of time
Full many a wreck doth lie;
The pangs of many a mad carouse,
Of blasted hopes and broken vows,
Of happy days gone by."

Yet, while I muse in mournful mood,
And gaze upon the sea,
My blue-eyed pet with golden hair,
Whose heart has never known a care,
Still sits upon my knee.

Her head is resting on my breast—
Her eyes in slumber deep;
The same rough sea whose breakers roar,
And madly, fiercely lash the shore,
Has lulled my child to sleep.

—*Norristown Herald.* T. B. CHRYSTAL.

THE DISTRESS IN MANCHESTER.—The distress began with the Arctic weather, which set in all over the country in the opening days of December. The immediate result of the intense frost was to throw a number of men, engaged in every department of work, out of employment. The busy picks and spades of an army of navvies were arrested in a single night, as by magic, through an iron frost which rendered all out-of-doors work impracticable. The severity of the Winter remained unabated during the month which followed, and as the Christmas holidays approached, the suffering was intensified by the annual "off time," which on this occasion proved to be most inopportune. The large number of joiners who had not obtained work, since the recent disastrous strike in the building trade, increased the number of those who experienced in its full force the pitiless rigor of the season. Without a doubt, however, the chief cause of the distress was the unparalleled depression of the Manchester trade in almost all its departments. It would be incorrect to say that the recent distress has come upon the community unnoticed or without warning. Since the Winter of 1874-5 business has gone from bad to worse, and, as a consequence, poverty and privation have been spreading through the community in ever-widening circles. The prolonged and ever-deepening depression of the staple trade in nearly all its forms has forced many large firms to discharge a considerable proportion of their employes, and to reduce the wages of those still retained. Hundreds of clerks, travelers, and warehousemen have consequently been thrown adrift on the world, many of whom are totally unfit for any avocation outside the narrow groove in which they formerly worked and prospered. Many a reluctant conscript in the forlorn army of the unemployed has found his way into its troubled ranks through no fault whatever of his, but simply because of a conspiracy of events, which it was impossible for him to forecast, much less to control.—*All the Year Round.*

"CAN'T YOU WAIT?"—It seems but yesterday that the world was eagerly asking—with anxious hope on the one hand, and sarcastic satisfaction at the first disappointments on the other—whether the decipherers had made out the names of Pharaoh and Sesostris, of Joseph and Moses—any evidence of the bondage in Egypt, or of the catastrophe in the Red Sea. The time has not yet passed for the remonstrance, which a clergyman is said to have addressed to a skeptic who asked to see the devil, "Can't you wait?" In this province, also, we have need of the lesson—emphatically we are real of late in the whole world of science, against proclaiming conjectures as facts, and probable hypotheses as certain truths. To take one striking example: When a papyrus at Leyden supplied us with the report of a scribe to his superior, under the great King Ramses II., that he had "distributed the rations among the men [400] and likewise among the Apuirui, or Aperiu, who carry the stones to the great city of King Ramses Miamun," most of the best Egyptologers yielded to the temptation to find here the Hebrews who built for Pharaoh the City of Ramses, (Exodus i. 11.) But Brugsch shows clearly that these Aperiu were not Hebrews, but an Egyptian people settled in the neighborhood, as breeders of horses, mentioned long before in an inscription of Thutmes III., as cavalry in the King's service, and again under Kings Ramses III. and Ramses IV., long after the exodus of the Israelites. Another famous example of hasty identification is the picture in one of the tombs at Beni-Hassan, which was supposed to represent the arrival of the children of Israel. Dr. Brugsch supplies the true account of this most interesting monument. In both these cases, as in many others, the value of an admirable illustration has been prejudiced by a too hasty assumption of identity.—*The Quarterly Review.*

ONE OF QUEEN BESS'S SUITORS.—In the days of Ivan the Terrible, whose frightful atrocities suggest the charitable idea that he must have been mad, and of Queen Elizabeth, there was a great tendency to draw close bonds between England and Russia. England wanted the monopoly of the Russian trade, and Russia wanted the alliance of a great maritime power. The Hakluyt Society takes up the narratives where Hakluyt leaves off, supplementing their information, and has disinterred various State papers and curious biographies. One Horsey was a clerk in the service of the Russian Company in Russia, and Ivan employed him as an agent to proceed to England. He wanted to marry an English lady; and he even aspired to the great Elizabeth herself. It was resolved that the Lady Mary Hastings, the Queen's own niece, might probably prove a suitable match for the Czar. It was quite true that the Czar labored under the trifling disadvantage of being married already; but he hastened to explain that his wife was not of royal birth, and he was entirely prepared to repudiate her. Lady Mary got the nickname among her friends of Empress of Muscovia. On the whole, however, she was not satisfied with "the tricks and manners" of her imperial admirer. She persuaded Queen Elizabeth to allow her to decline the dangerous honor. Ivan got into a terrible passion because Queen Elizabeth did not meet his wishes. He entirely lost any good manners which he might have been supposed to possess, and told the Ambassador "that he did not reckon the Queen of England to be his fellow, for there are that are her betters." The Ambassador manfully answered that "the Queen his mistress was as great a Prince as ever was in Christendom, equal to him that thought himself the greatest, well able to defend herself against his malice whosoever."—*All the Year Round.*

PETER THE GREAT.—In personal appearance Peter was tall and robust, quick and nimble of foot, and dexterous and rapid in all his movements. His face was plump and round. His eyes were large and bright, with brown eyebrows. His hair was short and curling and of a brownish color. His look was fierce and restless, his gait quick and swinging. That superfine and satirical young lady, Wilhelmina, Margravine of Baireuth, describes him as tall and well-made. "His countenance," she says, "is beautiful, but has something in it so rude and savage as to fill you with fear." When she saw him during his visit to Frederick William's Court in 1717, he was dressed like a sailor, in a frock without lace or ornament. A fine, noble, heroic face the portraits represent him as having; only his gross eating and deep drinking and low morals had impaired its majesty, and given it rather a sensual and fallen expression. From his youth he had been subject to a spasmodic affection of the nerves which always attacked him in his hours of rage. It is said to have resulted from a fright he received in early boyhood; some rebel soldiers forced their way into the convent where he was brought up, and flashed their naked swords round his head. The spasms showed themselves by a contortion of the muscles of the neck and of his face. Dining at Berlin, Wilhelmina tells how such an attack took place. "At table the Czar was placed beside the Queen." Wilhelmina's mother. "There took him a kind of convulsion, something like Tic, or St. Vitus, which he seemed quite unable to control. He got into contortions and gesticulated wildly, and brandished about his knife within a yard of the Queen's face, who, in great alarm, made several times as if to rise. The Czar begged her to retain her composure, as he would not hurt her, and took her by the hand and grasped it so violently that she shrieked out in pain. The Czar laughed heartily, and added that she had not the bones of so hard a texture as his Catharine." "After supper a grand ball was opened, which the Czar evaded, and, leaving the others to dance, walked alone homeward to Mon Bijou," a palace which Frederick William had placed at his disposal, and in which the Czar and his suite made fearful havoc, almost breaking the thrifty King's heart. The sight of a beetle, it is alleged, had the effect of throwing him into such a fit, and the sight of a beautiful young woman had the effect of taking him out of one. M. de Staehlin says that when the Czar was so attacked the Empress was instantly sent for, and failing her, the first young woman that came in the way was conducted to the Czar's apartment; and, as if she had been sent for, was introduced with the formal announcement, "Peter Alexievitz, this is the person you desired to speak with." The soft voice and agreeable conversation and sweet presence of the charmer had such an effect on the Czar that instantly the convulsion ceased, and he was himself again, his visage calm and his humor sweet.—*Belgravia.*

THE CONDITION OF WOMEN.—The ages of animal passions, of muscular supremacy, of conflict with wild animals, of barbarian wars—in short, the ages of physical prowess, when the only ordeal was one of muscle—belong indisputably to man. The subserviency of woman was one of the conditions of progress in those rude phases of human existence. But it does not follow that this will always be the case. It is a generally recognized principle that the stepping-stones of one generation are likely to become the stumbling-blocks of a succeeding one; and Mr. Spencer even uses the argument of a presumptive evidence against opinions which have arisen in a barbarous age. Legouvé says: "The protracted subjection of woman proves but one thing, that the world so far has had more need of the dominant qualities of man, and that her hour has not yet come. We have no reason to conclude from this fact that it will not come." And he fortifies his position with the following striking illustration: "How many centuries did it take to produce this simple maxim of common sense, 'All men are equal before the law!' The tardy advent of an idea, so far from proving its soundness and fallacy, is often an argument in favor of its grandeur. The principles of liberty, charity, fraternity, are all modern principles." It remains for these principles to become still further modernized by their extension to women as a part of the human family. Their coexistence, with certain curious "survivals" from the ages of muscle, supplies a striking example of the remarkable tolerance of the average human mind for incongruous ideas, provided these ideas have been associated for a sufficient length of time. In England, until the reign of William and Mary, women were refused the benefit of clergy, and in the time of Henry VIII. an English Parliament prohibited the reading of the New Testament in English by women and others of low estate. The male Mohammedan to-day indignantly rejects the idea that his female companion, as well as himself, may have a soul. Among the Hindoos women are still excluded from the advantages of reading and writing, and, with a few exceptions, the higher institutions of learning are everywhere still monopolized by the more muscular sex. That these facts (gathered from widely separated ages and countries) harmonize in spirit and principle, thus revealing a common origin, scarcely needs to be pointed out; the laws of heredity and descent are therein conspicuously illustrated, and, as between men and women, the age of muscle still exists.—*The Westminster Review.*

THE CAPITOLINE.—The Capitoline exhibits at this day specific traces of an Etruscan occupation. The substructions of the wall which encircled it, and of the fortress and temples which crowned it, mark it as the abode of a warlike tribe, while the cell of what is almost certainly the historic Mamertine prison, of no less early date, seems to point to an era of social security. As the wanderer on an unknown coast hailed the sight of a gibbet as a familiar token of civilized life, so the antiquarian, when he lights upon a veritable dungeon, may be assured that he is face to face with an era of peaceful and enlightened institutions, when life and property are held in proper respect. Mere savages kill their captives and criminals, and ignore the existence of debtors. In this view the Mamertine prison presents us with one of the most interesting features in Roman antiquity. We may suppose that the original *arx* or keep of the Palatine would soon fall into disuse and be forgotten, as the later Romans seem to have forgotten it, while that on the Capitoline, the loftier and bolder position of the two, would be maintained as the common stronghold of the combined tribes. The united city, thus developed in strength and numbers, would become more and more formidable to the feebler communities around it. It would rapidly enlarge its borders by the annexation of the adjacent hills. On the left bank of the Tiber seven eminences, as we know, lay closely clustered together. The seven distinct clans which originally occupied them would in time coalesce, and the legends seem again to interpret truly the natural course of events, when they assure us that, the Palatine and the Capitoline having concurred in assuming the name of Rome, the other hills submitted one after another to their superior power, and were proud to accept from them the common designation by which they have been known in history.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

THE MEN WHO WRITE FOR EITHER SIDE.—I may as well take up for refutation the charge occasionally brought against reporters, that their reports are colored by personal feelings. This is distinctly untrue. The reporter, as a reporter, has no personal feelings. In so far as the mere writing out of the words of a speaker goes, he is a machine. Toward sentiments uttered his mental attitude is indifference; or if he takes the trouble to differ from the spirit of the proceedings, his disagreement does not appear in his report, but takes the form of a sarcastic comment to a confrère at the table. It would not suit the reporter's purpose to alter in any way the tone of a meeting; that would be giving himself a good deal of unnecessary labor; and unnecessary labor is what he is generally most anxious to save himself. Irish reporters have frequently sustained this charge; and are still often accused of giving a Catholic coloring to their reports of political or religious meetings. But my own experience has been that Irishmen are as willing, in their professional capacity, to become the channels of ultra-Protestantism as to give expression to sentiments of the most pronounced Shamrock hue. It might matter but little disturb the readers of extreme religious journals were they to overhear, at the reporter's table, the representatives of two mutually hostile sheets arranging with each other for a friendly interchange of notes. To condense the whole subject into one sentence, no reporter cares a button what he reports. It is a fond illusion to suppose that the reporter is an eager politician, posted up in the movements of the session; he has no political proclivities whatever. You may see the representative of the fiercest Radical sheet dictating his notes to the reporter of the oldest Tory paper. The same man often works for both, transferring his services from one to another with no concern save that of getting the best market for his copy.—*The University Magazine.*

INTELLECT IN AMERICAN DOGS.—A few months ago I made the acquaintance of a dog, which, I think, is worthy of a place among the dogs and cats and rats and mules that are helping the pages of *Nature* to determine the degree and kind of animal intelligence. "Priest's" is a hotel on the way from the Calaveras Grove of Big Trees to the Yosemite. In former years, on the arrival of the stage, the landlady would send the dog to the poultry-yard to catch chickens for the tourists' dinner. Now, the dog "takes time by the forelock." The stage is due at 6 o'clock. About 5 o'clock the dog saunters leisurely down the road till he meets the stage, he then bounds back to the poultry-yard, catches chickens, bites their heads off, and takes them to the cook! The number of chickens he kills bears a relation to the number of passengers he saw in the stage. A gentleman who was stopping at the hotel for a few days went into the woods one afternoon with a gun. When he returned the dog came to him in much excitement to see what game he had taken. Finding his hands and his bag empty, the dog ran into the forest, and returned in less than an hour with a bird, which he gave with an air of compassion to the unskillful hunter.—*Nature.*

WAGES IN ENGLAND AND HOLLAND.—Mr. Lecky, in his "History of the Seventeenth Century," quotes a passage from Defoe's pamphlet entitled "Giving Alms no Charity," which gives a vivid picture of the laboring men of England in the beginning of the last century. A bad system of poor relief had already wrought a pernicious influence on the peasantry. "I affirm," says Defoe in the passage quoted by Mr. Lecky, "of my own knowledge, that when I wanted a man for laboring work, and offered 9s. per week to strolling fellows at my door, they have frequently told me to my face that they could get more a-begging. Good husbandry is no English virtue. * * * It neither loves nor is beloved by an Englishman. The English get fortunes, and the Dutch save them, and this observation I have made between Dutchmen and Englishmen, that where an Englishman earns his 20s. a week, and but just lives, as we call it, a Dutchman with the same earnings grows rich, and leaves his children in a very good condition. Where an English laboring man with his 9s. a week lives wretchedly, a Dutchman with the the same money will live tolerably." By the kindness of Mr. Watson, who has had extensive experience in the construction of public works in Holland, I am enabled to give you some facts which will enable you to judge how the Englishman compares with the Dutchman in our own day, nearly two centuries after Defoe's pamphlet was written. In Summer the Dutch mechanic begins his day's labor at 5 A. M. and ceases at 7 P. M., with two and a half hours' interval. In Winter he commences work at 7 A. M. and ends at at 5:30 P. M., with pauses of an hour and a half. The workman's food costs from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. a day. The English laborer, who consumes more meat and beer, would probably spend from 2s. to 2s. 6d. Education among Dutch mechanics is more advanced than with us. Carpenters and bricklayers can generally understand and work to a drawing, and write and read fluently. With the view of comparing the cost of work in Holland and in England, Mr. Watson analyzed the cost of some sea-locks executed in Holland in 1870, 1871, and 1872. The brick-work cost £21 1s. 2d. per cubic yard. On a railway contract near London, executed in 1878, the price of ordinary brick-work was found to be £1 4s. 4d. per yard. The quality of the Dutch work is, on the average, better than the English. The bricks are excellent, and the workmanship cannot be surpassed. In Holland the wages of a good bricklayer average 3s. 10d. per day of 10 hours. The Englishman will do about the same amount of work, but his wages for 10 hours of labor, in or near London, until a recent date, were about 8s. a day. Extending the comparison to earth-work, the cubic yard costs by Dutch labor 3.02d.; by English labor, 3.63d. The transport of earth to long distances is of rare occurrence in Holland. In this particular the men are not expert, and the work is quite as costly as in England. Carpenters for rough work are paid in Holland from 43d. per hour. They are good workmen, but not so active as Englishmen. It may be assumed that the labor of four Englishmen would be equal to that of five Dutchmen, but the four Englishmen, at the London price of 6s. 6d. per day, would cost £1 6s. as compared with the sum of 18s. 9d. which would be paid for the five Dutchmen, thus making the English work about 46 per cent. dearer than the Dutch.—*Thomas Brassey, in Good Words.*

THE BIBLIOTECA COLUMBINA, SEVILLE.—This library owes its origin to Don Fernando Colon, the renowned son of our first Admiral Don Cristoval Colon, or—as it would be rendered in English—Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the New World. Don Fernando Colon, no less desirous of glory and renown than his father, proposed to himself to erect a sumptuous establishment, sparing no expense, toil, or labor; making use of his exalted position and wealth to collect, during his voyages across both continents, a stock of all the rarest and best works which Europe possessed in those days. The number of books he brought together here is said to be 20,000, a wonderful number, and he handed to form an index of all the books, and an extract of what each contained, for the grand object of sending copies to every literary establishment throughout the kingdom, to the end that all should know the treasures of knowledge contained in his library, and that knowing them they should come and make use of what he had collected together for their research and advancement. It is indeed a subject of admiration to behold displayed before us such love of science and so much labor undertaken for the diffusion of knowledge, and the immense efforts required to carry out this project during so many years, with his own unaided own. In this way he succeeded in making his library a universal depository of all human knowledge, and of the science of the ancients and of his time, enriching it with all the most celebrated works and manuscripts which it was possible to obtain. Justly does this establishment, more ancient than the Escorial, claim to be the first of its kind in Europe, and because to the richness of its collection is added the magnificence of the place it fills, with its vast saloons and galleries embellished with the portraits of all the prelates of Seville since the time Don Felipe, son of Saint Ferdinand, down to Cardinal Cienfuegos, and all the eminent men of his time, many of which are found the portraits of Arias Montano, Murillo, Cobarrobios, Don Diego Ortiz de Zuñiga, Francisco Pacheco, and others, and last not least the portrait of the immortal Christopher Columbus. Here is still preserved the sword of Count Fernan Gonzales, which the famous Garci Perez de Vargas carried to the conquest of Seville.—*The University Magazine.*

THE WIFE OF CHARLES STUART.—Sir William Wraxall describes the Countess of Albany's residence in Paris in the Hotel de Bourgogne, in the Faubourg St. Germain. In one of the rooms there was a throne-seat with the royal arms of Great Britain above it, and all the silver of the establishment was stamped with them. She bore the title of Countess of Albany, but her servants always addressed her as your Majesty. She was visited by the French Minister, the Papal Nuncio, the Austrian Ambassador, and a crowd of distinguished English and French people. Among the rest were the Duchess of Kingston, the infamous daughter of Necker and of Gibbon's early love, and the still more famous and unfortunate Josephine Beauharnais, afterward Empress. With both of them she maintained a close and intimate friendship till death. The unmarried lovers staid in Paris till after the storming of the Bastile, and the emigration of Polignac and the Comte d'Artois. One night in September Alfieri and a friend were stopped by an excited mob in the streets, and as Paris soon became too dangerous a residence for one the channels of ultra-Protestantism as to give expression to sentiments of the most pronounced Shamrock hue, it might matter but little disturb the readers of extreme religious journals were they to overhear, at the reporter's table, the representatives of two mutually hostile sheets arranging with each other for a friendly interchange of notes. To condense the whole subject into one sentence, no reporter cares a button what he reports. It is a fond illusion to suppose that the reporter is an eager politician, posted up in the movements of the session; he has no political proclivities whatever. You may see the representative of the fiercest Radical sheet dictating his notes to the reporter of the oldest Tory paper. The same man often works for both, transferring his services from one to another with no concern save that of getting the best market for his copy.—*The University Magazine.*

INTELLECT IN AMERICAN DOGS.—A few months ago I made the acquaintance of a dog, which, I think, is worthy of a place among the dogs and cats and rats and mules that are helping the pages of *Nature* to determine the degree and kind of animal intelligence. "Priest's" is a hotel on the way from the Calaveras Grove of Big Trees to the Yosemite. In former years, on the arrival of the stage, the landlady would send the dog to the poultry-yard to catch chickens for the tourists' dinner. Now, the dog "takes time by the forelock." The stage is due at 6 o'clock. About 5 o'clock the dog saunters leisurely down the road till he meets the stage, he then bounds back to the poultry-yard, catches chickens, bites their heads off, and takes them to the cook! The number of chickens he kills bears a relation to the number of passengers he saw in the stage. A gentleman who was stopping at the hotel for a few days went into the woods one afternoon with a gun. When he returned the dog came to him in much excitement to see what game he had taken. Finding his hands and his bag empty, the dog ran into the forest, and returned in less than an hour with a bird, which he gave with an air of compassion to the unskillful hunter.—*Nature.*

WAGES IN ENGLAND AND HOLLAND.—Mr. Lecky, in his "History of the Seventeenth Century," quotes a passage from Defoe's pamphlet entitled "Giving Alms no Charity," which gives a vivid picture of the laboring men of England in the beginning of the last century. A bad system of poor relief had already wrought a pernicious influence on the peasantry. "I affirm," says Defoe in the passage quoted by Mr. Lecky, "of my own knowledge, that when I wanted a man for laboring work, and offered 9s. per week to strolling fellows at my door, they have frequently told me to my face that they could get more a-begging. Good husbandry is no English virtue. * * * It neither loves nor is beloved by an Englishman. The English get fortunes, and the Dutch save them, and this observation I have made between Dutchmen and Englishmen, that where an Englishman earns his 20s. a week, and but just lives, as we call it, a Dutchman with the same earnings grows rich, and leaves his children in a very good condition. Where an English laboring man with his 9s. a week lives wretchedly, a Dutchman with the the same money will live tolerably." By the kindness of Mr. Watson, who has had extensive experience in the construction of public works in Holland, I am enabled to give you some facts which will enable you to judge how the Englishman compares with the Dutchman in our own day, nearly two centuries after Defoe's pamphlet was written. In Summer the Dutch mechanic begins his day's labor at 5 A. M. and ceases at 7 P. M., with two and a half hours' interval. In Winter he commences work at 7 A. M. and ends at at 5:30 P. M., with pauses of an hour and a half. The workman's food costs from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. a day. The English laborer, who consumes more meat and beer, would probably spend from 2s. to 2s. 6d. Education among Dutch mechanics is more advanced than with us. Carpenters and bricklayers can generally understand and work to a drawing, and write and read fluently. With the view of comparing the cost of work in Holland and in England, Mr. Watson analyzed the cost of some sea-locks executed in Holland in 1870, 1871, and 1872. The brick-work cost £21 1s. 2d. per cubic yard. On a railway contract near London, executed in 1878, the price of ordinary brick-work was found to be £1 4s. 4d. per yard. The quality of the Dutch work is, on the average, better than the English. The bricks are excellent, and the workmanship cannot be surpassed. In Holland the wages of a good bricklayer average 3s. 10d. per day of 10 hours. The Englishman will do about the same amount of work, but his wages for 10 hours of labor, in or near London, until a recent date, were about 8s. a day. Extending the comparison to earth-work, the cubic yard costs by Dutch labor 3.02d.; by English labor, 3.63d. The transport of earth to long distances is of rare occurrence in Holland. In this particular the men are not expert, and the work is quite as costly as in England. Carpenters for rough work are paid in Holland from 43d. per hour. They are good workmen, but not so active as Englishmen. It may be assumed that the labor of four Englishmen would be equal to that of five Dutchmen, but the four Englishmen, at the London price of 6s. 6d. per day, would cost £1 6s. as compared with the sum of 18s. 9d. which would be paid for the five Dutchmen, thus making the English work about 46 per cent. dearer than the Dutch.—*Thomas Brassey, in Good Words.*

THE BIBLIOTECA COLUMBINA, SEVILLE.—This library owes its origin to Don Fernando Colon, the renowned son of our first Admiral Don Cristoval Colon, or—as it would be rendered in English—Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the New World. Don Fernando Colon, no less desirous of glory and renown than his father, proposed to himself to erect a sumptuous establishment, sparing no expense, toil, or labor; making use of his exalted position and wealth to collect, during his voyages across both continents, a stock of all the rarest and best works which Europe possessed in those days. The number of books he brought together here is said to be 20,000, a wonderful number, and he handed to form an index of all the books, and an extract of what each contained, for the grand object of sending copies to every literary establishment throughout the kingdom, to the end that all should know the treasures of knowledge contained in his library, and that knowing them they should come and make use of what he had collected together for their research and advancement. It is indeed a subject of admiration to behold displayed before us such love of science and so much labor undertaken for the diffusion of knowledge, and the immense efforts required to carry out this project during so many years, with his own unaided own. In this way he succeeded in making his library a universal depository of all human knowledge, and of the science of the ancients and of his time, enriching it with all the most celebrated works and manuscripts which it was possible to obtain. Justly does this establishment, more ancient than the Escorial, claim to be the first of its kind in Europe, and because to the richness of its collection is added the magnificence of the place it fills, with its vast saloons and galleries embellished with the portraits of all the prelates of Seville since the time Don Felipe, son of Saint Ferdinand, down to Cardinal Cienfuegos, and all the eminent men of his time, many of which are found the portraits of Arias Montano, Murillo, Cobarrobios, Don Diego Ortiz de Zuñiga, Francisco Pacheco, and others, and last not least the portrait of the immortal Christopher Columbus. Here is still preserved the sword of Count Fernan Gonzales, which the famous Garci Perez de Vargas carried to the conquest of Seville.—*The University Magazine.*

THE WIFE OF CHARLES STUART.—Sir William Wraxall describes the Countess of Albany's residence in Paris in the Hotel de Bourgogne, in the Faubourg St. Germain. In one of the rooms there was a throne-seat with the royal arms of Great Britain above it, and all the silver of the establishment was stamped with them. She bore the title of Countess of Albany, but her servants always addressed her as your Majesty. She was visited by the French Minister, the Papal Nuncio, the Austrian Ambassador, and a crowd of distinguished English and French people. Among the rest were the Duchess of Kingston, the infamous daughter of Necker and of Gibbon's early love, and the still more famous and unfortunate Josephine Beauharnais, afterward Empress. With both of them she maintained a close and intimate friendship till death. The unmarried lovers staid in Paris till after the storming of the Bastile, and the emigration of Polignac and the Comte d'Artois. One night in September Alfieri and a friend were stopped by an excited mob in the streets, and as Paris soon became too dangerous a residence for one whose head had once been circled with a shadowy crown, they went to Normandy in the Autumn of 1790, and crossed to London in the Spring of 1791. Two-thirds of their property withered to paper in the storms of the French Revolution. In England they visited Oxford, Windsor, and Hampton Court, and saw Herschel's observatory at Salthill. The whirl of society in London, with its unnatural life—the ladies going to bed at 4 in the morning and getting up at midday—bewildered and fatigued the widow of Charles Stuart. It was on Queen Caroline's birthday, in 1791, that the Princess Stolberg was presented to her and the King, and that she had a long interview with the whole of the royal family—the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV.; Clarence, afterward William IV., and the royal Princesses being present. That night she went to the opera and sat in the royal box. On the birthday of her father-in-law, the old Pretender, she attended a diet of Parliament, sitting with other ladies at the foot of the throne. She and Alfieri had intended to visit Scotland, but bad weather prevented them. They went to Holland and to Brussels, from which city they returned to Paris.—*MacMillan's Magazine.*

A WHITE MAN.—Very little ides can be formed, by forty-nine fiftieths of the population of this country, of the cost of human toil at which their houses are kept warm and bright. Especially when the coal is worked in thin beds is the toil of the miner all but intolerable. In some instances he actually lies full length on the floor of the working, clad in nothing but a scanty pair of drawers, working with his pick a little in advance of his head as he lies. Nor does he cast off the badge of toil when he returns to the light of day. The other day a Colonel in the Army, a man deeply interested in all mechanical and scientific improvement, who was staying in one of the great mining centres, happened to go to a public establishment in the town in order to take a Turkish bath. While he was waiting for his room two miners came out who had been enjoying that unusual luxury. "I say, Jack," said one of them, "Moll won't know me. She never saw my skin white." His wife had never seen him washed, except his face.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

EMIGRANT.

She clasped her hands on my arms,
She laid her cheek on my shoulder;
The tide of her tears fell warm
On hands that trembled to hold her.
I whispered a pitying word,
As the ship moved slowly apart,
And the grief of the friendless poured
Its choking weight on my heart.

For graves in the evening shade
Were green on a far-off hill,
Where the joys of her life were laid
With love that had known no chill;
But however her heart might yearn,
We were facing the freshening breeze,
And the white wake lengthened astern
On the rolling floor of the seas.

She quenched the fire of her tears,
Uplifting her meek brave head.
"Or dark or bright be the years,
I will take courage," she said;
Smoothing back her loose-blowing hair,
And her shawl drawing closer the while,
So she drank in the strong sea air,
And left the old shore with a smile.

—*The University Magazine.*

EASTER EVEN, (IN A LATE SPRING.)

Still are the woods and mute,
Save some low twitter for a moment heard;
Life seems suspended in each vernal shoot,
Dry breeze or beam unstirred!

Where are the flowers we sought?
Folded 'd or rifled from their mossy bed!—
(Fair woodland gifts, that gentle hands had brought
For Easter, garlanded:—).

Yet may we rest between
The leafless branches that shall wear their crown
Of living gladness when the woods are green;
How barren yet and brown!

And word of sacred cheer
Shall break the stillness; hymn and holy psalm,
(Dear words of memory, to hope as dear!)
Shall consecrate the calm.

Does not to-morrow bring
Joy, that the woods shall sing of and the mead;—
The Light that changed our Winter into Spring;—
Is HE not risen indeed?

—*Through the Church Porch, Warden.*

A GRATEFUL OLD AGE.—A modern philosopher goes so far as to say that our memories in old age are always grateful to us. Our pleasures are remembered, but our pains are forgotten; "if we try to recall a physical pain," she writes, (for it is a female,) "we find it to be impossible." From which I gather only this for certain, that that woman never had the gout. The folks who come my way, indeed, seem to remember their physical ailments very distinctly, to judge by the way they talk of them; and are exceedingly apprehensive of their recurrence. Nay, it is curious to see how some old men will resent the compliments of their juniors on their state of health or appearance. "Stuff and nonsense!" cried old Sam Rogers grimly; "I tell you there is no such thing as a fine old man." In a humbler walk of life I remember to have heard a similar but more touching reply. It was upon the great centenarian question raised by Mr. Thoms. An old woman in a work-house, said to be 100 years of age, was sent for by the Board of Guardians, to decide the point by her personal testimony. One can imagine the half-dozen portly pompous figures, and the contrast their appearance offered to that of the bent and withered crone. "Now, Betty," said the Chairman, with unctuous patronage, "you look hale and hearty enough, yet they tell me that you are 100 years old; is this really true?" "God Almighty knows, Sir," was her reply, "but I feel a thousand." And there are so many people nowadays who "feel a thousand." It is for this reason that the gift of old age is unwished for, and the prospect of future life without encouragment. It is the modern conviction that there will be some kind of work in it; and even though what we shall be set to do may be "wrought with tumult of acclaim," we have had enough of work. What follows, almost as a matter of course, is that the thought of possible extinction has lost its terrors. Heaven and its glories have still their charms for those who are not wearied out with toil in this life; but the slave draws for himself a far other picture of home. His is no passionate cry to be admitted into the eternal city; he murmurs sullenly, "Let me rest."—*James Payn, in Nineteenth Century.*

EXPLOSIVES UNDER MECHANICAL SHOCKS.—Gunpowder is much more readily detonated by a sharp blow from a small hammer than by the simple fall of a heavy hammer, or by a comparatively weak blow from the latter. It is very difficult by repeated blows, applied at very brief intervals, to detonate gun-cotton if placed upon a support of wood or lead, both of which materials yield to a blow, the force applied by that blow being transferred through the explosive agent and absorbed in work done upon the material composing the support. But if the latter be of iron, which does not yield permanently to the blow of the hammer, the detonation of those substances is easily accomplished. If the quantity of the explosive agent employed be so considerable as to form a thick layer between the hammer and support, the force applied is to so great an extent expended in imparting motion to the particles of air, because to the richness of its collection is added the magnificence of the place it fills, with its vast saloons and galleries embellished with the portraits of all the prelates of Seville since the time Don Felipe, son of Saint Ferdinand, down to Cardinal Cienfuegos, and all the eminent men of his time, many of which are found the portraits of Arias Montano, Murillo, Cobarrobios, Don Diego Ortiz de Zuñiga, Francisco Pacheco, and others, and last not least the portrait of the immortal Christopher Columbus. Here is still preserved the sword of Count Fernan Gonzales, which the famous Garci Perez de Vargas carried to the conquest of Seville.—*The University Magazine.*

THE WIFE OF CHARLES STUART.—Sir William Wraxall describes the Countess of Albany's residence in Paris in the Hotel de Bourgogne, in the Faubourg St. Germain. In one of the rooms there was a throne-seat with the royal arms of Great Britain above it, and all the silver of the establishment was stamped with them. She bore the title of Countess of Albany, but her servants always addressed her as your Majesty. She was visited by the French Minister, the Papal Nuncio, the Austrian Ambassador, and a crowd of distinguished English and French people. Among the rest were the Duchess of Kingston, the infamous daughter of Necker and of Gibbon's early love, and the still more famous and unfortunate Josephine Beauharnais, afterward Empress. With both of them she maintained a close and intimate friendship till death. The unmarried lovers staid in Paris till after the storming of the Bastile, and the emigration of Polignac and the Comte d'Artois. One night in September Alfieri and a friend were stopped by an excited mob in the streets, and as Paris soon became too dangerous a residence for one whose head had once been circled with a shadowy crown, they went to Normandy in the Autumn of 1790, and crossed to London in the Spring of 1791. Two-thirds of their property withered to paper in the storms of the French Revolution. In England they visited Oxford, Windsor, and Hampton Court, and saw Herschel's observatory at Salthill. The whirl of society in London, with its unnatural life—the ladies going to bed at 4 in the morning and getting up at midday—bewildered and fatigued the widow of Charles Stuart. It was on Queen Caroline's birthday, in 1791, that the Princess Stolberg was presented to her and the King, and that she had a long interview with the whole of the royal family—the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV.; Clarence, afterward William IV., and the royal Princesses being present. That night she went to the opera and sat in the royal box. On the birthday of her father-in-law, the old Pretender, she attended a diet of Parliament, sitting with other ladies at the foot of the throne. She and Alfieri had intended to visit Scotland, but bad weather prevented them. They went to Holland and to Brussels, from which city they returned to Paris.—*MacMillan's Magazine.*

A WHITE MAN.—Very little ides can be formed, by forty-nine fiftieths of the population of this country, of the cost of human toil at which their houses are kept warm and bright. Especially when the coal is worked in thin beds is the toil of the miner all but intolerable. In some instances he actually lies full length on the floor of the working, clad in nothing but a scanty pair of drawers, working with his pick a little in advance of his head as he lies. Nor does he cast off the badge of toil when he returns to the light of day. The other day a Colonel in the Army, a man deeply interested in all mechanical and scientific improvement, who was staying in one of the great mining centres, happened to go to a public establishment in the town in order to take a Turkish bath. While he was waiting for his room two miners came out who had been enjoying that unusual luxury. "I say, Jack," said one of them, "Moll won't know me. She never saw my skin white." His wife had never seen him washed, except his face.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

EMIGRANT.

She clasped her hands on my arms,
She laid her cheek on my shoulder;
The tide of her tears fell warm
On hands that trembled to hold her.
I whispered a pitying word,
As the ship moved slowly apart,
And the grief of the friendless poured
Its choking weight on my heart.

For graves in the evening shade
Were green on a far-off hill,
Where the joys of her life were laid
With love that had known no chill;
But however her heart might yearn,
We were facing the freshening breeze,
And the white wake lengthened astern
On the rolling floor of the seas.

She quenched the fire of her tears,
Uplifting her meek brave head.
"Or dark or bright be the years,
I will take courage," she said;
Smoothing back her loose-blowing hair,
And her shawl drawing closer the while,
So she drank in the strong sea air,
And left the old shore with a smile.

—*The University Magazine.*

EASTER EVEN, (IN A LATE SPRING.)

Still are the woods and mute,
Save some low twitter for a moment heard;
Life seems suspended in each vernal shoot,
Dry breeze or beam unstirred!

Where are the flowers we sought?
Folded 'd or rifled from their mossy bed!—
(Fair woodland gifts, that gentle hands had brought
For Easter, garlanded:—).

Yet may we rest between
The leafless branches that shall wear their crown
Of living gladness when the woods are green;
How barren yet and brown!

And word of sacred cheer
Shall break the stillness; hymn and holy psalm,
(Dear words of memory, to hope as dear!)
Shall consecrate the calm.

Does not to-morrow bring
Joy, that the woods shall sing of and the mead;—
The Light that changed our Winter into Spring;—
Is HE not risen indeed?

—*Through the Church Porch, Warden.*

A GRATEFUL OLD AGE.—A modern philosopher goes so far as to say that our memories in old age are always grateful to us. Our pleasures are remembered, but our pains are forgotten; "if we try to recall a physical pain," she writes, (for it is a female,) "we find it to be impossible." From which I gather only this for certain, that that woman never had the gout. The folks who come my way, indeed, seem to remember their physical ailments very distinctly, to judge by the way they talk of them; and are exceedingly apprehensive of their recurrence. Nay, it is curious to see how some old men will

THE ARRESTED ALDERMEN

ARGUING BEFORE JUDGE GILBERT.

THE LATEST SENSATIONAL INCIDENT IN BROOKLYN POLITICS—THE JUDGE POSTPONING HIS DECISION AS TO PUNISHMENT.

A large audience, among whom were many of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, assembled yesterday morning in the Supreme Court to listen to the proceedings in the case of the 16 Aldermen who had been arrested on an attachment issued by Judge Gilbert for contempt in refusing to obey a mandamus, issued by the General Term of the Supreme Court, directing the Common Council to order an election in the Twelfth Ward to fill a vacancy created, as alleged, by the election of Alderman Daniel O'Reilly to Congress. The writ was served on most of the Aldermen last Saturday, and at the regular meeting of the board on Monday Alderman Kenna moved that an election be ordered. Alderman Fritz moved as a substitute that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to appeal from the decision of the General Term. The substitute was carried. This action was taken by the advice of Corporation Counsel De Witt, who assured the Aldermen that the proceeding was entirely legal. Immediately after the passage of the resolution, Mr. De Witt served a notice of appeal on the counsel for one Thomas Kelly, of the Twelfth Ward, who appears as the relator in the case. On Tuesday, the day following the meeting of the Common Council, an affidavit was subscribed by Thomas Kelly, setting forth the failure of the Aldermen to obey the mandamus issued by the General Term.

Upon this affidavit Judge Gilbert issued the writ of attachment against the Aldermen, and on the following night they were arrested and taken to Raymond-Street Jail, where they gave bail. With the exception of Alderman O'Connell, the Aldermen arrested are Republicans. Mr. De Witt informed the court that he wished to file an affidavit to the effect that there was no such person as the Thomas Kelly mentioned in the papers issued for the relator. There were six Thomas Kellys in the Twelfth Ward, and each of them had denied that he was the person who had moved in this matter. Mr. De Witt said they had a right to be confronted with the relator. Judge Gilbert admitted that he had never seen the relator, but decided that he could not go behind the writ. After some further discussion, Mr. De Witt said the Aldermen had acted in good faith. After reading a number of authorities to show that a notice of an appeal operated as a stay of proceedings, Mr. De Witt concluded as follows:

"At the time the affidavit of the opposite side was published it was false. When the second affidavit was presented your Honor's mind was no doubt occupied with just such statements as are the daily traffic of these gentlemen."

Gen. Pryor (excitedly)—Do you mean me, Sir?

Mr. Irvins (jumping from his chair)—Do you mean me, Sir; you have not the courage to say you mean me, Sir.

Mr. De Witt—I have the courage to say that or anything I want to any man.

Judge Gilbert—Stop, stop, gentlemen. There must be no personalities.

Mr. De Witt—What I aspersed was the practice of these gentlemen, and I do so again.

Gen. Pryor, of counsel for the relator, next addressed the court, and quoted authorities to show that the appeal, even if perfected, and he claimed that it had not been perfected, did not purge the Aldermen who refused to obey the writ of mandamus of contempt.

After listening to some further argument by counsel on both sides, Judge Gilbert said: "I will reserve the final decision of this question because this is a proceeding against persons who all of them but one are strangers to me. They have been clothed with high public trusts, and are entitled to the consideration due to persons acting in their capacity. They are entitled also to the presumption which the law affords to the acts of officers, and this court has always been careful, sedulous to uphold public officers in the fair and faithful discharge of their duty. At the same time, it must be said that judicial power has been established, among other purposes, for the great purpose of keeping public officers to fidelity in their discharge of the trusts committed to them. Now, the statute, it seemed to me when the case was argued, was too plain to admit of any question. No man is capable of reading the plain English language—who is disposed to ascertain the intent of a statute and faithful in carrying it out, could possibly make a mistake as to this duty under this statute. The doctrine is not to be tolerated that public officers are vested with any discretionary power to disregard a plain statute. Such a doctrine would convert the community into a lawless one and the Common Council into a lawless body—a body whose main purpose was to violate the provisions of law. The Common Council is not to be the judge of this, but it is for the court to see that they enforce the trusts which the statute has committed to them. They had, unquestionably, a legal right to take an appeal, but it was a right not to be exercised to the prevention of a plain and imperative duty. The law may be frustrated by a formal appeal authorized by law, and a plain duty—in that way as well as any other. If it should turn out that they have been guilty of contempt, however unintentional, it may be that the law requires me to take notice of it. If it turns out to be a willful contempt, although it may be veiled in a technical proceeding to appeal, it will be one of the elements in the question of punishment. If the parties who have violated the mandamus refuse to obey it, they are liable to a fine irrespective of the positive provision of the statute—a fine of $250. There is a statute which authorizes me to imprison them for not exceeding 30 days, and fine them not more than $250, and another which authorizes their imprisonment until they do obey, or for not more than six months, and to fine them $250. Now, I will reserve these questions until next Tuesday morning. I adjourn the case until that time, when I will determine whether they are guilty of contempt and what punishment should be inflicted."

HOW HE LOST HIS CERTIFICATES.

One of Newark's best known business men lost yesterday a package containing $3,300 in United States ten-dollar refunding certificates. The gentleman left Newark on the 10:30 New-Jersey Central Railroad train, bringing the certificates with him to dispose of at the office of A. Dyrett & Co., No. 80 Broadway. He sat in the smoking car, in the same seat with President Hopper, of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Before reaching Jersey City Mr. Hopper offered him a cigar. In order to light it, the Newark gentleman laid the valuable package of certificates on the seat between Mr. Hopper and himself. He forgot all about the certificates until he was stepping on the ferry-boat to cross to this City. He hastened back to the car, but the package was gone. The railroad officers could not assist him, and he instructed owners to call at broker's office and issued a notice of his loss and an offer of a liberal reward for the return of the certificates. He says he has too poor an opinion of the New-York detectives to inform them about it, but will put the case into the hands of some New-Jersey detective. The loser thinks he has a slight clue to the finder of the package from the fact that out of the 50 passengers in the smoking car, where the certificates were lost, there was one man who was a stranger to the regular travelers over the road.

DRAWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the meeting of the Paterson (N. J.) Board of Education on Friday night there was a lively fight over the subject of drawing in the public schools, resulting in a vote to retain the system—nine Commissioners favoring and seven opposing. Commissioner Cooke, who is at the head of the extensive Passaic rolling-mills, opposed making drawing a part of the curriculum in day schools, but favored a night school for the special benefit of those interested in the art. One element of the fight was the rivalry between book agents representing opposite systems of drawing-books. The President of the board said he opposed one set of books because the publishers had spent money to secure the nomination of certain candidates in their interest in the late city election in Paterson. Another Commissioner offered a resolution that the Police be requested to arrest any book agent found in Paterson within the next month, but the board adjourned before this could be acted upon.

THE WEATHER FOR THIS WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory report for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.988 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M. May 27, 30.209 inches; minimum, at 5 P. M. May 25, 29.661 inches; range, .548 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 56°; maximum, at 1 P. M. May 31, 85°; minimum, at 5 A. M. May 27, 40°; range, 45°. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 590 miles. Remarks—May 25, rain from 6 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.; amount of water, .24 inch; May 27, rain from 2:30 A. M. to 10 P. M.; amount of water, .92 inch. Total amount of water for week, .36 inch.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH QUALIFICATIONS.

From the Hartford Post, May 30.

When the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment was hire last Monday, the horses for the parade were secured from Boardman's stables. Coming to Mr. Beecher's chance, he inquired if the horse provided for him was a safe one. He was assured that it was. "Perfectly safe and reliable!" asked the Chaplain. "Perfectly so," replied the proprietor. "He will go anywhere, and is not afraid of the railway cars. There isn't a mean thing about him," added the owner. Mr. Beecher looked the animal over for a moment, and then quietly remarked: "I wish he belonged to my church."

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM.

From the Baltimore American, May 31.

On Ascension Thursday Miss Anna Gans, daughter of Dr. Daniel Gans, was received into St. Ignatius's Roman Catholic Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William F. Clarke, S. J., Pastor. This reception makes the entire family, consisting of both parents, two sons and two daughters, members of the same church. Dr. Gans's withdrawal from the Reformed Church and his acceptance of the Catholic faith, has been the subject of much comment in religious circles in this city, and this last reception adds to the interest of the subject. Dr. Gans, with his wife, two sons, and one daughter, received at St. Ignatius's Church on Sunday, April 27. A short time since, he rote of the Maryland Classis, he was deposed from the ministry of the Reformed Church, and his name stricken from their lists. At the same time that the last reception took place two other converts, Miss Anna Barnum, daughter of the late Mr. Zenus Barnum, and Miss Anna Fisher, daughter of Judge Fisher, formerly of Washington, but now of Dover, Del., were also received into the church.

ATHLETICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

ANNUAL SPRING GAMES OF THE SHORT HILLS CLUB.

The annual Spring games of the Short Hills Athletic Club took place yesterday afternoon on the picturesque grounds of the club, at Short Hills, N. J., in the presence of nearly 2,000 spectators. The grand stand presented a brilliant appearance. Many handsome carriages, occupied by gayly-dressed ladies, were on the shady side of the grounds. The games began at 2:45 P. M., with a 100-yard dash, for members of the club only. The contestants were E. R. Bellman, E. H. Raynolds, A. Noel, Jr., and H. Inman. Noel won, in 0:10 4-5, followed closely by Raynolds. A one-mile handicap walk followed. For this there were seven entries, all but one of whom started. The starters were J. H. Hocking, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club; W. E. Barnes, of the Short Hills Athletic Club, and R. E. Van Loan, of the Orion Rowing and Athletic Association, all of whom toed the scratch. P. Noel, of the Short Hills Athletic Club, 50s. allowance; J. Wood Adams, of the Mystic Boat Club, 1m. 5s.; and C. Noel, Short Hills Athletic Club, 1m. 15s. Adams won in 8:34, with P. Noel second, in 8:53. Then came a 100-yard handicap run, in two trial heats, the first and second in each trial heat to run in the final heat. In the first heat there were six starters, as follows: W. C. Wilmer, Short Hills Athletic Club, scratch; A. L. Bracket, Union Athletic Club, Rockaway, 7 yards allowance; William Pinkney, Jr., Short Hills Athletic Club, 9 yards; H. P. Pike, Manhattan Athletic Club, 10 yards; W. F. Suydam, Hoboken, 12 yards; L. Sisarberg, Staten Island Athletic Club, 12 yards. Suydam won the heat in 0:10 1-5, and Pinkney and Pike ran a dead heat for second place. In the second heat the starters were E. C. La Montagne, of the New-York Lacrosse Club, 5 yards E. H. Raynolds and E. R. Bellman, of the Short Hills, Athletic Club, 7 and 9 yards respectively; J. J. G. Rosé, of the Newark Athletic Club, 10 yards, and A. C. Clapp, of Orange, N. J., 12 yards. This heat was won by Raynolds in 0:10 1-5, with Bellman second. The final heat and first prize was won by W. F. Suydam in 0:9¾, and the second prize by E. H. Raynolds.

Following these events was a one-mile run, in which there were four starters, namely: W. O. Wilkinson, of the American Athletic Club; Frank Cavalli, of the Jersey City Athletic Club, and W. H. Robertson, of the Putnam Athletic Club. Robertson won in 4:55 2-5, with Wilkinson second in 5:14¾. Next came a half-mile handicap run, in which there were seven starters, as follows: C. De Ronge and P. Noel, of the Short Hills Athletic Club, scratch; W. Raynolds, Short Hills Athletic Club, 20 yards allowance; Major Douglas Clark, Summit Curling and Cricket Club, Elredge, H. B. Fielding, and Edward Littlejohn, each 40 yards. The race was won by Raynolds in 2:13, with Eldredge second in 2:14 2-5. The most stubbornly contested and interesting event of the day was a tug of war between teams composed of Frank L. Smith, William Van Nuyse, Walter Wilde, and L. Thatcher, of the Winona Boat Club, and E. C. La Montagne, A. P. Montant, G. M. Hammond, and F. R. Haley, of the New-York Lacrosse Club. The Lacrosse Club boys had decidedly the advantage of their competitors, their average weight being 170 pounds, while that of the Winona Club boys was but 145 pounds. The Winonas got the advantage of their antagonists from the start and were declared the winners, having dragged the centre-mark 5 feet 5 inches toward the side-crease on their side of the centre-crease.

Of the 11 entries for the 220-yard handicap hurdle-race 8 started, as follows: W. R. Beers, Staten Island Athletic Club, scratch; H. P. McMahan, Jersey City Athletic Club, 3 yards; J. McClellan, American Athletic Club, and E. C. La Montagne, New-York Lacrosse Club, each 4 yards; C. De Ronge, Short Hills Athletic Club, W. Stuart, New-York Athletic Club, and J. E. Haigh, Staten Island Athletic Club, 10 yards each. Haigh won the first prize in 0:25 2-5 and Stuart the second, in the two-mile bicycle race between A. P. Montant, of the Short Hills Athletic Club, and L. A. Johnson, of the Essex Boat Club, Montant was the winner. Time—10:55. Then came a quarter-mile handicap run, in which there were 13 entries, the most of whom had already run in some of the preceding events. W. F. Suydam, of Hoboken, who won in the 100-yard handicap, won the first prize in this event also, in 0:51 1-5, with W. R. Beers, of the New-York Athletic Club, second, and F. A. Farley, of the Short Hills Athletic Club, third. The afternoon's sport closed with a half-mile steeple-chase, across the field and over hedges, behind several of which were ditches filled with water. The contestants were Edward Merritt, of the New-York Athletic Club; C. De Ronge, W. R. Whittingham, A. Schnabel, and P. Noel, of the Short Hills Athletic Club; H. H. Morits, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club; J. McClellan, of the American Athletic Club, and George W. Brown, of the Jersey City Athletic Club. Merritt took the lead before the first hedge was cleared, and kept it to the close, winning the race in 2:12 3-5. Morits was second, about three yards behind Merritt. After the close of the games, the prizes, consisting of a gold medal for first, and a silver medal for second, were presented to the winners in each event.

THE SECOND ADVENT.

WHAT THE SWEDENBORGIANS THINK OF IT.

The morning session yesterday of the Swedenborgian General Convention was given to the reading and discussion of the reports of the regular committees, of which that of the Board of Publications only presented points of popular interest. From this report it appears that the "Compendium of the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg," published by the denomination as a species of sacred script, has been enhanced in value by a careful biographical introduction from the pen of the Hon. John Bigelow, and that all the old matter has been revised and recast by the Rev. Mr. Warren. These, together with a new portrait of the Swedish seer, engraved by Stephen A. Schoff, form the distinguishing features of a new edition which will be issued in a few weeks. Of the "Apocalypse Revealed" no less than 12,000 copies have been sold, and of the "True Religion" 17,941. The committee conclude their report with a suggestion that the Publication Board should become a corporate body. The report of the Treasurer, John L. Jewett, of this City, shows property in his hands belonging to the Convention to the amount of $13,537 57. The Rev. Mr. Worcester, Treasurer, says, net about $600 this year for the benefit of the Theological School Board and the Board of Publications.

The afternoon Conference was devoted to a discussion of the second coming of the Lord, the Rev. Jabez Fox, of Washington, presiding. The Rev. W. B. Hayden, of Portland, reviewed the historical aspects of the subject in a brief exposition of the views of the primitive fathers and the early development of the idea. The Rev. Charles Hardon, of New-Hampshire, discussed the subject from the higher stand-point of the spiritual life of man. He deprecated the notion of a real physical coming of the Lord, as taught by the Second Adventists, and regarded the phrase as describing a spiritual condition of the world, not an actual personal advent of the Man who ascended into heaven in the presence of the Disciples. The present evidences of the second coming formed the subject of a brief but striking address by the Rev. S. M. Warren, of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Warren opened his discourse by observing that the present age was distinguished from all that had preceded it by a disposition to pry into the causes of things. The wonderful development and discoveries of modern science he regarded as an illustration as well as a result of the free spirit of inquiry that dated from about the beginning of the present century. Men would know the how and why and wherefore even of their own emotional natures. Nothing escaped the prying skepticism of the human mind; it must even know the grounds of its own faith. Now, every effect implied an operating cause and spirit, and every producing cause must be adequate to the effect ascribed to it. Why this great movements of the human mind? The Divine Lord was only a great and omnipotent man, and the halo about His head was the sun of the spiritual world. But up to this date the world lying between that of angelic intelligences and this material sphere had been the abode of devils, who had obscured the divine radiance. About the middle of the last century (1759) there came a voice crying in the wilderness—the voice of Emanuel Swedenborg. Swedenborg claimed distinctly (here Mr. Warren read from the compend) that he (Swedenborg) had received his revelation directly from the Lord. He did not pretend to converse with inferior spirits or angelic visitants. He, then, was the second advent of the Lord—the Jehovah—and with him dawned the new dispensation of light and life and spiritual freedom.

The Rev. Arthur O'Grady completed the series of papers with a dissertation on the future results of the second coming, and after closing a hymn, the congregation was dismissed. The evening was given to a preparation for the Holy Supper, the Rev. L. P. Mercer and the Rev. Joseph Pettee making addresses. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered this afternoon.

GLASS-BALL AND PIGEON SHOOTING.

The New-York Gun Club shot at glass balls at Bergen Point, N. J., yesterday. Seven sweepstakes were shot of 5 and 10 balls each. Dr. Burton won in six of them, and D. Benjamin in the other. The Middlesex Gun Club held its quarterly contest at pigeon-shooting yesterday, at Boynton Beach, N. J., and many New-Yorkers and Brooklynites took part in the contests. The club's championship badge was also competed for at glass-ball shooting, and was won by Dwight Thompson, with a clean score of nine. Charles Selven, of Brooklyn, won the first prize at pigeon-shooting.

AN OHIO DEMOCRAT'S LETTER.

From the Akron (Ohio) Beacon.

Representative Tyler, of Democratic Licking County, is a candidate for re-election. Here is his postal card to a Democratic supporter, who has "given it away:"

COL. O. APP 30. 79

MY DEAR SIR.
Your postal at hand Know charge yet Yours TYLER.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

RESULT OF THE ALDERMANIC INVESTIGATION—SAILINGS STILL DELAYED.

Messrs. Roberts, Stewart, and Cavanagh, of the special Aldermanic committee who were appointed at the last meeting of the board to make efforts to adjust the difficulties which have arisen in the strike of the 'longshoremen, called yesterday for that purpose at the offices of the White Star, the Guion, and the State Steam-ship Lines for that purpose. They were informed at the office of the White Star Company that the 'longshoremen had worked for 20 cents an hour for other corporations, but that whenever a ship of their line came in they demanded 30 cents. They were also told that the line was willing to pay good prices to skilled hands, but that they would not submit to the demand of some of the leaders of the strike that all the men, whether skilled or not, should be paid at the same rate. The committee next visited the office of the Guion Steam-ship Company, where they were told that the new hands were getting along well at their work, and would soon be just as skillful as the men who had left. At the office of the State Line the committee learned that the masters at issue were regulated by the laws of supply and demand; that the company could get plenty of men at 25 cents an hour, and that therefore they should not be called upon to pay 30 cents. The committee will report the result of their visits to the Board of Aldermen at their meeting on Tuesday.

All of the European steam-ships which were advertised to sail last week got off on time. This is the first week since the commencement of the strike that the vessels have all been loaded in time. The Ethiopia and the Italia, of the Anchor Line, both sailed yesterday, but the Macedonia, Utopia, and Caledonia are to sail to-day. Sufficient men for these vessels, however, were expected to sail yesterday. A large number of the Scotch 'longshoremen who arrived in the Ethiopia last Sunday went back in her yesterday, having been dissatisfied with the work here. All of the Anchor steam-ships from Glasgow will probably bring extra crews or gangs of men, to live on board these vessels while in this port, and to stow their cargoes, while the strike lasts. The Erin took on board a large quantity of cereals in bulk, and for the first time in several weeks one of the National steam-ships got off on the day she was advertised to sail.

DEBOIGNE M. BENNETT'S CASE.

HIS CONVICTION AFFIRMED ON APPEAL BY THREE JUDGES.

Deboigne M. Bennett, who was convicted last Winter of sending obscene literature through the United States mails, was present yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, to hear a decision rendered by the General Term of the court on his motion for a new trial, which was argued a few weeks since. There were present on the bench Judges Blatchford, Benedict, and Choate. The motion for a new trial was denied, all the Judges concurring. The opinion covers 62 pages of writing, and contains the rulings of Judge Benedict on the trial in every instance. The book which the prisoner sent through the mails was a pamphlet on the marriage question, and the indictment embraced only certain passages from it, and not the whole book. The decision expressly holds that it was not necessary that the entire book should be spread on the indictment; that the defense was properly excluded from reading the whole of the book before the jury; that the jury was not called on to decide whether the whole book was immoral in its tendency, but whether the parts on which the indictment was based had an immoral tendency; that the court was right in excluding the offer to read other books to the jury for the purpose of raising a question of comparison or showing what was permissible in literature; and, also, that the rendering of a sealed verdict was proper under the circumstances.

Assistant United States Attorney Fiero moved that the prisoner be arraigned for sentence, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and accepted a renewal of Bennett's bail bond in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance for sentence, and upon which court then adjourned to Thursday next, when Bennett is to appear for sentence. The court may inflict a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both fine and imprisonment. The case will probably be carried to the United States Supreme Court on appeal.

CAPT. WILLIAMS ASSAULTED.

Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday afternoon had two men arraigned before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct, involving another and graver charge which he refused to push. The Captain's story was that he had occasion to go from Twenty-ninth-street up Seventh avenue to Thirty-third-street. He was in citizen's clothes and was unarmed. It was mid-day. He noticed that two men followed him rather closely, one a short, powerful fellow and the other tall and strong. He paid no attention to them until he reached Thirty-third-street. Then he stopped and, turning around, asked the fellows why they followed him. The smaller man replied that he and his companion were out of work and had followed him to ask alms. The Captain saw by the comfortable appearance of the men and by their clothes that they were lying, and he ordered them to go about their business. He had hardly spoken before the smaller man threw his arms around the Captain's body, pinioning his arms to his side, and the other drew from under his coat a large, heavy, and new wheel-spoke, and with it began a ferocious attack on Williams. The Captain managed to free himself and took one of his opponents down. He then called loudly for assistance, and Detective Price responded. When the assailants saw the fix they were in they renewed their attack with increased fierceness until Price's club was laid about his head, and the fight was over. The fellows were arrested, and the entire party went before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. There the Captain told his story. His right shoulder and arm were badly bruised, and that the larger of his assailants had his scalp laid open, and that his right arm was broken at the wrist. Capt. Williams said that the men were rapidly growing too much for him, and that but for the timely arrival he would in all probability have been disabled. He had no idea why the fellows had followed and attacked him, as he had never seen them before. The prisoners gave their names as William Kelly, aged 30, of No. 506 West Thirty-third-street, and John Hogan, aged 26, of Tarrytown, both stepping temporarily at No. 141 West Twenty-ninth-street. Hogan is a powerful young man. When the prisoners were arraigned in the forenoon, they both denied knowing that it was Capt. Williams whom they had attacked, and said they must have been drunk and unconscious of what they were doing. Capt. Williams refused to make a complaint against the prisoners for their assault on him, saying he never did that, but merely made one for disorderly conduct, and on that charge each was fined $10, and in default of bonds in $400 for good behavior, were locked up for six months.

LUNACIES FROM EUROPE.

Among the immigrants landed at Castle Garden by the steam-ship Main, from Bremen, yesterday was a Bohemian named Prokop Brezina, who was on his way to Linwood, Neb., where his brother resides. Brezina had no sooner landed than he took what money he had out of his pockets and began to throw the greater part of it around the yard and Garden, at the same time shouting in a very singular manner. Some of the Garden officers interfered with Brezina's amusements, and it was then discovered that he was crazy on the subject of religion. The Commissioners of Immigration sent him to the Asylum on Ward's Island, and it is believed he will be cured. After Brezina was sent away the attaches of the Garden picked up a number of gold, silver, and copper coins, and pieces of Austrian paper money, which he had thrown away. Another lunatic named William Trippett was brought to Castle Garden on Wednesday last by the steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool. After landing he acted strangely, and begged hard to be taken some place to get shaved. Thinking he was merely one of the many "odd specimens" constantly coming to this country, the officers took him to a barber shop in the Garden and had him shaved. When the barber had shaved one side of the immigrant's face, the latter suddenly jumped out of the chair and refused to have anything more done to his face. So remarkable a case of insanity, and the authorities finally sent him to the Ward's Island Asylum for treatment.

A GAMBLER ARRESTED.

James Stewart, proprietor of the gambling-house No. 1 Ann-street, was arrested on a bench warrant yesterday by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office. Two indictments have been found against Stewart on complaint of Walter R. Barnard, a son of ex-Judge George Barnard, of Brooklyn, who lost large sums of money at the gambling-house on the 15th inst. The prisoner was held for trial in $1,000 bail on each indictment. Ferdinand A. Abesl, of No. 22 East Forty-third-street, became his bondsman. This case will be pushed to trial at an early day.

IDENTIFICATION OF A BODY.

The body found in the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street on Friday was identified yesterday at the Morgue as that of James McWilliams, of No. 309 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, who had been missing since Dec. 24. He went out on the night before Christmas to go on "a jolly drunk," and was never afterward seen alive. It was supposed at the time that he had deserted his wife and returned to Ireland. Deputy Coroner Cushman made an examination of the body, and said that it bore no trace of violence.

AN ESCAPING CONVICT RECAPTURED.

Joseph Lavelle, a convict, made his escape from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island yesterday morning, but was recaptured before he had time to get rid of his prison garb. Lavelle was convicted of burglary some time ago, and was sentenced to five year's imprisonment. Yesterday morning, when the prisoners were being mustered for work, Lavelle slipped out of the gang to which he belonged, and made his way unperceived to the boat-house, where he sprang into a boat, and rowed for the New-York shore. He landed at the foot of East Sixty-first-street, and was on one pounced upon by Patrolman Woods, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who had been attracted to the scene by the landing of the convict. Lavelle was held at the East Fifty-ninth-Street Police Station until one of the keepers came over from the Penitentiary, and took him back to his old quarters.

NAVARRO'S WATER METERS.

THE ARGUMENT FOR THE CITY—THE CONTRACT A FRAUDULENT ONE.

The closing argument for the City in the suit brought against it by José F. Navarro to recover $75,000 for water meters was continued yesterday before Referee Porter, at the Bar Association Building. In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Mr. James C. Carter, who began the summing up and proceeded with it for several days, Mr. F. N. Bangs, one of his associates, found it necessary to take up Mr. Carter's brief and to continue the line of argument marked out therein. The attitude of a municipality in defending suits was, counsel held, like that which infants and persons under disabilities are permitted to occupy in the courts. He alluded to the case of Board against the United States before the Court of Claims, which arose from a contract entered into with the plaintiff by Gen. Fremont for the erection of fortifications in St. Louis at rates far in advance of the regular prices. Chief-Justice Casey, in his decision, held that great exorbitancy in prices implied interposition or collusion, and whether it resulted from ignorance on the part of the officer letting out the contract or from collusion, it was equally fatal to the contract. Passing from this point, Mr. Bangs took up the consideration of the value of the meters as applied to the purpose for which they were designed. In order to show the weaknesses and faulty construction of the contrivance, he quoted the testimony of several witnesses who were examined as experts in science and mechanics, and, who, gave it as their opinion that the motion of the instrument was too equal, that it was subject to sagging, and that the immediate consequence was leakage and its here. All of the Anchor steam-ships from Glasgow will probably bring extra crews or gangs of men, to live on board these vessels while in this port, and to stow their cargoes, while the strike lasts. The Erin took on board a large quantity of cereals in bulk, and for the first time in several weeks one of the National steam-ships got off on the day she was advertised to sail.

DEBOIGNE M. BENNETT'S CASE.

HIS CONVICTION AFFIRMED ON APPEAL BY THREE JUDGES.

Deboigne M. Bennett, who was convicted last Winter of sending obscene literature through the United States mails, was present yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, to hear a decision rendered by the General Term of the court on his motion for a new trial, which was argued a few weeks since. There were present on the bench Judges Blatchford, Benedict, and Choate. The motion for a new trial was denied, all the Judges concurring. The opinion covers 62 pages of writing, and contains the rulings of Judge Benedict on the trial in every instance. The book which the prisoner sent through the mails was a pamphlet on the marriage question, and the indictment embraced only certain passages from it, and not the whole book. The decision expressly holds that it was not necessary that the entire book should be spread on the indictment; that the defense was properly excluded from reading the whole of the book before the jury; that the jury was not called on to decide whether the whole book was immoral in its tendency, but whether the parts on which the indictment was based had an immoral tendency; that the court was right in excluding the offer to read other books to the jury for the purpose of raising a question of comparison or showing what was permissible in literature; and, also, that the rendering of a sealed verdict was proper under the circumstances.

Assistant United States Attorney Fiero moved that the prisoner be arraigned for sentence, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and accepted a renewal of Bennett's bail bond in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance for sentence, and upon which court then adjourned to Thursday next, when Bennett is to appear for sentence. The court may inflict a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both fine and imprisonment. The case will probably be carried to the United States Supreme Court on appeal.

A FURNITURE SHOP BURNED.

THE RESULT OF CARELESS HANDLING OF BENZINE—LOSS $6,000.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the three-story brick building Nos. 159 and 161 Chrystie-street, occupied by Henry Herrmann, furniture manufacturer. But for the prompt arrival and efficient work of the firemen, it would have doubtless resulted in a serious conflagration. The upper floors of the building are used as a varnish-room, and on the ground floor is a shipping office. In the basement are stored the varnish and oils used in the establishment. Shortly after 3 o'clock, August Wittenauer, one of the workmen, while carrying a can filled with benzine up the stairs leading from the cellar to the varnishing-room, dropped it, and the benzine scattered in every direction. A gas-jet burning on the stairs ignited the benzine and set fire to the building. The first intimation of the fire was given to the men at work in the building by Wittenauer rushing out in the street with his clothes in a blaze. He was caught by some of his fellow-workmen, who tore the burning clothes from him and tore off his own clothes. He was terribly burned, and was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital. Meanwhile, the flames had communicated to the highly-inflammable material with which the building was filled. An alarm brought Chief Miller, with the Fourth Battalion, consisting of Engine Nos. 20, 17, 25, and 33, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 9 and 6. The building adjoins an immense five-story building, the occupants of which were panic-stricken at the story, and Chief Miller deemed it prudent to send out a second and a third alarm, which brought Engines Nos. 15, 9, 11, 5, 30, 15, and 13, and Trucks Nos. 11, 3, and 1, together with Chief Bonner, Assistant Chief Shay, and Battalion Chiefs Glequel, Wilhelm, King, and Rowe. By good management the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which they had originated, and thus saved a large amount of property. The loss on the building and contents will not exceed $6,000, and the insurance is $21,000, as follows: Security, of New-Haven, $2,000; British America, of Toronto, $2,000; Manufacturers', of Boston, $3,000; Home, of Hartford, $3,000; Meriden, of Meriden, $1,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $3,000; Atlantic, of Providence, $2,000; Merchants', of Newark, $1,000; Hartford Steam Boiler, of Hartford, $500; Mechanics' Mutual, of Boston, $500; Manufacturers', of Newark, $500. During the fire Edward Meehan, a member of Engine Company No. 33, fell from a ladder, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home.

THE HARLEM BANK DISSOLVED.

ALL ITS DEBTS PAID IN FULL—THE STOCKHOLDERS THE ONLY SUFFERERS.

The Directors of the Harlem Bank, whose banking-house was at No. 2,291 Third-avenue, decided Aug. 30, 1877, that the condition of its affairs did not warrant a continuance of business. A majority of the stockholders subsequently ratified that decision, and authorized the Directors to liquidate the affairs of the bank as rapidly and economically as possible. An examination of the books showed that the bank was solvent, and its depositors and debtors were rapidly paid off. A dividend of 15 per cent. was then—on June 19, 1878—paid to the stockholders. Yesterday last the Directors petitioned the Supreme Court for a decree dissolving the corporation, and Judge Donohue made an order directing any properly qualified persons to show cause, on May 31, why the decree should not be granted. No opposition was made before the Referee, and David Tomlinson, and he reported in favor of the issuance of the decree, which was accordingly granted yesterday by Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. William F. Syverson was appointed Receiver of the affairs of the dissolved corporation, and ordered to give a bond of $5,000, with two sureties. There is now in the possession of the bank, or due it, about $2,500. It is indebted to depositors to the amount of $894 12 to persons who have claimed their money, and in $862 to stockholders on unclaimed dividends. The Harlem Bank was incorporated Dec. 16, 1868, with a capital of $100,000. It was compelled to stop business by the depreciation of paper it had discounted, and by the decrease in the value of property on which it took mortgages before the panic of 1873, and the succeeding period of business embarrassments.

MERRY-MAKING GERMANS.

CELEBRATION OF PFINGSTFEST AND PFINGSTMONTAG—OUT-DOOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

Pfingstfest, or Whitsuntide, is one of the most popular festivals among the Germans. Coming round at the beginning of Summer, it has been adopted by them as the opening season for picnics and out-door amusements. Balls and other in-door entertainments are suspended, warm clothing is laid aside, and on Whitsun Day many of the churches are adorned with green boughs and floral decorations, while large crowds, who stay away from church for a large part of the year, go this day to attend the special services and to hear the musical selections that are rendered. Pfingstmontag is a great holiday, and the German who does not leave all earthly cares behind him and stroll out into the green fields with his family or club can have only two excuses—either he is suffering from absolute poverty or is under restraint. The German residents in this country have jealously observed this national festival, and to-morrow morning the various German societies and numerous picnic parties will wend their ways to the different parks in and around the City, where they will spend the day in dancing, singing, and other amusements.

The Leiderkranz Society will to-day give a grand concert and celebrate Pfingstmontag by a picnic at Ridgewood Park. The Beethoven Mannerchor, in company with a number of other societies, comprising the Concordia Liederkranz, the Atlas Kegel Club, the Bloomingdale Eintracht, the Germania, of Newark; Harlem Mannerchor, the Harmonia, the Melodia Mannerchor, the Sängerrunde, the Yorkville Mannerchor and other singing and athletic clubs will go to Hartung's Park, at One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, near the Harlem Bridge. Among the amusements there will be a ladies' shooting match and bowling, and in the evening a dramatic performance will be given. The New-York Turn Verein will spend to-morrow at Jones' Wood. Cologne, Frisia-Liederkranz, and two new Bund societies, Arion Mannerchor and Germania Verein, will picnic at Astoria. The Mozart Verein, in company with the Arion Quartet Club, the Apollo, Concordia of Carlstadt, New-Jersey, the Franz Abt Sahtlier, the Germania, Manchester Männerchor, and other singing societies, will go out to Martin's, Bellevue Park, foot of Eighieth-street and East River. The Bloomingdale Turn Verein and several singing societies will make an excursion to Lion Park, at One Hundred and Ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, where the members will amuse themselves with athletic exercises and singing. The Newark Shützen Club will celebrate their twenty-seventh anniversary at South Orange-avenue, Newark, N. J., where prizes will be given to the best shots and bowlers of both sexes. The Social Reform Gesang Verein will go to Schumacher's Metropolitan-Avenue Park, in Williamsburg. The lodges of the Order Germania will celebrate their picnic and Summer night's festival at Martin Euler's Broadway Park.

COLUMBIA'S CRICKET MATCH.

THE COLLEGE ELEVEN PLAY THE ELEVEN OF STATEN ISLAND AND ARE DEFEATED.

The cricket eleven of Columbia College played their first match game yesterday with the eleven of the Staten Island Club, upon the grounds of the latter at Tompkinsville. They were easily defeated, but, nevertheless, acquitted themselves creditably in the field, where some of the players, especially Torrey, did really good work. The Staten Islanders, going in first, sent Stevens and Haughton to the bat to face the bowling of Capt. Clarke and F. Mitchell. The former quickly sent Haughton out with one run to his credit, but found it a difficult matter to dispose of Kessler, who came in to fill his place. The new man did very effective work, getting in a series of fine hits, some of them for triple runs. Stevens also got bowling that he liked, but was neatly caught out by Barnes, off one of F. Mitchell's balls. Sprague next faced Clarke's bowling, but found it rather annoying, and finally went down for three runs, the result of a wicket. Wilson then went to the bat and ably seconded Kessler's fine play, until the latter was finally bowled by D. Mitchell. He retired to give place to Satterthwaite, who, suffering from a severe bruise on shoulder, at once began some telling work, to match the batting of his colleague. Torrey, an active fielder, at length caught Dodge out, off a ball b

JUNE 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—6th & 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Eighth Page—4th col.
BILLIARDS—Eleventh Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Eleventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Eleventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Eighth Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—Seventh Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Eleventh Page—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Eighth Page—4th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Eleventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Eleventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Seventh Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Eleventh Page—4th col.
DRESS-MAKING—Eighth Page—7th col.
DRY GOODS—Eighth Page—3, 4, 5, 6th, and 7th cols.
ELECTIONS—Eleventh Page—4th col.
EUROPEAN—Eleventh Page—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—Eleventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Eleventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Eleventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Eleventh Page—7th col.
HELP WANTED—Eighth Page—3d col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Eighth Page—4th col.
HOTELS—Eleventh Page—5th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Eleventh Page—5 col.
ICE-CREAM—Eleventh Page—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—Eleventh Page—6th col.
MARRIAGES—Seventh Page—6th col.
MILLINERY—Eighth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Eleventh Page—4th col.
MUSICAL—Eleventh Page—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
PERSONAL—Eighth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Eighth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Eleventh Page—8th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Eleventh Page—1st col
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
SAFES—Eighth Page—4th col.
SHIPPING—Eleventh Page—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Eighth Page—5 & 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—8th and 7th cols.
STEAM-BOATS—Eleventh Page—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Eleventh Page—3d & 4th cols.
TEACHERS—Eleventh Page—6th col.
THE TURF—Eleventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Eighth Page—3d col.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W.C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, nearly stationary, followed by rising barometer, warm southerly winds, shifting to cooler north or east, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

The political results of the special session are, for ordinary purposes, already fixed. Of course, it is not possible to predict the follies and outrages of which, before the adjournment, the Democrats may yet be capable. As there is a reasonable certainty, however, that the appropriations will finally be passed, in spite of the extremists, any intermediate action, apart from that connected with the pending silver bill, is not likely to possess great importance. It may still further illustrate the tendency of the Democratic Party to blunder just when blundering is most disastrous to its own interests, and it may intensify the unpleasant feeling which the peculiar champions of the South have called forth to the evident injury of the Southern people; but the probabilities are against new developments of a kind that can materially affect the situation. The Democrats have made their record, and three vetoes, in quick succession, have helped to make its meaning clear, and to impress that meaning on the mind of the country.

Judging by the tone of Democratic criticism on each of the veto Messages, one might suppose that the Congressional majority are happier in consequence of the failure of their partisan measures than they would have been had these measures received the President's approval. On each occasion the same story has been heard: "Weak Message; the President is ruining his party; we have got the Republicans exactly where we wanted them to be." These professions would have been difficult of belief under any circumstances, because no party constructs a policy with the view of seeing it knocked into pieces. But the professions are rendered absurd by the admitted embarrassment of the party making them. Its faithful newspapers no longer attempt to conceal the dilemma in which it is placed, or to deny the dissensions that aggravate the bitterness of defeat. Not in many years has the party been so completely disorganized. King Caucus no more dares to call his subjects together; he knows that the gathering would precipitate the rupture which the arrogance of party discipline might easily render inevitable. Opposite sections are under constraint. The extremists are conscious that their power to drive the party is gone; the moderates, knowing their ability to frustrate the extremists' plan, are willing to await events, rather than to add to the party's troubles by hastening decisive action. A weaker position, or one more fatal to prestige, a party could not be in. And the longer the decisive step is deferred, the more the party will suffer. There might have been some hope for it had the moderates profited by the failure of the policy to compel the adoption of a different course. Such a proceeding might have seemed to be only the making a virtue of necessity, but at least it would have partially retrieved the fortunes of the party, while strengthening the moderates in any future struggle for supremacy. The opportunity has been lost. The party will be judged as a whole. And the considerations governing the verdict will be largely derived from the settled policy of the party as determined by the objects of the measures which the President has meanwhile frustrated.

Usually, changes vitally affecting national laws are urged in compliance with popular feeling, or as corrective of evils which, though not exciting popular discontent, are too obvious to be disputed. Thus, as regards the vetoed measures, the fair inference would be that electoral rights have suffered from the presence of troops at the polls, and that electoral results have been unduly influenced by Deputy Marshals, appointed to preserve order and to insure the punishment of fraud, and by Supervisors, appointed to watch the voting and in some degree to be responsible for the count. The existence of abuses being established, remedial legislation could not be long resisted. But the abuses exist only in the Democratic imagination. Reiterated calls for specific instances in which the military power was misused for partisan purposes, or in which injustice was done by Supervisors and Deputy Marshals in attendance at the polls, are unanswered. The present law guards against the military power, and none alleges that the law has not been faithfully administered. Whatever violence has occurred at the polls has been in the absence of Federal soldiers, and in localities where Democratic domination is unchecked. So with reference to the Supervisors and Deputy Marshals. The law authorizing their appointment and defining their duties was enacted to prevent the recurrence of notorious frauds; and where its provisions have been properly enforced good has, confessedly, followed. Indeed, the Democrats so far recognize the desirableness of nominally maintaining supervision, that they have not ventured to propose its abolition. Their policy is to keep up the semblance of supervision while divesting the Supervisors of the authority required for the performance of the duties devolving on them. Even Democrats do not allege that supervision is undesirable: they object only to that form of supervision which prevents the consummation of fraud and secures the punishment of its perpetrators.

Success in connection with the vetoed measures would not have improved the Democratic record in the estimation of the country. The truth would still have been damaging to the party to an extent that would have counteracted some of the partisan advantages accruing from its plans. But defeat involves more than the failure to obtain these advantages. Besides baffling the party in the pursuit of cherished objects, the Republican minority, with the aid of the President, have succeeded in fastening upon it the odium incident to a policy that would sacrifice everything which stands between it and absolute control of the Government. In this respect the Republican gain is decided. Guarantees of order and honesty at the Congressional elections are retained; and, in addition, the Democratic Party is convicted of an attempt, by an improper use of the power of a majority, to destroy these guarantees in order that its partisan interests may be promoted when next the country is required to choose its rulers. In other words, the party must bear the responsibility of attempting to effect mischievous purposes by indefensible methods. Such is the general result, and it can hardly be satisfactory to any portion of the party whose handiwork it is.

THE NATIONAL LIBERALS OF GERMANY.

The great party which, like the Republicans here, has led Germany in its struggle for unity and carried through a great war successfully, seems breaking up. Twelve years of victory have not consolidated it sufficiently to bear the strain of a quarrel with its leader. The business depression of the times, too, has acted on it as a like cause has acted on the Republican Party here. The financial sufferings of a country are always charged to the party in power. The Liberals of Germany, however, are reaping some of the seed they themselves have sown. They have been dazzled by the genius of the great Chancellor, and have suffered themselves to be manipulated by an absolutist to accept measures contrary to all their principles. Though representing the new Parliamentary life of Germany, they have been in union with a minister whose ideas of Parliaments were like those of HENRY VIII. BISMARCK cared no more for liberty than he did for free trade. Both were means to him for one great end—the aggrandizement of Prussia and union of Germany. Perhaps BISMARCK "MARTEL" may be his name in future history, for he has been the hammer to weld the various ores and metals of Germany into one compact and hardened whole—the most tremendous weapon for the royal house he served ever granted to King or Emperor. It must be allowed, even by his enemies, that in this the great Chancellor showed no vulgar ambition or mere personal greed. Had he but served liberty half as well as he served German unity, he would have been immortal among the world's benefactors. He did not spare time, strength, or life in this great effort. His audacious and powerful nature overbore all obstacles. In a few years he enabled the German masses to accomplish what philosophers had sighed for, statesmen had struggled after, and poets dreamed of for centuries—the unity of the German Fatherland. To this strong but narrow intellect liberty and Parliament were mere implements for the attainment of his one great object—a German nationality.

The Liberal Party, who sought for liberty through unity, naturally followed, and were glad to make use of, such a leader. An unnatural union was cemented between the most absolute of German Junkers, and the modern Liberal. All foreign observers warned the German Parliamentary Party that they could not possibly continue this ill-matched league. BISMARCK's devices from the beginning showed an utter ignorance of, or contempt for, parliamentary rules and liberal principles. But in a great war, even a radical will forgive many a violation of right and liberty for the sake of ultimate freedom. When the war was closed, the éclat of the triumph caused many encroachments of the absolute Chancellor to be unnoticed or passed over. Moreover, the immense resources, from the indemnity and other sources, of the Prussian and German Governments, made him somewhat independent of the legislative body. The German Parliament could not enough use that power which has so much been at the basis of English success in liberal institutions—the hold over the purse-strings. Moreover, in the struggle with that power, dreaded by the Liberals as was that of the Jesuits by the English Parliamentary Party in the time of ELIZABETH, the Ultramontanes, the Chancellor, and the Liberals joined hands in measures equally arbitrary and illiberal. The German Free Party forgot its principles in its eagerness to strike an enemy, and it is debarred from complaining, if its leader forget those principles, when each takes different paths.

One of the principles of the National Liberal Party has been the advance toward free trade or a support of a revenue tariff. Prince BISMARCK, who must have money to fill a deficit, and who desires to please the protectionist masses, becomes protectionist at the time when the Liberal Party can least afford to meet the question. They must split on the policy, and the protectionist wing, with the Junker and Ultramontane factions, will assuredly give the victory to the Chancellor. He thus breaks to pieces his own party. The Liberals will be hopelessly divided. And no doubt the control of the German Empire will fall for a time into the hands of some portion of the reactionary or arbitrary party. But the Emperor himself cannot live long. The Crown Prince is by no means in harmony with Prince BISMARCK. He himself, too, has not many more years for an active career. A few years of silence and minority will not injure the Liberal Party. And we may well believe that a few years from now will see a great and favorable change in German politics.

THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD.

The history of Protestant Christianity during the present century has been a history of progress and aggression. There is an almost immeasurable distance between the Churches of to-day and the Churches of eighty or a hundred years ago. We now look back upon those days as days of small things. There was but little of the spirit of enterprise and benevolence. The preaching was stiff and cold and formal, the orthodoxy was grim and uncompromising, and each Church was devoted more to its immediate and peculiar interests than to the general dissemination of the Gospel. In the departments of home missions, church erection, and Sunday-school work, the efforts put forth in our country were feeble, little had been done for education by the Churches, and nothing was attempted in the direction of missions to the heathen. The country, just emerged from the war which established its independence, was not populous or strong financially. It was new and needed all the capital and energy that could be employed to develop its resources, and the Churches were absorbed in the simple duty of erecting houses of worship, in strengthening their local organizations, and in providing for the education of their ministers. The Churches did not look beyond their own needs; they contented themselves with providing for those needs. The English Churches, which were in far better circumstances, were doing no more than the American Christians for the conversion of the heathen world. They did not believe in foreign missions. When CAREY, the famous Indian missionary, proposed at a meeting of ministers at Northampton, as a topic for discussion, "The Duty of Christians to Attempt to Spread the Gospel among Heathen Nations," old Dr. RYLAND, in a voice of thunder, bade him sit down. "When," said he, "GOD pleases to convert the heathen, He will do it without your aid or mine." The Moravians and the Danish and the Dutch Protestants had done something in the line of foreign missions, but their expenditures were small and the results accomplished insignificant.

The growth of the great work of foreign missions from that period to the present is not paralleled by any chapter of progress in the history of the Christian Church. In the intervening years the opposition and indifference of the Churches to the claims of the heathen world have been overcome, the purse-strings of Christians of all denominations have been loosed to a marvelous extent, and men have been raised up who cheerfully give their lives to the advancement of the cause. The sacrifices made by those who go to strange lands and among the lowest and most savage of human kind to preach and teach, and by those who so freely contribute of their substance for the conversion of distant and diverse peoples, are a most striking proof of the practical force and reality of the Christianity of to-day, so often flippantly called degenerate. It is evident that the truths of the Gospel are not received simply as an intellectual creed, but become a living and dominant force in the moral life and affections. This mission work is the glory of the Christian Church. Many able men and millions of money have been sent to Asia, Africa, and Polynesia, and yet, singular as it may seem, home work is in nowise narrowed or crippled thereby. The spirit of liberality has been cultivated by the sacrifices made for foreign missions, and large gifts for this cause are always attended by increased contributions for benevolent purposes at home. The influence of foreign missions on the Churches conducting them has been salutary. The Churches have been strengthened, even where their missions have gained few converts.

The number of foreign mission societies in the world is seventy-five or more, and the aggregate annual receipts are counted by millions. One society alone—the Church of England—gathered in 1877-8 more than a million of dollars, and several others receive half a million and upward yearly. Societies frequently expend much more than they receive, but their appeals are always responded to and the deficits made up. For the great missions just begun in Central Africa, the Nyassa, the Tanganyika, and the Nyanza, special sums of $50,000 were asked for and readily obtained. These amounts, large as they are, were only sufficient for a beginning. These interior missions, the latest and greatest of missionary enterprises, will require thousands of dollars yearly for their maintenance and extension, and yet the societies have no fear that their requests for additional funds will not be granted.

As to results in foreign fields, the societies toiled for many years in some countries before gaining any converts. In India and China particularly, the Churches waited long for fruits, but were not discouraged. Last year they were gratified by 60,000 accessions in India, and an increased list of converts in China. The number of missionaries seems small as compared with the millions they are sent to preach to, and the task before them an impossible one; but if the progress of the last fifty years and the zeal and devotion of the Churches be considered, we can believe that the day will come when the whole world shall become Christian, and that that day may not be many centuries distant.

REVERENCE AMONG AMERICANS.

It may seem at first thought that we Americans are bound to be an irreverent set because we started in the world without the institutions and customs and manners that are usually regarded as essential to reverence. We have no throne, no nobility, no established Church, no entailed estates—not even the open recognition of religion or of the being and law of God in the Constitution of the United States. In one great characteristic we differ wholly from the natives of the Old World, and from the Orientalism from which they took their distinguishing mark. The Oriental idea is authority, and before a man can think or do anything for himself, Oriental society thinks or does pretty much everything for him, whether the cut of his dress, the tone of his manners, the turn of his worship, the habit of his home and business. Europe has drawn largely from this Orientalism, and her Popes and Kings have taken their cue from the dignitaries of the East. We start with quite a different principle, and personal choice, not established authority, is our dominant idea. We are always making up our minds, forming our own opinions, or casting our own vote. We had a hard time in settling what the National Constitution should be, and this great State of ours, about a hundred years ago—1788—accepted it by a majority of only three votes, and we are now thinking what measures and men we shall accept under that Constitution. We are never easy, never content, it is said, to let things stand on a set foundation, and in civic matters we are said to be like the boy who was not content to leave his beans in the ground to grow, but kept digging them to see whether they were really growing.

There is no denying a certain element of truth in these charges against us on the score of lack of reverence. Yet the charge, on the whole, is not true, and there is quite another side to the matter. If the show of authority of itself implied an inspired reverence, then, of course, Europe is safe from all rebellion, since her great nations are guarded by Kings with right divine, and even France, now a Republic, has three royal families waiting their chance for the crown, and Bishops and Archbishops are also claiming rule for an infallible Pontiff. But what is more evident than the fact that authority, thrust beyond due limits, is the reverse of impressive or commanding, and that the most fearful and monstrous irreverence that the world has seen has not appeared in regular republics, like ours, but under oppressive thrones, as in that same France, which horrified the world by profanity and bloodshed while our Republic was entering upon her great career of peace and prosperity under Washington, our first President. Certainly, authority, odious and rejected, does not win reverence; and the thrones of Europe are evidently aware of the necessity of backing up authority by public opinion, and calling in the element of choice to sustain the established order, or else meeting the doom of all obsolete dynasties that have strained the bow till it breaks. The Papacy has been obliged to learn this truth, and must learn it still more; for nothing is clearer in the aspect of the nations of the South of Europe, where the Latin Church has reigned, than the coexistence of the most reckless irreverence toward religion and morality with the show of devout manners and religious traditions.

The great mistake in this matter lies in taking it for granted, as so many do, that just choice implies any denial of just authority, whereas, on the contrary, our very right to choice is given and secured to us by a certain authority, and when we use our power of choice we use it wisely, not by rejecting every standard of judgment, but by doing our best to fix upon the right standard, and also upon the right man, who best represents that standard in his life and thought. Thus it is that genuine choice, instead of leading to caprice, passion, or self-will, calls us to what is true and good and fair. Thus it is that the elective habit of mind should favor the study of science, alike the natural and the ideal science, the nurture of energy, both of soul and body, and the organization of society in which knowledge and activity have their proper life and manifestation. We Americans have had, indeed, in some respects a hard time in cutting our wisdom-teeth, and we have made a great many mistakes before we have learned how and what to bite and eat. But we must not forget that we have not been troubled much with what has most tried the temper and tasked the judgment of our European cousins. We have not been much tried and tempted by the persistency of old tyrannies, and with somewhat calmer pulses and clearer vision, we have been free to choose what is best for us on this broad continent, under the open heaven and in peace and friendship with all nations, without standing armies and hopeless burdens of debt.

Our people are surely not irreverent toward what they think to be the truth. The old Puritans, who gave us so much of our national backbone, revered every word of the book which they accepted as from GOD, and the new Puritans, who apply a somewhat larger interpretation to the revelations of GOD, and find his word in nature and man, as well as in the Scriptures, spare neither time nor money in searching for the truth. Science and philosophy are reverently pursued in our America, and while public schools are gathering our children from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, every year brings munificent endowments of great seats of learning, such as that endowment which is announced in the last will and testament of Judge PACKER. The search for truth is in itself reverence, yet it is not always accompanied with the conventional manners of religion; although, as religion becomes more comprehensive and tolerant, it more rules over manners, as in the example just named, and the man who is encouraged to believe that GOD loves all truth is glad, as this benefactor was, to join to a life of enlightened benevolence and study the devout recognition of public worship. But we must insist upon the reverential nature of all earnest truth-seeking, and show the monstrous error of thinking that we are to check the irreverence of our Republic and the self-will of our voters merely by multiplying ceremonies and genuflexions, whether under the auspices of the Roman Pontiff or any of his imitators. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, indeed, did not bring out the whole compass of the American mind or heart, and we needed the ascetic JONATHAN EDWARDS to represent the spiritual side of the American character. But FRANKLIN taught us reverence, in his way, while snatching lightning from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants; and, as a truth-seeking people, we should insist upon never losing the lead among the nations which that printer's apprentice gave to us. From BENJAMIN FRANKLIN to ASA PACKER a long century stretches and reaches out, the one to help the other, in the science and arts of Pennsylvania.

Another principle we must also remember in urging the connection of reverence with choice. In order to choose well, we must not only choose truly, but we must choose strongly. Now, this power of choosing strongly comes not merely from clear thinking, but from practical energy or moral force. Here is a vital source of authority, and the question must be where shall it be found or how secured? The answer is obvious. Moral power, personal energy of the best kind, is not merely self-will, but a certain hold on the Supreme Right, an acceptance of the Universal Will. Therefore, the true choice is the true conscience, and the true conscience obeys the eternal law and Him in whom it lives. This statement may have the appearance of an abstraction, but our America is full of practical illustrations of its meaning, and our people in their best literature and civic life have been learning that the Supreme Right cannot be set aside with impunity from our acts of choosing, and that reverence for humanity and for GOD belongs to the sound judgment of the citizen as well as of the man.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS.

While eminent Wall-street financiers express their conviction that if our Government will rise to the full measure and value of its financial strength and credit, the $800,000,000 of fives and sixes of 1881 can be funded into a fifty-year 3 per cent. bond, shrewd capitalists are selling out, at a handsome profit, recently-bought 4 per cent. consols, and putting the money in up-town real estate. The great mass of our people are too active, enterprising, and pushing to be permanently satisfied with 4 per cent. as a return for invested capital. Millionaires, conservative capitalists, moderately well-to-do people, speculative builders, and others are quietly buying choice up-town properties, as is evidenced by the daily lengthening lists of real estate transfers.

In December last, Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT and his sons set the ball in motion by buying between a million and eleven hundred thousand dollars' worth of Fifth-avenue property situated between Fifty-first-street and the Park. Among this property was the residence of Mr. BIGELOW, on the north-west corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, and the adjoining house on Fifth-avenue, lately the residence of Mr. LOUIS LORILLARD, both of which houses are now being taken down to make way for the proposed new mansion of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. Subsequently, Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT bought for $63,000, a plot of land 49 by 100.5, on the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, on which he intends to have the old Bigelow and Louis Lorillard residences rebuilt according to their original plans. The VANDERBILTS are improving all the Fifth-avenue property bought in December last, including the west-side front between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. They will, no doubt, spend in bricks and mortar, an amount equal to the original cost of the land, making a total investment of about $2,200,000. Mr. VANDERBILT's next year's tax-bill will be a sore trial to him; real estate taxes in this City cannot be sworn off.

Fifty-seventh-street, between Madison and Sixth avenues, is at present the very centre of the Faubourg St. Germain of New-York. Property here commands very high prices. Mr. FREDERICK STEVENS, the ROOSEVELTS, and the JONESES, occupy superb houses on this street, and now comes the new mansion of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, the eldest son of Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, and the third in direct line of the Vanderbilt dynasty. Some of the gentlemen who, to use the flowery language of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, have bestowed "that precious boon, rapid transit, on the people of New-York," are carefully putting away their modest little earnings in City real estate. Mr. JOSE NAVARRO recently bought Fifty-seventh-street lots to the extent of $217,000, of which, it is understood, $120,000 worth was for himself, and the remainder for account of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. This company has recently made other heavy purchases of up-town real estate, the most important being the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues, and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, for $170,000, which is to be used for depot purposes for the East Side Metropolitan Road. What the VANDERBILTS, Mr. NAVARRO, and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company have done so extensively is being done by others, on a smaller scale and in a quiet manner, throughout the building district. Those who have been waiting for the lowest point to improve their property, those who buy lots to build, those who have been watching to pick up lots in certain choice localities, are all on the move. Those, so far, who have purchased and profited by the recent rise in up-town lots are, with few exceptions, shrewd capitalists and real estate experts. This early action required sagacity and courage, which the majority do not possess. There was no general eagerness to employ capital in real estate till the intelligent few had shown the way.

One of the most important recent real estate sales was that of the southerly half of the block between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, Fifth and Madison avenues, comprising seventeen lots, for $250,000, cash. In 1872, $600,000 was refused for this property by the late owner, CHARLES SANFORD. In fixing the price at which it has been sold by Mr. SANFORD's Executors, the four Fifth-avenue lots were estimated at $100,000, the four Madison-avenue lots at $50,000, and the nine Seventy-ninth-street lots—one of which is only 20 feet front—at $100,000. It is, we understand, the intention of the purchaser to improve the property. Experts deem this the cheapest $250,000 worth of up-town real estate bought this Spring; it is every way first class, desirable, and choice, Seventy-ninth-street being one hundred feet wide, with an entrance to the Park. Mr. HENRY A. CRAM, for many years the owner of the northern half of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, sold some few weeks ago four lots on the south-west corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-second-street for $60,000. This neighborhood promises to be the scene of very active building operations during the Summer. Speculative builders are striking in rapidly along the line of Madison-avenue. The south-east corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-third-street, 25 by 100, recently sold for $16,500, and will be immediately improved with a first-class apartment-house. The resumption of specie payments, the revival in business, and the accomplishment of rapid transit have brought about a rise in choice lots and all up-town values, with an attendant rise in wages and building materials. Twelve months ago this whole region was dead, and property throughout the building district could have been readily bought at from 25 to 30 per cent. less than it will now bring in open market. Capitalists and speculative builders who would not then buy are now buying freely. They wonder they did not see what was coming, and blame themselves for not acting at an earlier stage.

The New-York Produce Exchange is likely soon to be in the market as a large real estate buyer. The Board of Managers have approved and a general meeting has adopted the report of the committee appointed to select a site for the proposed new Produce Exchange building. The committee recommend the purchase of an entire block as nearly in the centre of the First Ward as possible. This quantity of land below Exchange-place, not west of Broadway nor east of William-street, might not be readily found. A suitable building would cost from $600,000 to $650,000. Forty thousand square feet, or sixteen lots, would answer the purpose, and could probably be had in the desired locality for about $400,000. At all events, the total investment, land and building, will exceed $1,000,000. From present appearances City real estate will in twelve months be higher than it now is, and the longer the Produce Exchange delays the purchase of land the more it will have to pay. Whatever site it may choose could undoubtedly have been bought for 25 or 30 per cent. less one year ago, at the period of the greatest depression. It has been suggested in connection with this enterprise, that other smaller Exchanges might be willing to hire parts of the new building, or join in erecting it with a view to joint occupancy. In this case, a much larger building would be required, and the investment both in land and brick and mortar would be proportionately greater. The New-York Produce Exchange is in good shape for the proposed undertaking. The general balance-sheet shows it to be worth $739,435 88, real estate now owned by the Exchange being set down as worth $298,006 99. Those who, during the last eighteen months, intelligently bought real estate, in good locations and at lowest market rates, can to-day realize a very handsome profit. Decidedly, the VANDERBILTS did not choose a bad moment in which to buy land and build houses in this City.

HONORS PAID TO DEAD SOLDIERS.

That natural reverence for the memory of brave men, which is common to all nations and all ages, has been molded, by the differences of race and religion, into many strange and startling forms. The Scythian, in the far East, and the Indian, in the far West, seated their dead chief on a war-horse, with all his weapons about him, and the skulls of his enemies around his feet. The Goth and the Vandal in ancient times, and the savages of Central Africa in our own, honored a fallen warrior with bloody human sacrifices. The Bohemian Hussites of the fifteenth century made the skin of their dead hero, ZISKA, into a drum, the very sound of which, in their belief, sufficed to put to flight the "Godless armies" of the Austrian Kaiser.

At the seige of Stralsund by WALLENSTEIN, in the earlier part of the Thirty Years' War, the terrible Count of HERODE, whose unsparing ravages bequeathed the name of *Mérodeur*, or *marauder*, as a byword to future ages, swore to enter the town living or dead, but was destroyed by his own excesses before he could accomplish his vow. The savage devotion of the human bloodhounds who followed his banner prompted them to gratify their leader's wish even after his death. In defiance of the enemy's fire, they raised the corpse on their shoulders and actually carried it up to the very mouth of the breach, but were there met by a discharge so murderous that dead and living fell together into the fosse, and scarcely a man of this ghastly "forlorn hope" escaped. During the New-Zealand war of 1860, the Maoris carried off the body of an English officer, who had signalized himself by his desperate valor, and preserved it with the utmost care, refusing all offers of ransom, in the belief that while the corpse remained in their hands, the daring spirit which had inhabited it would continue to animate *them*.

The Russians, military, as they are called, show remarkable simplicity in the decoration of their great historical battle-fields. At Borodino and Sebastopol one sees only a plain pyramid of gray stone, inscribed with a petition to "pray for the souls of those who lie here." On the field of Poltava, where Russia's very existence was at stake, the sole memento is the inscription, carved on a huge boulder, "Here PETER the Great rested after the fight." But scarcely any nation has a deeper reverence for the memory of those who have obeyed to the death. In the wildest parts of Central Asia one may see the rough Cossacks affectionately tending the graves of their comrades, "to have them green and beautiful when their spirits come to look at them." A statue in the market-place of Kostroma commemorates IVAN SUSANIN's devotion of his life for the Czar MICHAEL ROMANOFF, and a splendid military funeral, at which the highest chiefs of the Caucausus Army were present, with uncovered heads, rewarded the heroism of ARCHIFF OSIPOFF, who sacrificed himself in blowing up Fort Mikhailovo with its Circassian captors.

But, of all such instances, the most widely celebrated is that of LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, who, though of noble birth, served as a simple private in the Armies of the Republic and the Consulate, refusing countless offers of promotion, on the ground that it was "sufficient for him to be a French grenadier." After achieving many brilliant exploits, among which was the single-handed defense of a small fort for several hours against an entire Austrian regiment, he was at length mortally wounded in a night skirmish. NAPOLEON, who never lost a chance of fostering the military enthusiasm of his followers, honored the hero by ordaining that his name should still be called at muster as if he were yet alive, and that the oldest Sergeant present should answer, "Dead on the field of honor." The soldiers caught eagerly at the romantic observance, which continued till it was swept away, in common with other Napoleonic traditions, by the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1815.

THE TRIALS OF RENOVATION.

This is the season, delightful though it be, dreaded by housekeepers and householders on account of the annual renovation they feel obliged, in their domiciliary character, to undergo. The beauty and joyousness of external nature only serve by contrast to render their trials and tribulations more hateful and severe. Their homes are now invaded by a number of workmen—painters, paper-hangers, decorators, carpenters, masons, plumbers—the whole tribe of artisans who banish peace and introduce disorder into every nook and corner of the abode. The presence and labors of these, odious as they are, are necessary, since, every few years at longest, every house needs to be renewed. Be as careful as one may, the walls get soiled, the wood-work dingy, the pipes out of order, the doors awry, and things generally distempered. They require the healing art of the mechanic, and he is accordingly bidden, despite the confusion and chagrin which it is known he brings in his train. His inroad is deferred to the latest date. He would be less unwelcome in March or April, when Spring is nominal and disagreeableness actual, since those months represent no season but the season of discomfort. But he cannot consistently come until the weather be mild, until the windows can be left open, until the skies be favorable to the tasks he has on hand.

Consequently, toward the very close of May, the month of love and flowers, while the air is soft, the sunshine warm, the birds singing, the gardens blooming, the vandals of the plane and pot, the brush and trowel, stalk into your privacy and take absolute possession. Everything must be removed; everything turned upside down; everything made chaotic. Books, pictures, statuettes, bric-à-brac, ornaments, numberless knickknacks, are huddled together, the sole object being to get them out of the way. Your house presents the appearance of a furniture shop after an earthquake. You force yourself into resignation to the unavoidable annoyances of the situation for a certain time; but you are very anxious that the time shall be as brief as possible.

You hold a formal interview with the foremen of the various guilds, and inquire how long it will be before your house will be surrendered back to you. You are solemnly assured that it won't be more than five or six days. This seems to be a great while; but you reflect that the thing has to be done, and that, when done, it need not be done again for several years, perhaps. Buoyed up by this belief, you take your breakfast and dinner amid dust and rubbish, never complaining if the dishes are not good and the service satisfactory. You climb out of your hall in the morning, thankful for the training you have had among the mountains of Colorado, Switzerland, or Spain, and climb back in the afternoon, balancing yourself on narrow ledges of sofas, lounges, and chairs, bordering a chasm of chisels, paint-pots, mortar-beds, and soldering-irons yawning underneath. You cannot find the evening papers an hour after they have come. But, if you look for them, ten to one they have been torn up for some mechanical exigency, or have received the overflow of a vessel of burned umber or olive green. The morning journals get lost in the wilderness of miscellaneous objects, and of your five or six hats, hardly one can be discovered to wear down-town. Your Spring style has been mistaken by that cross-eyed painter for part of the wash-board, and he has converted its silk plush into a beautiful lead color. Your favorite books refuse to be detected, and after bruising your shins on divers obstacles, you go to bed, despairing of a place to sit down, and pass the night between tossing in sheets strewed with lime and contending with painter's colic.

The five or six days extend to three weeks, and the feminine members of your household explain how it happens. The workmen are so designated because they do not work, except irregularly. They agree to begin at 8 o'clock. They come either before 7, when nobody save the servants is up, or about 10. If at the former hour, they say you are not ready, and go off, promising to return at 8, and do not reappear probably until noon, or not at all. At least, they never come back when they say they will. They invariably have a job to do somewhere else—next door, or round the corner, or in the next block. They can never be found when wanted. If particularly in request, they are invariably absent, and investigation results in the report that they have gone to dinner. Their dinner hour must be a movable feast. It is any time from 10 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon. They are perpetually going to or coming from dinner. They must be valiant trenchermen. If they earn all they seem to eat, they have no cause to complain of wages. They ought to consume their weight daily, judging by the prodigious time they are supposed to spend at dinner.

Another peculiarity of workmen—journeymen—is the suddenness of the termination of their labor. When another blow or stroke, another movement of the arm or hand, another slight exertion, would complete their job, they abruptly stop and go away. They come the next day to potter around, to exercise their rare talent for non-performance, and to disappear in order to discharge their gustatory duty at those interminable dinners. Some persons imagine that they are so slow, so procrastinating, so unmethodical, because they are paid by the day, and that a day counts as a day whether they labor two hours or ten. This is plainly unjust. They require ample leisure, large irregularity, and power of frequent disappearance in order to prepare their digestion for their eternal, illimitable dinner, without which their mortal frames obviously would not cohere. If the journeymen who renovate our houses at this season would be prompt and continuous, would dine like ordinary mortals, May would not be so grievous a month for householders, and June would be less of a long drawn out agony. But then, nobody can have everything, especially when journeymen must have their dinner.

THE SHADE TREES TO BE REPLACED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This department appreciates the sugestions in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, in regard to the shade trees along Fifty-ninth-street, (your correspondent, by mistake, refers to Fifty-seventh-street.) Instructions have already been issued to replace all the trees on the different parks and sidewalks surrounding the same, that failed to stand the Winter, by large, well-grown trees that have been selected for this purpose, of the same size as those now living. This can only be done, however, at the season when the sap has ceased to flow and the mass of the roots can be protected with a ball of earth in a partly frozen condition; young trees would not answer the purpose.

JAMES F. WENMAN,
President Department of Public Parks.
SATURDAY, May 31, 1879.

GENERAL NOTES.

The annual meeting of the National Educational Association is to be held in Philadelphia July 29, 30, and 31.

The State Fair is to be held in Utica. The Syracuse *Standard* believes that the days of this State Fair are numbered.

A Maine man, writing a card to a Boston paper, signs himself, "Proprietor of the Marshall House and owner of the same." Probably it will now be conceded that the house belongs to him.

A telegram from Ottawa to the Montreal *Witness* says that the Orangemen of that city will have a procession on the 24th of July, the date of the meeting of the Triennial Council, and that trouble is feared.

According to the story of the Baltimore *American*, a North Carolina widower has been arrested while attempting to sell a set of false teeth belonging to his deceased wife's estate, to procure funds for the purchase of a suit in which to marry a second wife.

Some ill-feeling has been excited among the French Canadians by the published report that Lord Lorne, in welcoming the Brooklyn regiment, said: "We are all brothers in blood and religion." And the explanation is made that what he really said was "in blood and great traditions."

A good-natured, old-fashioned Maryland editor has broken out in a comical strain of complaint about the existing mania for relics that has caused the invasion of the Eastern Shore and the purchase of all the "spinning jennies" to be used as parlor ornaments to adorn the parlors of wealthy citizens of Baltimore. To bring a good price, they must be old and well worn, and the older in style the better.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that the State Executive Committee of the New Constitution Party of California met in that city

EXHIBITION OF THE SALON

WORK OF THE PARIS ARTISTS.

THE PRELIMINARY VIEWS — THOUSANDS OF PICTURES, MOSTLY BAD—AMERICANS MAKING A CREDITABLE SHOW—A GLANCE AT THE MORE CONSPICUOUS PAINTINGS.

PARIS, May 16.—The Salon is in full swing. Monday the doors opened officially, but everybody knew what to expect some time before, as there had been three private and one general view in advance, where artists, friends of artists, friends of artist's friends, gentlemen of the press, and art critics more or less acquainted with art, thronged in such numbers, that by 9 o'clock on Sunday morning you could scarcely circulate, much less find a place, whence to examine any work specially designated for attention by the newspapers. It was not because you could get in gratis; this privilege is extended to everybody every Thursday, but it is good form to be ahead of the multitude, and to have the appearance of being in favor with great people. The crowd was what might be called promiscuous, and among the 6,000 or 7,000 visitors who ought to have gone to church, but preferred amusement, certainly five-sixths were in the category of one of our countrymen, who complimented an artist who, never having been to Rome, painted only the environs of Paris, as being "the only person whose pictures gave a true idea of the Campagna." But it did not require immense discrimination to form one's judgment about this kaleidoscopic Capernaum, where quantity takes the place of quality, yet does not compensate for its absence. It will need a great many journeys through the galleries to get at a rational opinion upon this debauchery of paint and canvass; the first two or three can give, at the best, only a general impression, and this is that the jury has been wonderfully lenient, and in its desire to disappoint as few pretenders to fame as possible, has admitted more daubs than usual. A limited number of pictures stand out, of course, most brilliantly, but the mass is scarcely above mediocrity, and there are some, even signed by illustrious names, which ought never to have been brought out from their perpetrator's studio. Three thousand and forty frames hang upon the wall, 910 more than ever have been seen at the Palais de l'Industrie before, and oh! how uninteresting 3,000 of them are. Historical subjects need something more than mere intentions, and of this class the present specimens, if good in composition, are often impossible in coloring; landscapes must be more than a mixture of green leaves, spinach, and cows and horses, which could never have existed in real life; nude figures—by the way, there are much fewer of these than usual—ought to unite perfection of form to flesh which looks like something besides dough or putty; and who cares for the portraits of M. D——, Mme. la Vicomtesse E——, or the Baron L——, except their originals, or the man who was paid to do them, unless they be the likenesses of some great personages, or some reigning beauty? M. Bonnat's Victor Hugo is called splendid, but M. Bonnat's Miss Mary S——, doubtless quite as good as the other, is never looked at save by the young lady's family, and, even though critics are unanimous in their favorable verdict of the first, not one in twenty outsiders give more than a passing glance at the rather vulgar features of an old gentleman with closely-cut gray hair, wearing a badly-made black coat, and having about him a general look of dissatisfaction with everybody.

It was proposed, and, perhaps, in the course of another generation the proposal may become a reality, to divide the jury into sections, so that experts in some particular school might be intrusted with the examination of its specimens, but this would be too radical, for I shall suppose few of us will live to see the day when animal painters will not be called upon to judge of landscapes, or mere portraitists of the merits of a historical composition. As matters are now, the arrangements are quite anomalous; favoritism and political influence continue in full force, and mere talent, if unprotected and unpatronized by somebody, as, for instance, by M. Menier, him of chocolate celebrity, who has bought, I believe, a fine gallery, or by M. Gambetta, who has no pretensions as a connoisseur, but is omnipotent in the Parliament, is likely to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air of picture-dealers' shops or in the auction-rooms of the Hôtel Drouot. One innovation, however, has been partly carried out; the administration did not like to order, but it recommended, that every frame should be labeled with the name of the artist and of his subject, as the English did last year. But there was immense opposition to this among the great guns, who contended that it vulgarized art; that it was an advertisement, beneath their dignity, which had no need of publicity, as their touch and style ought to be recognized at first sight, and, if they were not, why the Gentiles might consult their catalogues. The more modest, however, agreed, and so we have been a trifle less puzzled to make out the meaning of the compositions, which, after all, is what nine-tenths of visitors are most interested to know. Another feature is the unusual number of productions by foreign artists, resident, however, in Paris; as this is not, like last year's show, internationale, and although all these bear the stamp of the French school, it must be admitted that the strangers have not infrequently got ahead of the native pupils. America holds her own much more than creditably, and the Salon of 1879 is a convincing proof, if any proof were needed, how imperfect was the exhibition of the Champ de Mars as a display of representative American art. Yet, what else could have been expected? The "*Directeur des Beaux Arts des Etats Unis*," as he styled himself upon his visiting-cards and in the printed circulars wherein he offered to sell pictures on 10 per cent. commission, was not the right man in the right place. You may sketch neatly, you may even be the relative of a some-time Minister Plenipotentiary, and have a distant cousin married to a Foreign Minister of Foreign Affairs, without being another Daniel come to judgment, against whose fiat there can be no more appeal than if he were a Mede or Persian. But he thought that he knew, and so took in and chucked out, with no one venturing to say him nay, and so managed to group together the most heterogeneous collection ever seen out of a country fair, where three or four works of real merit were smothered in a mass of rubbish. I could give a dozen names of men who have a right to complain of injustice; but I will only cite one, because it is the most flagrant. Mr. May sent in, among other pictures, a "Magdalen," a splendid composition, one of the best ever done in this conscientious artist. It had already been lauded, two or three years before, in the Salon; it would probably, on this occasion, gain the Legion of Honor to Mr. May; for certainly none of our people, and very few of any other country's people, exhibited anything nearly so good; at least so thought Gustave Doré. And yet this transatlantic Rhadamanthicule wouldn't have it, "because it was too big"! French juries are not particularly tolerant to interlopers, as they consider all who have not been born here upon the sacred soil of Gallia, but they were more just than was this little great man, and have given space enough to our countrymen for two subjects, one, "Curiosité"—Pandora and her famous box—the other, a portrait of beautiful Lady Albert Clinton, in the costume of *Marguerite*, both gems of graceful composition and refined though brilliant coloring. The latter is remarkably effective, and gains wonderfully by contrast, as its pendant, by a M. Masc, "Leda," is a painfully washed-out thing of a female in a white bonnet, a white gown, sitting on a green bench in a vegetable garden, with a pale pink parasol in her hand, and a white bird pecking angrily at blue shoes, and might be termed the lady and the goose.

Later, when my ideas get a little out of their present chaotic state, I shall try to give a more rational account of the pictures, but, for the present, and craving much indulgence for technical defects of appreciation, shall confine myself to the works of my own fellow-citizens and to such other compositions as seem most to attract the attention of the majority of sight seers. Mr. H. Bacon's "Funérailles à la Mer" is an intelligent conception of a solemn, striking scene, which the artist has treated with his usual ingenuity of conception. In the same room is the "Saison d'Octobre," vulgarly known as the Potato-pickers, by Bastien Lepage, one of the finest pictures in the Salon, in the opinion of connoisseurs, although none but connoisseurs will pass much time over a subject not of particular interest. Bouguereau's "Naissance de Vénus," is an affected piece, which would be an admirable sign to a perfumer as a proof of the antiquity of cosmetics. Bonnat's portrait of Victor Hugo is pronounced to be the best in the Salon. Mr. Bridgman, our last year's laureate, has a charming composition, in the style of Gérome, very much superior to his effort in 1878, for which he received the Legion of Honor, and deserves great praise for the "Procession du Bœuf Apis." M. Cabanel has painted the American millionaire, Mr. Mackey; it is respectable, but nothing more, and the variety of tones in the face suggests that the artist wished to convey some allusion to the model's long residence in the mines and in rough company. Canova's "Mariage d'un Prince" is a finicky imitation of Fortuny, not nearly so good as Gonsales's "Ches l'Impresario," of the same school. Chelmonsky's "Une Scène au Marché; Ukraine," is a wonderfully grouped together collection of impossible dogs and horses. I am sorry to say that neither "Le Port d'Ostende" nor "Canots aux Environs de l'Ile de Schouwen, en Zelande," are nearly up to Mr. P. J. Clays's abilities. Benjamin Constant's "Le Soir sur les Terrasses à Maroc" is remarkable for its vivid coloring and originality—it is one of the most attractive compositions in the Salon. "Le Coran," a *nature morte*, by Delaunay, is beautifully drawn and executed. Miss D. Cooper's "Jeune Odalisque" is a splendid specimen of a female prize-fighter, with a fist and a biceps worthy of Heenan or Tom Sayer. Mr. Dubois has reproduced his contribution—"Octobre"—to our gallery last year, carefully correcting the few defects which certain hypercritics then found in it, so that it ranks among the best of a escapes in the palace, while his "Chaumière au Pied du Mont Vuilly" shows great improvement. The portraits of Madame D. and Madame L, whoever these may be, are not very creditable to M. Dubuffe, the pet of the bourgeoisie. M. Dues's triptych, the "Légende de St. Cuthbert," takes up all one side of a room; it is in panels. The first shows the saintly Hibernian, in scanty garments, in charge of a flock of sheep, with one hand upraised in prayer; the second gives us him with episcopal robes, a mitre and crozier, a half-naked boy on his knees, and a buzzard with a fish. This is an episode when the saint was hungry, but we are tempted to inquire why, as there is a village not far off, he did not inquire there for food, and to wonder whether, in the good old times, apostles wandered about in embroidered vestments. In the third panel, St. Cuthbert seems to be trying to catch flies, but I am assured by the catalogue that his occupation was that of driving away the birds from his corn, for he turned Cincinnatus at the last—and must have made quite a good scarecrow if he resembled his portrait—a ragged gray head, a body bare to the waist, purple velvet knee-breeches, and blue silk stockings. Carolus Duran's portrait of La Vicomtesse V. is, perhaps, the best thing he has ever done, as it is free from his usual vulgarity, but it is not so good as his own portrait by our own most promising young countryman Mr. Sargent, whose only fault is that he has made the copy look more refined than the original. Ferrier's scene from the "Spanish Inquisition" is very vigorous. Garnier's "La Tentation," a buffoon, a troubadour, and a monk, the latter trying to hide his eyes from the spectacle of two extremely ugly, ill-shaped, naked women, is a nasty picture in every respect. In a "Leçon d'Escrime," by W. Gay, the drawing is good, the coloring faultless. M. Ginain's "Folleste" is a very poor representation of that extraordinary quadruped, a French dog, only excelled in absurdity by Gelibert, who has three of these animals in his "Manvaise Rencontre." Henner's "Eglogue" and "Jésus au Tombeau," are grand pictures; the latter his admirers compare to Holbein. "Le Triomphe de Flore," by Langée is a beautiful decorative picture, one of the nine painted by this artist for the Hotel Continental. Laurens's "Délivrance des Enmurés de Carcassone" is a fine conception; the grouping and coloring are good, but the attitude of the figures is not. Bernard Délicieux, seems to lack vigor. Le Blant's "Henri de la Rochejacquelein" is a strongly painted episode of the Vendée, where the gallant Royalist leads on his rough peasants, telling them, "If I advance, follow me; if I hesitate, kill me; if I fall, avenge me!" but it is not to be compared with Detaille's "Defense of Champigny," nor with one or three other battle pieces, where the figures look like real soldiers, not like actors grouped together for scenic effect on the stage of a theatre. "Le Jugement de Paris" is a namby-pamby affair by M. Maillart, which, when you have looked at it for half a minute, you wonder how the artist had the patience to complete it.

Mr. S. N. Parker, of the United States of America, has a "St. Sébastien," which he is good enough to inform us is the scene where this Roman General was taken in and done for by other Christians after his execution. It is very good in Mr. S. N. Parker to tell us this, for no one ever would have recognized the martyred soldier in this ruffianly-looking individual, for whom no one can find sympathy. As a picture, this is one of the very worst in the exhibition—too bad, indeed, to find fault with, and the artist, if he can be so called, must have had strong friends among the jurymen to gain admission anywhere except to the Salle des Réfusés, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth, but fifty better artists, wife, and child, Mr. Parker, why did Mr. C. S. Pearce sacrifice poor old Abraham so terribly? Isaac was the party originally designated, but here in this monochromatic composition, scarcely relieved by a blue angel, there are three sufferers; Abraham, a tolerably fair likeness of Mr. Lincoln, if we can suppose the murdered President with a stiff white beard; Isaac, a half-starved Hebrew wood-pile; and a top-heavy celestial messenger, all wings, and—what the heavenly choir is not generally represented with. Mr. Pearce has talent, but he should not aim at such very big game until he be more certain of hitting his mark.

"L'Enfant Prodigue" of Puvis de Chavannes is a painful representation of what vice and folly may bring a young man to if he lives beyond his means. He sits in the midst of his pigs, and appears to have had fewer husks to eat than usual, for a more destitute specimen of human nature no one can imagine. "Un Ange au Ciel," by Ronjeron, is a beautifully painted episode of a Scandinavian baby's funeral ceremonies. All of us have heard of some perhaps have seen, an Irish wake, but this is steets ahead of the wildest of these. A little corpse is laid out on a white couch covered with flowers, a gayly-dressed hidalgo—I suppose he may be so called—is scattering a pair of castanets by the bed-side, with one foot advanced as if for a fandango or a bolero, or whatever be the appropriate choreographic accompaniment of a funeral; half a dosen women are preparing to do likewise; and the mother has just stopped a moment to dry her eyes previous to beginning again on the guitar, which she has dropped to give way to an instant's grief. In some and object ing this canvass is exquisite, but I fail to see why it should excite, as it certainly does, universal admiration for the "poetic feeling of its conception." Mr. Schoutzenberger's "Madame Potiphar" is a fierce-looking virago; Joseph has left; but if she ever gets hold of him, goodbye Joe!

Mr. J. L. Stewart, an American, has a portrait of Lady A. which may be described to be the representation of a tall, very hard-featured female, who endeavors to conceal her absence of personal attractions by an extremely joyous attire of chrome-yellow satin embroidered with scarlet hollyhocks, undoubtedly with the intention of distracting attention from her head to her tail, which is long, serpentine, and glossy. I must look at Gustave Doré's immense picture of the "Death of Orpheus" a good many times more, and possibly somebody to explain it to me, before I venture to pass judgment on a work which has all its author's usual faults and qualities, but the impression made generally is that the groups resemble gingerbread women who have got wildly drunk in a field of spinach.

SUICIDE ON A BROOKLYN FERRY-BOAT.

As the Fulton Ferry boat Fulton was about half way across the river on its 11:50 o'clock trip from Brooklyn to this City last night, a large, well-built, respectable-looking German stepped to the forward rail and, leaning against it, raised a revolver to the right side of his head and fired. He fell to the deck dead. When the ferry-boat reached her slip, the Police were notified, and the body was removed to the New-Street Police Station. A search of the clothing was made at the station-house, and two handkerchiefs marked "H.," two bananas, a pair of black kid gloves, spectacles, key, 4 pennies a German newspaper, and income tax receipts in the name of Henry Hoffmann, were found in his pockets. The papers bore the name of George Von Hofe, and showed that his income tax had been paid in the City of Dortmund for the year 1879 and up to 1880. He had evidently been in this country a short time. The man was dressed in a suit of dark mixed cloth, was six feet in height, with light complexion and straggling beard, and weighed nearly 250 pounds, being very fleshy. From the Police station the body was taken to the Morgue.

COAL IN ELIZABETH.

It is reported in Elizabeth that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will begin to ship coal from the docks in that city on or about June 15. It was reported that the Reading Company was trying to lease the Central, but the general supposition is that the former, having reached within 20 miles of tide-water, has made an amicable arrangement by which it will be able to use the Central docks. The enterprise will revive the languishing coal interests of Elizabeth, and give employment to 200 men.

TWENTY THOUSAND TROUT POISONED.

RONDOUT, N. Y., May 31.—Twenty thousand trout have been poisoned at Stamford during the present week. They were kept in four ponds. In one pond there were trout two and three years old; in another yearlings and older fish.

A BRIGHT MAY WEDDING

MARRIAGE OF MISS COOPER AND MR. L. S. BRYCE.

THE SCENES AND SERVICES AT ALL SOULS' CHURCH—RECEPTION AT THE HOUSE OF MR. PETER COOPER—A FEW OF THE GUESTS.

There have been many joyous weddings in All Souls' Church, but it has never contained a brighter wedding party than that which congregated within its walls yesterday afternoon to do honor to the union of Miss Edith Cooper and Mr. Lloyd Stephens Bryce. Miss Cooper is the daughter and only living child of Mayor Edward Cooper. Mr. Bryce is a young man of education and wealth, the son of Major John S. Bryce, a relative by marriage of ex-Gov. Fish. The father of the groom was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and after service in the Army retired, but when the war for the Union broke out he re-entered the service, and was attached to the staff of Gen. Wadsworth as chief. The groom is 27 years of age, tall, alight, and with a good figure and pleasing address. He has spent much of his life abroad, and was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford, from which institution he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He has been something of a literary man, and an article contributed by him to a recent review, entitled "A Flea for Sports," has attracted much attention. He is a nephew of John L. Stephens, a well-known traveler. Miss Cooper is a pleasing young lady, 23 years of age, and has adorned a large social circle for several years.

Several hundred invitations were issued for the wedding, which took place in all Souls' Church, Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The invitations were responded to by a sufficient number of friends and acquaintances to nearly fill the body of the church. While Mr. Daniels, the organist, played selections upon the organ an opportunity was offered to the guests to notice that the pulpit was converted into a charming bower of ferns and palms, which arched over the chancel and formed a pretty shrine, under which the wedding ceremony was conducted. Upon the pulpit was a bank of Easter lilies, Jasqueminot and tea roses; on the left stood the baptismal font, filled with red blossoms, and on the right was a large vase containing superb roses, lilies, and other selected flowers, a vine of smilax festooned wreaths of smilax intertwined with brilliant passion flowers. The effect of the floral decorations was altogether pleasing. Among the gentlemen in the church were ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden and the venerable Peter Cooper, besides others well known in the business and social circles of the City. Soon after 3 o'clock Dr. Bellows took his place in front of the pulpit, behind a kneeling-stool, and, while the organist played the "Nuptial Chorus" from "Lohengrin," the bridal party entered. The line was led by four of the ushers—Mr. Harry E. Jones, Mr. James K. Lawrence, Mr. August Belmont, Jr., and Mr. Carroll Bryce, brother of the groom. Next came the bridesmaids, of whom there were four. They were Miss Barlow, daughter of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow; Miss Tiny Livingstone, Miss Hewitt, daughter of ex-Congressman Abram S. Hewitt, and cousin of the bride, and Miss Clara Gaunt, of Georgetown, West Va., a relative of the Bryce family. They were all dressed in white muslin, and were as charming a retinue as ever accompanied a bride to the altar. Mayor Edward Cooper followed as the bride's supporting on his arm the bride, a tall, attractive blonde, who wore a superb costume of white satin, made with a voluminous train, and decorated on the corsage with a garniture of orange blossoms. Her orange blossoms in her hair, an elegant point lace veil, and diamond ear-rings. Mr. William Cooper and Mrs. Edward Cooper followed, and the procession was made complete by the attendance of Mr. George Cooper, Jr., and Mr. Peter Cooper. Mr. Bryce's brother would, the two remaining ushers. Passing up the central aisle the bride was met at the altar by the groom, who was accompanied by Mr. Allen Rice, "the best man," who is an old friend of the groom. All the gentlemen were in morning costume, and wore large favors. The Rev. Dr. Bellows performed the service, which resembled the Episcopal form with the exception of an extemporaneous prayer at its close. The bride was given away by Mr Edward Cooper. After the ceremony the bridal party marched down the aisle to the music of Meldelssohn's wedding march from "Midsummer Night's Dream." From the church the guests proceeded to the home of Mr. Peter Cooper, No. 9 Lexington-avenue. This spacious mansion was opened wide to the gay concourse of friends, who began to arrive soon after 4 o'clock until 6. In the parlor at the right of the entrance the bride and groom received congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper received in an adjoining parlor. The house was profusely decorated with flowers. They were abundant in the halls, upon mantels, tables, and in windows, in vases and in elegant designs, that of the horseshoe being seen in three large pieces. An orchestra was concealed behind the tall plants in the conservatory, and discoursed music while the guests were presented to the bride and groom, and afterward enjoyed the luncheon that was provided in the dining-room. Among the many persons present were Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. William Cooper and wife, Mr. Edward Cooper and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Bellows, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Hunt Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Pellew, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Col. Ethan Allen and wife, Mr. John Bigelow, the Misses Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Vanderpoel, Mrs. Kinzing Post, Mr. John D. Jones, Mrs. John J. Astor, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. William Cothout, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Halsted Ferris, wood-pile, and Mrs. D. H. Miller, Police Commissioner MacLean, County Clerk Hubert O. Thompson, Prof. Vincenz Botta and Mrs. Botta, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. Annie Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. David Dudley Field, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Corporation Counsel Whitney, Col. Floyd Jones and Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, Commissioner Abbott, Mr. Dudley Field, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, the Rev. Dr. T. A. P. Barnard and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. Royal Phelps, Dr. J. N. Carnochan and wife, Miss Carnochan, Miss Bintner, Mr. and Mrs. John Austin Stevens and wife, the Misses Stevens, Miss Edith McVicker, Gen. and Mrs. Webb, the Misses Webb, Mr. Edward Livingstone and wife, Mr. James Breese, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Field, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson, Miss Dickerson, Mrs. Center, Mr. Bellinger, Miss White. Many elegant costumes were worn by the ladies, Mrs. Edward Cooper appearing in a silke silk dress trimmed with point laces. The bride received many elegant and costly presents, which were shown only to a few intimate friends, there being no display to guests generally. The bridal party left the City early in the evening, their destination not being announced.

DECREASE IN CANAL BUSINESS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—The Canal Collector at this port furnishes the following statement of business for the month of May, with comparisons: Tolls for May, 1878, $94,416 71; same time 1879, $56,611 31; decrease, 1879, $37,805 40. Number of clearances during May, 1878, 1,314; same time 1879, 838; decrease, 1879, 476. Amount of tolls from opening to June 1, 1878, $137,515 64; same time 1879, $56,611 31; decrease, 1879, $80,704 33. Number of clearances from opening to June 1, 1878, 1,904; same time 1879, 838; decrease, 1879, 1,066. The following shows the amount of grain shipped since the opening of navigation, with comparisons from the opening of last year:

	1878. *Opened April* 16.	1879. *Opened May* 8.
Flour, barrels	100	
Wheat, bushels	6,285,749	3,023,244
Corn, bushels	5,499,222	3,105,437
Oats, bushels	733,547	94,204
Barley, bushels	75,895	39,105
Rye, bushels	405,888	244,631
Total bushels	13,000,401	6,506,621

Barley-malt is included in barley.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

Extending the time for the erection of the New-York and Long Island Bridge.

Incorporating the St. John's Cemetery of New-York State.

Amending the act relative to supplying the West Point Military Academy with water.

Authorizing the Village of Westport to issue bonds.

Regulating the character of investments of banks of deposit.

Relative to village officers of Hempstead, Queens County, and abolishing the offices of Police Justice and Constable.

Providing for the collection of certain taxes in West Farms.

Providing for a dam across the Moose River.

Reducing the number of Trustees of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New-York.

Authorizing Peter Carr to maintain a ferry on Cayuga Lake.

Amending Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Of Banking Associations."

For the relief of Phineas Kingsland.

DISAPPOINTED STUDENTS AT WILLIAMS.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 31.—The disturbances at Williams College amounted to little more than a boyish ebullition because the Faculty prohibited ball-playing with other colleges. The disappointed students manifested their displeasure by blowing horns under the Professors' windows and then became quiet again. Everything is now peaceful; no importance at all is attached to the conduct of the students, and no notice is taken of it.

DEATH AT THEIR OWN HANDS.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—Jonathan Watson, a prominent and influential resident of Edinburg, near this city, committed suicide by drowning yesterday, while laboring under temporary aberration of the mind.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 31.—Yesterday afternoon the body of an old man, decomposed beyond identification, was found in the woods a few miles beyond the city limits. By several articles found in the clothing the body has been recognized as that of Capt. W. W. Hufington, an old and well-known Captain, who disappeared from his residence in this city on May 12. An empty vial, which had contained laudanum, was found near by.

ELIZA, N. Y., May 31.—Ichabod Freeman, a wealthy farmer living near this city, committed suicide this morning, using a pistol. The ball passed completely through his head and shattered a window-sill. Three years ago he was shot by a highwayman, since which time he has not been in his right mind.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE THEATRES.

There will be nothing new at any theatre, save Wallack's, during the coming week, although those who are willing to be entertained in spite of these "rare June days" may fall back gracefully upon the invincible "Pinafore," to which, it may be noted, Mr. William Henderson, who is again at his post as manager of the Standard Theatre, now seems to pin his faith.....At Wallack's, to-morrow evening, the fresh woodland beauty of "As You Like It" will fade, panorama-wise, into the artificial atmosphere of "The Hunchback." Miss Ada Cavendish's *Julia* will be an interesting novelty, and will serve to define more closely than ever the clear scope of her talent. "The Hunchback" will be performed but a few times, and will be succeeded on Thursday night by Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama, "Miss Gwilt," dramatized by him from his popular novel "Armadale." This play was originally produced in Liverpool; when represented in London for the first time, (at the Globe Theatre, April 17, 1876,) Miss Cavendish created the leading character, and by her countrymen this effort was warmly appreciated. It is fair to presume that both plays will be presented with exceeding care. The cast to-morrow evening will include Messrs. Gilbert, Floyd, Wheelock, Holland, Henry Lee, and Rockwell, and Miss Stella Boniface.....We may observe here that, while Miss Cavendish was appearing as *Rosalind* in this City, Miss Fanny Davenport, who is even less successful in this part than the English actress, was making the same effort in San Francisco. Miss Davenport's California engagement, however, has been a successful one financially.....Mr. Daniel H. Harkins, late manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, has retired from theatrical management for the present, and will return to the stage next Fall. He has been tendered a testimonial benefit by his professional friends. Mr. Theodore Moss has given him the use of Wallack's Theatre free of all expense and the benefit performance will take place there on Thursday next.....The Salsbury Troubadours are nightly attracting large and applauding audiences to the San Francisco Opera-house, where they are still to be seen in their merry and unique little entertainment called "The Brook." The success of these talented people, who are gay without being coarse, is appreciation of the right sort.....The burlesque appropriately known as "Horrors" may, it is respectfully announced, be witnessed on the various evenings of this week at the Union-Square Theatre.....The engagement of Miss Angie Schott, at the Aquarium, has proved remunerative, and her drawing-room performances will be continued every afternoon and evening.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

"Gilmore's Garden," under its new name, was opened last night for the first of a series of Summer-night concerts, Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth being the musical director, with a band of some 60 performers. The Garden has been fitted up with all the appliances for the enjoyment of visitors, and presented a brilliant spectacle last night. An immense audience was present, the boxes and seats along the sides being fully occupied, while the seats in the body of the building and the promenade were crowded. It is the purpose of the management to give concerts nightly, the programmes of which will be of a popular character, and suited to the demand of most pleasure-seekers in Summer, who do not wish to be called on for any serious mental effort while taking their amusements. The band is full and efficient, and up to the highest standard of similar bands heard before in the same place. The selections last night comprised overtures, waltzes, and potpourris, and solos for the cornet. Mr. Dodworth has several excellent solo performers engaged for the season, some of whom are well known, and others, like Signor Liberati, who have come to New-York with high professional reputations. The opening night was certainly a great success, and, despite the excessive heat, the concert was evidently enjoyed by the thousands in attendance.

MUSICAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Symphony Society, Dr. William H. Draper was elected President, and Dr. Damrosch conductor, for the next year.

The largest audience of the season, in San Francisco, was present to hear "The Huguenots," with Mme. Marie Rôse, Miss Litta, Miss Cary, Mr. Adams, and Signor Pantaleoni in the cast. The receipts at the box-office were $4,500.

Wilhelmj has been in Chicago, and does not seem to have met with the entire favor of the critical Chicagoans. One paper resents the character of his selections, which it is said "one may hear well enough given any day." Mr. Swift and Mr. Vogrich are with Wilhelmj, but neither of them appears to have had much success.

"Pinatore" will continue to be given at Haverly's Lyceum Theatre during the week by the same excellent company of the English opera troupe and by the Children's troupe in the afternoons. At the Standard Theatre Mr. Henderson will return to the management to-morrow evening with the company organized some months ago for the production of the opera in the provinces, and which has met with success. Mr. Thomas's theatre, the Madison-Square Theatre the Saville English Opera Company will continue their representation during the week. From all of which it would appear that the public are not likely to suffer from a lack of "Pinafore" performances for the present.

FOREIGN NOTES.

According to the *Daily News*, Mr. Sothern left England for this country on May 20.

Mme. Essipoff has made a great success in her piano recitals at St. James's Hall, London.

The Vokes Family have brought out in London a new musical comedy called "The Daughter of the Regiment."

Mme. Patti has been highly successful at the Covent Garden Theatre, *Zerlina*, *Rosina*, and *Aïda* being the rôles in which she has attracted most attention.

A play called "The Débutante's Husband" has been produced in Vienna, and has been enormously successful. It is a palpable hit at Patti, Nicolini, and the Marquis de Caux.

Miss Adelaide Neilson has recovered from her indisposition, and has been performing as *Lady Teazle*, in "The School for Scandal." According to the London *Athenæum*, this impersonation has proved exceedingly popular. The *Times* speaks rather slightingly of it.

M. Edouard Pailleron's one-act comedy "L'Etincelle," recently produced at the Comédie Française, made a great hit. Only three characters appear in the piece, but they are sustained by such accomplished artists as Mlle. Croiselle, Mlle. Jeanne Samary, and M. Delaunay. It is said that Mlle. Samary plays her part—that of a hoydenish young girl—to perfection. This promising actress has not had many opportunities like this one to reveal the originality of her talent.

Mr. Mapleson's bad luck in the beginning of his London season, according to latest accounts, had not changed. Mme. Gerster, Mme. Nilsson, and Signor Campanini have all been obliged to disappoint the public several times, and others of the company have suffered more or less in consequence of the inclement weather. Miss Minnie Hauk, who at first sang in the absence of Mme. Gerster and Mme. Nilsson, was herself unable to appear, and "Carmen" was given by Mme. Trebelli, who came to the manager's assistance at the last minute, and without an opportunity to eat her dinner. "A basin of soup after the first and a chop after the second act of 'Carmen' was all the meal she had until her heavy day's work was completed at 1 A. M., a better performance, in short, opera has scarcely, if ever, been heard," says *Figaro*. "With Mme. Nilsson and Mme. Gerster both ill, with Mme. Hauk cancelling at the last hour, with Signor Foli indisposed, Signor Maas ill, and Mr. Armit, the manager's *alter ego*, ill at his home, Mr. Mapleson's position was no easy one." The tenor Masini, who is above alluded to, seems to be a modest and unassuming creature. A correspondent writes that after his arrival he took offense "because the director would not promise him the monopoly of the various parts in his repertory. But the last straw was when Sir Michael Costa, after waiting for him for rehearsal half an hour, received a message by the call-boy that Signor Masini, as the friend of Verdi, was not accustomed to go to the theatre to rehearse, but expected the conductor to come to his hotel. After a characteristic reply from Sir Michael Costa, Signor Masini arrived at the conclusion that oil and water would not mix, and I believe he has now left the country. He is certainly no very great loss, but the anecdote will show what a dastardly sort of person for a small tea-penny is an Italian operatic tenor." The performance of "Fidelio" by Mme. Pappenheim and Mr. Candidus is spoken of with more genuine respect and enthusiasm than anything that has thus far been given by Mr. Mapleson's artists. The other parts were sung by Mme. Blanci, Galassi, and Foli.

MAY'S WARM FAREWELL

A SUMMER DAY INDEED.

THE ASPIRING THERMOMETER MARKS NINETY-TWO DEGREES IN THE SHADE—COMPLAINING HUMANITY AND THE SUFFERING CAR-HORSES.

The month of May tripped off the calendar yesterday, leaving a record of 92° in the shade. The record is higher by 8° than any that has yet been made this year, and it marked the day as a memorable one. It seemed as if the mouth of a big blast-furnace had been opened about 9 o'clock in the morning, and its fiery breath had been blown over the City for nine steady hours. Humanity perspired, mopped, and exchanged profane greetings. It consulted the thermometer, and found the mercury was booming upward at an astonishingly lively rate. There was no let-up by the sun until late in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock in the morning the mercury stood at 66°, but gave no indication of its ambitious intentions until an hour later. At 9 o'clock, however, it had begun to climb in earnest, and was at 72° and on a level with the elevated railroad in Chatham-street. At noon it surveyed the City from an altitude of 83°, and was still rising. At 3:30 it perched itself opposite the figure 92 at Hudnut's, where it was consulted with deep concern. Its triumph was short-lived, however, for an hour later it had lost its grip, and at 6 o'clock it had fallen to 85°. About 5 o'clock a light breeze came stealing across the North River, the most welcome offering which Jersey has made to New-York in months. A mass of dark clouds gathered in the north and swept within tantalizing view. They bore no rain for this vicinity, however. People bounced their stoops and sweltered during the evening, for at midnight the thermometer had not dropped below 76°. Those who had fled to Coney Island in the day felt more nervous than ever that night. The contrast between the temperature of the last day of May this year and the same day last year may be seen by the following record of the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy.

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	54°	66°	3:30 P. M.	85°	92°
6 A. M.	54°	66°	6 P. M.	55°	85°
9 A. M.	55°	72°	9 P. M.	55°	79°
12 M.	56°	83°	12 P. M.	55°	76°

The car-horses felt the effects of the heat, and required extra attention at the hands of the companies. On many of the lines they were changed at the end of each trip, instead of every second trip, as heretofore. On others, relays were stationed along the line, and whenever an animal in the traces gave symptoms of being heated his place was immediately supplied by a fresh horse, and he was taken into the shade and allowed to rest. Cisterns were filled up to the brim. The loft where the fire originated was full of old baskets and other trumpery, and there was no light in the neighborhood. The opinion was strong with many men last night that fire was of incendiary origin, but there was no positive proof of it—nothing, in fact, stronger than supposition. The stands occupied by Clark Balcolm and by Ivig & Vogel were somewhat burned. It was estimated on the spot that the damage to the building was $4,000, but anybody who has ever seen the building is at liberty to judge whether it can be damaged $4,000 without being entirely destroyed or not. Everything in the neighborhood of the fire was flooded with water. The stands occupied by the following-named persons were the heaviest losers by the shower: A. T. Stewart & Co., Clark Jarvis, Charles Goldwaite, butter badly damaged; A. Bacon, Martin Clair, C. Butterick, Hamilton Tucoy, J. Burns, A. Sears, Clark Balcolm, butter badly damaged; A. Kenyon, Charles M. Wolfsack. The restaurant people were kept busy till daylight, putting things in order and rescuing their property from the flood, which damaged stands and restaurants to the extent of nearly $10,000.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

At about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Silver Reef, Utah, on the west side of Broadway, in the old sidewalk in front of a restaurant. In 10 minutes the greater part of the block, in which the Harrison House was situated, was in flames. A strong wind was prevailing from the north-east, and the fire spread rapidly west and south. The Harrison House, the Pioneer Restaurant, the stores of Histenberg & Bugado, Jacobs & Sultan, Siegel & Marks, and I. Schwartz, John H. Cassidy's saloon, and the new Post Office were consumed. The progress of the flames was arrested on the south by Rice's fireproof building, occupied by the Bank of Commerce, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, the telegraph office, and Liddle Brothers' store. On the north the fire was cut off by a cross street 60 feet wide, between Barnum's restaurant and Jacobs & Sultan's store. All the business houses on the west side of Main-street, with the exception of those of Liddle Brothers and McMahon & Reade, were burned. About 20 of the best residences in the town are also in ashes. The east side of the street, although scorched and blackened, remains entire. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and insurance is light.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the top floor of the five-story brick building No. 49 West Broadway. The flames were quickly extinguished. The losses are as follows: Fourth and fifth floors, J. E. Hollingsworth, brushes, $2,000; third floor, F. W. Wade, dry goods, $500; second floor, Mauger & Avery, wool

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TROLLOPE ON THACKERAY.

THACKERAY. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The reading public cannot fail to be deeply interested in Trollope's volume upon Thackeray for two reasons: the one, that there is no other biography of the great novelist in existence; the second, that it has been prepared by an author eminent in the same department of letters in which his subject excelled. Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, and Trollope are the four great masters of English fiction produced by the nineteenth century. These men lived among the same social conditions, wrote contemporaneously, and, as it were, achieved popularity side by side in the world of letters. Trollope is the last to survive, and a volume from his pen dealing with the life and works of one of his great fellow-laborers in the realm of fiction comes with especial grace and appropriateness. No writer is so well suited to tell the story of another's struggles and achievements as one who has himself passed through the same ordeal and been rewarded with a similar success.

Unfortunately for Trollope's purpose, the materials from which he has been obliged to prepare his work are of the slightest character. Little has been written concerning Thackeray, and though they who knew him—and possibly many who did not—are conversant with anecdotes of the man, who was one so well known in society as to have created many anecdotes, yet there has been no memoir of his life sufficient to supply the wants of even so small a work as this purports to be. For this the reason may simply be told. Thackeray, not long before his death, had had his taste offended by some fulsome biography. Paragraphs, of which the eulogy seems to have been the produce rather of personal love than of inquiry or judgment, disgusted him, and he begged of his daughters that when he should have gone there should nothing of the sort be done with his name. Trollope's own acquaintance with him grew from his having been on the staff of the *Cornhill Magazine* under Thackeray's editorship; but this periodical was not started until 1859, when Thackeray was in his forty-eighth year, so that his biographer could not of his own intimate personal knowledge supply those details which are always interesting in the life of an eminently talented man. Thus it is that Trollope's view of his subject becomes almost entirely exoteric. Thackeray would have hated a Boswell had such an one existed for him, and no assertions would have been spared by the novelist to thwart his admirer's designs. It follows of necessity that all we are to know of him must come from the outside observations of others, apart from any self-revelation.

The incidents of Thackeray's life, like those of the lives of most literary men, are insignificant and few in number. Thackeray was born at Calcutta on the 18th of July, 1811. His father was a member of the civil service of the East India Company, and on dying left his son a fortune of £20,000. The boy was sent to England at 7 years of age, and placed in the Charter House School, London. He next went to Cambridge, but left without taking a degree. In 1831 he visited Germany, made some progress in cultivating the undeniable talent that he possessed for art, but finally turned his attention to literature. In 1837 he married, and his wife bore him three daughters, whom he loved so well. The history of Thackeray's domestic life is inexpressibly sad. A short time after the birth of her third daughter this unfortunate lady became hopelessly insane, and the novelist's household was broken up. Thackeray's own health was never strong in spite of his tall frame and stalwart appearance. The work of his life was much of it performed amid the torture of disease; but the results summed up well. He possessed great talent, and he made good use of it. His pen was never lent to the advocacy of anything that was impure or hurtful to the morality of the public he strove to amuse. The fortune that he lost in his youth by carelessness and rash speculations he contrived to replace, so that he left behind him for his children an income amounting to £750. His death, silent and alone, in his fifty-second year, was a source of bitter regret to all who knew him intimately, while his thousands of readers felt on hearing of it that one of the brightest stars in the literary firmament had suddenly gone out.

Only the first chapter of Trollope's volume, or some 60 pages, has to do with the story of Thackeray's life. The rest of the work is devoted to what he accomplished in the literary world. One chapter deals with "Vanity Fair," another with "Pendennis," and "The Newcomes," and so on. One point stands out distinctively in all Thackeray's creations, and it is one that, as Mr. Trollope says, may have grown out of the fact that while working in the same literary mine with Dickens, he must handle pickaxe and shovel in a different manner, or else appear as a blind follower of his most powerful rival. Thackeray appears to have determined that as the central character with Dickens had always been made beautiful with unnatural virtue—for who was ever so anselfish as *Pickwick*, so manly and modest as *Nicholas*, or so good a boy as *Oliver?*—so should his centre of interest be in every respect abnormally bad. Yet, at the same time, as has already been said, Thackeray always kept in his mind the duty of teaching a moral lesson to his readers. He was always made ugly and hideous in the end, and virtue attractive and beautiful. The single exception to this rule is "Barry Lyndon," and this work Mr. Trollope finds "in imagination, construction, and general capacity the most remarkable that Thackeray ever produced." "*Barry Lyndon*," he says, "is as great a scoundrel as the mind of man ever conceived. He is one who might have taken as his motto Satan's words: 'Evil, be thou my good.' And yet his story is so written that it is almost impossible not to entertain something of a friendly feeling for him. He tells his own adventures as a card-sharper, bully, and liar; as a heartless wretch, who had neither love nor gratitude in his composition; who had no sense even of loyalty; who regarded gambling as the highest occupation to which a man could devote himself, and fraud as always justified by success; a man possessed by all meannesses except cowardice. And the reader is so carried away by his frankness and energy as almost to rejoice when he succeeds, and to grieve with him when he is brought to the ground." Thackeray, however, does bring *Barry Lyndon* "to the ground," and in rather a forcible manner, causing him to die of delirium tremens in the Fleet Prison, and Trollope is constrained to acknowledge that his creator "probably unconsciously acted in direct opposition to his own principles." Again, in spite of Trollope's sweeping assertion that this is the best of Thackeray's creations, it has long since assumed a place secondary to that of "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis," the latter of which, being in some sort a record of Thackeray's own life, and expressing so thoroughly, as it does, many of the characteristics of the man, has in its time numbered thousands among its readers, where "Barry Lyndon" has had but hundreds. It somehow produces the effect of a jarring note to hear Trollope say that "*Pendennis* is not a fine fellow," because so many of us are inclined to think that he was, if not fine, at least a thoroughly lovable young fellow, and one who in time was certain to grow into an admirable and estimable man. Of "Vanity Fair," which is undoubtedly the one of Thackeray's works that added the most to his fame, and will live longest after him, Trollope tells us:

"Those who are old enough can well remember the effect which it had, and the welcome which was given to the different numbers as they appeared. Though the story is vague and wandering, clearly commenced without any idea of an ending, yet there is something in the telling which makes every portion of it perfect in itself. There are scarcely two in which we would not be admitted to anyone who had not a peculiar gift of making even his absurdities delightful. No school-girl who ever lived would have thrown back her gift-book, as *Rebecca* did the 'dictionary,' out of the carriage-window as she was taken away from school. But who does not love that scene with which the novel commences? How could such a girl as *Amelia Osborne* have got herself into such society as that in which we see her? Well! he must we forgive it all because of the ruffles."

Trollope's view of Thackeray and his works is, if the adjective may be coined, essentially Trollopian. Anything other than this would have been impossible. The leopard cannot change his spots. Realism has been the idol of Trollope's worship from the inception of his career as a novelist, and for him to have departed from his normal habits of mind on becoming a biographer would have argued the happening of something little short of a miracle. The reader, unless he has been victimized by his own imagination, knows that he is going to have the same critical analysis of Thackeray's life and character as he has had of that of *Phineas Finn*, *Lord George Germaine*, or any other fictitious personage of Trollope's own creation. There will be naught extenuated, nor aught set down in malice;" but, at the same time, there will be no blinking the truth. Anthony Trollope has never been able to see things but as they are, or to write about them in any other fashion. Herein lies his claim to public favor. Society dealt with by him sees itself as in a mirror. Neither for society nor for the individual is there any view that possesses such an attraction as that presented by a looking-glass. Therefore, Trollope's popularity is as wide as the English-speaking world. We suspect that it was owing to his own knowledge of himself that, in his opening chapter, he writes:

"There would seem to each of us to be a personal affront were a departed relative delineated with all those faults by which we must own that even our near relatives have been made imperfect. It is a general conviction as to this which so frequently turns the biography of those recently dead into mere eulogy. The fictitious charity which is enjoined by the *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* banishes truth. The feeling of which I speak almost leadsme at this moment to put down my pen."

He does not, however, lay down his pen, and in spite of the paucity of material and the want of intimate personal acquaintance, Thackeray presently stands before us, the man himself, and not any ideal character bearing his name. Trollope's view of Thackeray is that, while incontestably brilliant and commanding a high place among creators of fiction, he was not great. He sees him forever in the shadow of Dickens, and uses the strong and steady light of the other's genius to show where Thackeray's less glowing flame wavered and flickered. "Why," he asks, "was Dickens already a great man when Thackeray was still a literary Bohemian?" and then replies to himself:

"The answer is to be found not in the extent or in the nature of the genius of either man, but in the condition of mind—which indeed may be read plainly in their works by those who have eyes to see. The one was steadfast, industrious, full of purpose, never doubting of himself, always putting his best foot foremost and standing firmly on it when he got it there; with no inward trepidation, with no moments in which he was half inclined to think that this race was not for his winning, this goal not to be reached by his struggles. The sympathy of friends was good to him, but he could have done without it. The good opinion which he had of himself was never shaken by adverse criticism; and the criticism on the other side, by which it was exalted, came from the enumeration of the number of copies sold. He was a firm, reliant man, very little prone to change, who, when he had discovered the nature of his own talent, knew how to do the very best with it.

"It may almost be said that Thackeray was the very opposite of this. Unsteadfast, idle, changeable of purpose, aware of his own intellect but not trusting it, no man ever failed more generally than he to put his best foot forward. Full as his works are of pathos, full of humor, full of love and charity, tending as they always do to truth and honor, and manly worth and womanly modesty, excelling, as they seem to me to do, most other written precepts that I know, they always seem to lack something that might have been there. There is a touch of vagueness which indicates that his pen was not firm while he was using it. He seems to me to have been dreaming ever of some high flight, and then to have told himself with a half-broken heart that it was beyond his power to soar up into those bright regions. I can fancy, as the sheets went from him every day, he told himself in regard to every sheet that it was a failure. Dickens was quite sure of his sheets."

The characteristics here outlined seem to have impressed themselves on Trollope's mind in regard to Thackeray in whatever situation of life he finds his subject. As an aspirant for public office his biographer denies Thackeray's fitness to fill any such positions, and in spite of the brilliant career of the *Cornhill Magazine* he denies his ability as an editor. There is undoubtedly much of truth in all this, and yet there are times when the reader cannot help wishing that Trollope had been a little less conscientious in dealing with his fellow novelist. In the concluding chapter of the volume there occurs something that is notably missing in the other portions of the book. Here we have more of Trollope than of Thackeray. Much space is devoted to the author's own ideas of what constituted realism, humor, sublimity, &c., in fiction. There are also several paragraphs upon novel-writing, in which, while deprecating the wrath of fathers, mothers, and school-masters, he suggests that "the bulk of the young people in the upper and middle classes receive their teaching chiefly from the novels they read." Out of this somewhat general essay there is no difficulty, however, in gathering the author's opinions of Thackeray's style, methods of composition, and the general effect of his productions. Trollope has produced a most delightful volume upon his fellow-worker in the most prolific mine of English fiction. The two names here brought into conjunction are enough of themselves to attract thousands of readers, had not the "English Men of Letters" series already won its way into popularity.

THE FRENCH ART JOURNAL.

L'ART. REVUE HEBDOMADAIRE ILLUSTREE. Fifth Year. Volume I. A. BALLUE, Editor. Paris: Librairie de l'Art. New-York: Bouton. 1879.

The scope of this handsome work is, in the present volume, quite as wide and general as in former issues. *L'Art*, in fact, essays to be not only the chronicler of all contemporaneous work, but to give us afresh the miracles of former art. A most interesting portion of *L'Art* is that attention paid to the artist apart from his productions. If we can appreciate the sentiments, the feelings of the man, and understand his method of thinking, these must always be of the greatest help in forming a proper estimate of him. Singularly instructive is, then, a review of M. Amaury-Duval on Ingres's atelier. Duval was a pupil of Ingres. When Duval painted his first picture, before sending it to the exhibition, it was commented on by the master. Some slight fault was found with it by Ingres, but Duval was advised to exhibit. The picture having been ridiculed by the critics, Ingres resented it, not so much for his pupil's sake, but for the discredit thrown on him. It seems very certain that Ingres was a great deal of an egotist, and had few friends among the artists of his own times. The success of Delacroix was bitterness to him. He hated the effects of the French colorists, and believed most in careful drawing. "Draw anything well, and it is half painted," was one of Ingres's maxims. It is told of this master that, when going through the Louvre, he advised his pupils, when passing through the Rubens Gallery, "to put on blinkers." In regard to Ingres's great rival, Eugene Delacroix, in publishing his correspondence, the peculiar character of this remarkable painter becomes somewhat better understood. Delacroix was morbid, and at first more than doubtful of his own success. When exhibiting his early pictures he almost suffered martyrdom. The execution of his ideas was always far below his own conceptions. His struggles were great, the appreciation of his work by the public very long deferred. In *L'Art* is an etching of "Tasso in the Mad-house." This work is admirably produced by Leon Gaucherel. The sudden rise in the value of Delacroix's pictures may be better understood by the statement that in 1868 16,500 francs were paid for this picture of Tasso, which four years afterward brought 50,000 francs. Admirers of Chopin will find in *L'Art* a fine head of this most spiritual of all composers, drawn by Delacroix. A continuation of the articles on the English collection of paintings at the Exposition occupies an important position of the volume. The high merit of Sir Frederick Leighton is granted, but the sympathies of the critic are highly responsible most toward Burne-Jones. Giving to English artists the first place as water-colorists, this idea is, however, entertained. A strained effort has been made by water-colorists to imitate oil paintings. This influence acts inversely, for the colorists in oil now endeavor to paint their pictures like aquarelles. In the number under review may be found some charming copies of Burne-Jones's most expressive heads. The editors of *L'Art* declare their intention to devote a considerable space to "Vandalism," and to hold up to public censure those who, with impious hands, destroy monuments of old art. The mania of restoration is a terrible one, and is meeting with the most steadfast opposition in both England and France. We are too young in the United States to have such afflictions. Our own art exhibitions in New-York never escape the observation of *L'Art*, for Mr. H. N. Powers furnishes a thoughtful article on our Society of Decorative Art. The illustrations in the present number are profuse and in the best style, Gaucherel, Champollion, (Fortuny's "Italian Girl,") Flameng, Park, and Lalanne producing their incomparable etchings. Mr. C. Green's scene at the Derby, entitled "Here they Come," etched by Lalanne, being in the most spirited and clean style of art. Just now there is something of a discussion as to the merits of various styles of wood-engraving as represented by our leading magazines. Perhaps a lesson might be taken from the French wood-cuts. Every time an art conception is transmitted, as from canvas to wood, necessarily some of the originality of feeling must go. It is impossible for it to be otherwise. The trouble, we think, is that in our more delicate wood-engraving we generally reduce it too small a field. The feeling of the artist who drew the picture is made too subservient to the wood-engraver. The engraver may labor a month over a bit of boxwood five inches square, produce microscopic work, perfecting all that patience can accomplish, but the wood-engraver by no means turns out a copy of the designer's art. We have wood-cuts which imitate lithographs, which is so much labor lost. There is a bold vigor, a dash, in French and English wood-cutting, a portion of which style it would be well to inspire into our own artists. Very good examples of what we mean can be found in the volume under review.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—Dr. Bacheler, of Midnapore, India, has been keeping a family of chameleons, and watching their curious habits. The chameleon does not change its color always to match its surroundings, but its power to hide itself by a change of form is no less wonderful. In a normal state of rest, the color is a light pea-green, at times blending with yellow. The least excitement causes transverse stripes to appear running across the back and nearly encircling the body. These stripes occupy about the same amount of space as the groundwork, and are most susceptible to change of color. At first they become deeply green, and, if the excitement continues, gradually change to black. When placed upon a tree, the groundwork becomes a deep green, and the stripes a deeper green or black, and so long as they remain on the trees the color does not change. Placed on the scarlet leaves of the *dracæna* and among the red flowers of the acacia, no change was observed. But its changes of shape are still more remarkable. Sometimes it assumes the form of a disconsolate mouse sitting in a corner; again, with back curved and tail erect, it resembles a crouching lion, which no doubt gave origin to its name, *chamai-leon*, or ground lion. By inflating its sides it flattens its belly, and viewed from below takes the form of an ovate leaf. The tail is the petiole, while a white serrated line, which runs from nose to tip of tail over the belly, becomes the leaf's mid-rib. Still again throwing out the air, it draws in its sides, and at the same time expands itself upward and downward till it becomes as thin as a knife, and then viewed from the side it has the form of an ovate leaf which lacks a mid-rib, but the serrated line of the belly and the serrated back simulate the serrated edges of a leaf. When thus expanded it has also the power to sway itself so as to present an edge to an observer, thus greatly adding to its means of concealment. Half a dozen chameleons placed in a small tree, not three feet in diameter across the top, are very difficult to discover, although one is certain they must be there. Dr. Bacheler used to tie bits of scarlet wool to their loins to make them visible. Concealment like this is practiced by a number of our common American caterpillars, but its higher organization makes the fact in the chameleon far more curious.

Prof. W. K. Brooks has taken up a subject that ought to have been made much of long ago —"The Condition of Women from a Zoological Point of View." His object is to show that differences between men and women are the logical outcome of the evolution of life on the planet, and that they are necessary to the well-being of the race. The deduction is that the future woman will be less, rather than more, like the coming man. A second instalment follows in the July number. Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard, writes on "The Study of Physics in the Secondary Schools;" William Brackett on "Modern Science in its Relation to Literature," and W. D. O'Connor on "The United States Life-saving Service," giving sketches and diagrams. Prof. Gairdner's essay on "Diseased Condition of the Faculty of Wonder;" Tylor's paper on "The History of Games," and Dr. Andrew Wilson's chat about "Whales and Their Neighbors" will be found as interesting as they are instructive.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before the Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate, during the past week: Wills Proved—Thomas Brewster, George Francis Grant, Joseph Oliver, and Henry B. Davison, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons: James Armitage, Thomas Reilly, Charles Buis, Catharine Fischer, Joseph Fischer, Theobold C. Jung, Louis Diedmann, Eliza Schyser, Jesse Williams, Richard R. Edmondson, Patrick Conlin, Percival A. Holmes, Michael O'Neill, Michael Kenny, and Henry Kiesslbash, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of William C. Cooper were granted to Louis Cook, and of George W. Anderson to Josephine Dasell, all of the City of Brooklyn.

ACCIDENT TO DAVID M. STONE.

Mr. David M. Stone, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, met with an accident on Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday last, which came near resulting in serious injuries to that gentleman. He had been driving in Prospect Park, and was returning on Fourth-avenue, when Mr. Stone's carriage a man was driving a horse attached to a cart loaded with wood. A stick of wood suddenly fell on the cart horse, and the frightened animal plunged into the back of Mr. Stone's carriage. Mr. Stone was struck in the breast by the cart shafts and thrown out of the carriage. He held fast to the reins, however, and prevented his own horse from running away. Mr. Stone was considerably bruised, but was able to attend to his business yesterday.

DRY GOODS.

PREPARATORY

TO OUR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, AND NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN WOOL, COTTON, FLAX, AND SILK,

We Will Make Great Reductions

IN ALL SEASONABLE FABRICS OF THESE MATERIALS. BUYERS WILL BE WELL REPAID BY A THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF OUR

Immense Variety Of Elegant Fabrics.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN ABOUT 35 years old to take charge of an infant; the very best City references required. Address P. C., Box No. 260 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED AMONG mowing and reaping machine builders. Apply to WM. JOHNSON, No. 51 East Houston-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN COMMISSION NOTION house; must have acquaintance with business. Address, with references, MANUFACTURER, Station A.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE; salary $75 to $100 per month and expenses; references required. LA BELLE M'F'G CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN; OF literary taste preferred. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN IN EACH STATE to sell our goods; salary $1,000 a year. TRIUMPH MANUFACTURING CO., No. 118 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office; Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., loaned and sold. LINDO BROS.

JUNE REDUCTIONS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

IMPORTED LEGHORN HATS AT 35c. AT 45c. AT 50c. AT 65c.

75c., 95c., $1 25 UP.

SCHOOL AND SAILOR HATS,

LEGHORNS—SECONDS at 17c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c., up.

FRENCH CHIP HATS,

BLACK AND WHITE AT 55c., 75c., 95c., $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.

AMERICAN CHIPS, ALL COLORS, 25c., 45c., 75c. up.

IF YOU WILL FIND EVERY DESIRABLE BRAID AND SHAPE IN OUR STOCK.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS

IN STRAW AND FELT—LATEST STYLES.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

ON OUR

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

FRENCH CHIP $12 HATS REDUCED TO $6.
FRENCH CHIP $8 HATS REDUCED TO $5.
FRENCH CHIP $7 HATS REDUCED TO $4.
IMITATION CHIPS, TRIMMED, $1 50, $2, $3.
LEGHORN AND STRAW HATS, TRIMMED, $2 50, $3, AND $3 50, HAVE BEEN SOLD AT TWICE THE PRICE.

ALL OUR MOURNING AND CRAPE BONNETS REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

OUR STOCK

IS UNDOUBTEDLY MANY TIMES LARGER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

WE MAKE NO EXCEPTION.

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT OUR PRICES ARE LOWEST.

NORMANDY CAPS AND BONNETS.

NEW PURCHASE—THOUSANDS, AT 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., 95c., up.

WORSTED SHAWLS. INFANTS' SACQUES, &c.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN.

JUNE REDUCTIONS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen Sts., New-York.

THE FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS,

OSTRICH TIPS, LONG FEATHERS, &c.,

AT HALF IMPORTERS' COST.

BARGAINS IN RIBBONS, BOTH PLAIN AND FANCY.

TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS.

LARGE PURCHASES, at 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., up.

DRESS SILKS--COLORS,

At 65c., 68c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1, $1 10, $1 15, $1 25, $1 50, $1 65, up.

THE TALK OF ADVANCE IN PRICE IS NONSENSE.

STRIPED DRESS SILKS,

At 45c., 48c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c., up.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

55c., 65c., 68c., 75c., 79c., 88c., 95c. GROS GRAIN, 98c., $1 10, $1 25, up.

500 dozen LADIES' SILK MITTS. BARGAINS.

BARGAINS IN ROSIERY, LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

SILK SUN-SHADES AND PARASOLS,

At 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 60, $1 75, $2, up.

FINER GOODS, WITH CHASED HANDLES AND TOPS, at $2 50, $3 50, up to $20.

DAILY, NEW FANCY GOODS, ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, &c.

LEATHER GOODS. SACHELS, &c. REAL BARGAINS.

PERFUMERY, COSMETICS, STATIONERY, BOOKS. 1,000 PARIS CORSETS, 25c.; WORTH 60c.

FINER CORSETS, 50c., 65c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, up. Cheap.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

2 AND 3 BUTTONS, GOOD, AT 25c., and 35c. PAIR. CLEARING OUT MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF MADAME ——'S LACE GOODS, UNHEARD-OF PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Made to order by PAUL, of Boston, and POTTIER & STYMUS, of New-York.

STEINWAY & SON'S ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR CABINETS,

Moquet, Wilton, and Brussels Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Elegant Bronze Statuettes, Oil-paintings, &c., &c.,

To be sold at auction by H. LUDLOW & CO.,

On TUESDAY, June 3, 1879,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

At No. 60 EAST 34TH-ST.,

Between Madison and Park avs.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY FURNITURE SALE.

ENTIRE CONTENTS OF ST. GERMAIN HOTEL,

Broadway, 5th-av., and 22d-st.,

consisting of every description of parlor, library, bedroom, dining-room, bar-room, laundry, restaurant, and hotel furniture; rosewood piano, gas fixtures, mirrors, carpets, &c., to be sold at auction on

JUNE 3 and 4 at 10 o'clock sharp.

SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

OFFICE OF ACTING A. Q. M., WILLET'S POINT, NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 29, 1879.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 7th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., three condemned horses. Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES B. QUINN,

First-Lieut. Corps of Engr., A. A. Q. M.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

BEAUTIFUL PAIR DEEP CHESTNUT GELDINGS, perfectly mated, sound and kind; Vermont Morgan, fifteen two and a half hands. No superior in New-England for style and beauty, and can trot well. Address Post Office Box No. 51, Great Barrington, Mass.

WANTED—HORSE AND WAGON, OR HORSE only; three months' use on Staten Island; best care and moderate compensation. Address BANKER, Post Office Box No. 4,310.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$75,000 TO $100,000 WANTED—WILL be amply secured, and a liberal rate of interest paid. Lender can have the most responsible official position, at a good salary, in connection with the employment of the money. Address M. R., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST GROCERY STORE IN Williamsburg or Brooklyn; come and look at the place before you buy. No. 29 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

[Copy.]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of E. R. MILLER & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

EDMOND R. MILLER,
GEORGE M. MILLER.

New-York, May 31, 1879.

The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the office of the late firm, No. 20 Broad-st. GEORGE M. MILLER.

SAFES.

JEWELER'S SAFE FOR SALE—AS GOOD as new; Herring's make; cost $2,000; great bargain. Address JEWELER, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS AT LE BOUTILLIER BROS'.

Special Reductions in Silks.

FANCY SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED to 45 cents, 55 cents, 65 cents, and 75 cents per yard. STYLES AND QUALITIES UNEQUALED IN THE CITY.

NOVELTIES IN TRIMMING SILKS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

COLORED DRESS SILKS.

22 inches wide, FINE QUALITY, at $1 10 per yard. THIS LINE CONTAINS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE SHADES, AND IS OF THE QUALITY HERETOFORE SOLD at $1 50.

BLACK SILKS,

OF RELIABLE LYONS MANUFACTURE, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

Special Reductions in Black Goods.

BLACK GRENADINES, ALL SILK AND WOOL AT 50 CENTS per yard, SAME QUALITY AS SOLD LAST SEASON AT $1.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF LACE BUNTINGS, HERNANIS, GRENADINES, &c., &c., AT LOWEST PRICES. EXAMINE.

RIBBONS.

TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 2¼ inches wide.

100 Pieces FRENCH GROS GRAINS at 19 cents.

100 Pieces FRENCH GROS GRAINS, HEAVIER, at 23 cents.

THESE WOULD BE CHEAP at 35 cents per yard.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

48 East 14th-st., N. Y.

Special Reductions in Dress Goods.

A LARGE LINE OF COLORED LACE BUNTINGS at 17 cents per yard. A GREAT BARGAIN.

BEIGES, COLORED GRENADINES, and other SUMMER FABRICS REDUCED TO VERY LOW PRICES.

FRENCH PERCALES REDUCED to 18 cents and 25 cents per yard; FORMER PRICE, 30 cents.

FRENCH GINGHAMS, BEST QUALITY, at 18 cents, and a LARGE LOT OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PATTERNS at 25 cents; REDUCED from 30 cents per yard.

LAWNS.

YARD-WIDE, PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, NEW PATTERNS, REDUCED to 31 cents per yard; FORMER PRICE, 37½ cents.

FRENCH BORDERED LAWNS, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT, (EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS,) at 25 cents and 30 cents per yard.

AMERICAN LAWNS, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, at 12½ cents per yard.

LACE PIQUES.

150 pieces OPEN-WORK CHECKED and FANCY LACE PIQUES, WITH COLORED STRIPES, at 15 cents per yard. THESE TWO LOTS ARE VERY DESIRABLE, AND WILL BE CLOSED OUT GREATLY BELOW COST.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

847 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES' HOSIERY Department.

SPECIAL NOVELTY,

PALE TINTS OF SILK HAIR-STRIPED

"DENTELLE"

LISLE THREAD HOSE.

LATEST PARIS MODE,

BLACK LISLE THREAD

"BRODEQUINS,"

Self-Embroidered and in Colors.

HAUTE NOUVEAUTE,

PEACOCK,

GOLD,

VIOLET, &c.

FANCY SILK "BRODEQUINS."

ENGLISH YACHTING HOSE

FOR CHILDREN.

A-la-Mode Roman Striped Hose

FOR CHILDREN.

GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED SILK PIN-STRIPE

LISLE THREAD & COTTON HALF HOSE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

These town offices of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; will go to California with a family; no salary. Apply to Mr. Solomon, No. 747 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL for light chamber-work and seamstress; or traveling with a lady. Seen at last employer's house, No. 48 East 34th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO SWEDish girls, to go together, in private family, one as chamber-maid, the other as nurse. Call at No. 233 East 58th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHWOMAN; capable in every branch of cooking; can take a man's place; is willing to go to Newport with a first-class family; good reference. Address T. H., Box No. 325 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway

COOK.—AS FIRST COOK, BY A COLORED WOMAN; thoroughly understands her business; soups, pastry, and larding, in a first-class family; can be well recommended. Call, for three days, at No. 113 West 52d-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS THOROUGH good cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with washing; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 402 6th-av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Cook and baker; will help in the City; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 143 West 28th-st., rear house.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT widow lady of respectability, having the highest testimonials, as housekeeper or companion to an invalid; is a thorough nurse; salary not so much an object as a happy home. Address Mrs. M., 149 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A reliable person; first-class hair-dresser; understands several languages; will travel; best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 318 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has the highest City reference from last employer; country preferred. Can be seen Monday at No. 30 East 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—BY COLORED GIRL as laundress or cook; can give City reference. Call, for two days only, at No. 118 East 13th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—AN EDUCATED English lady wishes something to do; can care for and instruct growing children; can oversee a household and is a competent nurse. Address L., Box No. 291 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress or chamber-maid; private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 122 West 32d-st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN (French) as nurse to take charge of an infant and make herself useful; City reference. Address M. C., No. 150 East 42d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of a baby from birth; very highest City reference. Call or address No. 51 East 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO take care of baby; do plain sewing; reference if required; country preferred. Call at No. 313 7th-av., room 23, 3d-st.

NURSES AND SEAMSTRESSES.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant as nurse and seamstress; four years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 343 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL; COMpetent to take entire charge of a baby; best City reference. Call Monday at No. 874 6th-av., in store.

TO EUROPE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS to go to Europe; will take care of children or wait on a lady for her passage. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 121 East 23d-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID—COOK. A lady desires a place for a waitress and chamber-maid, also a cook, for the country. Seen at their present employer's Saturday and Monday. No. 101 Park-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do gentlemen's or all kinds of family washing. Call, for two days, at No. 803 6th-av., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do scrubs' and families' washing. Call or address L. B., No. 151 West 31st-st., basement.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUTH, Book-keeper, with experience in wholesale produce, desires employment. Address L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

New Shapes in Milans, Canton, and English Straw Hats, 25c. each.

New Shapes in Chip Hats, 65c. up. New Shapes in Misses' Hats, 35c. up.

New Shapes in Leghorn Hats, 59c. up. Misses' Trimmed School Hats, 25c.

Fine large French Flower Sprays, worth 75c., at 25c. Spray.

50,000 yards Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Trimming and Sash, 5c. up.

25,000 yards Plain and Fancy Silks and Grenadines, 20c. up.

12,000 yards Rich Trimming and Fringes, 5c. to 75c. yard.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas. 10,000 Japanese Parasols, 7c. to 10c.

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 4c. up. Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c. up.

Gents' All-linen do. Hemmed, 9c. up. Gents' Hemmed, Colored Borders, 10c. up.

Ladies' Hemstitch and Embroidered, 10c. up. Lots of Silk Handkerchiefs, 9c. up.

Wide Torchon Lace Scarfs, 10c. Breton Lace and Silk Bows, 10c.

Embroidered Lawn and Lace Ties, 10c. Wide Spanish Lace Scarfs, 50c.

2,000 Fine Breton Lace Scarfs, 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c., 50c., 56c., 63c., and 69c.

Lot of

THE HOUSEHOLD

TABLE LINEN.

The requirements of the table in the way of linen, taking the wants of a family of six persons as a standard, are not expensive. People in moderate circumstances in France rarely use a table-cloth at dinner, serving breakfast on an oil-cloth. This is neither nice nor compatible with our ideas of comfort. The use of linen on the table is both of English and Dutch origin, and we should feel obliged to our ancestors for having taught us something of the desencies of the table. To begin, then, for a family of six, three single damask table-cloths, to cost $3 each, are amply sufficient for common use, providing the washing is done at home. Two dozen napkins of good quality ought not to cost more than $2 a dozen. A fruit-cloth can be had for $3, and with a dozen fruit napkins, to cost $1 50, the garniture of the table is about complete. It would be wise, however, to have one handsome table-cloth, in case of a dinner party, with a dozen napkins of a finer quality. Servants should always be provided with a couple of table-cloths for their own use. This tends to show servants that some effort is being made for their comfort, and the cook should be required to wash and iron these table-cloths with as much care as the family linen. The wants of the kitchen as to towels may be, unless under proper supervision, limitless. Some cooks will want two dozen towels for kitchen use, and never have a clean one. About three coarse towels for china and three finer ones for glass and silver, and two of coarse cotton for lifting pots off the fire or taking pans out of the oven, are ample. The whole cost of this linen, for table and kitchen, ought not to exceed $20 to $25. This provision of linen ought to be in good repair, even when in constant use, for two years. Then it will require to be gradually renewed. Old table-cloths, cut in the folding, may be converted into napkins for children, or, if too much used, into towels. A better quality of table linen of double damask, which will outlast twice or thrice single damask, will not cost more than 20 cents more, and it is advisable, most particularly with linen, if means will permit, to purchase the best. Unbleached linen is good in its way for people with limited purses. If well washed, and care is taken, this unbleached linen becomes quite white in time, and even some housekeepers insist that linen in this condition, not being chemically bleached, will even last longer than whiter linen. Constant supervision of linen is necessary. In time holes will appear, and the good old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," should always be remembered. Stint in napkins, like in towels, is not very pleasant. Very few men, however, can use a napkin at table more than twice, for dinner one day and breakfast the next, and many home is luncheon. As it is not the actual wear of the napkin or table-cloth at dinner which uses them up, but the washing, extravagance as to linen should be avoided. It is quite as easy to be neat in eating or in helping as in anything else. If children eat at table, an early effort should be made to teach them tidiness. *En famille*, a metal tray before a child saves a great deal of labor on the part of the cook if she acts as washer-woman. Fruit-cloths are very convenient for luncheon or tea. In washing colored linen care should be taken in choice of soap, or it will fade, and it should never be put in boiling water. In marking linen, white embroidery is greatly preferable to indelible ink, but red marking on a white ground is pretentious. It was a charming old fashion, when good mahogany was in vogue, and when tea was served, to have no cloth on the table. But to-day few have these good old tables, which are endeared to us by reminiscences of many years. Sometimes very tidy housekeepers, even on common tables, first lay a cover of Canton flannel, and then place the table-cloth over that. This gives the table-cloth a thick, handsome appearance. It is always advisable that the lady of the house should keep the linen under her own charge, so that no one piece is used more frequently than the other, for if these matters are not so instructed the same pieces of linen will be made to perform duty over and over again. In dressing the table what has been said about dinner article may be repeated. Twisting napkins into impossible shapes is in the worst taste, and should never be done. In ironing a table-cloth, to prevent its stretching, some competent washerwomen, when the table-cloth is folded, turn over the exact middle in one or two folds and iron this down flat. When the cloth is spread, a series of diagonals appear, which is not unpleasant to the eye. The crumb-cloth for the table is in such constant service that its great use need not be commented on.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

There is so wide a difference in the quality of the fruit and vegetables received in this City at this season, (the greater portion coming from the West Indies, the South, and the southern portion of the Middle States,) and prices are so variable in consequence, that a list of them given to-day would not be a fair criterion to go by to-morrow. The prices asked for such articles in the markets yesterday, with a few exceptions, were the same as on last Saturday. New white turnips were a little dearer, selling at 10 cents per bunch; cauliflower was cheaper, selling at 15 to 30 cents per head; tomatoes were 25 cents per quart, and rhubarb 3 to 5 cents per bunch. Choice apples are scarce and higher, selling at 30 to 50 cents per half-peck. Strawberries are worth 10 to 25 cents per quart, and prices for cherries are unchanged. In the prices for meats no material alterations were to be observed, and nearly everything that poulterers have to offer they sell at the rates which were current last week. Wild pigeons are worth $1 50 to $2 per dozen, wild squabs, $1 to $1 25, and tame squabs $2 50 to $3. Choice Spring chickens, for broiling, sell in Washington Market at $1 50 to $2 per pair, and Philadelphia Spring chickens at 50 cents per pound. Prices for meats, butter, cheese, eggs, and other edibles sold in the markets and stores are unchanged. In the fruit stores of New-Yorkers oranges, from Jamaica, West Indies, which sell at $1 per dozen, San Domingo pineapples of large size are worth in these establishments $1 each; oranges 30 cents to $1 per dozen, according to size and quality; strawberries 15 to 20 cents per quart; bananas 75 cents per dozen, and hot-house grapes $1 25 to $2 per pound. About 20 salmon from the Connecticut were in market this last week, averaging 10 pounds each—the diminution in number and weight from last year owing possibly, as to number, to the very just laws enacted by the State as to the preservation of these fish. They were selling at 40 cents a pound. Some few grilse coming in, weighing from one to two pounds, caught in the Sound. Bluefish are plentiful now in large supply—fine fish, in prime order, only 48 hours out of the water. Fish will average 30 pounds each, selling at 25 to 30 cents a pound; whole fish at the former figure. The Potomac can take fully 10,000 pounds a day. The North River shad season is about over. The catch has been short and unprofitable. The season was late and ended abruptly. Shad are always high at first as to price, because mackerel now take their place; shad was selling at 8 cents a pound for roes, 6 cents for male. Connecticut shad was very scarce, and the season is likely to close this week; worth 8 cents. Mackerel was better in size and quality, and there was a big catch, some of the fish weighing two pounds; worth 15 cents each for good-sized ones; small, 30 cents a dozen. Blue fish coming in from the Vineyard with fish from the immediate proximity; largest about six pounds, worth 10 cents. Spanish mackerel from Florida, about the middle and close of June. Of striped bass, there was a very large catch, of huge size, taken off Freeport, Long Island, on Friday. The biggest fish weighed 55 pounds; prices were 15 cents a pound for big fish; for boilers and broilers, 20 cents. Spanish mackerel from Virginia and North Carolina, small and poor, 25 cents a pound. Green turtle 15 cents for large, 12 for small; halibut, 15 cents, and prime cod and haddock, from Martha's Vineyard, 6 cents; kingfish very abundant at 10 cents a pound. We again call the attention of those of destitute of eating the best of fish to kingfish. Flounders, a fine fish, plentiful in quantity, retailing at 4 cents a pound, early in the week were sold wholesale at $1 50 a barrel, of 2500 pounds. Eels, 15 to 18 cents, in great demand at Coney Island. Lobsters, alive, 10 cents a pound, the finest coming from Hell Gate; small ones of one-half pound from the Jersey flats. We want a law to protect lobsters. Sheepshead from North Carolina, some few from Long Island, worth 18 cents. The first moonfish, (*Ephippus gigas,*) from North Carolina, will weigh from 4 to 8 pounds; worth 12½ cents. Very few cero fish now coming, often in New-York. After the pompano, it is the finest fish that comes to the market. Soft clams, 25 to 75 cents per 100. Bull-frog legs in good supply, the best and largest 40 cents; the finest come from the Canada borders. Whitefish not in demand, four-pound fish supplanting them. Brook trout, coming from different parts of the State and Provinces, small in size, but remarkably good, at 50 cents a pound. No white-bait caught during the last week, the mosquito-bunkers having eaten them all up. Soft crabs very abundant from the Shrewsbury River and Squan Inlet, at from 50 cents to $1 a dozen. Market fully supplied, and Summer hotel trade opening with uncommon briskness.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

FRICASSEE OF SWEETBREADS.—Two good-sized sweetbreads are to be thoroughly washed. Place in stew-pan, with a pint of good broth, and a teaspoonful of salt and white pepper. Add four small onions and a blade of mace. Take two ounces of butter, and rub a teaspoonful of flour into the butter. Put in the stew-pan, and let it all simmer for 30 minutes. Beat up the yolks of three eggs in a half pint of cream. Grate into that one-fourth of a nutmeg, introduce this gradually into the stew-pan. Shake all the time afterward while the mixture is cooking, which should not be over 10 minutes. Serve sweetbreads with sauce around them.—H. of M. CLUB.

GERMANS.—Two ounces of butter in half a pint of cream which has been slightly warmed, and then allow it to cool; beat into this two ounces of flour, the same of white powdered sugar and the yolks of four eggs, with the whites of three of them; flavor with a teaspoonful of orange water; mix well, and pour into small cups, which must be buttered; bake 30 minutes. Sift sugar over them, and serve hot.—J. M. S., Philadelphia.

LOBSTER SOUP.—I do not know of a better soup, and the Coney Island people ought to serve it. Take the meat of two boiled lobsters, saving the fine claws and the tail. Take the meat and cut it into small pieces, and stand it aside. Bruise the small claws in a mortar, and put in a stew-pan, with any fish stock, about one and one-half quarts; add an onion, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and a little cayenne pepper. Let the soup cook for three-quarters of an hour, adding a little stock from time to time. Strain the soup clear; then add to it two ounces of butter, well mixed with flour, and for a final boil put in the pieces of lobster.—S. T.

FISH LIKE TURBOT.—Take a fine whitefish or trout; steam until tender; bone it; sprinkle with salt and pepper; take one quart of milk, a bunch of parsley and thyme, three slices of a large onion, salt and pepper; put it over the fire; let it come to a boil or till you think it seasoned enough with the herbs; then strain it; put it over the fire again; add to this one-quarter pound of flour, one-quarter pound of butter; stir it until it becomes a thick cream; take it off the fire; let it cool some, and add two eggs; put in a baking dish a layer of fish and a layer of the sauce alternately; sprinkle with grated cheese and bread crumbs over the top and bake for half an hour.—E. I. M.

MATELOTE OF FOWL.—Put 12 small white onions into boiling water for 10 minutes, then into cold water for the same time, and peel them; take off the red part of two carrots and scrape a parsnip, and cut in pieces two inches in length; roll two ounces of butter in flour, and brown it in a stew-pan, then pour over it half a pint of white wine, and put in the vegetables, with a bunch of parsley, a teaspoonful of salt, and half as much pepper, and a blade of mace; in the meantime, cut up one large fowl or two Spring chickens, neatly, and stew for half an hour in bouillon, then add them to the sauce, with half a pint of the bouillon, in which they have been stewed, and simmer gently for 10 minutes; then take out the fowl, arrange on the dish, and keep hot; reduce the sauce a little, and pour it over the fowl; serve it with crayfish or pieces of fried oat sound it.—ANNA BOWARD, NEW CROSS, Ireland.

MUSSEL SAUCE.—Glad you are trying to introduce mussels. Here is a receipt for a sauce which is excellent on boiled bass. Take a quarter of a peck of mussels, and put them in a pot with a little water until they open, then pick them out. Chop up the meat of the mussels very fine; in a saucepan, with about a pint of water; add a half teaspoonful of salt and white pepper and a dessert-spoonful of the best vinegar. Stir into it two ounces of butter, to which a teaspoonful of flour has been added. At the end of the cooking, which should not be more than 10 minutes, add a small quantity of chopped parsley.—B. N. S.

INDIAN CURRIE.—Your columns have given several receipts for curries. This, I think, is about right, and quite as good as can be taught in the shops: Take one dram each of ground cinnamon, mace, and cloves, two ounces of coriander-seed, two ounces of fresh yellow turmeric, and half ounce of black-pepper; cayenne pepper, quarter ounce; small cardamom-seeds, half ounce; pass all through a good mill. Put in closely-stoppered bottles.—G. A., OF THE OLD COMPANY.

BOUILLABAISSE.—The real Bouillabaisse is made in Marseilles; they make a similar dish in Bordeaux and on the Continent. Put a gill of sweet-oil in a tin saucepan, and set it on a sharp fire; when hot add two onions and two cloves of sliced garlic; stir it so as to partly fry it, and then take off of the fire. Put into the pan with the oil, &c., three pounds of various kinds of fish, a dozen mussels, blanched. Cut fish into not too small pieces; add one gill of Catawba or Sauterne wine, a bay-leaf, two cloves, two slices of lemon, and tomato, salt, pepper, a pinch of saffron; cover the fish with cold water, and set on a brisk fire; after cooking for 30 minutes add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley; cook 10 minutes, and serve.—PIERRE BLOT.

TO GRILL SHEEPS' TONGUES.—Take four sheeps' tongues and lay them in salt and water for two or three hours; then boil in fresh water with half a teaspoonful of salt; when cooked remove the skin, and divide the tongues in two its length. Put them to stew with a bunch of herbs, some celery and a few mushrooms; pepper slightly and add a half-teaspoonful of salt, and add a pint of stock; stew slightly; remove the tongues, dust them with bread crumbs and broil on a gridiron. Strain the sauce and serve.—H. O.

BRINE FOR CORN-BEEF.—Five gallons of water, one gallon of salt, one-half pound of saltpetre, one and one-half pounds of brown sugar. Boil this mixture 15 minutes. When cold pour over the beef.

MOCKING-BIRDS.

I see some one calls for a preventive of parasites on the mocking-bird. The first great essential is to thoroughly scrub out the cage. Put bensine around the seams and cracks of the cage to kill the eggs of the parasite. A short exposure to the sunshine will dissipate all smell. Rub under the wings of the bird, and on various spots of his body, one drop of either oil of anise or oil of pennyroyal. If not obtainable, one drop of carbolic acid in ten drops of water will do as well. Be inused will remain where there is the smell of any of the above substances, and they are harmless. The bird must have ample bathing facilities. I forgot to say in former communication, let him have all the spiders obtainable. "Pip" likes nothing better than a spider, and all he can get. Canaries and most of the birds I know of are very fond of the prepared food you printed the receipt for a few weeks ago. I give it to them about twice a week; a piece size of a filbert.

J. W. M.

SPURIOUS AUTOGRAPHS.

FORGING THE NAMES OF GREAT MEN FOR SALE.

From the London News, May 15.

Readers of "Vivian Grey" will remember that among the hero's many accomplishments was the art of forging autographs. He was equally ready to purvey a receipt for some unheard-of punch, or to supply the signature of Mr. Disraeli, Sir Walter Scott, or Mr. William Wordsworth. *Mr. Grey* may have succeeded in imposing his autographs on lady collectors, but he would have failed to take in an old hand who was paying large sums for the scraps of paper he fancied. Some more crafty and professional scribe managed, however, to delude the late Baron Heath, whose library and albums of autographs have lately been sold by auction. Baron Heath had some very rare and remarkable autographs, among others a gossiping letter from Rabelais to his patron, Cardinal Du Bellay. The epistles of Rabelais in they could only be found, would certainly be full of fun and full of secret history. If he wrote to his patron, we may be certain he wrote in the style of Robin and Loret, and the other ingenious scribes whose letters to their patrons were society journals in manuscript. When a noble or a Cardinal kept a wit, he expected the wit to do something for his living, to make jests at dinner, and write brief chronicles of the time. The epistle of Rabelais in the possession of Baron Heath was a chronicle of this kind. It was written from 200 miles off, in April, 1538, and contained a good deal of political news. Now it seems that Rabelais was not in Italy at the time, but in that year, but in Montpelier. Either the customary chronology of the humorous physician's life is wrong or the letter is a forgery. The latter was the view of an earlier proprietor of the epistle than Baron Heath. This astute person compared the handwriting with authentic examples of Rabelais' hand in the University registers at Montpelier, and he resolved to part with his priceless treasure for a consideration. The French collectors, who knew all about this, did not compete with the English. They turned off at once for the spurious curiosity; and it would be satisfactory to know that Rabelais's letter had followed that of Marie Antoinette, which once belonged to Gulbert de Pixérécourt, the "Shakspeare of the Boulevards," as the French call him, was a collector, and he possessed a unique epistle written by Marie Antoinette on the eve of her execution. The characters were traced with an enfeebled hand, the tears of the Queen had blistered the paper, and the water-mark was all right. To Pixérécourt's horror, an exact fac-simile of this document appeared at a sale; he bought it, rushed home, compared it with his own treasure, and was unable to tell which was the genuine article. He therefore imitated the Academy of Sciences, who, being obliged to vote for the admission of one out of two friends into the Academy, knew not which to prefer. The Academician shuffled the ballot papers, tore up one, put the other in the box, and so was unable to say for which of his acquaintances he had voted. Pixérécourt, in the same way, shut his eyes, tossed the two letters of the French Queen in the air, picked up one at random, and burned it. A less scrupulous man would have sold it in Russia or America. If Rabelais's letter has been burned so much the better for collectors at a distance, who in any case will do well to "accept with limitation."

The artist who victimized Baron Heath did not confine himself to reproducing the signature of Rabelais. Royal signatures were common dross with him, and he scarcely condescended to autographs of mere men of letters, who usually write a good deal, and so make themselves sheep; whereas Kings, and for very good reasons, did not write if they could help it. The signature of King Chaka to a grant of land shows that his Majesty had some natural skill in random cross-hatching, but can in no sense be called a specimen of writing. The Emperor Kings of old were always better educated than Chaka. It is a singular thing that the French imitators have not ventured to reproduce the rarest and most valued of literary autographs, that of Moliere. The great comedian has scarcely left a scrap of written paper behind him, and he appears to have had a rooted dislike to signing his name and when it does appear, it is either attached to a receipt for money, or commits him to nothing more than being a witness to a marriage in a parish register.

AN IMITATOR OF FREEMAN.

A letter from Portsmouth, N. H., to the Boston *Journal* says: "We came near having the Pocasset affair repeated here. A religious hypochondriac named Goodwin felt impressed to sacrifice his children. Fortunately, profiting by the perusal of the details of the Freeman tragedy, he in his more rational moments urged his friends to have a special care in this direction that he be not allowed to fall into the temptation of killing his own offspring. He is a man of unusual devotion to his children, and his extreme solicitude for them doubtless overcame those covert propensities that usually characterize the insane, enabling him to warn the public in regard to the danger that existed. This was about a month ago, since which time he has been constantly watched until the latter part of last week, when he announced that the time had come when the wrath of God must be appeased by the offering of his little boy of 4 years, whom he was wont to lead by the hand every day for company, and for whom he had, when in his normal mental condition, (particularly on account of the recent death of one a year or two older,) the most tender attachment. The proper officers were notified and the unfortunate father was taken to the Insane Asylum in Concord."

A man was recently fined in London for "driving a certain carriage, to wit, a bicycle, to the common danger of the inhabitants." He is said to have "driven" at the furious pace of 15 miles an hour.

MILITARY GOSSIP

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The second annual competitive drill for warrants as Sergeants and Corporals, by the Jackson Corps, Albany, took place last Monday.

An election for Brigadier-General of the Eleventh Brigade is to be held at Second Division Head-quarters, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, June 10, at 8 o'clock.

Separate Troop B, Cavalry, "Washington Grays," Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, mustered 32 present, 8 absent; total, 57, at its annual inspection, last Monday.

At the annual inspection of Separate Troop D, Cavalry, Brooklyn, the muster was: Present, 80; absent, 6; total, 86. Last year the troop mustered 81 present, out of a total enrollment of 85.

Battery C, Artillery, Brooklyn, Major John Timmes commanding, paraded for inspection as follows: Present, 61; absent, 3; total, 64. The result last year was 68 present out of a roll of 75 men.

Capt. Peter Bertsch, commanding Separate Troop G, Cavalry, Brooklyn, has been placed under arrest by Gen. Jourdan, commanding the Second Division, Brooklyn, for refusing to parade his command at Prospect Park for inspection, according to orders.

Major-Gen. Gershom Mott, commanding the New-Jersey National Guard, has issued orders directing the several organizations in his command to go to Brinton and Stockton rifle ranges for official practice on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the season.

Gatling Battery N, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, is under orders to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice, its marksmen taking the lead, on June 3 and 4, the third division of the State on July 31 and Aug. 9. The result of the muster of this command was 43 present out of a roll of 52, precisely as it was last year.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, is to attend divine service at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, this evening. The command assembles at its armory at 6:30 P. M. in full uniform, the officers wearing side-arms. Col. Scott requests that all who can will be present.

The annual inspection and muster of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, was a handsome affair. The result of the muster was as follows: Field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, 18; band, 65; Companies A, 36; B, 53; C, 45; D, 30; E, 49; F, 55; G, 42; H, 47; I, 39; K, 44; total, 594; absent, 67; total enrolled, 661.

The second competition for the Secretary's prize took place at Creedmoor last Wednesday. Corp. C. H. Eagle, of the Seventh Regiment, was the successful competitor upon the score of 44 out of a possible 50 points. A. J. Howlett won the Blydenburgh badge upon the score of 39 out of a possible 50 points, and the Word and Time Match was won by W. H. Dunlap on the score of 41.

The Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps, Drum Major George W. Brown commanding, held its closing drill on Saturday evening. The honorary members present swelled the party to a respectable size, and after the drill there was a collation and vocal and instrumental music. The corps decorated the graves of its dead comrades—Drum Major Evans and Corp. F. D. Haggart—at Greenwood last Friday.

At the close of the inspection of the Twelfth Regiment several interested spectators asked Major McGrath, the Assistant Inspector-General, what the total number present was, and he replied, after a cursory examination of his rolls, 401. When the official figures were published in THE TIMES they were doubted, and several persons have taken the trouble to write to THE TIMES asking for a correction. The figures as published—398—were correct.

The several organizations in the Eighth Brigade are under orders to parade as follows: Twenty-fourth Separate Company, Infantry, Ellenville, Monday, June 23; Seventeenth Battalion, Newburg, Tuesday, June 24; Battery D, Artillery, Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, June 25; Twenty-third Separate Company, Hudson, Thursday, June 26; Twenty-first Regiment, Poughkeepsie, Thursday, June 26, and Twentieth Battalion, Kingston, Friday, June 27.

At a recent meeting of the Seventeenth Separate Company of Infantry, Flushing, Privates Daniel W. Mott and Charles F. Koch were elected Sergeants.

The company attended a national service in honor of the dead soldiers of the late war at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Flushing, on Memorial Day last. Privates John J. Delehanty, Henry Joyce, William A. Halley, Edward J. Doran, and Richard G. Palmer have been expelled from the company "for the good of the service."

A Montreal newspaper publishes the following exciting extract from a letter written to Capt. McArthur, of the Montreal Cavalry, by Major King, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn: "The whole regiment is enthusiastic. We had a glorious time. Our reception home was more enthusiastic than anything I have seen since the old regiment came back from the war. For five miles the sidewalks were packed with people. We captured a flag in Montreal, but Montreal has captured the heart of every man in the Brooklyn Thirteenth."

Col. James McLeer, commanding the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing the several organizations in his command to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice as follows: Marksmen, cavalry, June 2, and infantry June 12; third class, Fourteenth Regiment, June 19 and July 28; Thirteenth Regiment, June 30 and Aug. 8; Fifteenth Battalion, July 14 and Aug. 22; cavalry, July 31 and Aug. 29. Second class, all of the infantry regiments, Sept. 4 and 11. Surgeon James L. Farley, of the Fourteenth Regiment, has been detailed to do surgeon duty on June 12.

Major-Gen. William F. Rogers has received his commission as commander of the Eighth Division. Gen. Rogers has been a member of the National Guard for the past 33 years. He enlisted as a private in the Sixty-fifth Regiment in 1846, and was promoted through various grades to be First Lieutenant of his company. He was next elected Captain in the Seventy-fourth Regiment, was promoted Colonel, and finally Brigadier-General of the Fourteenth Brigade, Buffalo. An election to fill the vacancy caused by promotion of Gen. Rogers takes place on Monday, June 9.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, paraded for inspection, muster, and review at the plaza, Union-square, last Monday. The troop had taken especial pains to present a fine appearance, and its efforts were successful, the uniforms being clean and bright, while the movements in drills through which the troop had passed were manifested in their fine carriage and excellent discipline. The result of the muster was: Present, 50; absent, 11; total number enrolled, 61. The troop is under orders to send its marksmen to Creedmoor to-morrow to shoot for marksmen's badges.

The annual reunion of the Society of the Burnside Expedition and the Ninth Army Corps takes place at Albany on Tuesday, June 17. The annual business meeting is to be held at the Delavan House at 8 P. M., and the annual banquet at the same hostelry at 5 o'clock. The officers are: Gen. A. E. Burnside, President; Col. C. H. T. Collis, Providence, Secretary, and D. R. Larned, of this City, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of Gen. Horace C. Lee, Springfield, Mass.; Col. Josiah Pickett, Worcester, Mass.; Col. W. G. Hitchings, Boston; Gen. James Shaw, Jr., Providence; Col. John H. Burnham, Hartford; Gen. E. S. Greeley, New-Haven; Gen. S. G. Griffin, Keene, N. H.; Col. C. O. Boobyshell, Philadelphia; Capt. W. B. Lapham, Augusta, Me., and Gen. Edward Jardine, of this City.

Private Edgar A. Holmes disobeyed the orders of his superior officer in the Twenty-second Company of Infantry, Saratoga Springs, and was accordingly ordered before a court-martial. The court found him guilty, and the proceedings were approved by Major-Gen. Carr, commanding the Third Division, who took occasion to refer "to a tendency on the part of members of separate companies, which have grown into civil organizations, to place their own construction upon the orders of their superior commanding officers, and to control the action of such officers by resolutions or direction of the company." Such a course is to continue inconsistent with the Military Code and regulations, and is calculated to seriously embarrass a commanding officer, while it prevents him from maintaining the discipline requisite to a successful military organization. Private Holmes was sentenced to dismissal from the service and the payment of a fine of $25.

A court-martial for the trial of delinquents in the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has been ordered to meet on Monday, June 16, at 8 P. M. Major Alfred C. Barnes will preside. The marksmen of this command are under orders to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice and to compete for marksmen's badges on Friday, June 13, at 7:45 A. M. Members of the regiment in the third and second classes are to shoot on Monday, Aug. 25, and Friday, Sept. 5. Warrants have been issued on the following non-commissioned officers: Sergt. William S. Banta, Company C; Corporals, Alfred B. Gulick, Company C; George T. Masson, Company E; Charles G. H. Story, Frank P. Swazey, and James E. Robinson, Company B. The regimental athletic club had its first annual Spring games, at the armory, on Wednesday evening last. W. B. Curtis, of the *Spirit of the Times*, was referee. The winners were as follows: Five-mile walk, S. G. Chapin, 46:00; one mile walk, J. Stokes, 8:33; swinging high jump, W. B. Hand, 5 feet 7½ inches; one-quarter mile run, W. B. Hand, 1:10; half a mile walk, E. I. Molineux, 4:01; running broad jump, W. B. Handy, 15 feet 7½ inches. Companies A and F had a "tug of war." The teams were well matched, and neither succeeded in forcing the other over the line. Company F's team, however, pulled its adversary three inches toward the line, and succeeded in holding it there until time was called, thus winning the struggle. In a tug between teams from Companies D and B of the Cadet Corps, Company D's team was the successful competitor. The result of the annual muster of this command was as follows: Field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, 20; band, 46; Companies A, 99; B, 54; C, 72; D, 74; E, 60; F, 81, G, 73; K, 89; total, 663; absent, 37; total enrolled, 705.

The muster of the Ninth Regiment, Col. S. Oscar Ryder commanding, on Monday last, closed the series of annual inspections of the First Division. The regiment assembled in heavy marching order at its armory, at 1 P. M., and marched to East Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, where, after a review in line, Assistant Inspector-General Philip H. Briggs inspected and mustered the command by companies. The men presented a fine appearance, but there were individual members of the regiment who were lacking in the good breeding becoming to a soldier in uniform, and flung themselves on the grass in the door-yards of the residents of Thirty-fourth-street, and wrestled on the pavement, utterly regardless of the effect produced on their handsome dark uniforms. The members of the regiment should bear in mind that every regiment parading in up-town boroughshares is severely criticised by comparison with the Seventh, and that however much the members of the latter command may unbend in dignity as Creedmoor in their fatigue uniforms, they would never do anything childish or unsoldierly in the prominent a place as the scene of the recent inspections, knowing full well that such conduct would characterize them as "roughs." The result of the muster was as follows: Present—Field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, 20; band, 48; Companies A, 100; B, 64; C, 32; D, 70; E, 48; F, 102; G, 86; H, 59; I, 56; K, 37—total, 722; absent, 87. Total enrolled, 809. At the close of the review, line was formed and the regiment marched to the Grand Central Depot, and met the Thirteenth Regiment on its return from Montreal. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, accompanied by eight of his staff officers, took the head of the column. Then followed the "Ringgold Horse Guard," a separate troop, attached to the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn; the Ninth Regiment, parading 10 companies of 20 files front, and finally the Thirteenth Regiment. The line was then marched down Fifth-avenue to Bridge-way, thence to the Wall-Street Ferry. When the column reached Wall-street, Gen. Vilmar and staff wheeled to the right, followed by the Ninth Regiment, and the Thirteenth passed on toward the ferry, paying a marching salute to Gen. Vilmar as it marched by. The Ninth then returned to its armory, paying the compliment of a marching salute to the General at his head-quarters, in Bond-street. First Lieut. John G. Wheeler, Commissary of Subsistence of this command, has received his commission.

ABOUT BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE LEDGER ASSOCIATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The history of the *Ledger* Loan and Building Association is that of many other societies in Philadelphia, though from the fact that most of those now existing issue "series" of stock, and, therefore, may continue business perpetually, it is not easy to trace their transactions and show the results. A building and loan association, which would be more precisely described as a "mutual saving fund and loan association," is founded upon a very simple plan of cooperation, though in practice its transactions are rather complex.

If a number of men should agree to put by, in a common safe, $1 a month each, until each had accumulated $200, they would establish the simplest form of this mutual saving fund, from which an intricate business has grown up, although it always remains simple to those who understand the underlying principles. It is manifest that, in the case cited above, there would be no profit earned for the members, but an actual loss of interest from idle capital, and yet such a society would prove to be of benefit to some men, on account of the obligation, by agreement, to put away regular savings. Whatever profits can be realized from the money that accumulates monthly in the safe, having also put into the common treasury, to the credit of the individual members, will reduce the amount each is obligated to pay in order to make up $200, or, in other words, will reduce the number of monthly payments from 200 to a lesser number. This will be of such manifest advantage that an attempt is made to thus utilize the accumulating funds with as little risk of loss as possible. Each member will be entitled to $200 at the termination of the society, and one way of making use of the money is to lend or advance each accumulation of $200 to one of the members, requiring him to pay interest thereon for the time he has the use of the money in advance of its being due.

The only fair way of determining who shall have precedence in getting loans or advances in a mutual society is by giving the privilege to him who is willing to pay into the common treasury the largest sum for the privilege. Hence arises the sale of money for "premiums." The member who bids 20 per cent. premium may be supposed to pay the society $40 as a premium and then is to receive $200; but in practice he receives $160, (the net amount of the transaction,) and this turning of "premium" into "discount" has led to the most misleading views and erroneous notions of the business of a building society. Let it be understood that the borrower in effect pays the premium out of his pocket and then gets the full loan, and those who contemplate borrowing will more clearly see why they should pay interest on the gross loan and why they cannot afford to pay very high premiums.

As all the members share equally in the profits arising from their monthly deposits of capital, some means must be taken to prevent any who may default in their payments from receiving a share of profit on capital which they have not actually paid in, but have reserved for their individual use. This is effected by means of fines, which also serve as a penalty for non-compliance with the rules of the original agreement. In practice it is usually found that all the members cannot live up to their agreement to pay $1 per month, and provision must be made to allow these to retire. They are permitted to withdraw, and are given all that they have paid in and a part of the profits, the law requiring an allowance to those who withdraw of at least 6 per cent. per annum after the first year. The other part of the profits reserved by the society becomes a new source of profit to those who remain.

We have here developed from the original germ all the essential features of a building and loan association. There was originally a simple saving of money. Now there are several sources of profit which serve to reduce the number of months required before the savings, with profits, amount to $200. These sources of profit are: Interest, paid monthly; premiums, fines, and a share of the profits earned by withdrawn shares. The interest, being paid monthly, is rapidly compounded, and all these profits together reduce the number of required monthly payments from 200 to—as in the case of the *Ledger* Society—124. The number of payments or term of the society depends, of course, on the amount of the profits. All the confusing features of building associations, arising from the issuances of series, "rebates on premiums," methods of dividing profits, &c., are incidental to the management and many of them are due entirely to the issuance of stock in series, a practice which has no advantages over a single series, when provision is made to promptly pay maturing stock. Having, then, all the essential features of a building society before us, we can consider the work they do.

The practical results of the *Ledger* Society's business have been the purchase by members of 60 houses, the loans on which were carried to maturity, and the purchase of at least as many more, the loans on which, however, were paid off before the end of the stock. This is in addition to $63,400 paid in cash to investors, of which amount $39,308 had been paid in as dues, and $24,092 represented the profits of the investment. Nearly $62,000 was also paid to shares withdrawn before maturity, all the shareholders who withdrew after the first year getting a share of profits. The loans carried to maturity represented stock of the value of $147,400. The results to individual members have been the payment to investors, who withdrew before maturity, of the amount of their investments, with interest at the rate of from 6 to 10 per cent., and the payment to investors who remained to the end of $200 per share, or the amount invested, with 6 per cent. per annum interest. The results to borrowers varied with the amount of premiums paid. One of the earliest borrowers obtained a loan of $2,000 at 34½ per cent. premium, receiving $1,310 as the net loan. He paid to the society dues on 10 shares, $1,240; interest, (120 months,) $1,200; total, $2,440, and received from the society $1,310 and the use of that amount of money for 10 years. If per cent. were taken as the value of money, it would be worth $786, making his receipts $2,096, against an outlay of $2,440. He, therefore, paid a little less than 9 per cent. per annum, if no allowances were made for the value of his payments by monthly installments. Another borrower received a loan of $3,000 at 1 per cent. premium in November, 1872. He received in cash $2,970, for which he paid dues on 15 shares, $1,860; interest, $1,155; total, $3,015. For this amount of $3,015 in cash he received $2,970, and had the use of that amount of money for 77 months, (the time he paid interest,) which would amount to $1,143, making a total of $4,113. This borrower actually paid less than 6 per cent. after allowances are made for the value of his payments by installments. These are extreme cases, the one paying a very high and the other a very low premium. The value of the money paid in installments, which should, according to theory, be charged against the borrower, amounts to a considerable sum in 8 or 10 years, (the rest value to the society of which can gain the interest thereon; it is of comparatively little value to the member, for he can make less use of it. Comparing a borrower and an investor, who have made substantially the same monthly payments, we have this result: The borrower first instanced paid in on 10 shares (dues and interest) $2,440. An investor paid in on 20 shares, dues $2,480. The borrower received for $2,440 $1,310, and the use of that amount of money for 10 years; the investor received for $2,480 the sum of $4,000 at the end of 10 years. The borrower in this case would have to make $20 per cent. per annum on the borrowed money to have at the end as much as the investor. These are things that he could calculate before borrowing, and he should not borrow at all unless he thinks he can make more in money, or comfort, or happiness by borrowing than by remaining as an investor. The case cited above is exceptional. There are few borrowers at the high rates ruling before the panic who have continued their loans at those high rates. Many of them have been forced to repay with the proceeds of loans at lower rates.

The borrower should always remember that a building society's money does not differ in any respect from that of other lenders. If he squanders his profits as unfortunate investment of its, that is not the fault of the society or of its system. It was inevitable during the steady fall in values following the panic of 1873 that individuals who had invested borrowed money in real estate should suffer losses, and their experience should serve as a warning to all who intend to borrow money from any quarter or for any purpose, that they must carefully consider the future, and be prepared to assume its risks for the sake of the possible gains.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 31.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., '81. $20,000.....107⅜ 150,000 h.a.107⅜ 150,000 h.a.107⅜

U. S. 6s C., '81. $10,000.....107⅜ 150,000 h.a.108⅜ 150,000 h.a.108⅜

U. S. 4½s R., '91. $20,000.....103⅜ 20,000.....103⅝ 230,000.....103¾

U. S. 4½s R., '91. 20,000.....103⅝ 230,000.....103¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s R., '81. $10,000....103⅞ 15,000..h.c.103⅞ U. S. 4½s C., '91. 5,000..h.c.103⅞ 10,000.....107⅝

U. S. 6s R., '81. 48,000..h.c.107⅜ U. S. 6s R., '80. 2,000..h.c.106⅞

U. S. 4s C., 1907. 10,000.....103¼ 100,000 h.c.103¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C. $500..h.c. 87⅝ Louisiana 7s con. 13,000..h.c. 45 Tenness

AFFAIRS OF THE OLD WORLD

A PARISIAN GLANCE OVER THE FIELD.

THE UNSETTLED EASTERN QUESTION—UNEASY REPUBLICANS OF THE CONTINENT—GREECE AND THE POWERS—THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE OPERA IN PARIS—SARAH BERNHARDT'S VAGARIES.

PARIS, May 19.—In spite of the Duke of Argyll's discomfiture in the House of Lords, of Lord Beaconsfield's assurance that Russia and England have always interpreted article 22 of the Berlin treaty in the same manner: the vacuation of the Bulgarias should commence, not should be finished, nine months after the ratification of the document; notwithstanding Lord Salisbury's development of England's Eastern policy, of his assertion that the British Lion could have stopped the Russian Bear at any time, but preferred to check him only when within sight of the goal of his ambition, because said lion, not being quite prepared to fight, preferred to growl and gain his ends diplomatically, and although the chief of the Foreign Office is convinced of the vitality of the Ottoman Empire, the world's confidence has not been restored. Neither the Premier nor his noble colleague appear to be more than half convinced of the truth of their statements. The Scotch Liberal was easily demolished; he was weak and illogical in his arguments, and more than one of his would-be withering statements placed his own party in a false position. The Liberals were opposed to a war with Russia; nothing but a declaration of war could have prevented Russia's advance from the Danube to San Stefano, and now because the Tories did not do that which their adversaries condemned their policy is censured. The Duke's tactics were defective, and, naturally, his motion was withdrawn, leaving the Cabinet completely master of the position. The most salient point of Lord Beaconsfield's speech was the phrase relative to the Russian evacuation, and from his insistance upon the conformity of English and Russian views upon this phase of the Eastern situation we must infer the existence of a positive arrangement, on the basis of compensations, between the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburg. Lord Salisbury is too conditional in his hopefulness; he affirms his belief in the possibility of the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, but it is with a proviso—the inherent vitality of the nation and the production of statesmen who can help the sick man through his troubles. Yet neither of the noble orators affect any sympathy with Turkey *per se;* but she must be kept, as nearly as possible, an independent State, because it is England's interest to have a bulwark against Russian ambition, and because no satisfactory solution has yet been discovered to the complications which would inevitably result were the Ottoman Empire to be eliminated from the European concert.

The speech of Austria's Emperor at the closing of Reichsrath is marked with an optimism which appears to be somewhat exaggerated. He congratulates his subjects upon their exceptional prosperity, upon their providential escape from that terrible financial catastrophe which has convulsed all Europe. He is proud of the triumphs of Austrian industry at the great Exhibition, of the successful efforts made to restore the public prosperity, of the budget, of the integrity of national credit, of the reforms in the civil administration and in the army. He thanks the Parliament for its cooperation in the conclusion of amicable arrangements with Hungary, and insists upon the vital necessity of supporting the prestige of the monarchy which thus has been made the direct arbiter in the movement towards the consolidation of peace in the East. "The Empire is respected and powerful abroad," adds Francis Joseph, "while at home it is sustained by those sentiments of patriotism and of affection for myself and for my family of which I have recently received such touching evidences."

WARLIKE PEACE-MAKERS.

Everything at Vienna is buoyant with hopefulness in the future; it is the silver wedding of nations. Not a single black speck appears on the horizon, and neither Trieste nor the refractory Tcheques, nor the spectre of revolution, nor the clamor of the *irredenti* mob can disturb the equanimity of felix Austria. And yet not far away beyond the frontiers of this happy land there are signs ominous of a coming storm. The "League of Liberty, Fraternity, and Peace" has met at Milan, under the auspices, from a distance—of Victor Hugo and G. Garibaldi, to arrange for an immediate millenium, when wars shall be no more, rumors of wars die away, and martial memories remain only as faint impressions of some hideous nightmare. Evan Aurelio Saffi has joined this band of brothers. Aurelio of the *Irredenti*—Aurelio, the pontiff of Italian revolution, he who styles himself "the Triumvir of the Roman Republic," forgetting that his title is a positive declaration of hostility against that monarchy of which Garibaldi himself has declared "no Italian Republican should be the enemy." Aurelio is a great man. His generation, and that is now whose kicking against the pricks when his mighty influence has been thrown into the balance. Everybody must be forced to disarm, says this pontiff; standing armies must be abolished; Austria must surrender the Trent and the Tyrol; international arbitration must settle all disputes between nations, and outrages must be become impossible. Such Aurelio's platform; it is, noble, it is grand, it is worthy of its builder, but how is it to be executed? "We will not permit," writes the President of a French branch of this interesting association, "that despots shall keep in serfdom peoples who would be free, or who may wish to join another political group." But what if such a decision should demand appeal prove contumacious to the summons? Where is there a guarantee that the federation of freedmen, having turned their swords and spears into plowshares and pruning-hooks, may not become the prey of Slavs who have not disarmed? Doctrines like these were preached in France ten years ago, and yet of the lessons of France's disasters they are not yet taught abstract in such utopian follies. Nor do we find much save threats of war and violence in the words of those who have met now, as they did at Geneva in 1867, in the name of peace, just before the apostles of the olive branch invaded the States of the Church. The whole European continent is to be mapped out anew. Prussia is to be emasculated, Turkey is to be shorn of Epirus, Greece to be increased, Russia to be banished to the devil or to Siberia. The horrors of war were depicted with touching pathos by Musse, who insists upon coercion upon all who will not hearken to reason; Pederzolli "despises a platonic peace," and would "on to the Tyrol, were he to wade there knee deep in blood," and Vicenzo del Vicenzini opines that "from all that he has seen, all that he has heard, all that he has read, war is a necessity.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

Nor is the Greek question without its dangers. As a problem, it appears well-nigh insoluble, and an examination of the Blue Books, of Lord Derby's dispatches to Mr. Stuart at Athens in 1877, of those from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Wyndham up to February, 1878, when the Hellenic troops crossed the Ottoman frontier, will convince the most skeptical that Lord Beaconsfield has done very favorable to the aggrandizement of the Greek Kingdom. He did make a concession to the French Plenipotentiaries by seconding their motion at Berlin, but he had already weakened the influence of this concession by declaring their proposed outline was open to objections. At present the perspective of mediation is not pleasant. Except in the form of arbitration and by the collective action of all the Ambassadors accredited to Constantinople, it will be of little weight, and if England continues to refuse her sanction to anything beyond the platonic "good offices" of individuals, the result may be easily predicted. The Porte will make a few concessions; it will carry a little farther northward the frontier which she proposed in Thessaly, perhaps will give a small slice of Epirus. But it will not accept M. Waddington's boundary lines; it will keep Janina, and as Epirus without Janina is not Epirus at all, according to Greek ideas, the good offices of the diplomats will be only required to persuade the Greeks that resignation to the inevitable is a great virtue. Will, however, on this hypothesis, the object of the congress be attained, and will not the new situation be more uncertain than that which existed previously? On the other hand, supposing that there be a collective mediation for the execution of the thirteenth protocol; the intervention of the powers must be in the form of a categorical summons to the Porte—*sic volo, sic jubeo*—and in that case the text of the treaty will be abandoned. It is a dilemma certainly, but the time has come to call things by their right names and to give up all illusions.

THE OFFICIAL OPERA MANAGER.

The question of who shall reign at the opera in the stead of M. Halanzier is now the burning question. M. Escudier, who has always been will to the front during the competition, is the happy man; he received his appointment on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock; in half an hour all Paris knew it, and before 6 P. M. the Rue Canmartin was full of carriages bearing visitors of congratulation to the fortunate son of the lyric muses. But the new manager has less a sinecure than he had hoped for a nine-years' lease, and only has got three; still, industry and energy can do a great deal in seven years, and as, if he improves on his predecessor, he may obtain a renewal, we begin to hope that the National Academy of Music may, under its new administration, become worthy of its splendid palace. M. Vaucorbeil, if he fails—yet why should he fail?—cannot palliate his shortcomings on any plea of inexperience, for he has been mixed up with musical affairs ever since his childhood. The son of an actor who, under the pseudonym of Ferville, was for many years connected with the Gymnase, M. Vaucorbeil gained the prize for Solfeggio, at the Conservatory, in 1838, and afterward studied harmony with Dourlen, and composed under the direction of Carafa. An excellent musician, he has written several clever symphonies for "chamber concerts," and in 1868 brought out at the Opera Comique a piece in three acts, "Bataille d'Amour," whose libretto was furnished by Victorien Sardou and Karl Daclin. Since then his best known composition is a lyric scena given at the Conservatory concerts, "Mort de Diane," in which Mlle. Krauss sang the part of the chaste goddess. M. Vaucorbeil is 57 years of age; is tall, thin, and cold in manner, but courteous and gentlemanly; he has always lived in the society of artists and musicians, and was, for three years, President of the Society of Composers. In 1872 he was appointed Government Commissary at the subsidized theatres, and has always been remarked for an amenity which has gained him the esteem of all with whom he has been brought into contact, the only fault ever found with him being an exaggerated fondness for the classic school approaching to Wagnerism. It is to be hoped that he will announcement of his programme, but the conditions imposed by the commission have been carefully elaborated, and will be conscientiously executed, as there are very serious reforms to be worked out before the Opera, which cost 45,000,000 francs, can recover its damaged reputation. Gossip has, naturally, been pitiless in its criticisms and fiery in its commentaries on the new manager nor his friends, nor the Minister who signed the decree, have been spared by his rivals. Some pretend that the brother of a very influential personage helped to make up the 800,000 francs which he was obliged to deposit as security. Another rumor gives out that Mme. Ferry is a pupil of Mlle. Sternberg, now Mme. Vaucorbeil, of whom somebody invented the calumny that during the war of 1870-71 she gave concerts in aid of wounded Germans. Of M. Vaucorbeil himself, it was urged that he was an actor in the coup d'état of 1851, but this is such very ancient history that it is or ought to be barred by limitation. The fact is that, although many were called, only one could be chosen, and it is quite natural to expect envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness among those who hoped on always, so long as no selection had been made. By his works we shall know him; from his past experience we have a right to expect great improvement, and if he carries out in his expressed intention of subordinating the financial question to the question of art, we must applaud his disinterestedness. He has a difficult task before him; he has obtained the much-coveted concession; he proposes to increase the acoustic properties of the hall by bringing the stage further forward, although this will considerably diminish the number of seats for the audience, and to perfect the service of the orchestra and choruses, all of which is most praiseworthy; but what is he going to do for leading artists? This is a question of some importance. Mlle. Krauss and Mlle. Daram terminate their respective engagements on the 31st July, and have, so far, shown no disposition to renew. Mlle. De Beszke leaves for Spain on the 1st of June. Mlle. Bloch is expected in London on the 8th of June; M. Gailhard has been there since the 10th of May, and will be joined by Lassalle this week. This artist, one of the very best at the Academy of Music, will return here in August, but only to leave again at the end of October for Madrid, and, afterward, Lyons, where he is engaged in January and February. It is said that proposals have been made to Nilsson and Faure; but it takes time to finish negotiations with these great people, and as matters now are, the Opéra seems destined to remain all through the Summer with nothing but second-rate utilities to offer, if it is probable that some of the present pensioners may be induced to come back, but the majority will be permanent absentees, so that an entirely new troupe must be formed, which, when we remember the trials and sufferings in similar circumstances of the late incumbent, we must admit will be anything but a labor of love.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

There is so much petty meanness in every transaction with which either public or individual administrations have anything to do, that artists and actors are only too ready to rid themselves of red tape annoyances by going to the sea-side. Managers always hear their favorite resorts; and there they would ride out on horseback in riding habits, accompanied by a sculptor for some time; last Summer she was an aeronaut, and, with the appearance of the new journal, the *Globe*, announces herself as a newspaper correspondent on society, of which she can know nothing save from hearsay, and on fine arts, where she is competent, if severe. Extreme modesty, however, is not the characteristic of Mme. Bernhardt's criticisms, and although she does not admire Bastien Lepage's "Potato Pickers," whose faces she pretends "are so wanting in parietal development that they look like idiots," she is enthusiastic over her own portrait by the "same young artist, who has exhibited the very interesting picture of 1876 already well known to connoisseurs." She is represented in profile, seated in wrapt contemplation of a statuette of Orpheus. This portrait is an exquisite gem; the delicate, pearly flesh tints, the reddish hair, are a prodigy of execution; the white gown stands out from a white background, and the whole is full of its grey shadows completes the harmonious ensemble. The hands are made with nothing; there is everything in their expression. It is a symphony of eburnean white. Mr. Bastien Lepage is certainly destined to stand at the top of the ladder of contemporaneous painting." But she tears M. Ringel into shreds; poor M. Ringel, who innovated on tradition and custom by executing a statue in wax instead of bronze or marble, which was first accepted, then refused, then accepted, and finally allowed, after traveling to and from the palace, but with such damages in its journeys from Herod to Pilate, and from Pilate back again to the Tetrarch, that the sculptor was glad of the excuse of "propriety" so that he might hang drapery over the scars and blemishes. Sarah admits talent to M. Ringel, but thinks that Mme. Tussaud's show is his place, and fears that "next year may bring so many imitators of this amiable joker that the Administration will be obliged to hang up a notice: 'Women and children not admitted.' There is danger in Apollo's temple; M. Ringel's 'pistol,' aimed at the scandalous; it hit only the ridiculous."

This is a specimen of this erratic lady's composition, but we are waiting anxiously for her judgment of the bust which she exhibits of Miss Hatfield, daughter of the once well-known Philadelphia perfumer, who died in Paris 10 years ago, leaving an immense fortune to his daughter, in whose *salon* one meets the best men in Paris, but very few ladies, except they be notabilities of the artistic world. It is strange that no American impresario has ever bethought him of engaging the eccentric comedienne, whose talent is certainly more varied than that of Rachel, to whom many think her superior. She would be a wonderful success in the States, and I venture to recommend negotiations with Pasey. She would cost dear enough, but the speculation would pay, and as she is safe to throw over M. Perrin and the Comédie Française one of these days, an enterprising manager would make his fortune. She gets 2,000 francs—that is, she is to get them, if she does not chance her mind—for readings in London, on off nights, and this might be taken as a basis for offers from America.

A NAUGHTY BOOK.

From the London World, May 21.

A very naughty book is announced as shortly about to appear at Brussels. The publishers are sending out the prospectus far and wide, and give in advance the table of contents, which reminds one of some equally naughty books published in England two or three generations back. This one is nothing less, in fact, than the love adventures of three gallant sovereigns, who reigned successively in a neighboring country, the third of whom is still alive. Suffice to say that his son takes after his father, and was at one time in the full enjoyment of the Cara d'Oro. The appearance of this book reminds me of an event which took place a few years years ago at a small town in the north of France. The Prince of Wales was traveling in the same incognito he maintained by his being accompanied by a frail beauty, and stopped at a hotel in this small town, which is on the frontier. The hotel keeper was in the seventh heaven at the prospect of such a distinguished visitor for the morning and after the King's arrival the following paragraph appeared in Monsieur Prudhomme's paper in the neighborhood: "Yesterday morning the Prince of Wales honored our town with a visit. He was accompanied by a lady in waiting. The worthy host presenting the first wine to his royal guest, who read in the wine list the names of the wines, asked the lady in waiting what was the meaning of the word Lafitte. 'Sir,' replied the lady, 'it is the name of the wine which is drunk by the gentlemen in our way.'"

TWO ECCENTRIC MAIDENS

MATILDA HACKER AND HER SISTER.

LONDON'S EUSTON-SQUARE MURDER MYSTERY—SEEKING THE IDENTITY OF THE VICTIM—THE "WINCHEAP DOLLS" OF CANTERBURY.

From the London Standard, May 19.

The Police have at length obtained what is expected to prove a satisfactory clue to the identity of the remains found at Euston-square. The body is now supposed to be that of an elderly maiden lady, named Hacker, a native of Canterbury, who removed from that city to London on the death of her sister, between two and three years ago, and when last heard of was living in apartments at the address in question. Miss Hacker and her sister were persons of very eccentric habits. Though both upward of 60 years of age, they were accustomed to dress in the style of girls of 18, and while owning it is stated, a considerable amount of property in Canterbury, and being in comfortable circumstances, they yet lived in the most penurious fashion, keeping no servant, and resolutely refusing to pay their rates and taxes, or indeed any debts, unless summoned. These peculiarities naturally attracted a good deal of attention, and the sisters became very well-known characters in the suburb in which they resided, their strange appearance often subjecting them to ridicule in the public streets. On removing to London Miss Hacker continued the same singular style of living, and figured frequently in Police and county courts. Lewis and Lewis have been living in Euston-square, her box was seized by Superintendent Davies, of the Canterbury Police, and temporarily held as security for a debt, among the contents of the box being a gold watch and chain. These articles have just been discovered at a London pawnbroker's, where they had been placed in pledge by a woman, and their identification will, it is thought, form a material element in the inquiry. Miss Hacker was also last sight of about a year ago, when a letter containing remittances for rent, forwarded by Mr. Cozens, who acted as her agent at Canterbury, was returned through the Dead-letter Office. At this time she was accustomed to have her letters addressed to initials at a Post Office, and it is not known for certain whether she was then still living at Euston-square. The last, indeed, that was heard of her at Canterbury was a report from London that she had been sent to prison for four months for contempt of court. On Friday night a detective from Scotland-yard went down to Canterbury, taking with him the gold watch and some locks of hair from the remains, and these, on being shown to Superintendent Davies, were identified, the watch and chain as having belonged to Miss Hacker, and the hair as being exactly like that of the lady in question. In this connection a little incident in addition given him of the clothes which have been found, coupled with his recognition of the watch and hair, that the remains are those of Miss Hacker, and this belief is shared by the detective in London. A brother of the lady residing in Canterbury, came to London on Saturday with the object of inspecting the remnants of clothing found on the corpse in the cellar; and should he succeed in identifying them, any remaining doubt will be dispelled. While living in Euston-square, Miss Hacker was frequently seen walking in the principal thoroughfares. She used to display a profusion of ornament, and her strange attire and generally odd appearance excited constant remark. It seems unfortunate that when more than 12 months ago the letter spoken of was returned through the Dead-letter Office, the fact was not immediately communicated with, and a strict search made as to her whereabouts. Those who knew her might have been perfectly certain that she would never have kept her address secret had she been alive when her rents became due, and the fact that no attempt has been returned ought to have suggested inquiry. Mr. Bastendorff, the tenant of the house in Euston-square, refuses to say whether Miss Hacker ever lodged with him, or, indeed, anything further on the subject, stating that he has been counseled by the Police to withhold all information pending the resumption of the inquiry.

Our Canterbury correspondent writes: "No small amount of excitement has been caused in this city by the supposed identification of the remains found at No. 4 Euston-square, London, as those of a maiden lady belonging to Canterbury, who has been missing for about 18 months. The name of the lady is Matilda Hacker, and her age was about 60. She was the daughter of a builder, formerly in business here, who when he died left three daughters and one son, of whom only the latter survives—presumingly that Matilda has been murdered, as is supposed. The father had acquired a good deal of property in Canterbury, which was left to his children, who supported themselves upon it. One sister died many years ago, and the other two continued to reside in Canterbury, but gradually gave away. These two sisters were extremely eccentric. It is related of them that when their mother lay in her coffin they had the body photographed. They used to reside in a large house of their own in Bedford-place, and from their peculiar style of dress, they became known as 'the Winchcap dolls.' One peculiarity about them was that they were always attired exactly alike; one never wore anything the other did not, and they were so much alike in personal appearance that it was almost impossible to distinguish one from the other. It was the custom of these ladies every Summer to go to the sea-side. Margate was their favorite resort, and there they would ride out on horseback in riding habits, accompanied by a sculptor for some time; last Summer she was an aeronaut, and, with the appearance of the new journal, the *Globe*, announces herself as a newspaper correspondent on society, of which she can know nothing save from hearsay, and on fine arts, where she is competent, if severe. Extreme modesty, however, is not the characteristic of Mme. Bernhardt's criticisms, and although she does not admire Bastien Lepage's "Potato Pickers," whose faces she pretends "are so wanting in parietal development that they look like idiots," she is enthusiastic over her own portrait by the "same young artist, who has exhibited the very interesting picture of 1876 already well known to connoisseurs." She is represented in profile, seated in wrapt contemplation of a statuette of Orpheus. This portrait is an exquisite gem; the delicate, pearly flesh tints, the reddish hair, are a prodigy of execution; the white gown stands out from a white background, and the whole is full of its grey shadows completes the harmonious ensemble. The hands are made with nothing; there is everything in their expression. It is a symphony of eburnean white. Mr. Bastien Lepage is certainly destined to stand at the top of the ladder of contemporaneous painting." But she tears M. Ringel into shreds; poor M. Ringel, who innovated on tradition and custom by executing a statue in wax instead of bronze or marble, which was first accepted, then refused, then accepted, and finally allowed, after traveling to and from the palace, but with such damages in its journeys from Herod to Pilate, and from Pilate back again to the Tetrarch, that the sculptor was glad of the excuse of "propriety" so that he might hang drapery over the scars and blemishes. Sarah admits talent to M. Ringel, but thinks that Mme. Tussaud's show is his place, and fears that "next year may bring so many imitators of this amiable joker that the Administration will be obliged to hang up a notice: 'Women and children not admitted.' There is danger in Apollo's temple; M. Ringel's 'pistol,' aimed at the scandalous; it hit only the ridiculous."

This is a specimen of this erratic lady's composition, but we are waiting anxiously for her judgment of the bust which she exhibits of Miss Hatfield, daughter of the once well-known Philadelphia perfumer, who died in Paris 10 years ago, leaving an immense fortune to his daughter, in whose *salon* one meets the best men in Paris, but very few ladies, except they be notabilities of the artistic world. It is strange that no American impresario has ever bethought him of engaging the eccentric comedienne, whose talent is certainly more varied than that of Rachel, to whom many think her superior. She would be a wonderful success in the States, and I venture to recommend negotiations with Pasey. She would cost dear enough, but the speculation would pay, and as she is safe to throw over M. Perrin and the Comédie Française one of these days, an enterprising manager would make his fortune. She gets 2,000 francs—that is, she is to get them, if she does not chance her mind—for readings in London, on off nights, and this might be taken as a basis for offers from America.

A NAUGHTY BOOK.

From the London World, May 21.

A very naughty book is announced as shortly about to appear at Brussels. The publishers are sending out the prospectus far and wide, and give in advance the table of contents, which reminds one of some equally naughty books published in England two or three generations back. This one is nothing less, in fact, than the love adventures of three gallant sovereigns, who reigned successively in a neighboring country, the third of whom is still alive. Suffice to say that his son takes after his father, and was at one time in the full enjoyment of the Cara d'Oro. The appearance of this book reminds me of an event which took place a few years years ago at a small town in the north of France. The Prince of Wales was traveling in the same incognito he maintained by his being accompanied by a frail beauty, and stopped at a hotel in this small town, which is on the frontier. The hotel keeper was in the seventh heaven at the prospect of such a distinguished visitor for the morning and after the King's arrival the following paragraph appeared in Monsieur Prudhomme's paper in the neighborhood: "Yesterday morning the Prince of Wales honored our town with a visit. He was accompanied by a lady in waiting. The worthy host presenting the first wine to his royal guest, who read in the wine list the names of the wines, asked the lady in waiting what was the meaning of the word Lafitte. 'Sir,' replied the lady, 'it is the name of the wine which is drunk by the gentlemen in our way.'"

DETERMINED TO STOP BULL-DOZING.

From the Brookhaven (Miss.) Ledger, May 23.

As will be seen by the proceedings published elsewhere, some of the best citizens of Bent Fire held a mass-meeting near Caseyville, on the 17th instant, and declared against bull-dozing. We are informed that 200 men were present, and that the sentiment against such lawlessness as has been carried on in this county for the last two years was very bitter. Worthington, a prominent citizen, from whom it is said that Caseyville got the purpose of forming Militia companies to put down bull-dozing, and every man enrolled to the devilment should attend the meeting, and by resolution inform us that they are determined, at all hazards, to break up bull-dozing, and that their hired ruffians on the Carrollton ticket must leave the county. We are informed that the Democratic party of Caseyville is about to put up a ticket composed of the best men in the county, and that they will be elected by a large majority. We hope this is true, and that the people will arise in their might and put down the lawless bands who have been ruling them with a rod of iron. We are informed that the Democratic party of Caseyville is about to put up a ticket composed of the best men in the county, and that they will be elected by a large majority. We hope this is true, and that the people will arise in their might and put down the lawless bands who have been ruling them with a rod of iron.

HONESTY IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

From the Chicago Advance.

The earlier students and citizens of Oberlin were for years accustomed to see a cart of peaches in the street or a basket of apples in the college hall, with this placard, "Two for a cent. Put the money in the box." To nobody did it seem to occur that it was a tribute to the honesty of that community.

HOW THEY GET THE NEWS.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Observer, May 27.

Mr. Garrison died in New-York on Saturday night. The New-York papers brought us the news of his death last night. By to-night the intelligent agents of the Associated Press will hear of it and communicate the fact to their customers.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

OUR GREATEST LETTER-WRITER.

SOMETHING ABOUT PRIVATE DALZELL, WHO HAS WRITTEN TO EVERYBODY.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 27.—The most peculiar character in the Sixty-third General Assembly is Private Dalzell. His appearance at once attracts attention. Lean, tall, and slightly stooping, with long, early hair of a sandy hue, a long, red, straggling beard, and a bright blue eye, he looks more like the traditional soldier of the South than the blue Yankee that he is. His seat is several feet from the Speaker's desk, and when political matters are not under discussion he is generally seen bending over it, intently engaged in writing. When politics comes up "Dal" drops his pen and enters into the fight with the fire and rancor that he displayed during the war. He considers the words Democrat and devil as synonymous terms, and does not scruple to affirm this on the floor of the House. The Democrats hate him with all their souls, and a sure method of solidifying the other side of the House on a political measure is to get Dalzell to make one of his flaming tirades exposing the true inwardness of Democratic reorganization.

Mr. Dalzell's history has been a curious one. Born in Pittsburg in 1838, when he was 9 years old his father brought him to Ohio and settled on a farm near Caldwell, Noble County. At 18 years of age he commenced teaching school, and until the war broke out Dalzell's head was the bright light of certain district school-houses throughout Licking, Washington, Noble, Guernsey, and Morgan Counties. In the Summers he attended colleges, and successfully tried Sharon, Athens, Oberlin, Washington, and Columbia, at the last of which he graduated. He studied law under Caleb Cushing and Solomon P. Lane. When the war broke out in the Army, and, after the war, practiced law in Noble County. He was the author of the universal soldiers' reunion, and the first of these, to which private and non-commissioned soldiers were invited, was held at Caldwell in 1874. He ran for the House in 1875 from Noble County, and was elected by 67 Republican majority. In 1877 he was returned, but at this time his majority was only 5 over his Democratic competitor. The most peculiar thing about Private Dalzell is his mania for letter-writing. There is hardly a prominent newspaper from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from the lakes to the Gulf, that has not been honored by Dalzell. He writes at all times, on all subjects, and to all prominent persons, giving editors the preference. I had a talk with him to-day on this subject, and he tells me that he has spent a small fortune for postage-stamps. He said that the first article he ever wrote to a newspaper man was a story for the Caldwell *Gazette*, in 1856, when he was still on the farm. He was delighted to see it published, and he has been writing ever since. At one time he was a contributor to the *Waverley Magazine*, of Boston, for which, under the signature of "Fernie Harper," he wrote stories of sentiment and love. He next tried his hand at poetry, and for three years he published he was a poet, but that the people could not appreciate him.

When he was 22 he left the Junior Class of Washington College and entered the war, where he served three years. At this time he was a continuous correspondent, and sent his letters broadcast over every part of the country. Here he served as private and his letters generally appeared signed "Private Dalzell." He says that he has not had a single night passed during the time that he was in the war that he did write from one to fifty letters to the newspapers, and that he spent all of his money for stationery. Most of these letters were published, and he has now in his possession a large collection of history of the civil war, and into other books relating to the rebellion, but many of them, as thousands of those he has written before or since, were consigned to the waste-basket.

In response to a question as to whether he had never risen above the rank of a private while in the Army, he answered: "Might have done so, but it was my infernal letter-writing that ruined me. I continually wrote for the newspapers, and many of my letters found their way through the press back to the Army. Well, some General would see them. They would please him, and he would take me from my company and detail me as his orderly. The next time I would gravitate back to the ranks, when in several weeks I was again picked up by some new admirer and again made a clerk. If I had staid in the ranks I might have risen to a higher command, but then Matilda have been murdered, as is supposed. The father had acquired a good deal of property in Canterbury, which was left to his children, who supported themselves upon it. One sister died many years ago, and the other two continued to reside in Canterbury, but gradually gave away. These two sisters were extremely eccentric. It is related of them that when their mother lay in her coffin they had the body photographed. They used to reside in a large house of their own in Bedford-place, and from their peculiar style of dress, they became known as 'the Winchcap dolls.' One peculiarity about them was that they were always attired exactly alike; one never wore anything the other did not, and they were so much alike in personal appearance that it was almost impossible to distinguish one from the other. It was the custom of these ladies every Summer to go to the sea-side. Margate was their favorite resort, and there they would ride out on horseback in riding habits, accompanied by a sculptor for some time; last Summer she was an aeronaut, and, with the appearance of the new journal, the *Globe*, announces herself as a newspaper correspondent on society, of which she can know nothing save from hearsay, and on fine arts, where she is competent, if severe. Extreme modesty, however, is not the characteristic of Mme. Bernhardt's criticisms, and although she does not admire Bastien Lepage's "Potato Pickers," whose faces she pretends "are so wanting in parietal development that they look like idiots," she is enthusiastic over her own portrait by the "same young artist, who has exhibited the very interesting picture of 1876 already well known to connoisseurs." She is represented in profile, seated in wrapt contemplation of a statuette of Orpheus. This portrait is an exquisite gem; the delicate, pearly flesh tints, the reddish hair, are a prodigy of execution; the white gown stands out from a white background, and the whole is full of its grey shadows completes the harmonious ensemble. The hands are made with nothing; there is everything in their expression. It is a symphony of eburnean white. Mr. Bastien Lepage is certainly destined to stand at the top of the ladder of contemporaneous painting." But she tears M. Ringel into shreds; poor M. Ringel, who innovated on tradition and custom by executing a statue in wax instead of bronze or marble, which was first accepted, then refused, then accepted, and finally allowed, after traveling to and from the palace, but with such damages in its journeys from Herod to Pilate, and from Pilate back again to the Tetrarch, that the sculptor was glad of the excuse of "propriety" so that he might hang drapery over the scars and blemishes. Sarah admits talent to M. Ringel, but thinks that Mme. Tussaud's show is his place, and fears that "next year may bring so many imitators of this amiable joker that the Administration will be obliged to hang up a notice: 'Women and children not admitted.' There is danger in Apollo's temple; M. Ringel's 'pistol,' aimed at the scandalous; it hit only the ridiculous."

This is a specimen of this erratic lady's composition, but we are waiting anxiously for her judgment of the bust which she exhibits of Miss Hatfield, daughter of the once well-known Philadelphia perfumer, who died in Paris 10 years ago, leaving an immense fortune to his daughter, in whose *salon* one meets the best men in Paris, but very few ladies, except they be notabilities of the artistic world. It is strange that no American impresario has ever bethought him of engaging the eccentric comedienne, whose talent is certainly more varied than that of Rachel, to whom many think her superior. She would be a wonderful success in the States, and I venture to recommend negotiations with Pasey. She would cost dear enough, but the speculation would pay, and as she is safe to throw over M. Perrin and the Comédie Française one of these days, an enterprising manager would make his fortune. She gets 2,000 francs—that is, she is to get them, if she does not chance her mind—for readings in London, on off nights, and this might be taken as a basis for offers from America.

A NAUGHTY BOOK.

From the London World, May 21.

A very naughty book is announced as shortly about to appear at Brussels. The publishers are sending out the prospectus far and wide, and give in advance the table of contents, which reminds one of some equally naughty books published in England two or three generations back. This one is nothing less, in fact, than the love adventures of three gallant sovereigns, who reigned successively in a neighboring country, the third of whom is still alive. Suffice to say that his son takes after his father, and was at one time in the full enjoyment of the Cara d'Oro. The appearance of this book reminds me of an event which took place a few years years ago at a small town in the north of France. The Prince of Wales was traveling in the same incognito he maintained by his being accompanied by a frail beauty, and stopped at a hotel in this small town, which is on the frontier. The hotel keeper was in the seventh heaven at the prospect of such a distinguished visitor for the morning and after the King's arrival the following paragraph appeared in Monsieur Prudhomme's paper in the neighborhood: "Yesterday morning the Prince of Wales honored our town with a visit. He was accompanied by a lady in waiting. The worthy host presenting the first wine to his royal guest, who read in the wine list the names of the wines, asked the lady in waiting what was the meaning of the word Lafitte. 'Sir,' replied the lady, 'it is the name of the wine which is drunk by the gentlemen in our way.'"

DETERMINED TO STOP BULL-DOZING.

From the Brookhaven (Miss.) Ledger, May 23.

As will be seen by the proceedings published elsewhere, some of the best citizens of Bent Fire held a mass-meeting near Caseyville, on the 17th instant, and declared against bull-dozing. We are informed that 200 men were present, and that the sentiment against such lawlessness as has been carried on in this county for the last two years was very bitter. Worthington, a prominent citizen, from whom it is said that Caseyville got the purpose of forming Militia companies to put down bull-dozing, and every man enrolled to the devilment should attend the meeting, and by resolution inform us that they are determined, at all hazards, to break up bull-dozing, and that their hired ruffians on the Carrollton ticket must leave the county. We are informed that the Democratic party of Caseyville is about to put up a ticket composed of the best men in the county, and that they will be elected by a large majority. We hope this is true, and that the people will arise in their might and put down the lawless bands who have been ruling them with a rod of iron. We are informed that the Democratic party of Caseyville is about to put up a ticket composed of the best men in the county, and that they will be elected by a large majority. We hope this is true, and that the people will arise in their might and put down the lawless bands who have been ruling them with a rod of iron.

THE GREENBACKERS.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Washington *National View* prints the following card, addressed to the Greenback-Labor Party of the United States:

The Congressional Committee of the Greenback-Labor Party, in response to various communications from every section of the country, urging us to issue a call for a national convention at an early date to harmonize differences and perfect party organization for united action in the struggle between the people and the money power in 1880, have carefully considered the subject, and respectfully submit the following conclusions:

We recommend: Each State Convention, hereafter to convene, shall elect a member of the National Committee, and in such States as have already held their conventions for the present year, or where there is none to be held, the State Executive Committee elect a member to represent their State in the proposed National Committee; said committee when thus elected to constitute the National Executive Committee of the party. Actuated solely by a spirit of conciliation, and without presuming to overstep our powers as a committee, we urge a prompt acceptance of their propostion for union and harmony. Upon receipt of official notice that such elections have been made in two-thirds of the States, we will suggest an early day for the said National Committee to convene, to consider the time and place of holding a nominating convention in 1880, and such other business as legitimately belongs to an accredited national convention of the party. Respectfully submitted.

T. H. MURCH,
Chairman Congressional Committee of the National Greenback-Labor Party of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1879.

RINGING TO THE INSANE.

From the Rochester Democrat, May 28.

Yesterday afternoon the orchestra and vocal quartet of the San Francisco Minstrel Troupe drove up to the Insane Asylum, under the escort of Mr. Hildreth, of the Brackett House, and gave the unfortunate inmates a grand entertainment that night. The appreciation and delight manifested by the insane people cannot be imagined. To many of them the music was the first they had heard in 20 years. Some of them exhibited every evidence of enjoyment, others sat in stolid silence. And many were moved to tears. A quieting influence was visible upon all at the conclusion of the concert, which lasted about two hours, and the patients moved about as though suddenly changed from lunacy to reason. The gentlemen whose kindness accomplished so much good were heartily thanked by many of the inmates, and by Dr. Lord and all the other officers of the institution.

GENUINE PROGRESS IN BUSINESS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

We reprint THE NEW-YORK TIMES's summary of its reports from different sections of the country regarding the condition and prospects of trade. It shows a situation of affairs that ought to be satisfactory, except, perhaps, to such as look for prosperity to return at a galloping pace, and the old times of booming and ballooning to be renewed. Progress is slow, but it is genuine.

HONESTY IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

From the Chicago Advance.

The earlier students and citizens of Oberlin were for years accustomed to see a cart of peaches in the street or a basket of apples in the college hall, with this placard, "Two for a cent. Put the money in the box." To nobody did it seem to occur that it was a tribute to the honesty of that community.

HOW THEY GET THE NEWS.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Observer, May 27.

Mr. Garrison died in New-York on Saturday night. The New-York papers brought us the news of his death last night. By to-night the intelligent agents of the Associated Press will hear of it and communicate the fact to their customers.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The Presbyterian work among the freedmen comprises 39 schools, with 80 teachers and 4,184 students.

The Rev. Edwin Hatch, of Pembroke College, has been chosen Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Ira D. Sankey is resting at Llandudno, Wales. He will assist Mr. Moody in a campaign of six months in St. Louis next Winter.

The objectionable cross and sandlestick in St. James's Church, Hatcham, have been removed, upon an order by the Chancellor of the diocese.

There are in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba 254 Baptist churches, with 27,489 members, an increase of 727. Three of the congregations are in Manitoba.

Father Hyacinthe has addressed a petition to the French Government asking for recognition and a subsidy for the Gallican Catholic Church which he is trying to organize.

President Andrews, of Denison University, Ohio, has been elected to the Professorship in Newton Theological Seminary. (Baptist,) vacant by reason of the election of Prof. Caldwell to be President of Vassar College.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant fabulous dwelling house, with dining-room extension,

No. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,

east side, between 57th and 58th sts. Watchman on the premises. Open all day. For particulars, apply to the owner,

J. S. SMITH,

No. 79 Cedar-st.,

between 9 and 3 o'clock.

Or the builders,

J. G. & R. B. LIND,

No. 50 West 54th-st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.—FOR SALE AT Woodstock, a very beautiful place; good-sized house; carriage-house; all the accessories of a gentleman's country seat; within a few minutes' walk of depot; schools, churches, &c.; all in perfect order, and immediate possession given; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH M. CAMP, No. 189 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x75x100, bay windows all the way up, on 53d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.; possession. Apply to

ISAAC HONIG,

No. 111 Broadway, Rooms 9 and 10, basement.

RIVERSIDE PARK CENTRAL PARK. RALSO MORNINGSIDE PARK.—Lots at lowest prices; near new rapid transit, &c.

I. N. & J. STEVENSON, Jr.,

1 Pine. 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.—For sale, some plots of land, from 5 to 20 acres, as well as various plots laid out in lots, for sale at low prices. HUGH M. CAMP, 152 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE On East 19th-st. at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,

LOT 17 WEST-SECOND-STREET.—The handsome four-story brown-stone English basement dwelling No. 48 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is 20x50 feet, in beautiful order throughout, recently overhauled at large expense, and contains every convenience; lot 98.9 feet; immediate possession.

☞ Fifty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE, No. 161 East 113th-st., through to 113th-st., near 3d-av., substantial four-story brick; lot 25x201.10.

WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order Receivers John Robinson, deceased.

Flushing, L. I., elegant country seat, 12 acres, fronts on Broadway, Bowne, and Boerum streets, magnificent three-story mansion, outbuildings, hothouse, orchard, &c. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION Land 20 acres of land on ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—TO LET, A large commodious house, with 11 acres of ground, near residence of R. M. Hoe; will be rented for bonafide house: ample stable accommodations; within a few minutes' walk of depot, and one hour from Wall-st. by boat or cars. H. CAMP, No. 189 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANTLY-FINISHED large house, south side 152d-st., with 10 lots of land, and garden, country and City, first double brick house west of 10th-av., between 10th-av. and Boulevard. Apply to J. WEST, No. 76 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through Rose-st. to Frankfort-st., suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., 9th floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A PERFECT COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, OR TO LET, FURNISHED.

Large double house, elegantly frescoed; gas, water, and all improvements; grates and furnace specially put in for Winter comfort; four acres of choice land; garden planted; carriage-house, with coachman's rooms; icehouse and hennery; superb mountainous views; no malaria; the property is located on high ground, a short drive from the depot at Morristown, N. J.; might exchange for New-York City or Boston property. Photographs with J. C. CLINTON, No. 251 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND LOT in the Village of Eatontown, N. J., situated on the avenue leading to Long Branch, with fruit trees, barn, and other outbuildings.

For further particulars address T., Box No. 686, New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE TO LET, Furnished, during Summer months or for a term, house two stories and mansard roof; 17 rooms, 14 furnished; all improvements, gas, water, range, &c.; four acres of ground; fine garden now made; shade, fruit, stable, coachman's apartments; good boating; 35 minutes from New-York on Erie Railway; extended and beautiful views; healthful location; rent very low. Address H. H. BOWMAN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York.

MOUNTAINVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—To let, furnished or otherwise, for Summer or year, handsome cottage, nine rooms, carriage-house and stable; one acre of ground; high, healthy location; fine drives; close to depot, post and telegraph offices; 50 miles from City per Erie Railway. Inquire JOHN OSS, Mountainville, N. Y.; Miss WIDNALL, No. 487 Marcy-av., Brooklyn; JOHN PARR, No. 647 8th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—ON 11TH-AV. (1054 to 1044th st.; 11 family rooms; also, servants' rooms, bath-room; hot and cold water, all the modern improvements; heater; stable, fish pond; view of Hudson River and River-side Park: 33 lots of ground; lawn, circle, and trees. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES D. VIALL, Agent, Office D, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON DELANCEY NECK, WESTCHESTER County; 56 minutes' ride from New-York, a commodious cottage, fully finished, beautifully situated, handsome grounds, plenty of fruit, good stable, bathhouse, &c. Low rent. Apply to

C. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

EATONTOWN, FOUR MILES FROM LONG Branch.—Large furnished modern house, with gas, and three acres; all kinds of fruit; ice-house full; stable; lake and bathing; shade; three minutes from depot; rent very low.

OWNER, No. 32 Park-place, Room No. 63.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR New-Hamburg; very elegant; resembles an old English park; fully furnished; vegetables and fruit free to occupant; greenhouses, graperies, &c.

RICHARD V. HARNETT,

No. 111 Broadway, basement.

OCEAN VIEW.—SALT WATER BATHING, boating, fishing; river-front; no malaria; pure salt air; shade; two acres; fine vegetables, fruit; fresh Alderney cow; poultry; boats, carriages, stable, and a large, commodious, furnished house on the Shrewsbury River to let. Address W. P. Y., Box 4,385 Post Office.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, about one mile north of the station, a house fully furnished and in complete order; there is also a fine garden fully stocked; fine view of the river; will be rented for the season or the year. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

AT NOROTON, CONN., NEAR STAMFORD—Handsome country place to let for season or longer; house beautifully and fully furnished and an abundance of choice fruit.

S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st.

FARM-HOUSE ON LONG ISLAND, NEAR Patchogue and South Bay, to rent for year or more; five acres land, outbuildings, fruit, garden planted; 12 rooms, perfect order; terms moderate. Inquire J. A. KEMP, No. 41 Vesey-st., or WM. ROE, Patchogue.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.—A VERY desirable and handsomely-furnished 8-room cottage; beautiful view of the Sound; perfectly healthy, fine drives, ample grounds, stables, &c.

S. T. RUSSELL, No. 6 Wall-st.

CONNECTICUT HOUSE TO RENT—$100; furnished, $225; stabling; 10 acres; mountain air; no mosquitoes; two hours by rail. RUFUS E. MORGAN, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—A furnished cottage and three acres of land on the Palisades, opposite Cobb's Ferry. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 60 Franklin-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Plainfield, N. J. Apply at No. 21 Irving-place, New-York, or to F. CHAMBERLAIN, Plainfield.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND Seabright cottages to rent. Catalogues and particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $2,500,000, gold. NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 62 WALL-ST.

Pursues all legal exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

The bondholders' committee, appointed in pursuance of the resolutions of the recent bondholders' meeting for the purpose of enabling the Trustees and Receivers and the committee to take the necessary measures for complying with the decision of Judge Harlan, requiring the reduction of the absolute bonded indebtedness to $15,681,000, and thereby preserving the lease and the guaranty of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in force, for the benefit of the bondholders, is now in readiness for execution and deposit of the bonds thereunder with the Union Trust Company, who will issue transferable receipts therefor. Copies of the agreement will be found at the office of that company, or of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st.

Bondholders are earnestly requested to make no delay in subscribing the agreement and depositing their bonds, it being very important that as many as possible shall come in prior to the further argument which is to take place at Chicago on Monday, June 9, in relation to the time, manner, and conditions of a decree for payment by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the back rental.

It is of the utmost importance to you that the lease and guaranty shall be kept in force. Without it your only reliance would be upon the net earnings of the road, and these during the last four years, according to the sworn accounts of the lessees, filed in court, have been less than the current interest on the mortgage bonds, which are prior to the consolidated first mortgage.

The new bondholders' agreement, to which subscriptions are now required, does not call for any payment or payments, nor anticipate the additional bonds which may be now deposited under it to any future cash assessment.

The committee, in their exertions hitherto, which, in connection with the action of the Chicago and Boston ers, have resulted in bringing the matter into its present favorable condition and greatly raised the price and value of the bonds, have been supported by the co-operation of only about four and a half millions of the bonds, subscribers to the old agreement.

The committee deem it fair to give notice that in such proceedings and arrangements as they may adopt from this time forth they will not feel themselves bound morally, any more than legally, to transmit the interests or concern themselves as to the fate of those of you who may now choose to hold back from subscribing the agreement and depositing your bonds, thereby refusing to bear your share of the burdens which properly belong to all of you alike.

It is necessary that subscriptions to the new agreement shall be made as well by those bondholders who are as by those who are not subscribers to the old bondholders' agreement of Nov. 5, 1875, the former to present their receipts to be exchanged for receipts subjecting them likewise to the new agreement.

Second mortgage bondholders, desiring to subscribe, must do so before the 1st of July, their bonds to be deposited with the Gallatin National Bank.

R. T. WILSON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
} Committee.

May 31, 1879.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

Buy and sell ON COMMISSION, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

United States 4 per cent. Bonds, and all other issues of the Government, bought and sold at market rates, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED BONDS bought or exchanged on favorable terms.

Interest on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROOKLYN

5 Per Cent.

BONDS,

PAYABLE IN THREE YEARS,

FOR SALE BY

Geo. K. Sistare.

17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

VIRGINIA STATE BONDS.

THE FUNDING ASSOCIATION OF U. S. A. (LIMITED) in connection with the Council of Foreign Bondholders is now prepared to receive evidences of Virginia State indebtedness for conversion under the Act of 28th March, 1879, into bonds of the VIRGINIA FUNDED LOAN.

For particulars apply to the Funding Association, Room No. 93 Drexel Building, Wall-st, New-York, from whom circulars giving full details can be obtained.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK N. B. A., from whom circulars giving full details can be obtained, acts as depository in New-York of the Association, and will issue its receipts for the custody of the bonds after terms of conversion have been arranged.

CITY OF CINCINNATI

GOLD 6s,

DUE 1906.

ALSO,

7s,

DUE 1903.

FOR SALE BY

MOLLER & CO.,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.

Pettis Co., Mo., 10s.	Buchanan Co., Mo., 10s.
Ralls Co., Mo., 10s.	Cherikee Co., Mo., 8s.
Sullivan Co., Mo., 7s.	Lincoln Co., Mo., 10s.
Howard Co., Mo., 8s.	Jackson Co., Mo., 8s.
Henry Co., Mo., 10s.	Schuyler Co., Mo., 8s.
Cass Co., Mo., 10s.	Scotland Co., Mo., 8s.

All other defaulted Missouri County Bonds.

CENTRAL R. R. OF IOWA 1st, 2d, and 3d Mortgages.

All Western Railroad and Municipal Securities.

Wanted by

P. J. GOODHART,

No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1879.

The above-named railroad is now advertised to be sold on June 28 on foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds. The undersigned committee now hold eighty-five per cent. of both the Receivers' debt and first mortgage bonds. Such other holders of Receivers' debt and first mortgage bonds as desire to co-operate with us and thus receive the expected benefits of a purchase of the mortgaged premises at such sale, must deposit their holdings with the committee, at the Third National Bank, No. 20 Nassau-st., on or before June 10, 1879.

O. S. Williams, W. G. Whitney, H. Amy,
Fred. P. James, L. Livingston, W. E. Sumner, Jr.,
Theo. Houston. Edwin Langdon. C. M. Jordan.
C. M. JORDAN, Chairman.
N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.

ALL CALIFORNIA AND OTHER MINING STOCKS.

We buy and sell Mining Stocks at the SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGES,

Or elsewhere, daily, for cash or on a margin, exclusively on commission only, and dividends paid by us in New-York; our custom 28 years.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

We also organize mining companies on first-class producing and developed gold and silver mines.

ALBERT B. NICOLL & CO.,

Bankers, Brokers, and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK LOAN AND IMPROVEMENT CO STOCK,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

MOLLER & CO.,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

COLEMAN BENEDICT & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

NO. 99 BROADWAY.

Stocks, Railroad Bonds, Government, and all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange bought and sold, either for investment or on margin, in lots to suit, on commission only.

COLEMAN BENEDICT, JAS. McGOVERN, Jr.
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The COUPONS of the CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, maturing JUNE 1, 1879, will be paid on presentation, on and after that day, at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, New-York, and at the office of the company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, Treasurer.

TO DEALERS IN STOCKS.—THE OLD BANKing-house of ROWES & COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, will execute orders for the purchase or sale of stocks, in large or fractional amounts, on a margin of 5 per cent., and, if desired, will use our discretion what to buy and sell, giving parties the benefit of our 25 years' experience in the business. Opportunities are constantly occurring for handsome profits.

S. F. JOHNSON & CO.,

Bankers and Stock-brokers,

NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.

S. FISHER JOHNSON, CHAS. W. MILLER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock M.

A. BALDWIN, Secretary.

A REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies and mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies at lowest premiums. J. J. HABICH & CO., No. 105 Broadway; Box No. 1,880.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travellers in all parts of the world.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU WISH to buy or sell, write to EDWD C. FOX & CO., Members of New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 Wall-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

POPULAR PRICES.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL.

THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD-CLIFFS-ON-HUDSON, 570 feet above the river.

40 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY BOAT, 3 minutes' walk to landing. IS NOW OPEN. Send for descriptive book. For terms apply to F. A. HAMMOND, Glenham Hotel, 5th-av., near 21st-st., or D. S. HAMMOND, Englewood Post Office, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world. Fine accommodations for 300 and 400 guests. Accessible by the day boats and Hudson River Railroad. Open June 14. Terms reduced and liberal arrangements made for the season. Address PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

BLYTHEWOOD.—THIS SELECT HOUSE, FIRST opened last year with so much success, in the heart of the Catskill Mountains, will be ready for boarders on the 1st of June; important improvements have been made, and the design is to combine an excellent table and the comforts of a home with the finest mountain air and scenery; terms moderate at all times; lowest in June and September. Apply to Mrs. ALEX'R HEMSLEY, Tannersville, Greene County, N. Y.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

House new in 1878; enlarged and improved for 1879. Contains all modern improvements, telegraph, steam, and gas. Elevation over 3,000 feet above tide-water, 800 feet higher than any other hotel in the Catskills. View magnificent; valley and mountains. Terms, $3 per day. Reasonable terms for season or month. For circulars address JAMES SMITH, Proprietor, Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y.

COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL,

WILL OPEN FOR GUESTS MAY 31.

The examination at Military Academy commences June 2, the graduating Ball takes place on the 11th. The hotel has an Elevator, and is entirely refitted. Two cottages to let.

GOODSELL BROTHERS, Proprietors,
West Point, N. Y.

SPRING LAKE BEACH AND SEA-GIRT.

MONMOUTH ROUSE, BEACH HOUSE, CARLTON HOUSE.

Address L. U. MALTBY, SPRING LAKE, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Opens June 10. This select family hotel has been placed in first-class condition. It directly adjoins the NEW OCEAN PIER, and possesses many special attractions. For terms, &c., address W. L. McINTYRE & CO., Proprietors.

1824. FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON. 1879.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Largest and leading hotel of the Catskill region. Situated on the Catskill mountains, twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Open June 1 to Oct 1.

Reduced rates, (June, $14 per week.) Send for circular C. A. Beach's stages and carriages from Catskill Landing

THE HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH,

Best known of any hotel on the Atlantic coast, OPENS JUNE 21. Special arrangements for the season. Coaches to and from depot and churches free.

P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

MANHANSET HOUSE,

SHELTER ISLAND.

This elegant hotel will open for the season on JUNE 21, under the management of Messrs. PALMER & KELLOGG. Extensive improvements are in progress on the grounds. Plans of house may be found at my application for rooms made to

A. H. PALMER,

No. 260 4th-av.

"THE BELLEVUE,"

HIGHLAND BEACH, N. J.,

(About forty miles south of New-York by branch.)

This new and elegant hotel, one of the finest and most perfect of sea-side resorts, will open June 14. For engagements address MARSHALL WHITFIELD, Proprietor.

ROGERS ROCK HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.

This hotel will open June 5. For terms and rooms address T. J. TREADWAY, Rogers Rock, N. Y. References: M. Snow, No. 9 Wall-st.; Birdseye Blakeman, No. 140 Greenwich-st.; C. J. Murray, No. 343 Broadway; Geo. J. B. Kiddoo, Union League Club; Cyrus Butler, No. 24 Cliff-st.; the Hon. C. Cleveland, Jersey City, N. J.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND,

OPENS June 20; healthful location; good boating, bathing, and fishing; furnished cottages to let in connection with hotel. Apply, previous to opening, to

DORLAN & SHAFFER, Fulton Market, N. Y.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Open JUNE 10 to OCT. 1.

Terms $10 to $17 50 per week, according to location of rooms.

PEUTER,

Of Welcker's, Washington, D. C., Proprietor.

FRANK CUMMINGS, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

Long Branch, will open May 31; terms, $3 per day; greatly reduced rates made with families remaining the season. The house has been refitted, refurnished, and will be kept as a first-class family hotel. The table will be of unsurpassed excellence.

GEO. PIERIS, Proprietor, late of Mansion House.

The West Point Hotel,

ON THE PARADE-GROUND, IN THE MILITARY POST.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

ALBERT G. CRANEY, Proprietor.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?

HOME JOURNAL,

OF THIS WEEK, WITH SUPPLEMENT,

Has LIST OF SUMMERING-PLACES, giving prices, distances, and other necessary particulars.

Single copies for sale everywhere, price 7 cents.

MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

LELAND HOUSE,

SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,

Opens June 2, 1879; finest location, scenery, driving, boating, fishing, &c., in the Adirondacks; terms reduced to $10 and $11 per week. For circulars, diagrams, or references apply to W. H. LELAND, Manager.

HOTEL PENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,

Will open JUNE 18. Fine boating and fishing. For terms, address THOS. D. WINCHESTER, Astor House, New-York, or JAMES BUNYAN, Cooperstown.

THOS. D. WINCHESTER. JAMES BUNYAN.

THE MAPLEWOOD,

BETHLEHEM, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

Ample accommodations for 400 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

O. D. SEAVEY,

Of Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

TEWAKILL HOUSE, DEMAREST, N. J.—Now open; only 18 miles from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; noted for high grounds, pure air and water; no malaria.

H. W. HOWLAND, Proprietor.

Late of Long Branch.

CLIMATIC CURE.—MALARIOUS DISORDER and debility; 27 June at Berkshire House, Great Barrington, Mass.; delightful surroundings; Berkshire Hills; medicinal springs, mountain air; accommodate one hundred; low rates.

C. TICKNOR, Proprietor.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPUlar family hotel will open its eighth season JUNE 1. Parties may secure rooms by application to J. RIEBA, Proprietor. Furnished cottages, private or in connection with hotel.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH,

Will open Saturday, June 14.

LAIRD & VAN CLEAF,

Proprietors.

BASS ROCK HOUSE, GOOD HARBOR BEACH, GLOUCESTER, MASS.—A first-class family resort on North Shore of Massachusetts Bay; delightful drives, fine white sand beach; surf and still bathing; billiards, bowling, stabling, fishing, &c. Mrs. E. BROWN.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA, OPENS June 1; rates reduced; $2 50 and $3 per day; liberal arrangements with families. Address Sturtevants' House, New-York; Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga; Delaware House, Albany.

CHAS. E. LELAND.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Prices to suit the times. Beautiful mountain scenery and cool nights.

D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.—47 MILES FROM City, via New-Haven Road; house delightfully situated on the Sound. open from May 1.

Mrs. DE GRAFF, Green's Farms, Conn.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISONS-ON-HUDson.—Now open; terms, $8 to $12; special arrangements by the season; diagrams at Grand Union Hotel, 4th-av. and 42d-st. Address G. F. GARRISON.

AT SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

PAVILION HOTEL. OPEN JUNE 14.

JOHN B. GARDNER & SON, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J. Now open. Special terms for May and June. Apply to Hotel Bureau, No. 1,337 Broadway, or J. W. COLEMAN, Manager.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, BELOW LONG Branch.—Exclusive cottages with private table, or rooms attached; convenient to bathing beach and lake. Apply at No. 49 Park-av.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

South Orange, N. J., now open; healthiest resort near the City; one hour by Morris and Essex Railroad.

CARUNA & WRIGHT.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Distance, 60 miles from New-York; permanent and transient guests accommodated; private tables if required. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—One hour from City; monthly communication; favorite family resort.

E. T. WILSON.

ALL SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS Advertised rates and particulars in the HOTEL GAZETTE, office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE.—HIGHLAND Mills, N. Y.; 2 hours, Erie; A1 location; good fishing; fine boating (free); circular. Oliver Cromwell.

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, C'REAK HUDSON, N. Y.—Now open; 24th season; send for circular.

H. P. NASH.

FLORENCE COTTAGE, LONG BRANCH.—Ocean frontage; new building; gas and modern improvements; reduced season rates. Mrs. E. BROWN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FIFTH SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.,

ON CANADARAGO LAKE,

OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879, and will remain open until Oct. 1.

NEW MARBLE BATHS.

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR FREE.

T. R. PROCTOR,

(Of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y.,)

Owner and Proprietor.

Apply to WM. M. CLARKE, at Gilsey House, New-York, for diagrams and prices.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN FROM JUNE 14 TO OCT. 1.

TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

THE FRANKLIN,

Corner Franklin-st. and Franklin-square, SARATOGA, N. Y.

Opposite United States Hotel and Railroad Depot. Convenient to Congress, Hathorn, and Columbian Springs. W. A. ELMER, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, PORKED RIVER, N. J.—Now open; superior accommodations for families or transient guests; reasonable rates; house first class, near the river, and in the immediate vicinity of the finest fishing, gunning, and boating of Barnegat Bay. Address A. H. COERWIN, Forked River, N. J.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.—A first-class family hotel, with all modern conveniences, now open. Special rates for June.

H. HOWLAND, Manager,
Late of Howland Hotel.

WONONSCO HOUSE, LAKEVILLE, CONN.—Is now open; boating, fishing; healthy location; beautiful scenery; terms per day, $2; for the season, per week, $8 to $10. Send for circulars.

O. F. POTTER, Proprietor.

HALSEY HOUSE, ATLANTICVILLE, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Lawn extends to fine bathing, &c.; inlet directly opposite house; $8 to $12. Circulars.

W. F. HALSEY, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING, BRIDGEHAMPTON, LONG Island.—First-class accommodations and table to those willing to pay fair prices; shade, excellent drives.

D. J. SMITH.

MOORE'S HOTEL, TRENTON FALLS, N. Y., first-class. Finest scenery and falls in the world.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—"THE COLUMBIAN," first-class, opens June 15. GEO. L. CAREY, Proprietor. (From St. James Hotel, Jacksonville.)

THE ELBERON IS NOW OPEN.

C. T. JONES.

ELMER HOUSE, OCEANWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Will open June 10. WM. B. ELMER, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINKALYPTUS.

THE GREATEST

CHILLS AND FEVER REMEDY.

25 CENTS.

SURE CURE. TRY IT. ALSO, BEST GENERAL TONIC AND DINNER PILL. SEND STAMPED ENVELOPE FOR CHINKALYPTUS BOOK. ILLUSTRATED FROM PUCK, WITH DIRECTIONS.

CHINKALYPTUS for Sale by

Hudnut, Herald Building. Ditman, Astor House. Alexander, 343 3d-av. Caswell, 286 7th-av. Allshaus, 381 6th-av. Condie, 198 9th-av. Atwood, 846 Broadway. Cole, 409 1st-av. Bayrhoff, 177 Allen-st. Coons, 51 2d-st. Biedenfeld, 3 2d-av. Crouch, 202 Grand-st. Campbell, 8th-av. and 26th-st. Beckh, 17 3d-av. Carter & Roberts, Park-av. and 59th-st. Belknapp, 431 8th-av. Cutts, 508 3d-av. Darbey, 1,035 3d-av. Doepfner & Bro., 935 3d-av. Ehrman, 38 6th-av. Fingerhut, 958 3d-av. Frees, 179 6th-av. Fitze, 86 1st-av. Gormley, 521 6th-av. Gyles, 112 9th-av. Holl, 154 1st-av. Hunt & Gregorius, 559 1st-av. Hupfeld, 969 3d-av. Henschon, 111 4th-av. Haas, 266 4th-av. Holman, 881 4th-av. Imhof, 189 East Broadway. Jewett, 91 3th-av. Knox, 545 Fulton-st. Koker, 178 Greenwich-st. McCormick, 444 Grand-st. Mueller, 108 West Houston-st. Medical Hall, 652 2d-av. Nash, 536 2d-av. Nickles, 697 Broadway. O'Neil, 463 Hudson-st. Plaia, 357 East Houston-st. Old Bowery Pharmacy, 12 Bowery. Pleasants & Co., 61 West Houston-st. Parkin & Co., 8th-av. and 31st-st. Putnam, 204 9th-av. Riker & Son, 353 6th-av. Stohlmann, 30 2d-av. Scott & Wiehelm, 363 Bowery. Taison, 475 6th-av. Weltewits, 98 1st-av. Zite, 1,240 and 1,267 Broadway. John & Co., 46 Court-st. Champlin, 218 Court-st. and Koehler Bros., 308 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Wiegers, 581 Colee-st.; Bross & Co., 131 Pavonia-av.; Phillips, Newark-av. corner Grove-st.; Inwright, 78 Erie-st.; Mermier, Pavonia-av. corner Grove-st., Jersey City.

And all principal druggists everywhere.

Wholesale, by WM. R. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, and all jobbers.

VICTOR E. MAUGER & PETRIE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

104 TO 110 READE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE

WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,

BROOKLYN, N. Y. May 19, 1879.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Williamsburg Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 167 41th-st., on MONDAY, June 2, 1879, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 26 to June 3, inclusive.) (Per order)

C. P. BLODGET, Secretary.

DES MONIES AND FORT DODGE RAILroad Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and business, will be held at the office of the President, Charles E. Whitehead, Esq., at No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, June 5, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M. Polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. FRANK SAUNDERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 RECKMAN-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, the 10th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE P. PITCH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 140 to 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at the office as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 2, 1879. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC F. LLOYD, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner of 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1879.

Poll open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FOLLOWING bonds are payable at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., New-York City, after June 1, 1879:

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company) Third Mortgage Bonds.

Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Marion County (Ind.) Mineral Range Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Pitasburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds.

Portsmouth, Ohio.

Toledo Valley Railway Company Equipment Trust, State of Indiana.

THE COUPONS OF THE SIOUX CITY AND PEMBINA RAILROAD BONDS, due on the 1st day of June, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO.,

No. 11 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1879.

THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1879, ON THE bonds of the People's Gas-light and Coke Company of Chicago, will be paid on and after June 2, 1879, by the undersigned.

C. K. GARRISON,

No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, 23d May, 1879.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISVILLE Bridge Company, maturing June 1, 1879, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & C

CROWDING CENTRAL PARK

THE BIG OASIS OF THE CITY DESERT.

WARM WEATHER SENDING THRONGS TO THE RAMBLE AND THE MALL—TWENTY-EIGHT INFANTILE MAYING PARTIES.

That Spring had fairly ushered in the Summer, and that the season for flying from the parched streets and dusty thoroughfares of the City had arrived, was amply demonstrated by the vast throng which yesterday sought relief from the burning sun in the shady avenues and cool grottoes of Central Park. The Park is a cosmopolitan resort. It is appropriated by no class, and its privileges are as open to the poor as to the rich. The wealthy may role in their carriages through the broad drives, but the poor may role upon the green grass of the Common, and breathe the pure air of heaven beneath the sheltering arms of the leafy tree. Judging from appearances yesterday, the poor, who reveled in these inexpensive pleasures, enjoyed themselves much more than the wealthy, who swelteredbeneath the powerful rays of the sun in their open barouches. The drives were thronged with carriages and the walks with promenaders. The grottoes were filled with picnic parties, and the lake was covered with boats laden with living freight. Yesterday was, to all intents and purposes, the first day of the season at the Park, and it was honored with all due observance by that great mass of our people to whom the glories of Saratoga are but a dream, and the beauties of Long Branch but an unrealized romance. It was estimated that at least 50,000 men, women, and children passed the afternoon hours in Central Park yesterday. There was not a walk which was not thronged, not a grotto which was not filled, and not a grass plot where lounging was permitted, which was not covered with half-reclining forms. The cause of this grand raid upon the Park was two-fold. Primarily the intense heat which enveloped the City drove everybody who was at leisure to the shade of the Park. It was like jumping from a furnace to a refrigerator, to pass from the dusty streets of the City to the green fields of the Park, and everybody who could do so jumped from the furnace to the refrigerator. In addition to this fact, there was the further inducement of the opening concert of the season on the Mall. This inducement alone would have attracted thousands, for it is one of the glories of New-York that in the Summer she furnishes to her citizens, free of cost, classical music of the highest order. The band, consisting of 50 pieces, was stationed on the music stand on the Mall, near the Terrace and the Ramble. Four tents had been erected to protect the audience from the rays of the sun, and beneath these awnings seats were provided for all who could secure them. They were filled long before 4 o'clock, the hour announced for the opening of the concert, and then the throng, as it gradually swelled, began to occupy the green slope to the rear of the music stand. Men, women, and children, to the number of thousands, sat or reclined on the grass, and drank in the melody produced by Grafulla's band.

The musical programme on this opening day of the season presented a medley of classical and popular airs. It consisted of 13 selections, and a finale of national airs. The opening piece was the "Grand Inauguration March," by Dr. Volkmar, followed by the overture from "Der Tamboar Der Guard," and then by selections from "Le Petit Duc," which ended the first part. Among the selections in the second part were a fantasie, "A Night in Berlin," by Hartmann, and a cornet obligato, executed by Prof. John Hammond. The third part included the romanza from "Don Sebastiano," by Donizetti, and some of Sullivan's music, selections from "H. M. S. Pinafore," which were more loudly applauded. Fully 10,000 persons sat or promenaded around the stand, from the beginning to the end of the concert, and this fact alone shows that the money expended for these free public musical entertainments is well invested. Just to the north of the music stand is the terrace, and here beneath the bridge which spans the drive, and bordering upon the great lake, thousands of the visitors to the Park absorbed the foaming lager and the snowy ice-cream. To an ordinary observer it would seem as though the business done yesterday would pay the proprietors for the balance of the year. It was a good day for lager beer, and a better day for ice-cream, because more ladies than gentlemen frequent the Park, and the particular weakness of ladies seems to be ice-cream rather than beer. Beyond the Terrace was the lake, and here the boats did a rushing business. Had there been double the number on the glistening sheet of water they would have been full appropriated by the panting crowds who thronged to the banks of the lake.

The dealers in goat and donkey flesh did a driving business throughout the day. The goat carriages were overcrowded. It was a great fun to the boys and girls, sheltered, as they were, from the burning rays of the sun beneath their broad umbrellas, but it was death to the goats. The donkeys were as badly off, so far as constant labor was concerned, but as each animal carried but one boy or one girl at a time, his labor, compared to that of the weaker goats, was as nothing.

The Common of the Park, which is set aside for games of ball and cricket, was yesterday occupied by eight amateur base-ball clubs. The balls flew from the hands of the pitchers in every direction, except the right one, and the bats, as a general thing, only clove the empty air. This was of slight consequence, however. The running had to be done just the same, and in the natural course of events the perspiration came. Probably a thousand spectators were gathered in the Common watching the eccentric antics of the amateur base-ballers. It is safe to say that the spectators, though they stood beneath the rays of a burning sun, left the field in a much more comfortable condition than the players. Another feature of yesterday in the Park was the number of May parties which made it their rendezvous. It was the last day of the month, and the last day, therefore, on which a May party could be held. The result was that 28 of these parties of little ones visited the Park yesterday. They were to be met with in every portion of the Park, with their gayly decorated May-poles, and their May Queen, with a bridal veil, in their midst. They were decidedly a feature of the day, and added greatly to the effect of the scene which Central Park witnessed yesterday.

SUING TRUSTEES OF HIS ESTATE.

A WEALTHY YOUNG MAN WHO WANTS AN ACCOUNTING OF HIS PROPERTY.

A portion of the buildings and ground of the Hotel Brunswick is owned by Augustus Gerald Hull, a young man who has just arrived at his majority. It is held in trust for him by Charles F. Livermore and Dr. John F. Gray, the Executors and Administrators of the will of his father, Augustus Gerald Hull, who died in 1859, and that of his mother, Sarah B. Hull, who died in 1861. By the will of Mr. Hull, his property was given to his wife, who, in turn, devised it and her own possessions to her son, providing, however, that while he should receive the accumulations of the property when he became 21 years of age, the principal should be held from him until he had arrived at the age of 28 years. Young Hull has begun a suit in the Supreme Court for an accounting from the Trustees of his estate. He alleges that his father left personal property worth $50,996 10, and his mother separate possessions of the same character worth $37,000, and that both left real estate, part of which was in the property at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. Charles F. Livermore, he says, took the entire responsibility of the management of the property, and, for the sake of convenience, blended and combined it into one estate. He claims that Mr. Livermore has received since 1861 $250,000 through the increase in the value of the personalty, and has accumulated $50,000 from the rentals of the real estate. In 1870 and 1871 Livermore is alleged to have applied to court three times for authority to expend trust money in the improvement of the Brunswick Hotel property, and to have been authorized to expend $162,126 96. The petitioner believes that part of this money was expended in the improvement of that portion of the hotel property which, he says, is owned by Mr. Livermore, and he alleges that the rental allowed for his portion of the property is disproportioned to that allowed to his Trustees. He therefore, asks an accounting of his interests in Mr. Livermore's possession. In his answer, Mr. Livermore claims to have administered his trust faithfully. He admits that he has in his possession $50,000 belonging to young Hull, says he is willing to account for his trust, and submits to the decision of the court the question as to whether he should now give up all the property to the petitioner or retain the principal until the latter is 28 years old, as his mother's will directs. Mr. Livermore also denies that he owns part of the Hotel Brunswick. Judge Donohue yesterday made a memorandum, which is believed to record his intentions respecting the controversy, but as nobody who saw it could decipher it, those intentions cannot be made public until after the lawyers have obtained an interpretation from the Judge.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE ELECTION.

There is considerable excitement among the members of the Produce Exchange over the annual election for officers and managers, which takes place to-morrow. The "regular" ticket is headed, "New Building. Basis no Assessment. No Increased Dues." The candidates are: For President, Edward Hincken; Vice-President, Forrest H. Parker; Treasurer, Benjamin C. Bogart; Managers, Charles Pratt, of Charles Pratt & Co.; Henry De B. Keath, of H. L. Routh & Sons; James F. Joyce, of Joyce & Billings; Robert A. Yellowlee, Gustav Schwab, of Oelrichs & Co.; Henry M. Requa, of A. P. Roberts & Co.; William S. Cobb, of E. R. Cobb & Sons; Robert P. Clapp, of Patterson, Clapp & Co.; Asa Stevens, of Stevens & Benedict; Otto Arens, of Muller & Orager; Henry Dunbury, of Dunsbury Brothers, and Samuel Jacoby. The opposition ticket is headed by David Bingham, of Bingham Brothers, for President; Alexander E. Orr, of David Dows & Co., for Vice-President; Benjamin C. Bogart, for Treasurer, and for managers, Augustus C. Beckstein, of Beckstein & Co.; Samuel A. Sawyer, of Sawyer, Wallace & Co.; George B. Hincken, Alfred M. Hoyt, of Jesse Hoyt & Co.; Thomas G. Hunt, John M. Hughes, of Hughes, Hickox & Co.; Albert E. Rose, of Chamberlain, Rose & Co.; M. Underhill, of the Williams & Guion Steam-ship Line; Paul Werth, E. B. Livermore, of E. R. & R. L. Livermore; Monroe Crane, and James F. Joyce. The polls will be open from 11 to 3 o'clock.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ship Germanic, of the White Star Line, sailed for Liverpool early yesterday afternoon, with nearly 200 saloon passengers on board. The vessel was thronged with their friends until the bell rang for visitors to go ashore. On the saloon tables were numerous beautiful designs in flowers, representing ships, horseshoes, &c. As soon as the lines were let go and the huge steamer began to back slowly out into the river the gates at the further end of the pier were opened and hundreds of people rushed into the open air, and waived their handkerchiefs to friends on the Germanic until she had reached the middle of the stream. William Astor, the Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, the Rev. Dr. William Patton, and Judge Lynde Harrison were among the passengers. The Ems, the Neckar, and the Ethiopia got off at about the same hour, and crowds of people were on the pier of each to bid farewell to friends among the tourists. The list of the Germanic is appended:

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.—S. P. Avery, Mrs. W. K. Alger, Miss Alger, H. F. Abenheim, William Astor, J. S. Armstrong, Miss Lillie Arthur, W. Fordyce Brown, J. W. Brown, Mrs. Brown and two children, E. R. Bennett, J. B. Blake, D. Bacheron, Robert M. Bull, Miss C. A. Boardman, J. C. Barne, W. C. Burkenshaw, Miss Burly, Dr. C. B. Brigham, Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. A. R. Blondner, T. Blagden, James Brayley, Dr. J. R. Bell, Robert F. Bixby, Charles B. Baeder, Mrs. Baeder, S. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, D. W. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Master D. W. Bishop, C. F. Bishop, E. M. Benjamin, Henry K. Clark, Mrs. Austin Corbin, the Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, Harry Conrad, Mrs. Conrad, A. N. Cohen, A. S. Comstock, Mrs. Comstock, J. C. Cooper, A. Carobbi, Henry T. Cox, E. Crossley, Joseph M. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon, H. M. Day, Mrs. Day, Mrs. G. B. Dunham, Miss S. E. Dunham, Miss Helen V. Dunham, Thomas Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, child, and infant, Henry E. Ellison, Mrs. Ellison, Miss Gertrude Ellison, A. A. Fishel, Mark Finlay, Mrs. L. B. Faulkner, J. W. Faust, Anderson Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, child, and infant, H. W. Frost, Mrs. Frost, W. Francomb, Dr. G. W. Gay, L. Goldenberg, Mrs. Goldenberg, Master S. Goldenberg, S. Goldenberg, Henry Glisk, R. R. Gray, M. Hamburger, Alexander Hay, C. M. Howland, D. McBurnie Hunter, I. Hollams, W. J. Hardy, Mrs. Hardy, two children, and infant, John Harrington, Dr. E. H. Healhofer, Mrs. Healhofer, E. Honeggen, Prof. Adolf Harnerik, Frank Henriques, Judge Lynde Harrison, Mr. Jackson, M. Johnson, E. M. Johnson, J. J. Jones, Henry B. King, Alexander King, Mrs. Elizabeth King, W. Kobbe, A. Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Kelly, G. Loeb, Carl Leisefeldt, Walter Low, Samuel McAlpin, the Rev. D. R. Macurdy, Mrs. Macurdy, Miss Minnie A. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, A. S. McNally, Mrs. M. K. Meredith, J. H. Maury, H. P. Mawson, V. M. More, J. F. Minnis, C. F. North, F. H. North, Miss North, John Nott, John Nott, Jr., Lee, W. H. Osborn, Mrs. Osborn, W. Church Osborn, Julius Oehme, Mrs. Oehme, C. T. Otis, D. Paterschi, E. D. Peebles, Samuel H. Poor, Mrs. Poor, Miss Poor, the Rev. Dr. William Patton, J. M. Randell, Mrs. Randell, Rufus Randell, George R. Rogerson, George F. Rogerson, A. Raymond, Mrs. Raymond, James Roosevelt, G. W. Reid, Thomas F. Russell, A. Rheinstrom, C. B. Richardson, W. H. Rutty, Miss Rutty, Miss M. Robbins, W. B. Rice, J. D. Smyth, E. Steinbach, S. Sherwood, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss D. Sherwood, E. B. Sherwood, F. W. Sutton, F. Stranss, E. C. Sampson, Augustus Stucken, Henry Stanfield, Mrs. Elisha Smith, Master Herbert Smith, R. B. Strange, A. Saalfield, S. G. Train, Miss M. Train, Miss S. B. Train, W. V. Toffey, Mrs. Toffey and child, R. M. Tunno, Thomas Tinsley, L. J. Towle, Miss Towle, L. G. Tillson, Mrs. Tillotson, Capt. E. C. Williams, W. B. Whiting, Dr. M. Whitmarsh, Dr. William P. Wesselhoeft, Mrs. White, A. Wormser, H. R. Wilson, Miss White, L. T. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Master Lloyd Williams, Master W. Williams.

WILLIAM L. MORRELL'S DEATH.

William L. Morrell, who fell or was thrown from a car attached to motor No. 1 on Third-avenue, near the Inebriates' Home, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, died yesterday. Just before death he made the following statement: "About 7 o'clock P. M., May 30, I came from Franklin-avenue to Third-avenue to take the cars to the city: I had a quarrel with a man whom I have since identified. I ran for the cars, and the man followed me, and I got on the rear platform at the half-way house, near the gate of the Inebriates' Home. I got on the car first, and the man followed me and got on the platform after me. He struck me while on the platform and knocked me against the gate of the car, which opened, I think, and I was thrown on the track; my head struck against the track. The party who followed me and struck me on the car platform wore a dark coat and vest, light pantaloons, dark Derby hat, dark mustache. He was not quite so tall as I am. He was medium size." William L. Albright, of No. 28 Gouverneur-street, in this City, whom Morrell identified as the person who struck him, admits that he had some trouble with the deceased, but denies that he was on the car or within 50 feet of it when Morrell fell off. Albright was taken before Justice Walsh and admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000.

Lord & Taylor

LADIES' WASH SUITS.
Our Special Styles and Desirable Grades
IN ORGANDIES, SWISSES, CAMBRICS, LAWNS, &c.,
At prices barely covering the value of the material alone, without cost of making and trimming.

Bathing Suits.
Exclusive Styles, Appropriate Materials, Reasonable Prices.

Boys' Clothing.
All-Wool Suits, as Low as $3 50.
Linen Suits, from $1 50 to $3.

Shoes.
Ladies' Low Shoes, from $1 75.
Misses' Best Hand-made, $1 75.
Childrens' Hand-made, from $1 25.
☞ Special Attention to Orders by Mail.

Broadway, cor. 20th-st., and Grand-st., cor. Chrystie, New-York.

Stern Brothers,

32, 34, 36 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth-avenue,

FOR THIS WEEK,
IN ORDER TO REDUCE THEIR STOCK,
Great Reduction of Prices
IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS, TO WHICH THEY DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THEIR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC:
Straw Goods,
French Chip Hats,
Misses' and Children's Hats,
Flowers, Feathers, and Ribbons.

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols,
INCLUDING SEVERAL NEW STYLES NOT HERETOFORE SHOWN.

Dress and Trimming Silks.
NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN THE PRICES OF ALL SILKS IN THE EUROPEAN MARTS, WE STILL CONTINUE TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.
Lyons Black Silks
At 98c., $1 25, $1 50, $1 75,
Guaranteed to be the best value in the City.
Colored Gros Grain Silks
At 88c., 98c., $1 15, $1 39.
China Crape Grenadines,
Entirely new, for overdresses, reduced to 75c. a yard.
Satin de Lyon,
Black and all colors, unusual bargains, 69c. a yard.
Summer Silks,
Brocaded Silks,
Trimming Satins,
ALL AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILD'S HOSIERY, GOSSAMER AND GAUZE UNDERWEAR, IN ALL QUALITIES,
WITH LARGE LINES OF
Lisle Thread Gloves,
Black and Colored Silk Mitts,
Silk Gloves,
AND OUR CELEBRATED
Lupin and Renne Kid Gloves,
IN ALL IMAGINABLE SHADES.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

PLAIN, FANCY, AND CONFINED STYLES
CANTON MATTINGS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, DRUGGETS, &C., &C.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

Cuticura

From the Hon. WM. TAYLOR, State Senator of Massachusetts.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter:

GENTLEMEN:—To say that I am grateful is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores. I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Eczema, of a most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt it ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the Spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston I was told by many friends that Dr. —— (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and, I can safely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr. ——, of 12 East Boston, and Dr. ——, of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

I have swallowed five hundred arsenic pills, 5.20 grain, and taken bottle after bottle of internal remedies, besides all the external applications I have used, but the effect was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be cured, but might be kept from getting worse.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentleman well-known to Boston people, called my attention to your CUTICURA, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug store and bought two large boxes of CUTICURA, and some CUTICURA SOAP, and commenced to use it according to the directions. There was so much humor lodged within the skin, that as soon as I commenced the use of CUTICURA it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of this remedy, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICURA and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afflicted, and told them to get the CUTICURA and it would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe it to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that it will cure all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

BOSTON, Aug. 22, 1878.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the most powerful Blood Purifier and Liver Stimulant ever compounded.
CUTICURA is the great external remedy for all Humors of the Scalp and Skin, Ulcers, and Old Sores.
CUTICURA SOAP is an elegant toilet and medicinal assistant to CUTICURA, for all external affections.
CONSULTATION ROOMS
For chronic diseases of the skin and scalp, especially of women and children, No. 71 Madison-av.
MARY E. JOSSELYN, M. D.
Prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, No. 360 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price of CUTICURA: Small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS
Hundreds of little Nerves and Muscles respond to the Electrical Action of these wonderful Plasters the moment they are applied. They instantly Annihilate Pain, Strengthen Weak and Painful Parts, Draw Poisons from the Blood, Prevent Fever and Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaints.

Outfits
FOR THE
Country.
MODERATE-PRICED
Dinner Sets,
Chamber Sets,
Glassware,
Lamps, &c.,
IN NEW AND ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS—A GREAT VARIETY.

Gilman Collamore & Co.,
19 UNION-SQUARE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
The official examination and report on baking powders, by the Brooklyn Health Board, shows the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be free from alum or any other injurious substance.
It is a pure grape cream of tartar powder, always uniform and full strength.
It costs a trifle more per pound, but a pound of it goes further, and saves health.

GREAT STAMPEDE IN China Mattings.
A CARGO FRESH FROM THE SHIP, JUST RECEIVED, AND PURCHASED FOR PROMPT CASH, WILL BE SOLD AT
Prices Never Before Heard Of,
CONSISTING OF ELEGANT WHITE, RED CHECK AND FANCY, IN NUMBERLESS DESIGNS, SPLENDID QUALITY, AS LOW AS 10 CENTS, 12 CENTS, AND 15 CENTS PER YARD.
The Best Opportunity to Buy Good Mattings Cheap Ever Offered.
ALSO, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CARPETS, AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE-PLYS, AND INGRAINS, ALL WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT A
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CROSSLEY'S,
320 and 322 Broadway,
CORNER OF PEARL-STREET.

Anticipating the great advance that has just taken place in Silk Goods,
DANIELL AND SON,
BROADWAY, CORNER 8TH-ST.,
HAVE PURCHASED FOR CASH, ALL THE BEST MAKES OF
BLACK SILKS,
AT OLD PRICES, THAT REMAINED IN THE HANDS OF THE IMPORTERS, AMOUNTING TO
750 Pieces.
THE EXTRAORDINARY AND STUPENDOUS RISE IN PRICE THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, OWING TO THE ENTIRE AND DISASTROUS FAILURE OF THE WHOLE OF THIS YEAR'S SILK CROP, PLACES US IN A POSITION TO OFFER OUR LARGE PURCHASE TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY AT SUCH PRICES THAT MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR OTHER HOUSES TO COMPETE WITH.
LADIES ABOUT PURCHASING A BLACK SILK FOR FALL OR PRESENT WEAR, WILL SAVE AT LEAST $1 PER YARD, BY PURCHASING FROM US NOW, AS IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO REPLACE IN THE FUTURE THE GOODS WE ARE NOW SELLING.
ALSO,
150 PIECES SEWING SILK DAMASSE GRENADINES, FROM AUCTION, AT 50c. AND 55c.; WORTH $1 AND $1 25—GREATEST BARGAIN THIS SEASON.
N. B.—SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS BY MAIL FROM ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY. SAMPLES OF PIECE GOODS SENT ON APPLICATION.

JOHN DANIELL & SON,
Broadway, corner 8th-st.

From Auction.
A CARGO of CHINA
MATTINGS,
WHITE-RED CHECK AND FANCY PATTERNS.
500 Different Styles of all the New Colorings.
JUST LANDED, ARRIVING TOO LATE for a CONTRACT DELIVERY, WILL be DISPOSED of in QUANTITIES TO SUIT, at LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION, SOME as LOW as 15c. per yard.

CARPETS.
OUR IMMENSE STOCK of CARPETS, in ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES, with BORDERS to MATCH, at REDUCED PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 189 and 191 Sixth-avenue,
CORNER THIRTEENTH-STREET.

ARTISTIC FURNITURE.
IMMENSE STOCK
EASTLAKE, QUEEN ANNE, JACOBIN, JAPANESE,
And other styles of Furniture, of our own manufacture, at
EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.
OFFICES PROMPTLY FITTED UP AND FURNISHED. FURNISHING COUNTRY HOUSES A SPECIALITY.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
75 and 77 Spring-st., cor. Crosby, New-York.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
T. O'DONOGHUE & CO
UNION-SQUARE,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS.
TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
350 VERY HANDSOME BONNETS
MARKED DOWN
FROM $25 TO $16 50.
FROM $22 50 TO $15.
FROM $18 TO $12 50.
FROM $16 50 TO $10.
FROM $15 TO $9.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY A CASE OF
ENGLISH COACHING HATS,
ROUND, FLARING, AND REVERSIBLE, IN ALL THE NEW COLORS OF STRAW AND TRIMMINGS, THE LATEST DESIGNS; PRICES 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN THE SAME GOODS ARE SOLD FOR ELSEWHERE.

STRAW GOODS.
250 DOZEN OF VERY FINE
FRENCH CHIP HATS AND BONNETS,
IN ECRU, BAIGE, TAN, BLUE, BLACK, AND WHITE, AT $1 25 EACH; WORTH $2 75.
375 DOZEN OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LEGHORN HATS, 70c., 75c., AND 95c. EACH; WORTH $1 25 AND $1 75.
650 DOZEN OF VERY FINE ENGLISH MILAN
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS
AT 63c., 75c., AND 90c.; WORTH $1 50 AND $1 75.
LADIES CAN HAVE THEIR HATS AND BONNETS TRIMMED TO ORDER FROM OUR BEST FRENCH PATTERNS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

RIBBONS
MARKED DOWN.
125 CARTONS OF FANCY RIBBONS, FINEST IMPORTED GOODS, MARKED DOWN FROM 85c. TO 65c.
75 CARTONS DO. AT 50c., MARKED DOWN FROM 75c.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF VERY FINE GOODS REDUCED TO HALF THE FORMER PRICE.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
125 PIECES OF VERY RICH FRINGES AT 75c. A YARD; REDUCED FROM $1 25.
120 PIECES DO. HANDSOME ALL-SILK FRINGE AT 45c. A YARD; REDUCED FROM 75c.
A LARGE STOCK OF PASSEMENTERIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., ALL MARKED DOWN.

LACES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BLACK FRENCH LACES, BRETONNE, THREAD, AND GUIPURE, TO BE CLOSED OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BLACK FRENCH LACES, THREAD PATTERNS, 2 INCHES WIDE, 12c. AND 15c. A YARD.
2½ INCHES WIDE, 17c. AND 20c. A YARD.
4 AND 4½ INCHES WIDE, 22c. AND 25c. A YARD.
5 INCHES WIDE, 30c. AND 35c. A YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE BRETONNE, 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., AND 25c. A YARD.
REAL TORCHON LACES, 3c., 5c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., AND 12c. A YARD.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VERY FINE
MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
COLLARS, COLLARETTES, FICHURES, JABOTS, &c.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
50 DOZEN OF NIGHT DRESSES, TUCKED FRONTS, 75c.; WORTH $1 25.
75 DOZEN OF VERY FINE CORDED BAND CHEMISE AT 50c.; WORTH 85c.
60 DOZEN OF TUCKED DRAWERS AT 25c.; WORTH 50c.
85 DOZEN OF RUFFLED SKIRTS AT 75c.; WORTH $1.
150 DOZEN OF VERY FINE SKIRTS TRIMMED WITH LACE AND EMBROIDERY AT $1 25, $1 50, $1 95, AND $2; GREAT BARGAINS.
CORSETS.
300 DOZEN OF VERY FINE WOVEN AND HAND-MADE CORSETS, INCLUDING C. P. FRENCH CORSETS, AT 85c.; WORTH $1 25.
WILL ALSO OPEN ON MONDAY
2 CASES OF KID AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES AND LACE MITTS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.
FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
FINE GOLD PLATED BRACELETS, PINS, EAR-DROPS, SETS, &c.
JET GOODS, NECKLACES, COMBS, SETS, PINS, EAR-RINGS, AND BRACELETS.
REAL SHELL COMBS, CHAINS, SETS, PINS, AND EAR-DROPS.
FANS AND LEATHER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
T. O'DONOGHUE & CO.
NO. 38 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

Carriage Repairs
We offer unusual facilities for good and prompt work in our REPAIR DEPARTMENT. Estimates made in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

BREWSTER & CO.
(OF BROOME ST.)
BROADWAY, 47th to 48th STS.
ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS.

WALL PAPERS AT RETAIL.
Robert Graves & Co.
HAVE ON EXHIBITION AND OFFER A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
ARTISTIC PAPER-HANGINGS,
Of their recent manufacture, in "JAPANESE," "EARLY ENGLISH," or "MORRISS" and EAST-LAKE STYLES and COLORINGS, together with a line of elegant WALL PAPERS IMPORTED DIRECT from LONDON AND PARIS.
CUSTOMERS INTERESTED IN
INTERIOR DECORATIVE ART
ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THIS COLLECTION AT OUR NEW STORE AND WAREHOUSE,
933 BROADWAY, near 13th-st., N. Y.
FACTORY:
CARLTON-AV., FULTON AND ADELPHI STS., BROOKLYN.

PEARL SHELLS,
Both plain and beautifully painted by celebrated artists, at
F. J. KALDENBERG'S,
No. 132 Fulton-st.
Three doors east of Nassau-st.

LACE MITTS.
Owing to the extraordinary demand for Lace Mitts so early in the season, we telegraphed additional orders to our manufacturers in Europe, which we have just received, and will offer at prices never before known; we guarantee every pair of Mitts we sell to be all pure silk.
Special Bargains.

500 Dozen All-silk hand-made Mitts, 25 Cents.
200 Dozen All-silk hand-made Mitts, 43 Cents.

200 Dozen All-silk hand-made Mitts, EXTRA LONG WRIST, 69 Cents.
100 Dozen All-silk hand-made Mitts, REGULAR ELBOW MITTS, $1 37.

LISLE-THREAD GLOVES,
WITH OPEN-WORK WRISTS.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR FULL SUMMER IMPORTATION OF THESE POPULAR GLOVES, AND ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER THEM AT PRICES 50 PER CENT. LOWER THAN LAST SEASON.
IN BLACK, WHITE, AND COLORED OUR ASSORTMENT WILL BE FOUND MORE COMPLETE THAN THAT OF ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.
WE OFFER, AS A SPECIAL BARGAIN,
500 Dozen Open-work Lisle Gloves, (Colored,) 37 Cents,

GOOD VALUE AT 55c.
50 Dozen Open-work Lisle Gloves, EXTRA LONG WRISTS, 63 Cents.
PLEASE NOTICE THAT THESE GLOVES ADVERTISED ARE REAL LISLE THREAD, AND NOT COTTON, AS GOODS GENERALLY OFFERED AT THIS PRICE ARE.

Ehrichs'
EIGHTH-AVENUE AND 24TH-ST.
CONTINUATION SALE OF STRAW GOODS

J. A. BLUXOME & CO.,
8TH-AV. & 21ST-ST.
Having cleared out our entire stock of Spring Goods, and having made large purchases of Straw Goods at a tremendous sacrifice, we will now be enabled to offer greater bargains than heretofore.
100 CASES BOYS' SAILOR HATS, 18c.
100 CASES CHILDREN'S HATS, 25c.
100 CASES CHILDREN'S HATS, finer, 31c.
100 CASES LEGHORN HATS, all shapes, 45c. up.
100 CASES MILAN BRAIDS, 40c.
100 CASES AMERICAN CHIP HATS, 35c.
100 CASES FINE FRENCH CHIP HATS, 35c.
100 CASES FINE FRENCH CHIP HATS, BLACK, WHITE, AND COLORS, 75c.
THE ABOVE ARE DECIDED BARGAINS.
We have made a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent. on our entire stock of MILLINERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., and are determined not to carry any stock over at the end of the season.
Our patrons and the public are respectfully requested to examine our stock of Millinery before purchasing elsewhere.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
SUITS.
FINE LAWN SUITS, $1 95; value, $3.
FINER LAWN SUITS, $2 50; value, $4.
MUCH FINER LAWN SUITS, $3; value, $5.
Handsome BUNTING SUITS, trimmed in all colors, $9; value, $15.
Fine GINGHAM SUITS, $3; value, $4.
CLEARING OUT DOLMANS AT $5, reduced from $12.
CLEARING OUT CLOTH SACQUES, $2 50, reduced from $5.
The above are well worthy of inspection.

BLUXOME & CO.
6th-av. and 21st-st.
FURNITURE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL MODERN STYLES OF
FURNITURE.
A FULL LINE OF BEDDING, MIRRORS, CORNICES, &c.
We call particular attention to our
CENTENNIAL PARLOR BED,
(First Prize Awarded at American Institute Fair, 1878.)
Can be changed in a minute to a LUXURIOUS BED. Is the same height from the floor as an ordinary bedstead. We WARRANT these beds, and KEEP them in order FREE of EXPENSE.

"HIGHFIELD'S ARCHERY."
We have been appointed sole agents for America for PHILIP HIGHFIELD'S CELEBRATED ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS, which are everywhere acknowledged to be the best in the world. A complete stock always on hand; Club trade solicited. We are also dealers in Lawn Tennis, Base-Ball Club outfits, Fishing Tackle, &c., &c. We have a complete 192-page catalogue containing over 700 illustrations, that we send on receipt of price, 10 cents. Address PECK & SNYDER, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

R. H. MACY & CO
14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE.
WE LEAD IN
HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR
GLOVES,
LINENS,
LACES,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
SUITS,
PARASOLS,
BLACK SILK,
BLACK
DRESS GOODS
BOYS' CLOTHING,
Fancy Goods,
FANS, &c.
OUR PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.
R. H. MACY & CO

CARPETS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK,
COMPRISING
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE-P

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8650. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP

TILDEN'S AND THURMAN'S INTERESTS CLASHING.

GOV. BISHOP USING EVERY MEANS TO SECURE THE NOMINATION — THE WASHINGTON LOBBY WORKING AGAINST HIM AND PRACTICALLY FOR RICE—A COALITION WITH NATIONALS ADVISED—EWING'S CHANCES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—The contest now going on among the Ohio Democrats, and which must be fought out in the State Convention to be held in Columbus on Wednesday next, is a three-cornered one, and, if present indications are to be trusted, will result in much heated discussion and bitterness of feeling. Gov. Bishop, who now holds the Executive seal, having been forced on the party two years ago, is, by his decidedly mixed whisky-shop and church-going connections, literally moving heaven and earth to secure a renomination. John G. Thompson, who is not only Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, but Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, fights Senator Thurman's battle by proxy, all the while taking a deep interest in Gen. Rice, while Gen. Ewing, relying upon his rag-baby record, is secretly hoping that the soft money element in the convention will have influence enough to force a coalition with the unwilling Nationalists, and give him the joint nomination.

There is no doubt that at this time Gov. Bishop has the best of the fight. He has been working untiringly for two or three months, and has used every adjunct of the Executive office to secure a renomination. His peculiar hand-shaking and baby-kissing methods have been particularly successful with the delegates from the country districts, and it is assured in advance that a majority of them will come to Columbus ready to vote for him. The opponents of the Governor concede this, and make no secret of the fact that they rely on the efforts which they can make after a majority of the delegates have come together to secure the nomination for some other candidate. John G. Thompson is at the head of this movement, not so much because he dislikes Bishop as because he knows that his nomination would be justly regarded as a victory for the Tilden element in Ohio, and in a corresponding degree a damper upon Senator Thurman's candidacy for the Presidency. In regard to this interference on the part of what is called here the "Washington Lobby," there is a great deal of indignation, and it is freely intimated, among other things of the same sort, that no gang of Federal office-holders can run the Democracy of Ohio. Notwithstanding all this loud talk, however, it is very evident that Thompson and his agents are gaining strength every hour, and that they have already succeeded in capturing a number of the Bishop delegates. There is no doubt that during the past two or three days the Governor's Know-nothing record has been particularly urged against him, and it is everywhere argued by Thompson's agents that, because of his connection with the Native American Party, he can never hope to carry Hamilton County and the City of Cincinnati against Mr. Foster and the universally-popular Gen. Hickenlooper.

While they are earnestly working in the interest of Senator Thurman to defeat Bishop, however, Thompson and other members of the State Central Committee who are acting with him have no fixed idea as to whom it will be best for them to nominate. Thompson declares that Secretary Sherman's refusal to accept the Republican nomination has made it unnecessary for Thurman to go into the present contest, and that the Senator will not consent to be a candidate. Further, he says that his personal preferences are for Gen. Rice, who, it is believed, would make a strong canvass with the soldier element. It is also suggested in some quarters that with Rice at the head of the ticket, the second place should be given to Frederick Hassaurek, the accomplished editor of an influential German newspaper published in Cincinnati. Mr. Manager Thompson does not fully approve of this movement, however, and for the reason that Hassaurek is known to be a warm admirer of Tilden, and consequently, as it is believed, opposed to Thurman's nomination for the Presidency. No matter who may be placed at the head of the ticket, however, it is assumed in advance that the Democratic leaders in next Wednesday's convention will make a determined effort to bring about a coalition between their party and the Nationals. Evidently with this end in view the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, here regarded as the leading Democratic paper in the State, urges the Democrats to adopt a soft money platform. In an article on the subject printed to-day it says: "We hope that the complete remonetization of silver will be demanded by Wednesday's convention. The Republican Convention dared not touch this question, but the people would like to vote upon it. The Republican Convention dared not sustain the action of its party in Congress upon this issue, but that action and the approaching silver veto, as well as the last silver veto, will not be forgotten at the polls if the opportunity is given to remember it. We hope also that the convention will demand the gradual substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, and thus recognize the right of the Government to make all of the money, whether of gold or silver or paper. The right of issue of money properly inheres in the Government alone. Let the convention so declare. These two points constitute the essential features of the currency question as it is now pending."

It is now probable that a still further effort will be made to capture the National vote by nominating as State Auditor Stephen Johnson, who was a candidate on the Greenback ticket two years ago.

There is no longer any doubt that the Democratic managers in Ohio are secretly, but none the less earnestly, working to secure the co-operation of the Greenbackers and the indorsement of their candidates and platform by the representative men of the National Party. It will be remembered that the State conventions of both organizations meet here on Wednesday next, and there is every reason to believe that if John G. Thompson and the other agents of Senator Thurman now here succeeded in defeating Gov. Bishop's effort, for a renomination, that a direct offer will be made to the National convention to unite with the Democracy, at least in nominating the head of the ticket. In return for the assistance thus received from the "new party," the Democratic managers are quite ready to throw aside even the appearance of decency, and giving up any little principle which the minority of their party may have had left, to frame their platform in accordance with the desires of the more conservative Nationalists. With Bishop as the Democratic candidate, there might be some difficulty in bringing about the result indicated, and this is one reason why certain elements in the Democratic organization are so bitterly opposed to his renomination; but should Thurman or Gen. Rice become the nominee, it is thought that the fusion could be effected without much difficulty. With Gen. Ewing or some other prominent member of "the original Greenback Party" made the nominee, the coalition, as it is almost needless to state, would be brought about as a matter of course.

The motives which prompt the Democratic leaders to seek the union are very simple and easily understood. They believe that Mr. Foster will receive the hearty support of every Republican in the State; they know that the Republicans of Ohio are now happily united upon the money question as they have not been in years, and it is a foregone conclusion, if the Nationals maintain a separate organization and support candidates of their own, that they will this year draw all their strength from the Democracy. Such being the case, a Democratic defeat would be assured in advance of the contest. This fact is just now being strongly urged upon the Nationals, and they are appealed to not to forsake their old and natural allies—the Democrats—in this their hour of need. Further, it is represented to them that by maintaining a distinct organization they can in no way further their cause, while a union with the Democrats would secure many of the results for which they are striving, and would certainly bring about the defeat of their worst enemies—the Republicans. In support of this latter statement the figures of last year's election are referred to and, of course, will be twisted to suit the Democratic case. The good gentlemen engaged in the calculation are kind enough to admit that the Temperance vote rightfully belongs to the Republicans, and then show that the result of the last election ought to have been as follows:

Republican and Temperance vote united	279,802
Democratic and Greenback-National vote united	309,298
Democratic majority	29,496

It is admitted that the vote of this year will be much larger than that of 12 months ago; that many of those who have voted the Greenback ticket may now be ready to go back to the Republicans, and that a few honest hard-money men among the Democrats might be so disgusted with any alliance which might be made with the Inflationists that they would stay away from the polls. Still, taking the figures given above as the basis of their calculation, it is claimed by the Democratic managers to whom I refer that by a union with the Nationals they can secure, over the full Republican and Temperance vote, a majority of at least 10,000, and possibly of 20,000.

The leading Nationalists of the Toledo district seem to favor the proposed coalition, if through it the nomination of Gen. Ewing or ex-Gov. William Allen can be brought about. They positively refuse, however, to give any support to Gov. Bishop. The most prominent Nationalists in this and other parts of the State not only join with their Toledo brethren in this latter determination, but go further, and declare very positively that a fusion of any sort with the Democrats would at this time be suicidal. The argument of those who oppose the coalition is that it would certainly result in disorganizing their party, which, they claim, is now vigorous and rapidly gaining strength, and in its final absorption by the Democracy. They contend that they would lose their identity by such a union as is proposed, and that in 1880 they would either have to acquiesce quietly in every measure proposed by the National Democratic convention, or nominate an independent candidate who would go into the campaign with even less hope of success than Cooper did in 1876. Judge Hilton, of Cincinnati, who was the National-Greenback candidate for Probate Judge at the last election, and who is regarded as one of the most influential leaders of the party, declares that he is strongly opposed to a coalition unless it can be made upon a platform which will clearly, directly, and without qualification, recognize and indorse the "great principles" for which he and his associates have been contending. He holds that such a platform, to be acceptable to the Nationals, would have to contain a plank declaring that the currency question was still the vital issue before the American people; that paper money is essential to our trade and commercial life; that the greenback should be the exclusive currency of the nation and lawful money, and a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except interest on the public debt and Customs duties, as recognized in the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and that the national bank currency should be retired. That the Democrats are prepared to mak almost any concession which may secure for their candidates the indorsement and support of the National Convention there can be no doubt, but that they are ready to take the course thus dictated to them by Judge Hilton and his associates is not believed. Still, it is assured that to capture the Greenback vote, without which they cannot hope for success in the coming campaign, they will go almost any length and sacrifice every principle.

H. C.

THREE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

GOV. BISHOP'S PARTY THE MOST FORMIDABLE —THURMAN'S FRIENDS FOR RICE.

COLUMBUS, June 1.—In the triangular fight which will soon commence between the three factions, the first, and doubtless the most formidable in training, is led by Gov. Bishop. The second is no other than the office-holders and ward politicians, led by Sergeant-at-Arms John G. Thompson, the mouth-piece of Senator Thurman. The third is composed of the deserters and skulkers from both the Republican and Democratic Parties, with a motley few from the Prohibitionists. This conglomerate mass styles itself the great National Greenback-Labor Party of the country, and could it draw to its support enough strength, it might prove a dangerous element, as some of its leaders are imbued with Kearneyism to an alarming degree.

Without doubt the better class of Democrats, the great mass of the rank and file, especially outside of the larger cities, are strongly in favor of living up to the time honored custom of the party by giving the Governor a second nomination; but it appears that Gov. Bishop does not come up to the expectation of the "young bloods" in the cities; in other words, he does not "whoop up" things satisfactorily. The great disliked onbuless arises from the fact that he studiously refrains from "hoisting in tamarack," which of itself appears to satisfy many of the young Democrats that he is not a true Bourbon. This feeling made itself apparent as early as last January, and culminated at the time of the 8th of January banquet. From that time until the present there has been a gradual working up of a sentiment against his renomination by the Washington Democratic colony from this State, until it has grown and drawn to itself the political workers in all the large cities. John G. Thompson arrived fresh from Washington yesterday; he is followed by Gen. A. V. Rice and others, who propose to wage war on Gov. Bishop from the start. The delegates have commenced arriving already, and are being looked after as only wire-workers can look after them. A number of the Democratic Congressmen in Washington will be on the spot to carry out the instructions of Senator Thurman, which are to capture a sufficient number of Bishop delegates to make Rice's nomination assured. But if this cannot be done, and Ewing does not develop enough strength, then Mr. Thurman will assume the pressure and be nominated. Gen. Ewing will not be considered as a candidate until all hope of forming a sufficiently strong combination for Rice has been abandoned.

The National Greenbackers will assemble the same day, and will doubtless make terms with the Democrats in case they will nominate Ewing as Governor, but it is given out that this proposition will not be considered if enough delegates can be relied upon to vote for Rice. The indications to-day all point toward the nomination of either Thurman or Rice. In case the Senator heads the ticket, Gen. Rice will doubtless be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Many believe that Senator Thurman is suspicious of Gen. Ewing's aspirations, and sooner than have him nominated, will accept the situation and enter into the contest himself. That Ewing has for several years been a disturbing element in the Bourbon camp is well known, and that he has aided the Republicans by making war on Mr. Thurman's pet candidates is so well established here, that it is believed, were the opportunity offered, Ewing would take care of his personal aspirations, although the Senator might suffer in consequence.

The Republican State Committee will assemble here on the same day that the two conventions convene, which will bring many prominent men of that party together. The present indications are that on June 4 the largest number of politicians will be present that ever convened on a similar occasion. There is a growing sentiment among Republicans that Mr. Thurman will be nominated, and the almost universal opinion is that he would not be any more formidable than Bishop. This opinion is based upon the fact that Mr. Thurman never carried the State; that while the Senator might get every Democratic vote, he would not receive the support of any Republicans, and no aid from the Democrats of New-York, whereas Bishop would doubtless receive nearly all the vote of his party, and would gather the whole Campbellite vote of the State, a majority of which would come from the Republicans; he would also receive a good sprinkling of the colored vote in the larger cities. "Uncle Dick" is chief apostle in the Campbellite camp, and is a bigger man with them than was Brigham Young among the Mormons.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, June 1.—During the day ex-Gov. Allen has been further importuned by letter and otherwise to allow his name to go before the Democratic Convention, being assured that if he would do so, his indorsement by the Nationals would follow immediately. He still refuses to go into the contest, however, and it is stated positively that nothing will induce him to depart from this, his final decision.

A STIR IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

STATEMENTS THAT MR. FOSTER DID NOT RECEIVE THE NUMBER OF VOTES NECESSARY FOR NOMINATION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—A statement is made to-night which promises to create panic, unless at once, satisfactorily explained. The statement emanates from Republican stalwarts, members of the Legislature who were present at the Republican Convention at Cincinnati, on May 28, and is to the effect that Mr. Foster was wrongfully declared the nominee of the convention. Three separate lists were kept by as many different persons, and, since the convention, a comparison of the lists have been made and found to agree, each slip showing that Foster received only 277 votes, instead of 280, as was announced by the Secretary. It is claimed that the halt which took place just before the vote was announced gave an opportunity to change the figures which, when footed, gave Mr. Foster the desired majority, after which his nomination was made unanimous. No action has yet been decided upon, but it seems quite probable that the matter will be brought before the State Central Committee, which will convene on Wednesday next. The statement has created much stir among the politicians, who have just become advised of the situation of affairs.

STANLEY MATTHEWS SPEAKS.

HE THINKS THE GRANT FEELING VERY STRONG AND THAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL NOMINATE BISHOP FOR GOVERNOR.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—The Hon. Stanley Matthews, now here, said in an interview this evening on Ohio politics, that he did not believe that Judge Taft's defeat showed the Grant element in Ohio to be in the minority, or that that State was for Sherman first and last. A portion of the opposition to Taft arose from a fear that his success might be interpreted as an indication of his preference for Grant as the Presidential nominee, on the ground that Taft was a member of his Cabinet and has been ranked as among the stalwarts. The party is thoroughly united all over the State. Mr. Matthews appears to be convinced that the Democrats will nominate Bishop for Governor, but he says that that gentleman has made himself very unpopular by the employment of the patronage he controls in the appointment as officers and Trustees of public institutions in the State, of persons who by their misconduct have brought great scandal upon the administration. Looking ahead to 1880, Mr. Matthews says he considers the probabilities of the nomination of Grant apparently greater than those pointing to any other person. Next to him stands Blaine. If the people insist upon an Ohio man, of course it will be Sherman. "I should think," he says, "that the persons whose influence will weigh most in determining upon a Presidential contest in the Republican Convention would be the delegates from the State of New-York, and we shall have to select some man who can carry that State."

SHERMAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

NOT MUCH ENTHUSIASM ABOUT HIM IN NEW-ENGLAND—GRANT THE STRONGEST MAN.

BOSTON, June 1.—A canvass of New-England States for views of Republican leaders and business men on candidates for 1880 has been made by the *Herald* of this city. This was prompted apparently by the publication of that letter of Secretary Sherman to John B. Haskin, of New-York, defining his position as a candidate for the Presidency, and by the result of the Ohio convention. While the canvass shows no very decided change from that reported in THE TIMES's specials, along with reports from other States in the Union, it indicates that Sherman is not growing up slowly in some parts of these Eastern States, and that the talk of Grant is not so strong and general as it was.

Maine, in a general way, is reported for Sherman, if Blaine should retire, and for Grant if business should decline. Communism become rampant again, the Democratic Congress attempt more mischief. Maine politicians say that Grant is still the idol among the masses, and in an emergency will be their first choice. As to Hayes for a second term, the Blaine men say he would not boom worth a cent. "Whoever is nominated," writes a Portland correspondent, "must be strong enough to break the rebel Democratic-Greenback Party. Congressman Murch has stated that there will be no combinations of Greenbackers and Democrats this year. What he means is that the Greenbackers have found out their power; that if the Democrats choose to be the bob to the Greenback kite this Fall in Maine, all right. The Greenbackers have no objection to swallowing the Democratic Party as Greenbackers, but they propose to carry the election as Greenbackers, and give the offices to the men who are professed Greenbackers." Maine business men are reported to be generally in favor of Sherman, though some men of financial strength in the community express their distrust of him. They fear that, though all right now, if emergencies should arise and he felt his popularity endangered, he might take steps that would be attended with serious consequences.

To New-Hampshire Republicans, Sherman as a candidate is a new question. His name is found to be well received, and leaders say that between him and Grant the party would be pretty evenly divided, with, perhaps a preponderance of opinion in favor of Grant. New-Hampshire is a "stalwart" State, and to the suggestion of a second term for Hayes it does not take kindly.

In Vermont a sharp division of sentiment is reported with regard to the candidacy of Sherman. One of the leading dailies of the State, the organ of the Republican boit which elected the Greenbacker, Bradley Barlow, to Congress, has recently appeared in a two-column editorial against Sherman, because of his financial policy. To-day, it is asserted, Vermont is essentially a Grant State. Conkling's speech has had much effect in the Green Mountain State, and caused the New-York Senator to be more talked about than ever before. The anti-Grant Republicans talk about the "dark horse" more than about any particular candidate now in the field.

In Western Massachusetts reporters have been unable to discover any uprising for Sherman. Hayes is gaining strength steadily among business men, and should affairs take such a course as to give him a renomination, notwithstanding his pledge not to run again, the present indications are said to be that he would receive a very cordial support. As to Grant, his renomination is considered of very doubtful expediency by Republicans of all stripes in Western Massachusetts.

In Rhode Island the name of Sherman as a Presidential candidate is mentioned with some respect, but his prospects are talked of with a kind of cool indifference, which shows that as yet he is not the popular choice among the Republicans. Many Democrats are very free to say that they could certainly best Sherman if he was nominated, and they hope he will be put into the field. They dread Grant more than they do Sherman. It may be said that Sherman does not appear to many intelligent Republicans here as a very good candidate, although almost all are ready to accept him if he becomes the standard-bearer of the party.

In Connecticut Sherman's candidacy is reported to arouse no enthusiasm, though politicians say he "would not be objectionable." Some of the Connecticut bankers are said not to favor Sherman for the reason that he had not managed the 4 per cent. loan in such a way as to give them a fair chance to take their part of it, and this suggestion has some significance for the banks of Connecticut have in their Boards of Directors many men who exercise controlling power in State politics. The suggestion of a second term for Hayes is received only with derisive smiles, and one gentleman, who was loud in his praises of the Ohio nominee when he came fresh from the Cincinnati Convention, exclaimed, "What, Hayes again! For Heaven's sake what do we want of him?"

WORK FOR SEVEN HUNDRED LABORERS.

PITTSTON, Penn., June 1.—The Seneca Colliery, operated by the Pittston and Elmira Coal Company at this place, which has been idle for a month, will resume work to-morrow on full time, giving employment to 700 men and boys.

A COOL DAY AT THE BRANCH

SIXTY-FIVE DEGREES IN THE SHADE.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN BREEZES—THE HOTELS ALL READY TO OPEN—THE GREAT PIER TO BE EXTENDED 200 FEET—FURTHER PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

LONG BRANCH, June 1.—The 300 passengers by the steam-boat Chancellor uttered a simultaneous exclamation of delight as she turned her prow down stream this morning and encountered the cool breeze. It was like stepping out of an oven into a cool shower-bath. Nobody seemed to take account of the possibility of catching cold, and all the way to Sandy Hook the novel and grateful sensation was enjoyed to the utmost. At the Branch, a fresh wind direct from the cool bosom of the ocean swept over the land all day, reducing the temperature at 3 o'clock to 65°. It was a perfect day in every respect—bright, sunny, and invigorating. Walking was enjoyable, loafing was bliss, and the sea air sharpened appetites so that dining was a luxury, to which nothing earthly affords a comparison. The Branch has been in an unusual state of forwardness this season. The building of the pier had the effect of putting new life into everything here. The hotels and cottages are in a condition of readiness to-day considerably in advance of the middle of June last year. The contract for building the pier called for its completion on June 1, and preparations were made on every hand to gather in sheaves from its first harvest. Other arrangements have intervened, however, and the Bonifaces are taking matters more easily. The Brighton, Elberon, and Atlantic (formerly the Pavilion) "opened" yesterday with apparently very few guests between them. The last-named hotel is under the management of Mr. Howland, all difficulties having been amicably adjusted. All the others are in a condition to provide lodging and entertainment to any extent needed. The only restraining influence is the absence of applicants. On Decoration Day a large number of holiday-seekers visited the Branch, and nobody turned them away. The Lelands alone fed 160, and could have accommodated twice as many more. Were the pier finished every hotel in the place would be "open" to-day. All the repairs are completed, the new coats of paint are dried, the rubbish has all been cleared away, the rooms are in order, staffs of servants are on hand, the lawns have been shaved, the urns filled with flowers, and the paths graded, many of the bathing-houses are up—there is really nothing more to do but to "open."

The pier for which all are waiting was 624 feet in length when the workmen ceased labor at midnight last night. The original contract called for 660 feet. On Wednesday last a new contract was signed extending it 200 feet further out, and the entire structure is to be finished, under penalty, before July 4. The line of boats is to begin running, however, on the 16th inst. Four, including Port Plymouth Rock and the Long Branch, have been partly chartered by the Pier Company to start from Pier No. 1 North River; a private capitalist has made arrangements to run two smaller boats from the foot of West Twenty-third-street, and a Newark firm are to send a boat daily from that city. All other steamboats, yachts, and craft will be welcomed on payment of the established toll of 10 cents a head for all passengers landed. It is expected that a great many will avail themselves of the privilege. Two steam-yachts, with pleasure parties on board, steamed down as far as the pier yesterday, and after saluting, turned around and went back to the City. They probably were under the impression that they would not be able to make a landing, and owing to the distance, those on shore were unable to make them understand differently. A staging was ready, nevertheless, which could have been lowered had they been disposed to make the venture, and the feat would have been accomplished without the slightest difficulty. The steamers will land alongside the pier, not in front of it, as seems to be erroneously supposed. There is plenty of water, and to spare, no matter what the condition of the tide. From the top of the so-called bar—but which has proved to be no bar at all—a gradual pitch of a quarter of an inch to the foot has been found, extending clear out to sea. The bottom is composed first of a layer of sand, then a layer of tenacious mud, and below a substratum of soft rock. Into these the piles are driven seven feet. The piles now being used are 42 feet long, and clear high tide 15 feet, making 20 feet of water around them. The platform, with three feet of small pine braces on top of the piles, is 18 feet above high water. This will be exactly on a level with the second decks of the regular steamers, but to accommodate the passengers of smaller boats, and also those who choose to land from the lower decks of the larger boats, a second platform, 9 feet above high water, will be laid upon iron transverse braces and will be connected with the upper platform by an ornamental stairway. Spring wooden fenders are to be strung all around the pier to prevent damage to the boats. The rates of fare have been fixed at 35 cents per head one way, and 50 cents both ways. Each boat is to make two trips both ways per day, and the time from New-York to Long Branch, and vice versa, is to be but one hour and a half. Negotiations are now in progress by which the entire Ocean Grove passenger traffic is to be turned into this route, connection with the Grove to be made via regular lines of stages, and the price of a round trip ticket to be 85 cents.

The public were not admitted upon the pier to-day, but their representative, the scrivener of THE TIMES, was. Work has already been begun on the ornamental gateway. The first broad platform after leaving the bluff will afford hitherto unimagined amusement looking at the bathers. The view will be of the bird's eye order, and will be complete, which suggests a warning that intending wrestlers with the surf should see to it before entering the water that the fastenings of their garments are all right. There were many bathers in the surf to-day, several of them ladies, and they all declared that its temperature was delightful. A notable feature of the water for 20 or 30 feet from shore, as viewed from this point, was its crystal clearness, resembling a mountain brook. At a depth of several feet the pebbles on the bottom were perfectly distinct. Further out, the prospective bliss of an after-dinner cigar on a hot Summer evening could readily be imagined. The breeze was positively cold. The view of the shore, when the season is at its height, must also prove an attraction to draw customers to the end of the pier at night. The platform itself will have a gas-lamp every 12 feet, and there will be music and refreshments *ad libitum*.

A wonderful transformation has taken place on either side of the entrance to the pier since three weeks ago. One hundred feet of concrete sea wall has been erected facing the bluff in front of the Ocean House. It is sunk 9 feet below ground, and stands 8 feet above. At bottom it is 8 feet 6 inches wide, and the face slopes back so that the width at top is 17 inches. It is similar to the sea wall at Brighton, England, and has been built as an experiment. If it withstands the storms of next Winter, it will be extended along the 650 feet of bluff owned by the Lelands. From the sand in front has sprung up as though by magic a substantial double wooden structure facing the entire frontage on both sides of the pier. On the lower platform are to be erected 600 spacious bath-houses in four rows. At the southern end a space has been reserved for a kitchen, and under the pier will be the laundry, drying-house, offices, safe for valuables, &c. The entire upper floor on both sides will be devoted to the purposes of an open-air restaurant, where, acting on the suggestion of a recent editorial article in THE TIMES, fish, oysters, clams, and other products of the sea will be the great specialty. The Messrs. Leland have contracted with the five most skillful fishermen in the place to take all the fish they can catch during the season, and they will be furnished fresh twice each day. They have also contracted for enormous quantities of clams, oysters, and soft-shell crabs, from the Shrewsbury River. They have further engaged M. Pallas, the famous fish cook and chowder concocter of the Manhattan Beach Hotel, so that their preparations in this respect may be regarded as complete. So far as room is concerned, they certainly will be able to accommodate an immense rush of visitors, and, in this connection, I have to-day received renewed assurances that, despite the blue law of 1790, that is still in force at the Branch, no New-Yorker need be afraid of going home thirsty during the Summer which is upon us.

The proposed location of the six ornamental stores spoken of in a previous letter, has been changed. They are now going up across the end of the bluff alongside Mayor Cooper's lager-beer saloon, formerly Dodd's Building. The Mayor, it is said, resigned his seat as a member of the Board of Commissioners in order to be consistent on the Excise question. Among other improvements projected by the proprietors of the Ocean House, is the purchase and maintenance of a steam-yacht to be moored at the pier and to take excursion parties on daily sails, of three hours each, at $1 per passenger. They also intend to put down a plank walk around their place. The old Board of Commissioners passed an ordinance requiring this to be done by everybody on Ocean-avenue, but the new board has so modified it as to make it practically of no effect. The four-in-hand coach between Spring Lake and Long Branch, which was previously mentioned as talked about, will begin making daily trips on the 15th inst. The owner is a Philadelphia gentleman named Peters. Only a few of the cottages are occupied yet. The season will not be "in full blast" before the middle of the month.

LOUISIANA'S LACK OF HONOR.

THREATENING TO REPUDIATE TWO-THIRDS OF HER DEBT.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The action of the majority of the committee of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention on the State debt, in recommending the repudiation of two-thirds of the entire amount of the consolidated debt of that State, excites great indignation in this city, where a large amount of the bonds in question are held. This consolidated debt, which it is now proposed to repudiate, was itself the result of a compromise with the creditors of the State by which the public debt at that time was scaled to a large extent, but the creditors consented to that act of repudiation because the State agreed to insert a provision in the Constitution to secure the payment of the interest and principal of the amount thus agreed upon between the State and its creditors. This constitutional guarantee revived the credit of the State, and in consequence of the prompt action of Gov. Kellogg, in regularly providing for the interest on the consolidated bonds, they appreciated rapidly in price, rising to about 90, the par value being 100, and being largely purchased by capitalists in New-York, Washington, and New-Orleans. The convention now in session at New-Orleans proposes to acknowledge the validity of only $4,000,000 of the $12,000,000 of outstanding consolidated 7 per cent. bonds, upon the flimsy pretext that the constitutional amendment of 1874, which pledged the revenues of the State to the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds, was never promulgated, according to the evidence in the office of the Secretary of State. It is not denied, however, that the constitutional amendment in question was duly ratified by the people, nor that the binding force of the obligation has been repeatedly acknowledged by the State, in regularly meeting the interest on the bonds up to the advent of the Democracy, under Gov. Nicholls.

When Nicholls assumed office, many persons believed that he would follow the practice of Kellogg, and apply the revenues guaranteed by the Constitution for the purpose to the payment of the interest on this debt, and, in consequence of this faith in Nicholls, the bonds were much sought after in New-York and Washington. The admirers of Nicholls specially interested themselves in appreciating these bonds in order to show the American people that the domination of the Democracy was all that was needed to promote the domestic tranquillity of Louisiana, and improve her credit in Wall-street and other money centres. Upon this theory a number of Democratic capitalists and bankers, who would not touch Louisiana bonds while Kellogg was at the head of affairs, were induced to invest in the repudiated bonds of that State, and for some time there was active competition among this class for these Louisiana guaranteed securities.

Among those who were thus imposed upon were Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York, and Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs, of this city, each of whom was a large purchaser at prices ranging from 85 to 90. Of the $12,000,000 of these consolidated bonds, about $8,000,000 are held in this country and about $4,000,000 in Germany. The proposition before the Constitutional Convention is to repudiate all but $4,000,000 of this debt, and to reduce the rate of interest from 7 to 4 per cent. No more outrageous attempt at repudiation was ever made in this country. While the repudiation of pecuniary obligations seems to be the prevalent rule, and, unfortunately for the creditors of Louisiana, according to the report of an agent who was sent to New-Orleans to represent the New-York and Washington bondholders, this attempt is likely to succeed. Since January 1 the bonds have depreciated from 80 to 40, the decline yesterday being 10 per cent.

THE CAUCUS COMMITTEE'S WORK.

SEEKING TO HARMONIZE PARTY DISSENSIONS —FEELING FOR AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT GROWING.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The sub-committee of the Joint Democratic Caucus Committee, which was yesterday appointed to frame the legislation agreed upon at the meeting of the full committee, will meet to-morrow morning for that purpose, and expects to have the business in hand ready for the consideration of the full committee to-morrow evening. After the legislation in question has passed the scrutiny of the joint committee, it will be subjected to the criticism and revision of a joint caucus, after which it will be sent to the House Appropriations Committee, and subsequently reported to the House. The caucus committee is proceeding with great caution in framing the restrictive clauses to be incorporated in the two appropriation bills, and every effort will be made to get them into such shape that they will be acceptable to the Democratic caucus. There has been great diversity of opinion among Democrats as to the efforts heretofore made by this caucus committee, and its work has been twice rejected by the full caucus. Since the last meeting of the caucus, various plans have been discussed by the committee and presented to prominent Democrats, with a view of reconciling the differences between the conflicting elements, and the committee is now convinced that a plan has been finally agreed upon which will be acceptable to all and upon which the Democrats will be able to make a final stand. To harmonize these conflicting sentiments inside the Democratic ranks has been no easy task for the thinking committee, and several times it has been on the verge of abandoning the work in despair. While there has been no aggressive action on the part of those opposed to the attitude assumed by the joint committee, there has been decided opposition to it, and it has required careful management to keep this opposition from showing itself upon the floor of the House.

A prominent member of the caucus committee said to-night to the TIMES correspondent that when the bills were presented there would be no differences to harmonize in the Democratic ranks, and that Alexander H. Stephens, who has the only opposition about whose action fears were entertained, had to-day been consulted, and expressed himself as willing to support the measures adopted by the caucus committee. Notwithstanding this feeling of confidence, however, it is likely that an effort will be made to-morrow, under a suspension of the rules, to force the majority to a vote upon a proposition to report at once the two appropriation bills without extraneous matter. The feeling for an early final adjournment is daily gaining strength, and unless this effort of the caucus committee results in something which promises to terminate the contest, it is reasonably certain that there will be a break among the Democrats, and that those of them who are determined to get the necessary appropriations voted before adjournment, will unite with the Republicans to pass the two bills and then fix a day for the termination of the session.

GEN. GRANT IN CHINA.

HONORED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND NATIVE AND FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

HONG KONG, May 8.—Gen. Grant's visit absorbs public attention everywhere. He arrived at Saigon on Friday evening, April 25, in the French mail steam-ship Irawaddy. He and his party were invited by Rear-Admiral La Fond, Governor of French Cochin China, to sojourn at the Government House. They passed the night there, and the next day visited public buildings and places of interest. A public levee was given on the evening of April 26. The guests returned to the ship at midnight, and the voyage was resumed on April 27. They reached Hong Kong on the evening of April 30. The ship was immediately boarded by United States Consuls Mosby, of Hong Kong; Lincoln, of Canton; Chargé d'Affaires Holcombe, and deputations of citizens of various countries, including Japan. The same evening the visitors proceeded to the United States ship Ashuelot, where they were received with a salute of 21 guns. After partaking of refreshments they went ashore in the Colonial Government launch amid renewed salutes from the Ashuelot and the Japanese corvette Nishin. They were received at a decorated landing pier by Gov. Hennessy and staff, members of the Legislative Council, heads of the military and naval services, Guard of Honor, and a multitude of American, European, and Chinese spectators. After introductions, they were escorted to Government House. Many streets were adorned with flags, &c., and houses were illuminated. On May 1 Gen. Grant called upon Consul Mosby and informally inspected places of importance. On May 2 he held a public reception at the United States Consulate, and dined with Chief-Justice Sir John Smale. On May 3 he attended a state dinner a Government House. The address of Gov. Hennessy was warmly commended by the Americans. Gen. Grant responded briefly and effectively, giving the sentiment of "Good-will and alliance between Britons and Americans."

On May 5 the party started for Canton, on the Ashuelot, escorted by the Chinese gun-boat. Salutes were fired by batteries all along the river. The visitors were received at Canton on May 6 by the consular officers, and conducted to the Viceroy's Yamen, three miles from the point of debarkation. At least 100,000 persons witnessed the little procession, and perfect order prevailed on all sides. The visitors were greeted by the Viceroy and attendant officers with great form and ceremony. Artillery salutes were fired, and troops were stationed in every available place. The visitors partook of a luncheon consisting of 80 courses, which were served in rapids succession. Subsequently, they made a brief visit to the Portuguese settlement of Macao. The few remaining days will be devoted to receptions, entertainments by European and Chinese persons, and a public garden gathering on May 10, in which the whole community will participate, &c. The visitors expect to leave Hong Kong for the north on May 11. They will touch at Amoy and Foo Chow and arrive at Shanghai about May 18. Thence, so far as yet decided, they will go to Tien-Tsin and Pekin, after which probably direct from Chafoo to Nagasaki.

YOKOHAMA, May 16.—Preparations continue for the reception of Gen. Grant on a grand scale. Several high officers have been added to the committee of reception and entertainment, among whom is Soyezima, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. The iron-clad steam-ship Fooso, the finest in the Japanese Navy, has been sent to Nagasaki to await the party's arrival. There the party will be invited to leave the Ashuelot, and take up quarters on board the Japanese flag-ship as guests of his Imperial Majesty. The present expectation is that Gen. Grant will proceed by sea from Nagasaki to Hiogo, and thence through Kioto, the ancient capital, by land 300 miles to Tokio. Nothing, however, is positively decided. From present appearances he will not reach the Japanese seat of Government before July.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

RUMORED PROJECT OF A RUSSO-TURKISH ALLIANCE—SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE TRADE —OTHER TOPICS.

LONDON, June 2.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople is assured that Prince Lobanoff, on his return from furlough, brought with him the project of an alliance between Russia and Turkey.

Reuter's Sophia dispatch says: "It is reported that the Macedonian insurrection is increasing, and that the Greeks are joining the Bulgarians."

LISBON, June 1.—It is announced that the late Ministry before its retirement concluded a treaty with Great Britain looking to the suppression of the slave trade, the development of commerce, and the civilization of Africa. The treaty provides for the freedom of commerce and navigation between the adjoining British and Portuguese colonies; declares the Bambeze River free to the commerce of the world, and grants Great Britain facilities for the passage of troops and munitions of war across Portuguese territory to South Africa.

LILLE, June 1.—M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, made a public address here, in the course of which he said the Government would do all in its power to hasten the settlement of the tariff question, that the protectionists based their calculations on inaccurate data, and that their agitations often had a political motive.

MADRID, June 1.—King Alphonso opened the Cortes in person to-day. In his speech he declares that the Ministry will continue the practice of liberal principles; relations with foreign powers are satisfactory; the budget will contain no new changes; the Government will submit measures to alleviate the effects of the ten-years' war in Cuba, and with the assistance of the Cortes will endeavor to assimilate the position of the colony to that of a Province of Spain, and hasten the day for the complete abolition of slavery.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—Two more of the Kieff Nihilists have been sentenced to 10 years in the mines.

CAPE TOWN, May 14.—Col. Wood has broken up camp at Kambula, and formed a new one at Queen's Kraal, on the White Umvolosi River, in order better to co-operate with Col. Newdegate. Col. Crealock is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

VIENNA, June 1.—Dr. Charles Giskra is dead.

LONDON, June 2.—The *Times's* Berlin dispatch says the Russian towns of Walnike and Gbojes, and four large villages in various districts, have been burned, and thousands of peasants reduced to beggary.

A Rome dispatch to the *Times* says: "Thirty new craters have opened in Etna. They cover several square miles, and all pour forth lava. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is also increasing."

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Lady Smith, dated

DIVERSIONS OF ENGLAND

COACHING AND RACING.

THE TURNOUT OF THE COACHING CLUB—FOOTPRINTS OF DICKENS AND SCOTT IN YORKSHIRE—THE DERBY AND ITS MEMORIES—MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

LONDON, May 23.—Sunshine at last. The Coaching Club paraded in the Park yesterday in all the glory of Summer weather. There were 16 drags in the procession. It was as fine a show of horse-flesh as you could wish to see. The Park was crowded. There was also a floral fête at the Botanical Gardens. Two of the crack military bands played. The collection of snakes was a wonderful exhibition. So were the ladies' dresses. Peacock blues and greens continue to be favorite colors with Madame Fashion. Artistic toilets are of many arrangements, but a gray flannel-like material trimmed with a gray satin was the prettiest "harmony" I saw yesterday. Mademoiselle was dressed all through in these two tones of gray, from her hose to her hat. A lady in the party I accompanied had just returned from Paris, and was full of the latest fashions, which are very different just now in the French capital to those obtaining in London. Here false hair is no longer worn. The hair is dressed in the plainest way. In Paris the hair is dressed high, as it was here a year or two ago. There is scarcely a *fichu* to be seen in Paris, and the small collar worn to a costume in England has been discarded there. Should the weather be cold and something be desirable on the shoulders, the dolman mantle is worn. Trains are quite abolished in Paris. A walking dress clears the ground; an evening dress falls not more than four inches on the floor. In London the train is still in vogue at evening parties. Short dresses are worn in the streets. But at balls and evening receptions there are now all sorts of "artistic" costumes, Queen Anne's, the early days of George I., semi-Greek, and other adaptations from the olden times.

Yesterday's coaching meet may really be considered the first of the season in point of importance and interest, seeing that the first was badly attended and held in a storm that continued more or less all day. To see the sun flashing out the radiance of gold and silver harness, of enameled panels; to hear the champing of bits and see more than three-score well-groomed horses "tooled" along in style was something worth taking trouble about, even in these days. Passing clouds gave a natonal variety to the accessories. The trees and the turf were a bright Spring green, and there was a gay crowd of lookers-on, pedestrians, riders, drivers. They lined the road from Apsley Gate to the Powder Magazine, and the Serpentine reflected in its shimmering waters the many-hued dresses of the multitude. Lord Poltimore's coach was the first to make its appearance. His team were browns and bays. Count Munster came next, with four chestnuts, which his Excellency held beautifully in hand. Mr. W. H. Eaton's drag, drawn by four bays, next appeared, followed by Col. Ewart's chestnuts, Gen. Paton's grays, Lord Castlereagh's Irish bays, the drag of the First Life Guards, a beautiful team of roans and bays, "tooled" with a light hand by Capt. Needham. "I play my ribbons," said a crack coachman to me, returning homeward after the meet, "as lightly as Essipoff on the piano." The reins seemed to lie between his fingers as gently as if he had a team of ponies before him and we were sitting in a basket carriage; yet he had a grip of iron when occasion required, as it does now and then while driving through the London streets. Following Capt. Needham came Sir Henry Meysey Thompson's browns, Lord Londesborough's browns and bays, Lord Aveland's chestnuts and browns, Sir Henry Tufton's black-browns, Mr. Villies's bays, Mr. Charles Beresford's bays, and several others whose names I did not catch, and whose owners and cattle I did not know. By the time the cavalcade was ready to move the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Empress of Germany appeared in an open carriage and pair, and nearly at the same time the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, in a carriage and four, with postilions and outriders, took up a position near the magazine. Lord Aveland, the Vice-President of the Coaching Club, led off the procession, and, as they passed the royal party, the aristocratic "whips" saluted and received gracious acknowledgment in return. The Duke of Beaufort, the chief whip, is on the ocean, bound for America, with Mr. Sothern, and there was no member of the Somerset family to represent him. But Lord Aveland did the honors of the day as leader in the President's absence, and the meet passed off with distinguished éclat. The Prince came to the Botanical Gardens afterward, bringing along his wife and the Empress of Germany.

I took up "Nimrod" when I reached home, and "coached" myself up in the matter of the changes that have taken place in the British coach-horse during the last half century. Fifty years ago nobody would have dreamed of putting a thoroughbred into harness. The aristocratic carriages of the old days were drawn by long-tailed black or Cleveland bays, each but one remove from a cart-horse. They were worth from $150 to $250 apiece. "A few years back," my authority says, "a nobleman gave $3,500 for a horse to draw his cabriolet; $1,000 is now an every-day price for a horse of this description, and $750 for a gentleman's coach-horse. Indeed, a pair of handsome coach-horses, fit for London, and well broken and bitted, cannot be purchased under $1,000, and even job-masters often give much more for them to let out to their customers." One is glad to know that "Nimrod's" fears for the continuation of coaching are not being realized. When he wrote, a few years back, there were signs of retrogression, but I notice a decided increase of drags in the London streets and on the suburban roads. Several stage-coaches to various points of interest are being made to pay, and there is no prettier or more character-istic sight on an English highway than a well-equipped coach.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF DICKENS.

It is not long since that I recurred to the epistle of *Newman Noggs to Nicholas*, in the common room of the King's Head Inn, away in the North Countrie. I thought a toast as I raised a foaming beaker of ale to my lips: "Here's to *John Browdie*, and to his memory who created that stalwart Yorkshireman!" So real and life-like is the character, and so slow are Englishmen to change, that the very image of Dickens's *Browdie* stepped into the room as I stood there. He had *John's* rough stick, his voice, his gait, his leathern purse, and his horse was waiting at the door. As I passed through the churchyard at Barnard Castle a troop of children, fresh from school, came leaping over the tombstones, recalling a thousand recollections of Dickens's sympathy with the young. I questioned a rough passer-by about the great novelist, and found he knew all about "Dotheboys Hall" and the story which, in days past, had well-nigh ruined all the local schoolmasters. I inquired my way to Greta Bridge, where *Mr. Squeers* and the little boys and *Nicholas* and their luggage were put down by the London coach. A short effort sat over the fields was pointed out to me, and as I neared Rokeby, the heroes of Dickens soon mingled in imagination with those of Sir Walter Scott. I could not help wondering why Dickens did not fix upon paper, with his photographic pen, some of the fine scenery that abounds at Greta. Was it because Scott had been there before him, leaving behind him a gorgeous legacy of poetic pictures of hill and dale and copse and river? Never was poet more true to nature than the author of "Rokeby" in his description of the yellow Tees that rushes noisily along under Greta Bridge. The coaches, I was told, always paused here to afford the passengers a view of the river, which flows here through rocky banks and over great stones. It is to this river, near this spot, that is suggested to Scott that exquisite image in "Rokeby." (I sat in his favorite seat by the river and pondered it):

> "Where he, who winds 'twixt rock and wave,
> May hear the headlong torrent rave,
> And like a steed in frantic fit,
> That flings the froth from curb and bit,
> May view her chafe her waves to spray,
> O'er every rock that bars her way,
> Till foam-globes on her eddies ride,
> Thick as the bells on harness pride,
> That down life's current drive amain,
> As frail, as frothy, and as vain."

Americans who come to Europe, as a rule, neglect the English Provinces. Let me advise those who have time to spare to see the northern counties. They can take them en route to Scotland. They will find Derbyshire, Matlock, Buxton, York, Durham, and Yorkshire (for the fossils), and Rokeby and the Wear ter Scott, full of historic, picturesque, and poetic interest. The Greta and the Tees are both salmon streams, and they run close through the country of the poem and this novel; and the fell of Kingsley's "Water Babies" cannot be far away.

"THE DERBY."

Before Parliament adjourns for the Epsom meeting we shall, of course, have the usual motion in the Commons against it. I say usual, though, after all, the annual attempt to ignore "the Isthmian games" in favor of legislative work or Parliamentary talk is only a modern innovation. Sir Wilfrid Lawson will probably make a humorous speech, and pretend he is in earnest, some valuable time will be wasted, and the British Senate will don its dust-coats, its white hats, its field-glasses for a merry day at Epsom. Horsey men say that our racing blood has seriously degenerated. They say that Lord Falmouth's Wheel of Fortune would have whipped the present lot, but she was not entered, nobody seems to know why. Caxtonian is a favorite with old wiseacres who wear tight trousers and swear by Sir Osborne, never ride him. In spite of the croakers, according to whom everything is always going to the dogs, there will be a capital race, and the general excellence of the horses is supported by the fact that it is quite in the cards an outsider may win. Anyhow, the best horse will be in front, at least that is the tradition of Epsom. The blue ribbon of the turf is a trophy of glory as well as a golden prize, and the nation believes the Derby to be an honest race. I have no evidence to the contrary and I hope it is. As a race, it is always a most exciting event. The accessories are full of strange, curious, English incidents, and the entire scene is one of great impressiveness. The Prince of Wales, when compared with his predecessors, is a very discreet patron of the turf. He has not gone in either for breeding or running race-horses, and he bets with moderation and modesty. He is a thorough sportsman, his interest in a race being just as keen whether he has money in it or not. The most enthusiastic turfite and sportsman I ever knew was poor Dixon, the author of "Silk and Scarlet," and other sporting books. He knew the pedigree of all the great horses—racers and hunters—and he told me he never bet sixpence in his life on any event, not even on the Derby, about which the most unhorsey, non-sportsmen have "a trifle on." The Prince of Wales (George IV.) in 1788 won the Derby. He was in his two-and-sixth year. A year afterward he went with the Duke of York to York races, where he bought Traveler, that ran in the great match against the late Duke of Bedford's Gray Diomed. More money was bet on that race than was ever known to be staked on any contest up to that time. In 1790-91 his stud was superb. A scandal was got up against the young Prince because Escape disappointed some of the Jockey Club "plungers," and he retired from the club, and refused to return when they made the *amende*. As George IV., the Prince continued to keep a stud, and he bred some remarkable horses. He was at Ascot races as late as 1829, and when 1830's meeting took place he was dying, and although the King knew his condition, he had an express sent to him notifying him of the result of every race. The Duke of York won the Derby in 1816 with Prince Leopold, and in 1822 with Moses. He established the Oatland Stakes at Ascot. His turf career was unfortunate, and contributed to the serious embarrassments which troubled his latter days. In my time, the late Lord Derby was the best supporter of the turf. His horse Sir Peter Teazle has the reputation of having produced more winners than any other in the history of breeding. Sir Peter was of England's best blood, uniting as he did that of King Herod, Blank, Snap, Regulus, and the Godolphin Arabian. Eclipse and Herod, however, many think, were better entire horses than Sir Peter. "Nimrod" tells the following anecdote, which he vouches for: "Dr. Brandreth, the family physician at Knowsley, was commissioned by the then American Consul to offer Lord Derby $35,000 for Sir Peter Teazle, which his lordship refused, having, as he said, already refused $50,000." Ten years ago "Nimrod" may be said to have predicted the triumphs of Parole in England, for about that time he wrote as follows in the *Quarterly Review*: "But it is in the New World—in America—that racing, and the consequent improvement of horses, are making the most rapid progress; so much so, indeed, as, from the excellent choice they make in their horses, to incline some persons to the opinion that, in the course of time, we shall have to go to the United States to replenish our own blood." He then instanced some of the English stock that had been transplanted to America, including Glencoe, and Priam, at the extraordinary cost of 3,500 guineas.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The "Return of a Penitent," by Fildes, whose "Casuals" was a picture much admired at Philadelphia, and whose "Betty" was engraved and published as an art supplement with an American journal, to which I drew special attention in my academy notice, has been purchased for $15,600, exactly the same sum which Miss Thompson has received for her Jalsalabad picture. The merits of Fildes's latest work are beginning to be more widely acknowledged. Some of the critics said it was crowded, others that it wanted breadth; but the leading writers on art have commended it for its downright earnestness, its admirable composition, and its careful painting. The artist had been at work upon it more than two years. Mr. Fildes recently built himself a new house at Kensington. Mr. Boughton has done the same, his site being Camden Hill. The American painter celebrated his change of residence one night this week with a "house-warming," taking the shape of a fancy ball, to which all "Upper Bohemia" and some of the "Upper Ten" were invited. The other evening I met the Lord Mayor of Dublin at a private dinner-party. He was fresh from the presence of royalty, and spoke admiringly of the graciousness of the Queen. He said Dublin would do great things on the 28th in honor of the centenary of Tom Moore. The Moore & Burgess Minstrels are going to celebrate the event, too, at St. James's Hall with a special selection of "Moore's Melodies," which they have been practicing for some time. The Queen has gone to Scotland, as usual, in the height of the season, much to the disgust of West End tradesmen and society-mongers, who think it the royal duty to be in London and keep Mayfair in a whirl of courtly formalities. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Queen's family are here, and the heir to the throne does all he can to fill the void occasioned by his mother's absence. Her Majesty feels that she may fairly leave the young people to lead society and guide the pleasures of the town. In the early days of her married life, and, indeed, as long as her consort lived, she filled her high station all round, never neglecting a detail of it. She went everywhere, was seen at all the great shows, drove in open carriages, occasionally rode to reviews. They will "troop the colors" at the Horse Guards in her honor on Saturday, and fire the guns at the Tower and in St. James's Park. The interesting military ceremony will be performed by detachments of all the Household regiments. The Duke of Cambridge will be present, and the Prince and Princess of Wales will be there, not in state. It is a notable feature of the movements of these popular personages that they go about with so little ceremony. A simple equipage, almost unattended, is the customary habit. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh often make a far greater display of horses, postilions, and outriders than do the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Empress of Germany is making the most of her short time in London. One day's work may be quoted. Yesterday, for example, she went to the German Ambassador's to luncheon; she was at the coaching meet; she went to the Botanical Society's flower show, and in the evening she dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at the family mansion, Arlington-street, Piccadilly. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were among the guests, among whom were also the German, Russian, and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl and Countess Dufferin, the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Frederic Leighton, Mr. A. and Lady Mildred Beresford Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Aldersen, and Mr. P. W. Currie, C. B. Her Majesty and the members of the German court return to the Fatherland on Friday. Yesterday, the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to the ex-Empress of the French at Chiselhurst. The son of the illustrious exile has been made side-de-camp to Lord Chelmsford. The reports that he was lying ill of a fever are said to have exaggerated a slight indisposition. The young fellow has gone to the front. I have seen a letter from an English officer, who describes him as "a smart, capable soldier."

CHICAGO RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	79,950	80,967
Wheat, bushels	738,859	1,215,511
Corn, bushels	2,218,402	1,737,744
Oats, bushels	542,106	472,980
Rye, bushels	40,155	55,517
Barley, bushels	17,980	14,047
Live hogs	138,273	25,451
Cattle	27,513	17,569

WOODSTOCK, Mass., June 1.—Mrs. Edward McCann dropped dead from heart disease as she was passing home to-night.

KATIE HANSON'S FORTUNE

TWENTY-TWO YEARS AWAY FROM HOME.

LEAVING HER PARENTS TO AVOID A DISSOLUTE LOVER—COOK, BOUSTABOUT, SOLDIER, AND NURSE—MARRYING THE CAPTAIN OF HER COMPANY—PROSPERITY IN CUBA.

ELMIRA, May 31.—Twenty-two years ago Katie Hanson disappeared from her home in Tioga County, Penn. She was only 18 years of age and had grown up among the lumber woods of Northern Pennsylvania. She had a predilection for masculine ways. She was expert with the rifle and fishing-rod, and spent much of her time in the woods. Her family was highly respectable, and she was more than usually intelligent. In spite of her dislike for the pursuits of her own sex, she bore an unsullied reputation. She left home one day with her rifle, which her father had given her. She never came back. Nothing was ever heard of her. Her father advertised throughout the country for traces of her, and visited all the large cities in the State seeking for tidings of her. It being known in the neighborhood where the Hansons lived that Katie had formed an attachment for a worthless young man named Johnson, and that her parents had positively forbidden her having anything to do with him, many believed that she had run away from home for that reason, to lead a life of shame. Others held that she had either accidentally shot herself in the woods, or had become lost and died in some out-of-the-way part of the forest. Her parents, after searching a year or two, gave her up as dead.

Col. Grant Wilson, of Philadelphia, was spending the Winter, in 1876, in Cuba. During his stay there he met Major James Hopkins, formerly of Ohio, who served in Gen. Thomas's division during the late war. Major Hopkins owned a fine plantation in the interior of the island, and Col. Wilson accepted his invitation to become his guest during his stay in Cuba. The Major's family consisted of a handsome and dignified wife of about 40 and two interesting children. When Col. Wilson left Cuba he was intrusted with an errand in this country by Mrs. Hopkins. On arriving in New-York he started at once for Tioga County, Penn., and found the family of Elijah Hanson. He caused great rejoicing by the announcement that he knew their long-lost daughter, Katie; that she was alive and well, and preparing to pay the old homestead a visit in the Summer of the present year. Katie Hanson and Mrs. Major Hopkins were one and the same, and the following was the strange story she told to the friend she found in Col. Wilson:

The young man Johnson referred to above was in the habit of accompanying Katie Hanson on her hunting expeditions, and being an excellent shot and hunter, was a most congenial companion to her. His family was dissolute and ignorant. When her father ordered her to cease associating with Johnson, Katie rebelled against the order for a time. The last day she left her house with her rifle she concluded that the association was not a proper one for her, and she could see no way for its dissolution but by leaving home. She passed that night in the woods, and the next day went to the cabin of some hunters in the vicinity. The hunters were not in the cabin, but she appropriated a suit of their clothes, and disguised herself in them. Her features and short hair favored the deception. She reached Hoboken, N. Y., in her wanderings. She secured the position of cook in a lake boat running between Detroit and Buffalo. This position and life were entirely to her liking.

One day in Buffalo she read in one of the papers an advertisement offering a reward for any information of where she was, and giving a minute description of her. Fearful lest her father, for she feared that she would be apprehended and returned home. On returning to Detroit, she gave up her position and went to Cincinnati. She found employment on an Ohio River steamer. She continued on the steamer until the breaking out of the war. No one had ever suspected her sex. She determined to enlist, and joined an Ohio regiment, and was in all of the engagements of Gen. Thomas's division. In 1863, she was promoted to Sergeant in her company. In 1864, her Captain met her one day as she was returning from stationing a guard. He said to her that he had long suspected that she was a woman, and demanded to know if such was the case. The charge was so sudden and unexpected that she lost her self-possession, and confirmed herself by her reply. She begged the Captain not to reveal her secret, but he took her before Gen. Thomas and made the strange fact known to him.

Katie was at once sent back to the rear, and ordered to resume her proper attire. She became a nurse in the hospital, and soon had in her care her Captain, he having been wounded in a skirmish. Between the Captain and the nurse, whom he had detected in the ranks of his company, a strong affection formed. At the close of the war they were married, the Captain, meantime, having been promoted to the rank of Major. Major Hopkins's family was one of the best in Ohio, and it refused to recognize his wife. She had $900, which she had saved from her earnings on the steamers. This was in a Cincinnati bank. She drew it out, and, with her husband, went to Cuba. There they prospered and were found by Col. Wilson in 1876. Word has been received from Mrs. Hopkins that she and her husband and children will sail for New-York in August, and visit the home she so mysteriously left nearly a quarter of a century ago.

CRUELTY AS AN AMUSEMENT.

THE MODERN SUBSTITUTES FOR BULL-FIGHTS AND BEAR-BAITING.

From the London Telegraph, May 14.

Times have unquestionably changed. Queens of England no longer patronize such sports as baiting the bear. Disputants like Mr. E. A. Freeman, on the one side, and Mr. Anthony Trollope, on the other, have agreed to differ on the subject of foxhunting; cock-fighting is a thing of the past; the prize-ring is at an end; a certain amount of discredit has been thrown upon pigeon-shooting as an amusement, and a merciless scorn has followed those modern feats of endurance which often degenerate into mere exhibitions of physical suffering. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is in a flourishing condition; the man who would torture a horse or a donkey, flay a cat, or ill-treat a dog, would be in danger of the law; and yet there are daily-patronized and extensively-advertised popular entertainments and amusements fraught with danger and instinct with horror. Supposing that another foreigner arrived in the England of to-day, and, without exaggeration, described what may be nightly seen in certain music halls and circuses of the metropolis and provinces, how should we be prepared to meet the charge? A descriptive writer with a very powerful pen might make a far greater display of horses, postilions, and outriders than do the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Empress of Germany is making the most of her short time in London. One day's work may be quoted. Yesterday, for example, she went to the German Ambassador's to luncheon; she was at the coaching meet; she went to the Botanical Society's flower show, and in the evening she dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at the family mansion, Arlington-street, Piccadilly. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were among the guests, among whom were also the German, Russian, and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl and Countess Dufferin, the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Frederic Leighton, Mr. A. and Lady Mildred Beresford Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Aldersen, and Mr. P. W. Currie, C. B. Her Majesty and the members of the German court return to the Fatherland on Friday. Yesterday, the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to the ex-Empress of the French at Chiselhurst. The son of the illustrious exile has been made aide-de-camp to Lord Chelmsford. The reports that he was lying ill of a fever are said to have exaggerated a slight indisposition. The young fellow has gone to the front. I have seen a letter from an English officer, who describes him as "a smart, capable soldier."

THE TAX ON QUININE.

ARGUING IN FAVOR OF ITS ABSOLUTE REPEAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is now 10 years since I first pointed out the iniquity of the quinine tax. I have been charged with bestowing more attention on the repeal of this tax than on all the rest of the monopoly swindles, (a charge of which I am very proud.) When I first wrote on the quinine tax, the bitter bark from which it is extracted paid a duty of 20 per cents., and the quinine paid a duty of 45 per cent. The duty on the bark was repealed in 1869-70, and the duty on quinine was reduced to 30 per cent. It has never been maintained that quinine could not be made as cheap here as elsewhere, provided the ingredients were free of duty. The excuse for keeping a duty of 20 per cent. on quinine in 1869-70 was, first, because the drug was manufactured by two firms, worth, as some say, $20,000,000, who had to be considered. Secondly, that the alcohol used in the manufacture of quinine was taxed some 200 per cent. In 1876 the Morrison Tariff bill provided for free alcohol in the use of quinine, and, of course, demanded the drug free. But the millionaires came down in a body and defeated the whole bill with free quinine in it.

In the meantime it has been ascertained that alcohol is not used in the manufacture of quinine, but fusel-oil, which runs waste in our distilleries. It is, therefore, obvious that quinine, with free bark and fusel-oil, can and ought to be made, and no doubt is made, as cheap here, if not cheaper, by Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Sons, than by the French, German, and English manufacturers. Now, of late years quinine has become a most indispensable medicine, and the melancholy yellow fever catastrophe last Summer in the South fully established the necessity for cheapening and making plenty this valuable drug. The great millionaires and champion monopolists of quinine, however, use the great influence, which wealth unfortunately gives in a corrupt period, to keep the tax on quinine and make it at least 30 per cent. dearer for their sole benefit. The facts are as follows: The price of quinine today in London is 10s. 6d. per ounce, and it could be laid down free of duty and sold with a moderate profit at 75 per ounce. The price of Messrs. Powers & Weightman's quinine is, as far as I can ascertain, $3 40 per ounce, which gives a clear monopoly profit of 65 cents per bottle, and as the two quinine monopolists sell probably 1,000,000 ounces of quinine per annum, the result is that the sick and dying and the hospitals of this country pay a tax of some $650,000 to the two poor millionaires. But what revenue does the Treasury get from quinine? Well, let the official returns speak for themselves. In 1878, the Treasury received from sulphate of quinine $10,171 60. I must now make one more point clear before I come to my conclusion. The quinine-taxers try to blind the unfortunate, uninformed people by stating that a great deal of their bitter bark comes from the East Indies by the way of London, which, although free of duty if imported direct, is, nevertheless, owing to our swindling navigation laws, subject to a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. if imported not direct from the east of the Cape of Good Hope. Well, that is exploded. The mind known in the eyes of the already blind: In 1878, the total value of bitter bark imported amounted to $1,423,562. Of this vast amount, only $923 worth was imported from London, subject to a 10 per cent. descrimination duty, inasmuch as we only got $92 30 discrimination revenue from bitter barks. So much for the attempted falsehoods of the quinine monopolists. But whom can we now hold responsible for this blood and fever tax? Surely, not Messrs. Powers & Weightman or Rosengarten & Sons. Why, the whole country seems to have risen in judgment against these unfortunate millionaires. They fight for a monopoly, and no doubt are under great pecuniary inconvenience to uphold the blood tax. People have much for money, especially when it goes up to $600,000 or $700,000 annually. These monopolists have even become beyond contempt. They have descended to the lowest depths of pity. It is indeed deplorable, if such wealthy men, otherwise very worthy citizens, cannot divorce themselves from a gain which is execrated by almost every man, woman, and child in the country. I have therefore done with them. The men now responsible for this quinine tax, are those members of the Ways and Means Committee who voted not to take the Quinine bill up this session. Their names are known, let the responsibility lie with them, above all, as the subject was defeated in the committee, last Thursday by one Democratic vote, and that vote given by a Democrat from Connecticut. Let him be the last responsible man for the quinine tax. The country will surely not hold such ardent protectionists as Messrs. Frye, Conger, Kelley, and Dunnel responsible. They would simply stultify themselves by not fighting against the repeal of any tax.

It is deplorable enough to relate that a free quinine bill introduced in the House in December last by Mr. Morrison, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee, was never even considered in that august body during the last session of the Forty-fifth Congress. The Southern members of Congress are clamoring for free quinine, which is natural enough, they are the greatest sufferers. But when the flat went forth in March from somebody in some square in New-York that neither Mr. Blackburn nor any other Southern man should be Speaker and organize the House, was it not there and then well understood that "quinine" was indeed one of the patent drugs! Who is the Democratic Party? Is it not the South? And it certainly could not trust the organization of the House in the hands of one of their own men, who is to blame but they themselves!

The South may feel, now that she is paying dear for her pliancy, to be deceived by some Northern politicians, and she will feel it still more two years hence, when she will be made aware that the Democratic Party will not be in a mood to organize the Forty-seventh Congress. If the Democratic members of the South have courage enough to assert not only their just demands but those of the whole people, they may easily make a united stand and demand the report of the Quinine bill from the committee, in spite of hostile Chairmen, members, Speakers, and monopolists.

J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 31, 1879.

A RADISH FEAST IN ENGLAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 15.

At Levens Hall, in Westmoreland, a curious celebration took place on Monday last. For a time "to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," it has been the custom, on the 12th of May, to hold a radish feast in the grounds of that old English mansion. How it originated nobody knows exactly; but some of its attendant circumstances suggest that it sprang out of those habits of profuse hospitality which were characteristic of the "fine old English gentleman" in the olden time. The radish feast is associated with the opening of an annual fair at Milnthorpe, in the same neighborhood, by the Mayor and Corporation of Kendal. That worshipful body, having discharged the duty of proclaiming the ancient fair in due form in the morning, repair to Levens Hall to assist at the radish feast. Upon the bowling-green a table is set apart for them, upon which they find a liberal supply of radishes, oat-bread, and butter for their refreshment, and at a second table close by all comers provided with free tickets take their turn, and enjoy the feast. Radishes, oat-bread, and butter, however, would probably not suffice to attract so many visitors were they not supplemented by a copious flow of peculiar old ale, of great potency, called "nappy," which, among the most remarkable events of the day is associated with that powerful beverage. According to the traditions of the feast, or the custom of the country, visitors who make their first appearance at the feast must present a pennyworth of ale each which is calculated at once to demonstrate the potency of the "moroeco" and the drinking power of the stranger. The new comer is pulled into the ring, and these ask them, in the midst of a crowd of experts, he is required to stand upon one leg. An old-fashioned glass, containing a pint of the "moroeco," is then placed in his hand, and it becomes his duty first of all to empty the tankard. "Look to Levens as long as Kent looks," and then drain the goblet in one draught without losing his equilibrium during any part of the process. If he should succeed in the feat, he is free of the place; failure entails the modest fine of a shilling, which goes to the gardeners. Athletic sports follow, and it seems not improbable that in the "good old times," when the capacity for heavy drinking was considered a manly accomplishment, this "moroeco" may have looked more to the real importance of the "trials of

STRANGLING A BENEFACTOR

A CHILD'S REMARKABLE DEPRAVITY

MLLE. DE VAILLY'S UNCOMFORTABLE EXPERIENCE WITH AN ADOPTED CHILD—A FIENDISH PLAN DEFEATED.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is now considering one of the most peculiar and interesting cases which it has ever been called upon to investigate. The facts of the case were developed before Justice Kilbreth, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on Saturday. During the session of the court, Mlle. Elfrida de Vailly, who has been for several years a teacher of French in the Normal College, pushed her way through the crowded court-room to the Justice's desk and asked that a little girl who accompanied her might be placed in the care of some institution. In support of her request, Mlle. De Vailly stated that the child had attempted to kill her and the rest of her family, and that she was afraid to keep the girl any longer. Mlle. De Vailly then told to Justice Kilbreth the following remarkable story: Many years ago Mlle. De Vailly's family were the proprietors of very large estates in the West Indies. They had extensive plantations in Jamaica and the neighboring islands, were wealthy, and were the owners of many slaves. Mlle. De Vailly was born in Paris. Various reverses gradually reduced the family estates, and while Mlle. De Vailly was still young the last of the West Indian estates was parted with. Among the many slaves which the family owned in its prosperous days was a young mulatto named Alfred Burton, of whom the De Vaillys were very fond, and when their misfortunes came they determined not to dispose of him. He was brought up in the family, and given an excellent education. As Burton grew older, however, a desire to return to his native country grew upon him, and he finally left his protectors and went back to the West Indies. The family kept track of him through correspondence, as they did of several of their former old family slaves. Some time after Burton got back to the West Indies he wrote to the De Vaillys that he had married. Word was received later that his marriage had resulted in the birth of a little girl, to Burton had called in Dora, after one of the De Vailly family. Mlle. De Vailly and her invalid sister had in the meantime left Paris and come to this country, where they settled in this City and Mlle. De Vailly became a teacher of French in the Normal College. She is now living at No. 343 East Fiftieth-street. Not long after the news was received of the birth of Dora Burton a letter came with the information that Burton had died, leaving Dora and her mother in extreme poverty. Mlle. De Vailly wrote to Dora's mother, offering to adopt and educate the little girl. The mother consented, and Dora was sent on to this City. She has lived with Mlle. De Vailly ever since, and is now a bright and intelligent 12-year-old girl.

About three years ago Mlle. De Vailly received a letter from Dora's mother announcing that she had sent her daughter to Mlle. De Vailly to adopt this girl also. The letter said that the girl was white, had auburn hair, and was very lovely. Nothing was said about its father. Mlle. De Vailly was not at all anxious to take another girl to bring up, but another letter came telling her to take care of the child. One of the letters contained a lock of hair, almost red in color, and the letter said it was cut from the little girl's head. Finally, Mlle. De Vailly yielded to the persistent entreaties of the widow of Alfred Burton, and wrote her to send the child to this City, at the same time sending on the necessary money for its passage. The child reached this City in March, 1877, and was met by its future protector at the steamer's pier. Very much to Mlle. De Vailly's surprise, instead of the beautiful, white, auburn-haired girl she expected to find, little Dora's half sister was a puny little creature, whose face was dark-hued, although pretty, with large black eyes, and hair almost black, with very decided "woolly" tendencies. The child was 7 years old, and was called Eugenie Eliza Burton. The child seemed bright enough, but very sullen. No amount of caresses or persuasion could induce it to say a single word, and for several days the family thought Eugenie was dumb. Gradually, however, and then Mlle. De Vailly began the task of educating her new charge. Eugenie readily learned to read and write, and proved to be not at all deficient in intellect. But she was morose, sullen, vindictive, and self-willed to a degree. When angered she would fight, bite, and scratch like a little vixen. She took delight in destroying bed-clothing and tearing into strips the upholstery on the furniture. When remonstrated with she would run away from home, and has already been engaged in, sometimes admit it and exult over it, and sometimes try to make Mlle. De Vailly believe that Dora did it. She would often leave food untasted at mealtimes and afterward steal something to eat. All these things Mlle. De Vailly and her sister put up with as best they could, but events of a much more serious nature finally occurred, and these led Mlle. De Vailly to bring the matter to the notice of Justice Kilbreth.

A few months ago Mlle. De Vailly began to have strange sensations about her head at night. Sometimes she felt a peculiar choking in the throat, and would be unable to sleep, and hence was unable to attend to her college duties for five days. Mlle. De Vailly's invalid sister had similar unpleasant and apparently unaccountable sensations. A few weeks ago Mlle. De Vailly was suddenly awakened by feeling that some one was pressing to her complete astonishment she found the dark-haired Eugenie lying upon her chest, with her fingers tightly pressed about her throat, and blowing into her mouth. When Eugenie saw that her protector was awake she sprang to the floor and ran into the sitting-room, which she jointly occupied with Dora. Mlle. De Vailly followed Eugenie and asked her what her conduct meant. For a long time the little girl refused to answer, but finally she gave way, and then confessed that she had for a long time been deliberately trying to kill Mlle. De Vailly, the latter's sister, and Dora. She said she had been told to do so by her mother, who had taught her in the most solemn manner that it was right for her to get all the property and jewels of the De Vaillys when the latter died. When she had killed the De Vaillys she was to send for her mother. She also intended to kill Dora, so that there would be no one left to share with her the possession of the De Vaillys' property.

Upon hearing this startling story, Justice Kilbreth turned to Eugenie, who had been brought to court with Mlle. De Vailly and Dora, and began to question her. The little 9-year-old promptly replied to the Justice's questions, and corroborated fully the statements Mlle. De Vailly had made. Eugenie told the Justice that she tried to kill the De Vailly sisters and Dora several times, as her mother had told her to do, and the method of choking and blowing into their throats was that suggested by her mother. If she did not succeed in killing Dora, she had intended to drive her away, and then send for her mother to come. Justice Kilbreth was puzzled to know what to do with such an unnatural case, and finally sent it over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to inquire what was the best disposition to be made of Eugenie. He will probably act upon the advice they conclude to give after investigating the matter.

Pending the investigation, Eugenie will remain in the care of Mlle. De Vailly.

THE CYCLE OF THE SEASONS.

DOES DROUGHT COME ONCE IN 11 YEARS?

Mr. E. J. Lowe, of the Nottingham Observatory, writes to the London *Times* of May 17:

"There can be no reasonable doubt that a cycle of the seasons exists, though its precise period has yet to be determined. An elaborate investigation has, however, satisfied me that the cycle is about 11 years. Thus every 11 years drought and heat are experienced, usually of three years' duration—that is to say, three consecutive years in three consecutive Summers. Such a period of drought is now apparently at hand, and the Summer of 1879 may be expected to be very similar to that of 1868.

"Although the calculated period may be assumed to be 11 years, (from the commencement of one drought to that of the next,) certain disturbing influences operate from time to time, and occasionally accelerate or retard the return of these droughts by one or two years. One striking fact to be specially observed is that the periods of extreme heat and cold are grouped together. The records of remarkable droughts and frosts, which have been handed down to us by chroniclers, show that droughts have usually been preceded by severe frosts, and as frequently followed by frosts of greater or less severity—that is to say, in the majority of instances, so far back as we may trace—in the extremes of temperature with a ground of somewhere about five years, followed by a like period in which the heat and cold are not excessive. In this series of years, midway between these periods of excessive heat and cold, comes the weather is more or less free from frosts in Winter, and from droughts and heat in Summer, we have, for example, from 1469 to the present time scarcely any drought recorded in the month, Arch, and although years after the computed commencement of what may be termed the drought period.

"In many instances the severe Winter has preceded the first year's drought by a period of less than six months, and this is therefore a farther proof that the Summer of 1879 will in all probability be one of heat and drought.

"In former days a famine was the natural consequence of a drought, so that a record of famine is almost a sure indication of a drought. Indeed, it will be obvious that a time of scarcity would be regard as of far more important occurrence than a mere meteorological phenomenon, and hence famines are frequently recorded in chronicles when droughts are ignored.

"In the absence of any long-continued series of exact meteorological observations, it is obviously difficult to discover the precise length of days constituting a cycle of the seasons, and to do this it is likewise requisite to ascertain what may supply the disturbing element, whether planetary or otherwise, affecting any particular period and resulting in altering the duration or modifying the extremes of temperature.

"If we assume that the drought of 1868 came at its appointed time, then the droughts of 1857, 1791, 1714, 1635, 1628, 1538, 1516, 1496, 1285, and 1021 likewise came at the appointed time; and upon the same hypothesis we may conclude that the droughts of 1845, 1824, 1779, 1767, 1746, 1724, 1691, 1669, 1614, 1561, 1550, 1251, 1190, 1086, and 987 were accelerated one year; and that the droughts of 1825, 1704, 1585, 1528, 1473, 1429, 1341, 1243, and 1131 were retarded 1714, 1635, 1628, 1538, 1516, 1496, 1285, and 1021 likewise came at the appointed time; and upon the same hypothesis we may conclude that the droughts of 1845, 1

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RUSKIN'S MODERN PAINTERS.

RUSKIN ON PAINTING. With a Biographical Sketch. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1879.

Now that Ruskin is getting into his sere and yellow leaf, and that his admirers, after praising his work too extravagantly, are beginning to define wherein he was useful and wherein erroneous and misleading, a condensed edition of his "Modern Painters: Their Superiority in the Art of Landscape Painting to all the Ancient Masters," is most opportune. It gives a chance to measure the obligations we owe to this singular genius by examining the main points of his reasoning denuded somewhat of that alarming flow of words which too often has obscured rather than made lucid his real meaning.

When Ruskin first began to look about him, he was not fettered by lack of money or want of knowledge of the world; neither had he any family cares then or in the future to distract him from his work. As the biographer hints, he was not in a position to have children. What struck him most forcibly was the untruthfulness to nature among the English landscapists in general, and that untruthfulness he wished to combat. Some few, however, like Turner and Stanfield, pleased him immensely, and upon them he built the book that afterward appeared in a second volume, with the title "Modern Painters." The superiority of modern, in landscape, to the ancient masters was first of all seen through English spectacles in the difference between English and French landscape painters. British prejudice against France had something to do with Ruskin's unstinted denunciation of Claude and Poussin, and it is needless to say that he did a good service by looking for their weak points. Like other Englishmen before him, whether artistic or literary, he passed over the Frenchmen nearest to English art or literature, and admired extravagantly the Italians. But the Italians as landscapists he could not admire; modern society had at least one thing to boast of in the fine arts which the ancients had not, viz., landscape; and so Ruskin became the most eloquent guide to the beauties of that department of painting which has reached its highest—or, at any rate, its widest—development in the present century. The Frenchman took to not to his taste; the Italians had not reached the grand idea of landscape, and the majority of English artists had followed the Frenchmen into vagueness and untruthfulness to nature. So he wrote:

"I shall endeavor to enter with care and impartiality into the investigation of the claims of the schools of ancient and modern landscape to faithfulness in representing nature. I shall pay no regard whatever to what may be thought beautiful or sublime or imaginative. I shall look only for truth—bare, clear, downright statement of facts, showing in each particular, as far as I am able, what the truth of nature is, and then looking for the plain expression of it, and for that alone. My first business must be to combat the nearly universal error of belief among the thoughtless and unreflecting that they know either what nature is or what is like her; that they can discover truth by instinct, and that their minds are such pure Venice glass as to be shocked by all treachery."

After this Mr. Ruskin proceeded to instance Turner as the truest of all the landscape painters. It will be seen how thing—in art have changed in the estimation of the latter, when we read that Turner was literal: Turner, who made no bones of altering mountain, castle, lake, and rock to suit his idea of the picturesque! But this was written before the days of the pre-Raphaelites, and long before the modern realists existed anywhere save in France. The pre-Raphaelite movement is foreshadowed in such a sentence as this: "Be so kind as to match the color of a leaf in the wood (the darkest you like) as nearly as you can, and bring your matched color and set it beside one of these groups of trees, and take a blade of common grass, and set it beside any part of the fullest light of their foregrounds, and then talk about the truth of color of the old masters!"

It is impossible, even to speak of the extreme want of logic in Mr. Ruskin; to point out, for instance, how he continually harps upon the impossibility of painters attempting to rival the tremendous contrasts of nature by the employment of a petty gamut of colors, and how on the next page he shows that he does not realize that the old masters painted as they did for the very reason that they had realized so well this impossibility of direct competition between sunlight and pigments. Ruskin has done too much good work for art to warrant any elaborate exposition of his narrowness and inconsequence; it was his very narrowness that lent him so much force; his narrowness, aided powerfully by his literary style. For Ruskin will not live hereafter as a critic of art, but as a wonderful juggler with words. With the fuller light of science of the present day and the greater exactness to which art criticism has been brought since the first publication of "Modern Painters," it is not so surprising that Ruskin should have taken a contracted view of things, as that he should have said so many good things. As to the way in which he said his best things, as to his descriptive passages for instance, no writer of English in this century has surpassed him.

HEBREW POETRY.

THE HISTORICAL POETRY OF THE ANCIENT HEBREWS. Translated and Critically Examined. By MICHAEL HEILPRIN. Vol. I. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1879.

It must be that Mr. Heilprin is an Israelite, or he would not handle the ancient poetical remains of the Hebrews in the manner he does. If he were a professed Christian, we would expect more reverence from him; if an infidel of Christian race, more irreverence. Instead of showing reverence or irreverence for the Bible, Mr. Heilprin treats it as one might treat any national deposit of legendary lore. He is posted on the later researches made, especially by German and Dutch scholars, into the authenticity, the relative age, the comparative credibility, of the conflicting stories found in the Old Testament, and does not hesitate to consider some of the good old names that have been given in baptism to generation after generation of Western families, in the full belief of their genuineness as representing actual men of the past, as personifying mythical demigods. Thus he believes that Jabal and Jubal are both identical with the Apollo of classical mythology who was also known as Abelios in Crete and as Aplu in Italy. Jabal answers to Apollo Nomios, the protector of flocks and herds, and Jubal to Apollo as god of song and music, and inventor of the flute and lyre. Tubal Cain, the first forger of metals, is the same as Vulcan, the god of fire, who worked with anvil and bellows for gods and mortals. Tvalkia or Tvalkan, a word of Semitic or Aryan origin, may have been the original name, which the Hebrews modified chiefly by inserting a vowel and the Latins by dropping the first consonant. The bare mention of Naamah, "the graceful one," as the sister of Tubal Cain, strengthens the identification of the latter with the classical god of fire, for "the graceful" corresponds to Venus, the wife of Vulcan. He follows Bernstein, an ingenious expositor of the old Hebrew annals, and the author of "Ursprung der Sagen von Abraham, Isaak, und Jacob," into a singular explanation of the reasons for the present form of the stories about Judah and his unfortunate sons, as well as Dinah and his family misfortunes. The story of Judah, Onan, and Tamar is supposed to have originated during a feud between two factions of the Jews, and was really meant as a half-veiled history of the scandals of David's reign, as well as a piece of damaging ancient history, for the purpose of insulting the reigning house through its ancestors. The faction of Jeroboam created this legend, it seems, in order to attack Rehoboam, and the same faction is supposed to have written or altered the poetical "Blessing of Jacob," where the patriarch handles some of his sons so roughly. The translations of the poetic episodes are chiefly different from those in the revised English Bible of the Revs. Ginsburg, Davies, Leach, and Green in the frequent use of the present tense in place of the past. The use of the "historical present" assists the mind when considering the poems as fabrications after the events described, especially in such a piece of poetry as the "Blessing of Jacob," where we see the relative position, geographical and political, of the various tribes at that period. Unlike most Bibles, the revised English Bible is printed with such changes of text as to show what portions of any page are or are not considered poetry. The poetical tone was adopted by the writers of the originals in order to add point and solemnity to the passages of most importance.

Mr. Heilprin is thus at work in a critical vein, not especially in the rôle of an admirer of the ancient Hebrew poetry. He does not point out its beauties, but tries to reach its meaning at all hazards. This is the first volume, and makes a very good opening for the series which will doubtless follow. If the others are as scholarly and curious as this one, the author will have done well by an old, but never threadbare, topic.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Palms of Elim, Robert Carter & Co.* The Rev. Dr. J. R. Macduff writes a book for the thoughtful Christian, consisting of short abstracts headed by texts of Scripture, not sermons, but suggestive notes that can be read one at a time in the intervals of work.

—*Kemper County Vindicated. E. J. Hale & Son.* James D. Lynch, a man with an appropriately lawless name, and the author of various rebel songs, appears as a champion of Kemper County, a spot notorious for the insecurity of the life of any one who differs in politics from the white majority.

—*A Manual of International Law. A. S. Barnes & Co.* Edward M. Gallaudet is the President and Professor of Political Science of the Washington College for Deaf Mutes. He has abridged "Le Droit International Théorique et Pratique" of Charles Calvo, and made it a basis for his work, which is meant to give in moderate compass the principle of International Law. It is intended as a text-book on the subject.

—*Maiden Rachel. David Atwood, Madison, Wis.* Ella A. Giles, the author of "Bachelor Ben," tells pleasantly a story of a serious young woman and a serious young man who live to do good to their fellow-beings. They are very superior beings, indeed, but now that we are being deluged with novels about the very basest, perhaps "Maiden Rachel" and books of the same kind will be all the more grateful as contrasts.

—*Sixteen Saviours, or One? Peter G. Thompson, Cincinnati.* Under this startling title it is that Mr. John T. Perry fustigates the author of "The World's Sixteen Saviours; or, Christianity Before Christ," injuriously derides the scholarship of Mr. Kersey Graves, the author, and conclusively sets forth that the Gospels are not Brahmanic. To which review Mr. Graves's reply is appended, and the reply in turn is reviewed, the whole ending with indorsements of Prof. Swing, of Chicago, and H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn.

—*Quinby's New Bee-keeping. Orange Judd Company.* It may not be as widely known as some other things in this world, that a corporation exists called the Bee-keepers' Association. The late Mr. Quinby was President thereof, and the new presiding officer, Mr. L. C. Root, sets out this enlarged edition of his book. Over 100 illustrations explain the methods of growing bees, removing them, destroying the enemies of bees, &c., in connection with a copious text. The publishers claim for it the rank of the most complete manual of bee-culture in print. Let bee-fathers decide!

—*The Presidents of America. Elisha F. Thayer & Co.* A series of original steel engravings, taken by H. W. Smith from paintings and photographs in the possession of relatives and family friends, shows the full list of our Presidents, not excluding Johnson. The engraving is handsome, and the book a fine, large quarto, with title-page in two colors. Biographical sketches are, of course, appended, and Harvard's Assistant Librarian, John Fiske, supplies an introductory notice. Testimonials as to the likenesses are given from a number of persons more or less closely connected with the Presidents.

—*Autobiography of the Rev. Josiah Henson. B. B. Russell & Co., Boston.* Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom* is said to exist in the person of Josiah Henson, a former slave and preacher among the blacks. To his story of sufferings from brutal and unscrupulous masters, flight to Canada, and mission among his fellows, Mrs. Stowe supplies an introduction, but says nothing of his being the original of *Uncle Tom*. This new edition is also commended by Wendell Phillips and Whittier, while Bishop Gilbert Haven writes an appendix on the present exodus of the blacks from the States where they have been restrained from exercise of the right of suffrage, and cheated in the usual way out of the rightful profits of their labor.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The reprinting of the "Tales from Blackwood" has reached the thirteenth number.

—The British Bible Society contemplates a new and revised edition of the Peshito (Syriac) version of the Bible.

—*Wide Awake*, in its June edition, gives a sketch of Walter Shirlaw, the artist, and reproduces several of his pictures.

—The republication of Thomas Hardy's new novel, "The Distracted Young Preacher," has been begun in the *Living Age*.

—"A Bundle of Papers," by Paul Siegvolk, is in press for G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is a volume of miscellaneous essays, sketches, and studies.

—A London publisher has in press a very original illustrated work entitled "The Children's Fairy Geography," by the Rev. Forbes E. Winslow.

—A volume of reminiscences of Robert Hall, John Forster, and other worthies of Bristol, England, is being prepared for the press by the Rev. Frederick Trestrail.

—William Black's latest work is a yachting romance, which bears the unique title of "White Wings." It will be begun as a serial in the *Cornhill Magazine* for July.

—Mr. Edwin P. Whipple will soon accumulate the materials for a new book in his charming reminiscences of the distinguished men whom he has intimately known.

—Among the works of a geographical nature that may be expected to appear early in the Fall is one on the Samoan Islands, by a Scotchman engaged in missionary work there.

—Appleton & Co. will publish in a few days Prof. Haeckel's "Evolution of Man," and "Modern Chromatics, with Applications to Art and Industry," by Prof. Rosse, of Columbia College.

—The Longmans, London, have published "Four Lectures on Some Epochs of Early Church History," recently delivered by Dean Merivale, one of Alfred Tennyson's college friends, in Ely Cathedral.

—H. I. d'Arcy is contributing to the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, published in St. Louis, a translation of the criticism of Darwinism made by Eduard von Hartmann, the great and popular philosopher of "the unconscious."

—The Appletons will shortly publish a collection of essays from early numbers of the *North American Review*. They will consist of papers by Prescott, Motley, Bancroft, Washington Irving, Emerson, Charles Francis Adams, Lowell, and Parkman.

—The gem of the *American Naturalist* for June, is a paper by the Rev. Samuel Lockwood, Ph. D., which he calls "Rob; a Bird Biography." It is in the vein of Mr. Burroughs, or the author of "Wild Life in a Southern Country," and is a charming study of bird life.

—A work of great value to students of constitutional history, and of little interest to general readers, is a historical sketch of "The Succession to the English Crown," which has been prepared by Mr. Alfred Bailey, of Lincoln's Inn, and will be published immediately by Macmillan & Co.

—"On the Verge: A Romance of the Centennial," is the story by Philip Shirley of a naughty girl named *Theodora Benedict*, who takes moonlight rows on the lake with a *Vivian Salisbury*, of San Francisco. A. L. Bancroft & Co., of that city, and D. Appleton & Co., of New-York, are the publishers.

—The new work on English literature, intended for school and college use, which has been prepared by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler upon the basis of Prof. Morley's volume, will be published early in June by Sheldon & Co., and it is thought to be one of the best manuals on this subject that has yet been written.

—The Bampton Lectures for 1879 are in process of delivery during what is known as the Easter term at the University of Oxford. Prof. Henry Wall, the well-known author of "Christianity and Morality," a three-year old book which has gone through several editions, is the lecturer. His general subject is "Faith."

—The advance of thought among "free Christians" is shown by the fact that the minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Islington recently gave notice, before the Unitarian Association of Great Britain, of a motion affecting the new model trust deed for Unitarian chapels that "the word Almighty before the word God be left out."

—A committee at Bristol, England, are engaged in getting up a memorial of Catharine Winkworth. It is proposed to make it twofold—to erect a memorial tablet in Bristol Cathedral and to found a scholarship for women, to be held at some place of higher education. Five thousand dollars are required for both objects, and half the money is already raised.

—Karl Blind begins in the *Contemporary Review* for June a series of essays on "Conspiracies in Russia." He will also contribute to the *Nineteenth Century* for the same month a paper entitled "A Discovery of Unwritten Odinic Songs in Shetland," which fills a gap in the works of Dr. Leyden and of Jacob Grimm, the German mythologist.

—The famous work on "Supernatural Religion" has sufficient vitality, after being well hacked to pieces by Dr. Lightfoot, the new Bishop of Durham, to be called for in a new and complete edition, the seventh, in which the first two volumes have been thoroughly revised, with the addition of new preface and a chapter of "Conclusions."

—Forthcoming volumes in Appletons' "New Handy Volume Series will be: "The Yellow Mask," by Wilkie Collins; "Geier Wally," from the German of Wilhelmine von Hillern; "Last Essays of Elia," by Charles Lamb, and "A-saddle in the Wild West," by W. H. Rideing, being an account of adventures with Prof. Wheeler's Exploring Expedition.

—One of the most notable articles in any of the June magazines is a short paper on "Four Elements in a Work of Art," by George T. Ladd, in *Sunday Afternoon*. It is devoted to the discussion of the best methods of presenting religious truth at the present time, and is written with very unusual freshness and insight. Mr. Ladd is a new contributor, and is understood to be a Congregational minister in Hopkinton, Mass.

—Harvard has a promising young architect, Joseph Thatcher Clarke, traveling through Asia Minor and Greece in the hope of settling disputed points and toward unity, which means finality, in the Doric style of architecture and the modes of construction adopted by Greek builders. The Harvard Art Club publish a monograph by him, called "The Hypæthral Question," being an attempt to determine the mode in which the interior of a Greek temple was lighted.

—In his letters to his father, written in 1781, from Newport, the young Count de Fersen complains of the severity of the leaders of the small French Army and the want of discipline in the Army itself. Rochambeau is distrustful of his Aide-de-Camp, and still more so of his General officers. Fersen thinks that the English are about to complete the conquest of the Southern States. The letters appear in the new *Magazine of American History*.

—The appendix to the new and enlarged edition of Maurice Thompson's "Witchery of Archery" is chiefly compiled from Roger Ascham's classic, "Toxophilus." While acknowledging the debt, Mr. Thompson takes exception to his "curious phrases and villainous spelling." If Ascham were alive, he would doubtless retort sharply in the same vein, and with far more reason. Was it Artemas Ward or some other wag who reproved Chaucer for his spelling?

—Gov. George Clinton, the uncle of the celebrated De Witt Clinton, receives very ample and excellent notice at the hands of William L. Stone in the *Magazine of American History* for June. Gov. Clinton took a leading part in the political management of New-York during the war of the Revolution, being the great "War Governor" for that period, and was the first to initiate, in 1795, the movement for the organization of the common-school system in this State.

—Mr. J. Howard McHenry, of Baltimore, sends to the *Magazine of American History* an account and picture of still another medal granted to Col. John Eager Howard for his services at the battle of Cowpens. The medal is evidently of colonial manufacture, and represents the doughty Colonel with his foot on the neck of the British lion, which beast is held in leash with a chain. The conqueror is in cocked hat and regimentals, and his other foot rests on the British flag.

—The May number of the *Portfolio* has for its mainstay an etching, by Lurat, of a portrait of a little girl by Carolus Duran. It is something like the little portrait attributed to Velasquez in the New-York Historical Society. Duran calls it "Rose de Mai." In the series on Oxford there is an amusing account of the life and squabbles of Anthony Wood, the old scholar of Oxford. "He was a perfect dungeon of books," says Mr. Lang.

—F. P. S., sends the following sonnet on Ralph Waldo Emerson to the quarterly *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*:

"As pale-blue mountain that I see from far,
Its classic beauty marked against the sky;/
Or diamond splendor of some midnight star,
That first in twilight's grandeur wins my eye;
Look I on him, who, parted from his age
By measure like none other of our day,
Stands, like some Teneriffe alone, while rage
Vain storms, and cast about his feet their spray.
For those same Greek origin combines with his Latin origin,
And move each planet in majestic curve,
This man have guided in such noble rhyme
That from their limit would be never swerve.
Who lives on mental fallow from the tides
Must soon or late all other men surprise."

—Mr. Charles Dickens wants it distinctly understood that in his new "Dictionary" of London for 1879—"an unconventional handbook" he calls it—there are no advertisements. Names had to be mentioned, but no payment has been received therefor, and every statement and recommendation made in the "Dictionary" is put forth, either as the result of personal experience or on trustworthy authority. The usefulness of this guide to strangers cannot be overestimated, but also to the citizens of London it must be welcome. A full score of pages in a finely-printed appendix give the distances from one point to another throughout the gigantic town. Macmillan & Co. are the agents here. The idea has found as much favor in this country, for Dr. Appleton has already announces a "Dictionary of New-York," to be soon issued, based on the plan of Mr. Dickens.

MUSTACHES A BAR TO CREDIT.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells the following story of his experience in that city in 1847 or 1848: "I was then a young man just entering business, and had the impudence to allow what little beard nature had blessed me with to grow, not excepting the upper lip. (I do not think there were more than two or three men in Boston who dared to wear a mustache, and they were foreigners.) One day I had applied to the Washington Bank for a discount. The President was the father of J. Charles Baldwin, whose residence was at or near the corner of Essex-street. The notes were returned with word that 'nothing was done.' As I had never before refused discount in this manner, and I interviewed the Cashier, who referred me to the President. I found him in his room, and, approaching him, I asked why the notes could not be discounted. Raising his eyes and scanning my face, he replied: 'We cannot discount notes for a person who wears a shoe-brush on his face.' Argument was useless, and rather than give up the mustache which has grown and been shaved to this day) I removed my account to another bank."

GOV. MARKS STOPS A LYNCHING.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, May 29.

We have not felt justified in saying many good things of the administration of Gov. Marks, and are glad of an opportunity to commend at least one act. Murfreesboro', for some time past, has been overrun by a band of thieves, robbers, burglars, and house-burners. Last week, while engaged in an attempt to rob a gentleman's house, some of these villains shot him. Suspicion rested upon certain parties, and they were arrested. It is believed the proof will be made strong enough to convict two of them. After they were sent to jail an angry mob gathered, and it was believed for a time that the Sheriff could not prevent them from being taken out. Gov. Marks was telegraphed for, and went to Murfreesboro'. He addressed the people, assured them that steps would be taken for bringing the culprits to a speedy trial in order that justice might be promptly done, and gave them to understand that in no event would mob law be tolerated if executive power could prevent it.

A PREACHER NOT SURE HE WAS RIGHT.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, May 30.

A good one is told by Conductor Mack Parker of a marriage ceremony which was performed in the hotel at Rogersville Junction, Wednesday evening, by a prominent Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in that section. After performing the ceremony, the minister took Capt. Parker's train board east. After starting out on the train, the minister began to reflect, and came to the conclusion that he had married the parties in Hawkins County, whereas the license had been procured in Hamblen. The question of the location of the county line could not there be determined; a lawyer aboard informed him if the contract was as it construed it, the marriage would be a nullity, and the minister had Capt. Parker stop the train before he had gotten many miles, and he got off and went back to remarry the parties if matters were as he viewed them. Investigation proved, however, that the house where the ceremony was performed was in the proper county.

THE HONOR OF A PRIVATE INTERVIEW.

From the Montreal Witness, May 30.

The Rev. Newland Maynard, before leaving for Brooklyn, N. Y., had the distinguished and unexpected honor of a private interview and reception with his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne. Mr. Maynard was most delightfully impressed with the cordiality and kindness of his manner, and the interest he displayed in all that related to the United States, and especially to Brooklyn.

HUGO READING THE FUTURE

THE VISIONS OF A VISIONARY.

THE VENERABLE AUTHOR OF "L'HOMME QUI RIT" PROPHESYING A UNITED EUROPE AND A CIVILIZED AFRICA—THE LESSON OF THE NATIONS.

A party of French Radicals recently celebrated by a dinner the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. Victor Hugo presided and made a speech, of which the following is the main part:

GENTLEMEN: The present moment will be remembered in this century; it is a goal as well as a starting-point. It has peculiar features of its own—to the North, despotism; to the South, liberty; to the North, tempest; to the South, appeasement. As for ourselves, as we are mere searchers after truth—as we dreamers, writers, attentive philosophers are gathered here by one common idea, the improvement of the human race—as, in a word, we are passionately devoted to that noblest study of mankind, man—let us take this opportunity of contemplating the future; let us ask ourselves what the nineteenth century will do. I need hardly tell you that geographically—I will merely consider the question from that point of view, as I wish to be brief—the destiny of mankind is in the South. The time has come when it is fitting to give the Old World this warning. The Old World must make itself a New World. The time has come to remind Europe that she has Africa by her side. The time has come to tell the four nations from which modern history springs—namely, Greece, Italy, Spain, and France—that they are not what they were; that their mission is modified without being transformed; that they still retain the same responsible and sovereign situation on the shores of the Mediterranean, and that if we add to them a fifth people, of which Virgil dimly caught a glimpse, and which has shown itself worthy of that great glance, namely, England, we have before us all the striving of the old human race toward labor, which means progress, and toward unity, which means liberty. The Mediterranean is the Lake of Civilization. It is not without a purpose that the Mediterranean has the old universe on one of its shores and the unknown universe on the other—that is to say, on one side the confederation of civilization and on the other side the condensation of barbarism. The time has come to tell this illustrious group of nations—"Unite. Do you not see the barrier before you—the blocks of sand and sedge, that inert and passive lump which for 6,000 years has obstructed progress, Africa! What a land, this Africa! Asia has her history, America has her history, Australia even has her history, which dates from her becoming known to human memory. Africa has no history; she is shrouded in a kind of legend, vast and dark. Rome laid hands on her to suppress her, and, supposing she had got rid of her, affixed to the plains corpse one of those epithets that defy translation—*Africa Portentosa*. She is less than a prodigy, and greater. She combines the absolute with the horrible. Africa is the flaming of the tropics. It seems as though to behold Africa would entail blindness. An excess of sunlight is an excess of night. Well, this terror is about to disappear. Already the two great colonizing peoples, who are also the two great free peoples—France and England—have seized Africa in their mighty grip. France holds her in the north and the west. England in the east and the south. And now Italy is accepting a share in the colossal work, America joins her efforts to your own; thus in all things does the unity of peoples manifest itself. Africa concerns this universe. Such a block up of the circulation and traffic of mankind interferes with universal life; human progress can no longer put up with the paralysis of a fifth part of the globe. Bold pioneers have already hacked themselves and torn aside the veil; the fantastic region appears real and natural, the lunar landscape turns out to be a terrestrial landscape. France is ready to endow it with her arts, her genius. French Africa has but two aspects. Though peopled, it is a barbarous desert; it is wild. But it no longer eludes our grasp. Spots believed to be uninhabitable have endurable climates; throughout its extent navigable rivers are to be found; vast forests cast their shadow on the horizon; lakes have been perceived—perhaps that sea mentioned in the Bible. Giant hydraulic apparatus prepared by nature await the hand of man; the points of support where rivers arise, where rivers will wind among the hills, and, in short, that universe which awed the Romans attracts the French. Note with what majesty great things are accomplished. Obstacles exist; as I have said before, they do their duty, which is to let themselves be conquered. It is not without difficulty. In the North a movement is taking place. I must lay stress upon that fact. The *divide et regnes* principle is making a universal effort; monarchies are making their supreme effort for life; the German Empire is uniting all its forces against what it supposes to be the spirit of modern times; the Muscovite Empire is presenting a still more moving picture. Boundless authority is resisted by a something which is also without limits. Omnipotent despotism, which places millions of men in the hands of one individual man—which cries out, "*Je veux tout, je prends tout, j'ai tout!*"—starts from the abyss with the terrible reply, "Nihil! Damnation." And we are now beholding the appalling struggle of everything with naught—a sight suggestive of meditation, admiration, annihilation begetting chaos. The social question has never been raised in a manner so tragic, but Fate is not a solution. So we hope that the potent breath of the nineteenth century will make itself felt in those distant regions, and substitute a peaceful evolution for a violent convulsion. But if the North is alarming, the South is reassuring. In the South a close bond of union is growing up between France, Italy, and Spain. At bottom they are the same people, and Greece connects herself with them, for the Greek origin combines with the Latin origin. These nations have the Mediterranean, and England has too great a seat of the Mediterranean to stand aloof from these peoples who are its sisters. Already we can discern the outline of the United States of the South, the evident embryo of the United States of Europe. There is here the grand, steady, onward march toward harmony, fraternity, and peace. This nineteenth century made a man of the negro; in the twentieth century Europe will have made a world of Africa. Such is the problem Europe will have to solve. She will seize upon that land and take it. From whom? Upon no one. God gives that land to man. Where Kings would bring war, do you introduce concord. Take it not with cannon, but with the plow; not for the sword, but for commerce; not for battle, but for industry; not for conquest, but for fraternity. Pour into Africa the overflowing of your own land, and at the same time solve your social questions. Change your proletarians into land-owners; make roads, dig harbors, build cities, increase, cultivate, colonize, multiply, and on that land, more and more liberated, may the Divine Spirit affirm itself by peace, and the human spirit by liberty.

BOSTON SWINDLERS CATCH A TARTAR

HOW A MAINE MAN RECOVERED HIS MONEY AND MORE.

From the Belfast (Me.) Journal.

A Belfast man last week had an encounter with a gang of swindlers in Boston, in which the latter came off second best. He was accosted on State-street by an innocent appearing young man, who called him by name, began glibly inquiring for well-known residents of that place, and put on such an appearance of innocence as completely deceived our friend. The innocent young man professed to be the lucky drawer of a lottery prize, and invited his acquaintance to go with him while he got the money. The young man led him up one room to the half-way leading from Court-street to Cornhill. Having securing the prize the young fellow commenced to gamble with his money, and soon induced the Belfast man to risk a considerable money on bank checks which he drew. The game was worked so smoothly and plausibly that several hundred dollars of our friend's cash was transferred to the lottery-dealer's till, the till being at last closed and the money declared forfeited. Our friend, being a man of nerve, proceeded to knock down the lottery-dealer, wrench open the drawer, and transfer the contents to his pocket. A confederate, who came to the rescue, was also knocked down. The Belfast man then finding the door fastened from the outside kicked it open and gained the street. Meeting there the innocent young man aforesaid, the two proceeded to the steamer Cambridge, where, on counting the money, our friend found that he had something over $400 more in good money than he had when he entered the lottery shop. He returned to the smooth young man the amount that he had staked and lost, retaining $70 in excess of his disbursements which he found among the funds he had clutched. During the day he was visited by numerous members of the lottery-dealing tribe and sham policemen, in endeavoring to recover their lost money; but he brought it away, and kept it as the reward of his exertions in behalf of the cause of right and justice.

HOW THE SECRET PRESS WAS FOUND.

The Cologne *Gazette* contains some interesting details respecting the discovery of a secret printing-press in St. Petersburg. The most suggestive fact in connection with this account is the assertion that the telegram which should have brought the intelligence to the proprietors of the paper at Cologne was detained by the Russian authorities. "Yesterday evening," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Gazette*, "I dispatched to you a telegram informing you of the discovery of a secret printing-press here. I fancy, though, that the Censor has clapped his black hands upon it, and but little of the original telegram has been permitted to reach you, nothing, in fact, but the name of the editor, has indeed not been received here.) "I therefore now give you the details in full. On Wednesday last, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Police entered the Maison Barry, in the Jomaslowski Polk. They found there a printing-press and 7,000 copies of the last number of the Nihilist journal *Semla i Swaboda, (Fatherland and Freedom)*. These had not yet been published, and also that led to the discovery was obtained in the following manner: The latest number issued of the *Fatherland and Freedom* was particularly well printed, and it was evident that a new font of type had been used in its production. An adept in typography and printing was called in, and, upon examining the Nihilist journal, he declared that the type must have been procured from the well-known foundry of Frammang, who enjoy a wide reputation in that particular business. Inquiries were accordingly instituted at the warehouse to ascertain who were the latest purchasers of the peculiar type in question. The chief of this extensive establishment, Herr Böhnke, a Prussian, was rather sharply interrogated. It transpired during the investigation made that quantities of type had from time to time disappeared. A house-to-house search was then instituted at the residences of the various employes and compositors engaged at this foundry and printing business, and in the house before mentioned, known as the Maison Barry—where eight or ten compositors reside, and which is actually next door to the Ministry of Water and Highway Communications—the printing-press was discovered. Of course the printers and compositors were Nihilists."

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

HOW A PLOT TO ROB THE NATIONAL UNION BANK IN WATERTOWN FAILED.

From the Watertown Times, May 29.

At about 12 o'clock to-day a stranger walked into the National Union Bank and informed A. L. Upham, Teller, who was at the counter, that there was a man in the carriage outside who was lame and was unable to get out, who desired to purchase a draft on New-York. Mr. Upham said he was alone and could not go out. [S. B. Upham, Cashier, his father, was in the back room.] The fellow still urged him to go to the door and see what the man in the carriage wanted, and knowing his father was near by, he did step to the walk, while the stranger who came in to get him to go out passed out in front of him and went up Washington-street. Just at that minute two well-known gentlemen, residents of the city, fortunately happened to step into the bank. When A. L. Upham reached the walk near the horse the man in the carriage said he would like a draft for $45 on New-York. Mr. Upham told him to hand over the cash and the name, and the draft would be forthcoming forthwith. The lame man looked up, and, seeing the two gentlemen go into the bank, commenced to count his money very leisurely, and finally said his pile was $5 short, [which was literally true as they were,] that he accordingly drove away. At the same time the man who came out of the bank was noticed by N. P. Wardwell standing a few rods south of the bank, displaying in his hands different colored silk handkerchiefs, and another man was seen on the walk about the same distance in the other direction, north of the bank, also signaling with different colored handkerchiefs. The game being up, the fellow drove hence. The horse he drove was hired of Frank Harris, and was returned by the same man that hired it, but this man was not the one that entered the bank, or the one who sat in the carriage in front of the bank.

A short time after the affair in front of the bank, four strangers, hard characters, ordered dinner at the Arbor restaurant. Chief Guest, Officers Millington, Champlin, and Utley entered the restaurant directly behind them, and captured the whole party, and took them before the Recorder. At the court-room they were arraigned on a charge of conspiracy, of which they all pleaded not guilty. They gave their names as William Gibson, William K. Bennett, Joseph Cooper, and Frank Young. Gibson is a short, heavy-built man, about 45 years of age. Young is probably 35, slim build, sickly looking, and quite a talker. Bennett is a medium-sized man, heavy, though stoutly built, like Gibson. Cooper is the youngest, and probably knows the least about the business.

They were searched, and besides quite a supply of handcuffs, keys, photographs, checks for baggage, and a copy of to-day's Syracuse *Standard*, the following-named amounts of money were found: Young had $51, Bennett had $48, Gibson had $8 17, while Cooper only possessed $2. Their possessions were handed over to Chief Guest, who properly marked them and locked them in his safe.

The men said they were ready for examination, but the officers of the bank thought it would be best to take over-night, and so the Recorder adjourned the case till Saturday, at 10 A. M. The officers then escorted the strange visitors to jail to await the examination. The men did not give their places of residence or business, and refused to answer any questions that anybody wanted to have them. They said they were stopping at the Woodruff, but their names cannot be found on any of our hotel registers.

Cooper, although he was with the party, said he did not believe with them—was one of the men said the same thing. But he happened to walk into the restaurant with them, and as he would not tell his business or anything else that would clear him, he had to go up with the gang. He afterward said he was from Toronto. There are several other suspicious-looking strangers around town, and it is thought they may belong to the same party.

KENTUCKY TRAITORS.

THE PLEA MADE FOR ITS SONS WHO LEFT THEIR STATE TO FIGHT AGAINST THE UNION.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge delivered the address at Cave Hill Cemetery, near Louisville, Ky., on Monday, May 26, upon the occasion of the decoration of the graves of the rebel dead. To show its animus, we make the following extracts:

"Here, to-day, in the sight of Almighty God, whose heavens bend to catch the answer; in the midst of the graves of those we loved, whose spirits are witnesses to this scene; in the hearing of our children, whose lives may be molded in the likeness of our reply, I lay my hand upon my heart and lift my eyes to the name of my country, and assemble avow that this homage is a honor of martyrs to liberty, who died for the right, and gave their lives in defense of the truth; and for the verity of this reply I confidently appeal to God and history. This is our answer to whomsoever may cavil or question. It is not our apology or defense. By the side of these graves we make neither apology nor defense.

"It is but natural that the causes and the events of our war should be misunderstood in history. The unimportant, save as a romance or a study, and that this feeling will grow each day. And as it grows there may be an acquiescence in the charge that these men whose graves we honor were indeed hostile to the Government of the United States, who fought to preserve human slavery; who rebeled without cause and went to war for unholy purposes, and during this war committed grave excesses, permitted horrid cruelties to be committed, and that was necessary for humanity, liberty, and free government. Upon these graves and the graves of all our dead and the good name of all our living has this charge been made. The ear of the world has been dinned with its clamor, and at the bar of every nation and of posterity we stand confronted with the charge. I do not come to answer it to-day, but I do come to plead that it be answered in its length and breadth, and that our children may have a righteous answer. The only true answer is a complete and accurate history of the causes which produced the Confederate war, the events of that war, civil and military, and of its results. This history is the true monument we owe to the memory of our dead comrades, and this is the justification our children have a right to ask at our hands for their sakes.

"A history will be written. We owe it to every sentiment of honor, patriotism, and gratitude that at least one Southern voice utter a true history. On this day, and in this presence, I content myself with the solemn avowal that the cause for which the South fought was that of personal liberty, State sovereignty, and national independence, and to add that liberty in a Republic of States can be preserved only on the principles on which the American Union, as constituted before that war, and the Confederacy were founded; that unless those principles become dominant, centralization, which is despotism or disintegration, is absolutely certain. Our defense, therefore, is a plea for Republican liberty—a defense of a union of equal States, a demonstration that men may be free under a Government strong enough to protect his freedom and pure enough to command his love. It will be a defense of our Revolutionary forefathers, and of the Government they established, under which for three quarters of a century liberty was protected and peace and prosperity dwelt among us. It will establish our hereditary claim to this constitutional freedom, and our fidelity alike to the teachings and to the example of our sires, and demonstrate that the men who fell at Manassas and in front of Richmond were equal to the sires who froze at Valley Forge and conquered at Yorktown. It will be another proof that forms of Government may be a deception, and that liberty is in danger—even in temples erected to her honor, and at altars where priests minister in her name."

CORNELL'S REPLY TO HARVARD.

WHY IT REFUSES TO ROW IN EIGHTS.

From the Albany Argus, May 31.

The following letter, received by Secretary Garfield, explains the reason why Cornell will not row Harvard in eights:

CORNELL U., ITHACA, May 23, 1879.

Henry W. Garfield, Esq., Secretary:

DEAR SIR: In order that you might receive a final and decisive answer to the question of our sending a representative eight, I called a special meeting of the Executive Committee, at which communication to me was fully discussed. The result is, I can state to you officially, what I have twice stated to you before, in the same manner, that for reasons valid and many, it is wholly impossible for us to send an eight-oar shell over as our University four. I sincerely regret your probable disappointment at our action, but you will, I am quite sure, candidly confess that our action is, in no sense, particularly justifiable, so far as I am personally concerned—and I can, with little doubt include every member of the Navy Board, in my opinion—there is for Cornell not the slightest preference for a four-oared, a six-cared, or an eight, but all present circumstances would influence every man to cast his vote in favor of a four for the simple reason that such was two months ago the University's decision. We were never more desirous of rowing Harvard on fair test. It would give us a long coveted opportunity of testing the comparative mettle of that famous New-London eight; but, Sir, having made during the past two years concessions of no mean import to Harvard, we feel that it is wholly unreasonable

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Sixth Page—5th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th col.
BILLIARDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CARPETS—Sixth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—3d col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Sixth Page—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—5th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—6th col.
INSURANCE—Sixth Page—5th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Seventh Page—6th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—7th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
REWARDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—4th and 5th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—Seventh Page—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—4th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—6th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Hunchback.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.
KURTZ ART GALLERY.—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W.C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, higher pressure, warm south-westerly winds, veering to cooler north-west, and becoming variable, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

The Democratic caucus on Saturday evening spent much time in devising a method of getting out of the dilemma in which the rash action of last session placed the party. It was finally decided, as reported, that the appropriation bills should be passed, but that no provision should be made for the pay of Deputy Marshals, or for the transportation of troops on election days. It was, however, left to the joint caucus committee to decide in what form the purpose of this last resolution should be carried out. So far, the joint committee has distinguished itself by the suppleness with which it has evaded giving effect to the threatening edicts of the various caucuses, and it is quite probable that it will draw the bills intrusted to its care very mildly. It is entirely certain that any attempt to seriously cripple the administration of the laws which the majority has tried in vain to repeal would be resisted by the President as firmly as the original projects. If, however, the Democrats can invent anything which will have the appearance of sustaining their consistency without really interfering with the Government, they will probably indulge themselves in so cheap and harmless a luxury.

The last of the refunding ten-dollar certificates will be distributed by the Government to-day, and will, undoubtedly, be immediately taken up. On the whole, the Secretary of the Treasury has a right to be very well satisfied with the results of his experiment. It has not, it is true, fulfilled all his expectations, but it has shown that a certain amount of the Government securities at a low rate of interest will be taken, when offered, as an investment for savings. How large a portion of the certificates just placed has taken this course, it is impossible to say, but of the throngs of people, men and women and boys, who have crowded about the windows of the Post Offices and the Sub-Treasury during the sale of this loan, it is quite certain that a good many were buying on their own account. And it is not an unpleasant way to be disappointed to find that money can be borrowed at 4 per cent. so readily that those who wish to lend their savings are prevented from doing so by the competition of the more wealthy or of speculators. Should the experiment be tried again, say a year from now, it may be disappointing in quite a different fashion.

From the latest reports, it would seem that the storm which passed over Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska on Friday evening was a very terrible one—quite incomprehensible to the dwellers in our comparatively tranquil climate. A tempest which leveled some sixty buildings, including several stone churches and equally substantial structures, which killed some forty persons and wounded as many more, and which destroyed a belt of crops thirty miles or more in length, is a manifestation of the devastating forces of nature with which the East is happily unfamiliar. There may be many things to envy in the climate of the Northwest, but such a sudden and appalling calamity as this is calculated to offset them.

One or two new features of interest may be remarked in the fight which is raging in the ranks of the Democracy of Ohio. One is the fact that it is not impossible that the programme of the Innocent Old Man of Gramercy Park includes the coupling of Gov. Bishop's name with his own on the Presidential ticket for next year. This would not be a bad idea for Mr. Tilden. Gov. Bishop is a very clever and unscrupulous politician. He is clearly popular with his party in Ohio, and Ohio is an important, because a close, State. His opinions are colorless, and his political standing of that unpronounced kind which is supposed to be appropriate to a Vice-Presidential candidate of a party so divided as the Democracy. Above all, no one could draw such unpleasant comparisons between him and Mr. Tilden as were made in the case of Mr. Hendricks. The other interesting feature is the apparent determination of the Nationals to make a separate ticket—a determination which is only calculated to secure a higher price for their cooperation when the convention is held.

If any one has to suffer by the thievish proclivities of the Democratic politicians of Louisiana, the public will look with considerable complacency on the losses of those Democratic capitalists who preached the doctrine that the rebellion and usurpation by which Nicholls seized power in that State were justified by the necessity of getting in some way an honest Government. There is no more disgraceful chapter in American history than that which recounts the Nicholls insurrection, and if those who gave it countenance are plundered by the men they aided to steal the State Government, very little sympathy will be wasted on them. But the repudiation in Louisiana, of which our Washington dispatches give an account this morning, is none the less a shameful act, and, unfortunately, its consequences will not be confined to those who deserve them. It ought, however, to put an end to the absurd talk about the "vindication of home rule" in that State.

MR. FOSTER AS AN EXAMPLE.

Mr. Foster's speech in acknowledgment of his nomination, and the opinions expressed during his reported interview in this City, show how readily a sagacious and on the whole a fair-minded man may yield to the unfavorable influence exercised by partisan managers. His Congressional antecedents remove him far from the category of demagogues. It has not been possible always to recognize the wisdom of a policy which on certain questions had little in common with the programme prepared for his present canvass; but his candor and courage have commanded respect even when his logic has seemed to lack conclusiveness. What is the secret, then, of the remarkable change which the bare fact of his nomination for the Governorship of Ohio has brought to light? The change is as manifest in his tone as in the general current of his thought. Is it the result of new light, as affecting his convictions, or is it a mere partisan product, the acceptance of which is the price paid for the support of that portion of the convention which originally preferred Judge Taft? If the former, Mr. Foster owes to the Republican Party outside of Ohio an exposition of the reasons which have led him to discard his former breadth of view, to throw aside the discriminating justice which distinguishes the statesman from the partisan, and to espouse the tactics of those who imagine that the revival of sectional animosities will atone for the want of sincerity on other subjects. If Mr. Foster sinks his individuality in obedience to the demands of party assailants, and becomes their mouth-piece in order that he may have their support, it must be admitted that his influence beyond his State will be materially curtailed.

Whatever the immediate causes of the change, the fact of its occurrence may serve to remind the Democratic Party, and especially its Southern Representatives, in what manner the events of the present session have consolidated the Republican organization and affected its future course. Down to a recent date, the "stalwarts" were not flourishing. Their vocation was all but gone. For their new lease of life they are indebted to the Democrats, who have made it difficult for men like the Mr. Foster of other days to hold in check the extremists of their own party, and to infuse into current political discussion the judicial moderation which secures for it attention in quarters not usually subject to its influence. The effect is most apparent where the South is concerned. Against the Democrats as a national party strong feeling is inevitable. In their mad pursuit of advantages which they were unable constitutionally to secure, they have created serviceable Republican capital. The "issues" they have created are precisely those which their opponents would have desired. But the tendency of the "stalwart" is to ignore the Democratic policy as the policy of a great national organization, and to speak of it as though it were exclusively Southern in its origin and in its intended bearings. It is so much easier to heap stale invective on a section than to criticise intelligently the tactics of a party, and, moreover, the response is so much more prompt when the appeal is to passion rather than intelligence, that the stalwarts have many practical points in their favor. Besides, the Southerners in Congress have acted with so little faith, and with so little judgment, that they have supplied the pretexts desired by the promoters of the new sectional cry. The South will suffer, and the hands that inflict fresh injuries are the hands that should have been employed for its benefit. Absolute truth requires that the issues growing out of the vetoed measures be regarded as the measures of the Democratic Party as a whole. They were designed for Northern use, and Northern Democrats are the persistent advocates of the coercion prescribed when the measures were first presented. In politics, however, absolute truth is subordinate to partisan convenience, and as a consequence sectional cries are louder, more popular, and withal more effective than the sober argument of which the veto Messages afford illustrations.

While, however, Mr. Foster, as the creature of circumstances more powerful than his will, finds himself drifting with the "stalwart" tide toward sectionalism and other characteristics of the war period, we are unable to imagine the considerations which impel him to be silent in regard to that other Democratic issue which directly menaces the interests of business and the credit of the country. Reasons in justification of the sectional features of the Cincinnati programme are plentiful. The consistency of persons may suffer, but the advantages derived by the party admit of very plausible statement. It is not so with the financial question, concerning which Mr. Foster is as evasive and unsatisfactory as the convention that nominated him. On moral ground, these tactics are worse than inexcusable. They are utterly at variance with the pretensions of the Republican Party. A party which takes high moral ground with reference to struggles that are over cannot afford to be non-committal with reference to a struggle now in progress. As a matter of expediency merely, Mr. Foster's silence is as unwise as the word-play which amused the convention. The silver question is before us. How pregnant with mischief it is, Mr. Foster has learned from Mr. Sherman, if from no other source. That the Democrats, as a party, have espoused the silver coinage, and are fast converting it into a partisan issue, the occurrences at Washington clearly prove. The Warner bill is a Democratic measure; its provisions are as much a part of the Democratic policy as are the measures for destroying Federal authority in connection with national elections. Besides, the intrigue going on in Ohio, with the view of making a common cause for the benefit of Democrats and Greenbackers, renders still more inexplicable the dishonest trimming of the Cincinnati convention and the unworthy reticence of its candidate for the Governorship. The consolation we have is in the knowledge that circumstances are as decidedly superior to the planning of the Ohio Republican managers as were the circumstances developed at Cincinnati to the individuality of Mr. Foster. In spite of them, the financial issue will become one of the leading issues of the canvass, and Mr. Foster and his friends will be compelled to grapple with it, with a positiveness that would have been more gracious if adopted in advance of the events which will make continued evasion impossible.

CONGRESS AND ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The bill for regulating the appointment, assignment, and duties of Chaplains, "and for other purposes," which Mr. McCook has just introduced—or, rather, reintroduced, for it appeared last year—in the House, is worth examination. Its object seems to be to secure the appointment of a majority of Roman Catholics as Army Chaplains. There are now only four Regimental Chaplains, namely, those of the four colored regiments; the other thirty are all Post Chaplains, who have the rank of Captain and a pay of $1,500 a year, with the usual longevity addition of 10, 20, 30, and 40 per cent. for five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years of service.

The first step of Mr. McCook is to provide for placing on the retired list those Post Chaplains who may fail to pass an examination as to their physical ability to perform their duties, the decision on this point being rendered by a majority of a board to be appointed by the War Department. Next, the Secretary of War is to notify department commanders and commanders of detachments to report to him "the religious belief of each and every of the officers, including Chaplains, and of the enlisted men" of their commands, including the detachments at West Point, in the War Department, and all stations whatsoever. If any officer fails to report within a month, the Secretary is to ascertain the facts otherwise as nearly as he can. Lists are then to be made out, and Post Chaplains assigned, "one Chaplain of each religious denomination to every 800 officers and men of the same denomination." But the Secretary "shall unite two or more Protestant denominations, each consisting of less than 800 officers and men, in any military department, for the purpose of making up the number requisite for the assignment of a Protestant Chaplain," and in like manner, the "Protestants in adjoining departments" are to be united, if necessary, to make up 800, and the Chaplain in either case will be a Chaplain "of the most numerous of the denominations so united." In the same way, he will "unite the Roman Catholics of adjoining departments for the purpose of making up the number requisite for the assignment of a Roman Catholic Chaplain." The existing Chaplains who find no place under this arrangement are to be put on the retired list, and in their stead "additional Chaplains, of the proper denominations, necessary to establish the proportion," are to be appointed. It is well known that a great many of the officers and men of the Army are Roman Catholics, at least in general sympathy, hence this bill may be briefly described as a contrivance for working the greater number of the present Chaplains out of the Army, and working Roman Catholic priests into their places.

While it is desirable that the services held by an Army Chaplain should not offend the religious feelings or convictions of his hearers, Congress is now asked to take a step quite unlike any that it has before taken, and wholly foreign to the experience of the Army. The Chaplain is an Army officer; and, in effect, it is asked to have him balloted for by the enlisted men. Hitherto, the disturbing questions of politics and religion, which excite so much animosity outside the Army, have been little known inside. As a consequence, the action of the troops in all cases, whether concerning religion or politics, is looked upon simply as the action of soldiers. Nobody can say how many Democrats and how many Republicans are in the Army; but with this bill in operation, they could easily divide the Army into Protestant commands and Roman Catholic commands. This process of sectarian balloting is also to be repeated every year—"within 60 days before the first day of January in each and every year after the passage of this act;" and on or before the first day of March, every year, the Chaplains are to be shifted to correspond with the sectarian changes produced by the movement of troops or the fluctuations of religious opinion. It is true that no man is to be required to make any disclosure of his religious belief against his will; but it is not difficult to imagine zealous denominationalists or Churchmen in the Army electioneering among that great body of their comrades who have no fixed denominational belief, and who will, perhaps, often turn the scale at an annual religious census. We should accordingly, no doubt, find such apparent "gains" and "losses" made much of by the religious papers whose denominations they concerned, and great efforts might be put forth by both parties to secure the "floating vote," and so to repeat or change the result at another election. It is even conceivable that recruiting officers, if they chanced to be zealous religionists, might remember the annual Chaplain census in their selection of recruits designed to be forwarded to their own departments.

It seems to us that this bill is not the proper one to secure the perfectly legitimate end in question—the obtaining of more efficient and more suitable service from Chaplains. It must be admitted that the present system needs reform. The Post Chaplains are now rarely to be found at the distant frontier stations, where they are most needed, but are usually at posts where it would be easy to have visits from ministers and priests not belonging to the Army. The House bill—which is an elaborate one of four and twenty sections—provides carefully for the selection of suitable and well-recommended Chaplains, and for the strict performance of all their duties, including a semi-annual visit by each Chaplain to all posts in his department. Section 19 reads:

"That no Chaplain shall be required or permitted to minister to any officer or enlisted man professing a different religious belief from his own, unless at the request of such officer or man. He shall be permitted to conduct all religious ceremonies according to the faith and discipline of the denomination of which he is a member, and shall not be required to perform any religious services contrary to the requirements of such faith and discipline."

But the good points of the bill can be carried into effect without recourse to the objectionable experiments already spoken of. Rather than adopt these latter, it would be well to try the plan proposed by Gen. Sherman, abolishing Chaplains as Army officers, and substituting appropriations to a certain number of Army posts, designated as Chaplain Posts, with which appropriations the Post Council of Administration would select and employ a suitable Chaplain, at the rate of $100 a month. Such an arrangement would give regular services to fifty posts, instead of the present thirty-four, while costing no more.

A COMING STORM.

Does Postmaster James know what a storm of indignation he is preparing for New-York by requiring the names of States and counties to be placed on letters? Heretofore the citizens of other large cities have regarded New-York as "a stuck-up thing," as the ladies would put it. Now, if we address our letters to "Chicago, Cook County, Ill.," we shall be voted insolent and intolerable. Local pride is quite strong in this country. Fortunately, local affection usually goes hand in hand with real local pride, and people are happy and contented in cities which, without these bonds of attachment, could not hold their inhabitants longer than their selfish interests detained them. With what delight the rural newspaper refers to "glorious old Smith County," when the aforesaid Smith County is probably the youngest county in the State. Not long ago, during an exciting political contest, a Nevada newspaper-writer said that "old Nevada would give a good account of herself at the next election." The affectionate citizen of the Silver State had forgotten that his so-called ancient commonwealth was a howling waste of sage-brush, a few years since. And in the last National Convention of the Republican Party, one enthusiastic delegate, when the last ballot was about to be taken, arose and said, with great impressiveness: "Mr. Chairman: Colorado, the youngest State in the Union, yielding to none in her admiration for James G. Blaine," (and here he paused, while the vast assembly wondered if young Colorado would manfully stick by the losing candidate,) "casts her three votes for Rutherford B. Hayes!" Nothing but an enormous amount of State pride could have sustained Colorado when the laugh went around at this anti-climax. But the pride with which people regard their State and county is nothing compared with that which they have for their city. If it is a big city, the citizen is proportionately inflated. To a certain degree, the importance of the city is reflected in the individual. The poorest tramp of Boston will tell the stranger of the great wealth on deposit in that city, as if, in some way, he were more of a man for living in the midst of so vast an accumulation of capital. And when it was discovered, or reported to be discovered, that Chicago had killed and packed eleven hogs more than Cincinnati in a certain year, the rejoicings of the first-named city moved all ranks of society. In such a new glory even the humblest had some personal share. In San Francisco there is so glorious a climate, such strawberries all the year round, and so cosmopolitan a population, that the San Franciscan not only pities people who are compelled to live elsewhere than in his beloved city, but he is sure that you regard him as an individual representative of the eighth wonder of the world. There is, to be sure, an inconsistency in the conduct of this particular variety of citizen. The San Franciscan could not live where he does not have his "strawberries all the year round;" but as soon as he has made a fortune, he goes to New-York or Paris, and never returns unless he is obliged to. Nevertheless, there can be but one San Francisco in the world. Similarly, there can be but one Chicago, one Boston, and one St. Louis. Most of our readers have been forcibly impressed with the fact that there can never be more than one Philadelphia.

And yet it is calmly proposed that we shall acknowledge that there are several Chicagos in the United States. As a matter of fact, there are four, situated in as many different States. The genuine Chicago person argues that if obscure villages and hamlets choose to imitate distantly the real Chicago by adopting its name, *the* Chicago should not be humiliated. And it would be a humiliation for a Chicago person to receive a letter with "Illinois" written under the name of his famous city. It would be an intimation that there were more Chicagos than one. By what right, he will ask, are these paltry villages allowed to obscure the pre-eminence of the greatest city on the continent by multiplying copies of its name? We firmly believe that the average Chicago man would refuse to receive a letter addressed to him at "Chicago, Cook County, Ill." It would be regarded as a studied verbal insult. We can only imagine the indignation with which a Bostonian would regard a letter addressed to him as a citizen of "Boston, Suffolk County, Mass." So much culture, capital, breeding, and Mayflowerism swept away at one stroke would be an intolerable affront. There are seven Philadelphias, yet we have heard of an instance of the return of a letter-envelope addressed to "Philadelphia, Penn.," with the added remark that there was but one city of that name. If Postmaster James's order is rigidly enforced, we shall have our correspondence returned from the great cities outside of this State with indignation. It seems to be assumed that *the* Philadelphia, for example, is entitled to stand alone without the added indorsement of the State of Pennsylvania. As for San Francisco, it is California, and California is San Francisco, so that local pride swallows up city and State. But, in some of the other cases to which we have alluded, the citizens of great cities will not endure having their abiding-places even apparently distinguished from others of the same name. *The* city must stand alone. When a letter has only "Philadelphia" for its local address, the great and famous city of that name is intended. The contemptible little Philadelphias may be designated by their counties and States. Who cares? But where shall we draw the line? The City of Williamsburg, N. Y., is no mean place. But its Post Office address is "Brooklyn, E. D.," and there are nineteen other Williamsburgs. Why should not some of these similarly-named places set up its claim to be *the* Williamsburg? Is the privilege of having State and county omitted from one's letters to be determined on a basis of population? or capital? or area? We shall be embarked in a laborious study of statistics, census reports, and gazetteers, if we attempt to adjust any such sliding scale as this would require. There is no way out of our dilemma. Since letters addressed to Philadelphia, simply, may go to Ohio, or to Delaware County, N. Y., we might as well be on the safe side, and make sure of our share of the responsibility by adding "Penn." to the address. This done, we may calmly abide the coming of the storm.

FRAGILE FORTUNES.

There are three ways in which colossal fortunes have been built up in this country. One has been by a judicious and careful investment in real estate in growing communities. The inheritors of the little cabbage farms of the early Dutch settlers on this Island of Manhattan became millionaires without effort, by merely holding on to their possessions while the City grew up and land became valuable by the sole fact of being wanted by an increasing population and a growing business. They needed only to nurse their patrimony and see it spring up and spread like Jonah's gourd, but, unlike that historic vegetable, it hardened into enduring substance. Others in this and younger cities have seen the advantage of securing the inevitable increment to the value of land in places destined to vigorous growth, and have put their capital, as fast as it could be spared, into the secure investment of real estate—secure when fully paid and held in permanence. The riches that come from this source have been in part the result of genuine forecast and sagacity, and in part of good fortune, but in either case the process of acquisition is legitimate, and no one can begrudge the owners their fair estates.

Another method of getting enormously rich has been by the energetic, skillful, and fortunate conduct of business enterprises. Thousands have engaged in the attempt where one has succeeded; but in a few cases vast fortunes have been built up in a single lifetime by sheer devotion to business and the unremitting application of those qualities best calculated to bring success. Such fortunes are not altogether secure in other hands than those which have made them, for their preservation requires something of the same qualities, the same shrewdness, skill, and energy, which were necessary to their accumulation; but they are tolerably stable. It is certainly easier to keep and to manage what is already attained than it is to acquire and to increase, but the results of commercial ventures and of skill or good fortune in business are apt to be divided up and to become scattered in the course of one or two generations.

The third method of heaping up apparent wealth is less legitimate, and the results far less substantial. It has sprung from the vast development of corporate enterprises, depending in some measure upon privileges granted by the State and exercised presumably in the interest of the public as well as for the profit of the managers. The extension of this mode of money-making has been so rapid during the past generation that it has outstripped all effort of the popular mind to comprehend its bearing upon the common weal, and its true relations to the body politic that has bestowed franchises and opportunities for its behoof. It came upon the stage when no system of principles had been established for its regulation, and it has either controlled legislation for itself or eluded its grasp until the problem of bringing the young giant into subjection has become one of formidable difficulty. This mode of fortune-building has been most strikingly illustrated in the career of railroad magnates, and the means used have been such as to give their colossal structures a fragile foundation.

It is not necessary to go into details, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the rated value of the great lines of communication, and of the stock that represents the wealth of those that control them, is largely fictitious—that is, it is not an exact measure of a substantial existing property or of actual capital in possession or in use. Stock has been increased and multiplied and obligations assumed, until a fortune on paper of many millions may have for its basis a bona fide investment of only a fraction of the amount. Its rated value depends on its power of paying dividends out of the receipts of business. Money has been drawn from the smaller holders of stock and from buyers of bonds, and has been used at the discretion of a small number of managers who have had practical control. They have carried out their own schemes and projects, and profited at once at the expense of the general body of stockholders and the public, which they are presumed to serve in return for their franchises. They are rated as holders of many millions, and possessors of vast fortunes, but all depends on the dividends that are kept up. The vast structure of assumed wealth rests on a slender support of 6 or 8 per cent. of net income on stock, and not on actual investment, and all the while the hand of the public, whose patience has long been tried and whose confidence is continually abused, rests upon it, and may at any moment, by restrictions made necessary by the arrogance of the companies, crush the colossal fortune of a railroad millionaire under the mass of obligations that he has rashly assumed.

The French do not know much about trotting, judging by the time their horses make. At a late international horse show at Paris, a match, mile and a half, to wagon, open to all comers, was won in no better time than 4 minutes 52 seconds—1½ seconds longer than it required *Flora Tempie* to make two miles 20 years ago. This seems very queer to Americans, who regard such trotting as no trotting at all. We have so very many 2:30 trotters—and they can be bought, too, comparatively cheap—that some of our enterprising countrymen might readily purchase, at no great outlay, a stable of trotters of such a grade and take them to France. He would have an excellent chance of beating almost any European horse he should encounter, and of winning a handsome sum of money. After pocketing purses in France, he could go to Germany and Russia, where trotting is even poorer, and, in all probability, repeat his successes. So much rivalry is felt at present in international sports that it is singular that some native turfmen do not embrace the opportunity which is so wide, and promises to be so golden. The trotting horse is really an American institution, and it cannot be long before we shall be carrying off prizes in France, Italy, Austria, Germany, and Russia; for foreigners have acquired some knowledge through us of trotting, and an admiration for it likewise. We can teach them a vast deal; but if they want to learn on the race-course they will have to pay handsomely for their instruction.

In the Biological Society of Paris, Dr. Delaunay has recently communicated a series of investigations he has made concerning the curious partiality all civilized nations show for the "right side." We read and write to the right, we turn to the right when passing somebody in driving or riding on horseback; we like to have the wall to the right, when walking or running in an inclosed room; we deviate to the right from the straight line when walking blindfolded, &c. This partiality, however, the Doctor does not consider as a mere incidental agreement, but as a natural instinct. It begins to show itself when a child has reached the third year of age, and it does not leave man until he becomes debilitated by old age or insane. With insane people, the instinct is reversed; they keep to the left, and in lunatic asylums it is generally considered a good symptom, an indication of a return to the normal state, when the partiality for the right side reappears with a patient. Some of the applications which Mr. Delaunay makes of this instinct are rather fanciful, but others are very interesting. Thus, we do not doubt that he is to some extent right when he asserts that it has played a certain rôle in the migrations of mankind. Placing one's self with the face to the south, to the sun, whence the light comes, west is to the right, and to the west all migrations have gone, certainly from other reasons too, but probably started from the very first by this instinct.

The Church Congress has now become one of the settled institutions of the Episcopal Church, and is doing more than any existing agency to mobilize that body and bring it into vital relations with the issues of the day. Even more than in England, where it has done much to bring about some basis of respect, if not of union, between widely-separated schools of thought, the Church Congress has been recognized in this country, both within the communion, whose members can alone speak on its platform, and beyond that communion, as a religious and social force of great influence and importance. In this country, where premature organization is a radical defect in almost every movement, the necessity of a free platform, which does not aim at the adoption of a series of resolutions, is greater than is ordinarily supposed, and it is this niche which the Church Congress has so far filled after a fashion which has been at once unique and successful. Its influence has been felt far and wide in the healthful development and reconstruction of both society and religion. For this reason the announcement of the topics which are to be discussed at its next session, to be held at Albany, in the latter part of October, is of special interest. They are, "The Authority of Dogma," "Positive Christian Education," "Non-Attendance at Church; its Causes and Remedies," "Social Science and Christian Ethics," "Communism in its Relation to Republican Institutions," "Memorial Art," and "The Personal Work of the Holy Spirit." The list, for practical success, could hardly be better. The speakers are not yet announced beyond the fact that Bishop Doane, of Albany, makes the introductory address, and Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, that at the Holy Communion.

Some of the newspapers mention as a very remarkable circumstance that George Eliot, since the death of her "husband," has determined to resume her "maiden name," Marian Evans, so far as her social relations are concerned. It ought to be well known to persons at all acquainted with, or interested in, the eminent novelist that she was never Mrs. Lewes except by courtesy. Her friends preferred to call her so because it was more convenient, inasmuch as it saved inquiry or comment. The unhappy history of George Henry Lewes's marriage has been repeatedly told. His wife ran away with another man, and her husband, with a lofty and chivalrous spirit, forgave her when she had returned and expressed the deepest contrition. But she ran away a second time, and then he could not obtain a divorce in the courts, because he had once condoned her offense. After that Marian Evans and he formed their close, intellectual friendship, which was more like Platonic love than any relation between man and woman having no tie of blood can ordinarily be. For their own mental and spiritual needs, and, after consultation with their nearest friends, some of the best and most gifted people in England, they decided to live under the same roof, and brave conventionality. They would have been legally married had Mrs. Lewes had the goodness to die. But she lived, and still lives. Consequently, Marian Evans could not have been George Henry Lewes's wife without becoming responsible for bigamy. She has always been rightly Marian Evans, spinster.

The recent sinking of several men-of-war together, in South American waters, recalls the battles of the classic age, when the recognized mode of fighting was to "ram" the enemy's vessel with a heavy prow of iron or brass, and the sinking of at least half the beaten fleet quite a matter of course. Modern warfare, however, contains not a few striking instances of the same kind. At the battle of Sluys, under Edward III., an English crew, feeling their ship settling down, boarded and carried the nearest Frenchman just in time, their own vessel sinking the moment they had quitted her. Sir Richard Grenville, in 1586, performed a similar feat, floating himself in a raft alongside the heavy Spanish galleon whose guns had shattered his light cruiser, and capturing her while his own ship sank unheeded. A few years later the same hero kept at bay 53 Spanish sail for a whole night with his single ship the *Revenge*, sinking four of them, and at length bidding the gunner blow up his vessel with all hands. She sank, however, before the order could be obeyed. In one of the great sea fights of the last century, a French and an English ship went down side by side before the grappling-irons could be cast off, and very few of either crew were saved.

King Ludwig, of Bavaria, does not mend his well-known eccentricity with years. On the contrary, he grows more and more singular and whimsical, and many of his subjects have come to regard him as positively insane. The monarch is hardly ever seen in Munich save by his immediate attendants and those directly connected with affairs of State. His presence in the capital is announced by a flag over the palace, but for which the mass of its citizens would remain ignorant of his existence. Gossips naturally explain his peculiarity by something romantic. They say that he fell in love, when a Prince, with a young woman whom he could not wed on account of her inferior rank, and that this unfortunate attachment has affected his mind not less than his heart. He lives most of the time in close retirement at Hohen Schwarzan or Berg, and the things he is reported to do there would, if true, portray him as an unquestionable lunatic. His Wagner madness has not diminished a whit. One of his vagaries is declared to be his representation of "Lohengrin;" that he is drawn by swans in a boat on the artificial lake of his conservatory on the roof of his Munich palace, while one of the operatic artists, concealed in the shrubbery, sings the part of *Elsa*. Not long since—say the gossips again—he gave orders at Hohen Schwarzan for a grand banquet for 13, and his attendants, accustomed to his habits of seclusion, were surprised until they learned that the guests were to be Louis XVI., of France, and the principal members of his court. He went through the ceremonies of a state dinner, addressing the empty chairs as if they were occupied by the historic characters he had imagined. Nevertheless, he has always shown himself a discreet, liberal, and benevolent ruler; so that, if he be insane, it might be advantageous to other sovereigns to become affected with his sort of derangement. The Czar Alexander might, for example, be vastly benefited by it.

GENERAL NOTES.

To-day occur the judicial elections in Illinois.

The Pennsylvania Greenback State Committee is to meet in Pittsburg on Thursday, 19th inst.

The graves of Barbara Fritchie and Francis Scott Key, in Frederick, Md., were decorated on Friday.

The booksellers in Toronto will close their stores at 1 o'clock on Saturdays during the Summer months.

Strangely enough, Norfolk, Va., has no sectional dock, but a company is being formed to supply the lack.

Congressman O. R. Singleton has written to a friend in Mississippi that he will be a candidate for United States Senator.

There are some indications in country Democratic journals that ex-Gov. Hendricks, too, has a "literary bureau" at work.

The dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, occurs to-night. Gens. Sherman, Hancock, and McClellan have written letters of regret.

Ex-Gov. Tilden has declined the invitation to deliver the address at the coming Commencement at Trinity College, North Carolina, saying it is impossible for him to go South at this time.

A law passed by the Legislature of Michigan declares offices vacant in all cases where the incumbents are convicted of being intoxicated, and provides for the filling of such vacancies without delay.

Official returns from all but five counties in California give 78,184 votes for the new Constitution, and 67,137 against it; majority in favor, 11,047. The total, 145,321, is 10,406 less than the total vote for President in 1876.

The Coxsackie (Greene County) *News*, which has been published as an independent journal for 12 years past, announces that it will hereafter be conducted as a Republican paper, and labor for the redemption of the county from misrule.

Congressman J. R. Chalmers has told the editor of the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* that he will not be a candidate for United States Senator. Probably he thinks it is easier to represent the bulldozers of his district in the lower house.

Treasurer D. J. Hendrix, of Lexington County, S. C., has defaulted to the amount of $1,600, and disappeared. Having used up all its hard words on Republicans, the Charleston *News* says he is more sinned against than sinning.

The June dividends payable in Boston aggregate $2,193,797. In manufacturing companies the Great Falls resumes dividends, the first since January, 1874; the Hamilton changes from June to July, Langdon increases from 3 to 4 per cent., Nashua 3 to 4, and Stark 3 to 4 per cent.

The political conventions of the current week are these: Tuesday, Maine Greenback State Convention in Portland, and California Working Men Party's State Convention in San Francisco: Wednesday, Ohio Greenback and Democratic State Conventions in Columbus; Thursday, Massachusetts Greenback conference in Boston.

Regarded as a matter of taste merely, one of the curious incidents of Decoration Day was a 7-mile go-as-you-please walking match around the Unitarian church in Quincy, Mass., in which 10 pedestrians entered. The church stands in the centre of a small square. The remains of two Presidents of the United States lie buried beneath it.

A Cleveland boy, who was arrested for some trivial offense, sent a note to the Judge saying: "I am a bootblack, and I have got into trouble. Will you please let me off as light as you can? I have to work hard to help support my mother. There is five of us in the family." The note secured a continuance, on his own recognizance, for his good behavior, until June 13, and if he remains wise, the case will then be dismissed.

The Fulton (N. Y.) *Patriot* prints a note from Mr. T. A. Edison, dated May 20, in which he says: "I have nothing new at present to communicate regarding the electric light, but the whole subject will go through the 'press mill' ere long, as I am just now rounding up the corners, and expect in a short time to show the unbelievers something that will make them doubt no longer. As soon as I am ready to make an exhibition of the light here, I shall open my laboratory."

GOV. COLQUITT, OF GEORGIA.

WHAT HE SAYS AT HOME OF HIS RECEPTION IN THE NORTH.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, May 30.

On night before last Gov. Colquitt and his friends returned from the trip to Brooklyn, where the Governor went to address the Sunday-school Union.

The trip was a grand success in every sense of the term. The reception of the Governor was cordial beyond any expectation. Every moment of his time was taken up, and hundreds called on him. He was urged to fill Beecher's pulpit on Sunday night, but was forced to decline, having already declined other invitations. On Sunday afternoon he addressed seven large churches full of people, being hurried from one to another as fast as flying horses could carry him. The last church was the famous Brooklyn Tabernacle, presided over by Dr. Talmage. Dr. Talmage introduced him to the vast crowd in the warmest terms, and then turning to him said: "Now, Governor, whatever you please. They are in sympathy with you." In the speech at the Rink on Wednesday night the applause was something phenomenal. When the Governor arose it was fully five minutes before he could be heard. When he closed his speech with the eloquent climax about the flag that he wanted to place among the sacred emblems that fluttered about him—the flag bearing the one word "peace"—the applause was thunderous. A spectator, explaining this tremendous outburst of enthusiasm, said: "I think a great many of the people thought when the Governor commenced describing the flag that he wished to put on the front that it was the Confederate flag he was talking about, and when he closed with one word pronouncing it the banner of 'Peace,' I think the revulsion of feeling helped the electric effect."

The Governor himself was more than charmed with his visit. He says: "I tell you, I cannot be deceived as to my estimate of those people. They want peace and harmony as much as we do. They may be misled by their politicians and misrepresented by their papers, but I tell you that at the heart they are sympathetic and harmonious. There was no misunderstanding the heartiness and the unanimity with which they applauded everything that alluded in the slightest manner to a complete national reconciliation and a complete peace of the sections. The Republican leaders are, in my opinion, making a fatal mistake in basing their schemes upon the belief that the sectional feeling still exists or that it can be fanned into life again."

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN DEMOCRATS

From the Nashville (Tenn.) American.

We cannot agree with the policy of those Southern Democrats in Congress who are said to have written a letter to the Joint Conference Committ

A NIGHT-WATCHMAN'S TALE

HOW THE MANHATTAN BANK WAS ROBBED.

PATRICK SHEVELIN, ONE OF THE WATCHMEN, CONFESSING HIS GUILT — ARREST OF THREE MORE SUSPECTED PERSONS—A CURIOUS YARN OF BURGLARIES PLANNED FORMERLY.

The mystery that has for so many months surrounded the Manhattan Bank burglary is at last to be cleared up, as one of the robbers has made a full confession. This thief is no other than the bank's night watchman, Patrick Shevelin. He is at present under lock and key, and his confession not only will convict himself, but it is thought will also cause the conviction of William Kelly, whose arrest it brought about, and that of "Johnny" Dobbs and "Johnny" Hope, who have been for some time under arrest for the crime. Shevelin's story was forced from him. The robbery occurred on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 27, 1878, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, and the robbers had all escaped before the robbery was discovered. The case was finally given over entirely by Superintendent Walling to Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, in which it took place. Capt. Byrnes engaged Detectives Slevin and Dolan, of his force, and Darcey, of the Central Office, and went to work. After a survey of all the circumstances attending the case, the Captain concluded that the robbery, no matter by whom it might have been planned, was carried out by a certain few men, because it was done in the way peculiar to all the operations of those men, and in all respects different from the methods pursued by any of the other burglars who have nerve enough to carry out such a task. The next step was to place these men during the hours of the burglary. One by one they were all traced, and the result was a confirmation of the former suspicion. But it was not so easy a matter to so connect the men with the job that the law would hold them for it. So a watch was kept constantly on each suspected person, and wherever he went he was closely followed by a detective, who kept himself unknown. At first, for many weeks, it so happened that every one of the suspected men made no "connection" with any one that was considered "crooked." Still, they were followed just as closely as ever. Finally, Shevelin began to "show signs." His duty it had been for years to watch the bank at night, and relieve the Sunday watchman once in a while. He received small wages, and was compelled to live soberly and poorly. Some time after the robbery he began to show signs of sudden wealth. He dressed a little better than before, and spent a great deal of money in drink, and always seemed to have plenty of ready cash. No one knew how he got it. He was often seen going into a saloon at the corner of Avenue C and Seventh-street, and spend much time there. He was followed there 52 times by the officer who was "shadowing" him before anything suggestive beyond the above was noticed. He then exhibited unusual interest in the bar-tender, Patrick Ryan, and often would drink a long time for Ryan to have an idle spell so that he could have a confidential talk with him. The watch was kept up. One day when Shevelin went to Ryan the latter had at his place a notorious burglar named William Kelly, whom he apparently had there for the purpose of meeting Shevelin. Kelly, some nine years ago, was sent to State Prison for 20 years for burglary in the first degree, but managed, after serving a short part of his time, to secure influence enough with Gov. Hoffman to get a pardon. Then Kelly was placed under a shadow, and his whereabouts at the time of the robbery and for a few days before were clearly inquired into. It was found that he was working as bar-tender for a man named Flood, at Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. His turn of duty kept him in the saloon all night. But it was ascertained that on the two Sunday mornings preceding the day of the robbery Kelly was not only away from his work, but actually standing for several hours at a time on the corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway opposite the bank. It was found that on the Sunday morning of the robbery Kelly was away from his bar from about 2 o'clock in the morning until a late hour in the afternoon. These facts were found to be strong presumptive proofs of Kelly's complicity in the burglary, and the watch on him was kept up. He was found to frequently meet Shevelin at Ryan's place, after a while. Then he quit bar-tending and began to live extravagantly, and began to spend a great deal of money on his clothes.

During all this time that Shevelin and Kelly were watched, detectives were hunting "Johnny" Hope, "Johnny" Dobbs, and others, against whom the evidence, which has already been published, was much stronger and more direct. Every large city, including Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Boston was searched through for them. Hope was caught and locked up, and about a month ago the detectives were rewarded by the arrest of Dobbs while attempting to sell $5,000 worth of the stolen bonds in Philadelphia. After Dobbs's arrest the watching of Shevelin was continued. It was finally decided to arrest him. It was believed that a case could be made out against him. It could be proved that on four occasions he received money from Kelly, amounting altogether to $400, which could not be proved that before that he received from some unknown person, but supposed to be Kelly, about $1,600 through Ryan. It was evident to Capt. Byrnes that that money did not go to Shevelin honestly, and it was hoped that under arrest the watchman would tell the truth about it. The facts were laid before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, last Wednesday, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. He was taken into custody that night. He refused to talk at first. Capt. Byrnes gradually told Shevelin all that had been learned about his connection with the burglary, and succeeded in impressing the prisoner with the conviction that he knew a great deal more. Saturday morning Shevelin made a full confession.

Three and a half years ago, two gentlemanly-looking men succeeded in making the acquaintance of Shevelin, who was at that time employed as a night-watchman in the Manhattan Bank. After getting into his good graces, they hinted to him that he had a fine opportunity of making a fortune. When he asked how, he was told by a man named Tracey that a burglary in the bank. This was said with a laugh, as if in jest, to see how it would take. Shevelin not appearing to be particularly startled by the proposition, his companions asked him boldly what he would do if a party of burglars should ask him to go in with them. He said he didn't know what he would do, and the "gentlemen" left, encouraged. The "gentlemen" were two of the most skillful burglars living, and are known as "Little" Tracey and the "Big Kid." Tracey and "the Kid" then proposed a burglary of the Manhattan Bank to Shevelin, and showed how, with his assistance, it could be successfully carried out, and how they all could retire with a fortune and never be found out. Shevelin at first declined to go into such a scheme. He did not seem horrified at the proposition, however, and did not threaten to warn the bank officers. Tracey and the "Kid" thereupon weighed their man correctly and knew that he could be secured with a little trouble. They followed him up, and at the end of their fourth argument with him secured his promise to co-operate with them. This result took altogether three months to accomplish, so cautiously and deliberately did the conspirators work. When he had fully made up his mind to become a robber, Shevelin was introduced to Tracey's brother, "Big" Tracey, to another man called "Little" Kid, Thomas Ballard,' and others, who then formed the gang led by "Jim" Brady, a combination of skillful cracksmen. A plan of robbing the bank was matured among these men, and several of them were let into the building at night-time by Shevelin, in order to study the situation. Thus matters went on for eight months, everything being perfected in the plan of robbery and the leaders awaiting a favorable day. While this was going on various members of the gang were engaged in other operations, and some of them getting arrested and convicted during the interval, the robbery of the Manhattan Bank was deferred.

It was revived, however, about three years ago by the Traceys, and through their influence "Jimmy" Hope and his son "Johnny" were taken into the new combination. George Howard, whose dead body was found in a piece of woods near Yonkers on the 4th of June, 1878, was also admitted as a member. Shevelin was introduced to the new men. The new gang prepared themselves thoroughly for the work in hand, and set three different nights for the job. But it so happened that on each of the nights something prevented them from carrying out their intentions, such as the presence of bank officers at an unusually late or early hour, or the presence of policemen in the street. The result was a quarrel among the gang, and its disbanding by mutual consent. Two and a half years ago the job that eventually succeeded was revived out of the old plans by "Jimmy" Hope. He hunted up the "Big Kid" and other companions, and organized a gang to suit himself, taking his son "Johnny" into it as a speculation, in order to secure two shares of the booty. The party renewed Shevelin's acquaintance and found him willing to participate. Shevelin took the elder Hope into the bank one night to make a personal examination of the vaults. Hope, from that examination, determined on the nature of the tools required for the job, and had them made. Whenever he desired to enter the bank for the purpose of fitting his tools he was admitted by Shevelin. On the next Sunday Hope again was admitted to the bank by Shevelin. On that occasion he took with him a quantity of wax. This he gave to Shevelin to secure an impression of the key to the outside bank door, instructing him how to make the impression. From that Hope made a key. On the third Sunday Hope went to the bank, and examined the combination of the vault, took it off, and put it back carefully. On the following Sunday Hope again went, armed with tools, to the bank, Johnny Dobbs and three others accompanying him. He and Dobbs were admitted by Shevelin. They went through the vault. They drilled a hole through the door under the combination, and threw the four-tumbler lock back. This enabled them to open the door and go into the vault. They were prepared to carry out the robbery if they found occasion. But within the vault they found two fine steel safes with combination locks, and these they knew they could not open with the tools they had in the 50 minutes of time left them. Hope, therefore, determined to defer the matter. He closed the vault door, but in throwing back the four-tumbler lock lost the wire for the last tumbler, and had to leave the job with but three tumblers turned back, and the chances of discovery of the tampering greatly against an opportunity for a repetition of the job. He was a bold man, and determined to take the chances. He closed the hole he had drilled, filled up the crevices skillfully with putty, and then painted the surface and rubbed it cleverly with dirt. On the next day the bank officers could not open the vault door, and sent for Johnson, the lock expert, who said the door would have to be taken off. He took it off, and had it removed to his shop, and he decided that it could not be determined whether the interference with the lock was the result of a recent or ancient tampering. While Johnson was removing the big vault door from its fastening, the "Big Kid" went into the bank and got a hundred-dollar bill changed. He loitered about in the building as a great many of the patrons did, watching Johnson's work, and when he left was able to report the situation to his confederates.

Eight months afterward the combination of burglars were brought together again for work. By this time George Mason, "Big Peter," William Kelly, and "Silly" Porter, (who escaped from Raymond-Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday morning,) had been admitted to the scheme. Mason was arrested for another burglary and sent to State prison for eight years. Hope was arrested and tried for robbing a bank in Bangor. He escaped conviction, however, and returned to this City. At a meeting of the burglars held on Friday night, Oct. 25, it was decided to rob the bank on the following Saturday night. The scheme was once more postponed until the following night, however, as Shevelin was ordered off duty on Saturday. The gang waited until 6 o'clock Sunday morning, when Shevelin went on duty, and let them in. They then robbed the bank of $3,600,000. "Jimmy" Hope and William Kelly were the men who first attacked Merkle, the old janitor, in his bed on the second floor, and forced from him the combination. Shevelin says that Kelly was the man who was left on guard over Merkle, and, as the latter often used to tell with great laughter how Merkle, after Hope had started down the stairs with the combination, called him back and repeated it to him so that he would be sure and have it right, and not return and kill him if he found he had not. Shevelin says that a few days after the burglary Kelly sent to him by Ryan the sum of $1,600 as part of his share of the proceeds of the burglary, with the assurance that as soon as much of the stolen bonds should be negotiated he should have more. Shevelin took part of the money, and left the great bulk of it in Ryan's hands for safe-keeping, being afraid to be found with much cash in his possession. One day Kelly called upon Ryan and asked for $600 of Shevelin's money. He said that each member of the gang had subscribed that amount to pay for the services of a prominent lawyer to go to Washington and lobby in Congress against the passage of the proposed law duplicating the Government bonds stolen from the bank. Shevelin paid his money, and so did all the other burglars—$600 each. Shevelin, Kelly, and Ryan were all taken before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and remanded until to-day, when Shevelin and Kelly will be formally arraigned.

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR GRANT.

ENTHUSIASM OVER REFERENCES TO GRANT IN A DECORATION DAY ADDRESS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 31.—A mass-meeting was held in this city on the evening of Decoration Day. Music Hall was packed, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. It had been whispered about the streets that the orator of the evening would refer to Gen. Grant. The Rev. A. J. Palmer, Pastor of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and recently of the Eighty-sixth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York, had been selected as orator. "To-day we have met," he said, "to do honor to our heroes. We were gallantly led—our triumph was splendid. Praise be to God for our country's greatest man, the immortal Lincoln; and praise to Him for those other leaders whom he raised up for our defense. Praise God for Burnside, who stood as a rock at Knoxville; for Meade, who gave us the glory of Gettysburg; for dashing Phil Sheridan, for fighting Joe Hooker, for Sherman—ay, praise God! praise God! for that other whom the same last and honor first—that quiet, unpretentious man who was always victor, the foremost soldier of his age, the peer of earth's greatest ones—at one time soldier, at another time statesman—invincible in peace, invincible in arms—Grant, the great. [Cheers and prolonged applause.] Moving now about the world, attended by the unbought homage of an entire continent, he is now returning to his own nation to be received with such mighty ovations as were never before accorded to man—sy, friends, Grant is coming home at an opportune hour. Treason again stalks abroad in our land. Grant has saved the nation once, Grant can save it again. [Applause for several minutes.] I speak but for myself—but I am free to say that if by my voice and my vote I can the next President could be given to the United States, that President would be no other than our Grant."

The applause which followed the declaration of these sentiments was overwhelming. Old men rose in their seats, and cheer followed cheer in quick and long succession. There is no mistaking the opinions of Ulster County as to Gen. Grant. Men who supported Tilden are enthusiastic for Grant, and almost every soldier, without regard to politics, prefers him to any other candidate. Democrats and Republicans alike approve the oration, though the Democratic leaders protest that its reference to Grant was in bad taste.

ST. LOUIS POLICEMAN SHOT.

MURDERED WHEN ATTEMPTING TO ARREST A YOUNG RUFFIAN.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Charles Printz, an old and efficient member of the St. Louis Police force, was shot and killed at 7 o'clock to-night by a young ruffian named Charles Sanders. The killing occurred opposite the house at No. 505 Marion-street, the residence of Sanders's sister, Mrs. Leon Martin. Sanders for some time has been living upon her bounty, and this evening went there in search of a meal. Leon Martin, his brother-in-law, told Sanders that he was tired of furnishing him with food, and ordered him off the premises. Sanders refused to go, and, drawing a revolver, threatened to kill any one who dared interfere with him. While this conversation was going on, Martin's father went in search of a Police officer, soon returning with Officer Printz. The latter said, "How are you, Charley? What have you been doing lately?" The latter answered, "O, I have been working," at the same time reaching down in his hip-pocket for his revolver. Before the officer could stay this movement, Sanders had leveled the weapon and fired. This first shot missed its mark. Sanders kept backing out, at the same time cocking his revolver and firing again. The second shot proved a truer one than the first, the bullet entering the officer's left breast, killing him almost instantly.

As Printz fell to the ground, Sanders started north on a run, escaping from the clutches of the Police, who arrived at the scene of death a few moments later. Officer Printz leaves a wife and two children. Sanders, although only 20 years of age, has served terms in the House of Refuge, the Workhouse, and the City Jail, being incarcerated in the latter on a charge of assault with intent to kill. He is of medium height and stoutly built, with a clean-shaved face and light hair.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Great damage has been done by forest fires last week along the Lake Michigan shore. Twenty buildings were burned near Horn's Tier, and also a number near Ahnspee, Wis. Many families are rendered homeless and destitute. About three miles of telegraph poles were destroyed, cutting off communication with Sturgeon Bay, where it is supposed considerable damage has been done.

MINERS REFUSING TO WORK.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 1.—At a full meeting of the employes of the Excelsior Colliery, held last night, it was agreed to cease work until they are paid for the month of April under the system of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, which is a sliding scale, on a $2 50 basis. The system recently adopted by the Excelsior Company makes a reduction of 5 per cent below the prices of the Schuylkill Exchange.

A COLLEGE STUDENT DROWNED.

JOLIETTE, Quebec, June 1.—John Joseph Colwell, age 19, son of Mr. Colwell, of New-York, was drowned on Friday while bathing in the river at this place. He was a student in Joliette College the past two months, and about to finish his course. The water was low, but making a false step, he fell into a hole and did not appear again. The body has not yet been found.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, June 1.—Hanlan and Plaisted had a trial on Saturday, going the north and south sides of the meadows respectively. They finished on a level in consequence of Hanlan, who otherwise would have won by a short distance, having to take a sharp angle.

LONDON, June 2.—E. P. Weston has entered for the walking match.

ASKING FIFTY THOUSAND FOR LIBEL.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The Hon. Mr. Huntington has entered an action for $50,000 damages against Richard White, proprietor of the *Gazette*, for libel.

OVER RAMAPO MOUNTAINS

THE WESTCHESTER WALKING CLUB.

A TRIP FROM SOUTHFIELDS TO GREENWOOD LAKE—SHIVERING IN THE SHAFT OF A PRE-REVOLUTIONARY IRON MINE.

The wildness and beautiful scenery of the Ramapo Mountains have proved so attractive to the members of the Westchester Walking Club that they never tire of exploring this section of country, and never fail to be richly rewarded for tramping in this direction. Yesterday was devoted to the Ramapo country, and although the heat was at times intense, those members who undertook the tramp had such a glorious time and met with such a number of adventures and misadventures that the trip was unanimously voted one of the most thoroughly enjoyable ever accomplished by the club, and will hereafter be mentioned in the club annals together with the famous trip to Greenwich, taken last Fall and heretofore regarded as the walk par excellence of the Westchester Club. The objective point for yesterday was Greenwood Lake, which could, of course, have been reached directly by train had not the members been the enthusiastic pedestrians that they are; but being enthusiastic they bought tickets for Southfields, out on the Erie Railroad, and in the very heart of the Ramapo Mountains, from which point they intended to walk to the lake, five or six miles, have dinner and a swim, and then walk to Suffern's and take a train for home, having enjoyed a moderate walk of 12 or 15 miles. This was what they intended to do; what they did was very different. They began rightly enough by procuring tickets for Southfields, after which they seated themselves comfortably in a car that a uniformed employe of the Erie Road told them was the car they should take. The train was soon whirled away through the tunnel and over the broad expanse of breezy meadows that, dotted with brilliant flowers, remind one forcibly of bits of Western prairie, and it was not until they had journeyed some miles that their equanimity was disturbed by the conductor, who examined their tickets and said that they were on board a train of the New-Jersey and New-York Railway and were well on their way to Haverstraw. They were unceremoniously put off the train at the first station, and told by an official in Rutherford they might catch a later train for Southfields. Fortunately, Rutherford proved to be not more than a mile away, and they arrived there with plenty of time for several of the members who had made a hurried start to obtain breakfast. At 11 o'clock they were on board another train, and this time on the right road. It was a milk train and of all slow conveyances it seemed the slowest. If it had not been so hot, the members would have walked, for they were in quite a hurry, and having set out for a day's tramp among the mountains, felt ashamed of spending so long a portion of it in the cars. But even a milk train will arrive if it is allowed time enough.

After several hours of leisurely jogging along, frequent stops, and long rests, during which all the trainmen apparently took naps, the milk train reached Southfields, a pleasant little hamlet in a valley surrounded by mountains, and watered by the brawling Ramapo. By this time the members had worked up appetites for breakfasts were very hungry, and from a tavern, apparently closed and hermetically sealed, they, by persistent pounding on doors and shutters, succeeded in procuring a man, who said he could get anything for them, for his women folks were off for the day. He was finally bribed into admitting that he did know where there was a custard pie, and that perhaps he might get some bread and milk. He produced all these. After sadly disposing of that the house afforded, learning from this same man that Greenwood Lake was 17 miles away —a figure that he was finally persuaded to reduce to 10, and which, after having served to be just twice the actual distance—the members received from the same man directions as to how they should go that were afterward proved to be as wrong as his wild guesses at distances, and were finally on their way, tramping at a fine pace down the hot, dusty road. According to directions, they traveled back over several miles of the distance just accomplished in the train, when they took a road that led them to their great relief, they struck into a road on the right that, leading upward among the mountains, was densely shaded. The woods were very sweet with the spicy odors drawn from them by the intense heat of the sun. Mingled in the bouquet were the scents from a thousand flowers, most abundant of which was the swamp azalea, the strong resinous odors of the pines and hemlocks, the pungent sweet fern and bayberry, and the delicate breath of birch, the fragrance of the birch-trees and of the dead leaves. In the thick shadows of the trees myriads of song-birds filled the forest arches with melody, and pervading all was the insistent drowsiness of countless insects. The road was rough and badly cut by the wheels of the heavy ore-laden wagons that carry the Mount Sterling iron to the furnaces at Southfields, and hurrying to the bottom down in the valley beside it foamed and tumbled a mountain stream that sent up suggestions of coolness, and so the members were well satisfied to endure the heat and the roughness for the sake of the manifold beauties through which they passed. Now and then a wiry little countryman, of whom they inquired the road to the lake, and from whom they received such conflicting directions as to show the unfamiliarity of the roads and mines on Sterling Mountain. They came to the conclusion that the density of ignorance displayed by these natives was only equaled by that of the underbrush. At length they stopped at the cabin of a woman, who, for a consideration, gave them some milk, which she poured from a pitcher that had evidently never been washed. She was so pleased with the sight of the money they tendered in payment, and of which she said she saw little in the mountains seldom got a sight—being obliged to do all their trading at the mine store—that she volunteered to walk a short distance with them, and show them a short cut across the mountain.

The mine which all the townspeople work is the "Coldshear," as pronounced by them, a very old mine worked since days antedating the Revolution. It was first owned by old Peter Townsend, who had large furnaces now shrinking to ruins close to the mouth of his mine. There they stand to this day, but they are now idle ruins, because the proprietor, while casting shot for the American Army, made the fatal mistake of casting them for which he was punished by the American Government by the closing of his furnaces and the passage of a law forbidding him or his descendants ever again to build or own a furnace within three miles of the mine. Below these ruins which have never been smelted are four miles away, and much extra expense is incurred in hauling the iron to them.

Under the guidance of the woman from the miner's hut, the party struck off in a new direction over an old abandoned ore-road, leading over the mountain. It soon led them to the abandoned shafts of an old iron mine, known as "Long Mine." Clambering down over the debris of fallen rocks, they explored the dark chasms as far as they dared, shivered in the cold dampness of the subterranean depths, and drank ice-cold water, strongly impregnated with iron. It seemed to them, that they had never seen, it was the broad, fertile expanse of the beautiful valley locally known as "Dutch Hollow," from the character of its early settlers. At its lower end glistened the broad expanse of Greenwood Lake, and on its further side rose the long, notched, wooded line of the Belle Vale Mountains. Hurrying down the steep side of Dunnell Mountain, the members were soon on the banks of the lake, in the clear waters of which they took a most glorious bath. At the Windermere House they found George Lee, the champion amateur single-sculler, who is to row his first professional race on the lake next Friday, with John Kennedy, of Portland. For one hour they saw Kennedy skimming over the placid surface in his light cedar shell. They had a supper at the Traphagen House that will long be remembered for its excellence, and then, in a light wagon drawn behind a spirited pair of horses, they were whisked away in the moonlight up the lovely valley 11 miles to Monroe, where, at 10 o'clock, they caught another train for home. They were slowly and tediously jolted back to the City. They had walked 15 miles by the pedometer, most of the way over the roughest kind of mountain roads. One more walk will close the Westchester Club's Spring season.

PROSTRATIONS BY THE HEAT.

Up to midnight last night two cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the Police as having occurred within the City limits. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon an unknown man, about 26 years of age, with brown hair and mustache, wearing a black frock coat, drab trowsers and vest, and Derby hat, and having in his pocket a card bearing the name of Charles D. Snow, fell insensible in front of the Astor House. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

At the same hour another man of the same age, with fair complexion, light hair and mustache, wearing a black coat, brown trousers, button-shoes, and striped socks, was found insensible from heat at Broadway and Barclay-street, and was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

DISORDERLY LAW AND ORDER.

Special officers Ira Oakley and George Vanderhoof, in the employ of the Newark Law and Order Society, were on Saturday afternoon held by Justice Ricord to answer a charge of assault and battery upon Julius Kirchner, a German wine and liquor merchant of Newark. The officers were passing down Broad-street when Kirchner met them, and called them "Police spies." They paid no attention, and Kirchner turned and followed them, applying opprobrious epithets to them. They turned to arrest him when he fled, taking refuge in a store. They followed him and dragged him out of the store, handling him somewhat roughly. They charged him with disorderly conduct, and he was fined $5. He then caused their arrest, with the result above stated. The case created considerable excitement, and the court-room was crowded with members of the Law and Order Society, and friends of Kirchner and the Citizens' Association.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER TO BE CALLED TO THE PASTORATE.

The Society of the Church of the Messiah will meet in the church edifice, Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, this evening to consider the subject of choosing a Pastor to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. William R. Alger. The Rev. Mr. Alger severed his connection with the Church about five months ago and is now Pastor of a large congregation in Denver, Col. Since then the Church of the Messiah has been without a regular minister, the pulpit being occupied by different clergymen nearly every Sunday. Yesterday the Rev. Robert Collyer, Pastor of the Unity Church, (Unitarian,) of Chicago, preached in the morning and in the evening before large congregations. It was intimated last evening that at the meeting to-night the society would resolve to extend a call to him, but no one could say definitely whether he would accept it or not. Mr. Collyer has lived in the West during the past 20 years, and as a Pastor and a preacher is highly esteemed by the people of Chicago, and by thousands of others who have heard and read his sermons. He is greatly attached to Chicago, but the delicate state of his wife's health has led him of late to contemplate a change of residence to the East. Mrs. Collyer, however, arrived at any positive conclusion on that point. The knowledge of the mere fact of his having entertained such an idea has encouraged the Trustees of the Church of the Messiah to hope that he may be induced to accept the pastorate of their church. Mr. Collyer said last evening that he thought the society was acting injudiciously in deciding to call a minister at this time, and that he had advised them to defer action. The church had, several years ago, not long after the Chicago fire, invited him to be their Pastor, and he had declined for the reason that his church in Chicago was very dear to him, and he desired to remain with it. The possibility of a change of climate benefiting the health of his wife would be, he thought, the only consideration that would induce him to accept now. He had not talked with Mrs. Collyer with reference to the subject, but intended to do so as soon as he returned home. Her opinion and suggestion would alone govern him in considering the call, should the church resolve to extend it.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREIGN NOTES.

"The Crisis," Mr. James Albery's successful adaptation of "Les Fourchambault," has been revived in London.

Mr. Charles Reade's adaptation of "L'Assommoir," called by him "Drink," was announced to be produced on June 2.

A London paper says that M. Planquetti, the composer of "Les Cloches de Corneville," is engaged on a new comic opera on a military subject. Arrangements are in progress for the simultaneous production of this work next Autumn in London, Paris, and New-York.

Several of the *socitiaires* of the Théâtre Française are not very conversant with the English language, although an English Professor has, according to the *Continental Gazette*, long been officially attached to the company for the purpose of imparting that tongue to many of the ladies and gentlemen about to perform on the Channel for the edification of London play-goers. Those who can already speak the Anglo-Saxon tongue in the slightest degree are relied upon by the others to act as interpreters.

This, from the *Athenæum*, deserves notice: "Mr. Frank Harvey's four-act drama, 'Married Not Mated,' first produced at a morning performance at the Olympic, now constitutes the evening entertainment. The representation has been greatly strengthened by the engagement of Miss Marion Terry to play the heroine, and Miss Sophie Young to support the villain of the piece. Treachery prepares the way for the catastrophe. Such an instance of acquiescence in the voice of criticism as is exhibited in this change of cast is as rare as it is judicious. The play gains in power, and, though it has no claim to rank as a great dramatic work, it is likely under altered conditions to enjoy a lengthened popularity."

The Viennese conductor Richter has at once become "the rage" in London, and, from the tone of the criticisms, his reputation has not been unduly heralded. He is pronounced to be "the greatest symphonic conductor who has appeared in England," and his concerts have been so crowded that admission has been refused and people turned away from the doors. In addition to several members of the royal family who have attended, it is stated that Herr Richter has received the unqualified praise of his professional brothers, and at the concert in which he conducted the "Eroica" symphony, there were present seven conductors, including Arditi, Benedict, Costa, Carl Rosa, Barnby, and Bandegger, besides a host of musicians.

MR. WALLACK'S WESTERN ENGAGEMENTS.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 30.

"Wallack's engagements in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago are disappointments. In this city the gross receipts did not reach the amount of certainty he received. In St. Louis the management lost about $1,000 on the week, and he is a failure in Chicago." Announcements similar to the above quotation have been going the rounds of the press for the past few days. It is true that the Cincinnati engagement was disastrous, principally because of an advance in prices, and, according to Mr. Davis, "the tendency of the city, theatrically speaking, to patronize the commoner entertainments when times are hard." In St. Louis the business was fairly remunerative, despite the warm and rainy weather, but the profits in that city did not counterbalance the loss in Cincinnati. Expenses were heavy, and a little more than a week was left in the treasury. In Chicago the Wallack engagement, instead of being a failure, as the correspondents have been telling their Eastern readers, according to figures from Hyde & Behman's, the theatre is booked for the next two nights, will, after clearing off the losses of the Cincinnati engagement, leave a profit, small it may be, but still a profit, for the enterprising manager. Considering the low figure that Mr. Wallack has never been thought a paying star by Western managers, and that, save by newspaper reputation, he was unknown to Western playgoers, the results are as gratifying to both the star and Mr. Haverly as they were surprising to not a few professionals and managers. Last week's business here was only moderate, and justified the supposition that expenses would be paid but no money made. Since Monday night, however, the audiences have been quite as large as were those during the famous opera season of last Winter, and they have been drawn from the same class of people. "Ours" ran from Monday until Wednesday. Last night "Rosedale" was given, and the production was in every respect a successful one. The only drawback was the lateness of the hour—midnight—when the curtain finally fell, but this was atoned for in the elaborate setting, generally good acting, and careful attention given to every little detail.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM TROUBLES.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 1.—The new Trustees of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane met in this city on Saturday for the purpose of organization, and to take possession of the property. The board organized by electing the Hon. E. A. Ford Chairman and W. S. Smith Secretary. The terms of service of the Trustees were decided by a lot as follows: The Hon. E. A. Ford, Erastus Ross, and F. O. Cable six years each; S. D. Halliday, G. Prince, and W. E. Knight, four years each; A. Devereux, E. D. Van Slyck, and W. S. Smith, two years. A temporary injunction, issued by Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, in New-York, returnable at Canandaigua on June 17, has been served on the Trustees of the Inebriate Asylum, forbidding transfer of the property. A formal demand by the new Trustees of the Insane Asylum was refused by the old Trustees. The new board has adjourned subject to call. Suit is brought by Dr. J. Edward Turner and others, who claim that the Trustees had no right to turn the asylum over to the State.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., June 1.—The schooner Charles S. Rogers, of Rockport, Me., bound from Elizabethport to Boston, loaded with iron pipe, was sunk off Cape Cod at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, by collision with the steamer Hercules, of Philadelphia. The Hercules has arrived here with the crew of the schooner, with the exception of one man, name unknown, who was drowned. The mate was rescued from the water in an unconscious condition, but is now doing well. One boat and a small amount of rigging were saved.

OXATHAM, Mass., June 1.—The schooner City of Gloucester went ashore on Whaleman's Shoal about 1 o'clock this morning. She is a total wreck. The crew was saved by a fishing schooner.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 1.—Capt. Riddle, of the bark Ocean Ranger, reports that he brought to Philadelphia Capt. McVeil, seven officers and four men of the British brig Silas Alward, of St. John, New-Brunswick, which was abandoned in a sinking condition on May 25, latitude 32° 36′, longitude 79° 14′. Her crew was taken off by the German brig Orpheus, bound for Bremen.

DEATH OF EX-JUDGE MASON.

UTICA, N. Y., June 1.—Judge Charles Mason, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, died at his home in this city Saturday night, at the age of 69 years. He was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1810, was District Attorney of Madison County in 1845, Justice of the Supreme Court, Sixth District, for six years after 1847, and was twice re-elected for eight-year terms. In 1868 he took the seat in the Court of Appeals made vacant by Judge Wright's death. He held the office of Clerk of the United States Circuit Court since 1870. His body will be taken to Hamilton, Madison County, on Monday.

THE STATE GRAND LODGE

WHO WILL FILL THE OFFICES THE COMING YEAR.

GEN. CHARLES ROOME TO BE ELECTED GRAND MASTER—THE CHIEF LOWER OFFICERS TO BE FILLED BY PROMOTION—EXPENSES OF THE GRAND LODGE TO BE DISCUSSED.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York will open its ninety-eighth annual communication in the Masonic Temple at 2 P. M. to-morrow. On the first day of the session little will be done beyond the delivery of the Grand Master's address and the appointment of committees, but during the three succeeding days matters of great interest to the craft will come up for discussion. A few of the representatives to the Grand Lodge have already arrived, but the great majority of them will not reach this City before this evening or to-morrow morning. Altogether about 720 representatives of lodges will be in attendance, and the past and present Grand officers entitled to take part in the proceedings will increase the number by nearly 100 persons.

The opening ceremonies will be very impressive. The musical portion will be under the direction of Brother James Pearce, M. B., who will preside at the organ and conduct a selected choir of male voices. At 2 P. M., Grand Marshal James Ten Eyck will call the assembled delegates to order and announce the approach of Grand Master Edmund L. Judson and his staff. The Grand officers, wearing the full regalia and jewels of their respective offices, will then enter the Grand Lodge room by the western door, and while a processional march is played will take their respective stations, the delegates all rising. The Grand Master will then open the Grand Lodge in ample form. After the opening ceremonies shall have concluded he will deliver his address. The reports of the Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum fund, and the Committee on Foreign Correspondence will then be presented. The Grand Master will close the business of the first day by appointing the usual committees to act during the session.

The all-absorbing topic among the members of the craft, not only in the City, but throughout the State, is the election of Grand officers. In accordance with the one-term principle, first observed by Past Grand Master Husted, and approved by his successor, Past Grand Master Couch, Edmund L. Judson, the present Grand Master, will retire from the Grand East. He will be succeeded in that position by Charles Roome, present Deputy Grand Master. Gen. Roome is one of the most honored Masons in the jurisdiction. While in every way fitted to fill the position of head of the largest Masonic jurisdiction on this continent, he is very unostentatious in his manner. He entered the service of the Manhattan Gas-light Company as assistant engineer, worked himself up to the position of chief engineer, and finally became President of the company, a position which he has held for 23 years. He is also President of the Engineers' Association of the United States. He is a Past Master of Kane Lodge, a Past Grand Master, Past Grand Captain Grand Marshal, Past Eminent Commander of Oscar de Lion Commandery, and Past Grand Commander of the State of New-York. He is representative of the Grand Lodge of California, representative of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, California; representative of the Grand Commandery of Vermont, and an honorary member of many Masonic lodges. He has also received the highest honor known to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, being a member of the Supreme Council or Thirty-third Degree of the Northern Jurisdiction. Gen. Roome's devotion to Masonry has been often shown, but more particularly in the early part of the year, when over $60,000 to save the Temple from embarrassment. During the war of the rebellion he raised and equipped a reciment of volunteers and for his services was brevetted Major-General and Aide-de-Camp. On his retirement from active military service he joined the Seventh Regiment, of which he is an ex-Captain, and an active member of the Veteran Association.

The office of Deputy Grand Master, rendered vacant by the elevation of Gen. Roome, will be filled by the election of Jesse B. Anthony, of Troy, who is present Grand Senior Warden. Mr. Anthony will be succeeded in the Grand West by Brother Frank Flagler, of Suspension Bridge, N. Y., the present Grand Junior Warden. This will leave the position of Grand Junior Warden vacant. As this position is the direct stepping-stone to that of Grand Senior Warden, and from that to the East, the office of Grand Master, great interest is felt in the choice to be made in filling the vacancy. After a thorough interchange of opinion, however, among the most prominent and influential members of the fraternity in the City and those throughout the State, it is conceded that the most worthy person to fill the position is William A. Brodie, of Geneva, who is the present Grand Steward. Brother Brodie's services to the craft are well-known throughout the State. He has been an active member of the Grand Lodge for 16 years, and is Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-second District. He is the builder of the Masonic Temple in this City, Mr. Brodie gave largely for that object, and thereby earned the gratitude of the brethren. He is agent of the rich Wadsworth estate, and handles millions of dollars pass through his hands annually.

The next important office to be filled by election is that of Grand Treasurer. Gregory Satterlee, the present incumbent, who has filled the office during the past two years with the choice of the entire fraternity for his successor will undoubtedly be Charles S. Arthur, one of the most prominent and popular craftsmen in the jurisdiction. Mr. Arthur is Past Master of Jerusalem Lodge, Past Master of Arch Lodge, District Deputy of the Fourth Masonic District, and intimately connected with all the Masonic bodies in the City. He is an honorary member of a large number of subordinate lodges. For several years he has held the position of Secretary and Treasurer to the Third-Avenue Railroad. His friends desired last year that he should become a candidate for Grand Treasurer, in opposition to Mr. Satterlee, but as the latter was then at the head of a very large and influential party in the Grand Lodge, he declined to be a candidate for office, holding that unanimity of action on the part of the represents. tives to the Grand Lodge was necessary, he considered before the personal ambition of any individual member.

The next office, in point of importance, is that of Grand Secretary. Dr. James M. Austin, who has filled the position for 25 years, has earned the gratitude of the craft in this State, will, of course, be elected. The other Grand offices are appointive, and will be filled by the incoming Grand Master within 30 days after his election. Gen. Roome will, therefore, have the appointment of 27 District Deputies, 3 Grand

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, May 31, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	48	Spring Wheat, bbls.	646
Beeswax, pkgs.	562	Reels, bbls.	4,527
Bone-dust, pkgs.	4	Tar, bbls.	50
Copper, bbls.	351	Oil, bbls.	50
Cotton, bales.	2,251	Oil, bbls.	2,052
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	115	Oil, Lard, bbls.	70
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	41	Oil, Lubr., bbls.	100
Eggs, bbls.	1,837	Provisions, bags.	229
Flour, bbls.	23,854	Pork, pkgs.	1,589
Wheat, bushels.	480,148	Beef, pkgs.	50
Corn, bushels.	508,258	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,709
Oats, bushels.	76,980	Lard, pkgs.	4,455
Malt, bushels.	2,886	Lard, kegs.	1,130
Rye, bushels.	49,550	Butter, pkgs.	2,084
Barley, bushels.	6,050	Cheese, pkgs.	4,811
Peas, bushels.	2,000	Rice, pkgs.	97
Flax-seed, bbls.	200	Rice-chaff, bags.	248
Hops, bales.	184	Sugar, hhds.	227
Grease, pkgs.	354	Starch, pkgs.	410
Grass-seed, bags.	315	Stearine, pkgs.	18
Hemp, bales.	30	Semac, bags.	250
Hides, No.	109	Tallow, pkgs.	491
Hides, bales.	1,898	Tallow-oil, bbls.	21
Hops, bales.	394	Tobacco, hhds.	345
Lead, pigs.	1,339	Tobacco, pkgs.	416
Leather, sides.	26,414	Wool, bales.	818
Moss, bales.	47	Whisky, bbls.	1,575
Mustard-seed, bags.	425		

COFFEE—Dull; quoted as before.

COTTON—No business of moment has been reported since our last, the Cotton Exchange having adjourned from Thursday, May 29, to Monday, June 2. Values have been quoted as on Thursday evening, including for early delivery, Low Middling at 12 11-16@12 13-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12¾c.@13c.; Middling at 13c. @13¼c.; Fair at 15c.@15¾c.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Wednesday.	Thursday.
June	12.76@12.77	12.90@12.91
July	12.10@12.11	12.18@12.19
August	13.15@13.16	13.26@13.27
September	12.93@12.93	12.97@
October	11.80@11.91	11.97@11.98
November	11.40@11.41	11.48@11.49
December	11.29@11.31	11.37@11.39
January	11.29@11.31	11.37@11.40

Transhipping orders issued on Thursday at 13.25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A comparatively tame market has been reported for State and Western Flour, which was quoted weak in nearly all instances, on generally free offerings. Sales for the week covered about 240,000 bbls. of all grades.....included in the reported sales were 950 bbls. low Extras for shipment, within the range of $4 35@$4 75, the inferior to fair Extras, 1,500 bbls. Rejected went at $3 80@$3 90; 2,300 bbls. City Mill Extras, West India grades, at $4 75@$5 10, for about fair to choicely fancy, chiefly at $4 85@$5, with ordinary English brands quoted at $5 05@$5 90; 2,850 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $5 70@$4 75, chiefly at $5 90@$4 50, of which about 2,200 bbls., for export, at $5 90@$4 15, including 1,000 bbls. choice Extras, (these at $4 40@$5 75: largely at $4 85@$5 60; 600 bbls. choice went at $5 60@$5 80 bbls. do. Patent Extras at $6 05@$6 75, 700 bbls. City Mill Extras, (these at $4 25@$5 85, mainly at $4 75@$5 65, with very choice to fancy Family Extras quoted up to $6 75@$7 25; 450 bbls. Patent Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 50, with very fancy quoted up to $8 50@$8 75: 480 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 25 for poor Spring to $3 75 for fancy Northwest Wheat; 925 bbls. No. 2, (these mostly at $2 40@$3 15, largely at $3 55@$3 85: fancy at $3 20@$3 25;) and unsound and Sour Flour at $2 80@$3 25. Rye Flour—Nothing doing in demand and quoted barely steady; sales reported of 600 bbls., chiefly Extras, at from $5 25@$5 25.....Of Rye Flour, 300 bbls. sold at unchanged rates.....Corn-meal steady, but dull, at $3 50.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat values receded ½c.@1½c. ₱ bushel, for early delivery, on freer and more urgent offerings, which led to a moderately active movement, in good part for export, closing however, weak and irregular. Options on Winter also fell off ½c.@¾c. ₱ bushel, on a restricted business. Spring Wheat for prompt delivery varied little in price, the better qualities having been offered with readiness, with a fair demand, mainly at the close. In the option line, Spring grades were unusually dull and unsettled. Western reports were of variable markets, closing somewhat lower; advices rather unfavorable.....Sales have been reported to-day of 512,000 bushels, of which 324,000 bushels for early delivery, including 5,000 bushels Extra White at $1 15; 3,000 bushels White State at $1 14@$1 15; 32,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 13¾@$1 13¾, (nearly all at $1 13¾; a few car lots went at $1 13¼;) 48,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 13¼@$1 13¾, (5,000 bushels at $1 13¾;) 16,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 13¼@$1 13¾; 600 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 11; 9,000 bushels Ungraded White at $1 10@$1 13: 16,000 bushels White Canada, in bond, on private terms, quoted at $1 12 asked; 98,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 14@$1 15¾, chiefly afloat, at $1 15; car lots as low as $1 14½; 24,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 15; 5,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 14; 32,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 11; 400 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 13; 119,000 bushels Ungraded Red at $1 12@$1 15; 5,600 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 13@$1 13½; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, in store, at $1 18; 60,000 bushels do., also in store, on private terms, quoted at $1 13 and $1 14 asked; 20,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 11@$1 14; 56,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 03@1 06, (choice Milwaukee at $1 06, Chicago at $1 05, and New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 03@$1 04;) 46,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at 92c.@93½c., (15,000 bushels do. Milwaukee, in store, at 93c.) 2,800 bushels Rejected Spring at 77½c.@78c.; 4,800 bushels ungraded Spring at 90c.@91c.....Corn has again declined ½c.@¾c., generally about ¾c., a bushel, on very liberal receipts and offerings, which served to stimulate business, for early delivery, largely for shipment, closing heavily. Options tamer, leaving off weak at the undefined figures.....Sales have been reported of 380,000 bushels, (of which 236,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 168,000 bushels, at 43½c.@43¾c., mainly at 43¾c. (32,000 bushels, free on board, went at 44c., and 18,000 bushels, in elevator, at 44½c.;) New-York No. 2, June option, 40,000 bushels, at 43¼c.@43½c., closing at 43½c.; No. 2, July, 8,000 bushels, at 44¾c.; and August, 56,000 bushels, at 45¾c.@45¾c., closing at 45¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, 49,000 bushels, at 42¾c.@43c., nearly all at 43c.; do., June options, 32,000 bushels, at 42¾c.@43c., closing at 43¾c.; do., July, 8,000 bushels, at 42¾c.....New-York No. 3 car lots, at 41c.@41¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 41c.@44c. as to quality.....New-York No. 2 White quoted at 51c.@51½c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 44c.@44½c.....Rye quiet, but held with more confidence, on generally steady prices. Canada quoted, in bond, at 65c.@65½c., afloat, terms quoted at 60½c.@62c., in store and afloat, and prime State at 65c.@66½c., afloat.....Barley inferior; 1,500 bbls. Rejected went at $3 80; 2,300 bbls. City Mill Extras, West India grades, at $4 75@$5 10, for about fair to choicely fancy, chiefly at $4 85@$5, with ordinary English brands quoted at $5 05@$5 90; 2,850 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $5 70@$4 75, chiefly at $5 90@$4 50, of which about 2,200 bbls., for export, at $5 90@$4 15, including 1,000 bbls. choice Extras, (these at $4 40@$5 75: largely at $4 85@$5 60; 600 bbls. choice went at $5 60@$5 80 bbls. do. Patent Extras at $6 05@$6 75, 700 bbls. City Mill Extras, (these at $4 25@$5 85, mainly at $4 75@$5 65, with very choice to fancy Family Extras quoted up to $6 75@$7 25; 450 bbls. Patent Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 50, with very fancy quoted up to $8 50@$8 75: 480 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 25 for poor Spring to $3 75 for fancy Northwest Wheat; 925 bbls. No. 2, (these mostly at $2 40@$3 15, largely at $3 55@$3 85: fancy at $3 20@$3 25;) and unsound and Sour Flour at $2 80@$3 25. Rye Flour—Nothing doing in demand and quoted barely steady; sales reported of 600 bbls., chiefly Extras, at from $5 25@$5 25.....Of Rye Flour, 300 bbls. sold at unchanged rates.....Corn-meal steady, but dull, at $3 50.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat values receded ½c.@1½c. ₱ bushel, for early delivery, on freer and more urgent offerings, which led to a moderately active movement, in good part for export, closing however, weak and irregular. Options on Winter also fell off ½c.@¾c. ₱ bushel, on a restricted business. Spring Wheat for prompt delivery varied little in price, the better qualities having been offered with readiness, with a fair demand, mainly at the close. In the option line, Spring grades were unusually dull and unsettled. Western reports were of variable markets, closing somewhat lower; advices rather unfavorable.....Sales have been reported to-day of 512,000 bushels, of which 324,000 bushels for early delivery, including 5,000 bushels Extra White at $1 15; 3,000 bushels White State at $1 14@$1 15; 32,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 13¾@$1 13¾, (nearly all at $1 13¾; a few car lots went at $1 13¼;) 48,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 13¼@$1 13¾, (5,000 bushels at $1 13¾;) 16,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 13¼@$1 13¼

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

For the last day of the week and month considerable business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, May 31, the following sales being made:

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 23 by 79.9 by 8.4 by 23.8 by 73, No. 46 Greenwich-av., east side, 314 feet north of 10th-st., for $10,050, to James Dunn, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Joseph I. Stein, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 94.8, No. 414 East 11th-st., south side, 369 feet west of Avenue A, for $10,000, to Margaret Kreiler. Also similar sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the three four-story brick houses, with lot 26.4 by 100, No. 108 9th-av., south-east corner of (Nos. 362 and 364) 17th-st., for $20,000, to Frances McKernan, plaintiff. Also similar sale, Edward M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 24 by 98.9, No. 351 West 32d-st., north side, 275.7 feet east of 9th-av., for $10,000, to German Savings Bank, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 138 West 27th-st., south side, 440 feet west of 6th-av., for $7,000, to William T. Graff. Also, Assignee's sale, of the buildings, with lease of lots, Nos. 306 to 312 West 52d-st., south side, east of 9th-av.; leased May 2, 1874; term, 10 years; ground rent, $1,600 per annum; for $3,900, to John Clark.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, John M. Bowers, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 70, No. 527 Lexington-av., east side, 83.9 feet south of 49th-st., for $11,450 to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

William O. Hoffman, foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 461 West 62d-st., north side, 75 feet east of 10th-av.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Frederick H. Comstock, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 200.10, on West 63d-st., north side, running through to 64th-st., 350 feet east of 10th-av., for $8,000, to John C. Brown; also, similar sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 64th-st., south side, 375 feet east of 10th-av., for $4,000, to same purchaser.

A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, John H. Kitchen, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.10, No. 152 East 113th-st., south side, 320 feet west of 3d-av., for $5,500, to Caroline Schwartz.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward C. Graves, Esq., Referee, sold house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East 124th-st., north side, 307 feet west of 2d-av., for $7,000, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Jr., Referee, sold 3 9-10 acres of land, bounded by Durham, Locust, and Lafayette avs. and Closter-st., 24th Ward, for $10,000, to Jeremiah E. O'Keefe, plaintiff.

D. M. Ferman, foreclosure sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 166.10 by 874.11 by 145 by 317.2, on Morse-av., corner of Home-st., 23d Ward, for $9,950, to George A. Black.

The foreclosure sale of John T. Boyd, of the building, with lot, No. 940 1st-av., south of 52d-st., was adjourned to June 7.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, May 31, was $359,415, as against $462,004, the figures for the previous week. The aggregate sales for the month of May amounted to $2,256,279, against $2,853,907 for the month of April.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

—For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) June 2.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, A. J. Requier, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown stone-front dwelling, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, West 46th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 8th-av., leased Oct. 1, 1872, term 25 years, ground rent $360 per annum:

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, John W. Simpson, Esq., Referee, of 11 38-100 acres on Fordham-av., east side, adjoining lands of Thomas T. Woodruff, in 24th Ward.

Tuesday, June 3.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, Thomas G. Barry, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 50, No. 66 Catherine-st., west side, between Oak and Madison sts.

By James A. Levy, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a one-half interest in the building, with lot 17.10 by 52 by 7.10 by 10 by 51, No. 34 Baxter-st., west side, north of Worth-st., and building, with lot 21.8 by 7.6 by 20.3 by 10 by 37.6 by 12.6, on Worth-st., north side, near Baxter-st.

By Phillips & MacRae, foreclosure sale, Morris J. Hirsch, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 94, on Lispenard-st., south side, known on a map of the estate of Anthony Lispenard as No. 173; also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a two-story brick dwelling and two-story brick shop, with plot of land, — by 150, on Alexander-av., west side, between 136th and 139th sts.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, A. S. Hamersley, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 43 by 49.4, Nos. 309 and 311 Broome-st., south side, near Chrystie-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, No. 105 East 35th-st., north side, 105 feet east of Park-av. Also, similar sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 19.9 by 99.11, No. 38 West 132d-st., south side, 316.3 feet east of 6th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, P. H. McDonough, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., south side, 275 feet west of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.11, on West 113th-st., south side, 525 feet east of 8th-av.

By A. P. Riker, foreclosure sale, Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., Referee, of two lots each 25 by 100.5, on West 50th-st., south side, 450 feet west of 10th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Lowe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.8 by 100, on 9th-av., north-west corner of 90th-st. Also, similar sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 201.10, No. 161 East 113th-st., north side, 245 feet west of 3d-av., running through to 113th-st.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, 134th-st., north side, 106.6 feet west of Willis-av., 23d Ward.

By Peter F. Meyer, public auction sale of buildings, with four lots, each 25 by 100, on King-st., north side, 100 feet east of Conover-st., Brooklyn.

Wednesday, June 4.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 48 East 22d-st., south side, 70 feet west of 4th-av. Also, freclosure sale, Joseph C. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 195.10 by 294 by 298.5 by 66.2 by 219, on East 156th-st., north side, block front, between 3d and Brook avs.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 65, No. 211 West 16th-st., north side, 117 feet west of 7th-av.

By Phillips & MacRae, foreclosure sale, Ferdinand Kurzman, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick stable, with lot 23 by 98.9, No. 550 West 41st-st., south side, 127 feet east of 11th-av.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 335 East 42d-st., north side, 350 feet east of 2d-av.

By M. A. J. Lynch, foreclosure sale, M. J. A. McCaffery, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 23 East 48th-st., north side, 615 feet east of 5th-av.

By F. G. & C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of about 13 acres of land on Water-st., Riverdale and King's Bridge avs., Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and Harlem River, nearly opposite the terminus of 10th-av., comprising a strip of 50 feet conveyed to Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Gilbert H. Badeau, Esq., Referee, of 10 lots, each 25 by 100, on 2d-st., north side, block front between Avenues B and C, West Farms.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John Nottman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 200 by 190 by 200 by 154, on Albany-av., south side, a portion of "Locust Farm" at Yonkers. Also, Executor's sale of mansion and outbuildings, with 11 61-100 acres of land, on Broadway, north side, between Murray and Boerum avs., fronting on Long Island.

Thursday, June 5.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale of the four-story brick store, with lease of lot 20 by 67.11, No. 59 Division-st., south side, 18.9 feet west of Market-st., leased until May 1, 1883; ground rent, $2,000 per annum. Also, Executor's sale of the two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots, together in size 45 by 66.6 by 45.6 by 62.2, Nos. 339 and 341 West 11th-st., east of Washington-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Hiram M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, of the three story brick dwelling, with lot 29 by 51.9, No. 353 West 53d-st., north side, 102 feet east of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, Louis R. Kerschieo, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 260 by 225, on 10th-av., east side, block front between 212th and 213th sts.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling and unfinished brick stable, with lot 25 by 201.3 by 25.10 by 90.10, on Broadway, north-west corner of 57th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, E. R. Meade, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 162 East 113th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 1st-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 145 by 237, by 166 by 232, on Bruen-av., east side, running through to Andersen-av., 100 feet north of Union-st., 24th Ward.

Friday, June 6.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, George H. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 103.3, No. 159 West 15th-st., north side, 170 feet east of 7th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry H. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of three frame buildings, with plot of land 75.4 by 60, Nos. 714 to 718 Lydig-av., south-east corner of 51st-st.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William J. Morris, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 1,068 1st-av., east side, 60.5 feet north of 59th-st. Also, similar sale, William J. Kane, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 272.6 by 100, on 141st-st., north side, 250 feet east of Willis-av., 23d Ward.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, E. C. Chatfield, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 16.1 by 99.10 by 43.1 by 71, on 81st-st., south-west corner of Manhattan-av.

Saturday, June 7.

By E. C. Raymond, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building and two one-story frame stables, with lot 25 by 75, No. 72 Broome-st., north side, 50 feet west of Cannon-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of two three-story brick buildings and frame shops and stables, with plot of land 410.9 by 98 by 180.5 by 2 by 230.4 by 100, on Bank-st., south side, about part between West-st. and 13th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and basement, with lot 25.1 by 78, No. 940 1st-av., 50.2 feet south of 52d-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, May 31.

Lafayette-place, w. s., 55d ft. s. of Pine-st, 30x250, 24th Ward; Francis P. Glenn and husband to William Wenhiman.....$800

6th-st., n. s., 325.9 ft. w. of Avenue D, 27.5x100.10; Richard H. Townsend and wife to Presbyterian Church on University-place.....

73d-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.9; Mary Quigley to Bridget Mcdonald.....

Morningside-av., s. w. corner of 109th-st., 78x103.6; John Lehmaier and wife to New-York Loan and Insurance Company.....

27th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20.7x98.9; Ellen F. Jones and husband to George V. Hecker.....

Madison-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 56th-st., 32x60; Georgianna Hecker and husband to George H. Jones.....

55th-st., n. s., 267.10 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.11x100.5; John Bromberg and wife to Rudolph Wasserabold.....

Mott-st., n. s., 250.3 ft. s. of Prince-st, 50x100; John R. Gelston, Executor, to Joseph Alkalay.

56th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; also, 56th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.5; John D. Crimmins and wife to James R. Brown.....

36th-st., n. s., between 9th and 10th avs., Lot No. 113, 24.2x98.8; John Coyle and wife to Martin Wolf.....

43d-st., s. s., 62 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19.5x80.5; Gustavus Sidenberg and wife to Patrick Carrol.....

Horatio-st., s. w. corner of Washington-st., 16.8 x65.10; J. A. Goodlet, Referee, to Louisa Doerner.....

119th-st., n. s., 198 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.10; W. P. Russell, Receiver of Bloomingdale Bank, to Timothy Donovan.....

127th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x99.11; R. F. McCafferty, Referee, to Mary H. Drake.

Church-st., No. 229, 19.3x50; Jefferson M. Levy, Referee, to Isabella Stewart.....

88th-st., s. s., 157 ft. w. of Avenue A., 186.3x201.5x irregular; Timothy Donovan and wife to Emma J. Johnston.....

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 111th-st., 80.11x70; Edward Kaufman to Joseph Murray.....

88th-st., s. s., 157 ft. w. of Avenue A, 186.3x201.3x irregular; T. P. Wickes, Referee, to Timothy Donovan.....

Private lane, 172x15, 24th Ward; Ernesto G. Fabbri, Trustee, to David M. Morrison.....

Thompson-st., w. s., 218.10 ft. n. of Prince-st, 24.8x100; James Lynch and wife to Samuel Moorehouse.....

Hudson River Railroad Company, 299.9 ft. e. of, 559.3± irregular, 24th Ward; Joseph "". Lea and wife to David M. Morrison.....

Hudson River Railroad Company, s. of, 2 acres; James M. Morrison to David M. Morrison.....

Rose-st., No. 10, 35x109, also, Rose-st., No. 16, 37.2x108.10½; German Evangelical Lutheren Church to New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company.....

Avenue A, w. s., 23 ft. n. of 10th-st., 23x93.10½; Silas Barrett and husband to William Patten.....

31st-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.1x99; Andrew Fitzpatrick and wife to Sophie Schiffmeyer.....

55th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; William H. Salter to George C. Tagnot.....

Willet-st., e. s., No. 98, 25x100; Auke Dooker and wife to John Theunis.....

43d-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 8th-av., 30x100.5; Geodina Knower and husband to Sarah M. Malone.....

Grand-st., s. e. corner of Elizabeth-st., 105.4x100; irregular, as part of; Theodore C. Pohle and wife to Daniel D. Brinkerhoff.....

132d-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x99.11; Edward Goodheart to Henry F. Devoe, Jr.

83d-st., n. s., 129 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20.9x— 51.9¾; J. J. Thomasson, Referee, to William H. Nellson, Executor.....

124th-st., n. s., 307 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; E. C. Graves, Referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company.....

Front-st., corner of Maiden-lane, 19.4x21.8; also, Maiden-lane, No. 144, 15.5x21.3.....

Concord-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Cedar-st., 87.6x 111.1, 24th Ward, William Smith, Jr., Referee, to United States Trust Company.....

3d-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of 88th-st., 78x20; R. F. Farrell, Referee, to Ellen C. Gorman.....

LEASE RECORDED.

6th-av., No. 180; Mortimer Livingston to Ernest J. Lecoq. 4 years.....$1,300

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bloomer, Elisha, and wife to James H. Cook; No. 13 Perry-st, 5 years.....$8,000

Breen, James R., and others to Rosalie Putzel; s. e. 86th-st., w. of Madison-av., 3 years.....20,000

Breen, James R., and others to Selig Steinhardt; s. e. 86th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years.....20,000

Burkhardt, George, to Samuel Anderson; s. corner of Tinton-av. and Pontiac-st., 2 years.....1,000

Farrell, Simon, to James Dooley; n. e. corner of 6th-av. and 132d-st., 4 months.....1,347

Gedney, Roderick M., and wife to James Coles; n. s. 129th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years.....1,750

Gleason, Edward, and wife to Fernando C. Gleason; s. s. 126th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years.....4,000

Gorman, Ellen C., to Benjamin Westheimer; w. s. 3d-av., s. of 88th-st., 3 years.....6,500

Johnson, Emma J., and husband to T. Donovan; n. s. 88th-st., w. of Avenue A, 6 months.....8,000

Kent, Mary, to P. Weeks and others, Executors, &c.; n. s. 9th-st., w. of Avenue D, 2 years.....1,000

Munde, Eleanor C., and husband to Thomas B. Hewitt and another, Trustees, &c.; n. s. 45th-st., w. of 6th-av., 5 years.....12,500

Murray, Joseph, and wife to George Van Wart; Madison-av., n. s. corner of 111th-st., 3 years.....10,000

Murray, Joseph, and wife to F. H. de Martines; e. s. Madison-av., n. of 111th-st., 3 years.....10,000

Nones, Joseph B., to Alexander Milne; e. s. 9th-av., n. of 30th-st., 3 years.....7,000

Picabia, Margaret M., to F. F. Furnald; s. s. 52d-st., e. of Broadway, 5 years.....2,000

Pryer, Ann, and another to John J. Astor; No. 252 West 47th-st., 7 years.....8,000

Sepack, Augusta T., to Elizabeth A. Meyer; w. s. 4th-av., s. of 20th-st., 3 years.....2,750

Scrugham, Mary, to Jane Bell; n. w. corner of Maiden-lane and Front-st, &c., 1 year.....8,000

Wainwright, Margaret L., to Margaret L. Wainwright, guardian, &c.; Madison-av., n. of 44th-st., and s. s. 84th-st., w. of 2d-av., demand.....38,666

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to William H. Dudley.....$15,000

Fearing, Henry S., and others, Trustees, to the New-York Protestant Episcopal School.....nom.

Gawtry, William M., to H. Johnston.....nom.

Kircher, Ludwig, to Louis Bell, (or Waller,).....6,000

Lindenmeyer, J., to Conrad Stein.....10,000

Same to Same.....10,000

Lowere, A., to C. H. Meyer.....4,200

Tracy, Charles, and others, Trustees, to J. Wormser.....23,117

Same to Same.....12,001

White, Lucy E., Executrix, to E. T. Young.....1,104

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WATERFRONTS NEAR CITY. BULKHEADED and ready for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c.; also, blocks for dwellings, for sale very low on easy terms. R. H. YOUNG, Civil Engineer, 20 Exchange-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE Manhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water-st. Five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes: location is one of the best in the City. Apply to E. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FURNISHED HOUSE (10 ROOMS), IN suburbs of a Hudson River town; fine views of the Catskills, &c.; will take rent in boarding; good references. Apply at No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 46.

FOR SALE—LESS THAN COST TO BUILD, 10 new houses and lots; Laurel Hill, accessible by street cars; $1,250 and $1,850. E. A. YOUNG, engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—A furnished cottage and three acres of land on the Palisades, opposite Dobb's Ferry. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 80 Franklin-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Plainfield, N. J. Apply at No. 21 Irving-place, New-York, or to F. CHAMBERLAIN, Plainfield.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M. Steamer CHARLESTON, SATURDAY, June 4
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, June 7

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH WEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or E. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 47 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M. Via Charleston and Savannah, S. R., for all points in the South and South-west.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent, No. 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, WEDNESDAY, June 4
Steam-ship ANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, June 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeachy and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only).....Tuesday, June 10
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Tuesday, June 24

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS, Thursday, June 5, 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARROTT.....Thurs., June 12, 11:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Sat., June 21, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of Morton-st, N. R.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and social rooms are amidships, where the least motion is felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. E. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 10, 9:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.

IN PORT.—These steamers are built in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across this Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, steward, library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardesses, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 45.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

These new routes are recommended on QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 4, 2 P. M.
SCOTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 11, 10 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 2 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, June 5
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.....Thursday, June 12

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $70; steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 2 Bowling Green, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., June 7 | DONAU.....Sat., June 21
MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Clarkson-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Circassia.....June 7, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....June 21, 6 A. M.
Devonia.....June 14, 2 P. M. | Anchoria.....June 28, noon

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

RETURN TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

*Utopia.....June 3.—P. M. | California.....June 7, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $75 and $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers for London.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, June 4, 5 A. M.
CANADA, FRANCOTTE.....Wednesday, June 11, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, DE BEAULIEU.....Wednesday, June 18, 5 P. M.

Checks drawn on credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Thurs., June 5 | PERSIA.....Thurs., June 19
HERMANN (2).....Thurs., June 12 | GELLERT.....Thurs., June 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., 3 Bowling Green.
B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Fy, Jersey City:

P. CALAND.....Saturday, June 7

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18

1st Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30. 2d Cabin, $45.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
L. W. MORRIS, 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 E'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. —FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)

*Holland...June 7, 7:30 A.M. | Canada...June 18, 3 P.M.

—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The Queen.....June 11, 5 P.M. | Egypt.....June 21, 6:30 A.M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. H. B. HEST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tues., June 10, noon
For HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday June 9, noon.

For freight or general information, apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTREAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For tickets or for information in regard to rates apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., June 4
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., June 7

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam Boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER AT 2 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 7
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Trains, Commencing from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, arriving at Buffalo 5 P. M., daily.

5 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Salina, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD, WEST SIDE LINE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REBUILDING OF THE RAILROAD STRUCTURE, THE

MORRIS-STREET STATION WILL BE CLOSED

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879.

R. STEWART, General Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 10:15 A. M. and 1, 3, 5, 11:35 P. M. Also Hudson and Albany at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M. 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line, 8:05 A. M., 5:02 and 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Rockaway, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 5:40, 9:45 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

WICKSFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-YORK, Pier foot of Market-st., Camden, at 8:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:14 and 9 P. M. Fare $2.

ELDRIDGE & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

KEOTON-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Peabrosse-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point

RUSHING TO CONEY ISLAND

A DELIGHTFULLY COOL DAY ON THE BEACH.

THE FIRST GREAT CROWD OF THE SEASON—TWENTY THOUSAND VISITORS TO THE POPULAR RESORT.

When the mercury began to tear around in the thermometers yesterday, threatening to break things, the New-Yorker who has learned the way to Coney Island began to think about getting out of town. It was the first real hot Sunday of the year, and it was hot enough to make up for several that might have been hot, but weren't. There was a delightful breeze blowing up the East River in the afternoon, taking the edge off the sun's rays, but very few found it out, except those people who make a habit of frequenting the water-front, and those who went down to take some of the excursion steamers. The ride to Coney Island by boat would have been a pleasant one had the boats been running; but as they were not, the next best thing was a half hour in the woods and meadows through which the railroads run. The foliage is already as thick and as green as it will be in the middle of Summer, and the enterprising boy has already learned that the water is warm enough to be borne without positive suffering. The route of the Manhattan Beach Road through East New-York was lined with naked cherubs, who made very brief dashes into the neighboring ponds, and then sat on the banks to shiver.

It was the first real crowd that Coney Island has had this season, yesterday's was, and she made the most of it. About 20,000 persons went down to see the breakers, and when they got there they found that it was not only cool and comfortable, but almost uncomfortably cool. The wind was blowing directly off the water, and it was a very different sort of wind from the sickly affair that played with the tree-tops up in the City. It made everybody feel like keeping in the sun and around the sheltered corners of the hotels. This cool breeze, however, did not seem to spoil the Sunday beer crop.

The island was rather in undress uniform, and hardly ready to receive so many visitors. At Manhattan and Brighton Beaches the marks of the carpenter were still to be seen, and the whole island had a sort of house-cleaning look. The walking from Manhattan Beach to Brighton Beach was fairly good, the little narrow-guage railroad not yet being in operation. Some parts of the track of this road have been swept about by storms, and it look as if it would be some time before trains can be run over it; but it is announced that it will be ready for business by the middle of this month, and as now it is there will be plenty of business for it. The five-cent omnibuses from Brighton Beach to Vanderveer's were crowded all day, for nearly everybody who went to Coney Island wanted to see all of it that was in operation.

In front of the Brighton Beach Hotel, and also in front of Cable's, there were a few bathers, all men and boys. There were a great many people who longed for a plunge in the surf, but were a little afraid to try it, and they were exceedingly wise; for although those who risked it said the water was warm and pleasant, they did not stay in long enough to lead the spectators to believe that there was any danger of being scalded. There was a good deal more inward than outward application of liquids. People waited for a leader in going into the water; as soon as one went in a dozen more followed. And as soon as the one came out again, the dozen followed him.

The improvements this year have been so many and so great, that even the old frequenter of the island hardly knows where to find himself. Places that in former seasons were hardly more than rough sheds have blossomed out into metropolitan luxuriousness. The time when a man could do a good business with a leaky roof and a keg of lager has gone by. The big hotels are growing so large, that a visitor can take a long stroll without leaving their piazzas. The island is not without its amusements. Daily performances are given in the Sea-side Aquarium, where the monsters of the deep, freshcaught out of the briny sea, are imprisoned in huge glass tanks. This is a great place for the little ones, and a fine place for amateur fishermen, for here they can get nearer our river and sea fish than in any other way. The seal was a trifle indisposed yesterday, owing to the warm weather, but a dinner of two fish, just out of the water, set him on his fins again.

The Coney Island hotel proprietors' faces, of course, shone like jewels. It was an auspicious opening Sunday for a busy season.

CROWDS AT ROCKAWAY.

CONEY ISLAND'S RIVAL VISITED BY MANY NEW-YORKERS.

The Columbia bore, on both her trips to Rockaway Beach yesterday, many hundreds of persons. Leaving the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, at 8:30 in the morning, with all her colors flying and a respectable showing of early risers aboard, she touched at Tenth-street and Pier No. 2, swelling at each landing the number of her passengers. Sweeping around into the East River, she went as far up as Brooms-street, again throwing out her gang-plank, received a fresh throng, and then turned toward the pier adjoining the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, where, at 9:30, a jostling crowd was eagerly awaiting her arrival. Piled high on her middle deck, fore and aft, were camp-stools, which were seized upon by the passengers and planted in positions favorable for viewing the points of interest in the harbor and on the Long Island shore. Although there were a thousand passengers aboard, there was plenty of room, and the crowd settled in the most orderly manner to enjoy the sail, the scenery, and the music. Scarlet-jacketed waiters moved in and out to answer the orders for refreshments, and an air of contentment reigned. The lightest of breezes just ruffled the water, robbing it of its mirror-like surface, and tempering the sun's rays to the point of easy endurance, but gave little encouragement to the hopes of those who were out for a day in sailing boats. A few merchantmen, endeavoring to beat up to the City, with every stitch of canvas set, attracted attention until the Narrows were reached. Then the vacant Comet, with Mr. Langley and a party of friends aboard, glided out from behind the tumble-down walls of Fort Lafayette, her beauty bespeaking for her the admiration of those who watched her skim across the wake of the Columbia. Wind or no wind, she traveled like a racer. At the first view, Rockaway appears a prepossessing spot for a day of idleness and comfort. There is an abundance of trees of stunted growth, but suggestive of the possibilities of shade. A number of comfortable hotels are in sight, and there are excellent facilities for boating and fishing. All this is on the sheltered side of the bar. At each of the four landings a plank walk lead direct across the sand to the surf, an eighth of a mile distant. Here is a fine, hard beach, miles in length, whose breakers roll straight in from the ocean, and burst with a roar that is deafening when a storm is at its fury. For bathing purposes the beach is not surpassed on the Long Island shore. Long rows of bathing-houses are scattered on the sands, and the majority of the bathing-house keepers have adopted life-saving precautions. There is an immense number of small eating-houses at Rockaway, where "basket-parties," as those who bring their own edibles are called, can be accommodated with tables, for which no other return is expected than an indulgence, however moderate, in either the beer, "choice" liquors, or "Havana" cigars of the establishment. A call for any of these things at once establishes friendly relations with the proprietors, and the visitor is then free to ramble in the farthest removed from the steam-boat landings and the mixed masses who resort to the place on Sundays. It is, therefore, the end which Summer boarders favor, and a number of hotels are filled by this class every season. The advantages for sojourners have been frequently discussed, but the spirit of enterprise has not moved far in that direction. A well-known Broadway tailor has a fine Summer cottage here, and in this respect he is without a rival. The Long Island Railroad has done its utmost to encourage Summer residence, by running early and late trains to Hunter's Point, and while the success which has attended the scheme is not flattering, it may be said to be gratifying. The distance is about 25 miles, and the trip is made in 70 minutes.

There are indications that the lethargic state into which this people of Rockaway have fallen of late years will be disturbed very radely within the next three years. Many of the leases of land which were taken purely for experimental purposes four and five years ago will expire this year or early next Spring. There is a disposition manifested on the part of many to renew them, and erect substantial hotels in place of the roughly-thrown-togeher structures which exist under the name of hotels at present. It is said by those who profess to be informed in the matter, that men of capital are going to invest here, encouraged largely by the success which has attended the attempt to transform barren Coney Island into a popular resort. Remsen and Wainwright, who are the pioneers in hotel-keeping at Rockaway, have never regretted their efforts to popularize the spot. R. Cornell White has ran a line of boats there from this City and Brooklyn for several years, and about the middle of this month he will begin daily trips with his twin steam-boats, Columbia and Grand Republic. A railroad to Rockaway across the marshes, almost in a direct line from Brooklyn, was projected some time ago and the pre-liminary steps to building were begun. The work has faltered, however, chiefly, it is said, because its promoters found that their finances were to be drawn upon more heavily than they anticipated. Everybody believes that the investment would ultimately prove a success. The Rockaway season lags this year. The hotels are only partially opened to assure the benefits of the early business. By the middle of the month, however, they will be ready for their Summer boarders, and by the 1st of July the quiet business which has been doing for three years past will be fully under way.

SPRING PRIZE-MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

The Spring prise-meeting of the National Rifle Association will begin at Creedmoor to-morrow, and will be continued during the following day. Riflemen have been surfeited with target-shooting during the past five years, and have generally lost interest in the weekly matches. The events at the coming meeting are mainly a repetition of those of former years, yet the number of early entries gives promise of some fine shooting during the coming tournament. The programme includes 17 matches. The first one is open only to the Directors of the National Rifle Association. The others are as follows: Short-range Match—Open to all comers; any rifle, off-hand; 10 prizes, the aggregate value being $106. Team Match at 200 Yards—Open to teams of four from military troops, batteries, or companies, or of members of the association; any rifle, off-hand; three prizes, valued in the aggregate at $78. Military Team Match—Open to teams of five from any military organization in the United States; four prizes, the total value being $146. Individual Match—Open to all comers; distance, 200 yards; any rifle; six prizes, valued at $75. Military Team Match—Distance, 500 yards; open to teams of four; four prizes, at a valuation of $83. Team Match—Distance, 600 yards; three cash prizes, amounting to $50. Running Deer Match—Distance, 100 yards; three prizes, valued at $28. There will be subscription matches at different ranges, and the Leech Cup is to be shot at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, under the auspices of the Amateur Rifle Club.

SUNDAY FLIGHT OF JAIL BIRDS.

TWO BURGLARS ESCAPE FROM THE RAYMOND-STREET PRISON—AN UNSAFE LOCKUP.

William Porter and John Irving, who have been confined in Raymond-Street Jail, Brooklyn, for the past 10 months, charged with burglary, made their escape a little before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and are still at large. The jail officer first learned of the escape of the prisoners from a young man named John Cassin, who works in the stable-yard, and who rushed into the jail office and informed Keeper Joseph Evans that he had just seen two men pass through the stable-yard, across the excavations made for the new wing of the jail, and into the adjoining grounds of the City Hospital. Evans ran out into Raymond-street and hastily looked up and down, but the fugitives were out of sight. He then informed Warden Bryan of what had occurred. A search was at once instituted, and it was soon ascertained that Porter and Irving were missing. Warden Bryan also telegraphed to Sheriff Bilkey, who was at home, and dispatched a keeper to Police Head-quarters with a description of the men and the request that a general alarm be sent to all the stations and to the New York Central Office, with instructions to look out for the fugitives.

Porter and Irving belong to the "Patchen-avenue gang," and are both notorious burglars. They were arrested Aug. 11, 1878, together with "Shang" Draper and a man known as John Wilbur, charged with having committed a burglary in the store of Martin Ibert & Sons, No. 158 Graham-avenue, Brooklyn. Porter was first tried in December, but the jury failed to agree. He was tried again last week, and on Thursday evening last the jury agreed upon a verdict of guilty. He would have been arraigned for sentence to-day, and a motion for stay of proceedings would have been made in his behalf by his counsel, Gen. Benjamin Butler. Wilbur was tried in February, and the jury failed to agree in his case also. All four of the men composing the "Patchen-avenue gang" occupied the second cell from the front in the building on the second tier, in the Willoughby-street wing. The prisoners were usually locked up for the night in their cell. In the morning, a little before 7 o'clock, the door was generally unlocked, and they were given the freedom of the corridors. During nearly the entire period of their confinement they have been allowed to cook their own food, and have had free access to the kitchen for the purpose of making their coffee. The kitchen is in the rear of the first tier of cells, and was reached by means of a stairway in the front part of the building, and then passing along the corridor on the first floor. Saturday morning the cells were unlocked as usual. Draper and Wilbur were asleep. Porter and Irving, leaving their coats behind them, and taking their tin cups in their hands, went down into the kitchen, ostensibly for the purpose of preparing their morning's coffee. Two cooks were at work in the kitchen. Arriving there, much to the astonishment of the cooks, the prisoners put down their cups and walked quietly up the stairway leading to the jail-yard. Crossing this, they entered the stable-yard, where there were also two men at work. About a month ago, a part of the wall on the south side of the jail grounds was torn away preparatory to building the new wing of the jail, leaving a gap sufficient to allow the men to pass from the stable-yard into the excavations, from which it was easy enough to reach the grounds surrounding the City Hospital. Once in the hospital-yard, they had only to run a short distance, jump over a low iron fence, and pass into Raymond-street. Both the men who were at work in the stable-yard, and who saw the prisoners escape, were so frightened that they were unable to interfere. As soon as Porter and Irving had crossed the foundations of the new building they started off on a rapid run, and then one of the stablemen hastened to the office and gave the alarm. The watchman employed by Messrs. McNamee, the contractors for the new building, was in the yard, but he says he did not see the men as they ran through. The first thing he heard was a double knock on the Raymond-street gate, and he passed into the street through the wicket just in time to see two men run through the hospital-yard and jump over the fence into the street. He thought at the time that they came from the hospital, and had no idea that they were from the jail. Another man in the employ of Freel & McNamee, who lives in Raymond-street, near De Kalb-avenue, saw the prisoners jump over the fence into the street. He says that they were met near De Kalb-avenue by a man carrying two coats, which Porter and Irving hastily put on, and that then the three walked rapidly up Raymond-street toward Fulton.

The general belief is that the escape had been carefully planned, and had been the result of long contemplation, but that it was not to have been carried out except in the event of Porter's conviction. It is certain that they had confederates outside, and it is thought that the two knocks which the contractor's watchman heard were meant for a signal to give his attention while the fugitives made their escape across the hospital-yard. The watchman says that the men kept their hands on their pistol-pockets as they ran, and seemed prepared for any emergency. Porter's wife visited him in the jail Saturday afternoon.

As soon as Sheriff Riley learned of the escape of the prisoners, he offered a reward of $2,500 for the return of both men, and $1,000 for the arrest and return of either one of them. He said, yesterday, that when the wall was torn away, preparatory to the building of the new wing, he applied to the Board of Supervisors for the appointment of two watchmen to guard the opening. The Supervisors referred the application to the Jail Committee, and no action had been taken upon it. He said he did not believe Draper and Wilbur were in the plot to escape, and was confident that Draper, if he had known it, would have put a stop to it. District Attorney Catlin and Assistant District Attorney Werner visited the jail during the day, and in the afternoon Sheriff Riley visited Police Head-quarters, and had a consultation with Chief Campbell and Inspector Waddy. The Sheriff, besides taking other precautions, has secured the services of Detective Patrick Finnegan, and he is of opinion that the fugitives will be recaptured.

A young man named Dennis Sullivan, who has been arrested several times for various offenses, was a prisoner yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, and, while waiting to be arraigned, he made his escape in the most daring manner. At a favorable moment, when no officer was looking, he suddenly sprang over the railing of the inclosure in which prisoners who are awaiting immediate arraignment are placed, and, as quick as a flash, forced himself through the open window close at hand and dropped to the ground, a distance of about four feet. He then quickly vaulted over the high railing which extends around the building. When Sullivan went through the window an officer was standing within four feet of him, but was too slow in his movements to stop the scoundrel's escape. Sullivan had scarcely reached the sidewalk when about 20 officers started in hot pursuit, but failed to capture him, the fugitive distancing them all. The last seen of Sullivan was when he turned the corner of Chatham-square and Bayard street through Franklin to Baxter, and up Bayard to Mulberry. Sullivan's escape caused much excitement and confusion around the Tombs. Sullivan was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Keen, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for disorderly conduct. Sullivan struck the officer in the face, and at the station-house the policeman, instead of making a complaint of disorderly conduct against the prisoner, preferred a charge of assault and battery. Sullivan is a dangerous character. One of his numerous fights was with the notorious Owen Geoghegan, who shot him, but only inflicted a slight wound. Sullivan is so fearless that the Police that he cannot remain long at large, unless he should succeed in escaping from the City, which is unlikely. Sullivan appeared on the Police returns yesterday under an assumed name.

ASH-CARTS AT THE WRONG TIME.

On Saturday, the ash-carts failed, for some cause, to make their rounds in West Thirty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. All day long the barrels remained in the street, and the weather being very warm, to the unsightly appearance these refuse receptacles gave the street was added the extensive diffusion of the most sickening odors. The hot sun pouring down on the stuff in the garbage barrels caused an effluvia to arise which made every one passing by them hold a handkerchief to the nose. The carts would appear to have made their rounds some time on Sunday morning. On Sunday the private carts were employed by the residents do not come. The consequence was that the street yesterday was covered with rubbish and refuse of all descriptions which had been scattered by the cartmen in emptying the barrels. That part of the street near Fifth-avenue was particularly favored in that way. It seemed as if one of the carts must have been overturned here, so thickly was the rubbish scattered over the roadway. The residents were greatly annoyed. After paying out of their pockets for private sweepers, it was rather aggravating to have the street made to look on Sunday morning like a rubbish heap, through the neglect of the department men.

AN IMMIGRANT'S GRAVE COMPLAINT.

A young woman named Adeline Brundgen, an immigrant, who arrived here about eight weeks ago from England, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday charged William Ellis, of No. 746 Third-avenue, who has employed her for the past week as a domestic, with indecent assault. Mr. Salmonson, the counsel for the Commissioners of Emigration, appeared for the complainant. The defendant, who is over 60 years of age, denied the charge in the most solemn manner. Mr. Detective Patrick Finnegan, of Officer Gredon; who is specially detailed at Castle Garden, and will be arraigned again this morning.

THE GREAT ABOLITIONIST

MESSRS. BEECHER AND GARNET ON GARRISON.

RECALLING THE BATTLES FOR FREEDOM—CHAMPIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN—LESSON OF A GREAT LIFE.

In Plymouth Church yesterday there was a large audience in attendance at the morning service, among whom, seated in Mr. Beecher's pew, was Mr. Oliver Johnson. Mr. Beecher's sermon was devoted entirely to a review of the life and work of the late William Lloyd Garrison. His text was the first clause of the thirty-eighth verse of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews: "Of whom the world was not worthy." The preceding context describes the men to whom the remark was applied, and of them Mr. Beecher said that they were not the culprits, the criminals of virtuous society, but in many respects the best men of the times, who went about seeking to do good, and to make the world better and mankind happier. They were men of salient points, well calculated to do battle for the right, against hatred, abuse, and even death. But few of them have left to the world a single thought of power, or fragment of literature. What they have left is action. They lived not for sentiment, but for work. Men who are wise in their own generation compel the movements of the present for the benefit of the future. Men who are firm, and who have the courage to rise up and fight against the stern prejudices of the time, are not found clothed in soft raiment, and dwelling in mansions. They are of humbler origin and less pretentious surroundings.

The death of Mr. Garrison, said Mr. Beecher, after a long life and a hard struggle, calls to mind a class of men who, with him, wrought one of the greatest changes this world ever saw. The ranks of those who, in the speaker's youth, worked for that end, are thinned, with only here and there one left, and many of them are just tottering on the brink of the grave. They did a noble work in their own way. They made some mistakes, as men often will, but they set themselves against oppression of every kind, and they would not compromise with evil in any form. The wonder is not so much that they ran into danger as it is that they lived to meet the danger through which they passed. The great evil which these men sought to destroy was slavery—an evil which had become ingrained into the Constitution, and into the social and political fabric of the nation, until it had become part and parcel of both; which existed, primarily, as a commercial necessity, and grew and increased and spread until it became a prodigious political power. Like the worm which lays the egg upon the shell of the cocoon, which finally eats through the shell, and then feeds upon the cocoon itself until there is nothing left but the shells, so slavery had stung the Constitution of the country, and had eaten out much of its vitality. That it was which raised up that noble band of Abolitionists, every one of whom must always stand high in the estimation of their countrymen, and the highest of whom was William Lloyd Garrison. And that great company ought not, must not, be forgotten. Let not men say when the Churches are rebuked, as many of them may be when human rights are at stake, that all were asleep. What shall we say of John Brown, thus impracticable, chivalric, heroic man, who, though he accomplished but his own ruin, for the time attempted more than was ever achieved by the most heroic knight of the most chivalric time? Of all the men who labored in the great work in the dark days, when it went much and meant more to be counted of their number, no one of them was more worthy to live to see the victory won than was William Lloyd Garrison, and it was reserved for him to taste the fully ripened fruits of his life's labor.

Garrison was a great man, but his greatness and power did not lie wholly in the bitterness of his language. But the fault of that was in the school in which he found himself. Not that his words ought never to have been spoken; but they were merciless. He had no pity whatever for those whom he found out of the way. They were open enemies, and he treated them as such. Personally, he was very kind, with a heart as tender as a woman's and as pure as a child's; but when he looked upon slavery, he became an avenging power. It was the decision of the surgeon, and the heart did not quake or the lips quiver as he plunged the knife into the hues of the carbuncle. Much of this was due, however, to the circumstances of the times, to the prostitution of the Church, the disker ings of commerce, and the truckling of politics. Everything had been made subservient to the dominant spirit of the slave power. The man who even prayed for the poor slave in the pulpit could not hope for future success, and everything in the shape of sympathy for slaves was carefully and rigidly expurged from the literature of the day. One thing may be said to the credit of Garrison, and that is that he saw in the beginning the dangers that were hidden in the carcase of slavery, and that he laid out at the start a course of action from which he never swerved, and which was in the end carried out by war. His position was that slavery was wrong, and that the only thing to be done was to attack it, assault it, and destroy it. It has been well said of late that there are but two forces with which to accomplish a purpose, and that one comes from man, and the other from God. Garrison seemed to have been one of the few men who took his inspiration direct from God. Theodore Parker, and other of us, however, who could not walk so fast, and who thought that in the end, and in some way, commercial interests, or political policy, or social well-being might correct the evil. They had lived, however, to see the sword of the guardian knot, and to behold the stain of slavery blotted out forever by the blood of the nation. That result was accomplished, mainly, by the turning of the counsels of the South, to otherwise the counsels of men, into those of folly; and this, no doubt, through direct divine interposition. It was the South that brought on the war, the wars brought on emancipation. The folly of the people of the South in the justice of their cause and in its final triumph was so great that it took them into such indomitable resistance as to reduce them to abject poverty, and to compel them, in the future, to labor for their bread. The result would be that by the time one generation of Southern people had learned to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, labor would be as much respected there as here.

Mr. Beecher concluded by applying the lesson of the life just closed. It is a lesson to all men, especially those just entering upon life, that it is always safe to take the highest ground for principle, and that, no matter what one may suffer on the way, it is always best in the end. Think not, he said, that you sow to-day and do not reap to-morrow, that your labor is in vain. "In His own time will He avenge His elect." Think not that the days of revolutions are passed. England and Germany and France and Austria and Hungary and Italy have had their revolutions, and America has had hers, and none of them will ever have similar ones again. But there is work for all. Garrison has gone to his rest. No tongue of clamor disturbs him now. He is risen, and is standing among the prophets, and in the presence of God.

Services in memory of the great Abolitionist were also held at the shiloh Presbyterian Church, Sixth-avenue, of which the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet is the Pastor. The attendance was large, and the interest in the proceedings was maintained until the end. Passages of Scripture, which Mr. Garrison was accustomed to use to fortify his anti-slavery arguments, were read, and the hymns were those he specially favored. It was in 1837, Mr. Garnet said, that the first anti-slavery speech was made in the church, which then occupied a position at the corner of Madison and Catharine-sts. Sullivan had scarcely reached the sidewalk when about 20 officers started in hot pursuit, but failed to capture him, the fugitive distancing them all. The last seen of Sullivan was when he turned the corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets through Franklin to Baxter, and up Bayard to Mulberry. Sullivan's escape caused much excitement and confusion around the Tombs. Sullivan was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Keen, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for disorderly conduct. Sullivan struck the officer in the face, and at the station-house the policeman, instead of making a complaint of disorderly conduct against the prisoner, preferred a charge of assault and battery. Sullivan is a dangerous character. One of his numerous fights was with the notorious Owen Geoghegan, who shot him, but only inflicted a slight wound. Sullivan is so fearless that the Police that he cannot remain long at large, unless he should succeed in escaping from the City, which is unlikely. Sullivan appeared on the Police returns yesterday under an assumed name.

ASH-CARTS AT THE WRONG TIME.

On Saturday, the ash-carts failed, for some cause, to make their rounds in West Thirty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. All day long the barrels remained in the street, and the weather being very warm, to the unsightly appearance these refuse receptacles gave the street was added the extensive diffusion of the most sickening odors. The hot sun pouring down on the stuff in the garbage barrels caused an effluvia to arise which made every one passing by them hold a handkerchief to the nose. The carts would appear to have made their rounds some time on Sunday morning. On Sunday the private carts were employed by the residents do not come. The consequence was that the street yesterday was covered with rubbish and refuse of all descriptions which had been scattered by the cartmen in emptying the barrels. That part of the street near Fifth-avenue was particularly favored in that way. It seemed as if one of the carts must have been overturned here, so thickly was the rubbish scattered over the roadway. The residents were greatly annoyed. After paying out of their pockets for private sweepers, it was rather aggravating to have the street made to look on Sunday morning like a rubbish heap, through the neglect of the department men.

THE FERRY-BOAT SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

The body of the man who committed suicide by blowing his brains out on a Fulton ferry-boat, on its way from Brooklyn to this City, on Saturday night, was yesterday identified at the Morgue as that of George Von Hofe, civil engineer, of Dortmund, Westphalia, Germany. The identification was made by Mr. Nagell, of Nagell's Hotel, Brooklyn. Mr. Nagell said that Von Hofe arrived in this country on the steam-ship Lessing, on May 13. He was quiet, uncommunicative, and poor, but a well-educated gentleman. He never said anything about his family or intentions, and when he committed suicide owed a two-weeks' board bill.

STRIKERS IN CONVENTION.

A meeting of the 'longshoremen and journeymen horse-shoers on strike was held yesterday afternoon in Hamilton Park, Third-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street. David Conroy presided, and about 150 men were present. Conroy said that the meeting was called to enlist public sympathy for the laborers on strike against "starvation wages." He referred to the employers of 'longshoremen as the "pampered aristocracy of Great Britain," and also alluded to the Police as "pampered brass-button bullies." The only help working men could obtain, he said, must come from themselves, not from the politicians who were forever bidding for their support on fickle promises of alleviating their distress. At the close of his speech a series of resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to observe the most perfect order in their effort to resist an unwarrantable reduction of wages," expressing sympathy for the striking 'longshoremen and horse-shoers, and asserting that the work of the Department of Public Works should be done by "day's work" instead of by contract. Leander Thompson, a Socialistic botcher, then delivered an address, in which he advocated fidelity to the trades-union system as the only panacea for working men's wrongs, and urged that all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled, should receive the same rate of compensation. Addresses were also delivered by James O'Neil and others, after which the meeting adjourned. A small force of policemen, who seemed to enjoy the references to "pampered brass-button bullies" by Conroy, were present to preserve order. The strikers contemplate having a parade during this or next week, to demonstrate their numerical strength, and are going to petition the Board of Police for permission to parade.

THE ELKS' BURIAL-PLOT.

DEDICATING A SPOT WHERE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER MAY BE BURIED.

Upward of 5,000 people assembled in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, East New-York, yesterday afternoon, to witness the dedication of the new burial-plot of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which has been christened the "Elks' Rest." Viewed from the entrance to the cemetery, the assemblage was one great mass of spread umbrellas, and the effect of the scene was unique. It resembled very much a large field of remarkably large mushrooms. The women in the audience outnumbered the men, although the Order of Elks is a strictly masculine organization. The plot lies within two minutes' walk of the main entrance to the cemetery, and is surrounded on all sides by shade trees. All of Brooklyn and the lower part of New-York are in full view, and far in the distance Coney Island can be seen, and the breaking of the surf on the beach is distinctly visible in a clear day such as yesterday. The plot has been inclosed by an iron railing, supported by granite posts, and on one side stands a massive cast-iron elk, the emblem of the order. His antlers were yesterday adorned with smilax, and from his neck depended a wreath of flowers, in which was worked, in violets, the words, "Cervus Alces." Five graves already occupy the plot, coffins having been transferred from Cypress Hills yesterday. The graves are ranged side by side and contain the bodies of John Mulligan, Brobdingnagian minstrel, who died July 28, 1873; William M. Sanders, who died Nov. 19, 1874; John C. Campbell, who died Jan. 26, 1875; Louis Fromme, who died March 16, 1876, and Joseph Knight, who died Feb. 28, 1878. The tops of the graves are flat and covered with blooming flowers. In the centre of the plot towered a stately monument, covered by American flags, the unveiling of which was one of the principal exercises of the day.

At 3 o'clock New-York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., formed at the Metropolitan Hotel, and, preceded by the band, marched to the cemetery. They were followed by a delegation of 32 members of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, who had come to this City especially to attend the dedication, preceded by the band of the Washington Greys of Philadelphia. Two members of the San Francisco Lodge—Arthur C. Moreland, and Murray Woods—also took part in the ceremonies. Arrived in the cemetery, the Elks entered the plot, where camp-seats had been provided for them, and the band began a selection of music from the sun by an awning. Upon this were seated John J. Tindale, Exalted Ruler of the New-York Lodge; Adolph E. Georgi, the Chaplain; John P. Smith, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Benjamin Nathan, Henry P. O'Neill, Joseph C. Pinckney, and the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, of the Church of the Transfiguration, of this City. On raised seats in the midst of the lodge sat John W. Carroll, acting Esteemed Leading Knight; Welsh Edwards, Acting Esteemed Loyal Knight, and L. E. Georgi, Esteemed Lecturing Knight. Mr. Tindale, after calling attention to the object of the gathering, said that the ceremonies must begin with prayer, and Chaplain Georgi read the invocation, the members of the lodges standing with uncovered heads. Then Miss Annie F. Sanger, of Dr. Budington's church, in Brooklyn, sang three verses of "Nearer, my God, to Thee," accompanied by the band. Afterward, the plot was dedicated according to the ritual of the order, in the dame of charity, justice, and brotherly love.

Exalted Ruler Tindale then unveiled the statue in the centre of the plot. It is the gift of Jonas Swits, a member of the lodge, and represents Spring as typical of the resurrection. The figure is of marble, and shows a young girl dressed in Roman costume, with a wreath on her head. Her right hand is extended, and in her left she holds a bunch of lilies. As a work of art, it is finely executed. The pedestal is of rough and polished granite, and bears this inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of our Departed Brothers. Erected by Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E., June 1, 1879. Cervus Alces.

After music by the Amphion Quartet, of Brooklyn, Past E. G. R. Henry P. O'Neill made an address, in which he reviewed the history of the Elks. More music followed, and an address by Past E. G. R. Joseph C. Pinckney. Memorial services were then held over the five graves in the new plot. The members ranged themselves in double ranks around the graves, with Exalted Ruler Tindale and Dr. Houghton in the front. Dr. Houghton made a brief prayer, and then Mr. Tindale alluded feelingly to the dead brothers whom they were about to honor. Each member held in his hand a sprig of amaranth and an ivy leaf. "The amaranth," said Mr. Tindale, "is the emblem of immortality, and the clinging ivy of friendship. As a token of our belief in the immortal soul, and emblematic of our brotherly love, we now cast this amaranth and ivy upon the graves of our brothers. Departed brothers, may your immortal souls enjoy an eternity of bliss. Peace be with you!"

"Peace be with you!" responded the members, as they cast their offerings upon the graves. The band played the "Dead March in Saul." Dr. Houghton pronounced the benediction, and the ceremonies of the day were at an end.

EARLY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

LUSCIOUS STRAWBERRIES AT LOW PRICES—PEAS AND ASPARAGUS.

During the past week the City markets were well supplied with strawberries. The quality of the fruit was generally poor, and more acid than usual, owing to the want of the heat of the sun to ripen them properly. Great quantities of the fruit will be in the market during the present week. The berries offered in the market this morning were picked last Saturday morning or on Friday evening, and were, consequently, exposed to the intense heat of two days. As a consequence, they are not in very good order. The cool weather of the past two weeks has made the berries—so far as they were offered in our City markets—sour, and not very palatable, but the effects of the hot sun during the past two days will be manifest in a more appetizing flavor to the fruit. The market will be more liberally supplied with strawberries to-morrow than it has been on any day this season, if, indeed, the quantity which will then arrive be not the greatest of any one day during the same period. From Delaware and Maryland there will probably arrive upward of 40 car-loads; a large steam-ship nearly loaded with the same fruit will arrive from Norfolk, while, from New-Jersey, which only sent a few crates of strawberries to this market last week, there will be large shipments on that day, as well as during the remainder of the week. From Hammondtown and Whitestone, on Long Island, where the Wilson is principally cultivated, to Squan River, where the Jersey Scarlet—that delicious little strawberry, which comes to this market without hulls or caps, and packed in splint baskets—is principally cultivated, will be picked to-day for to-morrow's market. The quantity of strawberries which will be sold in our market to-morrow will reach nearly 800,000 quarts, and the prices at which they will be sold in the wholesale market will be from 5 to 15 cents per quart, according to quality. The Squan River fruit known as the "hulled berries" may sell for 3 cents a basket, equivalent to about 20 cents a quart. The supply for Wednesday will doubtless be very liberal, but not so great as on Tuesday, so that on the whole it may be said that this will be a cheap week for strawberries. Asparagus was scarcer last week than during either of the previous two weeks, the scarcity being attributed to a succession of cool days and nights. It will be offered in the market this week, however, in quantities sufficient to supply all demands. The hot weather and lateness of the season may somewhat impair its quality and flavor. On Friday last, the day being a holiday, the beds were not fully cut, consequently the Saturday's cutting was larger than usual, and the amount which will be offered for sale in the markets this morning will be considerably in excess of that received on Saturday. The intense heat of yesterday damaged the vegetable materially, packed as it was all day in tight boxes. Buyers will have no difficulty in determining its condition, however. They need only to apply the nose to the tops of the bunches, and be guided by the sense of smelling.

The market will be liberally supplied with asparagus this week, but it is beginning to run out, and many of the Shrewsbury River growers will stop cutting at the close of the present week. It is safe to say that to-morrow there will be a greater supply of the vegetable in the markets than on any previous day this season, while it will be sold at as low a price as has been reached. Maryland and Delaware peas, which were on the market last week in small quantities, will arrive in larger lots this week, and from Tuesday until Thursday the market will be well supplied with peas at low rates.

CONVENTION OF GERMAN CATHOLICS.

A convention of German Catholics was held in Newark, N. J., yesterday. Delegates were present from every city in the Union. The convention is expected to be an important one. The only business transacted yesterday was the calling of the list of delegates. Bishop Corrigan conducted the religious exercises. The services are being held in St. Mary's Hall, on Mulberry-street. To-day there will be a parade, in which the delegates will be joined by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and it is expected that 10,000 men will be in line.

FOUND DEAD IN THE EAST RIVER.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about 40 years of age, neatly dressed in a suit of black, was found floating in the East River, near the Astoria Ferry, yesterday afternoon. The body had been so long in the water that the features were not recognizable.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Roundsman Bell, of the Thirteenth Precinct, yesterday shot and killed an alleged mad dog at Eldridge and Rivington streets.

Lester M. Walker, aged 20 months, of No. 44 Seventh-avenue, drank turpentine liniment from a bottle which he found while playing, and died yesterday morning.

Matilda Ascher, aged 40, of No. 545 West Thirty-eighth-street, died in Mount Sinai Hospital from burns received on May 27 by the accidental explosion of a kerosene lamp which she was carrying.

The third degree will this evening be worked in Franklin Lodge, No. 447, at the Masonic Tempie, in strict accordance with the standard ritual, by Worthy Brother L. K. Goldsmith, Master, and his staff of officers, aided by Right Worshipful Philander Reed.

Daniel Ryan, of No. 525 West Twenty-sixth-street, fought with the bar-tender of Cavanagh's liquor-saloon at Tenth-avenue and Thirtieth-street yesterday morning. He was badly beaten, and had the lobe of his right ear bitten off by the bartender, who escaped.

Yesterday was "Children's Day" at the Eighteenth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and a sermon to the young people was preached by the Pastor, the Rev. George E. Strowbridge. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and singing birds. This is the semi-centennial year of the Sabbath-school of the church.

BROOKLYN.

A meeting will be held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow evening to consider the subject of providing a place of refuge for females discharged from the jail and Penitentiary.

Michael Rohan, a gardener, residing at No. 204 Twenty-eighth-street, South Brooklyn, was arrested Saturday night by Court Officer Ryan, charged with assault and battery on his wife. On the way to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, Ryan assaulted the officer, and stabbed him in the lower part of the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound. He escaped, but was again arrested by another officer, and locked up.

Mr. Theodore Ottman, of No. 153 Walworth-street, was assaulted by a gang of roughs while passing the corner of Stockton-street and Nostrand-avenue, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and had his gold watch, valued at $55, stolen from him. Charles W. Train, John McCabe, William Meagher, and James Cruise, all young men living in the neighborhood, were subsequently arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while the Fulton Ferry boat Fulton was on her way from New-York to Brooklyn, a man who was sitting on the forward rail was seen to fall overboard. An alarm was given, the boat was stopped, and a small boat was launched. Two of the deck-hands got into the boat and went in search of the man, but they were unable to find him. All the description given of him is that he was apparently a young man, and had on a pair of light trousers.

John Mount, of No. 331 Degraw-street, was arrested early yesterday morning on complaint of his brother, Samuel Mount, who charges him with stealing $40 worth of wearing appar

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8651. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

JUNE 1879

A BITTER PARTY CONTEST

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC WRANGLE.

THURMAN'S FRIENDS TRYING TO FORCE THE NOMINATION OF RICE—GOV. BISHOP CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—THURMAN'S NAME TO BE USED IN AN EMERGENCY.

COLUMBUS, June 2.—All hope of united and harmonious action in the Democratic State Convention called to meet here on Wednesday next has now been abandoned, and it is assured in advance that, no matter what the outcome may be, some wing of the party will go home bitterly disappointed and very much out of temper. During the day earnest efforts have been made to reconcile the many conflicting elements which will go to make up the meeting, but they have been unsuccessful. Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson and the other Washington representatives of Senator Thurman will be satisfied with nothing but the absolute and unqualified surrender of Gov. Bishop, and the latter and his friends in turn declare that the victory for which they are striving would be little better than a defeat if it did not bring with it the complete overthrow of Thompson and his friends on the State Central Committee.

It is under these conditions that the contest must go on. There is no doubt that much of the bitterness of feeling which the supporters of Bishop express in regard to Thompson, springs from the fact that they have from the commencement of the canvass been outwitted and deceived by that wily political manipulator and "the Washington lobby" by which he is aided. It is now evident that the Thurman movement was almost entirely of Thompson's making, and to the end that the country delegates, who were being chosen at the time "a great national campaign in Ohio" was most talked of, should not be pledged for Bishop, as they would have been were it anticipated that the campaign would be an ordinary one of local interest only. Thompson calculated well in this direction, and succeeded in having elected, from what are believed to be strong Bishop districts, men who come to the convention uninstructed, but really to vote for almost any one who has authority to represent Senator Thurman.

Further than this, it must be stated that the war which is now being waged aginst Gov. Bishop is a very unfair one. He was nominated two years ago principally because he was believed to be a very rich man who would spend his money freely. He spent very little, however, and shortly after his election became a bankrupt. Among the pot-house politicians of the cities and large towns, it is now with much effect being urged against him that he is a pauper and unable to put the machinery in proper working order. In a few of the interior counties of the Western Reserve, it was found that arguments of this sort did him very little harm, and in them it has been stated, to his discredit, and with some show of truth, by the way, that he is being aided in his canvass by money received from Samuel J. Tilden. By these means the delegates from nearly all the heavy voting districts, except perhaps Hamilton, have been lost to him, and now, when the managers of the "machine" are reasonably well assured that all danger of his nomination is past, they suddenly change their tactics in regard to Thurman, and declaring that the Senator is not a candidate, bring Gen. Rice forward as his substitute. Their very plausible excuse for this sudden change of front is that since the nomination of Mr. Foster by the Republicans and the method of Secretary Sherman in the late contest, there is no necessity for making Mr. Thurman a candidate.

The exact truth in regard to the matter is, that had Mr. Sherman been nominated at the Cincinnati Convention, the Senator would have at once been forced to take the Democratic nomination. Under the circumstances it cannot be doubted that his purpose was to represent to the National Democratic Committee and to the managers of the party in Washington that the fate of the next Presidential campaign depended upon the present contest in Ohio, and so induce them to furnish a large sum of money to help him to carry the State. There is every reason to believe that he would have succeed in carrying out all but the last part of this programme. With Mr. Foster as the Republican candidate, however, Senator Thurman would naturally be expected to make his own campaign, and win the fight without any outside aid. He cannot do this, and he knows that if he made the attempt, prominent Republicans throughout the country would at once come to Foster's assistance, and make a much more vigorous campaign than they would were the Democratic candidate an ordinary man of only State reputation. It is for these reasons, and because he has a lurking fear that Tilden's agents in Ohio would secretly conspire to bring about his defeat, that the Senator's managers, unwilling to put him forward as a candidate, are now trying to nominate Gen. Rice, a man who is popular with all wings of the Democracy, who comes from Mr. Foster's section of the State, and who would fight him on his own ground.

Still it is well known by the Senator and his friends that were he elected Governor his chances for the Presidency would be greatly improved, and it can be stated positively that he is still held back as a contingent condidate, the contingency being that neither Gen. Rice nor any other prominent Democrat, except Thurman, can succeed in defeating Bishop for the nomination. In that event, there is a distinct understanding among the managers there that the Senator's name will be presented to the convention.

Meanwhile, with all the power of the party machinery arrayed against him, Gov. Bishop is still confident that he will be nominated on the first ballot. During a short interview had with him to-day, he not only stated that such would be the case, but said that he knew where to put his hand on the necessary delegates. Regarding Mr. Foster, he speaks in very friendly terms; says he is a strong man, and will make a good run, but still holds that with himself as the Democratic candidate a Republican defeat can easily be secured. He says, in support of this declaration, that nearly all the influential Republicans who were his life-long business associates in Cincinnati will vote for him in preference to the nominee of their own party. This statement is given for what it is worth. It is noticeable that the Rice men are not nearly so confident of their ability to carry the State as is the Governor. Their hope was that Mr. Fred Hassaurek, the distinguished German journalist of Cincinnati, would consent to take the second place on their ticket, thereby assuring them a large portion of the German vote of Hamilton County. This calculation is now entirely upset by the announcement that Mr. Has aurek will under no circumstances accept a nomination from the Democratic Convention.

Midnight.—The latest indications point to the conclusion that the Rice wing of the Democracy, aided by Thurman's agents from Washington, will succeed in capturing many of the delegates who were at first confidently counted for Bishop. Still, they will not have such an easy victory as they seem to anticipate. Some of the Bishop men who arrived from the interior counties to-night are loud in their expressions of indignation at the interference of "the Washington lobby," and they declare that their candidate cannot be defeated without a contest, in the course of which some very plain truths will be told. They now claim that they will have 45 out of the 50 Hamilton County delegates elected this evening, and they profess to believe that they will be supported by the delegates from nearly all the small agricultural counties, in which the Governor is known to be particularly popular. Gen. Rice, who arrived here to-night, disputes this claim. He says that in his own district, the western part of the State—the great majority of the delegates are his warm supporters. In addition to this, the General's managers claim that Bishop will not get more than 35 votes from Hamilton County, and that the delegates from Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo—65 in all—will vote for their candidate on the first ballot, and sustain him to the end.

To-night, the talk of uniting the National and Democratic Conventions in support of Gen. Ewing has been revived with increased force, and it is possible, if the Nationals, together with the soft-money men among the Democrats, take the matter in hand, that they may succeed in forcing his nomination. The principal obstacle in his way is the fact that he is regarded as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and for that reason is not favored by Thurman and Thompson. At this time, it is impossible to make any definite prediction as to the result, but as the contest goes on it is obvious that it increases in bitterness, and that it will end in even greater disorder than is usual in conventions of the Ohio Democracy, there is hardly a doubt.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Returns from the Democratic primaries held here to-night indicate that the delegation to Columbus from Hamilton County will be divided, Gov. Bishop receiving the support of perhaps one-half and the rest being divided between Rice and Ward. Bishop's friends confidently expected that Hamilton County's 51 votes would be cast solid for him. The defection here is believed to be the death-blow to the old man's hopes. Butler County, immediately north of here, upon which the Governor confidently relied for support, has deserted him completely. The belief of the Democrats here is that Bishop is beaten, and a good deal of bitter feeling is engendered in consequence.

EBON C. INGERSOLL'S FUNERAL.

DISTINGUISHED MEN PRESENT—AN ELOQUENT ORATION BY COL. INGERSOLL.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The funeral of the Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll, brother of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, took place at his late residence in this city this afternoon. The ceremonies were extremely simple, consisting merely of the viewing of the remains by the relatives and friends, and a funeral oration by Col. Ingersoll. A large number of distinguished gentlemen were present, including Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Hawley, Senators Blaine, Voorhees, Paddock, Allison, and Logan, the Hon. Thomas Henderson, Gov. Pound, the Hon. William M. Morrison, Gen. Jeffries, Gen. Williamson, Col. James Fishback, and others. The pall-bearers were: Senators Blaine, Voorhees, David Davis, Paddock, and Allison, Col. Ward H. Lamon, the Hon. Jeremiah Wilson, of Indiana, and the Hon. Thomas A. Boyd, of Illinois.

The following is the oration of Col. Ingersoll:

MY FRIENDS: I am going to do that which the dead oft promised he would do for me. The loved and loving brother, husband, father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows still were falling toward the west. He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, but, being weary for a moment, he lay down by the wayside, and, using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still. While yet in love with life and raptured with the world he passes to silence and pathetic dust. Yet after all it may be best, just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail to dash against the unseen rock, and in an instant hear the billows roar above a sunken ship. For, whether in mid-sea or among the breakers of the further shore, a wreck must mark at last the end of each and all, and every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with a joy, will at its close become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death.

This brave and tender man in every storm of life was oak and rock, but in the sunshine he was vine and flower. He was the friend of all heroic souls. He climbed the heights, and left all superstitions far below, while on his forehead fell the golden dawning of a grander day. He loved the beautiful, and was with color, form, and music touched to tears. He sided with the weak, and with a willing hand gave alms, and with a loyal heart and with the purest hand he faithfully discharged all public trusts. He was a worshiper of liberty, a friend of the oppressed. A thousand times I have heard him quote the words: "For justice, all places a temple and all seasons Summer." He believed that happiness was the only good, reason the only torch, Justice the only worshiper, humanity the only religion, and love the only priest. He added to the sum of human joy, and were every one for whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers.

Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word; but in the night of death Hope sees a star, and, listening, Love, can hear the rustle of a wing.

He who sleeps here, when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered with his latest breath, "I am better now." Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas, and tears and fears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead.

And now, to you who have been chosen from among the many men he loved on earth, the last sad office for the dead we give his sacred dust. Speech cannot contain our love. There was, there is, no gentler, stronger, manlier man.

There were no ceremonies at the grave, but a pathetic scene occurred when the Misses Lawler, daughters of the late Gen. Lawler, and adopted children of Ebon C. Ingersoll, to whom they were devotedly attached, took their last leave of their dead foster-father. One of them fainted on being taken to her carriage, and the other lingered at the grave until almost forcibly led away by her friends.

CONGRESSMAN HISCOCK'S PLANS.

ABANDONING HIS ASPIRATION FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP—A HIGH OFFICE FOR HIM.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 2.—The Hon. Frank Hiscock, member of Congress for the Twenty-fifth District, came home on Saturday, and returned to Washington this afternoon. The cause of his visit is unknown, but it is believed that it had some connection with an important political move that is shortly to be made. Intimate friends and political advisers of Mr. Hiscock in this city say that Mr. Hiscock has abandoned the idea of being a candidate for Governor this Fall. A few months ago he had that ambition, but it is said that his plan did not meet the approval of Vice-President Wheeler, who is in favor of his own in relation to the Republican State canvass next Fall, which he hopes to carry out. For several days past there have been rumors that Mr. Hiscock was shortly to be specially honored by President Hayes, by having a very high office conferred upon him. It is known that President Hayes holds Mr. Hiscock in the highest esteem, and that he has expressed himself as anxious to confer any possible honor upon him in return for the services rendered by Mr. Hiscock in the Potter investigation.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY SQUATTERS.

CHICAGO, June 2.—In accordance with the extensive examination set on foot by the orders of Gen. Sheridan, voluminous reports continue to be received at military head-quarters in this city res, ecting the emigration toward the Indian Territory. Lieut. Sweeny, in command of a detachment of the Fourth Cavalry, reports that the alleged Carpenter City does not exist. There was a point on the North Fork on which it was intended to erect a mill, and which was probably the nucleus of the town. All the people who came to ward that point proposing to settle turned back, or were driven back by Capt. Wilcox on his way to Vinita. Mr. Woodland, who is the Indian Agent for the Sac and Fox, Kickapoo, Shawnee, and Pottowatomie Indians, is of the opinion that there will be no farther trouble in that vicinity. Capt. John J. Coppinger, of the Sixteenth Infantry, reports from Baxter Springs, Kan., that no settlers are now entering the Territory, although an occasional wanderer passes. Probably not more than 10 families have entered from that point, 4 settling on the Quapawa lands and the others disappearing. Four families have been removed from this district. The excitement has entirely disappeared.

THE GLOBE MUTUAL RECEIVERSHIP.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—In the matter of the application for a Receiver for the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, Matthew Hale, on behalf of the policy-holders, appeared before Justice Westbrook this afternoon and asked a postponement for a week. Attorney-General Schoonmaker opposed the motion. Justice Westbrook said that after a careful examination of papers he was convinced that a Receiver ought to be appointed, but, in view of the fact that he had been given notice that certain papers on the subject sent to him were on the way, he would postpone the appointment until to-morrow.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

A CAUCUS HELD TO DISCUSS THE BOURBON PROGRAMME—DECIDING TO TAKE NO ACTION AT PRESENT—THE JUROR'S TEST OATH.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Republican Senators met in caucus to-day to consider the political measures now being matured by the Democrats, and to determine what course should be pursued when they are presented in the Senate. It was assumed that the newspaper reports of the proceedings and purposes of the Democratic Caucus Committee were correct, and the Republican caucus of to-day was called to decide whether the Republican Senators should discuss the measures in question when brought before the Senate, or content themselves with voting against them, and depend upon the Executive disapproval to secure their defeat. In the light of the recent veto Messages it was held that the President would not approve bills which were designed by indirection to interfere with the Executive in the discharge of his duties in enforcing the laws. After some discussion it was decided that no action should be taken on this subject until the Democratic caucus has matured and reported the bills which are now being considered by that perturbed body.

The proposed repeal of the jurors' test oath was also alluded to, and the opinion was generally expressed that the Republicans should oppose the repeal of section 821 of the Revised Statutes, while assenting to the repeal of section 820. Section 820, which was repealed at a former session of Congress, makes participation in the rebellion against the United States cause for disqualification for service on United States juries, while section 821 provides that the courts, in their discretion, may require jurors to take an oath that they have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States or rendered aid or comfort to its enemies.

SENATE AND HOUSE DOINGS.

TURNING THE EDGE OF THE RHODE ISLAND RESOLUTION—BILL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—To-day's sessions of the Senate and House were of short duration. In the Senate, the McDonald resolution in reference to the conduct of elections and the manner of making Federal appointments in Rhode Island was laid over in consequence of the absence of Mr. McDonald. Mr. Blaine gave notice that he would move an amendment to the resolution, directing an inquiry to be made in regard to the conduct of elections in those Congressional districts in the Southern States where such remarkable unanimity of feeling is alleged to have existed that Democratic candidates were returned to the present Congress without opposition, and upon a total average vote of about 2,500 to each Congressional district. The adoption of Mr. Blaine's amendment would force the Democrats to abandon their offensive movement against Rhode Island and direct their exercises to defeat an exposure of the frauds and intimidations practiced throughout the Southern States at the last Congressional elections. This would be a rich field for investigation, but it is not likely the Democrats will consent to the inquiry proposed by Mr. Blaine. When this matter had been disposed of, the Senate occupied the remainder of the session in discussing a bill in reference to purchasing certain lands in West Virginia for the construction of dams in the Kanawha River.

In the House, under the call of the States, several financial bills were introduced, among them being bills to substitute United States notes for national bank notes; to prohibit the funding of United States bonds payable in Treasury notes into gold bonds; and to provide for the taxing of promissory notes, bonds, and mortgages. Mr. Springer attempted to get in his resolution to change the rules in reference to the consideration of bills in the morning hour, which gave rise to a contest, pending which the time devoted to the call of States expired. Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to authorize growers of tobacco to sell on their own plantations tobacco of their own growth to the value of $100, without paying a tax or license, which failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote. Southern members representing agricultural districts favored this bill, but those representing districts in which tobacco is manufactured opposed it. Mr. Kenna, of Kansas, moved to lay the list to move a suspension of the rules, and as it became known to the Democrats that he intended to offer an Army appropriation bill, they became alarmed, and carried an adjournment by yeas 101, nays 89. It was, perhaps, best that Mr. Ryan was prevented to-day from introducing an Army appropriation bill. He now stands first on the list to move, on next Monday, a suspension of the rules, and should the Democratic caucus fail to agree upon the unfinished appropriation bills before that time, it is likely that the more conservative of their number will be prepared on Monday next to break away from the rule of the caucus and unite with the Republicans and vote the necessary appropriations for the Government. In this event, Mr. Ryan can introduce on Monday next his motion to suspend the rules and pass the Army Appropriation bill with a better prospect for securing the necessary two-third votes than was presented to-day.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

OPPOSITION ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE TO FIXING A DAY FOR CLOSING THE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The resolution fixing June 10 as the date for the final adjournment of the present session of Congress is likely to be taken up in the House to-morrow. The Republicans will present a united front in opposing the fixing of any date for final adjournment until the two unfinished appropriation bills are disposed of. It is feared that should a day for final adjournment be fixed, those Democrats who are disposed to let these bills fail unless the President will accept the plans of the majority to repeal or render nugatory the Election laws would be able to carry out their purpose by irritering away the intervening time. The Republicans will consent to fixing a day for final adjournment if the Democrats will accept the proviso proposed by Mr. Conger, making final adjournment contingent upon the passage of the appropriation bills; but, if this is rejected, they will oppose final adjournment, and thus place the entire responsibility for the failure of the appropriations upon the majority. Should the adjournment resolution get through the House without the proviso alluded to, the Republican Senators will resist it upon the same grounds. Many Democrats are averse to taking up the adjournment question until a definite understanding is reached in reference to the important measures to pass which the present session was called by the President.

THE WARNER SILVER BILL.

WILL IT BE REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE?

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Considerable interest is manifested in the meeting of the Senate Committee on Finance, to be held to-morrow, as it is expected that the Warner Silver bill will be taken up. Senator Ferry, whose vote is expected for the bill by the silver men, will not indicate what his action will be. The committee is believed to be divided on the bill as follows: In favor of its passage, Messrs. Wallace, Voorhees, Beck, and Jones; against is, Messrs. Bayard, Kernan, Morrill, and Allison; uncertain, Mr. Ferry. If this be a correct division the fate of the bill in the committee will depend upon the vote of Mr. Ferry. That gentleman expressed the opinion to-day, in conversation with a friend, that the bill would not be acted upon by the Senate at the present session of Congress, which is interpreted as meaning that he will not vote to report it during the present session. The silver men on the committee are quite confident, however, that it will be reported to the Senate in some form, and that it will be taken up and acted upon by the Senate before final adjournment. It is probable that should the bill be taken up to-morrow by the committee a vote will be had which will decide whether it will be reported to the Senate at the present session.

THE BOURBON CAUCUS.

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION OF THE JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 3—1:45 A. M.—The Advisory Committee of the House and Senate Democratic caucuses met at 8 o'clock to-night for the purpose of receiving the report of the sub-committee appointed to formulate the conclusions that were reached last Saturday. The sub-committee submitted a report, in accordance with their instructions, but accompanied it with recommendations for several important changes in the programme concerning the manner of providing the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriations. A prolonged discussion and elaborate review of the whole political situation ensued, and at 1:30 A. M. the deliberations of the joint meeting were still in progress.

The indications at that hour were that the suggestions of the sub-committee would be adopted, and form part of the recommendations to be made to the joint caucus of the Democratic members of both houses.

In case these indications are verified, the altered programme will provide for the passage of a joint resolution extending, for one year from the 8th inst., all the appropriations granted by the act of June 19, 1878, for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the current fiscal year. That act provided for the salaries of all United States Judges, District Attorneys, and United States Marshals, but made no appropriation for the expenses of United States Courts, such as fees of jurors and witnesses, the safe-keeping of prisoners, and the enforcement of the laws protective of the right of suffrage. The appropriation of about $3,000,000 for "judicial expenses" usually made in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, but omitted from it last year, was inserted in the "Sundry Civil bill" which passed Congress at a subsequent period of the same session. The mere extension of the act of June 19, 1878, would, therefore, leave the judicial expenses of the coming fiscal year unprovided for. It is, therefore, proposed to supplement the passage of the joint resolution above indicated by the passage of a new bill appropriating, in detail, for all estimated judicial expenses except the per diem of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals of Elections and containing also the clause which was agreed upon last Saturday to provide that no officer shall be appointed and no obligation incurred for any purpose not specifically appropriated for by Congress. This Supplemental Appropriation bill is also to embody those sections of the vetoed Appropriation bill which provide for amendments to the law respecting the method of drawing jurors and for the total abolition of the jurors' test oath. The caucus adjourned at 3 A. M.

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

BELIEF THAT THE DEMOCRATS HAVE CARRIED CHICAGO AND THE REPUBLICANS THE COUNTY.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The judicial elections occurred in Illinois to-day. Circuit Judges are being elected in the various districts, and also three Judges of the Supreme Court. In the circuits there was a regular Democratic and a regular Republican ticket. There was a very light vote, but there was a great amount of scratching, scarcely any of the tickets voted being straight-out partisan. The impression seems to prevail that the Democratic nominees carried the city by a large majority, and that the Republican nominees generally received a majority of votes in country towns. Nothing whatever is known of the results outside of the city.

Nearly complete returns from the city show that the entire Democratic judicial ticket was elected by majorities averaging about 10,000. Returns from county town will be slightly less than these majorities, but will not alter the result. About half the usual vote was cast. Booth ran largely ahead and Reed far behind on the Republican side, while Rogers led all the other Democrats by 4,000 votes.

The complete returns, but not yet verified, give the result of the city election: For Supreme Court Judge—Dickey, (Dem.,) 23,261; Dent, (Rep.,) 14,472. For Judges of Circuit Court—Democrats: Rogers, 27,254; McAllister, 23,194; Barnum, 22,910; Moran, 22,450; Tuley, 21,120; Republicans: Booth, 14,825; Rosenthal, 14,167; Buell, 13,619; Williams, 12,556; Reed, 10,730. About three-fifths of the usual vote was cast. The result in the county so far, as shadowed by the returns, will show a Republican majority there of from 2,000 to 4,000, leaving the Democratic majority in the Circuit from 7,000 to 10,000. Rock Island—Fifteen towns in the Tenth District give Pleasants 4,566; Glen, 4,991; Smith, 3,557; Pepper, 1,766; Leander Douglas, 1,280. The first three Republican nominees are undoubtedly elected. They are the present Judges. In the Sixth Election District, Benjamin F. Sheldon is re-elected Supreme Judge without opposition.

SPINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—At the judicial election in this city to-day 1,754 votes were cast for R. S. Edwards, and 195 votes for John M. Scott, for Judge of the Third District Supreme Court. Returns from the county are meagre. For Circuit Judges, the entire vote of the county was cast for C. S. Zane, William R. Welch, and Jesse A. Phillips, there being only one ticket in the field.

JOLIET, Ill., June 2—The election to-day for Judges of the Circuit Court of this district resulted, so far as can be known from returns received up to midnight, and which are probably decisive, in the election of Josiah McRoberts, Republican, Frank Goodspeed, Republican, and Charles Blanchard, Independent.

PEORIA, Ill., June 2.—There were seven independent candidates for Circuit Judge in this circuit. It is impossible to tell at present who is elected.

CLOSING A SAVINGS BANK.

EFFECT OF THE ST. LOUIS FAILURE UPON ANOTHER INSTITUTION.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Since the failure of the Broadway Savings Bank and subsequent revelations of fraud, there has been more or less disposition on the part of depositors in other savings banks here to withdraw their deposits. This tendency was especially felt by the United States Savings Institution, doing business at Second and Market streets, and the Franklin Savings Bank. The latter has weathered the storm hitherto, and announces its ability to keep open, but the Directors of the United States Savings Institution to-day decided to go into liquidation as the only means of getting over the present difficulty. The run on its funds to-day have been very heavy. The institution is nearly a quarter of a century old, and has always stood well. The Directors state that the run was caused mainly by a rumor affecting the bank set afloat by one of the Directors who recently tendered his resignation, but which has not been accepted. The capital of the bank is $70,000; its liabilities are stated at $450,000, to meet which it is claimed there are ample assets. The Board of Directors, which will wind up its affairs as a Board of Trustees, has made an arrangement by which the Mechanics' Bank will pay its depositors and transact such business as may arise in settling its affairs.

COAL PRICES FOR JUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has decided upon the following harbor prices for June: Lump, steam-boat, and broken, $3; egg, $3 20; stove, $3 30; chestnut, $3 20. These rates are for best white ash coal. The quotations for Lykens Valley coal are $3 75 for egg and stove and $3 50 for chestnut.

SENDING HOME CHINESE LEPERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Among the passengers for Hong Kong to-day, by the steamer China, were 17 Chinese lepers, who have been inmates of the county pest-house for several months, and were shipped to China by order of the Supervisors.

ELECTING REPUBLICAN OFFICERS.

NORWICH, Conn., June 2.—At the city election to-day a very light vote—about 900 in the aggregate—was polled. The Republican candidates were elected by majorities averaging 300.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

EUROPE'S MANY QUARRELS.

ALEKO PASHA'S CONDUCT MAKING TROUBLE—ENGLAND'S WAR IN AFRICA—THE GREEK BOUNDARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 2.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "The concessions of Governor-General Aleko Pasha to the populace, in not hoisting the Turkish flag and wearing the fez, have produced a very bad effect at Constantinople, especially on the Sultan, who seems to attach far greater importance to these matters than his Ministers. The Sultan is said to be determined to insist on the hoisting of the Turkish flag. It is said that stringent instructions to that effect have already been sent to Aleko Pasha. It is also intended to lay the case before the powers. Aleko's conduct is considered insulting, and as the first step in a movement which, in the end, will render the Porte's authority altogether illusory. This fear seems not altogether baseless, as the agitation has begun in favor of a native commander of the Militia, which points toward a denial or limitation of the Sultan's treaty right to appoint Militia officers."

A dispatch from Cape Town to the *Times* says: "The information that King Cetywayo burned the royal kraal and retired to North-west Zululand with a large army is officially confirmed."

VIENNA, June 2.—The *Wiener Tagblatt* states that a formal conference relative to the Greek question will open shortly. Its proceedings will be secret. Only the recommendations which have received unanimous approval of the powers will be communicated to Greece and Turkey.

LONDON, June 3.—The troop ship Euphrates, with 1,700 soldiers, has left Queenstown for Natal.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVAL FIGHT NEAR IQUIQUE—HOSTILE LAND OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 2.—Vice-Admiral Seymour, of the British Navy, in a letter to the *Morning Post*, says the facts concerning the recent naval engagement off the Peruvian coast are that the Peruvian iron-clad turret ship Huascar sank the Chilian wooden ship Esmeralda, and the Peruvian armor-plated ship Independencia, in pursuing the Chilian wooden ship Cavadonga, ran on a reef and was wrecked.

PANAMA, May 24.—A Peruvian transport, the Talisman, was allowed to receive 700 cases of arms and munitions of war here, although against the earnest and dignified protest of the Chilian Consul. The only action taken by the Chilian fleet for the week is the destruction of the submarine cable off Arica, and the burning of the Town of Mejillones de Bolivia and the sinking of the launches there. The Peruvian fleet still remains at Callao, apparently afraid of the Chilian iron-clads. President Daza is at Tacna with 6,000 men awaiting the arrival of President Prado, who will take the chief command, while the operations are conducted on Peruvian soil. When the theatre of war is transferred to Bolivian soil, Daza becomes Commander-in-chief. The Chilians have about 18,000 men at the Desert of Atacama, and are well prepared to receive their enemies. It will be some months, however, before the land forces can have a meeting. There are many people who think that should there be a sea fight it will do so, but not till then. If I was disposed to do so, it would be simply impossible for me to select all persons entitled to serve, and whose names appear on the poll-books, as prayed for in the petition and comply with the law, when it says I must select only such as I think well qualified to serve as juror. There are hundreds in this city, both white and colored, that I have no opinion of one way or the other; and I never can or never will select, knowing nothing of their qualifications. If I were to select some colored jurors, now, with the hundreds of more intelligent white persons liable to jury duty that I know nothing of, such selection would be made simply because they were colored, and, as was well said by my predecessor, I would then be applying a test of qualification condemned by the 'spirit, at least, of the fourteenth Constitutional amendment and Civil Rights bill.' Nothing that I have said or done, or can say or do, and no additional legislation is necessary to render colored citizens more liable under the law than they now are to jury duty. Education, elevation of character, and the legal qualifications are the only things that I know of necessary to render any persons liable to such duty in this court, and my experience has taught me that the first two prerequisites are not authorized by admittance to the jury-box, but must be had beforehand. No one appreciates the colored people of this community more highly than I do, or sympathizes more deeply with them in any grievance that they may labor under. I was reared in their midst, and hope to die with the same surroundings; but I do not understand from their petition that they have been aggrieved by anything that I have done, except that I have not compelled them to bear one of the burdens to which the law has made them 'liable.'"

In conclusion, Judge Christian says: "As before stated, I have in the past selected the best material that I could find liable to discharge the important trusts to be confided to them, and I expect to do the same in the future, with an eye single to what I understand to be my duty under the law, and what I believe to be the best and highest interests of all classes in this community. I will file the petition and continue to put only such persons on the juries as I think 'well qualified,' as the law requires me to do."

A THREATENED LOCK-OUT.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PITTSBURG IRON MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR PUDDLERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 2.—The agreement of last year between iron manufacturers and their puddlers of $5 a ton for puddling expired on Saturday, and the mill-owners and their employes having failed during the past month to come to terms for the ensuing year, work was suspended this morning in all the iron mills in this vicinity, and a serious lock-out is threatened. The puddlers or boilers demand the same scale of prices paid them last year, while the manufacturers claim they cannot afford to pay $5 for work which is being done in other cities for $3 50 and $4. The manufacturers have appointed a committee of three—B. F. Jones, Harry W. Oliver and T. M. Carnegie—to which they have intrusted the matter, and will be guided by its decision. The workmen are represented by a committee composed of officers of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association. These committees held a conference this afternoon, at which a proposition was made by the manufacturers to submit the matter to arbitration, but the representatives of the workmen not being authorized to act on a proposition, the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon. The Amalgamated Association includes boilers, heaters, rollers, catchers, and helpers, and if the lock-out continues nearly 50,000 men and boys will be thrown out of employment.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, June 2.—To-day, being Whitmonday, is a holiday. All the markets, both here and in Liverpool, are closed.

The weather in London and in most parts of the island during Sunday and to-day has been very unseasonable. There has been much rain, with high winds and cold temperature. Several rivers have overflowed their banks, flooding agricultural lands.

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "It is said that the dissensions between the agricultural and manufacturing groups of the protectionists in the Reichstag have been compromised by an agreement to raise the duty on grain to 80 pfenningsand reduce the duty on iron to 80 pfenningsa." The *Kreutz Zeitung* says: "It has long been the intention to prolong the budget period to two years, but hitherto there has been no immediate means of realizing it." The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "This probably means that the reactionary party in the Reichstag has now obtained the upper hand."

A dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated at Mandelay, says: "Certain females of the royal family, for whose safety the British Government stipulated, have been placed in irons, and will probably be starved."

SIMLA, June 2.—An agent of the King of Burmah is coming here with a complimentary letter from the King to the Viceroy of India.

OPORTO, June 2.—Señor Don Emilio Castelar has requested permission to postpone his lectures on Spanish literature, at the Taylor and Randolph Institution, until next term, on account of ill-health and his inability to quit the Cortes while the Cuban slavery question is under discussion.

CALCUTTA, June 1.—There has been plentiful rain here and in the neighborhood during the past week, doing much good. Reports have not yet been received from the outlying districts, but there is every reason to believe that the rain-fall has been general.

MADRID, June 2.—In the Cortes to-day, Señor Martos demanded the abolition of the oath of allegiance. The Minister of the Interior replied that Deputies might refuse to take the oath, but it could not be abolished. Señor Castellar said the oath was a relic of the feudal system. He would take it, but only under protest.

ROME, June 2.—Almost all parts of the City of Mantua are flooded, and the embankment of the River Mincio is in danger. The Town of Rovigo is seriously threatened. Two thousand workmen are employed in strengthening the dikes there. The River Adige has also risen.

PARIS, June 2.—The Cologne *Gazette* intimates that Prince Bismarck wishes to substitute quadrennial or sexennial for triennial Parliaments, but the change is not likely to be proposed during the present session.

PESTH, June 2.—The construction of the dike around Szegedin is finished. It is hoped that the parts of the town still under water will be dry before July.

BERNE, July 2.—An avalanche has fallen on he village of Fontana, in the Canton of Tessin, and destroyed a church and several houses. Six of the inhabitants were killed.

LONDON June 3.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Mandelay says: "Numbers of Burmese troops are going down the river. The forts near this place are being garrisoned. Much alarm is felt."

A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "The Prince of Orange is dangerously ill here of pleurisy. The latest bulletin of his condition is a hopeful one."

COLORED MEN AS JURORS.

A VIRGINIA JUDGE DOES NOT THINK IT HIS DUTY TO GIVE THEM THE PRIVILEGE.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—Judge Christian, of the Hustings Court, to-day gave his answer to the petition of a committee of colored citizens asking him to summon as jurors all persons entitled to serve, and whose names may appear upon all poll-books, without discrimination between white men and black men. The petition was adopted in conformity with a resolution adopted by a convention of, colored people, held in this city May 19, for the purpose of considering measures for the amelioration and improvement of the condition of the colored race. Judge Christian says he has given the matter calm and deliberate consideration. He concurs fully in reasons given by his predecessor, the late Judge Guigon, for refusing the petition asking that colored persons accused of crime should be tried by colored jurors who could read and write. But the form and substance of the present petition being very different, and the laws for summoning juries in his court being changed, he deems it necessary to give a somewhat different answer. He quotes from the laws as to who are qualified to serve as jurors, and how they shall be summoned, &c., and says there can be no question that the State has the right to prescribe the mode in which jurors are to be selected and summoned, and trials conducted in its courts. This he sustains by numerous citations of high legal authorities, including Judges Marshall, Story, Taney, Chase, Waite, and other Judges and text-writers, both before and since the adoption of the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution, and claims that the State of Virginia, having the exclusive right to do so, has, through its Legislature, conferred on him the duty of furnishing lists from which juries in his court shall be taken.

Judge Christian recognizes the equality of the colored people before the law, and that they are "liable" to serve on juries, and says he will summon them for such service when he deems it best for the proper enforcement of the laws of the Commonwealth. The only principle which has governed, or will hereafter govern, him in the discharge of the duty of selecting jurors, is that which will enable him to comply with the law and at the same time secure the best material for its proper enforcement. On this point he says: "When I find that I can best do this by selecting colored jurors I will do so, but not till then. If I was disposed to do so, it would be simply impossible for me to select all persons entitled to serve, and whose names appear on the poll-books, as prayed for in the petition and comply with the law, when it says I must select only such as I think well qualified to serve as juror. There are hundreds in this city, both white and colored, that I have no opinion of one way or the other; and I never can or never will select, knowing nothing of their qualifications. If I were to select some colored jurors, now, with the hundreds of more intelligent white persons liable to jury duty that I know nothing of, such selection would be made simply because they were colored, and, as was well said by my predecessor, I would then be applying a test of qualification condemned by the 'spirit, at least, of the fourteenth Constitutional amendment and Civil Rights bill.' Nothing that I have said or done, or can say or do, and no additional legislation is necessary to render colored citizens more liable under the law than they now are to jury duty. Education, elevation of character, and the legal qualifications are the only things that I know of necessary to render any persons liable to such duty in this court, and my experience has taught me that the first two prerequisites are not authorized by admittance to the jury-box, but must be had beforehand. No one appreciates the colored people of this community more highly than I do, or sympathizes more deeply with them in any grievance that they may labor under. I was reared in their midst, and hope to die with the same surroundings; but I do not understand from their petition

RAISING VOTES IN FLORIDA

CONGRESSMAN HULL'S TACTICS.

HOW BREVARD'S SWAMP WAS MADE TO YIELD THE NEEDED MAJORITY—DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, PLANS, AND PROMISES ILLUSTRATED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 27.—The case of Noble A. Hull, Democratic Congressman from the Second District of this State, has been on trial in the United States Court for a week past. Mr. Hull, together with Eugene S. Gaulden, was indicted for conspiracy to perpetrate fraud at the election in Brevard County, in November last. No political case in recent years has awakened equally great interest throughout the State. Persons of distinction are here, also, from several neighboring States, showing that the interest is shared in many other sections of the South. Now that the evidence is in, and the course of the defense disclosed, the weight of outside opinion is that, no matter what the verdict of the jury, Hull stands convicted in the public mind. A quiet but influential Democrat said to your correspondent to-day that in the face of such evidence he could no longer doubt, and was compelled to withdraw his confidence from Hull. Others, while they say nothing as to Hull's guilt, curse his blundering. It is the discovery of the crime, not its perpetration, that discomfits them. The most pronounced opinions come from those Democrats from the various counties who are accustomed to blindly carry out the suggestions of their leaders. They do not forget that several of Hull's accomplices of the lower ranks have been already indicted, convicted, sentenced, and are now serving their time in the Penitentiary; that others are under indictment, and will probably share a like fate, and that Democratic sympathy takes its character and intensity according to the social position of the accused, rather than from the character of the accusation. These working Democrats, therefore, are eagerly watching to see what difference will be made in the legal treatment of the leaders who suggest and plan fraud at elections and of the men who carry out the plans. If the leaders escape while their dupes are sent to jail, the result will naturally be a distraction of the Democratic Party in Florida. The present case is significant, then, aside from its other instructive features, as showing how the victims of Hull's genius—the men who, by their own confessions, hastened to carry forward his plans for raising a vote that was never cast—were left maimed in character and broken in purse by the very party in whose service they committed the crimes for which they received punishment.

The Democratic methods and principles in Florida could hardly be exemplified more clearly than by a plain history of Congressman Hull's case. Brevard County, the point chosen for the manufacturing of votes, is largely a wilderness, with here and there beginnings of settlements. The vote of the county has varied little in figures. The total Congressional vote in 1876 was 167, of which Finley, (Democrat,) received 111, Bisbee, (Republican,) 56. In 1878 the true vote ascertained was 157. Hull, (Democrat,) received 116, and Bisbee 41. The fraudulent returns raised these figures for Hull to 310, giving him a majority of 269 votes, or 112 more than the whole number of votes cast. This astonishing mathematical result, which was made the basis for a number of criminal prosecutions, was brought about in the following way:

On Nov. 7 Hull received a telegram from Jacksonville, which caused him to write this letter:

FORT REID, Nov. 8, 1878.

Mr. Nat. Poyntz:

MY DEAR SIR: I have a dispatch saying Bisbee's majority is 971—Orange, Volusia, Brevard, and Dade to hear from. Now, as Orange and Volusia only give me 740 majority, I need a few over 200 to come from Brevard and Dade to give me a majority in the district. Can that 200 be had? Will it do any good for you to go to Brevard? I would give anything if it is could be accomplished. I leave for Jacksonville in the morning, by steamer Bird, to look after my interests there. If anything can be done, the cost of the trip is no consideration with me. Think of it. Your friend, N. A. HULL.

I am very much mortified at the vote of Orange and Volusia. If they had half performed their duty I should have been all O. K.

Poyntz could not himself go to Brevard, but agreed to send a man. On the evening of the 9th he made a late call on J. H. Allen, a lawyer and friend, and told him he must go immediately to Brevard; that Hull must have 200 votes from that county or he was beaten. The letter from Hull was placed in Allen's hands, together with $200, which Allen thought would pay expenses. Poyntz remarked, as he handed over the money, "I put up this much for Hull," and told Allen to draw on him if more were necessary. Poyntz suggested that the majority in Brevard be made 240, as Gleason was in Dade County and they couldn't tell what majority to expect from there. The two loyal Democrats then discussed the plan to be pursued. They concluded that the precinct returns must be raised. Blank returns were rejected as dangerous, and the Board of Canvassers was looked to as the promising point. The arrangements rounded, Allen set off across country at midnight. About noon on Sunday he arrived at Drawdey's, where he met Gaulden, Deputy Clerk of the County Court, who was awaiting him. In company they went on to Brevard Court-house. Monday morning Allen got straightway to work. The Canvassing Board was composed of John M. Lee, Clerk; two jurors, Abram Wright, Sheriff, and W. B. Johns, Justice of the Peace. Lee, by the way, is now in the Penitentiary, and Wright is under conviction, for their political crimes. Allen "saw" Lee to good purpose, showing him the Hull letter, and talking him plainly what was wanted of him. Lee declined to make the precinct returns himself, but agreed to turn the keys of his office over to Deputy Gaulden, who would have free access to everything therein. Allen shrewdly took Lee out of the way, and kept him clear of the office as much as possible. That Monday night the returns from Indian River came in, and on Tuesday morning Lee handed them over to Gaulden. At noon the board met to canvass the returns. When this was done the board made out the returns in duplicate form, and turned them over, unsealed, to Gaulden, who was to carry them to Orlando. Allen kept close by Gaulden, and on the 14th the two men reached Orlando. They had been in no hurry, and still longer held back the returns, Allen's idea being to send them on to Tallahassee so close to the time of the State Canvassers' meeting that there should be no chance for the Republicans to send down an investigating committee and get up a case.

Reaching the journey's end in Orlando, it should be said, Allen had assisted Lee and Gaulden in examining the returns, and it was found that Hull's true vote in Brevard was 120. The result of the canvass, however, made his vote about 310, and gave him considerably more than the required 200 majority. In his office at Orlando, Allen unvelopped and sealed the returns and directed them, one set to Hull, the other to the Secretary of State. Then locking them in a safe until it should be deemed time to forward, Allen reported to Poyntz what he had done. After stating that Hull's majority had been made 269, Allen went on to say that he had been obliged, in order to secure this majority, to promise $200 to the canvassing Board. Poyntz declined to give any money, but said he would write to Gov. Hull and state the case. A few days later Hull went to Orlando, in response to what Poyntz wrote him. Instead of living up to the assurances of his letter, however, he told Poyntz, according to the latter's testimony, that he washed his hands of the whole affair and disowned it. Then he refused to reimburse Poyntz for the $200 outlay as not on record. Stopping at that, the 269 votes were secured very cheaply, even for Florida. Allen thought they were quite too cheap, and kept harassing Poyntz for money. Gaulden wanted it, Lee wanted it, and poor Poyntz was forced to yield so far as to supply Gaulden with clothes and some small amounts of money. Poyntz's appreciation of Allen's services was not what might have been expected. Although Allen had done what Hull wanted, and secured his election to Congress, Poyntz's comment was, "You've played hell!" He had got too many votes and promised too much money to suit his superiors. Poyntz had, moreover, a dislike of the man to whom he had committed so secret and important a work. He wrote to Hull, for instance, this in substance: "Allen says your majority is 269. He played the devil down there. He claims to have promised Ab. Wright $500, John Lee $500, Gaulden $500, W. B. Johns $250. I think he is trying to gobble this amount of money from you. You can tell me what you please about it." Hull pleased to accept Poyntz's estimate of the man who had secured his election, and left the "boys" in the lurch. Allen was induced to surrender Hull's tell-tale letter to Poyntz, given above, but first shrewdly made a copy of it for future use.

Gaulden, who was jointly indicted with Hull, burned State's evidence. His relations with Hull, aside from the raising of the returns, disclose in an interesting manner the admission young Florida Democrats receive from their elders who have office and influence. Gaulden was regarded by the party leaders as a promising young man, and was implicitly trusted, and relied upon to do the "heavy work" in Brevard County. He first met Hull in 1876. At the Palatka convention, in the Summer of 1878, when Hull was nominated for Congress, Gaulden was a delegate. Hull picked him out as a suitable man, and urged him to submit his name as a member of the Democratic State Committee. Gaulden was put on the committee. Subsequently, Hull had a long talk with him. As a young man of ability, Hull said, he might do some heavy work in Brevard County. Hull then spoke of the election. He considered his chances good unless the Republicans committed some fraud. He was afraid of this that he wanted some one in Brevard to counteract these frauds. Thus, Gaulden was given to understand his position and what was expected of him. In September, Hull and Gaulden met again. Hull said he had information that the Republicans were going to perpetrate fraud in Republican counties. The Democrats wanted to get into power they must fight fraud with fraud, and it was right to do this.

After thus pronouncing his political platform, Hull asked Gaulden if he thought Brevard County could be managed so as to meet and offset any majority which the Republicans might get up in the district. Gaulden replied that the Canvassing Board could be bought. Hull assured him that, if the majority needed could be obtained in that way, the money could be had. He also asked Gaulden to feel of the board, and write him the result. If he were elected, Hull promised to well remunerate Gaulden for his services. To guard against discovery of the correspondence between them, Hull said that he would not write Gaulden's name on the inside of the letters, nor sign his own name at the bottom. But he would make a peculiar flourish at the bottom by which Gaulden might know that the letters were genuine.

Thus it was that Gov. Hull gave young Gaulden his first lessons in Democratic diplomacy, and arranged beforehand for that manipulation of the Brevard County returns upon which he expected his election would depend. It appeared also that after the election Hull wrote to Gaulden that an agent was coming, and requested him to go to Lakeview to await the agent's arrival. In this letter Hull cautioned him not to let any one know of their correspondence, and said $1,000 and a good appointment should be his reward. In response to this letter it was that Gaulden went out to meet Allen, knowing as well as the latter did what Hull expected of them. Gaulden admits that he had charge of the returns when they were canvassed, and says the votes were raised for Hull in all the precincts except one.

After election, Gaulden did not hear from Hull until some time in December, He then received a letter informing him that he would be summoned to testify against the Brevard County Canvassers, and that he must keep out of the way, as then they would not be able to do anything. He was assured that former promises would be remembered. A second letter came in January. It stated: "I want you to keep out of the way by all means, and if you have got money of your own don't call on me; but if you haven't I will honor your draft for $250." A postscript told him to draw in the name of some reliable friend and to destroy all the correspondence. Gaulden did not keep out of the way, however, and when indicted he did not propose to suffer without proper company.

As a finishing act in this conspiracy Hull was not content to let the returns go to Tallahassee in the regular way, but himself went to Orlando, got them from the safe where Allen had placed them, and became their carrier to Jacksonville contrary to law. Although most vigorous efforts were made by the defense to break down the testimony which established the facts as here narrated, the efforts resulted in complete failure. It is not strange, therefore, that in the face of such evidence the better class of Democrats should feel compelled to withdraw confidence from Hull, and that his guilt should be maintained in the community regardless of jury verdict. As to the jury, the Democrats were in majority, and it was claimed all along that they would not do worse than to disagree. But the people will make up their own verdict as to the means by which Noble A. Hull obtained his seat in Congress, and as to the proper character of the Democratic "Reform" Party in Florida.

JEROME PARK RACES.

SECOND DAY'S PROGRAMME OF THE JOCKEY CLUB'S SPRING MEETING.

This will be the second regular day of the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, and as two important stake races are to be run, together with two open events and a steeple-chase with large fields, there is an excellent prospect for a rare day's sport. The rain of last night will lay the dust on the roads, so that the drive to the track will be pleasurable. For the opening affair the programme presents a dash of one mile and a furlong, for a purse of $400; horses not having won a race of the value of $1,000 after 2 years old will be allowed 3 pounds, and there are allowances to maidens according to age. For this there are seven entries, including J. W. Bell's Maritana, 110 pounds; George L. Lorillard's Una, 91 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's Bertha, 110 pounds; S. D. Bruse's Glenogle, 96 pounds; J. G. Nelson & Co.'s Kingston, 95 pounds; Virginian, 96 pounds, and Baronet, 123 pounds. After this will come the Maryland Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, one mile; $200 entrance; half forfeit; $25 if declared Aug. 1, 1878, and $50 if declared May 15, 1879, with $750 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. Of the 42 original entries, 10 are announced as starters, and recent performances indicate that the race will be a close one. Pierre Lorillard will be represented by the ch. f. Sprite, by Australian, out of Springbrook, Perry Belmont by the b. f. Magnetism, by Kingfisher, out of Attraction; F. M. Hall's b. f. Eunice, by Vauxhall, out of Eugenia; D. D. Withers's ch. f. Belinda, by Glenelg, out of Madame Dudley; H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Verdict, by Leamington, out of Jury; Oden Bowie's ch. f. Tennessee, by Dickens, out of Belle Meade; George L. Lorillard's br. f. Idler, by Leamington, out of Lemonade; b. f. Ferida, by Glenelg, out of La Henderson, and ch. f. Annie Augusta, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, and William Astor's b. f. Bonnie Leaf, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf. As Eunice won her two races at Baltimore so handily, beating Idler among others, there is a considerable amount of plunging on her for this race, but Idler is probably in better trim now, while Belinda, although she has been ailing this Spring, will make a good race, and will be hard to beat. The third race will be the Westchester Cup, for all ages; two miles and a quarter; $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. Of the 14 nominations there will, in all probability, be four starters, viz.: Dwyer Brothers' Bramble, S. D. Bruce's General Phillips, D. D. Withers's Invermore, and Charles Reed's Bonnie Wood. These are posted by the book-makers as the order of the Jockey Club only Bramble and Phillips are announced. Of course, Bramble is a great favorite for the race, as Parole was last year when Phillips defeated him. The fourth race will be a selling race for a purse of $400; the winner to be sold at auction for $2,000, with the usual allowances, one mile and a half, and the contestants will be Pilot: 98 pounds; Keasy, 114 pounds; Dick Sassoer, 109 pounds; Maumee, 106 pounds; Viceroy, 109 pounds; Albert, 98 pounds; Skylark, 90 pounds, and Charlie Gorham, 104 pounds, and the fifth race will be a handicap steeple-chase for a purse of $450, over the fractional course, starting on the three-quarter stretch opposite the timer's stand and running southward. Those that have accepted the weights are: Corvant, 160 pounds; Trouble, 158 pounds; Disturbance, 146 pounds; Problem, 156 pounds; Derby, 153 pounds; Ventilator, 143 pounds; Deadhead, 154 pounds; Dandy, 143 pounds; Enlight, 138 pounds; Wild Oats, 138 pounds; Wade Hampton, 132 pounds; Lizzie D., 136 pounds; Adair, 132 pounds; Sportsman, 132; Nine colt, 132 pounds. The speculators were in force last night at the rooms of the Alliance Club, and considerable business was done, the principal betting being on the first and fourth races, the odds being as follows:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Maritana, 4 to 1 taken.	Virginian, 10 to 1 offered.
Una, 6 to 4 offered.	Baronet, 8 to 1 offered.
Bertha, 5 to 2 offered.	Kingston, 6 to 1 offered.
Glenogle, 3 to 1 offered.	

SELLING RACE.

Pilot, 5 to 1 taken.	Viceroy, 5 to 1 taken.
Keasy, 3 to 1 taken.	Albert, 6 to 1 offered.
Dick Sassoer, 10 to 1 offered.	Skylark, 5 to 1 taken.
Maumee, 6 to 1 taken.	Charlie Gorham, 6 to 1 tak'n.

In the Westchester Cup the betting was 4 to 1 against General Phillips.

TURF NOTES.

Mr. Green is making great preparations for the opening meeting under his management at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and there is no doubt of fine sport and a large gathering of the best trotting element, as Mr. Green has the recognition of the Breeders' Association, which holds its meeting on these grounds in September. For the Spring meeting a fine programme has been arranged and the purses filled well. The 2:29 class has 13 entries, the 3:00 class 15, the 2:26 class 11, the 2:34 class 13, the 2:38 class 14, the 2:23 class 5, and the 2:50 class 13 entries. The races will be trotted under the rules of the National Association, and ladies will be admitted free.

There are some fast trotters in the Prospect Park Stables. On Sunday Lain made a mile in 2:20; Fleety Goldust, 2:25¾; Matitz, 2:20; Gen. Grant, 2:17¼; May Queen, 2:30, and Nella, 2:25¼.

The Long Branch programme has been arranged, and will soon be ready for distribution. There will be seven races at Monmouth Park on July 4.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., June 2.—Ground was broken to-day on the extension of the new road from Dunsmores to Cheesecamp one mile.

MR. NICHOLS'S ARGUMENTS

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S CASE IN COURT.

ARGUMENTS ON A MOTION TO OBTAIN THE PAPERS FROM THE GOVERNOR—JUDGE WESTBROOK RESERVES DECISION FOR TWO WEEKS.

ALBANY, June 2.—The removal of Police Commissioner Nichols, of New-York, was before the Supreme Court, Special Term, at Albany, this afternoon, upon a motion before Justice Westbrook for a writ of certiorari to compel the Governor to make a return of the proceedings and evidence to the Supreme Court for review. Messrs. Townsend and Weed appeared for Mr. Nichols, Barton N. Harrison for Mayor Cooper, and Attorney-General Schoonmaker for the Governor.

Mr. Townsend opened the case on behalf of Mr. Nichols. He stated that this proceeding was not taken for the purpose of reinstating Mr. Nichols in his office at the present time. But the position he took was that he was entitled under the certiorari to have the court review the proceedings and correct any irregularity in their character, there being no other mode of obtaining relief. The only question for the court was whether the Governor acted judicially in the matter, and if he did, then his action was subject to review by the Supreme Court the same as the action of any inferior court or judicial officer, because the power was conferred on the Governor, not by the Constitution, but by the Legislature, which could as readily have conferred the power on some other officer or court. The act was judicial as affecting the personal rights and property of Mr. Nichols, and the courts had held that in such cases they had the power to inquire into the regularity of such proceedings. The papers themselves clearly showed that there was not such a portion of evidence produced before the Mayor upon which he based his decision for removal. If there was any question raised on that point he desired to read all the so-called evidence in order that the court might see that the removal was purely political. He contended that the matter having gone to the Governor, he was bound, as a judicial officer, to return it on the ground that there was no evidence on which he could decide that the charges were proved, and not having done so they were entitled to have the matter reviewed. The question of Mr. Nichols's title to the office was not involved in this proceeding. Mr. Nichols did not ask to be reinstated, as that question would come up afterward if it was found there was no evidence to warrant his removal, as it would be for the Attorney-General on the counsel's application or on his own volition, to take proceedings to reinstate Mr. Nichols.

The Court—Your allegation is that there was no proof whatever, and that will be assumed to be correct, unless controverted by opposing affidavits. Have you any cases construing the effect of the words "for cause?"

Mr. Townsend—I refer you to 39 New-Jersey Reports, page 22, where that word has been construed. The Judge there says: "Cause is just cause," and recent cases have held that it means "just cause."

Attorney-General Schoonmaker said that the general proposition was that the proceeding for the removal of a Police Commissioner of New-York was a political proceeding and not a judicial proceeding. The Police Commissioners of New-York, like the Mayor, were subject to the Executive. They were all officers, constituting part of the machinery for the government of the City. Their offices were not judicial, but entirely political. The Mayor was subject to removal by the Governor without any qualification whatever as to approval by any court or judicial tribunal. The Commissioners of Police were subject to removal by the Mayor, subject to the qualification which has been read. The mistake Mr. Nichols seemed to make was that he considered it was a judicial proceeding, and not what may be properly called a political or administrative proceeding. In his [the Attorney-General's] opinion it was entirely an administrative proceeding to remove an officer who in the judgment of the Mayor, was not fit to hold office. He did not mean political reasons in connection with the administration of the office, but the Mayor said Mr. Nichols was incompetent, and wasted his time by lounging instead of attending to his duties, and other charges were made. He claimed that so far as the Governor was concerned there was nothing to be reviewed. The parties were before him—the Mayor on one side as accuser, and the Commissioner on the other side. The record was there, and it was the Governor's duty, under the Constitution to expedite what had been decided on by the Legislature, which was that, if the Governor should give his approval to the removal by the Mayor, he should give it promptly, and he did so. It had been held in nearly all the States that the Governor was not amenable to the process of the courts in the exercise of the functions of his office, whether the case was a political question here, or whether they relate to another branch of his duty as approving or disapproving of the bills passed by the Legislature. In conclusion, the Attorney-General said that the Governor was not required to send the testimony to the Governor, but merely his reason, so that everything of a judicial nature was excluded from the act of approval.

Burton Harrison, on behalf of Mayor Cooper, read two affidavits, one of which was to the effect that Mr. Nichols's successor was now performing his duties. The other affidavit was to the effect that the Mayor could not make any returns, even if the certiorari issued, because he had nothing before him, the records having been sent to the Governor. The counsel argued that if Mr. Nichols considered that he had been unfairly dealt with he should have held on to his office, and when action was taken against him by quo warranto the whole matter would be passed upon. Let Mr. Nichols test Mr. MacLean's title to the office by quo warranto, and then the whole matter would be reviewed, and if Mr. Nichols's title was found to be unlawfully removed, he would be reinstated in his office and vindicated at the same time. Another thing was the court would not issue a common law certiorari where it was shown that the officer to whom it would be addressed could not comply in this case, because the records were sent to the Governor, who retained them. The Mayor has nothing in the shape of affidavit, record, or anything else.

Mr. Townsend made a brief reply, and then Judge Westbrook reserved his decision for two weeks.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS—THE ALDERMEN AND THE CONTEMPT CASE.

The interest which continues to centre round the meetings of the Brooklyn Common Council as long as the City Works Commissionerships remain vacant served to draw a great throng of politicians to the Aldermanic chamber yesterday afternoon. Many, too, who ordinarily take but little interest in local politics, were attracted by curiosity as to the course the Aldermen would pursue in reference to the mandamus issued by the General Term of the Supreme Court, directing them to order a special election in the Twelfth Ward to fill the vacancy created, as alleged, by the election of Alderman O'Reilly to Congress. The Aldermen were arrested for disobedience of the mandamus on an attachment issued by Judge Gilbert. The latter, after hearing counsel for one Thomas Kelly, the relator, who represents Mayor Howell, and Corporation Counsel De Witt, for the Aldermen, announced that he would decide to-day whether the respondents had been guilty of contempt. It was inferred that Judge Gilbert's decision would be in large part guided by the action of the Aldermen yesterday. After the reading of the minutes Alderman French (Republican) moved that the names of R. M. Whiting and John C. Perry, sent in by the Mayor a week ago for confirmation as Commissioners of City Works, be taken from the table. The motion was opposed by Alderman Stewart, (Republican,) and defeated by a vote of 11 to 12. A combination of Republicans and Democrats defeated the motion to take from the table Boerum's name, both gentlemen are Republicans, but they are not acceptable to many members of that party.

When the matter of the Commissionerships had been thus temporarily disposed of, Alderman Aiken, (Republican,) in the Third Ward, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Common Council hereby order a special election for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, to be held in that ward on the 24th day of June, provided, however, that if the Court of Appeals shall, in the meantime, reverse the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the People ex rel. Thomas Kelly against the Common Council, then this resolution shall be null and void.

The previous question having been ordered, the resolution was passed by a vote of 1 to 22, Alderman Powers, (Republican,) of the Forty-fifth Ward, alone voting in the negative. During the meeting a veto was received from Mayor Howell of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen directing the Corporation Counsel to appeal from the decision of the General Term in the O'Reilly election case. The matter, however, has been taken out of the hands of the Mayor by Judge Barnard, of the Court of Appeals, who, at his house this city yesterday afternoon, hearing on the application of Corporation Counsel De Witt, issued an order directing counsel for Kelly, the relator in the O'Reilly case, to show cause at the meeting of the Common Council why the appeal should not be argued forthwith. Gen. Pryor, of counsel for Kelly, started to Albany last night, as did also Mr. De Witt. Major Ivins, also of counsel for the mysterious Kelly, who by the way, cannot be found in the Twelfth Ward, in which he is supposed to reside and vote, will represent the relator in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this morning, when Judge Gilbert will decide as to whether the Aldermen are guilty of contempt.

Mayor Howell and his friends claim that the Aldermen not only failed to purge themselves of contempt yesterday, but were guilty of a still greater contempt in voting to obey a peremptory mandamus only on certain conditions. Corporation Counsel De Witt declares that the resolution passed by the Aldermen is entirely valid, and purges them of any contempt, if indeed they had been guilty of contempt, which he denies.

A PISTOL-SHOT WOUND.

Edward Angelbrand, of No. 206 Avenue B, and Charles Spranse, of No. 292 Second-street, engaged in a fight last night at Sebastoon Park, while attending a picnic given there by the St. Nicholas Club. Angelbrand drew a pistol and shot Spranse in the hip, inflicting a dangerous wound. The latter was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, and Angelbrand was locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

A RECEIVER NOT NEEDED

THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN EXPOSURE OF THE RECEIVERSHIP JOB—THE DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS—THE REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your recent admirable editorial on the Globe Life Insurance Company, you very clearly point out the iniquity of attempting to repeat as to this company the grievous wrong perpetrated on the policy-holders of the Universal Life, but seem to be of the opinion that the only alternative is the appointment of a Receiver. In asking for a portion of your valuable space to point out what I regard as the injustice and wrong of the present attempt to throw this company into the hands of a Receiver, and to suggest a course by which I think Scylla may be avoided without striking Charybdis, I ought to preface my remarks by saying I am wholly uninterested in this litigation except as one needing life insurance, but feeling the present system to be utterly unsound.

First—As to the wrong and injustice of the present application. The present Board of Trustees of this company were elected last March for the purpose of conducting the business.

By section 58, (2 Edmunds, 488,) "whenever the Trustees, &c., * * * shall discover that it will not be able to pay all just demands to which it may be liable, or to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with such corporation, or * * * for any reason deem it beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that such corporation should be dissolved, they may apply by petition," &c.

SEC. 59. Every such application shall contain a statement of the reasons which induce the applicants to desire a dissolution of the corporation, and there shall be annexed thereto:

1. Inventory of estate.

2. A full, just, and true account of the capital stock of such corporation, specifying the names of the stockholders, their residences, when known, &c.

3. Incumbrances on the property.

4. * * * All the creditors of such corporation * * * specifying the place of residence of each creditor, and of every person to whom such engagement may have been made if known, and if not known the fact to be so stated.

By section 60 the petition and statements are to be verified by oath of the applicants.

By section 61 an order shall be entered requiring all persons to show cause, if any they have, why such corporation should not be dissolved before (some master of the court) a Referee to be named in such order not less than three months from the date thereof.

Section 62 provides for the publication of this notice.

Section 440 of the Code requires that a copy of the order, where served by publication, shall be deposited in the Post Office, postage prepaid, addressed to each defendant at the last known place of residence.

Chapter 341, Laws of 1876, forbids the Directors, in whom is vested the corporate franchise of the company, to forfeit a policy for non-payment of any premium or interest unless notice is mailed not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the same becoming due. Summing up these provisions of the statute, it seems indisputable that the laws of this State will not authorize action on the part of the Directors to close the business of this company on 48 hours' notice to themselves. The statute requires that when the application is made by the Board of Directors, each stockholder, creditor, and policy-holder shall have "three months' notice, and that prior to such notice being issued verified statements shall be filed in court, so that these parties may intelligently decide whether they will close out their interests or not. The law cannot be evaded by the trick of applying to the Attorney-General to make the application. As Attorney-General, he can only apply when a certain contingency is made to him by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, under section 17 of chapter 463, Laws of 1853, and that communication has not been made. If he has applied in this matter, then his only position is that of attorney for the Board of Directors of the Globe Life Insurance Company. The Attorney-General as Attorney-General has nothing more to do with the question of whether the Trustees of this company shall apply to the court to be relieved of their trust and have the company wound up than I have. On the contrary, the statute requires him to appear as defendant and submit any reasons that he may have going to show that it will be injurious to the public interest to have it wound up. (Section 65, 2 Edmunds, 490.) A Receiver may be appointed to protect a trust fund whenever there is danger of its being wasted by the legal custodians, but it is submitted that Trustees can apply to have one of their own number appointed Receiver of property in their possession, on the ground that there is danger to the fund because in their possession. Except in the case of an adverse application, there is no danger of the funds being misappropriated by the Trustees, the statute, (section 65, 2 Edmunds, 490,) only authorizes a Receiver to be appointed after the company is dissolved, and this dissolution is based on the coming in of the Referee's report of the proceedings had before him at the time and place designated in the notice, (section 62, 2 Edmunds, 489,) of which each stockholder, policy-holder, creditor, and the State have had three months' notice, provided by section 61, (2 Edmunds, 489.) It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that an investment in Confederate money will be preferable to life insurance, as a provision for widows and orphans if the funds of such institutions can summarily and without notice to the parties interested be placed in the hands of a Receiver, who will probably be either a political attaché of the Judge who appoints him, or lawyers who get him the appointment. An appointment as Receiver of the Globe, with its $3,000,000 of assets at 5 per cent., is worth in commissions alone $150,000. The position of counsel for the Receiver, with the vast number of mortgages to foreclose and references, will bring in at least $200,000; the patronage, such as Referees, Actuaries, clerks, printing, stenographers, &c., at least $150,000 more. The depreciation and loss that will be occasioned the estate by foreclosures, forced sales, agents' balances, deferred premiums, &c., will certainly not be less than $500,000 more. The liabilities are stated at $3,600,000. If a Receiver is appointed under present auspices, the policyholders need not expect to receive, net, more than $1,800,000, or 50 per cent. on their reserves, as it will be seen that the above reductions allow nothing to those who have been swindled by reason of their separate expenses, proving claims, employing counsel, &c. In concluding this branch of my subject, I submit the question, is it honest in this Board of Directors, elected in March last, to secretly attempt to impose these burdens on those they represent? And if they feel secrecy to be a necessity in the interest of their *cestuis que trustent*, this of itself, to an honorable man, would have forbidden his seeking or accepting such an appointment.

Second.—How is the Scylla of a Receivership to be avoided without striking against the Charybdis of the Universal scheme? The answer is simple. Follow the spirit, as well as the letter of the law, and in the performance of that duty let the Trustees use ordinary honesty and thought for the interest of the policy-holders. Let them abandon and repudiate at once any thought of personal gain to themselves, and also see to it that the agents, general and special, make no profit out of the misfortunes of the policy-holders. The Directors and their appointees, the agents, are responsible for the loss that has fallen on the policy-holders. On the one hand, we find the Directors trying to enrich themselves by a Receivership at the expense of the policy-holders. On the other hand, we find the policy-holders, in convention assembled are crying "stop thief" to these unfaithful Directors, and demanding, not an honest execution of the trust in the interest of the policy-holders, but a Receiver, who will turn over the estate over to them to pluck, under the guise of a "Universal" scaling process. The possibility of righting the wrong will be greater if the spoliation of the policy-holders of this company be made in the direct form proposed in the petitions, instead of the indirect one advocated by general agents in convention assembled.

Let us see what results would follow from an adherence to the spirit and letter of the law in this: First, the court would refuse the present application for a Receiver, and require the Trustees to file the inventory and statements required by section 59, (2 Edmunds, 489,) and to verify these statements by affidavit, (360.) Second, upon those statements being filed, three months' notices of the time and place of hearing would have to be given to each stockholder, creditor, and policy-holder, who would somewhat inconvenience them to have an opportunity to be heard as to the disposition to be made of their property. Third, the statement and inventory so filed should be printed, and a copy sent to each stockholder. The cost of 200,000 copies would cost about one week's work and $500—not half the sum of a single fee paid to counsel in this case to aid in the spoliation of these very policy-holders. Fourth, to comply with subdivision 4 of section 59, (2 Edmunds,) two clerks should be set to each policy register, one with an atlas of the United States. This one could then mark No. 1 on New-York County, No. 2 on Washoe County, Nev., and so on. In less than a week the whole 9,000 policies could be distributed, and instead of stating $3,000, the amount of the policy, which gives no idea of the real sum due, the amount of reserve by the New-York standard should be stated. A schedule prepared in this way would enable each policy-holder to know who his fellow-sufferers were in his county, in the neighboring county, State, &c. Each would discuss it with his neighbor, and from these individual discussions there would be gradually formulated an independent and irresistible conclusion as to what is best to be done, which the court at the end of the three months would have no difficulty in ascertaining. Upon conscientious preparation of such a schedule and its publication will destroy in an hour the capacity of the general agents to pluck their flocks. Their whole power of mischief now rests in their comparative knowledge of the names, residences, &c., of the policy-holders in their several localities. Unless such a publication is made at the earliest practicable moment, these agents will do as they did in the Continental case—use their knowledge to induce the policy-holders to change to whichever of the young companies they can get the most commissions from, irrespective of the standing or solvency of the company.

Fifth—On the expiration of the three months, proposals might be invited from all solvent companies organized under the laws of this State, for the reinsurance of the whole or any portion or class of the policy obligations, (ch. 228, Laws 1877.) Then a decree could be entered, as was done by Judge Barnard in the case of the International and Empire, Oct. 3, 1870, turning over this fund to a trust company, and directing the payment to the reinsuring company of the amount of reserve of policies reinsured by it, and the payment to the policy-holder who declined to avail himself of the contract or offers of reinsurance of the amount in cash to which he was equitably entitled, or who could be done through a Receiver, limiting his commissions and allowances for expenses, and requiring the trust to be closed within a reasonable time.

The trouble as to Receiverships does not lie in the law, but the Judiciary are responsible for the abuse that have grown up in the administrations of trusts committed to the care of the court. It is only by the public press, and impeachment by the Legislature, that this evil can be stopped. The law, (section 76, 2 Edmunds, 492,) says: "Such Receivers shall, in addition to their actual disbursements, be entitled to such commissions as the court shall allow, not exceeding the sum allowed by law to Executors or Administrators." The amount allowed Executors, &c., is (section 58, 2 Edmunds, 95,) 5 per cent. on $1,000; 2½ from $1,000 to $10,000, and 1 per cent. on all above. $10,000, so that the highest legal commissions the court could lawfully allow on a $3,000,000 fund would be $50 on $1,000, $225 on $9,000, and $29,900 on $2,990,000, or $31,125 in all. Yet it would be a matter of course for the court to allow $150,000 as commissions to a Receiver on this estate, or 5 per cent. all through, because that is the usual allowance for Receivers in cases other than those of "moneyed" corporations, which include insurance companies. There is no reason for allowing a Receiver any more than just compensation, and the work that would have to be done under the decree I have supposed would not be worth over $10,000.

RAPHAEL J. MOSES, JR.,
No. 61 Wall-street.

JUNE, 1, 1879.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

THE WORK OF ITS FOREIGN MISSIONARIES—THE GENEVA COLLEGE QUESTION.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church resumed its labors in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, No. 227 West Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Matthews presiding. The Rev. Dr. McFeeters, of a committee specially appointed to report on the use of tobacco by members, presented a report, including a series of resolutions, against the use of tobacco in any form, and recommended that no person addicted to its use should be licensed to preach by the Presbyteries. The report and recommendation were adopted. The Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions, presented the report of that body. The first part of the document related to the mission in Syria. The mission had been generously supported, and all of its obligations had been met. Its working capital was $10,999 88; the receipts since last Synod were $7,556 54. The Rev. Dr. Matthews, owing to a severe illness, had been compelled to return to this country, and the Rev. Dr. Beattie, on account of the sudden death of his wife and the consequent responsibility due his family, would not return to Syria at present. This was regretted, as Dr. Beattie was un usually proficient in the Syrian language. By the resignation of Miss Crawford, and her subsequent marriage to the Rev. Dr. Martin, of the Antioch mission, the Church had lost a competent teacher who had devoted 13 years to the service. The Rev. Mr. Eason and Miss Wylie were now the only missionaries in that field, and their labor was incessant, while they had a large corps of native teachers under their direction. Miss Mary E. Corson, of the Southern mission, had been ordered to the field, and would go to Syria when the Rev. Dr. Matthews and family returned. There were now seven missionaries there, 19 native teachers, 200 Sunday-school scholars, nine week-day schools, with 476 scholars, seven mission stations, and 11 buildings. The native contributions for the year amounted to $284 69, and the estimated value of the mission property was $35,000.

In spite of financial difficulties, the report continued, the mission had never been more prosperous. The Sindian mission on the Orontes had been satisfactorily operated, the cost of the building having been borne by Mrs. Yates and others in London. The mission building had 17 apartments, and was conveniently arranged and commodious. The running expenses were defrayed by funds supplied from England. Mrs. Yates was also projecting a scheme for the establishment of a college in Suadia. This place being relatively near Cyprus, which has become a British possession, it was likely to become a centre of missionary operations, and Mrs. Yates had asked that a permanent missionary be appointed, on account of the growing importance of the place. The mission at Latakia was being maintained at the expense of the native population. The missionaries, the Misses Wylie and Crawford, at that station, had been much harassed and insulted during the first part of their life there, by the Moslems, but fortunately the United States steamer Vandalia came into port one day, and as it was understood that the steamer came to protect the missionaries, they were not afterward molested by persons hostile to their work. Among the converts made by the ladies, were some members of the notorious Jackmonah family of bandits, whose head-quarters were in the Ausariyeh Mountains. From Teloogoos, India, it had been re

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 2.

SENATE.

A POLITICAL DEBATE.

Mr. McMILLAN, of Minnesota, moved, in Mr. MacDonald's absence, to postpone the consideration of the resolution offered by that gentleman to refer parts of the Rhode Island petition to the Committee on Alleged Frauds in the Late Election, and take up the bill to extend the time for payments by pre-emptors on certain public lands in Minnesota and Dakota.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, gave notice of the following amendment which he proposes to offer to Mr. MacDonald's resolution:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the Third, Sixth, and Eighth Congressional Districts of Georgia, the Sixth and Eighth Districts of North Carolina, and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts of Mississippi cast, at the last election, an aggregate vote of only 89,571, almost entirely for candidates of the Democratic Party, and, inasmuch as at the preceding election, in 1876, the candidates of the Republican Party in those districts received an aggregate vote of 99,782, the said committee is instructed to inquire whether, within those districts, or any one of them, there was fraud or undue influence practised against citizens at the late election, or whether there was a denial of the right to vote to any citizens of the United States who are entitled to vote in the states respectively named herein, and that in making those inquiries the committee shall have the right to send for persons and papers.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, rising to debate the motion to postpone the resolution, called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Alleged Frauds in the Late Elections [Mr. Wallace] to the publication by the committee of a small pamphlet, called "Number Three," part of which relates to transactions alleged to have taken place at the election in Bennington, Vt., in 1878. Mr. Edmunds earnestly requested the committee to investigate the matters alleged in that paper, because if they were true somebody ought to be punished for misconduct. He also wished to call the attention of the Senate to the odd way adopted by the committee in putting before the public in printed form, so as to be readily mistaken for established facts, what were really ex parte charges. It was a method very easy to enlighten public judgment or seek after truth. If anybody wanted to get up a dishonest political campaign, and palm off on people who had incomplete means of information one-sided charges as facts found by some committee, if there were any such person—as there could not be—one of the courses he would take would be to print and publish as they were filed before a committee, and have marked on the other side as its proceedings, communications made to the committee which have never been investigated, and which were entirely ex parte, and then have favorable newspapers all over the country comment on those publications as established truth.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, said that when the Committee on Alleged Frauds changed front at the beginning of the present session, there were found certain documents and papers which had been called for by the former committee, and furnished by a leading Democratic Senator. They had not been printed, and no notice had been taken of them, while all affidavits, &c., taken in Southern States had been printed. Leave was obtained to print the papers thus found in the records of the committee—not those obtained since. These papers contained charges in reference to Vermont and Massachusetts. He did not pretend to say whether they were true or not. The committee had not yet interrogated them.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, (Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, having been called to the chair) said he knew something about the papers referred to. When the Kuklux Committee went South and made up, from one kind of material and another, what was called testimony, not a word passed during which the press did not scan with what purported to be testimony. He (Mr. Thurman) had tried, before the committee went South, to prevent that being done to provide electioneering documents during a political campaign. Flaming articles appeared to prove that no man, if he was a Republican, in the South, held his life safe for a moment. The committee's report was not made until long afterward, some time after Congress met, but tidbits of the testimony were selected, and thus published in advance. He did not defend this system, but had denounced it as an attempt to make political capital.

Mr. BLAINE said if any "flaming proclamations" had been published in the interest of the Republican Party, they were at least without fraud on what had occurred before the committee; but the dispatches that came from Charleston when the committee was there were notorious perversions of fact, not sustained by the testimony at all.

Mr. DAWES said that as Mr. Thurman was responsible for the production before the committee of the Massachusetts documents which was a forgery, he would like to have that gentleman explain the source from which obtained.

Mr. THURMAN replied that he did not know that he had ever seen the document. When asked to produce evidence bearing on his amendment to the original resolution appointing the Teller Committee, he had responded by sending a quantity of information which had come to him from various sources, this among the rest.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it would not do to hold a committee responsible for the publication of what purported to be its transactions. Similar reports appear in the newspapers of what goes on in executive session, the secrecy of which no Senator can be supposed to violate, but in the present instance this committee had officially published certain documents, all one-sided statements, and one a forgery, as he believed was now admitted, though the committee had not yet reported. He did not think the Vermont document a forgery, but it presented only one side of a case, and he wanted both sides to appear.

The morning hour expired, and the McDonald resolution went over.

THE GREAT KANAWHA BILL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the unfinished business, being the House bill to amend an act, approved March 4, 1879, making appropriations for construction, &c., of certain works on the Great Kanawha and Kentucky Rivers. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to use part of the appropriation for the purchase of sites for such improvements. After some debate, the bill was read a third time, and passed—yeas 29, nays 13.

The Senate, at 2:45 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHLEICHER'S SUCCESSOR.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Columbus Upson, successor of the late Gustav Schleicher, was sworn in as a Representative from the State of Texas, taking the modified oath.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. FABE, of New-Hampshire—Relating to the election of Senators.

By Mr. WISE, of Pennsylvania—To regulate the value of money issued by the authority of the United States, and to provide further internal revenue for the Government. It provides for the taxing of promissory notes, bonds, and mortgages, and makes it unlawful to charge more than 5 per cent. interest.

By Mr. SAMFORD, of Alabama—Prohibiting the refunding of United States bonds payable in Treasury notes into gold bonds.

By Mr. LOWE, of Alabama—To substitute legal-tender greenback currency for national bank paper.

By Mr. HERBERT, of Alabama—Repealing the test oath.

By Mr. ACKLEN, of Louisiana—Incorporating the United States Board of Trade, Commerce, and Agriculture.

By Mr. MCMILLAN, of Tennessee—Reducing the salary of the President to $25,000.

By Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois—To regulate the stations of soldiers during elections. It provides that on any day appointed for any general or special election of Representative in Congress no soldier within two miles of any city, town, or place where such election shall be held shall be allowed to go out of the barracks at which he is stationed, unless for the purpose of mounting or relieving guard or of giving his vote, after which he shall return immediately.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Committee on Mississippi Levees, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the appointment of a Mississippi River Commission for the improvement of said river from the head of the Passes, near its mouth, to its head-waters. Passed—yeas 129, nays 20.

The House, at 3:15 P. M., adjourned.

A MAN-EATING HORSE.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, May 31.

We have information of a terrible affray which occurred in Anderson County last Tuesday with a vicious horse. John Coward, a young son of the Widow Coward, and a member of the mercantile firm of Worthington & Coward, went into the stable where there was an old family horse, which had been known so be always as gentle as a dog. Suddenly the beast was noticed with a fit of viciousness, and pitched upon young Coward. Before he could get away from the ferocious animal he was almost literally eaten up. The horse had bitten almost all the muscles and flesh loose from both arms above the elbow, had also bitten him furiously in the sides, on the hips, and other places. Dr. Coward, uncle of the young man, was summoned, and gave all the surgical assistance and relief possible, but the wounds were of a very dangerous and serious nature, and it was feared he could not survive. A negro boy went in to the same horse afterward, and was also set upon by it and pretty roughly used, and it was with difficulty he was rescued. The horse was never known to be vicious before, and its conduct could not be explained. Young Coward wanted it killed, but nothing was done about it. The horse seemed finally to get over the spell, and was taken out and worked in the plow the same day.

A NEW WRINKLE.

THE BRILLIANT IDEA OF A SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISING AGENT.

From the San Francisco News-Letter.

The recent attempted assassination of Edwin Booth recalls an incident that occurred while that tragedian was playing his last engagement in this city, and which is the real origin of the rumor that he intends never to visit the Pacific coast again.

It seems that one morning while Mr. Booth was making his toilet in his room at the Palace, the door quietly opened, and a wide-awake-looking individual slid in and cheerfully bid the astonished actor good morning.

"How's *Hamlet* to-day?" said the stranger, blandly. "Frail you wouldn't see me if I sent my card up, so just dropped in informally, as it were."

"So I see," said the only *Iago*. "What can I do for you?"

"The fact is, Mr. Booth," said the visitor, hurriedly, "I am the advertising agent for the Bazembees Auction-house, on Market-street. Cheapest clothing-house in the civilized world. Over 50,000 admirers at—"

"Don't want any ulsters. Can't look tragic in a coat with 15 ridiculous pockets. Avaunt! thou—"

"But I don't want to sell you any, my dear Sir, put in the agent; "I just come to make you a regular business proposition. Coin in it, my dear Sir; coin in it."

"But, sounds, Sirrah, I am an actor—not an auctioneer!"

"That's exactly it. You know we agents are always up to some new advertising dodge or other. I attended your performance last night, Mr. Booth, and it occurred to me if you would only introduce some mention of our establishment into your lines we would afford to pay very liberally for it."

"Could, eh?" said the hope of the American stage.

"Yes. You see you might gracefully wedge in an illusion to us here and there, where it would seem kinder natural and appropriate like. For instance, there's *Hamlet*. Instead of giving simply the lines 'customary suits of solemn black,' you might add, 'of the kind they sell at Bazembees for $24.' That would sort of nail the attention of the audience, seems to me."

"I should shrink so," said the star, stealthily edging over toward a Roman sword in the corner.

"I see you eatch the idea," continued the agent. "Now, there's Romeo and Juliet. There's dead loads of good chances in that. In the balcony scene you might say, 'I would I were one of Bazembees' cheap dog-skin gloves upon that hand that I might touch that cheek.'"

"You'd like that, would you?" grimly inquired Mr. Booth, slowly unsheathing the sword behind his back, and getting in front of the door.

"Yes, Sir; we think we can afford \$100 a night to have that done in first-class style. Just think how it would make trade boom down at our place to have you thunder as *Othello*—*Desdemona*, where is the elegant kerchief I bought of Bazembees' at six bits a dozen?' Why, Sir, it would fairly—"

There was a funeral from the agent's house the next day, and in deference to the last wishes of the martyr to advertising, his hearse bore on each side a patriotic canvas inscription:

"Just arrived—50,000 more boys' suits at Bazembees'! Call early!"

NOT COMPLIMENTARY TO THE BOSTON BOY

From the Boston Transcript.

Perhaps it is because of the growing scarcity of available men, perhaps it is because of the increasing independence of the fair sex—whatever the reason, it is a fact patent to all who frequent places of amusement that ladies venture abroad in the evening without male escorts far more frequently than they did 10 years ago, and it is greatly to the credit of our city that they can do so with impunity. A lady would hardly go out alone of an evening, but if accompanied by another of her sex, especially if one of the party be blessed with a latch-key, it is not necessary to give exact figures—both feel comparatively safe. The result is that young men are not quite so much of a necessity as they once were, and are made to feel that they are a very useful but dispensable. Time was when a young man, simply because he was a man, was permitted to feel that he was a very important creature, but now that a male escort can with propriety be dispensed with on all occasions, he has been made to descend from his high horse. He was wont to impose his cheap "horse talk" and slang on his lady friends, and was permitted to parade his conceit and ignorance simply because he was a necessary evil. The times have changed all that, and he now often finds that unless he can command respect by his knowledge, his character, or his gentlemanly deportment, his room is considered more desirable than his company. All of which is having an excellent effect upon the average young man of the period.

1A WRITE FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON.

From the Louisville (N. Y.) Journal.

We have at this office the original writ of attachment served on George Washington, for contempt of court, in Fairfax, Va., 113 years ago, being in the year 1766, and in the sixth year of the reign of George III. The document belongs to Squire H. Oliver, of Glendale, and any one can see it by calling at this office. It reads as follows:

George the Third by the grace of God of great Britain France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c To the Sheriff of Fairfax Greeting we command you that you attach George Washington Esqr if he be found within your Bailiwic and him safely keep; that you have his body before our justices of our County Court of Fairfax at the Court house in Alexandria on the third monday in next month to answer us as well of a certain contempt by the said George to us offered as it is said as upon those things which he then and there shall be objected and further to do and receive what our said Court shall in that part consider, and this you shall in nowise omit and have there this writ. Witness Peter Wagoner Clerk of our said Court this 28th Day of July In the 6th year of our reign 1766.

P. WAGONER.

By Rule of Court for not appearing as a garnishee in the suit between Kirkpatrick and Holy.

P. WAGONER.

THREW HER CHILD OUT OF THE WINDOW.

From the Boston Advertiser, June 2.

Officers yesterday arrested Minnie Burns, 27 years of age, and her husband, Michael Burns, 28 years old, at their home, No. 65 Salem-street, on a very serious charge. At about 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday several persons in the vicinity saw Mrs. Burns leaning from the third story window of the house where she lived, holding her male child, about 5 weeks old, by its clothing, and swinging it backward and forward. She was called out to stop, but did not, and deliberately threw the babe from the window into a yard. The infant struck on top of a two-story building in his fall, and rolled off and struck a fence, and thence fell to the ground. The whole distance was about 35 feet. The infant was taken to Station No. 1, where it was found that no bones were broken, but he was severely bruised on the head and about the body. The child appeared bright last evening, and may live. The woman is held on a charge of attempted murder, and her husband as accessory before the fact, for it is stated that the husband was present and witnessed the whole affair. Both parties have been hard drinkers and have been continually quarrelling. They were taken to the Tombs later in the day, where now both of them have delirium tremens.

NOT COMPLIMENTARY TO THE COURT.

From the Boston Transcript.

Causeur could give the name of a well-known lawyer in this city who was one day arguing a case before the Supreme Court. He had occasion to cite a decision of the same court made some years ago, a decision which, as it seemed to him, exactly covered his case. Having read it for the court's information, and given the date, he innocently observed, as he closed the book, "As your Honors are no doubt aware, this court was very strong at that time." This recalls another incident related to Causeur this week by the friend who described what he would never tell him another story. It seems that some years ago a certain Worcester lawyer had a case before the Supreme Court, in which, unfortunately, a very well-known decision of Judge Story's husband was clearly against him. It would hardly do to undertake to make the court reverse its own decisions—nay, it would not be prudent to cast any reflections upon its prior determinations of legal questions. But in the course of his argument he did cast such reflections, and then sought to remedy the difficulty by saying, "I wish your Honors to understand that I have the highest possible respect for the decisions of this court, except in certain very gross cases."

PROFITS AT SING SING PRISON.

SING SING, N. Y., June 2.—The total earnings for May at Sing Sing Prison were $19,137 87; expenditures, $15,955 94; profits for the month, $3,181 93.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c; Low Middling, 12¼c; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c; net receipts, 30 bales; gross, 137 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,638 bales; sales, 250 bales; last evening, 1,350 bales; stock, 50,241 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 2.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c; Low Middling, 12¼c; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c; net receipts, 86 bales; gross, 5,388 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c; Low Middling, 12¼c; Good Ordinary, 12c; net receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 260 bales; sales, 66 bales; stock, 1,891 bales.

MOBILE, June 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c; Low Middling, 12¼c; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c; net receipts, 73 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,094 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Louisiana 7s con.	40⅜	St. W. 1st 88	88
$1,000	40⅜	1,000	107⅞
500	38	14,000	107⅞
Tennessee, new	32¾	C., St. P., M. & O.	
10,000	32¾	Income	73
4,000	32¾	1,000	85
D. of C. 3.65s	87⅞	Fran. & Kan. 1st	65
5,000	87⅞	1,000	93⅞
10,000	87⅞	2,000	93⅞
C. R. & N. 1st	103	2,000	94
1,000	103	Bank of Com.	
Chic. & N. W. 1st	102¾	25	127
300	102¾	Park Bank	
1,000	102¾	200	99
2,000	102¾	Bank of Republic	
1,000	102¾	25	103⅛
1,000	102¾	American Express	
5,000	102¾	10	44
N. J. C. Adjust.		Ontario	
11,000	102¾	10	38⅜
Keok. & St. L. 1st		100	38¾
5,000	84	Homestaks M. Co.	
M. & St. P. c. & r.		10	88⅜
1,000	105⅝	Standard Mining	
5,000	105⅜	200	34⅜
5,000	105⅜	100	34⅞
9,000	105⅜	100	34⅞
Mich. Cen. 1st mtge.		400	34⅜
1,000	105	400	34⅜
3,000	105⅜	Delaware & Hud.	
N. W. C. & L.		100	59⅜
1,000	111⅜	400	59⅜
3,000	111⅜	500	59⅜
C. P. 1st, S. V. Br.		200	59⅜
5,000	115	300	59⅜
T. & W. con. conv.		100	59⅜
5,000	115	100	59⅜
Cen. Pac. gold.		100	59⅜
2,000	112⅜	100	59⅜
1,000	112⅜	100	59⅜
1,000	112⅜	100	59⅜
Chic. & St. L. & P. 2d cl. s.		Erie Railway.	
1,000	75	1,000	27¼
Alamo Extension		Lake Shore & M. S.	
25	107⅞	100	74⅜
American Express		100	74⅜
10	44	Chic. & N. W.	
Delaware & Hud.		100	62½
124	51	Central of N. J.	
Quincy & Hal.		1,100	52½
10	39⅝	Standard Con.	
Standard Con.		50	34¾
50	34¾	Homestake M. Co.	
Homestake M. Co.		100	39⅜
100	39⅜	200	39⅜

Central of N. J.		Chicago & R. I.	
300	51⅞	300	108⅞
800	51⅞	C. M. & St. P.	
200	51⅞	300	b.s. 93
400	51⅞	400	51⅞
1207	52⅛	200	51⅞
200	52⅛	200	51⅞
1000	52⅛	200	51⅞
400	b5. 52⅜	700	52⅛
700	52⅜	300	52⅜
200	52⅜	1000	52⅜
Wabash.		100	b.s. 52⅜
100	b.c. 37⅜	37	52⅜
100	s3. 37	C. & I. C.	
100	b3. 37⅛	100	b.c. 6½
100	s3. 37⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Sutro Tunnel.		Chicago & R. I.	
300	b.s. 4⅝	500	b.s. 108⅞
Atlantic & Pac. T.		C. M. & St. P.	
100	b.c. 6¼	300	b.s. 52
100	40¾	400	51⅞
American Dist. T.		1207	51⅞
400	b.c. 69¾	200	51⅞
2,000	93⅞	200	51⅞
Western Union.		Wabash.	
200	b.c. 114	100	b.s. 37¾
Michigan Central.		300	37
200	b.s. 77⅛	400	36¾
100	s3. 77⅛	100	36¾
Pacific.		100	36¾
100	b.c. 17⅜	Del., Lack. & West.	
100	17⅜	1400	b.c. 60⅛
700	17⅜	1000	60
1900	17⅜	600	59⅞
300	17⅜	500	59⅞
200	17⅜	500	59⅞
100	17⅜	Morris & Essex.	
100	17⅜	109	b.c. 92¼
100	17⅜	200	92¼
100	17⅜	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.	
Erie Railway.		100	b.c. 43¾
1900	27¼	100	43¾
Lake Shore & M. S.		2900	b3. 60
108	b.c. 192	Chic. & Alton.	
100	193	100	b.c. 60⅜
100	193	Del., Lack. & West.	
100	193	100	b.c. 59⅞
St. L. I. M. & S.		2400	59⅞
100	b.c. 43	2400	59⅞
200	43	2200	59⅞
100	43	2400	59⅞
100	43	2400	59⅞
100	43	2900	b3. 60
100	43	Chic. & Alton.	
100	43	100	b.c. 60⅜
100	43	Chi. & Nor. W.	
100	43	100	b.c. 62½
100	43	100	62½
100	43	100	62½
100	43	100

JUNE 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Sixth Page—5th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BILLIARDS—Seventh Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st & 2d cols.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Sixth Page—2d col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—3d col.
ELECTIONS—Sixth Page—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—5th and 6th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—2d col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Seventh Page—4th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—5th col.
INSURANCE—Sixth Page—5th col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Seventh Page—5th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Seventh Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MEETINGS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—2d col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—2d col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—3d, 4th, and 5th.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—4th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Sixth Page—5th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—5th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Huncback.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.
KURTZ ART GALLERY.—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Steven's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, generally higher pressure, variable winds, mostly from north-east to south-east, cooler, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and numerous rains, followed by slowly rising temperature.

Long after midnight the Democratic Congressional caucus is reported to be still in session, with no prospect of adjournment. That both heated debate and confusion of counsel have marked this protracted session may be safely inferred; that the result of the night's deliberations will merely serve to intensify the absurdity of the position which the majority in Congress have made for themselves may be confidently predicted. It is clear that the caucus is not strong enough to prevent the passage of the appropriation bills, purged of all extraneous legislation, and its leaders are certainly not ingenious enough to accept the necessity of surrender while securing the semblance of triumph. The problem would be solved quickly enough if the caucus managers would confess that they have no policy to recommend beyond a mere juggling with words, and would leave the members of the party to vote according to the dictates of their individual judgment. The numerical weakness of the blatant and bitter minority who have been the moving spirits of the whole controversy would then be made apparent.

The Ohio Democratic Convention promises to be a somewhat lively gathering. Though Mr. Thurman's name has been withdrawn from the contest, his supporters are still active in their opposition to the renomination of Gov. Bishop, and have united upon Gen. Rice as the candidate most likely to "harmonize" all sections of the party. Should it be thought necessary to accept the alliance of the Nationals, Gen. Ewing may be taken as a candidate fitted to conciliate a still more numerous assortment of political factions. The bitterness of the opposition to Bishop is only equaled by the indignation which his friends manifest at the attempt of Thompson and his "Washington lobby" to dictate to the convention its nominee for Governor. The dissensions of the Ohio Democracy will hardly cease with the adjournment of the convention, for, as the nomination of Bishop would be regarded as a Tilden triumph, it would, also, secure the apathy or secret hostility of the political managers who seek to demonstrate that unless Thurman has his way in Ohio the State is lost to the Democrats. In the event of Rice's nomination, the Tilden-Bishop influence would assist in organizing defeat, while a triumph for Ewing would be in itself a confession of the inability of the party to carry the State under any circumstances.

If we were to judge of the probability that Senator Ferry, of Michigan, will give the casting vote to report the Warner Silver bill to the Senate solely by his previous action in financial matters, we should expect that the bill would be reported. But it has been freely represented by Mr. Ferry's friends that he has somewhat changed his former views, and that he now sympathizes with, or at least appreciates and respects, the determined opposition to such schemes as that of the Warner bill among the people of the North-west. It would be a real misfortune for the Republican Party if this bill—a most crude, violent, and unnecessary assault upon the financial system of the country—should be advanced an important step in its course by the action of a Republican Senator. The conduct of the Republicans in the House showed very plainly what the position of the party is with reference to the measure, and Republican Senators cannot do better than to adhere to that position.

There was an attempt in the Senate yesterday to find how a great variety of documents alleging fraud and violence in Northern elections were published by the Senate Committee on Alleged Frauds. Mr. Thurman, it will be recollected, promised to furnish the committee with evidence in what he called "numerous instances" of bulldozing in the North. His installments, formally labeled and numbered, contained a mass of rubbish, chiefly clipped from Democratic newspapers. It came out yesterday that one of Mr. Thurman's weighty pieces of evidence is a bald forgery, and that the Senator never saw it, though it was printed by the ex-Teller committee. This worthy old gentleman sent the forged document to the mill with his regular grist, and now innocently says that he knows nothing about the business. It is evident that the Democrats, in their anxiety to put damaging ex parte statements before the country, have printed all the stuff they could lay hands on, without examination by the committee. We may expect to see these allegations published, by and by, as "evidence," to offset the charges made against the managers of Southern elections.

While the amalgamation of the elevated railroad corporations was in progress, it was strenuously denied that the "pooling" process would at all affect the completion of the plans which both companies had undertaken to carry out. It is now intimated that the East Side structure of the Metropolitan will not, for the present, be continued above Fifty-ninth-street, and that the completion of a Second-avenue line to Harlem will not be undertaken "until the public demand for it shall justify its construction." This is another way of stating that all East Side traffic above the Park must be content with the present accommodations until the Manhattan Railroad monopoly finds that a division of it will yield its full share of the tribute required to pay dividends on a stock which has been "watered" with unexampled audacity and success. The shutting down of all competition for East Side through traffic is an emphatic reminder to the public of the blunder which was made in permitting a Rapid Transit law to be passed which failed to provide against the possibility of combination between companies whose competition was one of the most effective guarantees against the abuse of their franchises.

NO VIRTUE IN COMPULSION.

On the principle that it is never too late to mend, we agree with the Democrats who urge that their party should not be deterred by taunts and sneers from passing the appropriation bills without more ado. After all that has happened, "backing down" cannot be made a pleasant process, but being the right thing to do, and the inevitable thing into the bargain, the party can better afford to endure the mortification it involves than to go on making wry faces with the knowledge that, after all, the Government must be supplied with means of defraying current expenses.

At the same time, it is necessary for even the conciliatory Democrats to keep in mind two or three considerations which have a direct bearing on the merit of the contemplated surrender and its efficacy as a method of mitigating the consequences of the blunders committed by their party. Obviously, the virtue incident to abandoning an untenable position in a great degree depends on the manner of doing it. Unless it be honest in spirit and straightforward in manner, it cannot help the party at all. There will be no grace in concession accompanied by conditions designed to satisfy the pride of the politicians, or the party, making it. The evident purpose now is to avert, or at any rate to lessen, the humiliation which backing down in existing circumstances implies. No one among the Democrats pretends that the party has the slightest chance of tacking to the appropriation bills limitations intended to effect indirectly what the vetoed measures directly provided for. Tardily, the party has learned a lesson which precludes any expectation of retreat by the President from the ground he has assumed. All the party seeks as a way of escape from the dilemma into which it recklessly plunged. But it is not incumbent on the President, or on the Republicans in Congress, to yield anything in order to spare the feelings of the Democratic majority. Therefore the latter wait and confer in vain if they imagine that they will be allowed to impose operative conditions on the appropriations affecting the Army and the Federal Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, or if they suppose that by weak artifices of the kind talked of the fact of surrender can be hidden from the public gaze.

Nor will it be possible for the Democrats to produce an impression favorable to their good faith by any plan of action which the inventive faculty of men like Mr. Stephens may devise, or which the authority of the caucus may prescribe. At an earlier stage of the controversy an opportunity occurred when the Democrats who profess moderation might have vindicated their sincerity, and perhaps redeemed the fortunes of their party. Some of these politicians have gone out of their way more than once to explain that the programme acted upon was adopted against their counsel, that they submitted temporarily under protest, and that they should not be found adhering to it after its failure became apparent. Mr. Hayes's first veto gave them the opportunity they wanted. They might have then renewed their protests with the additional weight of experience; they might have used the failure of the policy as a cogent reason for dropping it; and, to strengthen their position, they might have declared a determination not to be longer bound by a policy condemned by their united judgment. The Congressmen who are now anxious to save their own reputation and to obtain credit as saviors of their party, did none of these things. The programme was adhered to, and they supported it. The tactics were tried again, and their votes were available to make the tactics effective. These men cannot turn round on the Congressional stage and claim credit for moderaton, or for any votes they give in support of the appropriations. With all their faults, the extremists, who would stick to their plan and accept the consequences, are at least consistent. Having gone into the fight with their eyes open, they want to see it ended on the field they selected for the purpose. But the Democrats who desire the country to understand that the Government shall not be embarassed, have not the courage of their convictions. In the first instance they were cowards, or the policy they pretend to condemn would not have been carried out. Even now, they prefer party to duty, and if they vote for the regular appropriation bills it will be not because of solicitude for the honor and convenience of the Government, but only because the extremists' plan, pushed to the furthest limit, would be fatal to the Democracy. Such trimmers may at the last moment vote usefully, but neither their motives nor their methods will be entitled to respect.

But the most absurd of their expectations is that of being able to persuade the country that the Democratic Party in Congress is blameless in regard to the scheme for stopping the supplies as a means of coercing the Executive. We are gravely told that the party never seriously contemplated this extreme step and never threatened to take it. The answer is, that when Senator Beck angrily uttered the threat, last session, not one of the Democrats in the Senate rebuked the utterance of the threat or declared his intention not to be bound by it. In the House, last session, the threat was not presented in the same specific form, but the Democrats generally avowed a resolution to withhold the appropriations indefinitely rather than allow the election laws, and the law relating to the Army, to stand as at present. This session, the threat has been an essential feature of the Democratic programme. That the extremists controlled the earlier caucuses—those, we mean, which shaped the policy which the President's firmness has frustrated—no one has denied; and it is just as certain that stoppage of the supplies was the weapon relied upon for use in the last resort. The fact fatal to the pretensions urged by or in behalf of the moderate Democrats, is their tacit acquiescence in the threat when employed to nerve the party for the performance of the task marked out by the extremists in caucus. The relinquishment of a violent course is due now, not to the honor or principle of any class of Democrats, but to the demand of public opinion.

THE LOUISIANA REPUDIATION SCHEME.

There is something in the scheme proposed by the majority of the committee to whom the question of the State debt of Louisiana was referred, quite out of the ordinary line of projects of this sort. If the Government of Louisiana stood upon the same footing as that of even the other Southern States, a proposition to coolly repudiate two-thirds of the body of the State bonds and to cut down the interest on the remainder by nearly one-half, would be sufficiently disgraceful. But it would be no more so than several other projects which have from time to time obtained approval in that section. The right of men who, for the time being, represent the people and have almost unchecked control of the power of legislation, to interfere with State obligations undertaken intelligently, and on which money has been advanced in good faith, is only too easily conceded in the South. The sense of public responsibility there is very undeveloped. The temptation to reduce taxes is much more active than the feeling of the importance of maintaining the public faith untarnished. Had the politicians of Louisiana yielded to this temptation, and sought popularity by a proposition of repudiation which would cost them nothing as individuals, it would be impossible to deny their rascality, but it would have to be conceded that they were no worse than a good many of their class in other Southern States; and we should have to admit also that they were not without examples for their conduct in the North.

But the circumstances of the Louisiana State Government are such as to give the scheme of the majority of the committee a shade of turpitude deeper than that of any like one that has yet been suggested. The Nichols Government is well known to owe its lease of power to revolutionary measures. It is not the fruit of a peaceful and free election. It is not sustained by the consent of an unconstrained majority of the people. It is the result of as violent and pronounced an insurrection as was ever undertaken, and it owes its existence to a combination of weakness and timidity on the part of the National Government which cannot rightly be forgotten. The taint which inheres in its origin has been excused, and the lawlessness of its authors has been justified, by the plea that it was the only escape from a dishonest, dishonorable, and oppressive Government, which was overthrown by it. This plea, false in fact, and pernicious to the last degree in its character, was freely made by every organ of the Democratic party, and it was so industriously circulated, and sustained with such boldness, that it contributed largely to the embarrassment which was shown by the National Government in dealing with questions which arose in connection with Louisiana at the outset of the present Administration. Under these circumstances, common decency, the very slightest regard for consistency and for the good opinion of the country, should have induced the Democratic Party to frown upon any attempt to betray the interests of the State, to lower the standard of political honesty which had prevailed under the previous régime, and to undermine such State credit as had survived the stormy experiences of the past ten years.

But no such considerations have prevailed. In the Constitution of Louisiana there is a provision of the most definite character guaranteeing the principal and interest of so much of the consolidated debt as had been adjusted by a negotiation with the creditors of the State, who, in such adjustment, had already consented to a considerable abatement of their rights as a consideration for this solemn and permanent guaranty. When the convention for the remodeling of the Constitution was proposed, we were compelled to warn our readers that among the chief purposes of the movement was a scheme for repudiating the debt. But we were met by indignant denials from the Democratic press, and were directed to the fact that the consolidated bonds were largely held by Democratic capitalists as a proof that no assault upon them was contemplated. The reply was far from conclusive, because it was evident that adventurers so reckless, selfish, and cynical as the band which had seized the Government of Louisiana would have no more scruple in cheating their friends than in defrauding their political opponents. What they sought was popularity within the State, together with some escape from an accounting for the shameful manner in which they had wasted or stolen the revenues devoted by the Constitution to the purposes of the consolidated debt. In pursuing this object, it was a matter of no moment to them whether the confiding statesmen of the Tilden school, who had believed them to be the reformers they pretended to be, or some equally confiding and less well-informed German capitalists were the victims of their rascality. According to their code of morals, it is a part of the sacred right of "home rule" in the South to repudiate debts, and any criticism of such an exercise of independence, whether from New-York, Washington, or Frankfort, is a piece of idle impertinence.

It is barely possible that the robbery proposed by the majority of the committee of the convention may be rejected by the convention itself. It is at least consoling, if not encouraging, that a minority has been found ready to expose the flimsy pretexts by which the committee undertakes to justify its action, and to point out the substantial grounds on which the Constitutional guaranty of the debt rests. But the majority report is the product, necessarily, of the operation of the machinery which determined the choice of the committee, and must, until it is rejected, be held to represent the sentiment of the majority of the convention. Taken in this sense, it is the latest and most convincing instance of the utter demoralization of the Democratic Party in Louisiana, where the party has made the extremest pretensions to be the sole custodian of the honesty, the intelligence, and the respectability of the people.

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

The career of James Shields, just closed by death, furnishes a remarkable instance of what may be accomplished in a free country by ambition, audacity, and courage. All of these qualities Gen. Shields had combined in him to a remarkable degree. He was a soldier of fortune in the best sense of that term. Of Irish birth, possessing a good education, and early endowed with all the advantages of a society like ours—generous and non-exclusive—Shields was just the bold, brave, dashing man to conquer a striking success where any other man would have hesitated to venture. Although foreign-born, and never placed where he could command the full strength of a large Irish vote, he was always an office-holder; and it could be said of him, as of no other man in this Republic, that he represented in the United States Senate, at different times, no less than three States of the Union. Possibly, he was less hampered by State traditions and prejudices than he would have been if he had first drawn breath on American soil. The Irish adventurer pledges his honor and draws his sword for any cause he thinks righteous, no matter where he finds it. To him there is nothing strange or unaccustomed. He is at home everywhere, and the most rapid of his transitions cannot shake his confidence in himself or delay a renewal of his intimate relations with his fellow-men. Shields was one of these fortunate characters. Nothing ever dismayed him. He long seemed invincible to defeat.

A catalogue of the minor civil offices held by Gen. Shields is almost a catalogue of the positions in the gift of the people of a State. Member of the Legislature, State Auditor, Supreme Judge, and United States Senator, he divided his labors among three States, and these three States seemed to vie with each other in loading him with civic honors. It is a curious illustration of the facility with which he fell into the line of official promotion that he was sent to the Senate from Illinois before he had been long enough a citizen to be qualified for that post. He was first elected to the Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1849, when Gen. Taylor became President. The objection was made that he had not been naturalized nine years, as the law required, and his election was declared void. Before the next regular session of Congress began, however, in November, 1849, the lapse of time had made him constitutionally eligible, and he served six years with Douglas as his colleague, and was associated with Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Seward, Cass, Hale, and Chase. With the facile dexterity which distinguished all his movements, he passed into Minnesota, and was again elected to the Senate this time as one of the first two Senators of the new State. This was in 1857; but the vicissitudes which subsequently overtook him prevented his third return to the Senate until last January, when he was elected by the Missouri Legislature to fill a six weeks' term made vacant by the death of Senator Bogy, who had been temporarily succeeded by Mr. Armstrong, who was appointed by the Governor. Of other civil offices conferred upon Shields by the National Government, as well as by States, it is not now necessary to speak, except to point to them as tributes to the extraordinary qualities of the man. It cannot be said, however, that he was a brilliant statesman or politician. As Senator, he voted squarely with his party, made no speeches, and took no erratic flights. With all his audacity, he was shrewd and calculating as a politician. Gifted with a winning manner, he made friends where friends could best serve him; and he was fortunate beyond most men. Butler's nomination of Shields as Door-keeper of the House of Representatives was one of those odd freaks of luck which followed this soldier of fortune up to the end of his life. That passage in his career was eminently characteristic of his own and of Butler's adventurousness. It spread a panic in the ranks of his party, and gave him a certain prominence which in the end alleviated the gloom of his last days.

It is not certain whether posterity will more frequently recall the memory of Shields the Senator and politician, or Shields the soldier. Certainly, he was not pre-eminent in either branch of his country's service. When the Mexican war broke out he forsook his law office, and passed into the Army at the head of a brigade of Illinois volunteers with as much easy confidence and *aplomb* as if he had been bred a soldier. He was fortunate, if not brilliantly successful, and his recovery from a wound which, in the nature of things, ought to have killed him, was one of those surprises which give his checkered career so much of romance and piquancy. His military adventures were as intimately blended with his political successes as they would have been if he had been the hero of a story whose happenings had been invented for him. His services in the Mexican war gave him his first seat in the Senate, and all the rest seemed easy. In like manner, he passed again into military life when the civil war broke out, and his sword was as ready for his adopted country as in 1846. It is not for us to say how far the poverty of his later years was due to his own improvidence. But it is a sad thing that a man of so many opportunities, the hero of such surprising adventures, should, at the last, be overtaken by privation. He knew plenty and penury. His vicissitudes were many and sharp. He passed through a variety of life's phases; and, after a long life of activity, he has surrendered to the conqueror before whom even the bravest man must fall.

ASA PACKER'S PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

Asa Packer, like most self-made men, felt his deficiencies in school learning keenly, and he amassed his large fortune chiefly from the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It was, therefore, but a munificent act of justice that he should leave $300,000 to the St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, at Bethlehem, Penn., on condition that the proceeds should forever be first applied to the relief of the wounded, sick, or aged employes of the railroad company just named—the surplus only to go to the general purposes of the hospital. And it was but natural that, in casting about for another object for his generous impulses, he should have been influenced by the memory of the struggles of his early life to try to alleviate those of others similarly situated, and should, therefore, have supplemented his former large gifts to the Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Penn., by a virtual gift of $1,500,000 and of $500,000 more for a library. These are his principal public bequests, and it will be seen that they are made on different principles. He availed himself of the resources of an organization already existing for the benefit of his disabled employes. There will, therefore, be no waste in the erection of buildings or in the payment of another set of officers, and the entire proceeds will go directly to the use of the object intended to be benefited. But he sought to create a college, with its own buildings and its own professorate. Here is an almost wicked waste, and, so far as appears, no cause for it. The gifts of Hopkins, Cornell, and Peabody perpetuate their names, but the Lehigh University is not called after Mr. Packer, nor is it located either in his residence or his Connecticut birth-place, nor is it a sectarian institution. If any of these objects had been attained by the creation of the university, it would have had a more or less good reason—though, in our opinion, an entirely insufficient one—for its separate and individual existence. It is because Mr. Packer will receive no especial satisfaction from the separate existence of the university, and because the object which he intended to benefit will not receive the full benefit attainable from so great a gift, that there is reason to express regret that he chose to found an isolated institution rather than to strengthen one already existing. This is very far from being said in disparagement. It only needs a comparison of Mr. Packer's bequests with those of other and more wealthy men who have recently died, to show that he more than fulfilled any just public expectation. In one view, the gift is the noblest one of the kind ever made, for it establishes the only institution—so far as we know—which gives absolutely free tuition to all comers, rich or poor. It is merely in an economic sense, and especially by way of suggestion to other rich men who may be seeking the best ways of doing good, that the opinion is expressed that any addition to the more than 300 colleges now dwarfing and starving one another in this country is wicked waste of resources.

The most apparent and easily-appreciated reason is that while a cotton manufacturer, for instance, must double his looms to double the yield of cloth, it is not necessary to double the number of colleges, or to double the "plant" of any existing college, in order to double the product. A museum, for example, will instruct as many people as can use it, and its efficiency, being in proportion to its completeness, would be lessened, rather than increased, by its being divided into sections and distributed among several institutions. Then, too, a Professor may as well lecture to a hundred students as to ten, and the buildings for recitation-rooms and similar purposes, by being used at different hours for different classes, may well do many times greater service than is at present got from them at half the colleges in the country, and with scarcely any increase of cost. This principle of efficiency in proportion to concentration is of especial application to what should be a university's very life and pride—its library. If it were suggested to divide the huge reservoir of the world's learning in the British Museum into ten parts and to distribute them throughout the Kingdom, there is no man accustomed to books who would not say that its usefulness would be lessened not ten but a hundred times. It is true that Mr. Packer's liberality has placed the Lehigh University on such a broad foundation that it is less open to these objections than it otherwise would be, or, in other words, in a struggle for existence, it could better demonstrate its right thereto by showing a fitness for it than could most of its rivals. But the case is not wholly stated yet. Millions cannot create a college any more than they can create an ancient oak. More than a century must go to the making of both the college and the tree. A university must show its right to existence by its success in fitting its students for life, and that can only be shown by lapse of time. Lehigh University is today a proof of this. For several years it has lacked nothing which money could give, but it has not even made for itself a place in several standard books of reference which were searched for particulars about it. It is likely that the future will add somewhat to its strength, but that it will ever attain a place commensurate with its wealth is scarcely likely, and in proportion as it does not it will be, we say it regretfully, a failure and a mistake.

A much brighter picture could be painted, with every prospect of realization, of what either of our two strongest seats of learning could give in return for such an addition to their resources as the gift to Lehigh University. Most people will be surprised to learn with how small means they have achieved such creditable results. In 1873, Harvard realized about $135,000 from productive investments of about $1,854,000, and Yale's income in 1875 from the investment of about $1,550,000 was a little less than $130,000. The proceeds of term-bills, &c., raised the income of Harvard's Academic Department to $217,362 30 in 1876. Yale's total income in 1875 was $235,465. The gift to Lehigh University would, then, almost have doubled the capacity of either college. It might have made either free forever to as many students as now frequent it, and who, without disturbing the present relations of the college to the public in the least, might have been nominated in any manner Mr. Packer saw fit. Or, if he wished to create a separate institution, it might have been connected with the parent university in some such way as is the Agassiz Museum with Harvard, and the recipients of his bounty would then have received instruction and diplomas from an institution known beyond the village of its location. The magnificent library which ought to result from a gift larger by $100,000 than originally went to the establishment of the Astor Library would, under other circumstances, benefit a far larger number of people, and perhaps one-half the money would have been released from the erection of stone walls and purchase of duplicate volumes. These are not meant for ungracious comments. It would be so poor encouragement to other rich men who might be fired by his example to find his generosity grudgingly acknowledged, that it is but right to say again that, so long as his gift endures, the public will be his debtors, and that the memory of his liberality may well shame the stingy and inspire the generous to emulate his gifts.

The reported command of the Burmese King to put several ladies of the royal family in chains and leave them to die of famine, frightful as it appears, is merely a fresh example of a very common form of native cruelty. When the English were preparing to bombard Rangoon, the Burmese Governor ordered several native Christians to be hung up by the wrists, and left to perish of thrist and hunger. A similar fate awaited the English and American missionaries, who were only saved by a timely capture of the town. Among the victims of this horrible practice was one of a very singular kind. At the outbreak of the war in question, the King of Burmah had in his possession a magnificent lion, presented to him by the British Government. Either from this circumstance, or from their having heard that the emblem of England was a lion, the native priests declared that the fall of Rangoon and the defeat of the native General, Bandoolah, were wholly attributable to the "enchanted lion," who ought to die accordingly, and the poor beast was actually starved to death in his cage.

It is announced that the two Arabian stallions presented by the Sultan of Turkey to Gen. Grant have arrived safely at Hartford, and will be shipped West to take their place in the stud of the ex-President's farm in Missouri. This is not the first time that pure horses "of the breed called the winged," as Sir Walter Scott calls them, have arrived in this country, but heretofore every effort to improve the home-born breed with these Oriental coursers has proved a signal and complete failure. The same is true of all similar attempts in England. The late Admiral Rous, who knew by practical experience more about thoroughb-reds than perhaps any other man in England, used to say, "When men talk to me of Arab horses, they make me sick," and was ready then and there to wager a large sum that a bad Newmarket 2-year old could gallop clean away from the best aged Arab in the Khédive of Egypt's stud. The old Admiral was aware that Sultans of Turkey, Viceroys of Egypt, and Emperors of Morocco had again and again sent their horses as presents to England, but whenever some Arabian animal had started for the Ascot or Goodwood cup, it had been beaten out of sight by English 3-year olds which were giving it a lump of weight. Years ago, some of the very best of the "pure-bred Bedouin Arab of the prophet's breed," were sent to this country as a present to the late Mr. Seward, but no good whatever came out of them. We know very well, from what Lord Byron and the writers of many other Oriental books have said on the subject, that there is much of delight in journeying across the desert on the back of one of these matchless steeds. Long, and not to be pronounced by Glaours, are the pedigrees of some of these illustrious descendants from the coursers of the Prophet, whose going has been pronounced by a famous Persian poet as "the poetry of motion;" but for all that it seems to us quite useless to ever hope to rehabilitate the British or American turf by looking Eastward for fresh Darley or Godolphin Arabians or new Byerly Turks.

Some two years since a herd of camels was driven to Yuma County, Arizona, with the intent to render them serviceable in the Territory as beasts of burden. As the expectation formed of them was not realized, they were turned loose by their owners to roam eastward along the Gila River at their own ruminating will. They appear to have enjoyed their liberty, and to have profited by it. Not only have they thriven as though they had been in their native Africa, but they have bred liberally, and seem to have become domesticated to the region. It is thought that the new generation of camels will be thoroughly acclimated, and used to the alkaline waters peculiar to that section. The waterless desert of Sonora, to the south and south-east of Yuma County, contains vast deposits of salt, sulphur, borax, and soda, with immense mineral ores in the mountains. These camels may yet be employed to advantage in transporting those products, for they can go without water as neither horses nor mules can. As is well known, the inside of their second stomach and of a portion of their first stomach is lined with cells in which water is stored up and retained, enabling them to endure long drought. It would be singular if the rejected and wandering camels should yet be found to be the best means of developing the resources of Sonora and much of the country roundabout. Nevertheless, it would be only one of many instances in which apparent accident has succeeded where design has failed.

The pulling of *Spendthrift* in the Withers Stakes at Jerome Park on Saturday, in favor of his inferior stable companion, *Dan Sparling*, is one of those sharp practices of the turf which, while it is not in violation of any racing code, yet carries so dishonorable a taint that it necessarily tends to bring horse-racing into disrepute. It may be urged that the owner of two horses running in the same race, inasmuch as he bears all the expenses of fitting them for the contest, has a perfect right to win with either, and that he is under no possible obligation to the public. His right of winning is indisputable, but it cannot be so readily conceded that he is under no obligation to the public, who are the patrons of horse-racing, and without whose patronage and support this and every other sport would necessarily go to pieces. In this case, *Spendthrift* was heavily backed during the Winter and before the purchase of his stable companion, and although a declaration would not enable the public to undo their bets, it would at least put them in a position to save themselves by backing *Dan Sparling*. Not only, however, was no declaration made, but the public were not merely permitted, but induced, to put on their money freely up to the last moment, the strongest color being given to the assumption that *Spendthrift* was intended to win by the fact that the mount was given to so experienced a jockey as Evans. As to the facts of the case, there can be no possible dispute. *Spendthrift* was held with a firm rein, and was never fully extended, while it took a very strong application of the whip to force his stable companion into the first place. A storm of hisses very properly greeted the imposition of which the public had been made the victim. It is a pity that Mr. Keene's first victory should be associated with a procedure which seems to be pretty fully charged with chicanery and bad faith toward the public, and if it be true, as alleged, that there is any sinister influence in the stable unknown to that gentleman, it would be well to have it weeded out, and the turf generally purged of parasites that do it discredit. Under the old system of pool-selling, the public could not have been so duped, for then the stable, and not the individual horse, would have been backed. One such occurrence as that of Saturday does more injury to the turf than can be compensated for by a dozen brilliant seasons.

The eruption now in progress at Mount Ætna, or Monte Gibello, (as the Sicilians call it,) a corruption of the Saracenic Gibbel Ultamat, meaning mountain of fire, promises to be one of the most remarkable of modern times. It seems to be extending from crater to crater, which the volcano can readily do, as it has not less than 80 cones, or minor volcanoes, in all, the largest being some 700 feet high. The principal crater is estimated at from 2½ to 4 miles in circumference, and from 700 to 1,000 feet deep. If all the cones should get to blazing and belching, the sight would be grand in the extreme—worth a journey to Catania to see. About 60 eruptions of Ætna are recorded, the most notable within the last 125 years being those of 1792, 1811, 1819, and 1832. The first of them continued an entire year, the streams of lava then being 30 feet deep. During the last one mentioned, there opened on the sides of the mountain many flaming mouths in the midst of tremendous explosions and convulsions, prodigious discharges of ashes, cinders, and lava, which overran miles of cultivated fields and threatened the Town of Bronte with ruin. The river of lava was then 20 miles long, over a mile wide, and 40 feet deep. The lava which in 1669 overtopped the walls of Catania may still be seen coiling over their summit like a frozen torrent. On that occasion much of the city and 15,000 of its inhabitants were destroyed. The earliest eruption mentioned in history was 476 years before the Christian era. Four years later, a vast volume of salt water is reported to have rushed down the mountain side. It was supposed to have come from the crater, showing, apparently, the connection between the volcano and the sea. A great eruption occurred in 1852, when mighty clouds of ash-gray dust were expelled, covering the whole surrounding country. From two new mouths, on the eastern flank, issued torrents of lava, one moving toward Zaffarana, the other toward Giarra. One stream was 2 miles broad, in some places 170 feet deep, flowed 600 feet in an hour ordinarily, but when it approached abrupt cliffs it dashed over like a fiery cascade. One of the most striking features of the vicinity is an enormous gully—the Val del Bove—excavating the eastern side of the volcano. It is 5 miles across, environed by nearly vertical precipices of from 1,000 to 5,000 feet, on which are sections of numberless lava streams and beds of scoriæ, traversed by highly-inclined dikes, and looks barren and dreary enough to be a part of primeval chaos. The summit of Ætna, being above the line of vegetation, presents, unless covered with snow, a melancholy waste of lava, ashes, lapilli, and scoriæ, from the centre of which, in a desolate plane, ascends the principal cone. Around the base of the mountain is a productive region of corn, olives, grapes, and fruits, from 3 to 11 miles broad. Ætna is, on the whole, a very respectable volcano, and its exhibitions are frequent and imposing.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire will meet in Concord to-morrow, and the lively contest for United States Senator will be opened.

Gov. Marks, of Tennessee, has written a forcible letter in favor of ratification by the people of the 50-4 compromise for the settlement of the State debt.

Mrs. Catharine Griffiths, who lived near Remsen, Oneida County, and would have been 101 years old on the 10th inst., died on Friday last. She had been blind and helpless for many years.

Three Yale students were robbed of their gold watches and $45 in money which they had left locked up with their street clothes, in the boat-house on Saturday, while they went out to row.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* gives the following statement of the full vote of California upon the new Constitution, the returns from all but four counties being official: Total vote, 145,418; for the Constitution, 78,260; against it, 67,158; majority for adoption, 11,102.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* makes the following prediction: "Tilden went into the St. Louis Convention with an almost solid South for him. He will next time have an almost solid South as well as a solid West against him. We are done with Tilden. We have done all we are going to for him."

Ex-Senator A. S. Merrimon, who is not a Mason, has accepted an invitation from the Masonic fraternity of North Carolina to deliver on the 24th inst. an address at the Oxford Orphan Asylum, a charity founded by them, but now supported by the assistance of the churches and the State. It exacts no Masonic qualification for admittance.

Speaking of Congressman Money's contemplated visit to the Hawaiian Islands, the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says: "He will be the guest of the King. When he first entered Congress he made a powerful speech advocating the admission of sugar and other products from the islands duty free. This speech won the heart of his Royal Highness, and he has frequently urged Mr. Money to visit the islands and partake of his hospitality."

Gen. William B. Hazen was serenaded at his country home near Garrettsville, Ohio, on Saturday evening, and, responding, spoke of the recent court-martial, defying any one to impeach his character as a soldier, and said: "At the court but little that would have been useful to me was admitted; in fact, while another was on trial, it seemed like being tried myself, with my hands tied, my mouth closed, and without the aid of counsel who would speak or act."

The San Francisco *Alta* of May 26, contains the following: "A little breeze, which stirred diplomatic circles in the little island Kingdom governed by Kalakaua I., is wafted to us through the columns of an Oregon paper. The writer states that Admiral Algernon De Horsey entered the port of Honolulu in her Britannic Majesty's steamer Triumph, and announced his intention to visit the King, but ignored the custom of the Hawaiian Kingdom, first to be received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs; this violation of the court etiquette was resented by Kalakaua, and after a few days of suspense, the English Commissioner and Consul-General admitted that a mistake had been made, the Admiral complied with the custom, and the reception took place. After the reception by the King, a grand ball was given in honor of Admiral De Horsey, and serenity prevailed."

Mr. C. H. Farley, of Portland, Me., who has been misrepresented as indorsing the Dexter Bank men's accusations against the late Cashier Barron, has written a letter to the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, under date of May 29, in which he says: "I spent about two hours yesterday in the Dexter Bank, looking the ground over and listening to the story of the officers. I saw the books, hand-cuffs, gag, ropes, &c., and saw them lock the safe doors on the inside. They do not make out a good case, though I found some in Dexter who believed their story; but this is not strange. The entries on the books show nothing fraudulent, and are capable of a dozen reasonable explanations. I made a copy of some of the 'worst' ones, and showed them to a Cashier of a savings bank here to-day. Said he: 'Tried on a charge like that, I should be made out one of the greatest rascals unhung.'

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS DEAD

A LONG AND BUSY LIFE CLOSED.

THE HERO OF CERRO GORDO AND WINCHESTER—THE STORY OF HIS CAREER AS SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

Major-Gen. James Shields, late United States Senator from Missouri, died suddenly in Ottumwa, Iowa, on Sunday night. Gen. Shields was an Irishman by birth, a lawyer by profession, a Democrat from conviction, and a soldier and politician by instinct. He was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810; he came to the United States when 16 years old; he died at the age of 69, and more than 40 years of his life were spent in active public service. He was one of three brothers, left at an early age to the care of his mother by the death of the head of the family. He had an uncle in this country who when on a visit home noticed the active intelligence and high spirit of his young nephew James, and suggested that he be sent to make his fortune in the New World. His mother gave him the best education her means afforded, and it would appear that the boy did well, for at 16 he had acquired a tolerable knowledge of the classics and of mathematics, had read widely in English literature, and spoke French. Thus equipped, he landed in New-York in 1826, but only to find that his uncle was dead and that he had no one to depend upon but himself. He began the study of law, and was making good headway in it, when the Seminole war broke out. At once he abandoned his law books, shouldered a musket, and engaged in the more congenial occupation of fighting. It was with a volunteer regiment, raised in this City, that he went down to Florida, and was soon promoted to a Lieutenancy. After the close of the war, he went (in 1832) to Illinois in the general tide of emigration then streaming toward the prairie States, and commenced the practice of law in Randolph County. It was a hard time for the young man, but he struggled along, naturally ran into politics, and in 1835 was elected to the Legislature of the young and rising State. Now it was that he became acquainted with Stephen A. Douglas, John J. Hardin, Abraham Lincoln, Edward Baker, and others who afterward figured more or less prominently in making history. In 1840, being still active in politics, he was made State Auditor. The duties of this position he appears to have discharged with such scrupulous fidelity and with such efficiency as to receive the rare compliment of unanimous re-election by both parties—Whigs and Democrats. He was now well known in the State, and in 1843 was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. The nomination must have been made on political and personal grounds, rather than from fitness of Gen. Shields for the judicial Bench; for he was certainly not eminent as a jurist, and does not appear to have made any pretensions to great legal ability. He succeeded Stephen A. Douglas on the Bench, and was intimately associated with that talented leader for very many years. Under President Polk's Administration, Gen. Shields was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office; and here, as in the place of State Auditor, he won the sincere respect of all parties by the integrity and ability with which he administered the trust confided to him.

War broke out with Mexico. It was in the Spring of 1846 that the State of Illinois, having raised and equipped a regiment of infantry, Gen. Shields was appointed to its command with the rank of Brigadier-General. He was now in that work which nearest his heart—he was fighting. He served under Gen. Taylor, (afterward President,) under Gen. Wool, and under Gen. Scott. At the siege of Vera Cruz he made himself noticed by his coolness, zeal, and activity. At Cerro Gordo the task was confided to him of attacking the Mexican reserves under Santa Anna in person. Under the fiery onset of the United States forces, led by their General, who was always in front—the Mexicans, taken entirely by surprise, were swept from the field, scattered, and utterly broken. A battery of six pieces of artillery was carried at the point of the bayonet. It was in this charge that dashing commander received a wound which he and everybody else thought mortal. A grape-shot passed completely through his body, penetrating one lung and coming out near the spine. A Mexican surgeon performed the remarkable operation—now historic in the annals of surgery—of drawing a silk handkerchief through his patient's body, thus removing the clotted blood and saving Gen. Shields's life. In 10 weeks the General was in the saddle again and participated in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. The latter was one of the bloodiest battles of the war, for the American troops had to fight ten times their number of the enemy until reinforcements could come up. Gen. Shields again had to meet, in the part assigned to him, his old enemy Santa Anna, and again defeated him as before; but in doing it he led the charge of the "Palmetto" Brigade of South Carolina, and the New-York Volunteers, in which half the number was lost. After this came the storming of Chapultapec, in which Gen. Shields was badly shot in the arm, but he refused to leave the field while the fighting was going on. Peace soon after put an end to the war.

Gen. Shields returned to Illinois a Brevet Major-General, and the people were wild with enthusiasm for him. The President appointed him Governor of Oregon Territory, but he resigned this position, and in 1849 the Illinois Legislature elected him to the United States Senate. He served the full term of six years. It is not probable that the gallant General would have made much figure in the Senate at any period. He was still less likely to shine when the League was Stephen A. Douglas and Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Seward, Chase, and Corwin were among those who trod the Senate halls. He left with the reputation of being as honest and diligent as he had been always. After this he removed to St. Paul, to the yet younger Territory of Minnesota, and in 1857 came to Washington again as Senator from the new State. He drew the short term, and served only two years, and subsequently went to Carondelet, the climate of Minnesota proving too severe. From the Pacific coast the outbreak of civil war once more called him to Washington. He was appointed a Brigadier-General and assigned to a command in Western Virginia. Here he encountered Stonewall Jackson, at Winchester, and a bloody and obstinate battle followed. It lasted several hours, and Jackson retired. Shields was wounded, and had to leave his orders from a litter. About the time McClellan left the Army, Gen. Shields requested President Lincoln to transfer him to California, which the President did; and Gen. Shields resigned there till the close of the war. He then took up his residence on a farm in Carroll County, Mo.; and in 1874 represented that county in the State Legislature. His election to the United States Senate for the term of six weeks, after the death of Lewis V. Bogy, which expired on the 4th of March last, is still fresh in the public memory; as also the use Gen. Butler made of his name in April of the same year in nominating him on the Democratic candidate for Door-keeper of the House. His demoralized party friends put in an ex-Confederate, and sought to get out of the awkward dilemma in which Gen. Butler had placed them by passing a bill putting Gen. Shields on the retired list of the regular Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General. The bill was contrary to all precedent, and failed in the Senate. The war-worn veteran was quite poor, and though he failed to get the pension, the action of Gen. Butler attracted the attention of the country to him, and he was enabled to better himself materially by lecturing. He was on a lecturing tour when he died. His last illness was not his last home. He had appeared in his usual health on Sunday, and ate a hearty supper at 6 o'clock, after which he wrote several letters, but just before retiring he complained of a pain in his chest, and shortly afterward said to his niece that he was dying, and in 30 minutes expired sitting in his chair, remaining conscious to the last. He lectured in Ottumwa, where he died, on Wednesday evening last, and had remained there visiting relatives. His remains left there last evening for his late home in Carrollton, Mo.

RESTORED TO LIFE AGAIN.

A BOY WHO WAS BURIED EIGHT MINUTES IN THE WATER.

At 7 o'clock last evening Alexander Dupont, aged 7 years, of No. 143 Wooster-street, accidentally fell into the Hudson River from the bulkhead of Piers Nos. 43 and 44. He was seen to fall and sink by several bystanders, who, being unable to swim could render him no assistance. An alarm was raised, which brought to the scene a youth named Thomas Berry, of No. 64 Macdougal-street. The situation was explained to Berry, and the spot where the boy sank was pointed out to him. Throwing off his coat and shoes, and taking a short, quick run, he dived from the high pier into the water and disappeared from sight. He was gone a long time, but when he reappeared, breathless and completely exhausted, he was clinging to young Dupont's body, which he had suddenly clutched while swimming about far below the surface. Roundsman McLaughlin, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, jumped into a boat, and rowing to Berry's assistance, brought him and his burden to the shore. Dupont had been in the water eight minutes, and was apparently lifeless. An attempt was made to resuscitate him, and at the expiration of 20 minutes signs of returning consciousness were visible. With the aid of the Ambulance Surgeon, who had arrived, the boy was so far recovered as to be able to be removed to the hospital. This is considered a most remarkable case of resuscitation by the officers who patrol the water-front, and the Captain of the Steam-boat squad felt warranted in telegraphing its details to Inspector Dilks, with the request that they be placed on record.

BASE-BALL.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 2.—Worcesters, 11; Chicagos, 0.

TROY, N. Y., June 2.—Rudsons, 6; Hops, 1. The game was postponed at the end of the first inning on account of rain.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 2.—Buffalos, 7; Brocktons, 0.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 2.—Manchesters, 3; Uticas, 1.

BOSTON, June 2.—The base-ball game between Harvard and Princeton to-day was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of the rain. The score stood 3 to 2.

At the Prospect Park grounds, yesterday, was played the second of a series of championship games between the Stevens Institute nine, of Hoboken, and the Polytechnic Institute nine, of Brooklyn. The game proved to be a very interesting one, and was won by the Polytechnic nine by a score of 10 to 11. The first game, played in Hoboken, on Wednesday, May 21, was also won by the Polytechnic nine, by a score of 12 to 6. Following is the score of yesterday's game by innings:

Stevens	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5	0	—10
Polytechnic	5	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	—11	

Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Raleigh, of the Fly way Club.

About 300 people witnessed the game yesterday between the Jersey Browns and the Montgomery Club, of this City, at the Jersey City grounds. The Browns had everything their own way, and won the game by a score of 14 to 0.

The Jersey nine will, to-morrow, play the Orange nine, in Jersey City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The performance of "The Hunchback" at this theatre last evening was, on the whole, even and interesting. The play is not of the kind which excites much admiration; nor are the characters which appear in it, with a single exception, more than commonplace. This exception, it is needless to say, is *Julia*, and it was, of course, Miss Cavendish's impersonation of this stage favorite which chiefly commanded attention. In *Julia* Miss Cavendish found a character partially congenial to her, a character, that is to say, which allowed her talents some scope for their most individual expression. *Julia* is a singularly complex creature, and a perfect embodiment of her progressive phases of development demands, not only on the one hand beauty and gracefulness, not only on the other force and emotion, but both combined in about equal proportions. This character, in short, presents four very distinct sides to the observer, and each is marked in positive colors: the first of these is the buoyant gayety of an unspoiled, maidenly nature; this is superseded by a perverse and purely superficial coquettishness; this, in turn, grows into a willfulness which threatens much misery; finally, the depth of womanliness, which is the key-note of the entire character, is made vividly apparent. It is not surprising, in consequence, that so many able actresses have been attracted to this part, which may serve all the purposes of grace, brilliancy, and power. Miss Cavendish realized with undoubted success the womanliness of *Julia*, that quality of her nature which is most nearly allied to our best, though our most common, sympathies. There was no trace of sentimentality in her effort; on the contary, it was frank, earnest, and pleasantly free from those unhealthy symptoms which are so often made to do service for truthfulness of emotion and genuine tenderness. There was no mistaking the fact that here was indeed a woman who felt and loved, who understood the position into which she had been forced by her own perversity, and who was determined to fulfill the best promptings of her heart. It was this ability to inspire deep and honest sympathy which won for Miss Cavendish a heartily appreciative admiration. Whether expressed in certain beautifully natural touches, or whether in sudden bursts of real dramatic fire, the bright reality of womanhood was conscientiously revealed in her performance. Yet Miss Cavendish was far from being a perfect *Julia*; the weaknesses of her embodiment were never wholly absent. Broadly speaking, there was a heaviness in her acting which, so long as it was not transfused into special beauties that hushed criticism, was almost offensive. It must be remarked here that Miss Cavendish is not an actress who wins attention by her outward personality; grace of face and form has often been accepted in lieu of talent, but this is not her stronghold. Therefore, she appeared at a disadvantage in the opening act, just there, indeed, where far less able women have succeeded best. Her girlishness, moreover, was studied and devoid of delicate contrasts; the heaviness of her method was particularly apparent at this point. In the following act her coquettishness turned too far toward boisterousness, and thus lost its single charm—brilliancy. During even the rest of the play, throughout which her acting was certainly well sustained and positively strong, there were frequent relapses into what might be termed coarseness, although the word is not used here in the sense of vulgarity; but the infinite little touches of refinement, the significance of a well-varied gesture, the beauties of easy transition—in fact, the many small things which delight one with a sense of perfect artistic propriety—those were as a rule absent from her performance. The imperfections of her utterance were, moreover, if not so striking as in "As You Like It," disagreeably apparent. Yet it is much to say of an effort like this one that it is interesting, sympathetic, and strong; and such praise was fully deserved by Miss Cavendish. The pleasure inspired by this representation of "The Hunchback" was not due wholly, nor even chiefly, to Miss Cavendish, but to the completeness of a cast of which she formed a harmonious part. Mr. Gilbert, for instance, was an exceedingly good *Master Walter*, although it is doubtful if any actor could create in such a character a really lasting impression. Yet, there was a tender sense of protectiveness in Mr. Gilbert's acting, as well as a piercing sincerity in his roughness, which went far to render it interesting. On the other hand, *Clifford* is a sympathetic personage, and Mr. Wheelock entered earnestly into its spirit; his impersonation was tender, manly, and winning. An undeniable pathos in his delivery, (and he was obliged to utter some abominable blank verse,) lent also a peculiar and touching force to his words. What a pity it is that Mr. Wheelock cannot walk with dignity! Here is an important art which he should, in justice to himself, strive to master. Miss Stella Boniface, although not well fitted to a character so essentially artificial as *Helen*, made a great deal out of it; in the celebrated scene with *Modus* her acting was marked by sustained vigor and pleasing variety. Mr. Floyd was a traditional *Modus*, yet a better one than we usually see; and the small part of *Fathom* was, fortunately, intrusted to Mr. Holland.

A BOWERY MUSEUM BURNED.

A LEARNED PIG ROASTED—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE ARMLESS MAN.

At 10:53 o'clock last night a fire destroyed Bunnell's New American Museum, at No. 208 Bowery. The museum occupied the five stories of the building, and was owned by George B. Bunnell, proprietor of a side-show attached to Barnum's Circus. It was managed in his absence by Messrs. H. B. Jacobs and G. E. Tillotson, and consisted of a large ghost show, a wax-figure exhibition, a set of views of Pompeii, a set of views of the recent Paris Exposition, a set of papier-mache scenery representing an ideal infernal region, and a lot of oil-paintings and curiosities. On the first floor was a stage, on which performances were daily given and human monstrosities exhibited. The museum closed last night at 10:30 o'clock; and all those attached to it went home, except Walter H. Stewart, who has neither arms nor legs; Charles Barber, Edward Doyle, and Toby, the educated pig. The four were lunching on a dish of mussels, on the second floor, when the fire broke out. Toby was abandoned to his fate by Barber and Doyle, who also forgot all about Stewart's helplessness, and fled down stairs and gained the street. Stewart crawled to one of the front windows, opened it with his fins, and was crawling through it when the heavy sash fell on him and knocked him back upon the floor, where he was scorched by the fire and blinded by the smoke. He gained the window all a second time, and crawling out on the ledge and by superhuman strength reached the adjoining building, climbing over a row of long, sharp iron spikes which intervened to accomplish it, however. He was rescued in an exhausted condition. The cause of the fire is unknown. It originated on the first floor, and in less than half an hour had completely burned out the interior of the building from basement to roof. The wardrobes of the performers, the remains of Toby and the effects of Stewart, including $200 that he had hidden in a wallet, were numbered in the common ruin. Toby's value was placed by his owner at $600. The damage to the building is estimated at $5,000. Mr. Bunnell's loss is placed at $10,000. The fire was confined to the museum building.

DEATHS BY SUICIDE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 2.—David Duff, a laborer, committed suicide last night at Cornwall by hanging himself to a tree. He had had family troubles, but it is not known whether these were the cause of the suicide.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 2.—In Birmingham, Conn., yesterday, Peter Henry went into a cellar, cut his arm with a razor, and bled to death. Depression of spirits was the cause.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 2.—A farmer named Richard Mack, living in the Town of Stockton, Chautauqua County, to-day cut his throat with a pocket-knife, and then took a rope to a tree and hanged himself. The cause for the act is supposed to be a desire to escape punishment for a murder of which he was suspected.

BETHANY, Ontario, June 2.—While Mrs. Richardson and her son were driving to a neighboring village to-day, the horses bolted, throwing both on the road. The former had her neck broken, killing her instantly. The latter was fatally injured.

THE OLDEST LUTHERAN PREACHER.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. FREDERICK W. GEISSENHAINER.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick William Geissenhainer, Pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, died last night, at his home in Fourteenth street, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was born at New-Hanover, Montgomery County, Penn., June 28, 1797. His father was the Rev. Frederick W. Geissenhainer, a Prussian, an early Lutheran minister in this country, a gentleman distinguished for his intelligence his scholarship in Hebrew, Latin, and Greek, and his profound knowledge of mathematics, mineralogy, and botany. He officiated for many years as Pastor of Christ Lutheran Church in Frankfort-street, which was the only church, besides the Episcopalian, which escaped desecration during the Revolution by the British soldiers, as it was attended by the Hessian soldiers. Dr. Geissenhainer the elder died in 1838. The son came to New-York with his father at an early age, and received his education both academic and theological, from his father and other instructors. He was licensed as a minister of the Lutheran Church in 1818 at the early age of 20 years. He was first settled over a congregation at Vincent Chester County, Penn., where he remained 10 years. He was then called to St. Matthew's Church, in Walker-street, New-York, where the services were conducted in English. He continued in this position about 14 years. The congregation of Christ Church at length became the possessor of the property of St. Matthew's, and took that name. Dr. Geissenhainer then determined to found a new organization, and established the church now known as St. Paul's. The first preaching was in a hall in Eighth-avenue. A church was erected in 1842, on the site of the present one in Fifteenth-street, mainly through the liberality of Dr. Geissenhainer himself. It was a large and fine stone structure, and the whole property was valued not long ago at $100 000. Dr. Geissenhainer commenced his ecclesiastical career with 13 poor families, but the congregation has now 1,500 communicants, and the Sunday-school has between 600 and 700 scholars. During his ministry at this church he has confirmed at least 2,300 persons. Dr. Geissenhainer was of medium height, sparsely made, and very active, and his face was decidedly of a German cast. His features were small and regular, and his eyes keen and bright. In manner he was quiet and cheerful, and was a very attractive social conversation. He talked upon all subjects with knowledge, animation, and interest, as a profound scholar, a shrewd observer, and a gentleman might have been expected to talk. As a preacher he was original and practical, not glittering or imaginative, but terse, vigorous, and powerful, seeking to instruct rather than to entertain his hearers. He spoke clearly, and with emphasis, with full command of the English and German languages.

Until about three years ago Dr. Geissenhainer occupied his pulpit regularly; since then his health has not been strong, and he has had an assistant minister. Since February he has not officiated, but he has not been confined to his house until very recently. He was afflicted with no disease, but was "stricken in years," and died in the fullness of his time. To the last he retained his faculties, and even yesterday, when it was seen that he could last but a short time, and, although he had lost the power of enunciation, he was clearly conscious of all that occurred about him. He sank away at last peacefully, without a sign of pain. At the time of his death his family were about him. He leaves two sons, Frederick William and Jacob A., and one daughter, Mrs. Mary L. Hunter. His wife died Oct. 22, 1872, in the seventieth year of her age. A sister of Dr. Geissenhainer is still living in Reading, Penn., her eighty-fifth year. Dr. Geissenhainer was the oldest minister in the Pennsylvania Synod, and the oldest Pastor of the denomination in the country.

THE MANHATTAN BANK BURGLARS.

COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS—HOW ONE OF THE THIEVES ESCAPED.

Jefferson Market Police Court was crowded yesterday with people who were curious to see the Manhattan Bank burglars arraigned. Justice Kasmire being away from court, Justice Morgan, who had charge of the burglary case, was compelled to hold two courts. This caused great delay. The greater part of the day was occupied in putting into affidavits the testimony procured by Capt. Byrnes from Patrick Shevelin, the night watchman, and the statements made by Patrick Ryan, the bar-tender, who acted as go-between for the robbers in their transactions with Shevelin after the burglary. The affidavits were finished late in the afternoon. They contained nothing beyond what was published in yesterday's papers, with the exception of a statement implicating Abe Cokely, a well-known cracksman. When the papers were finished, Shevelin and Kelly were committed to the Tombs without bail until next Thursday afternoon, when they will have an examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Among the spectators were Edward Schell, President of the Manhattan Bank; Ward, the detective; Inspector Jourdan, Commissioner Wheeler, John I. Davenport, and a great number of detectives.

The connection of Abe Cokely with the burglary recalls a curious circumstance. When the names of the burglars were finally agreed upon by the Central Office authorities, before the case was transferred to Capt. Byrnes, Cokely's name was not in the list. One day a Central Office detective, walking through Cokely-street, ran against Cokely. The detective didn't want Cokely, but Cokely thought he did, and saw no chance of escape. "Well," he said, "I guess you've got me, but I'll go without the trouble of a fight." The detective told Cokely that Inspector —— would like to see him for the Manhattan Bank burglary.

The officer and Cokely then went before the Inspector. There, in a whisper, the detective narrated the circumstance to the Inspector. A cross-examination of the prisoner showed him plainly that he had made a mistake in giving himself up, as neither the detective nor the Inspector knew that Cokely was the man they determined to escape. He told them that, as he was in a bad fix himself, if it would help his case he would take them where they could catch "most of the whole crowd." The officers promised Cokely protection, and then they took him to a house strange to them. Leaving them in a certain room, Cokely told them to remain and he would go into the next apartment, where the burglars were, and tell them that some friends were waiting to see them in the room where the detective and Inspector were. When the burglars showed themselves they were to be arrested. The Inspector and the detective waited patiently for a long time, and then found that Mr. Cokely had given them the slip. No trace of him could afterward be found. Shevelin and Kelly were taken to the Centre Street Office during the day and photographed for the Rogues Gallery.

THE COLD WAVE HEARD FROM.

A SUDDEN FALL IN THE TEMPERATURE—LAST NIGHT'S THUNDER-SHOWER.

The pride of the ambitious mercury met a fall last night, and the day which opened with such red-hot intentions, closed with a smart shower. The thermometer marked 85° as the resting-place of the mercury from noon until 3:30 o'clock. It fell to 70° at midnight, and the atmosphere, although more endurable, was still warm enough for all practical purposes. Clouds in the west before sundown gave indications of a thunder-shower, and a few minutes before 8 o'clock the rain began to patter on the flag-stones and pedestrians commenced to work their pedals in earnest. The drops increased in size and importance, and created havoc among many Summer suits and straw hats before they found shelter. At 11 o'clock the Signal Service officer at the top of the Equitable Building sounded his rain-receiver, and found that the fall of rain had been remarkably large in proportion, amounting to twenty-four one-hundredths of an inch. As persons out of doors grumbled at the heat, so they grumbled at this brief shower, despite the service it had rendered in cooling off the atmosphere. The shower was not the precursor of storm, however, as had been hoped, and it is by no means certain that the weather of to-day or to-morrow at the furthest will not be as oppressive as that of the two hot days that have already made their mark on the memory of persons in this vicinity. In his dispensation of favors the manager of the weather has severely ignored Gotham within the last 36 hours. The cold wave which started from Fort Barry, Manitoba, for New-York and other points in the East, was intercepted when it reached Baltimore, and its course was changed to the North-east. New-York was stricken from its path, Philadelphia being the point nearest to us at which it touched. It knocked down the mercury 10° in that city, and 14° in Baltimore. Booming along over the country, it struck off 15° in Fort Barry, 12° in Chicago, 18° in Rochester, and 16° in Albany. Erie was 23° nearer a state of frigidity when the wave left it and rolled along over New-England. Even there its cooling influence was felt. All this happened within 24 hours, and in that same period the average temperature in this vicinity was not affected more than 3°.

Two cases of prostration by the heat were noted in the City yesterday. A girl of 18, whose name and residence are unknown, fell in front of No. 836 Sixth-street, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition. An unknown man, about 35 years of age, wearing a dark coat, dark striped pantaloons and vest, light calico shirt, white socks, and heed shoes, well worn, was found insensible from the heat at No. 681 Greenwich-street, and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The changes in the temperature yesterday, in comparison with those of the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy, were as follows:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
8 A. M.	70°	74°	3:30 P. M.	86°	85°
5 A. M.	57°	74°	6 P. M.	82°	8 °
9 A. M.	61°	81°	9 P. M.	80°	75°
12 M.	80°	85°	12 P. M.	76°	70°

The average temperature yesterday was 78°; that of the corresponding date last year, 61°.

CRIME IN MANY SHAPES

SHOT IN A SLAUGHTER-PEN.

TRIAL OF DREWEY TYE, CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS FATHER-IN-LAW—END OF A LIFE OF HATRED EXTENDING OVER MANY YEARS.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2.—The trial of Drewey Tye, who killed his father-in-law in Atlanta, on May 1, was postponed to-day until Thursday. Tye, an Atlanta butcher, shot his father-in-law, W. H. Sparks, in a slaughter-pen just outside the city. The men had been on bad terms for several years. They had been in business together and failed. Then, after a quarrel, they set up rival establishments, and their enmity grew into a bitter hatred. They avoided each other so carefully that the fatal encounter might not have occurred had it not been for a peculiar combination of circumstances. Tye had a slaughter-house in the city which had been adjudged a nuisance, and he was ordered to move it outside the corporate limits before the 1st of May. He learned that Sparks was going to give up the pen he had just beyond the city limits, and he leased it for three years, to have possession on May 1. On that day Sparks was not quite ready to move, but Tye went out to look about the premises and prepare to occupy them. Sparks came into the pen while Tye was there, and demanded of him his business there. Tye replied, "I have leased this house, and have come to take it." Sparks said, "You've got to get out of here, and that d—d quick." The men then engaged in a quarrel, which lasted a few moments, when Sparks seized an open knife and rushed at Tye, who said: "Stop, or I'll kill you!" As he spoke he drew a revolver and stood ready to defend himself. As to the facts at this point there is a difference. One statement is to the effect that Sparks rushed furiously at Tye, with his knife ready to strike, when Tye fired the fatal shot. Another version makes Tye shoot without so serious a provocation, and simply on a threat of Sparks. As soon as he had shot his father-in-law Tye mounted his horse, rode into the city, and gave himself up. He was carried to jail, and has been there ever since.

A sad incident occurred just after Sparks was shot. Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. Tye heard of the fight, and procuring a carriage, hurried to the pen where Mr. Sparks lay dying. On the way they met Tye going to jail accused of his father-in-law's murder, and a little farther on they met a crowd of men bearing Sparks on a litter. He was an old man of more than 60 years, and it was a pitiable sight as he lay gasping in death, while his wife and his daughter—the wife of his slayer—were wild with grief and terror. The case has caused great feeling here, and its trial will be closely watched. Some predict the acquittal of Tye, while the general opinion is that he will be convicted of a low degree of manslaughter. Both men bore good reputations, and both were quite wealthy before their failure a few years ago. Tye is ably defended, with Gen. Gartrell as leading counsel. The case of the State is managed by Solicitor-General Benjamin Hill, jr.

A TAX-PAYER'S DESPERATION.

FATALLY WOUNDING ONE OFFICER AND INJURING ANOTHER.

LEBANON, Penn., June 2.—A shocking double tragedy and suicide occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Constable Moses Leininger and Peter Hager, Tax Collector, went to the premises of William Uhrich, a butcher, to execute a warrant on the latter's personal property for the payment of delinquent taxes. Uhrich had previously warned the officers that if they attempted to execute the warrant he would shoot both of them. At the time mentioned above, the officers entered the house quietly and were about to proceed with their work when they were confronted by Uhrich, who bade them desist, threatening to shoot if they laid hands on any of his property. Becoming much excited, he drew a large Colt's revolver and fired, hitting Leininger in the abdomen. The officer fell, mortally wounded. Uhrich turned around and discharged his weapon at the Tax Collector, who received a severe wound in the shoulder. He then deliberately placed the revolver behind his ear and discharged it, falling dead almost instantly.

All the men are married and have large families. Constable Leininger was a veteran of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Uhrich, who had been a member of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, made a request several days ago that if he should die suddenly he should be buried as a soldier in Mount Lebanon Cemetery. He had been in good circumstances financially at one time.

THE TRIAL OF MISS DUER.

SOME TESTIMONY YESTERDAY, BUT MUCH TIME SPENT IN WAITING.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 2.—Miss Duer showed this morning that her trial for the murder of Miss Hearn was wearing upon her. The room in which she is confined at the hotel was exceedingly hot yesterday, and she had a chill. Judge Irvin announced the ruling of the court on the question submitted. He said it was unnecessary, as it perhaps not proper, for the court to indicate in what way the testimony adduced had influenced the minds of the Judges differently from the way it had impressed counsel. The court, after a full consideration, thought that all declarations, offered in evidence, made by the deceased girl during the last week of her sickness should be admitted. Judging from the evidence in reference to declarations made anterior to that time, the court was not satisfied, and, therefore, would not receive them.

Mr. Hearn was recalled, and testified that he had a little conversation with his daughter on the Sunday previous to her death as to how the family had happened. He went to her bedside; her arm was lying off the bed; there was a small scar on it. The witness took up her arm, and said, "How did you get your arm hurt?" she replied, "I raised it to fend off the fire; I saw when Lil. stepped back, from the expression of her face, that she intended to shoot me." Mr. Cr ehid objected to the latter part of this testimony because it was only an expression of opinion. After argument upon the question, Judge Irvin said the court could not hold the objection well taken. The testimony objected to was not such a bare statement of opinion, unaccompanied by any statement of facts, as to render it inadmissible. The defense took an exception, and also excepted to the ruling made this morning, and the court, after waiting some time for the counsel to prepare bills of exception, adjourned until to-morrow.

Miss Duer was taken out walking this afternoon by the Sheriff, and was also removed from the hot room which she occupied yesterday, and allowed to sit in one where a door and window were both open, the Sheriff, of course, remaining with her. She was evidently suffering from the close confinement to which she was subjected.

OTHER PHASES OF WRONG-DOING.

REPORTS OF CRIMES AND PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 2.—The Police have made two arrests in connection with the murder at Morey's stables, both men being cabmen. One was arrested here and the other on the railway at Rouse's Point.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 2.—Peter Powell shot his brother, Melchor Powell, in the abdomen last evening. This was the result of a long-existing feud over their father's property. Melchor is not expected to recover. Peter is now in the Scranton Jail.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 2.—Willie Black, the tobacco merchant who was shot by a colored draymen, George Price, last Friday, died of his wounds this morning.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—The woman, Fannie Burns, who threw her child out of the window yesterday, was arraigned to-day on a charge of attempting to kill the child. Her husband, Michael Burns, was also arraigned as an accessory before the fact, and both were held in $5,000 bail for examination on June 10. The child is a fill alive, but there is little hope that it will survive.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—D. M. Ream, editor of the Culpeper *Times*, died to-day from the effect of pistol-shot wounds received on May 22, the day of election for county officers. The trouble resulted from the appointment of Ream and a number of other persons concerned in the election. The immediate quarrel was between Ream and one Jones, who was shot in the shoulder, and it is alleged that Ream was shot during the disturbance by George W. Jamison, a by-stander who is now in Alexandria Jail awaiting the result of Ream's injuries.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2.—In Columbus last night an old negro, Matthew Leonard, was stabbed in the back by Sam Hearn, a mulatto, and killed instantly. Hearn with his wife. The murderer threatened to kill colored men who attempted to arrest him, and escaped.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 2.—J. Ross Stewart, a prominent colored politician and member of the Legislature from Terrass Parish, this evening stabbed and seriously wounded William Ward, colored, formerly of Grant Parish. Stewart charges Ward with being the instrumental in securing evidence for Judge Spofford in his contest against Senator Kellogg. Stewart, after the stabbing, ran into the Custom-house, where the Police were refused admission by the Ninth Ward Colored Deputy Stewart is chief night-watchman in the Custom-house. He says he will surrender to-morrow, and denies stabbing Ward.

SALT LAKE, June 2.—Judge Emerson to-day sentenced John Miles, the polygamist, to pay a fine of $100 and be confined in the Nebraska Penitentiary five years. During the proceedings Miles impertinently requested not to be lectured, and asked no mercy of the court. This case has attracted unusual attention from the fact of its being the second conviction under the laws of the United States, and that Miles was to marry three young women at the same time, with the advice and consent of John Taylor, President of the Mormon Church. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory. Bond has been fixed at $5,000.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 197—Herrmans vs. Burt; argument resumed and concluded. No. 182—Nathan Seeley, respondent, vs. the New-York National Exchange Bank, appellant; argued by John L. Brower for appellant, submitted for respondent. No. 214—Lydia A. McGinley, respondent, vs. the United States Life Insurance Company, appellant; argued by O. P. Buell for appellant, Stephen H. Olin for respondent. No. 176—George P. Steinbank, appellant, vs. the Relief Fire Insurance Company, respondent; argued by A. E. Dyett for appellant, John L. Hill for respondent.

The following is the motion calendar for Tuesday, June 3: Nos. 383, 395, 419, 432, 424, 426, 435, 429, 436. Day calendar for the same date—Nos. 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 207, 226, 227.

ILLNESS OF JUSTICE KASMIRE.

HE IS AFFLICTED WITH A RETURN OF AN OLD MALADY.

It was reported yesterday that Police Justice Kasmire, who has not been in good health for some weeks, had suffered from a recurrence of the mental disturbances which some time ago affected him so seriously that it was necessary for him to retire for awhile from service, and to seek seclusion and the most careful medical attendance. For several days he had been very melancholy, and it was observed in the Jefferson Market Court, where he sat last week, that he was not transacting business in his usually judicious manner. On Sunday his symptoms were worse, and it was stated that his mental balance was so far lost that he became violent, and refused to listen to the pacific words of his wife and family. It was also reported that he had been removed from his home to the Bloomingdale Asylum, when it was found that he could not be subjected to restraints at home. Mrs. Kasmire yesterday denied the report that an assault had been committed upon her, and she said that the report that her husband had been taken away from his home was not true, and that he was still there. She admitted that he had not been well, but characterized the story told by an afternoon newspaper as grossly exaggerated.

Justice Kasmire's malady, if this illness is a return of a recent one, is not new. He became seriously deranged about a year and a half ago, and left the bench to spend a few months at an institution. On Saturday, Dec. 14, 1878, Justices Kilbreth, Duffy, and Morgan were about to open the Court of Special Sessions, at the Tombs, Justice Kasmire came in, much to the astonishment of his fellow-Judges, who had understood that he had engaged passage on a New-Orleans steamer that was to sail on that day. He had been somewhat erratic in his course on several occasions, and his friends had induced him to take the rest that his system plainly required. The Justices were still further surprised when Justice Kasmire took the seat of the presiding Justice and announced that Justices Kilbreth, Duffy, and Morgan were holding a session without the view of preventing him from presiding because he was crazy. He was at first determined to carry out his announcement, forgetting that three Justices are necessary to hold the court. Then he ordered Sergt. Woodworth to call the court open. The Sergeant hesitating, Justice Kasmire declared that the court would be adjourned until Monday. This was entirely irregular, as adjournments of the Court of Special Sessions are always made from Saturday to Tuesday. The mistake having been mentioned, Justice Kasmire changed the day. He said he would have Thurlow Weed, Sheridan Shook, and George M. Van Nort sent to the State Prison, and ordered Justice Morgan to issue the mittimus. He gave to a newspaper reporter a manuscript filled with an account of a fancied affront he had received, requesting that it be published. Great confusion prevailed in the court until two of Justice Kasmire's friends induced him to go away with them, and then Justices Duffy, Morgan, and Kilbreth went on with business. The afflicted man was taken to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and, under careful treatment, he recovered his sanity, and resumed his seat on the bench, after an absence of a few months.

Justice Kasmire was not able to sit as Justice to sit at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, but a message was sent to Justice Morgan that he was sick, and Justice Morgan supplied his place, holding two courts.

INSURANCE FACTS AND FIGURES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

ALBANY, June 2.—The annual report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department will be published in a few days. It gives the assets of life insurance companies doing business in this State on the 31st of December last. It shows that the gross assets amount to $404,079,144 75, an increase of $7,658,553 96 compared with the amount reported in 1877. Of this gross amount of assets, home companies possess $206,552,630 84. Other State companies, $197,526,513 91. The item of premium notes and loans has decreased since January, 1878, $3,790,532 15. Deferred and uncollected premiums have diminished $402,316 61 during the year. If capital stock be excepted, the liabilities aggregate $339,585,626 30. The increase during the year was $3,769,133 73. The liabilities of New-York State companies were $174,793,338 73; of other States, $164,792,287 57; total surplus as regards policy-holders, $64,493,518 45; of

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 2, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Leather, sides	14,716
B. E. Peas, bags	51	Moss, bales	10
Beans, bbls	28	Spirits Turp., bbls.	42
Beer-wax, pks	8	Resin, bbls.	211
Cotton, bales	1,783	Oil, bbls	105
Copper, bbls	16	Oil-cake, pks	1,767
Dopper, cakes	191	Oil, Lard, bbls	25
Dried Fruit, pks	55	Oil, Lard, bbls	60
Eggs, pkg	2,469	Pea-nuts, bags	594
Flour, bbls	19,776	Pork, pks	1,161
Corn-meal, bbls	600	Beef, pks	151
Corn-meal, bags	371	Out-meals, pks	5,066
Wheat, bushels	412,200	Lard, tes	13,949
Corn, bushels	392,985	Butter, pks	6,970
Oats, bushels	48,125	Cheese, pks	5,782
Rye, bushels	28,100	Sugar, hhds	80
Malt, bushels	6,075	Spelter, pes	130
Peas, bushels	900	Skins, bales	82
Bar-meal, bags	1,244	Starch, pks	1,250
Flax-seed, bags	27	Stearine, pks	119
Grease, pks	274	Tallow, pks	533
Grass-seed, bags	150	Tobacco, hhds	271
Hides, No	480	Tobacco, pks	1,455
Hides, bales	1,034	Whisky, bbls	410
Hops, bales	262	Wool, bales	1,262
Lead, pigs	232		

COTTON—Options have been quoted up 8@16 points, on, however, a comparatively moderate movement. Early deliveries were also advanced 1c. ₱ lb., on a light business. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 322 bales, (of which 460 bales were on Thursday evening,) including 613 bales to spinners and 10 bales to speculators....Low Middling quoted at 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 13c.@13⅛c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13¼c.; Fair at 15¾c.@15¾c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 80,200 bales, (of which 21,900 bales were on Thursday evening, and 58,300 bales to-day,) with 10,500 bales on the sails on the basis of Middling.... The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 4,382,582 bales, against 4,160,447 bales in the passing Cotton year. Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 3,068 bales; to the Continent, 728 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 262,437 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 157,735 bales.

Option Sales.

	—Thursday Evening— Bales.	Prices.	To-day Bales.	Prices.
June	1,400	12.90@12.91	1,800	13.00@13.07
July	400	13.09@13.14	6,200	13.22@13.30
August	6,900	13.24@13.31	15,500	13.38@13.47
Septem'r	10,200	12.96@13.00	22,900	13.08@13.17
October	2,000	11.98@12.01	13,100	12.04@12.18
November	200	11.45@11.49	2,600	11.54@11.56
December			1,700	11.40@11.50
January	100	11.38		

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Thursday. To-day.
June	12.90@12.91 13.03@13.07
July	13.10@13.11 13.27@13.28
August	13.26@13.27 13.42@
September	12.97@ 13.15@13.16
October	11.97@11.98 12.14@12.15
November	11.43@11.46 11.57@11.59
December	11. 7@11.39 11.45@11.46
January	11.38@11.40 11.47@11.49

Transferable orders issued to-day at 12.95c.

Thursday's Average on Options.

June	12.87	October	11.94
July	13.07	November	11.44
August	13.21	December	11.31
September	12.89	January	11.38

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Strict Ordinary	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Good Ordinary	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Low Middling	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Strict Low Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Middling	13⅜	13¼	12¾
Good Middling	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16
Strict Good Middling	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16
Middling Fair	14⅝	14½	14½
Fair	15⅜	15½	15½

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11⅞	Low Middling	12 9-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12¼	Middling	12 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request for home-trade purposes, as well as on export account, at, in most instances, barely steady prices. Offerings were only free at current quotations. Superfine and No. 2 attracted more attention....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,100 bbls. of all grades, including in the reported sales were 300 bbls. low Extras for shipment, within the range of $3 65@3 85, (the inside rate for inferior); 2,600 bbls. City Mill Extras, West India grades, at $4 75@5 10, for about fair to strictly fancy, chiefly at $4 90@5, with ordinary English brands quoted at $3 65@3 90; 2,400 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $3 70@4 75, chiefly at $3 90@4 50, of which about 1,700 bbls., for export, at $3 90@4 15;) 2,100 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $4 40@5 75; largely at $4 85@5 60;) 650 bbls. do. Patent Extras at from $5 75@7 75; 3,150 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 20@5 85, mainly

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) June 2, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Augustus J. Requier, Esq., Referee, Lewis Master sold the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 307 West 58th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 8th-av., for $6,350, to Frederick Nathan, leased Oct. 1, 1872, term 21 years, ground rent $360 per annum. J. Thomas Stearns, under a similar court decree, John W. Simpson, Esq., Referee, sold 11 38-100 acres of land on Fordham-av., east side, adjoining the lands of Thomas T. Woodruff, in 24th Ward, for $5,600, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, May 31.

81st-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 9th-av., 22x104.6; Sidney P. Nichols and wife to William Y. Fraser..... nom.

3d-av., n. w. corner of 109th-st., 25.3x102.2, Charles T. Healey to Sarah E. Healey..... nom.

99th-st., 240 ft. e. of Ninth-av., 60x100.5; Ellen J. McBride to Leonard Lewisohn..... $4,800

Stanton-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Willet-st., 25x75; Maria Halsey to William Halsey..... nom.

Madison-st., s. s., 79.7½ ft. w. of Jackson-st., 12x55.8x irregular; Maria Halsey to Charles H. Hunter..... nom.

Avenue A, s. e., 77.6 ft. n. of 13th-st., 25.9x96; John A. Feldner and wife to Edward Kelly..... 11,500

117th-st., w. s., 403.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 114.4x100.11; Seal Cooley and wife to William Fanning..... 11,000

106th-st., s. s., 50.8 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25.1x100; D. Henry Cardozo to Sarah N. Cardozo..... 17,000

Same property, Albert H. Cardozo and wife to D. Henry Cardozo..... 17,000

84th-st., n. s. corner 66th-st., 50.8x100; David H. McAlpin and wife to Mary J. Havemeyer..... 75,000

115th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Second-av., 50x100.10; Albert S. Wiliant to Smith Ely, jr..... 2,000

71st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x102.5; Edmund H. Sellentown and others, executors, to James A. Frame..... 10,000

81st-st., n. s., 219 ft. w. of 9th-av., 22x104.6; William Y. Fraser to Sarah E. Nichols..... nom.

Madison-st., n. s., number of 345-st., 38.8x100.8; Francis J. Heron and wife to Edward H. Amidon..... 15,000

74th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x102.2; Walter M. Bette to Edward H. Amidon..... nom.

115th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st-av., 37.8x100.10; Charles O. Doscher and wife to James Riley..... nom.

28th-st., n. s., 4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 48.10½x55.2x irregular; Moses Adler and wife to John W. Colles..... 15,000

Same property; Julius Landauer and wife to Jeanette Adler..... 17,000

82d-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x100.5; George G. Coffin to George E. Kitching..... 36,000

82d-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; Dennis Lonnie to George G. Coffin..... 13,000

Opdyke and 1st-avs., 2d and 3d sts., &c., Woodlawn heights, 268 lots, 24th Ward; Edward K. Willard to Louis P. Bayard..... 25,000

Stanton-st., Nos. 224, 226, and 237, 7-20 parts of; K. O. F. Gasteyger and wife to Jacob Wolf. 3,025

Same property; Jacob Wolf, Executor, to Jacob Wolf..... 26,500

Same property, 1-9 part of; K. O. F. Gasteyger and wife to Barbara Muller..... 3,188

Same property, 1-9 part of; K. O. F. Gastyger and wife to Agnes Brown..... 3,100

Same property, 13-40 parts of; K. O. F. Gastyger and wife to Frederick Wolf..... 8,287

5th-av., s. s., 19.5 ft. s. of 46th-st., 25x100; Henry B. Winthrop and wife to George Opdyke. 37,500

8th-av., s. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 48th-st., 25x100; Barnes A. Makim and husband to George Opdyke..... 37,500

77th-st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x204.4; John M. Pinckney and wife to James V.S. Wooley..... nom.

Water-st., No. 342, 24.8x63.1; William Lawrence to Margaret A. Lee..... 5,300

43d-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x59.8; Alfred W. Lowerre, Executor, to John H. Hill..... 4,900

49th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100; John Peries and wife to John H. Gilsmez..... 6,500

64th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 150x100.5; Adam Harrmann and wife to John D. Crimmins..... 30,000

Thomas-st., No. 43, 1-3 part of; James A. Bancker to Henrietta M. Cadwalader and others..... 3,333

Hudson-st., No. 42, 2-3 part of; Henrietta M. Cadwalader and others to James A. Bancker..... 6,666

7th-st., s. s., 162.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25.9x90.10x; Jacob Wolf and others, Executors, to Abraham Niewenhous..... 7,750

Hoffman-st., s. s., 418 ft. e. of West Farms road, 25x124, 24th Ward; Thomas Hagan and others to Rudolph Mooney and others..... 150

4th-st., n. s., 23 ft. e. of Lafayette-place, 25x100, Elizabeth Maury, Executrix, to Mary H. Maury..... 10,000

193d and 194th sts. Lots Nos. 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, and 343; Sarah M. Dupuey and husband to Anna M. Monsell..... 5,000

77th-st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x204.4 to 76th-st.; W. F. Dixon, Referee, to John M. Pinkney..... 15,000

64th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; F. H. Comstock, Referee, to John C. Brown..... 4,000

63d-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5; Same to Same..... 4,000

64th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100x; J. D. Ward, Referee, to John C. Brown..... 4,000

34th-st., n. s., 299 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24x100.5; T. G. Barry, Referee, to Andrew Reilly..... 9,800

Greenwich-st., No. 820; J. H. Sutherland, Referee, to Margaret R. Tripp..... 500

118th-st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 5th-av., 150x100.11; George G. Coffin to William H. Scott. 6,000

Irving-place, No. 54, 26x107.3; Eliza A. Haywood and husband to Carrie O. Foster..... 18,500

52nd-st., East, No. 340; Dennis Loonie to George G. Coffin..... 1,800

Southern Boulevard and Westchester-av. Lots Nos. 440, 450, 451, 469, 510, and 513, Fox estate; Lyman Tiffany and others to Charlotte F. Trowbridge..... nom.

Lots Nos. 419, 449, 474, 464, and 466, Fox Estate; Lyman Tiffany and others to Henry D. Tiffany..... nom.

Lots Nos. 439, 465, 468, 471, 472, and 473 Fox estate; Lyman Tiffany and others to Isabella T. Perry..... nom.

Lots Nos. 508, 511, and 512 Fox Estate; Lyman Tiffany and others to Mary P. Tucker..... nom.

Lots Nos. 442, 443, 455, 467, 470, 507, and 509; Henry D. Tiffany and others to Lyman Tiffany..... nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

East 104th-st., No. 105, two years; Maria T. Waters to Nahaliah S. Beebe..... $1,000

9th-av., s. e. corner of 111th-st., 125x201, 3 years; Mary G. Pickney to D. J. Shay..... 900

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bayard, Louis P., to Edward K. Willard; property on Woodlawn Heights, 5 years..... $17,500

Browning, William H., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 74th-st., 1 year..... 15,000

Browning, William H., and wife to Joseph W. Patterson; n. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 74th-st., 3 years..... 15,500

Browning, William H., and wife to the Society of Living-in Hospital in New-York; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 74th-st., and n. s. 74th-st. e. of Lexington-av., 1 year..... 12,000

Browning, William H., and wife to Willard Bartow and others, Trustees, &c.; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 74th-st., 1 year..... 15,000

Bull, George N., and wife to the United States Trust Company; No. 49 East 61st-st., 3 years. 10,000

Conner, Emma E., and husband to Thomas J. Conner; s. s. West 4th-st., w. of Macdougal-st., 2 years..... 1,300

De Alberoni, Isaac C., and wife to R. Farres; n. s. 57th-st., e. of Madison-av., 1 year..... 15,000

Fanning, William, to Beal Cooley; n. s. 117th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 10,000

Foster, Carrie C., to James A. Roosevelt, Trustee, &c.; No. 54 Irving-place, 1 year..... 7,500

Frame, James A., and wife to H. Schermerhorn and another; e. s. 11st-st., s. of 3d-av., 6 months..... 10,000

Glossmer, John H., and wife to A. S. Underhill; s. s. 20th-st., e. of 11th-av., 5 years..... 6,500

Havemeyer, Mary J., to D. H. McAlpin; n. e. corner of 5th-av. and 66th-st., 5 years..... 60,000

Hill, John R., to T. Lowerre, Executor, &c.; s. s. 42d-st. e. of 11th-av., 5 years..... 3,500

Hoffman, Harriet B., to M. Livingston; e. s. Vanderbilt-av., Lot No. 63, 3 years..... 5,000

Kohler, Catharine E., to P. Brunjes and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 23d-st., e. of 10th-av., 3 years..... 10,000

Lee, Margaret A., and husband to William Lawrence; No. 342 Water-st., installments..... 4,300

Locke, P. T., and others to John H. Rogers; s. w. corner of 44th-st. and 11th-av., 1 year..... 2,000

Menary, R., and others to Sarah A. Sands; n. s. 4th-st., e. of Lafayette-place, 3 years..... 700

Mevins, E., and husband to Julia Price, Trustee, &c.; e. s. Goerck-st., n. of Grand-st., 3 years. 7,750

Niewenhous, S., to C. Warden; s. s. 7th-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year..... 5,000

Opdyke, George, to Harriet B. McKim; s. s. 4th-av., s. of 48th-st., 1 year..... 28,000

Opdyke, George, to Henry H. Winthrop; e. s. 5th-av., s. of 48th-st., 1 year..... 28,000

Perry, Isabel T., to F. E. Hagemeyer and another; n. s. 45th-st., s. of 8th-av., 3 years..... 10,000

Perry, Isabel T., and others to F. E. Hagemeyer and others; n. e. corner of Kelly and 166th-sts., &c., 3 years..... 10,000

Perry, Isabel T., and others to Lyman Tiffany and others, Executors, &c.; Jennings-st., Stebbins-av., &c., 1 year..... 2,800

Rosenberger, C., and wife to George J. A. Dambmann; s. e. corner of 5th-av. and 69th-st., 5 years..... 2,200

Reilly, Andrew, to the Society for the Benefit of Colored Orphans; n. s. 54th-st., e. of 2d-av., installments..... 9,333

Schabbehar, A. E., to Margaret Marquart; s. s. Greenwich-st., s. of Vandam-st., 4 years..... 4,000

Scott, William H., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 113th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year..... 5,400

Tiffany, Henry D., &c., to L. Tiffany and another, Executors, &c.; Bristow-st. Stebbins-av., &c., 1 year..... 2,800

Tiffany, Lyman, &c., to L. Tiffany and another, Executors, &c.; Chlaholm-st., Lyman-place, &c., 1 year..... 2,800

Trowbridge, Charlotte F., &c., to L. Tiffany and another, Executors, &c.; Jennings-st., Bristow-st., &c., 1 year..... 2,800

Tucker, Mary F., to L. Tiffany and another, Executors, &c.; Stebbins-av., Freeman-st., 1 year. 2,800

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Broadway Savings Institution to John T. Mills.. $5,000

Columbia Fire Insurance Company to Bernard J. Leckler..... nom.

Pearson, William W., to George B. Deane..... nom.

Sanford, A. T., to Sarah Burr..... 10,292

Saydam, James, to L. Saydam..... 12,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant fall-size

Dwelling-house,

With dining-room extension,

NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,

West Side, between 57th and 58th sts.

Watchman on the premises.

Open all day.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED. Apply to E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 2,199 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND MANSARD-Brown marble house, 20 feet wide and 76 feet deep, 5th-av., near the Park; rent reasonable. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,505 Broadway, south-west corner 44th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGAN WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Made to order by PAUL of Boston, and POTTIER & STYMUS, of New-York,

STEINWAY & SON ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR CABINETS,

Moquet, Wilton, and Brussels Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Elegant Mantel Sets, Oil-paintings, &c., &c.,

To be sold at auction by E. R. LUDLOW & CO., On TUESDAY, June 3, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., At No. 66 EAST 34TH-ST., Between Madison and Park avs.

MORGAN WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 128 East 124th-st. at auction.

E. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—The handsome four-story brown-stone English basement dwelling No. 43 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is 20x60 feet, in beautiful order throughout, recently overhauled at large expense, and contains every convenience; lot 98.9 feet; immediate possession.

☞ Fifty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN B. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE AND LOT,

NO. 59 DIVISION-STREET,

South side, near Market-st., will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Elsie Van Wagenen, deceased, two-third can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of CHARLES H. OLIVER, counsel for Executor, No. 99 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES and lots, Nos. 338 and 340 WEST ELEVENTH-STREET, north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts., will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Samuel Parsells, deceased. Lots each 22.6 by 64 feet.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE Manhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water-st. Five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes. Vessels can be at the best in the City. Apply to E. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

NO. 373 CANAL-ST.—STORE, DRY BASEment, first loft to let. Owner there from 11 until 12.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIdence, beautifully located on the Hudson at Athens, Greene County, N. Y. Address Mrs. MATTHIAS VAN LOON, Athens, N. Y.

GREENWICH—NEAR THE SOUND—AT-tractive residence, 9 rooms; several outbuildings; 10 acres; abundant fruit; vessel departs each day at immediate sale. ATWATER, No. 21 Park-row.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 16 ROOMS; large barn; corner of Smith, Main, and Mulberry sts.; stable; healthy; on heights back of Irvington-on-Hudson; rent low. Inquire at depot, or No. 112 Madison-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE TO rent in Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken, by a married man; best City references. Call on or address H., at C. A. Dard's floral establishment, 44th-st. and Madison-av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 41.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 4, 8 P. M.
SCOTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 11, 10 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets at favorable rates. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA can embark from the company's pier, No. 40 N. R., New-York, at 3 P. M., on 4th June.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Thursday, June 5, 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. LANGLEY.....Thurs., June 12, 11:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PARRY.....Thurs., June 19, 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, June 5
STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, June 12

First cabin, $50 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 47 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., June 7 | FULDA.....Sat., June 21
MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 8 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y. Philadelphia office, 305 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Circassia.....June 7, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....June 21, 8 A. M.
Devonia.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....June 28, noon

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
*Ipsoria.....June 3 | P. M. | California.. June 7, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $65 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers for London. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

PEREIRE, Thursday.....Wednesday, June 4, 5 A. M.
CANADA, Paquet.....Wednesday, June 11, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.

Checks drawn on credit Lyonais or Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE DERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

EUROPA.....Thurs., June 5 | FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19
HERDER...Thurs., June 12 | GELLERT..Thurs., June 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 57 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the principal points of interest on the Continent. ARENLAND sails Thursday, June 5, 10 A. M.

For prices of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 53 Broadway, New-York. JOHN MCMORRAN, Agent No. 2 Battery-place.

RAILROADS.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 10, 8:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 1, 8 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, including bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The staterooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
P. CALAND.....Saturday, June 7

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
Cabin, $65—$70, 24 Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUCHS, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS.
278 Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE

TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The stanch sea-going steamers of the International Steamship Company's Line will leave for June every MONDAY and THURSDAY, from July 1 to Sept. 22, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Boston, at 9 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Dalhousie, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Halifax, Digby, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route and many further details, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Milk-st., Portland, Me., or to

W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tues., June 10, noon
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday June 9, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, ROUTE AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For tickets or for information, apply to room 55, or to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., June 4
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., June 7

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. and G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, June 4
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, June 7

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. MALLORY, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Via Charleston and Savannah R. R., for all points in the South and South-west.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent, No. 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE...WEDNESDAY, June 4
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, June 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broad way. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only).Thurs., June 12
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 7
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after May 19, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive in Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 P. M., 1, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:20 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 5:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Tickets offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Tickets Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 23, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York for via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:30, 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:40 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Tickets Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD, WEST SIDE LINE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REBUILDING OF THE RAILROAD STRUCTURE, THE

MORRIS-STREET STATION WILL BE CLOSED

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 12, 1879.

GEO. J. SEWARD, General Superintendent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Pacific Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12, 3, 5 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—9, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division —8, 8:05 A. M., 12, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:10 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses

AN ASYLUM IN THE COURTS

BEGINNING A LONG LITIGATION.

FIGHTING THE STATE OF NEW-YORK IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS—AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OF THE BINGHAMTON INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

An interesting history underlies the litigation now in progress in the United States Circuit Court, whereby it is sought to prevent the State authorities from converting the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum into a retreat for the insane. More than three-quarters of a million of dollars are involved in the contest, and if the statements of counsel can be relied on, the legal issues are as important as were those in the famous Dartmouth College case which forms part of the legal history of the land. The asylum itself has become well known, both here and abroad, and during its existence it has been fostered by many of the most prominent citizens of the country. The idea of founding such an institution was the dream nearly 50 years ago of Dr. J. Edward Turner, then a young physician of Bath, Me. In 1835 he set to work to enlist the sympathies, of the leading men of this State in the project of providing an asylum for the medical and moral treatment of inebriates. It took about 20 years of agitation to give the plan a practical dress. In 1854 the Legislature of this State passed an act incorporating the United States Inebriate Asylum. A year later an amended charter was obtained, changing the name of the corporation to the New-York State Inebriate Asylum. By this amended charter it was provided that all persons who should give $10 to the asylum thereby incorporated should be stockholders, and that the capital stock of the corporation should be personal property. The charter was to continue for 20 years, and after the corporation ceased to exist the asylum and the grounds were to be ceded to the State. No power was given to the corporation to convey any of its real property.

Subscriptions to the amount of $50,000 were secured through the efforts of Dr. Turner, and the subscription-book is remarkable for the autographs which it contains. Among the signatures are those of ex-President Buchanan and all his Cabinet, ex-Presidents Fillmore and Van Buren, Gov. Seward, all the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, the leading physicians, clergymen, lawyers, merchants, college Presidents and Professors. A site for the asylum was secured at Binghamton, in Broome County. It consisted of a farm of about 500 acres. The land was a gift from the principal citizens of Binghamton. Upon an eminence on the grounds was erected the asylum building, which is a beautiful structure of the castellated Gothic style, and is sufficiently commodious to contain 300 patients. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, and in the presence of a very large concourse of spectators, in September, 1864, the building was thrown open for the reception of patients. The Superintendent made a financial statement to the Board of Trustees in October, 1866, from which it appeared that during 25 months the institution had made a net profit of about $12,000. In 1861 the charter of the institution was again amended, and provision was made for the endowment of beds in the asylum. A more important change, however, was contained in a provision making the charter of the corporation a perpetual one.

According to the statements made in the pending suit, it seems that, at the close of the session of the Legislature in 1867, a clause was smuggled into a bill relating to the Board of Supervisors of this county, whereby it was provided that 10 per cent. of the Excise money of this county should be paid to the New-York State Inebriate Asylum "provided that the Trustees of said asylum shall, within 60 days after the passage of this act, convey to the State of New-York all the real estate, with the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto, owned by said asylum in the County of Broome, which conveyance the said Trustees are hereby empowered to make." This provision, it is asserted, was procured without the knowledge or consent of the stockholders of the asylum, and was never accepted by them as an amendment to its charter. June 5, 1867, was the charter day for the election of Trustees. The meeting was adjourned—Dr. Turner says fraudulently—to July 23 of the same year. On June 11, he asserts, 6 of the 40 Trustees met and passed a resolution, which was entered on the minutes of the board, authorizing the President, Dr. Turner, to draw, sign and execute a conveyance of all the real property of the asylum to the State. No consent of stockholders was obtained, and no notice, it is said, was given to the other Trustees. The consideration for the conveyance was $1, although the property given away was worth about $800,000. By an act passed in 1871 the stockholders were deprived of the right of voting for Trustees, and the Governor was authorized to appoint a board of nine men. Two years later an act was passed remodeling the institution on the plan of a poor-house, conferring upon the Governor the power to appoint a board of nine managers, and releasing the Trustees from all personal liability upon making and filing an inventory of the personal property and transferring such property to the managers. The personal property, which was valued at about $20,000, passed into the possession of the State with the realty for the one-dollar consideration.

The present suit was brought in 1876 by Dr. Turner, who was ousted from the institution 10 years before. He filed his bill as a stockholder to have all of the legislation referring to the institution and adopted since 1866 adjudged unconstitutional and void, and to recover possession of the property for the benefit of the original stockholders. The managers of the institution, who were made the defendants in the action, put in an answer insisting that the asylum was not a stock corporation, but a charitable one, and that the Legislature therefore had the right to seize the property and do with it whatever was desired.

Even after the suit was begun, the legislation regarding the institution did not cease. The last Legislature passed an act to abolish the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, and to establish the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum for the Chronic Insane. By the provisions of this act the Governor is empowered to appoint a board of nine Trustees; the sum of $67,500 is appropriated, to be expended in making alterations of the asylum building to prepare it for the reception of insane patients, and the Board of Managers of the Inebriate Asylum is directed to transfer all the property to the newly-appointed board, the majority of whom are said to be Tilden Democrats. Gov. Robinson approved the act on the 13th of last month, in spite of the protests of the complainants in the pending suit—for Dr. Turner has associates in the action. The recent litigation has been with a view of preventing the old managers from transferring the property to the new Trustees. On May 29 Judge Blatchford, on the application of William Henry Arnoux and Alexander Koones, the counsel for Dr. Turner, issued an injunction order restraining the transfer. This order was served on Saturday. It is made returnable at Canandaigua on the 17th inst. In the meantime the suit itself has been before a Master, who has taken testimony. No matter how the suit is decided, an appeal will be taken, and the constitutionality of the various acts re'erred to will be brought for determination before the Supreme Court of the United States.

MORE IMPORTED 'LONGSHOREMEN.

The steam-ship Circassia, which arrived from Glasgow yesterday, brought about 60, more Scotchmen to take the place of the striking 'longshoremen, and as soon as the men had landed they were set at work on Piers Nos. 20 and 21. The Anchor managers found that some of the party who came over on the Ethiopia a week ago were incompetent and they were perfectly willing to send them back home. Those who were dissatisfied were also allowed to return. Henderson Brothers now think that the worst part of the strike is over, and the managers of the other lines all say that the green hands are rapidly improving, and will soon be able to do the work as well as the old men.

OUTDOOR SPORTS FOR LADIES.

The Ladies' Outdoor Sport Club, composed of lady members of the Staten Island Cricket Club, will have their first field day of the season to-morrow, on the cricket club grounds. More than half a dozen archery butts will be put in use. There are to be a dozen lawn tennis courts, and five or six croquet sets. The grounds of the club will be wholly surrendered to the ladies for the day. It is proposed by the gentlemen members of the club to present the ladies with a set of colors, in return for the band of flags presented by the ladies early last month.

A FIGHT BETWEEN COLORED WAITERS.

On Sunday, while the steam-boat Mary Powell was lying at her dock at Rondout, a quarrel arose between two colored waiters employed on board the boat, named George Jones, aged 20, of No. 50 East Twenty-first street, and Henry Stines, of No. 15 St. John's-lane. During the fight which ensued Stines struck Jones on the head with some blunt instrument, fracturing his skull. Stines left the boat at Rondout and has thus far escaped arrest. Jones was brought to this city on the Mary Powell yesterday in an insensible condition, and was taken to Chambers-Street Hospital.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

An unknown man was run over and instantly killed on the Hudson River Railroad at One Hundred and Seventieth-street yesterday morning. The remains were removed to the Thirty-second Precinct Station-house. The man was apparently about 36 years of age, was 5 feet 8 inches in height, and had on a coat of dark mixed goods, black vest, gray pantaloons, plaid shirt, gray undershirt, low shoes, and soft hat. In one of his pockets was a card bearing the address of F. Fitzmaurice, No. 18 Fruit-street, Boston.

NEW TRUSTEES FOR THE BRIDGE.

Mayor Cooper, Controller Kelly, and Mr. Jordan L. Mott, the President of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday in the Mayor's office for the purpose of appointing eight Directors of the Brooklyn Bridge Company in behalf of this City. Mr. Mott was present for the first time in the building since he met with the accident that confined him to his house for several months. Mayor Cooper presided, after which Mr. Mott moved that the following gentlemen be appointed Trustees of the bridge: Thomas Hitchcock, John T. Agnew, John C. Slosson, Hamman Vliet, William A. Booth, James M. Motley, George W. Lane, and Robert B. Roosevelt. Controller Kelly opposed the motion, after which the gentlemen named in the list were elected, the Mayor and Mr. Mott voting in the affirmative and Mr. Kelly in the negative. The first three gentlemen on the list are reappointments, and the new incumbents are well known. Mr. Herman Uhl is a son-in law of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, and is connected with the *Staats Zeitung*. Mr. William A. Booth was formerly of the firm of Booth & Edgar, sugar merchants. He was a prominent member of the Committee of Seventy that investigated the Ring frauds. Mr. James M. Motley is President of the Manhattan Oil Company, and was one of the first Directors of the Bridge Company. Mr. George W. Lane was formerly Chamberlain of this City. Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt is a lawyer who is well known. The City of Brooklyn has yet to appoint eight additional Trustees.

ELEVATED RAILWAY NOISES.

A GRIEVOUS NUISANCE THAT COMES WITH WARM WEATHER.

With the return of the Summer season and the opening of their doors and windows, people living along the line of the elevated railroads renew the earnest protest made by them last Summer against the distracting noise of the trains on those roads. Especially is this the case on Third-avenue, where the noise is much greater than it is on Sixth-avenue, owing to the difference in the construction of the roads. The feeling among property-owners and residents on Third-avenue and the streets crossing the avenue is daily growing more intense. They contemplate a movement "all along the line" for the abatement of the nuisance. Among the first to move in the matter was Mr. Charles E. Quackenbush, of the hardware firm of Quackenbush, Townsend & Co., who resides in Eighty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Mr. Quackenbush called upon Mr. Guilford, the Vice-President of the New-York Elevated Railroad, and made an appointment to meet persons interested in property on Third-avenue. Mr. Quackenbush, Mr. Henry C. Robbins, Mr. Thomas Rutter, and Mr. Townsend Wandell, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, called upon Mr. Guilford at the office of the New-York Elevated Railroad. The meeting was an entirely informal one, and the conversation general between Mr. Guilford and his visitors. The principal complaint made by the property-owners was of the noise made by the running of the trains. Mr. Guilford informed them that the company were trying experiments and testing several plans which had been suggested to them, and that they fully intended to overcome the difficulty if they found it possible to do so.

After the meeting, Mr. Quackenbush, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said that he is not opposed to rapid transit, nor were any of the other gentlemen who are moving in this matter, but they want it with as little noise as possible. It is distinctly provided in the charter that the roads shall be run with as little inconvenience to the public as possible. In point of fact, however, the company has not taken the slightest precaution to prevent noise in the running of their trains. They have constructed their road regardless of all considerations of that character. They have placed their ties on top of solid pillars, just as a school-boy, if he could, would have done, or just as a man without the slightest engineering skill would do, if he was going to build a road in the wilderness. And what is worse, they have done absolutely nothing to remedy the evil. Now the Second-avenue line is being built, with the same neglect of precautions for deadening the sound. It is preposterous. When both roads are running, it will be impossible to live on any of the streets between Second and Third avenues, or on the line of either. He had been opposed to annoying and harassing the company until they had had an opportunity to correct the abuse of their own accord. But now the people interested were going to take the matter in hand, and they will not rest satisfied until something has been done. The property-owners understand that, notwithstanding Mr. Guilford's assurance that the company are "experimenting," and "intend to overcome the evil," that they will do nothing unless the people compel them. There will be public meetings held soon, and the matter will be pressed until some remedy is devised which will afford the relief sought for. In his opinion, the company should not stop with trying one thing, but should try every plan suggested, and combine all that prove useful. Mr. Quackenbush says he is not interested in any plan, and does not care which may be adopted. But something must be done. Mr. Quackenbush said that there were other grievances to complain of, and one was the constant puffing of the high-pressure engines used on the Third-avenue Road, which could be heard fully a mile away, and which was only slightly less annoying than the noise made by the sharp ring of the wheels on the rails.

EXCHANGE ELECTIONS.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE PRODUCE, COTTON, AND MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

The Produce, Cotton, and Mining Stock Exchanges held their annual elections yesterday. At the Produce Exchange there were two tickets in the field, one headed by Edward Hincken, for President, and Forrest H. Parker for Vice-President, and the other by David Bingham and Alexander E. Orr. There was much excitement among the advocates of either side, considerable opposition being manifested toward Messrs. Bingham and Orr. The ticket headed by them was derisively named the "North of Ireland" ticket. There was also considerable scratching of the candidates' names on both tickets, and although the polls closed at 2:30 o'clock, it was after 10 o'clock before the result was known. The actual vote was not announced, but the following ticket was elected:

President—Edward Hincken.
Vice-President—Forrest H. Parker.
Treasurer—Benjamin C. Bogert.
Managers—Charles Pratt, Henry De B. Routh, James F. Joyce, Rolert A. Volkening, Gustav Schwab, Henry M. Regua, William S. Cobb, Robert P. Clapp, Asa Stevens, Otto Arens, Henry Busenberg, Samuel Jacoby.
Inspectors of Election—Daniel Charles B. Johnson, George W. Adams, John A. Cooper, Charles E. Wilmot, Harry W. Tompkins, Stephen Van Brunt.

At the Cotton Exchange there were also two tickets, which differed only in some of the names of candidates for managers and inspectors of election. There was no excitement. The following gentlemen were elected.

President—D. G. Watts.
Vice-President—Robert Cannahill.
Treasurer—Walter T. Miller.
Managers—James Swann, William V. King, J. H. Hollis, William H. Price, F. Fichire, S. Gruner, Joseph Jacobs, M. H. Skinker, S. Rauner, Meyer Lehman, James A. Beall, S. B. French.
Inspectors—J. A. Boylan, F. A. Zerega, Washington Darbrow.

At the New-York Mining Stock Exchange one ticket was presented by a committee appointed by the chair and another by a committee chosen by the members. They were alike except in nominations for members of committees. The total vote polled was 146. The members' ticket was elected, as follows:

President—George B. Satterlee.
Vice-President—Henry C. Hardy.
Treasurer—John Stanton, Jr.
Chairman—A. W. Peters.
Secretary—John F. Scott.
Assistant Secretary—Robert H. Gallaher, Jr.
Governing Committee—Henry S. Steele, M. J. Kimball, Carl H. DaSilva, William Gwynne, E. L. Clarkson, L. P. Bayne, B. K. Cooke.

ADVANCING WEST-BOUND RATES.

POOL COMMISSIONER FINK'S NEW CIRCULAR—THE NEW TARIFF.

Pool Commissioner Fink yesterday issued the following new circular, numbered 174, to the railroad companies in the west-bound pool:

Commencing Tuesday, June 3, 1879, and until further notice, the rates from New-York to Missouri River points, (Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, and Atchison,) on freight destined to or through those cities, will be made by adding to the established rates from New-York to East St. Louis as per circular No. 172, the local rates from East St. Louis to the Missouri River points, as follows:

	First Class. Cents.	Second Class. Cents.	Third Class. Cents.	Fourth Class. Cents.
From St. Louis	25	25	20	10
Bridge toll	5	5	5	5
Total from East St. Louis	30	30	25	15
From New-York to East St. Louis	89	71	60	48
Total from New-York to Missouri River	119	101	85	63

This "total through rate" must be maintained via "all routes," either via St. Louis City, East St. Louis, Hannibal, or Chicago. Freight shipped via Hannibal will pay from New-York to East Hannibal: First class, 91 cents; second class, 73 cents; third class, 61 cents; fourth class, 49 cents. Freight shipped via Chicago will pay the roads east of Chicago: First class, 75 cents; second class, 50 cents; third class, 50 cents; fourth class, 40 cents. The division of freight to Missouri River points will be carried out as per agreement between the Chicago and St. Louis routes, and freight will be diverted from routes which do not maintain full tariff rates. The usual differences in rates between New-York and other sea-board cities will be observed. All former circulars regarding rates to Missouri River points are hereby canceled."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. W. T. Gentry, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

R. M. Pulsifer, of Boston, and F. E. Church are at the Brevoort House.

State Assessor S. G. Hadley, of Waterloo, N. Y., is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

C. C. Housel and D. Chadwick, Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Congressman James B. Belford, of Colorado; John L. Thomas, Jr., of Baltimore, and ex-Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE FREE BATHS OPENED.

AND GIRLS YESTERDAY.

Six free baths were opened yesterday at convenient points on the East and North Rivers. The circumstance that it was one of the three days of the week on which women and girls only are admitted was a source of infinite chagrin to the crowds of small boys and youths who gathered near the baths at an early hour. Under the influence of the morning heat the temptation to have a swim at any cost became irresistible, and many of the boys betook themselves to isolated bulkheads, and were soon disporting themselves in the water. The adoption of this unlawful method, however, made it necessary for the youthful swimmers to keep a sharp lookout for their natural foes, the policemen, and to take every precaution with the view of avoiding detection. The free public baths already in use are located at the foot of Gouverneur, Fifth, Thirty-seventh, and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, East River, and at Bethune and Thirty-fifth streets, North River. An additional bathing-house is now being built, and will be located at the Battery when completed. It will probably be in position early in July. Each bath is in charge of two male and two female keepers, the former having control over it Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., when men and boys only are admitted. The female keepers have supervision of the baths on the three days for women and girls—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Females of all ages are required to attire themselves in suitable bathing dresses before leaving the dressing-rooms. It was not expected that many women and girls would venture into the water yesterday, and therefore the attendants were not a little astonished to find crowds of them at daybreak anxiously waiting for the opening of the baths. At the Gouverneur-street bath as many as 400 were in the water between 5 A. M. and 6 A. M., and while the rush diminished in the middle of the forenoon they evidently came flocking to the establishment after school and work, and formed nearly a majority of the bathers. German women, who made it a custom to visit the bath every day during the season of 1878. Free lessons in swimming are given to those who are desirous of learning the art. The children and young girls are very apt pupils. Many of them, especially the little girls, exhibit a remarkable degree of courage in jumping and diving. All the up-town baths were well attended yesterday. The aggregate cost of running the baths last year was $18,302 33. The number of bathers was as follows:

	Bath.	Males.	Females.	Aggregate.
Bethune-street		303,217	92,275	395,492
Fifth-street		429,824	162,736	592,560
Gouverneur-street		411,933	86,513	498,446
Thirty-fifth-street		171,493	55,958	227,451
Thirty-seventh-st		308,228	164,395	472,623
One Hundred and Fourteenth-st		181,555	89,430	270,985
Total		1,806,250	651,307	2,457,557

CELEBRATING PFINGST-MONTAG.

GERMANS HOLDING PICNICS EVERYWHERE, AND ENJOYING THEMSELVES HUGELY.

The festival day, Pfingst-Montag, was celebrated yesterday with great heartiness and jollity by the German residents of this City and the suburbs. Every picnicking ground was crowded, and singing, dancing, games, and merry-making generally were indulged in. One of the most enjoyable festivals was that of the New-York Turn Verein, the members of which commemorated its twenty-ninth anniversary by a picnic and carnival at Jones's Wood Colosseum. The attendance was very large, and the athletic sports, which were one of the features of the occasion, were exceedingly interesting. Each competition was for a gold and a silver medal, awarded respectively to first and second in each contest. The programme opened with running high jumping, in which Frederick Ruhl carried off first prize, jumping 5 feet 5½ inches from a board. G. Boyan won first prize, clearing 5 feet 5 inches. Albert Morhart put a 21-pound shot 24 feet 8 inches, and took a gold medal, the silver medal being awarded to E. Heinemann, who put the shot 22 feet 10 inches. F. Ruhl won the 100-yard dash, which was contested for by twenty men, with came in second. In the competition at dumb-bell lifting, G. Oehlmen won the first prize, lifting 50 pounds 17 times, 75 pounds 12 times, and 100 pounds 2 times. The silver medal was given to C. Boyna, who lifted 50 pounds 10 times, 75 pounds 7 times, and 100 pounds twice. G. Boyus cleared 18 feet in the running broad jumping, and won the gold medal. R. Linkewitz getting the second prize by clearing 17½ feet. In the competition at pole archery, the target was placed 35 feet from the competitors, who used an eight-foot pole, tipped with iron, and flung it at the target. The dexterity displayed by Frederick Keil proved himself the most expert, and carried away the first prize. E. Heinemann, who used his left hand, took the silver medal. The sport closed with pole-leaping, in which L. Treun, who leaped 9 feet, got the first prize, and A. Kinteln, who leaped 8 feet 10 inches, obtained the second prize. The evening was given up to dancing and singing. The little girls of the Turn Verein schools held their picnic in the woods in the forenoon. They were dressed in short buff-colored dresses and wore drab stockings. They formed a pretty picture as they went gleefully through their juvenile sports. They had their competitions at jumping and running also, and evinced hearty interest in the games.

The members of the Socialistic-Labor Party abandoned for the time their fiery advocacy of Socialistic theories, and had an enjoyable time at Turtle Bay Park in East Forty-first-street. They drank beer, danced to the cavalry tune of "Pop Goes the Weasel and Judy," and in other similar ways whiled away the day. When twilight came on the park was illuminated with colored lanterns, and there were dancing and singing in the open air in abundance. When the last lantern had been lighted, the picnickers sang together in German the working men's Marseillaise hymn. Christ Meyer, an Illinois Legislator, spoke in English, and was followed by Alexander Volkening, in German, the latter, who addressed the assemblage in German. The festivities were kept up until a late hour. The Turner Cadets and school children paraded during the afternoon, and then went off picnicking. The Bloomingdale Turn Verein went to Lion Park, where they held a carnival similar to that of the New-York Turn Verein at Jones's Wood, and the Williamsburg Turn Verein ended the day of pleasure in Myrtle-Avenue Park, Brooklyn. The Beethoven Männerchor and a number of other German singing societies held a picnic in Hartung's Park, in East One Hundred and Thirty-third-street. There was a shooting-match for ladies during the afternoon, and in the evening the park rang with the festival songs of the different societies. The Mozart Verein, and some half-dozen other societies had a picnic at Bellevue Park, in Fifty-third-street, and there were numerous other celebrations in this City, Williamsburg, Newark, and Brooklyn.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

A MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THEM DENIED.

Judge Cowing rendered his decision yesterday on the motion of ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer to quash the indictment against Excise Commissioners Merkle and Morrisson. The Commissioners are indicted for misdemeanor, in having granted a license to Byrne & White, in Houston-street, contrary to the provisions of the act of 1857. It was claimed that Byrne & White did not possess the necessary accommodation to justify the Excise Commissioners in granting them a hotel license. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer claimed that the indictment did not contain sufficient facts to constitute a criminal offense against them—first, in that it did not charge that the license in question was granted with criminal intent; and, secondly, that the defendants, under the circumstances, did not constitute a Board of Excise, and therefore did not have the power to grant the license in question; that the license was a mere nullity, and that no criminal liability could be predicated upon it. In other words, that the defendants had committed no crime, for the reason that every crime consists of an act accompanied with a criminal intent, and that the indictment did not contain a statement of facts showing these elements of crime. Judge Cowing, in his opinion, states that after carefully examining the indictment and the authorities, he had reached the conclusion that the objections urged against the indictment were not tenable, and that the indictments contained sufficient facts which, if proved on a trial, would constitute against the defendants a criminal offense, punishable by law. The Judge, in his Honor said, charged that the defendants did "knowingly, willfully, unlawfully, and corruptly," grant and issue a license, knowing that the parties to whom they granted it did not possess the requirements of the law enabling them to receive a license. His Honor, therefore, decides that judgment should be given for the People, with leave to the defendants to plead to the indictment, and denies the motion to quash. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer says he will appeal from this decision to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, who was appointed by Gov. Robinson as Commissioner to take the testimony in the matter of the charges preferred against Sheriff Reilly, held a consultation yesterday with the counsel in the case, for the purpose of appointing a day for the beginning of the formal hearing. J. Adriance Bush appears for himself and for the other members of the Bar Association's committee who preferred the charges. The accused is represented by Aaron J. Vanderpool and ex-Judge Shipman. At the consultation yesterday it was shown that Mr. Curtis has received no instructions from the Governor as to the manner in which he will be required to proceed. To get rid of the delightful uncertainty, it was determined to apply to the Governor for definite information respecting the conduct of the case. An adjournment was taken to await the Governor's answer.

FAILURE OF A GRAIN MERCHANT.

H. E. Hicks & Co., produce, commission merchants at Nos. 15 and 17 Whitehall-street, made an assignment yesterday to H. E. M. Ingraham, a Brooklyn lawyer. The announcement was a surprise to the Produce Exchange, of which Mr. Hicks was a prominent and popular member, and much sympathy was expressed for him. He has been engaged in business for 36 years, first in Boston, and during the past 20 years in this City. His son, who was a member of the firm, died suddenly last Winter, and his wife followed soon afterward. These afflictions had a perceptible effect upon him, and latterly he had not given a very thorough attention to business. He was, however, regarded as a man of wealth, and his credit was unquestioned. During the past year he met from time to time with accumulating losses, and recently a friend whose note he had indorsed as an accommodation, failed, leaving him in the lurch. The present is the first embarrassment he ever suffered. His liabilities are estimated at about $50,000. The assignee could give no statement of the condition of his assets.

AN ASSESSMENT VACATED.

THE CITY LOSES $38,730—THE ALDERMEN CANNOT DELEGATE THEIR POWERS.

The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution Dec. 23, 1873, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to grade, regulate, and pave Ninth-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, and to have the work done by "day's work, or in such manner as said Commissioner may deem expedient." The Commissioner hired laborers, horses, and carts "by the day," and the improvements were begun in the Spring of 1874. They were completed in December, 1875, and their cost was found to have been $38,730. This cost was assessed on the owners of the property benefited by the improvement, and among them the Presbytery of New-York, which was charged with an assessment of $2,000 on four lots on Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street. The Trustees of the Presbytery objected to the assessment, and brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas for its vacation, on the ground that it was improperly imposed, as the work of grading, &c., had not been done in the manner "expedient for the best interests of the City and the property-owners." In arguing the case for the Presbytery before Chief-Justice Daly, James A. Deering showed that if the work had been let out by contract to the lowest bidder, it could have been done for $18,000, instead of $38,730. He showed that by contract the excavating would have cost 30 cents per cubic yard, instead of $1, as by "day's work;" the earth-filling 50 cents per cubic yard, instead of $1 35, and the pavement $2 25, instead of $3 35. Mr. Deering also claimed that the Board of Aldermen was not empowered to order improvements to be made by "day's work." Corporation Counsel Whitney argued that the Aldermen were invested with this power by section 91 of the Charter of 1873, which declares that work which involves the expenditure of more than $1,000 "shall be done by contract, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Board of Aldermen."

Chief-Justice Daly rendered a decision vacating the assessment, yesterday. He based his decision on a consideration of the terms of the resolution or ordinance passed by the Common Council, in ordering the Commissioner of Public Works to have Ninth-avenue regulated and paved. Conceding that the Common Council is invested by section 91 of the Charter of 1873 with the power claimed for it by the Corporation Counsel, Judge Daly said: "Yet, in the present instance, the ordinance was insufficient as a direction. The power of the Common Council is discretionary, and cannot be delegated. It is the Common Council—the Common Council which the law requires, and not that of any officer they may designate." The ordinance, he said, did not order distinctly that the work should be done "otherwise than by contract." The judgment of the Common Council was not exercised, but the matter was left to the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works. In conclusion, Judge Daly said: "A discretion was lodged in the Common Council empowering them to direct the performance of work otherwise than by contract in some special case, but this discretion was carefully guarded by providing that it could be exercised only by the concurrent vote of three-fourths of all the members elected. For the propriety and wisdom of its exercise they are responsible to their constituents, and they cannot either throw off this responsibility or deprive their constituents of the benefit of their individual judgment by the delegation of this power to a third party. In my opinion the decision, in this case, of the ordinance passed * * * the motion of the petitioner is therefore granted, and assessment vacated."

THE RAILROAD AMALGAMATION.

WHAT EACH ROAD IS TO PAY TO THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

The New-York Elevated Railroad Company held a meeting yesterday, at which it is said only routine business connected with the road was transacted. Mr. James A. Cowing, Treasurer of the company, said to a TIMES reporter that there was one material point connected with the agreement as to the management of the New-York and Metropolitan Roads by the Manhattan Company which had never yet been correctly published. This was the fact of cash payments which are to be made by each road to the Manhattan Company. By the terms of the agreement, according to Mr. Cowing, the New-York Company is to pay to the Manhattan Company $3,000,000 in money, while the latter company will receive from the Metropolitan its first mortgage bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, and in addition to this, $3,500,000 in money. The first mortgage bonds, Mr. Cowing said, are now selling on the market for 108. The reason why the Metropolitan pays more than the New-York Company is because the latter has expended much more than the Metropolitan in constructing its road, and the idea is to equalize matters "all around." "These payments by the two companies to the Manhattan Company," said Mr. Cowing, "are the basis upon which the Manhattan stock is issued." The cost of one-half the structure in Pearl-street, and in Chatham-street from the Square to Chambers-street, is to be paid to the New-York Company by the Metropolitan Company. Mr. Cowing said that the formal transfer of the roads to the Manhattan Company will be made on Tuesday. The latter company, however, is now in practical charge of the roads, and has been since the 1st of February last. It is to have all the earnings of the two roads from that date, and assumes all the expenses from the same time. Mr. Cowing said yesterday that it was the intention to only complete the Second-avenue line as far as Fifty-ninth-street at present. Up to that street the road will be pushed right along, and trains will be run thereon as soon as the Williamsburg Bridge is finished. The road above Fifty-ninth-street will be abandoned until the public demand for it shall justify its construction.

The Metropolitan Company is engaged in arranging a time-table and details for the opening of the West-Side extension as far as One Hundred and Third-street. It is expected that trains will be running to that point before the close of this week. It is also intended to commence the running of Sunday trains over the Metropolitan Road on Sunday next.

BELDEN & CO. STILL UNDER ARREST.

A suit was recently begun by Gen. Thomas T. Eckert against the firm of William Belden & Co., bankers and brokers, and the defendants were taken into custody on orders of arrest. The plaintiff charged that he deposited with the defendants for collection a check for $30,000 drawn by the Western Union Telegraph Company on the Bank of Commerce, and that the defendants, having collected the money, converted it to their own use. A motion for the vacation of the orders of arrest was denied yesterday by Chief-Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas. He held that the proceeds of the check were meant to be retained by the defendants as a special deposit, and that they were not justified in using the money and giving Gen. Eckert credit for it, with interest, on their books. "Money," said Judge Daly, "may be the subject of a special deposit, as much as a certificate of stock. The custom among brokers could in no way affect the contract which the parties had entered into for a special deposit. It cannot make a contract different from that which the parties entered into, or which the law would imply from the facts, especially where the plaintiff, as in this case, swears that he had no knowledge of such a custom, that he is not, and never has been, a stock-broker, and does not know the custom of stock-brokers in respect to money or securities deposited with them."

THE SECOND-AVENUE CONDUCTORS.

The conductors on the Second-Avenue Railroad are greatly exercised over an order issued recently by the officers of the company, requiring them to provide themselves with new blue cheviot uniforms and new caps, as substitutes for those worn by them since last Fall. At that time the Directors issued a mandate to the effect that all the conductors on the road should procure uniforms at a tailoring establishment designated by the company, and at the rate of $15 per suit. Many of those uniforms are still in good condition, notwithstanding which fact, however, the wearers have been given to understand that they must now substitute the new cheviot suits for them, or to consider themselves discharged in the event of non-compliance with the order. The price of the uniform is $15, and that of the cap $3. A large number of the men, who believe that their old uniforms are good enough to last the season, have vainly petitioned the Superintendent to pass them, and others who are willing to obey the order, but who have not the requisite amount of ready money. They have tried to induce him to advance the money, but have not succeeded. The new order was to have gone into effect yesterday, but in consequence of the increased travel over the line, caused by the German festival, it was not enforced.

A CASE OF ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

Joseph Wolters and his wife Ellen were accidentally poisoned on Sunday night by eating lettuce over which Paris green had been unintentionally sprinkled. Wolters is a house painter, and with his family occupies a neat cottage at One Hundred and Sixty-third-street and King's Bridge Road. In the grounds surrounding the cottage they raise the vegetables needed by the family. Recently, to prevent the ravages of the potato-bug, Wolters obtained a quantity of Paris green and scattered it over the potato patch. It is believed that some of the poison was accidentally thrown over the lettuce leaves, which were gathered on Sunday evening and made into a salad. The leaves were not carefully washed, and soon after partaking of the salad Mr. and Mrs. Wolters were taken ill with all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. The children, who had not eaten any portion of the salad, were not attacked. The usual antidotes were administered, and yesterday morning Wolters and his wife were pronounced out of danger.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The question of establishing a new grade of flour to be known as the "New-York Produce Exchange Standard Spring Wheat Extra," will be discussed by the flour trade to-morrow.

A regular communication of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M., will be held in the Dorie Room, Masonic Hall, West Twenty-third-street, to-morrow evening, when the third degree will be worked.

The Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will hold a meeting at Delmonico's to-morrow evening, when the newly-elected officers for the ensuing year will be formally installed.

The Working Men's National Party will receive through its Secretary, John Dolan, of No. 237 East Thirty-fourth-street, the names of those mechanics and laborers who are desirous of identifying themselves with that organization.

Thomas Allen, aged 24, of No. 326 East One Hundred and Sixth-street, while attempting last night to stop a runaway horse at the corner of Ninety-ninth-street and Second-avenue, was knocked down by the horses and instantly killed.

Two thousand and twenty-five immigrants were landed at Castle Garden from three steamers since Saturday. The Circassia, from Glasgow, brought 607; the Belgiuland, from Antwerp, 509; and the City of Richmond, from Liverpool, 909.

Mr. Gilderoy Wells Griffin, late United States Consul to Samoa, and just appointed Consul to Auckland, and Mrs. Myra Sloat were married Saturday evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and left the City the following morning for New-Zealand via San Francisco.

The Tammany Society last evening installed as Sachems ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman and Sheriff Bernard Reilly, who were absent on the evening of May 13, when the rest of the Sachems were installed. Col. Edward Gilon was elected and installed as Sagamore.

Judge Gildersleeve opened the June term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Mr. Francis H. Amidon was selected to act as foreman of the Grand Jury. His Honor instructed the members of the Grand Inquest in relation to their duties, as provided by statute.

At the inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Louisa Bouverat, who was found dead in her room on May 29 ult., with five terrible razor cuts on her body, a verdict of suicide was rendered by the jury, and Mr. Joseph Bouverat, husband of the woman, was discharged from custody.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, a colored woman, of No. 121 West Twenty-fifth-street, was yesterday committed for trial, in default of $500 bail, by Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of having, while drunk, on Sunday evening thrown her daughter, Mary Jane, aged 10, out of a second-story window.

Mr. William H. Guion, Treasurer of the Building Fund of the Sea-side Nursery of St. John's Guild for Destitute Sick Children, has received the following contributions: James Talcott, $100; William Watson and wife, $50; Keyser, Townsend & Co., $50; Low Harriman and wife, $25; Wendell Fay and wife, $25.

Engineer James A. Howland, who had charge of the engine and boiler of the steamer Adelphi at the time of the explosion in the harbor of South Norwalk, Conn., and who was indicted for manslaughter by the Grand Jury at Hartford, Conn., was acquitted in the United States Court at Hartford, before Judge Shipman, after five days' examination into the case.

The Rev. G. D. Boardman, D. D., whose noonday lectures on "The Creative Week" excited such interest

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8652. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE BOURBONS BACK DOWN

THEIR REVOLUTIONARY PLANS MODIFIED.

THE NEW PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE JOINT CAUCUS—SUPPLIES TO BE VOTED WITH UNIMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS—DIVISIONS IN THE PARTY ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Democratic joint caucus convened at 8 o'clock this afternoon to receive and act upon the two appropriation bills as agreed to last night by the Advisory Committee. The report of this committee was presented to the caucus by Senator Thurman, who made a brief speech explaining the action of the committee and advocating the adoption of the report. According to the programme adopted, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill is to be framed upon the basis of the appropriations made for those departments for the current fiscal year, with such additions and modifications as may be rendered necessary by changes made in the laws since the current appropriations were made. The present Legislative Appropriation act, upon which the new bill is to be based, contains no appropriation for the Department of Justice, that department being provided for in the Sundry Civil Appropriation act. Until the present session of Congress, the appropriation for the Department of Justice has always been made in the Sundry Civil bill, and it was placed in the Legislative bill this year because that is the most important of all the regular appropriation bills, and because the Democrats believed the President would not veto it to save the laws which the majority designed to repeal. The salaries of United States Judges will be provided for in the new Legislative bill, as has been the custom, but the appropriations for the necessary expenses of the United States courts, including the salaries of District Attorneys and Marshals, and the pay of jurors, which have hitherto been provided for in the Sundry Civil bill, and which amount to about $3,000,000, will be reported in a separate bill. The only difference in the new Legislative bill and that by which the appropriations for the current year were made, is that clauses will be added providing that no money appropriated by the bill shall be applied to pay the salaries of officers created by title 26 of the Revised Statutes, the officers created by that title being Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals.

The supplemental bill, in which it is proposed to appropriate for the necessary expenses of the United States courts, is to contain clauses providing that no liability shall be incurred for the payment of any salary or expense until money has been regularly appropriated therefor, and that no officer shall be appointed until money has been regularly appropriated to pay for his services. The restrictive clauses of the two bills are doubtless intended to prevent money from being used to pay Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, but they will fail to reach Supervisors, because the pay of those officers is provided for in the permanent annual appropriations. The restrictions would, however, affect the appointment of special Deputy Marshals, and, while it is believed, practically repeal those sections of title 26, Revised Statutes, which authorize their appointment, for the reason that they declare that no officer shall be appointed until an appropriation has been made to pay his salary.

The purpose of thus making two bills is to insure the appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments. Should the supplemental bill be vetoed, the determination is to adjourn without making the necessary appropriations for conducting the business of the United States courts, including the pay of jurors.

The Army bill will be reported substantially as it was passed last month, with a clause providing that no money shall be expended for transportation or subsisting troops to be used at the polls as a Police force. This clause is regarded by the Republicans as of little moment, and it is probable that no opposition will be made to it. No one ever contended for the services of the Army as Police at the polls, and as the Democrats are willing to crawl out of the jungle by permitting the Army to exist as soldiers, the Republicans will not throw obstacles in their way of a successful retreat.

The work of the Advisory Committee, after some discussion, was adopted by the caucus with perfect unanimity, and the bills will be taken up once by the House Committee on Appropriations and prepared for presentation. The Army bill, it is expected, will be reported during the present week, and it is likely to pass without debate. The Legislative bill will follow, and the supplemental bill will be reserved for the last.

During the discussion which followed the explanation of the bills, made by Senator Thurman, Mr. Bayard made an earnest speech in which he advocated the passage of appropriation bills free from extraneous matter of any description. He said he had from the beginning opposed riders upon the appropriation bills, and he was still opposed to it. He had counseled his party in the beginning to pass the regular appropriation bills and then pass these riders as separate measures, and he thought that experience had demonstrated that this would have been the wiser course. He regretted that the gentlemen charged with the work of preparing this legislation took a different view of the subject and still insisted upon placing this restrictive legislation upon the appropriation bills. He had heard it flippantly remarked that Hayes's Army might disband, and he admonished those holding such opinions that it was not Hayes's army, but the Army of the United States, and as such must be provided for, or the people would hold them responsible for failing to do so. These were grave questions, affecting the whole country, and ought not to be considered and disposed of with the single purpose to gain party advantage. He believed that there was wisdom and patriotism enough in the Democratic Party to dispose of the appropriation bills without embarassing in any way the machinery of the Government.

Mr. Blackburn followed Mr. Bayard in opposing the work of the caucus committee, but his opposition was of a different character and actuated by different motives. He objected to the report of the committee because it was in the nature of a concession. He was in favor of standing by the position originally taken upon these questions. He made a very bitter speech, and alluded to those who favored any modification of the original demand as weak-kneed brothers, who should be forced to join the Republicans. He moved that the bills which were vetoed be again taken up and passed, but his motion was rejected by a decided vote.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, made a short speech, taking much the same position as Mr. Bayard. He favored passing the appropriation bills at once, without conditions.

Gen. Joe Johnston made quite a notable speech, in which he opposed the restriction put upon the Army bill. He thought the Democrats might as well try to harness an ox with a cobweb as to restrain the President from using the Army at the polls by providing that no money shall be paid for transportation of troops to be used to preserve the peace at the polls or elsewhere.

The Democrats to-night seem very much relieved over their deliverance, and are confident that they have at last vindicated themselves and secured bills which the President will approve.

THE WARNER SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day postponed the consideration of the Warner Silver bill until next Friday, when, it is expected, the question as to whether it shall be reported during the present session will be decided. Careful inquiry warrants the belief that the committee will not report the bill this session. An effort may be made in the Senate, when the committee formally decides to report the bill, to gain possession of it by discharging the committee from its further consideration, but such an effort is sure to fail.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S MANAGERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 3.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held here this morning. The lessee of the Ashtabula and Pittsburg, Northwestern Ohio, and Indianapolis and Vincennes Railways were unanimously ratified, and the following Directors were elected: Thomas A. Scott, J. N. McCullough, William Thaw, Thomas D. Messler, George B. Roberts, S. M. Felton, Sr., Wistar Morris, Henry M. Phillips, Alexander Biddle, J. Price Wetherill, E. H. Houston, and J. N. Du Barry. The organization of the board was postponed until a later date.

THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE.

A COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS AND AGENTS OPPOSING THE MOTION FOR A RECEIVER.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—A committee of the managers and agents of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, consisting of E. H. Osborn, of Boston; George W. Manning, of St. Louis, and Louis Bauer, of New-York, representing 7,000 of the 8,000 policy-holders, reached this city to-day with affidavits of policy-holders in that company protesting against the appointment of a Receiver. These affidavits were laid before Justice Westbrook. They set forth that there is no necessity for a Receiver; that the company, with proper management, will be able to meet all its obligations, and that to turn its affairs over to a Receiver can only result in disaster and injury to the policy-holders. They also contain citations of property valuations, which put the assets at a much higher figure than they have been represented to be, and go to show that the company has a strong financial basis, and is perfectly solvent.

Mr. Hale, counsel for the policy-holders, moved a postponement of the case for eight days. He urged that, in view of the great importance of this matter, one involving about $3,000,000, it should not be acted upon hastily. He also called attention to the law of 1879, and said it seemed to him that this was not such a case as was contemplated in the law; that it was not a case for the Attorney-General to proceed upon at only 48 hours' notice. In the first place, it was the duty of the Superintendent to cause an examination to be made, and if he found a company's capital impaired over 50 per cent., he must give four weeks' published notice of the fact, and require the policy-holders to make good its capital. If this was not done, then the Superintendent could wind up its affairs. The law, he insisted, did not permit of such a summary proceeding as this. It did not authorize these Directors to take action to wreck this company. They were not elected for that purpose. They were put in their position to protect the policy-holders' interests, not to destroy them. The Attorney-General said he was entirely indifferent as to what disposition was made of this case. He was here simply to discharge his duty, which he would do irrespective of clamor, and whatever might be said about his being a wrecker of this company he cared nothing for. He denied the right of his counsel to come here and take the time of the court in motions like the one now made, and argue them. Justice Westbrook said he agreed with the Attorney-General in the belief that the policy-holders had no legal right to come into court in a matter of this kind, but that hearings had sometimes been granted as matters of courtesy. The Attorney-General said that there had been examinations made by competent persons, who declared that the company was insolvent, and it had gone on from bad to worse. Over 2,600 policy-holders had gone out of the company, and he could see no object to be gained by continuing the company in existence, except with a view to freezing out more policy-holders and eventually getting the company into the hands of those who opposed the motion. He declared that the duty of the institution of this company had come, and it was his duty, in behalf of the policy-holders, to press his motion for the appointment of a Receiver. Justice Westbrook said he would examine the papers presented to-day, and to-morrow announce his decision.

THE PITTSBURG RIOT CORRUPTION.

FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPT TO EXPEL REPRESENTATIVE PETROFF.

HARRISBURG, June 3.—Ever since the presentation to the House of Representatives of the report of the Committee of Investigation into the charges of corruption in connection with the Pittsburg Riot Damages bill, the members of the Legislature in general, and of the House in particular, have been on the alert for some chance to censure or expel the implicated members. At the forenoon session to-day the following preamble and resolution were introduced by Mr. Wolfe, of Union:

Whereas, The committee appointed by the House to investigate the charges of corruption and improper influence in connection with House bill No. 103, known as the Riot Damages bill, have reported that Emil J. Petroff, member of the House from the Fifth District of Philadelphia, has been guilty of a violation of section 30, article 3 of the Constitution, and the said section of the act of the Assembly of April 29, 1874, in connection with said bill, and his seat is hereby declared vacant.

Resolved, That said Emil J. Petroff be and is hereby expelled from this House for a violation of said section 30, article 3 of the Constitution, and the said section of the act of the Assembly of April 29, 1874, in connection with said bill, and his seat is hereby declared vacant.

An amendment offered by Mr. E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, that the person named in the resolution be first heard in his own defense, in person or by counsel, was adopted, after which an attempt was made to postpone the matter to a special session this evening. This attempt failed and the House proceeded to debate the resolution. The discussion was participated in by a number of members, and Mr. Petroff was represented by the Hon. R. A. Lamberton and Senator Herr, President pro tem. of the Senate, as counsel. Mr. E. W. Davis in the course of his remarks, reflected severely on Representative Silverthorne, who opened, read, and retained a note given him by Mr. Kemble to convey to Mr. Davis. This action Mr. Davis characterized as in violation of parliamentary courtesy and commen decency.

Mr. Fenlon denounced the report of the committee, especially that part of it which stated that other members besides those named had been implicated, but that the evidence against them was so conflicting that the committee refrained from mentioning it. This, Mr. Fenlon contended, raised the finger of suspicion at every member, no matter what his position, or how completely the evidence exculpated him.

Mr. Faunce, of Philadelphia, also spoke against the resolution. Messrs. Wolfe, Hewitt, and Sherwood, of Northumberland, supported the resolution, the first-named gentleman making a strong speech.

Messrs. Lamberton and Herr, Petroff's counsel, both gentlemen of recognized reputation and ability in the legal profession, made eloquent and powerful pleas for their client, who they contended, had not had the crime alleged against him beyond a doubt, which the Constitution required, and that he should be given the benefit of the doubt. So eloquently did they plead that when a vote was taken only 88 members could be found to vote for the resolution, against 86 in opposition thereto. So it was defeated, as a two-thirds vote was necessary for its passage. Among those who voted against the resolution were Gatchell and Doyle, of the committee. They explain their seeming inconsistency by stating that when he signed the report it was distinctly understood among the members that such signing did not commit any member of the committee to the support of a resolution of expulsion. Mr. Doyle would have voted to censure Petroff, but could not, in view of the character of the evidence, vote for expulsion. Resolutions will be offered expelling the other members implicated, but it is not likely that any result will be reached different from that in the Petroff case.

As a matter of course, all the friends of the Riot bill are jubilant over the result of the vote to-day. Kemble's agents are particularly well pleased, and are scarcely able to conceal their joy.

MICHIGAN'S NEXT BISHOP.

THE CLERGYMEN MENTIONED FOR THE OFFICE AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

DETROIT, June 3.—The Annual Convention of the Diocese of Michigan will be held at St. Paul's Church in this city to-morrow morning and will be called upon to elect a Bishop in the place of Bishop McCoskry, who resigned a year ago under painful circumstances. At what stage of the session the election will be made is quite uncertain, but probably the matter will be settled by Thursday night at the latest. The leading men of the Diocese are very reticent as to the probable result, but the names chiefly canvassed at present in the discussion of the subject, in and out of Church circles, are these: Two of the presbyters, now in charge of parishes within the diocese, have active friends—the Rev. Marcus Lane, of Flint, and the Rev. George Worthington, of St. John's, in this city. Both are men in the prime of life, well known in the State, and of many years' connection with the Church in Michigan. Mr. Worthington's chances of success are undoubtedly better than those of Mr. Lane. Of presbyters in other dioceses there are many names "mentioned," as follows: The Rev. Drs. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass.; Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio; Davies and Paddock, of Philadelphia; Hall, of Brooklyn; Ranken and Van Kenzelaer, of Geneva, N. Y.; Coleman, of Toledo, and Mills, of Erie. The strongest (apparently) of these in present support in Dr. Huntington; next to him ranks Drs. Davies and Hall. There are also three missionary Bishops whose names will complete the list of candidates presented by friends and admirers, viz.: Tuttle, of Utah; Haire, of Dakota, and Morris, of Oregon. They are all men of Church prominence, and all conspicuous for learning, piety, and executive faculty. Of them the strongest is Bishop Tuttle, whose 13 years' fight against Mormondom has shown his indisputable possession of the most important qualifications for the episcopal office. His election seems to-day probable, but still even this is pure conjecture.

THE BUCKEYE DEMOCRACY

A PARTY DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

PLOTS AND COUNTERPLOTS OF UNPRINCIPLED PARTY MANAGERS—THE CONTEST BETWEEN THURMAN AND BISHOP—TILDEN'S HAND IN THE FIGHT—HONEST DEMOCRATS IN DESPAIR.

COLUMBUS, June 3.—To-morrow's convention of the Ohio Democracy will be one of the largest political meetings ever held in this State. That is settled—nothing else is. Nearly all the great men of the party are now in Columbus. Congressmen, ex-Congressmen, State Senators, and local leaders of all degrees of prominence throng the hotels, but in regard to the work of the convention there is just as much uncertainty and anxiety as there was a week ago. The truth of the matter is that the few earnest, honest men in the organization, who are solicitous for its welfare and have some regard for what used to be its principles, are convinced that the present situation is a most dangerous one. They know and privately admit that the reckless and revolutionary proceedings of the majority of the present Congress have placed them and their party in the most unfavorable light before the people, not only of the State, but of the country. They know, also, that the Republicans of Ohio are united and determined as they have not been in years, and they admit that the harmonious and enthusiastic Cincinnati convention has placed in nomination some of the ablest and most popular men in the State.

With all these facts staring them in the face, the small minority of respectable and thoughtful Democrats of the old school who have been permitted to attend the convention are exceedingly anxious to nominate their strongest candidate, place him on a conservative and sensible platform, and adjourn as soon as possible to prepare for the campaign. Standing in the way of such action, however, are the leaders of almost innumerable factions, who are thinking first of their own interests; who have come here to serve personal ends, and who care very little how the party suffers so long as they succeed. In short, the convention is, and will continue to be, completely in the hands of conflicting cliques of selfish political schemers. Gov. Bishop and his friends, on the one hand, are determined that, no matter what comes, John G. Thompson shall no longer be Chairman of the State Central Committee, a position which, for a number of reasons, he is most anxious to obtain. Thompson and his men, on the other hand, go about the hotels crying, "Anything to beat Bishop." The personal friends of Gen. Rice are leaving no stone unturned to defeat Gen. Ewing. That gentleman's warmest supporters are bitterly fighting both Bishop and Rice, while Gen. Durbin Ward, a possible candidate, looks on quietly, secretly curses all his opponents, and mourns the better days of the Democracy.

The friends of Gov. Bishop, who justly complain that they have been deceived, lied to, and generally badly treated, are particularly bitter in their denunciation of Senator Thurman, John G. Thompson, and the crowd of Washington wire-pullers who are here in his interest. At the same time, however, and as an offset to this "Bishop victory," Gov. Bishop, aided, as freely stated, by the money of Samuel J. Tilden, has brought a crowd of Cincinnati "shouters" to the convention. The work of these gentlemen the Governor directs in person. All day long, his white hair floating in the wind, his grave personal appearance in every way out of keeping with the work in hand, he has, with a single disgraceful exception for the dignity of his high position, been going about among the motley crowd of delegates making personal, almost abject appeals for their support. He is still confident of success, and even if he should not secure a renomination, he seems to be content in the belief that he has it in his power to be revenged upon Senator Thurman, who has from the beginning of the contest been his most formidable opponent. The half-matured plan of his friends, a plan which was fully discussed in their private caucuses, and which is expected to bring about the result indicated, is substantially as follows: They intend to keep up the fight for their favorite to the very last moment, on the claim, as they do now, that he will certainly get the nomination. Should he, in spite of all their exertions, fail to secure it on the first ballot, they have good reason to believe that much of his original strength will leave him. Should this prove to be the case, they intend to spring Senator Thurman's name upon the convention, and, if feasible, rush it through to nomination before such a nomination, and with Tilden and Bishop against him, Mr. Thurman's fate in the coming election can easily be imagined. This scheme, as far as it goes, is a good one, but it is suggested by some of the cooler heads that Thurman's friends will not be blind to the motives which would prompt his nomination in the way described, and in such an event they would at once withdraw his name, and state that they were fully authorized to say he would under no circumstances be a candidate. How the Bishop men hope to overcome this difficulty does not appear.

Gen. Rice is making an active personal canvass, very much after the fashion of Gov. Bishop. He is gaining many friends by his own exertions and the adroit work of the Thurman agents from Washington.

For Gen. Ewing very little electioneering is being done. He has no organized workers here, no head-quarters, and nobody to make a noise in his behalf. Still, he is developing a great deal of strength. As the delegates get together it becomes more and more evident that they are very much impressed with the conviction that he is the strongest Democrat in the State, and it is expected that it will show its hand to-morrow, in an attempt either to carry or split the convention. It is considered, however, that this element is not sufficiently strong to carry either point, and that the proceedings will be conducted to a successful termination.

DISPUTING A BEQUEST BY JUDGE PACKER

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 3.—Judge Asa Packer's will, recently probated, contained the following clause: "And to the Trustees of Washington College, Lexington, Va., the sum of $4,000; and I also direct that the bond of the Washington College, Lexington, Va., for $1,000 shall be surrendered and canceled by the Trustees, thus making the legacy to that college $5,000." A letter has been received from the Trustees of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., saying that is the institution which Judge Packer really intended to benefit, and the one which issued the bond now in the possession of the estate. On the other hand, the Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, a State institution, also situated at Lexington, lays claim to the whole of the legacy, saying that it was intended for that institution, inasmuch as the $1,000 bond referred to was in reality a bond of the Virginia Military Institute, and not one of Washington College, which has been known as Washington and Lee University since the death of its President, Gen. Robert E. Lee.

FAST TRAVELING BY RAIL.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Mr. G. R. Blanchard, Vice-President, and R. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent, of the New-York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad; Commissioner Frnk. A. J. Cassatt, Third Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and party, passed through this city to-day. The run made by the party was remarkable. The distance from New-York City to Niagara Falls, 441 miles, was made in 11 hours and 30 minutes, and from Hornellsville to Niagara Falls, 113 miles, in 2 hours.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—Democratic primaries were held to-day for the election of delegates to a convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor. There was no opposition to the present Mayor, Gen. F. C. Latrobe, and he will be renominated by acclamation when the convention assembles to-morrow. The election will occur in October next.

Midnight.—Late to-night the situation was practically unchanged, though it became evident that Gen. Ewing had much more strength than was at first supposed. What the Greenbackers will do remains a matter of speculation. Earnest efforts have been made by the Democrats to bring about a coalition with them, but, though it was stated that they will gladly indorse Ewing, no definite plan of action could be agreed upon. It seems to be certain, however, that they will either nominate Ewing in the morning, thereby hoping to influence the action of the Democratic Convention, or make no nominations until the Democrats have chosen their candidates, and be guided accordingly. At an informal caucus of the Greenback delegates to-night it was decided that the former course was the best one for them to take, and there is very little doubt that it will be adopted.

All the candidates for the Governorship who are in the city were serenaded to-night, and made, or attempted to make, speeches. Gen. Ward acquitted himself with credit, and won many friends among the great rag-baby element in the Democracy by forsaking his former hard-money principles to the extent of favoring the overthrow of the national banks. Gov. Bishop tried to speak, but only succeeded in saying that he was a Governor who meant business, and was not much of a talker.

To-night Thompson and some of his agents have heard of the idea which a number of the Bishop men entertain, of forcing Thurman's nomination if their favorite is defeated. In such an event, the Senator's representatives say they will not be bound by Mr. Thurman, declining positively to be a candidate.

Bayless Hanna and two or three other prominent Indiana politicians have been here during the day. It is said that they attend the convention in the interest of either Hendricks or Thurman as against Tilden and Bishop. Their own story is that they are here on business of a private and personal character.

THE WORK OF THE PLATFORM-MAKERS.

There has been much discussion in regard to the platform but it has at last been substantially agreed upon, and, as it now stands, has been seen by your correspondent. It begins with a preamble in which it is declared that purity of elections and freedom of the ballot are the fundamental principles upon which rest the institutions of a great Republic; that by his partisan vetoes of bills pending in Congress the President has not only attempted to overthrow those institutions, but has taken upon himself the responsibility of starving the Army. The first resolution denounces the Republicans in Congress for what are called their attempts to curtail the freedom of the ballot by providing for the continuance in power of Deputy Marshals and partisan and oppressive Supervisors, and by advocating the use of troops at the polls. The financial resolution is in most respects identical with that adopted by the Democratic Convention of last year. It advocates "the Ohio idea" in the broadest possible terms, denounces the national banks, and declares in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver. The fourth resolution is obviously a bid for the German vote. It says in substance that it is the duty of the United States Government to protect its naturalized citizens while in foreign lands to the same extent and with the same determination that it would natives of the Republic. The fifth resolution warmly indorses the Democrats in Congress for their action in regard to the appropriation bills.

It is possible that some alterations may be made in this platform when the Committee on Resolutions comes together. There is no doubt, however, that all the points given above will be embodied in it. In addition to them an earnest effort will be made to adopt something like the following:

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores kindred people of all lands, we protest that the United States is not an asylum for heathen hordes from the overflowing hives of China; that negro slavery having been abolished at an uncounted cost of blood and treasure, coolie slavery shall not be perpetuated within our borders; that justice to the white laboring man demands that he be not forced into competition with this degraded, servile race; that by the veto of the Anti-Chinese bill the President has opened wide the door for the admission of a race whose interests are in direct antagonism to our own, who never become citizens or assimilate without people, who add nothing to the wealth of the country, who degrade labor and rob the working man of employment, and whose presence is a pollution and a curse to the community. We demand that the Burlingame treaty be so modified as to limit the immigration and importation of Chinese to such numbers as may be absorbed without detriment to the interests of our own native and naturalized citizens.

Gen. Benjamin Lefevre, member of Congress from the Fifth District, and who is justly regarded as an unselfish and disinterested friend of Senator Thurman, arrived to-night, and is foremost among those who advocate the passage of a resolution indorsing the Senator as a candidate for re-election.

CALIFORNIA'S WORKING MEN.

KEARNEY PERMANENT PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The Working Men's State Convention assembled in this city to-day. Thirty counties are represented and delegations from others are expected. Denis Kearney called the convention to order, and delivered an address reviewing the origin, present condition, and future prospects of the party. Reference to the proposed repeal of the National Banking act, and the issuance of all money direct from the Treasury of the United States, met with much applause from the convention. While the Committee on Credentials was in consultation a resolution was adopted in respect to the memory of the late Gen. Shields. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of Denis Kearney as permanent President, which was received with great applause, and after deciding upon the order of business the convention adjourned until to-morrow, to give the Committee on Platform time to report.

The proceedings of the convention thus far have been harmonious, though marked by the tendency to prolong discussions on minor topics noticeable at previous conventions of Working Men, and somewhat delayed by ignorance of parliamentary rules. It is understood that there is an element in the convention in favor of the New Constitution Party movement, and it is expected that it will show its hand to-morrow, in an attempt either to carry or split the convention. It is considered, however, that this element is not sufficiently strong to carry either point, and that the proceedings will be conducted to a successful termination.

THE MAINE GREENBACKERS

ASKING NO HELP FROM THE DEMOCRATS.

MAJOR SMITH, OF OLDTOWN, NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—SHARP TALK OVER THE RESOLUTIONS—THE CONVENTION NOT SO SUCCESSFUL AS LAST YEAR.

PORTLAND, June 3.—The Greenback State Convention, which met here to-day, was a very large assemblage, 1,330 delegates being reported in attendance. It is a singular coincidence that the Democratic State Committee held a meeting here last night, and fixed the date of the Democratic Convention, to be held at Bangor, on July 1. The members of the latter committee deny that their meeting had any connection with the Greenback Convention, but as the date of the Greenback Convention has been known for several months, this denial is regarded as somewhat suspicious. It is popularly believed that the Democrats met here with the intention of patching up some sort of a trade with the Greenbackers; if so they were disappointed. The whole spirit of the Greenback Convention to-day indicated that nothing but an absolute surrender on the part of the Democrats would be accepted, and the general opinion seemed to be that the Democracy would substantially agree to such surrender, though it would go through the form of a convention and nominate a separate candidate.

It cannot be denied that the Greenback Convention of to-day was a very enthusiastic body and that it meant business. It was made up largely, no doubt, of men who do not know much about finance nor care about it; of men who feel the pressure of hard times and welcome any scheme which promises relief. Whether the scheme is likely to produce the relief they seek they have probably never considered to any great extent. Many of the delegates were farmers. The nomination was virtually settled upon before the convention met. There was some opposition to Major Joseph H. Smith of Oldtown, the candidate of last year, on account of alleged expression of equivocal sentiments on the financial question. But the opposition could not consolidate on any other candidate and amounted to nothing. The forenoon session of the convention was very tame, and nothing worthy of extended mention occurred. William M. Rust, of Belfast, who favors an alliance with the Democrats, was placed in the chair for the purpose of preventing any advocacy of his consolidation views on the floor.

All the interest centred in the afternoon, when the Committee on Resolutions reported. As soon as this report was accepted, Solon Chase, the father of the Greenback Party of Maine, moved to transpose the resolutions, so that the resolutions on national issues should precede those on State issues. Mr. Fogg, who is a member of the Governor's Council, added to this a motion that the resolutions be considered. A row ensued, which occupied a good part of the afternoon, and the Chairman found it impossible to preserve order. The Chase motion to transpose the resolutions was adopted, but Fogg's motion to consider them was defeated, and the resolutions were adopted. It is easy enough to see why Mr. Chase moved the transposition, inasmuch as he aspires to head a national, rather than a State, party. Mr. Fogg's reasons are not quite so clear. It is said, however, on good authority, that Fogg don't believe in the coinage of gold and silver at all, and that the resolution favoring such coinage as well as the issue of paper money excited his disapprobation. He favors a direct reduction of both gold and silver, and will probably attack the platform. He undoubtedly has a large following, and thus the seeds of dissension will be sown in the Greenback ranks.

When the convention came to the nomination, there was little difference of opinion. Smith was nominated by an overwhelming majority, receiving 851 votes. His speech of acceptance was framed to deny the reports that were in circulation last Fall that he was ready to sell out to the Republicans, if they would buy him, and assured the convention that he had always been a Greenbacker, and always would be. The result of the convention makes it pretty certain that the Greenbackers will run their own machine in the Fall campaign. They intend, apparently, to make no advances to the Democrats, and, if the latter intend to unite with them, they must go the whole way. In representation nominations there will be some trading, however, and probably the two parties will have about an even number of candidates. Representative Ladd announced himself as a Greenbacker to-day, and said he went into the Democratic House caucus to make proselytes, and with the distinct promise of the Chairman that if anything was agreed upon which did not meet his approval, he would not consider himself bound by the caucus's decision.

The speeches in the convention were confined largely to the denunciation of the bondholders and the national banks. John Sherman was described as the tool of the money power, and the latter was described as plotting to enslave the American people. Ladd said Sherman was the real President of the United States; that Hayes was a well-intentioned but weak man, and that John Sherman ran the country. Taken as a whole, the convention was not as successful as the convention of last year. Though its members were more in numbers, it was not so spontaneous by far, and there were signs that politicians were fast getting control of the machine. There was not the unanimity of sentiment which characterized the convention of last year, as was indicated by the row on the resolutions. The convention will probably have the result to disorganize thoroughly the Democratic Party, so that it will figure as only an insignificant element in the Fall campaign. It is predicted to-night that the Democratic candidate will not poll more than 15,000 votes, while the Greenbackers set the vote at only 6,000. The fight this fall is evidently to be between the Republicans and Greenbackers.

The following is the platform:

The convention congratulates the people of Maine that the increase of coin and bonded indebtedness of the Government in time of profound peace from $1,100,000,000 in 1865 to $2,000,000,000 in 1879 is a fact so startling as to alarm every friend of the country: that the reduction of the rate of coin interest and at the same time increasing the principle to such an amount as to vastly increase the coin interest continually, under the pretext of economy, by the reduction of the rate of interest, is such a fraud upon the people as to merit the most severe condemnation.

This convention reaffirms the cardinal principles enunciated in the platform of the National Greenback Convention of Maine in 1878, and looks with pride and satisfaction at the indorsement of the same by the people at the September election. The convention also congratulates the people of Maine upon the reforms brought about by the Nationals, and carried forward by the last Legislature of Maine. The decay of American shipping is a subject that justly causes anxiety and alarm. We demand such legislation as shall cause its early restoration.

Resolved, That we favor the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, to be supplemented by full legal-tender paper money sufficient to transact the business of the country.

That we favor the immediate use of the coin in the Treasury for the reduction of the bonded debt.

That we favor the substitution of greenbacks for national bank-notes.

That the volume of our money should not vary with the chance production of the precious metals or the caprice of corporations.

That a graduated tax on income is imperatively demanded.

That we oppose all subsidies or legalized monopolies; we favor few and simple laws, and those rigorously enforced; and we hereby denounce Communism in all its forms and phases.

OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—The following have been nominated Overseers of Harvard College: For the full term of six years, James Freeman Clarke, Amos A. Lawrence, Edwin P. Seaver, George E. Ellis, John Fiske, Nathaniel Silsbee, Henry S. Russell, Arthur Lincoln, John T. Morse, Jr., and William W. Greenough. For the term of two years, Darwin R. Ware, and Charles F. Dale. Dr. Bellows, of New-York, received 136 votes, but was declared ineligible, he being a non-resident.

DISSATISFIED IRON WORKERS.

THE PITTSBURG PUDDLERS DECLINE TO SUBMIT THEIR DEMANDS TO ARBITRATION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 3.—The situation here among the iron workers on the wages question has been brought down to a very fine point by the action of the puddlers this afternoon. A proposition had been made to them, through their own conference committee, from the manufacturers, to submit the question to arbitration. No plan was suggested, but it was thought the English rules would form the basis of arbitration, if it was agreed to. The puddlers, at their meeting this afternoon, discussed the matter for about three hours and then unanimously passed a resolution rejecting the proposition. They went further, too, by discharging their conference committee on the ground that there was no further need for conference. The puddlers thus say to the manufacturers: "Sign the scale or we will not work." There is a point here which is apt to be overlooked. It is not so much that the manufacturers object to paying $5 a ton, but they object to the sliding scale, because if iron advances in price during the year, the price of puddling goes up with it. This is the real hitch. Both sides have an idea which, however, they try to conceal, that better prices for iron will prevail during the coming year, and each is anxious to profit by it.

It is hard to-night to predict the outcome, but the preponderance of opinion is that the manufacturers will be compelled to sign. Some of the smaller mills, working on specialties, have already signed, but these are claimed to be special contracts which are to be hereafter decided by the general result. There is no question, however, that the action of these mills greatly encourages the puddlers. The manufacturers talk with as much determination as ever to-night. They admit, what the puddlers allege, that orders are not scarce, but they say emphatically that the prices will not justify them in signing the scale. They say they are anxious to keep the men at work and save suffering, but cannot do it at a loss. So far, the dispute has been conducted in the best of temper on both sides. The stoppage of the mills has thrown thousands of men out, and they thronged the streets to-day, but everything was quiet.

BREWERS IN CONVENTION.

TESTING THE MERITS OF ST. LOUIS BEER BEFORE GOING TO WORK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—Brewers from various parts of the country are gathering in this city for the purpose of attending to-morrow the nineteenth annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association. It is 13 years since that association met in this city, and the St. Louis brewers have made ample preparation to secure a successful convention. To-night a reception was accorded by the citizens to such members of the association as have already arrived, at Germania Hall, where the meetings of the convention are to take place, beginning at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The affair was purely social, the only part of it at all official being the presentation by Mr. Lemp, President of the local association, of the Mayor to the delegates. The Mayor made a long speech of welcome, which was responded to by Henry H. Reuter, of Boston, President of the United States Association. Speech-making over, the delegates and invited guests mingled in a social way, and united in a test of the merits of St. Louis beer.

About 150 delegates from different parts of the country have arrived. Among these have reported as from New-York, Conrad Stein, J. W. Schmit, J. C. G. Huppel, Frederick Pentlarge, C. Karweise, F. Schillmyer, William A. Miles, A. Balze, J. Tarey, editor of the German and American *Brewers' Journal*; H. S. Rich, associate editor of the *Western Brewer*; Edward Grosse, R. Unger, A. Schwartz, editor of *Der Amerikanische Bierbrauer*; Rudolph Karweig, George Goldman, Christopher Hupple, and S. W. Smith.

GEN. LITTLEFIELD DISCHARGED.

A FLORIDA JUDGE REFUSES TO SEND HIM TO NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 3.—Telegrams have been received here from Jacksonville, Fla., saying that Judge Archibald, in a very elaborate opinion, discharged Gen. Milton S. Littlefield from custody, mainly because Gen. Littlefield has never been a fugitive from justice. It is not known whether the State can take an appeal, but it is generally believed that the decision of Judge Archibald will be affirmed if the question is carried to the Supreme Court. The whole proceedings have been such as to render Gov. Jarvis, his advisers and agents ridiculous in the eyes of the community. Certain high officers, such as United States Senators, Judges, lawyers, and others, are greatly relieved to know that Littlefield is not coming back. Littlefield is represented as very popular among the people of Jacksonville, and had their support and sympathy. The Judge's decision is generally approved.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 3.—After his discharge, Gen. Littlefield was granted permission to make a few remarks, during the course of which he said he did not fear to stand trial on any charge that could be raised against him by the State of North Carolina, but he did want some assurance that he could have a fair trial on a charge on which he has already had three examinations in the City of Raleigh without being convicted of wrong-doing. He only demanded an examination or trial in the interest of justice, rather than for the promotion of party or personal ends.

ELECTING ILLINOIS JUDGES.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES IN COOK COUNTY —GENERAL REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN THE COUNTRY.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3.—The following is the result of the judicial election yesterday in Cook County:

Democrats.		*Republicans.*	
Eggers	30,321	Booth	19,546
McAllister	25,916	Buell	18,749
Moran	25,617	Rosenthal	18,488
Barnum	25,218	Williams	17,239
Tuley	25,017	Reed	16,042

The average Democratic majority was 8,223. For Supreme Court Judge, the majority of Judge Dickey (Dem.) over Judge Dent (Rep.) was 7,884. In the Twelfth Circuit, the Republicans elected all their Judges. Reports from the State at large are scattering, but indicate that, where partisan nominations were made, the Republicans generally elected their candidates by small majorities. The vote was very light, especially where there was only one ticket, as happened in several circuits.

CAIRO, Ill., June 3.—Returns from 12 counties show 4,200 majority for Mulkey, Supreme Judge. His election is generally conceded. Baker and Harker, Republicans, and Browning, Democrat, are probably elected Circuit Judges.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 3.—Frederick Judd, age 16, was drowned while bathing in Naugatuck, Conn.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 3.—John Weir, a miner of this city, while charging a blast yesterday found the cartridge to be too large for the hole, and endeavored to ram it home with a drill, when it exploded, fatally injuring him.

FACTORYVILLE, Penn., June 3.—The passenger train going west on the Delaware

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE

THE RECEIVERS' ADMINISTRATION.

A HIGHLY SATISFACTORY EXHIBIT—THE FLOATING DEBT PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT—UNPROFITABLE LEASES CANCELED.

The special report of Joseph A. Clay, Master, concerning the administration of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company by the Receivers appointed Feb. 12, 1877, by Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, has just been issued. It covers the entire period down to April 30, 1879. At the time of the appointment of the Receivers, the company were owners or lessees of upward of 34,000 acres of anthracite coal lands in Luzerne, Carbon, and Schuylkill Counties, Penn., having 37 slopes, 30 shafts, and 29 breakers, of an annual capacity of 4,000,000 ton of coal. A carefully-prepared schedule, taken by a committee of bondholders appointed next day at a meeting called by the Receivers, placed the assets at $28,922,567 30, and the liabilities at $31,089,042 16. The funded debt amounted to $15,864,129 08, and the floating debt to upward of $6,000,000, including $300,000 to miners for wages, $200,000 for taxes, and nearly $1,500,000 to the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for tolls. The Receivers made contracts with Charles Parrish and Edward B. Leisenring to work the Wyoming Division and Honeybrook Mines, respectively, and those contracts have been renewed to date. The claim of G. G. Haven & Co., for $75,734 03, was settled by giving them 80 consolidated bonds of the company, and a like number of bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. Property leased by Henderson Gaylord and others to the company in 1871 was, under a decree of the court, given up, to gether with improvements valued at $106,990 35 and $25,013 34 in cash, as an equivalent for arrears of rent, royalty, &c., due the lessors. The claim of the Bank of New-York, amounting to $172,431 34, including interest, was settled in full. $56,650 of income bonds of the company being taken in part payment, the bank surrendering $11,500 of past due coupons. To raise part of the necessary money 290 bonds were sold for $99,247 50. The Diamond Mine, one of the largest coal veins in the region, was purchased the middle of February, 1877. The Receivers agreed to assume half of the expense of repairs, and the contractor the other half. So far the Receivers have paid about $15,000, and $40,000 more will be required to complete the work. The mine was expected to be in working order by June 1. The Lehigh mines in Carbon County were surrendered to the lessors, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, under the following circumstances: The loss on mining under the lease had amounted to $700,000, beside which there was rent due to the amount of $194,206 92 and interest on the coupons of the company owed the lessors a further debt, including interest, of $415,070 89. The lessors allowed as credits against these sums and others in dispute the appraised value of the company's personal property located on the mines, amounting to $333,093 92; mortgage on Providences Pier, $130,000; canal-boats, at valuation, $75,800; $333,000 coal bonds at 50 per cent., $166,500, leaving a balance due the Receivers of $3,000. The lease to which the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company gave its monthly acceptances. The claim of Messrs. Ashley & Co. for $57,301 14 including interest, ranges of miners' wages, paid in full, $15,000 of the amount being given in Receivers' certificates and $15,000 in Plymouth Water Company stock. The claim of E. G. Brown for $1,065 73 was settled by an account in coal for that amount. The claim of Messrs. Coryell & Fry for $85,000, as security for which they held acceptances secured by bonds of the Crystal Spring Water Company for $80,000 and a Receivers' certificate for $15,000, was paid, with the exception of about $13,000, which with a small balance remains.

In 1877 and 1878 the receipts aggregated $10,070,061 12, and the disbursements $9,965,423 37, leaving a balance Jan. 1, 1879, of $104,637 75. Of this sum from the company were $355,059 37, and the payments on account of the company $1,001,150 31. The Receivers' receipts were $9,715,001 75, and the Receivers' payments $8,964,273 06. The receipts from coal mined in 10½ months in 1877 were $4,455,436 and the expenses of mining $4,292,049 66, leaving a profit of $163,385 74. The earnings from other sources were $47,985 17, and the other expenditures $47,926 22, leaving an actual surplus of $163,385 69, which was applied to part payment of interest on the prior mortgages. The deficiency was $59,665 10, making the total interest accrued to Dec. 31, 1877, $1,077,102 79, which, with the assets and liabilities of the Receivers, excluding the business of the company, were: Liabilities, $1,201,477 29; assets, $1,141,812 19. The receipts from coal mined in 1878 were $4,166,720 94, and the expenses of mining $3,745,938 43, leaving a profit of $420,782 41. The earnings from other sources were $122,260 77, and the other expenditures $87,411 60, making the net profits $456,541 58; but out of this sum was paid $353,093 92, interest on the prior mortgages, including the deficiency of 1877, amounting in all to $315,542 75. On Dec. 31, 1878, their account stood: Assets, $807,242 18; liabilities, $666,153 35; surplus, $141,088 83.

Holders of $4,600,000 out of $5,384,000 of the consolidated bonds of the company owned by individuals have agreed to surrender three years' coupons commencing December, 1876, and to receive instead income bonds payable in 10 years. The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, which owns $6,116,000 of similar bonds, agreed to cancel their coupons for the same time, and make their interest secondary to that of the others. It is proposed to issue $500,000 of five-year bonds secured by unincumbered real estate, the Central Railroad Company having agreed to remove their liens from the property for that purpose, the new bonds to be offered to the creditors of the company on terms in settlement of their claims, and to issue to the Central Railroad Company $1,513,316 45 income bonds, and a like amount of certificate of indebtedness of about $3,000,000, with $900,000 of consolidated bonds as collateral security in satisfaction of the debt to them. It is believed that these measures will result in a consolidation of the two companies. The Lehigh Navigation Company have agreed to accept 3 per cent. on their loan of $500,000 for five years from December, 1877, thus saving $15,000 annually. The owners of the Wilkesbarre and Pittston second mortgages have agreed to extend the payment of the principal ($300,000) for five years from its due date and to accept 3 per cent. interest, annum, thus saving about $9,000 annually. The Larue colliery bonds, amounting to $150,000, have all been redeemed and the mortgage canceled. Small mortgages amounting to about $10,000 have been paid in full. Proceedings for foreclosure have been begun on the Hakes & Hunlock mortgage of $60,000, and the Petty & Post mortgage of $78,000, but negotiations are in progress for an extension of time on the principal and a reduction of the rate of interest. The Receivers have sold the Brooklyn property and coal-yard for $18,000. The retail coal-yards in New-York and Jersey City have been given up and the personal property sold. No agreement has been made with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company in regard to the New-Haven pier property. To put it in working condition would require an outlay of $40,000 or $50,000. Suits against insurance companies to enforce their claims for $41,500 and have remitted $50,000 of arrears. Other negotiations for reductions are pending. The Receivers have reduced the floating debt to the nominal sum of $4,660,827 58. The arrangement with the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, before mentioned, will leave but $219,000 outstanding, and the Receivers propose to arrange this sum out of the $500,000 mortgage bonds already explained.

"This," says Mr. Clay, "will practically put an end to the floating debt, so that it will no longer interfere with the expected resumption by the company of the direct control of its affairs." Mr. Clay goes on to speak in the most eulogistic terms of the forbearance of the company's creditors, the intelligence, probity, and diligence of the Receivers, and the happy concert of action of the Receiver of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. He concludes as follows: "There is every reason to hope that within a comparatively short time the affairs of time both of these great corporations will be restored to the management of their stockholders; while, if any marked improvement shall hereafter take place in the coal trade, they may in the future look for reasonable profits and continued success."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. H. Wilson, of St. Louis, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator D. S. Lynde, of Hermon, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House.

Capt. Hains, of the steam-ship Scythia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressman P. R. Buckland, of Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Senator W. B. Woodin, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. H. Rainey, of South Carolina, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

State Assessor John S. Fowler, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Chevalier von Tavera, Secretary of the Austrian Legation at Washington, is at the Everett House.

The Duke of Argyll, Lady Edmund Campbell, Lady Mary Campbell, and Lord Walter Campbell, of Scotland, and ex-Mayor J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

The Hon. R. W. Stoughton, United States Minister to Russia; the Hon. John A. Kasson, United States Minister to Austria; Orlow W. Chapman, of Binghamton; Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg; De Witt C. Weed, of Lowville, N. Y.; the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, and T. Bailey Aldrich, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SELLING A RAILROAD.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, the Referee, Edward D. Cowsad, yesterday sold at the Town Hall, in the Village of Jamaica, the South Side Railroad of Long Island, together with its appurtenances. The road was sold subject to a mortgage of $750,000 made by the South Side Railroad Company to David R. Floyd-Jones and Tredwell Ketcham, dated March 1, 1867, to secure the payment of bonds. The road was purchased by James T. Williams, Benjamin Nicoll, and Thomas Thorne, for the sum of $1,000. The purchasers assume the payment of the second mortgage bondholders. The second mortgage bonds amount to $1,500,000, with accrued interest of over $1,000,000. A new company will now be organized, and the road sold or leased to the Long Island Railroad Company, who are now running it. The interest on the first mortgage bonds has been paid regularly.

TWO PERSONS BLOWN TO ATOMS.

EXPLOSION OF TORPEDOES—A MAN AND A GIRL KILLED.

A torpedo factory, situated about a mile from West Farms, and about a quarter of a mile from the Catholic Protectory, was destroyed by an explosion about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, and two persons were instantly killed. Although the shock of the explosion was distinctly felt in West Farms, and one of the victims lived there, nothing was publicly known of it until yesterday. The torpedo factory was a rough shed, built of hemlock boards, and was located in a hollow. The nearest house is the Devinea Hotel, kept by the Widow Devinea, which is 200 yards from the scene of the explosion. Two persons, a little girl and a man who had charge of the factory, were at work there on Saturday. The name of this man, or of the owner or owners of the factory, could not be ascertained last night. The little girl was Mary Long, whose father and mother live in West Farms. She was 13 years old, and went to school at West Farms, and on Saturdays worked at the torpedo factory, where she packed the torpedoes in boxes for shipment. She was to attend her first communion in the Catholic church at West Farms on Sunday last, and had worked in the factory so as to get money to buy a pair of white shoes and other articles to wear at the communion service. She was paid a dollar a day, and had already earned $18. Last Friday the man with whom she had been working came to get her to go to work that day. She was at school and could not go. He came again on Saturday, and Mary then said she did not want to work that day. Her mother compelled her to go, however, and she was never seen alive again. The explosion occurred about 3 o'clock that day. How it happened will never be known, for Mary Long and the unknown man were instantly killed, and they were the only persons in the factory at the time. The people at the Widow Devinea's house, and others who heard the explosion, hastened to the spot. They found the building blown into splinters, excepting some of the heavy beams, which were thrown about in all directions. Here and there they picked up shreds of bits of human flesh, and one person stumbled over one of Mary Long's arms, with a portion of the shoulder-blade attached. It was the largest part of the girl's body found. In another direction was found the back part of her skull, with the hair clinging to it. On Monday the searchers found her face, which had been blown many yards away. Shreds of flesh and torn bits of her black pinafore dress were scattered about for nearly a hundred yards from where the factory had stood. The other victim of the explosion had his head blown from the body, and it has not been found. The body itself was blown into atoms. The funerals of both the man and girl took place on Monday, and pieces of their flesh were picked up to the very hour of the funerals. Mary Long was an unusually bright and intelligent girl, and ambitious to learn. On the day before her death she had received a reward for being the best scholar in her class during the week. Her mother is almost beside herself with grief. She remembers that the man Mary Long went with began to go to work on the fatal Saturday, and it has almost unbalanced her mind.

The same torpedo manufactory was located at Mount Vernon a few years ago, when a terrible explosion took place and a number of lives were lost. It was then removed to its late location. This removal was distinctly opposed by the officers of the Catholic Protectory and the farmers living in the vicinity, but without success. A year ago the factory was blown up again, but fortunately the explosion was not attended with loss of life. The torpedoes were made of nitro-glycerine and giant powder. They are cartridge-shaped, are about a half foot long, and contain 18-caliber. Dr. R. A. Jolce, of Tremont, visited the scene on Monday and says he saw cartridges scattered all around, where they had been thrown by the force of the explosion. They were similar to some he saw in a box labeled "triple strength explosives." Some of the heavy beams of the factory were thrown, he says, 50 yards through the air. Some persons in West Farms believe that the explosion was the result of a deliberate and successful attempt of the man at work there to commit suicide. But they cannot explain the reason why, if this theory is the true one, he should have urged Mary Long to go to work that day. The suicide story is probably a very idle rumor. The Captain of the Thirty-fourth Police Precinct knew nothing about the affair until asked about it by a TIMES reporter last night. The factory, he says, was just beyond the limits of the annexed district.

HELP FOR RELEASED CONVICT WOMEN.

A number of ladies and gentlemen in Brooklyn met last evening, in the parlors of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fulton-street and Gallatin-place, to organize a movement to establish an institution where women may find shelter after being discharged from prison. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was large, and among the persons present were several who have been prominently connected with prison reform movements in Brooklyn for several years. Mr. Andrew A. Smith presided, and Mr. William Hadden and Miss C. E. Coffin were chosen Secretaries. Mr. Smith, on taking the chair, said it was well known among those familiar with the annals of crime, that the worst difficulty which confronts those who are interested in the criminal classes is the fact that there are so many, especially women, who are being continually driven back into crime, and are known as "repeaters," because they have no home, no friends, and no place to go after being discharged from the jails and penitentiaries. It was to provide a temporary refuge for such unfortunate women until they could be provided with permanent homes, and thus be saved, that the present meeting had been called. Speeches were made by the Rev. J. G. Bass, Mr. Dwight Johnson, ex-Supervisor Harmon, the Rev. W. H. Ingersoll, Mr. William Hadden, Miss C. E. Coffin, Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, President of the Women's Temperance Union; Mr. Alonzo Alford, of this City, and others, in favor of the project. A committee, consisting of Alonzo Alford, J. G. Bass, N. T. Beers, Jr., J. C. Titus, and W. Hadden, was appointed to prepare a plan of operation, and report at a meeting to be held at the same place, on Thursday evening, June 12. A fee of thirty cents present were in favor of immediate action, and Mr. Alford said he was willing to start the movement by subscribing $100 at once. Another gentleman, in the name of "A Friend to the Lost," added $25. After adopting a resolution inviting the Women's Temperance Union to appoint a committee of five ladies to operate with the committee of five gentlemen already appointed, the meeting adjourned.

PERUVIAN IMPORT DUTIES DECREED.

The Collector has received from Washington a copy of a decree, issued by the Peruvian Government, relating to the duties on importations into Peru, of which the following is a translation:

Mariano I. Prado, Constitutional President of the Republic:

Considering, that inasmuch as Chili has prohibited commerce with Peru, the Government of Peru sees itself forced to take measures to destroy the effects of that misplaced hostility and to prevent the decay of commerce; for the Government believes that no step should be taken in the least degree hostile to the peaceful and harmless commerce of private parties, such being opposed to the well-defined interests of nations, I decree:

ARTICLE I. The import duties on all articles of commerce, similar to those produced in Chili, and which come from ports of other nations, will be reduced 50 per cent. from this date.

ART. II. The Government will fix 60 days beforehand, the date when the concession contained in the preceding article must cease.

ART. III. From the 15th of June next the duties on productions of Chili and those which come from foreign ports, in vessels which have called in any Chilian port, will be increased 40 per cent., excepting those articles of commerce brought from foreign ports by steamers by way of the Straits.

ART. IV. All articles which do not pay duties, coming from Chili, or brought by vessels which have called at Chilian ports, will pay 25 per cent. of their value, as duties of importation, from the date given in the preceding article.

ART. V. The Government assumes the responsibility of this measure and will at the due time solicit its legal sanction.

The Minister of Commerce and Public Works is charged with the fulfillment of this decree and with its publication and circulation.

DON'T WANT IT IN THEIR WARD.

A meeting of the residents of the Eighteenth Ward was held last evening, at No. 253 Avenue A, to protest against a project by the Board of Health to build a reception hospital for contagious diseases at the foot of East Sixteenth-street. Mr. R. E. Stiehl presided. Mr. F. H. Rodenburg said that about two weeks ago the citizens of the district learned that the Board of Health intended to build such a hospital in the place of the one at Bellevue Hospital, which is to be removed. A committee of tax-payers of the ward called upon Dr. Keeny, the Sanitary Superintendent, and protested against the project as an outrage upon the citizens of the district, which, in addition to being marshy, has a dog-pound and a number of gas factories that breed diseases. Dr. Janes replied that the contract had already been given out, and that the hospital would be built. After speeches by others present, resolutions were adopted protesting against the building of the hospital, and a committee was appointed to present them to the Board of Health, at its next meeting.

COMPETITIVE BIBLE-READING.

From the Philadelphia Record, June 2.

A gentleman of the Episcopalian faith has deposited with the Evangelical Society $300, to be awarded to the student in either of the Episcopal divinity schools of Cambridge, Philadelphia, Alexandria, Geneseo, or Sewanee who shall be thought the most correct, intelligent, and impressive reader of the Bible and Prayer-book in the service of the Church. The question is to be decided by a committee of nine, six of whom are to be appointed by the Board of the Evangelical Educational Society, and three by the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The contest is to take place in October next, and the money is to be divided into three prizes, $150, $100, and $50.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION —A LARGE GATHERING OF FREEMASONS.

The ninety-eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York was opened at 2 P. M. yesterday in the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, with the usual imposing ceremonies. There was a large attendance. At 1:30 o'clock the representatives, properly clothed and jeweled, took their seats in the Grand Lodge Room, and awaited the entrance of the officers. At 2 P. M., James Ten Eyck, Grand Marshal, ascended the East, and announced that the grand officers of the State of New-York were about to enter. The assembled representatives then arose, and remained standing while a procession of officers, clothed in purple and gold insignia, entered through the western door, to the strains of a processional march, and marched up the central aisle. The procession was headed by Edmund L. Judson, Grand Master, followed by Charles Roome, Deputy Grand Master, and the other officers, according to their rank. After the officers had all been assembled in the East, the Marshal made proclamation, and the honors were given, the choir chanting "Glory be to Thee, Oh God." The musical portion of the ceremonies was rendered by a choir of 24 voices, from St. Cecils Lodge, headed by Brother William J. Leonard. Brother James Pearce, Mus. Bac., presided at the organ. Prayer was offered up by Grand Chaplain, the Rev. John G. Webster, and the choir sang "Hail, Brother Masons, Hail." The Grand Lodge was then opened in ample form and the choir sang the anthem, "Behold how good and joyful," the solos being given by Dr. A. T. Hills and Messrs. B. Krug, E. A. Kingsbury, and Solomon Jones. Mr. Peter Isbrandsen, England, After the Grand Marshal had made proclamation of the opening of the Grand Lodge, the assembled representatives united in singing "Be Thou, oh God, exalted high." Among the prominent dignitaries present at the Grand Lodge during the opening ceremonies were Past Grand Masters James W. Husted, Joseph J. Couch, Elwood E. Thorne, John W. Simons, James Gibson, John L. Lewis, and Clinton F. Paige. Among others present were Horace S. Taylor, Gregory Satterlee, William T. Woodruff, J. Edward Simmons, Edward M. L. Ehlers, Charles S. Arthur, James E. Morrison, John Boyd, William J. Brodie, Reginald Bailey, Joseph Stein, Cadwalader Evans, George H. Raymond, Frank R. Lawrence, Anthony Yeoman, Horatio W. P. Hodson, Theodore W. Davis, Alonzo Brymer, and William Sherer.

The Grand Master then delivered his address, which, although it was very long, was listened to with much attention. He spoke at length of the unsettled dispute between the lodges of New-York and Connecticut, concerning the reception of two members by the Connecticut Grand Lodge in spite of the protest of the New-York Lodge. He spoke, also, of the large number of Masons unaffiliated during the last year for non-payment of dues, and suggested that the various lodges should use great care in such matters. Many Masons, he thought, were unable to pay their dues, and an indiscriminate application of the law might work injustice. After alluding to the difficulties of the Grand Lodge with the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodges of Germany, and those of the Grand Lodges of Quebec and Nova Scotia, the Grand Master read at length to the amendments to the statutes proposed last year, and to come up for definite action before the present session of the Grand Lodge. The amendment providing for a representation in the Grand Lodge hitherto in force, the abolition of the daily pay of representatives, and the enforcement of penalties for the absence of representatives during the sessions of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Secretary's report showed the receipts for the past year to be $91,105 75, and the total number of Master Masons in good standing in the State 78,050. The Grand Treasurer's report showed the receipts, including a balance on hand of $1,781 from last year, and a corresponding amount of disbursements, $55,439 37 of which were paid to the Hall and Asylum Fund.

The report of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund showed the total receipts during the year to be $109,610 94; disbursements, $104,312 49; paid in reduction of indebtedness, $38,070 32; leaving a total indebtedness still on the building of $700,000. The report also showed the names of attempts of the man at work there to commit suicide. But they cannot explain the reason why, if this theory is the true one, he should have urged Mary Long to go to work that day. The suicide story is probably a very idle rumor. The Captain of the Thirty-fourth Police Precinct knew nothing about the affair until asked about it by a TIMES reporter last night. The factory, he says, was just beyond the limits of the annexed district.

HELP FOR RELEASED CONVICT WOMEN.

A number of ladies and gentlemen in Brooklyn met last evening, in the parlors of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fulton-street and Gallatin-place, to organize a movement to establish an institution where women may find shelter after being discharged from prison. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was large, and among the persons present were several who have been prominently connected with prison reform movements in Brooklyn for several years. Mr. Andrew A. Smith presided, and Mr. William Hadden and Miss C. E. Coffin were chosen Secretaries. Mr. Smith, on taking the chair, said it was well known among those familiar with the annals of crime, that the worst difficulty which confronts those who are interested in the criminal classes is the fact that there are so many, especially women, who are being continually driven back into crime, and are known as "repeaters," because they have no home, no friends, and no place to go after being discharged from the jails and penitentiaries. It was to provide a temporary refuge for such unfortunate women until they could be provided with permanent homes, and thus be saved, that the present meeting had been called. Speeches were made by the Rev. J. G. Bass, Mr. Dwight Johnson, ex-Supervisor Harmon, the Rev. W. H. Ingersoll, Mr. William Hadden, Miss C. E. Coffin, Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, President of the Women's Temperance Union; Mr. Alonzo Alford, of this City, and others, in favor of the project. A committee, consisting of Alonzo Alford, J. G. Bass, N. T. Beers, Jr., J. C. Titus, and W. Hadden, was appointed to prepare a plan of operation, and report at a meeting to be held at the same place, on Thursday evening, June 12. A fee of 30 cents present were in favor of immediate action, and Mr. Alford said he was willing to start the movement by subscribing $100 at once. Another gentleman, in the name of "A Friend to the Lost," added $25. After adopting a resolution inviting the Women's Temperance Union to appoint a committee of five ladies to operate with the committee of five gentlemen already appointed, the meeting adjourned.

PERUVIAN IMPORT DUTIES DECREED.

The Collector has received from Washington a copy of a decree, issued by the Peruvian Government, relating to the duties on importations into Peru, of which the following is a translation:

Mariano I. Prado, Constitutional President of the Republic:

Considering, that inasmuch as Chili has prohibited commerce with Peru, the Government of Peru sees itself forced to take measures to destroy the effects of that misplaced hostility and to prevent the decay of commerce; for the Government believes that no step should be taken in the least degree hostile to the peaceful and harmless commerce of private parties, such being opposed to the well-defined interests of nations, I decree:

ARTICLE I. The import duties on all articles of commerce, similar to those produced in Chili, and which come from ports of other nations, will be reduced 50 per cent. from this date.

ART. II. The Government will fix 60 days beforehand, the date when the concession contained in the preceding article must cease.

ART. III. From the 15th of June next the duties on productions of Chili and those which come from foreign ports, in vessels which have called in any Chilian port, will be increased 40 per cent., excepting those articles of commerce brought from foreign ports by steamers by way of the Straits.

ART. IV. All articles which do not pay duties, coming from Chili, or brought by vessels which have called at Chilian ports, will pay 25 per cent. of their value, as duties of importation, from the date given in the preceding article.

ART. V. The Government assumes the responsibility of this measure and will at the due time solicit its legal sanction.

The Minister of Commerce and Public Works is charged with the fulfillment of this decree and with its publication and circulation.

DON'T WANT IT IN THEIR WARD.

A meeting of the residents of the Eighteenth Ward was held last evening, at No. 253 Avenue A, to protest against a project by the Board of Health to build a reception hospital for contagious diseases at the foot of East Sixteenth-street. Mr. R. E. Stiehl presided. Mr. F. H. Rodenburg said that about two weeks ago the citizens of the district learned that the Board of Health intended to build such a hospital in the place of the one at Bellevue Hospital, which is to be removed. A committee of tax-payers of the ward called upon Dr. Keeny, the Sanitary Superintendent, and protested against the project as an outrage upon the citizens of the district, which, in addition to being marshy, has a dog-pound and a number of gas factories that breed diseases. Dr. Janes replied that the contract had already been given out, and that the hospital would be built. After speeches by others present, resolutions were adopted protesting against the building of the hospital, and a committee was appointed to present them to the Board of Health, at its next meeting.

COMPETITIVE BIBLE-READING.

From the Philadelphia Record, June 2.

A gentleman of the Episcopalian faith has deposited with the Evangelical Society $300, to be awarded to the student in either of the Episcopal divinity schools of Cambridge, Philadelphia, Alexandria, Geneseo, or Sewanee who shall be thought the most correct, intelligent, and impressive reader of the Bible and Prayer-book in the service of the Church. The question is to be decided by a committee of nine, six of whom are to be appointed by the Board of the Evangelical Educational Society, and three by the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The contest is to take place in October next, and the money is to be divided into three prizes, $150, $100, and $50.

WILLIAMS, BIRNIE & CO.'S CREDITORS.

In response to a written call, posted on the bulletin-board of the Cotton Exchange, a meeting of the creditors of Williams, Birnie & Co. was held yesterday afternoon in the Exchange committee-room. Between 30 and 40 firms, representing unsecured indebtedness aggregating $286,000, took part in the proceedings. Mr. John L. Macauley presided. Considerable indignation was manifested in regard to the alleged intention of Mr. Williams to repudiate the contracts on "futures" made by Mr. Birnie in the name of the firm, after promising creditors personally that he would pay everything before leaving New-York. Other gentlemen continued to have faith in Mr. Williams's promises. They said that the full extent of the indebtedness was known to him when he made them, and he had not yet retracted them. His return to Charleston, they believed, was merely for the purpose of collecting the necessary funds. They therefore considered the uncomplimentary remarks that had been indulged in grotesque and premature. It was agreed on all sides that Mr. Williams was legally responsible for the acts of his partner, and, after discussion, a committee of seven was appointed to secure an amicable adjustment of the sums due, and, failing in that, to proceed against Mr. Williams to the full extent of the law. Various amounts due the late firm of Williams, Birnie & Co. by members of the Exchange will reduce the aggregate to about $250,000.

PRISONERS ON BAIL BOND DEMANDED.

On the night of Aug. 31, 1877, the store of George E. Tilge, a silk merchant, was broken open, and 56 pieces (1,500 yards) of satin, and 500 yards of silk, valued at $4,000, were stolen. William Porter and Joseph Wells were accused of the burglary, and were indicted by the Grand Jury, and held in $4,000 bail each. Mr. George Baur, of No. 132 Elizabeth-street, and Mr. Herman Geirke, of Hyde Park, Long Island, becoming Porter's bondsmen. Wells subsequently agreed to turn State's evidence. The dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Weidren was broken open on the night of Oct. 31, 1877, by burglars, and clothing and property amounting to more than $100 was stolen. John Irving and John Riley were arrested and charged with the offense, indicted by the Grand Jury, and held in $5,000 bail each. Mr. Gustav A. Canis became bondsman for Irving, who was released on bail in November, 1878. Yesterday Assistant District Attorney Lyon presented the indictments to Judge Gildersleeve, and asked that the bonds of the prisoners be increased. The bondsmen's lawyer declared that the proceeding was outrageous; that the men had been out on bail more than two years; that Porter was an artist in Brooklyn, and contended that it was unjust to demand the immediate production of prisoners who might never be seen again, and further claimed that the prisoners had been surrendered to the authorities while detained in Raymond-Street Jail. He also argued that a detainer was issued to hold them in case they were discharged. Judge Gildersleeve allowed the counselor until 12 o'clock to-day to produce affidavits verifying his statements. Porter and Irving escaped from Raymond-Street Jail on Sunday.

THE AMALGAMATED RAILROADS.

RATIFICATION OF THE LEASE—THE SECOND-AVENUE LINE NOT TO BE ABANDONED.

The Directors of the Manhattan Company met yesterday and formally ratified the leasing of the two elevated railroads. The first engine over the West Side extension of the Metropolitan Road was run as far as Eighty-second-street yesterday afternoon. It carried Mr. Van Brocklin, the Superintendent of the road, who went over the route to see that the tracks were all clear and in order for the regular running of trains. Mr. Van Brocklin said that within 48 hours the company would have trains running regularly as far as Eighty-second-street, and in a few days the line would be opened as far as One Hundred and Tenth-street. Sunday trains will be put on as soon as the road is operated to the latter point. The company has reached that stage in its existence, its officers say, when it needs to be earning something, and it cannot longer afford to lose the benefit of Sunday travel. It is said that the only trains, two in number, which have ever been run over the Metropolitan Road on Sunday were put on at the special request of certain churches on Sixth-avenue to accommodate their children on special occasions. When the West Side line shall be open to Eighty-second-street a change is to be made in the running of trains on the West Side route of the New-York Road. The structure of the latter is being largely rebuilt, and, pending this reconstruction, trains are to be run only to accommodate local travel below Fifty-ninth-street. All through trains above Fifty-ninth-street is to be diverted to the Metropolitan Road and carried over the Sixth-avenue route. The New-York Company's trains on the West Side will only be run at intervals of 8 or 10 minutes.

In reference to the statement made by Mr. Cowing, President of the New-York Company, that the Metropolitan's Second-avenue line above Fifty-seventh-street was to be abandoned, Mr. W. R. Garrison, President of the Manhattan Company, laughed heartily when the matter was referred to, and was certainly mistaken. The company had, he said, expended too much money on the Second-avenue line already to think of abandoning it now, and they had no intention of doing so. He stated, however, that the company was considering the energies on that portion of the route below Fifty-ninth-street, and trying to get it completed in time to catch the Summer travel to Central Park. To this end the fall and winter time-table, dated Nov. 25, 1878, were now at work. Mr. Garrison also said that the men were now working only during the day, instead of night and day, as heretofore, and only 400 tons of iron-work are now being put up each day, as against 1,000 tons a day formerly. As soon as the lower end of the line is completed the workmen will, according to Mr. Garrison, be immediately put to work on the road of Upper Second-avenue. The latter structure will be pushed through to the Harlem River. The only inconvenience that the public will experience, said President Garrison, will be perhaps, the delay which will occur in the completion of the road above Fifty-ninth-street. When the road shall be completed to Harlem, the Third-avenue line will be run to accommodate local travel, and additional stations will be provided. The Second-avenue road at that time will be run as a through line, with fewer stations and making better time than the Third-avenue road. With regard to the cash payments which the Metropolitan and New-York Companies are to make to the Manhattan Company on account of receipts, the first payment to be made by the Metropolitan Company is to include $2,650,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the company, this amount being those which have been sold but never put on the market. The total of $9,000,000 which the Manhattan Company receives from the other companies is to be used in the completion of the two rapid transit lines.

The Directors of the Manhattan Company met & Ambrose, who have the contract for the building of the Second-avenue road and of the West Side line above One Hundred and Tenth-street, yesterday confirmed the contract. Mr. Garrison had said at 10 o'clock that below Fifty-ninth-street Mr. Ambrose said that the foundations for the Second-avenue road would all be down as far as Sixty-fifth-street by the 1st of next month, and that the road would be built to Central Park by the 1st of January. The Third-avenue line route to Harlem would be finished, he said, by the 1st of August. The foundations of the West Side extension, from One Hundred and Tenth-street, where they are 40 feet deep, to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, would be completed, Mr. Ambrose thought, by July 1.

PERJURY IN THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Yesterday Judge Ingersoll, of the Seventh District Court, announced his determination to check the system of perjury which has been latterly prevailing in the District Courts to such an extent that it has become almost impossible to decide upon the merits of any case in which documentary evidence cannot be produced. It is well known to the members of the legal profession that these courts are little better than schools for perjury, in which unprincipled lawyers educate their clients to prove anything necessary to sustain their suits. This practice has now become so general that it is difficult for an honest man to obtain justice. In most cases witnesses can be obtained who, after being instructed by the opposing lawyer, will swear to the most deliberate falsehood. Although Judge Ingersoll is but a short time on the bench, several cases have come before him in which the testimony showed that perjury had been committed by the witnesses examined; but not until yesterday, during the trial of the case of Moses Glassner against Barbetta Eckert, was the evidence of perjury so manifest as to justify its condemnation in public from the bench. Glassner is a cow-dealer, residing up town, and Eckert is a milk man, who drives cows to an agreement about selling, and trading cows with Mrs. Eckert, of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, which was so clearly contradicted by Mr. and Mrs. Eckert that Judge Ingersoll expressed his condemnation of the system of boldness and perjury so common in the District Courts, and requested Mrs. Eckert's counsel to bring the plaintiff and his man before the District Attorney on a charge of perjury. It is expected that Judge Ingersoll will have a salutary effect upon a large class of persons bringing suits in these courts.

A BANKRUPT'S DODGE DEFEATED.

A hearing was recently had before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, on the appeal from an order made by the District Court refusing to set aside a composition in bankruptcy in the case of George B. Remsen, bankrupt. A composition at 60 cents on the dollar was entered into between the bankrupt and his creditors, payable in installments. Before the first installment became due the bankrupt mysteriously disappeared, and default was made in the payment of that as well as of all the subsequent installments. Lowell Talbot had been appointed Trustee by the terms of the resolutions, and he brought suit against the wife of the bankrupt to enforce the contract entered into by her as surety for the payment of the composition notes, which contract was made a part of the resolutions. About the time of the commencement of the suit an application was made to the Bankruptcy Court, by certain creditors, to set aside the composition, which if granted would have had the effect of avoiding the suit and annulling the wife's obligation as surety, and it was charged that the motion was made with that object and in the interest of the heirs of the wife, who has since died. D. P. Thompson appeared for the petitioners, and Gershom A. Seixas for the respondents. The application was opposed by over three-fourths of the creditors, and was denied by the District Court on the ground that it was matter of discretion with the court whether to uphold or set aside a composition after default as well as before, and that in this case the court, upon the facts, ought not, in the exercise of its discretion, to set aside the composition. Judge Blatchford has just rendered a decision sustaining this view, and affirming the decision of the District Court.

THE WINDMILLS OF MANHATTAN.

At a meeting of the New-York Historical Society, held last evening, Mr. George H. Moore read a paper which he had prepared from the notes of Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan. Its title was "The Windmills of Manhattan." Mr. Moore explained that there was some doubt as to the exact location of the first windmill erected in New-Amsterdam, some maps showing it to be within the fort (the Battery) or on its west bastion, while in others it was shown as outside and west of the fort. The windmill, he explained, was not a source of revenue to the Governor, but rather an occasion of expense, and while some of the Governors undertook the management and paid a miller a fixed salary, at others it farmed the mill out. But the day came when the old mill had, like many a subsequent enterprise, to move up town. It was demolished by a rain, and accordingly a new mill was built, in 1662, at the lower end of the present Centre-street, and in about the position now occupied by the *Staats Zeitung* building. It was built upon high ground, which was then known as Windmill Hill, and was called Garrison Mill, from the fact that in it was ground the corn used by the garrison. The third mill was somewhat west of this, and the only other grist mills of those days was near the junction of the present Elizabeth and Hester streets.

A CENTENARIAN'S FUNERAL.

At the funeral services of the centenarian, Miss Elizabeth Dorsett, held at Middletown, N. J., yesterday, three of New-Jersey's ex-Governors—Parker, Newell, and Bedle, the latter the great-grand-nephew of the deceased—officiated as pall-bearers. Miss Dorsett was born as Bethany, near Middletown, June 15, 1777. Next to Mollie Pitcher she was probably the most noted woman in Monmouth. The remains were taken to the old Dorsett homestead at Bethany, followed by hundreds of people. Among those present were Major James A. Clark, of Trenton, and Judge Hornblower, of Newark.

PASTIMES OF THE SEASON

CREEDMOOR SPRING MEETING.

RAINY WEATHER AND PLUCKY RIFLEMEN—SCORES OF THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

The seventh Spring prize meeting of the National Rifle Association was opened at Creedmoor yesterday morning. The Directors and

PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS

REPORT OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS DURING THE PAST YEAR—THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES—THE SUGGESTIONS MADE—WORK STILL TO BE DONE.

The seventh annual report of the State Charities Aid Association, made to the Board of State Charities, has just been issued. This association is an organization composed of benevolent ladies and philanthropic men, who contribute generously of their labor and money to the work of caring for the sick and the destitute, to the reformation of the fallen and criminal, the training of the young, and to the systematizing, in co-operation with the recognized State authorities of the public charities of the State. It works in the various counties of the State by means of local visiting committees, who keep up a correspondence with the main body in this City. Every year sees an extension of this work, and it cannot be long before every county in the State will have its committee. Twenty-two of these committees have been organized in as many counties since the date of the last report. The closing paragraph of the report is an encouraging one. The Secretary, Susan M. Van Amringe, says:

"Our report shows that our work has made decided progress during the past year. We are glad to be able to add that the influence of the association has not been limited to our own efforts. We have had numerous correspondence upon the different departments of our work, with individuals and associations in many other States. Information as to the best methods of boarding construction has been sought from our Standing Committee on Hospitals, and plans have been furnished, which in one instance at least, have been almost literally followed. Most of our correspondents, however, have been especially interested in charity organization and the elevation of the poor in their homes, and have asked for the results of our study and experience in that direction. There has been an increased demand for our publications on that subject, and our sales have been larger than ever before."

The standing committees of the association are: On Children, on Adult Able-bodied Paupers, on Hospitals, and on the Elevation of the Poor in their Homes. The report gives an interesting summary of the doings of each. The first-named committee has adopted means for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the methods practiced in France, Germany, and England for the care of dependent children, from which it is expected that certain practical conclusions may be drawn as to the proper provision to be made in this country for those children "who have committed petty criminal offenses, and who evince vicious propensities, and require reformatory treatment." A sub-committee has also been appointed to obtain accurate information in regard to every institution in the State, public and private, for the care and reformation of children, the character and management of these institutions, &c. The report calls attention to the fact that the subject of the disposition of children is one of vital importance to the State, and upon the the reduction of pauperism, and so mistaken and short-sighted are the views of many county officers in respect to it, that all legislation upon it should be jealously watched, and with it some concern that the association has noticed the introduction in the Legislature of a special bill to exempt the county named in it from the operation of the laws of 1875 and 1876, relating to children in poor-houses. The cause of this attempt to move backward is very simple: it costs a little more to maintain the children out of the poor-house than by herding them together as they are in it. For the prevention of the pernicious effects of bringing up children in that way that the laws were passed. The bad example of one county will certainly be followed by others unless prompt protest is made. It is hard to make some classes of people see that the saving of a few dollars in the cost of bringing up a child may be the most pernicious and costly kind of economy. It may be taken for granted, says the report, that it is in the beginning of life, before the habits are formed, that pauperism is the most easily, economically, and effectually prevented:

"The only safety for the children is in the absolute severance of their connection with the poor-house and the officers. The best way to secure it is by the establishment of temporary homes under volunteer management. This might be done in each county if four or five ladies or gentlemen in each could be convinced of the importance of the step. It has been estimated that $400 a year of private funds would be sufficient to support a home capable of accommodating from 20 to 30 children. The children should attend the nearest public school, in order to do away with the invidious distinction commonly made between the best-behaved poor children who are more fortunate, and they should be trained in the home in useful employment. After a reasonable time spent in training, the managers should seek 'places' for the older girls and boys, where, for a fair wage, their work would be given in exchange for their board and clothing; and homes should be sought for the younger children, where they would be kindly cared for and trained until able to maintain themselves."

The observations of the report in reference to able-bodied paupers give an excellent idea of the practical common sense which governs the operations of the association. "It may be assumed," it says, "as a general principle, that adult able-bodied paupers should be made to fare harder and work harder than if they were earning their own living as independent laborers. . . . This principle could be generally acted upon, it is probable that the ranks of this class of persons would be much reduced." As a matter of fact, the committee of the association having this subject in charge have found only one county in which this principle is adopted. In the Queens County Poor-house, compulsory labor for all the able-bodied inmates is the rule; and the results have been very gratifying. The idle and worthless vagabonds who shelter in these county institutions give the Poor-house of Queens County a pretty wide berth. Even here, however, the discipline is not all that it might be; but the records furnish a strong argument in favor of the establishment of a system of reformatory work-houses, with a view to the reduction of pauperism. The same committee again directs attention to the urgent necessity of the establishment of a reformatory for girls, and says that "there are," they say, "in nearly every poor-house women who, beginning young, have passed nearly all their lives between the jail and the poor-house. If they had been taken at first and placed in a well-managed reformatory, where proper influences could have been brought to bear upon them, their entire course in life might have been changed, and they might have become self-supporting, worthy women. It is the desire of the association to unite with others in urging upon the Legislature the establishment of such a reformatory." It appears that a bill appointing Commissioners to purchase a site for such an institution was introduced in the Assembly, and that Sloan and Mr. Brooks warmly interested themselves in getting it passed, and did pass it in the House. The project has the hearty support of the Prison Association and the Board of Charities.

That portion of the report devoted to the work of the County Visiting Committees is full of interest, but, unfortunately, too long to quote. It may be said, however, that a gradual improvement is visible in the County Poor-houses since the Board of State Charities took them in hand, and this association hopes, in the end, to organize a Visiting Committee for every poor-house in the State. "What has been accomplished by the visiting committees already organized," says the report, "has confirmed our conviction that a belief on the part of officers in the ignorance and indifference of the community as to what goes on in poor-houses is at the root of all that is wrong, and that every visit which gives the impression to the keepers and county officers of a sincere and lasting interest taken in the welfare of the inmates will tend to reform all evils." In the county reports for last year occurs the report of the condition of the Schoharie County Poor-house, said to be the worst in the State, "and for the sake of our civilization it is to be hoped there was no others so bad." Justice to any of this disgraceful establishment, that the men and women in it mingled promiscuously, and that the ordinary decencies and proprieties of life were utterly unknown. A visiting Committee has been organized, from which some improvement in its condition is anticipated.

The report, of the work of the Committee on the Elevation of the Poor in their Homes gives a concise summary of the efforts made toward securing the building of better tenement-houses in this City, which are too familiar to the public to call for citation here.

The Committee on Hospitals once more call attention to the fact that Bellevue Hospital is hopelessly bad for all hospital purposes; and that though some thousands of dollars have been spent in improving it, the only effectual improvement possible is to tear it down and rebuild it on a different and better plan. They say: "No increase in the size of rebuild the hospital on modern plans, will prove to the end the cheapest, as it is the only thorough measure. A receiving hospital down town is urgently recommended; and a protest entered against removing the Bay of the Ninety-ninth-Street Receiving Hospital, which is useless and badly situated as regards health.

A NEW DEAD-LOCK IN JERSEY CITY.

The Police and Fire Boards of Jersey City are still in dead-lock. Another dead-lock has developed itself—this time not in any one board, but between two of the boards. When Jersey City was in a most serious and threatening financial embarrassment, two or three months ago, the Board of Finance reduced the allowance for salaries to the Board of Education 25 per cent., and declared that, unless that board brought its expenditures on salary account within the figure designated, no appropriation would be voted for the School Board. At the meeting of the Board of Education on Monday night, the question of making the required reductions was called up and excited a lively discussion. One section of the Board of Finance was denounced as an arrogant assumption of power, and dictatorial in the extreme. "If the Board of Finance desire to close the schools throughout the City," said President Jones, "let them do it by refusing to appropriate moneys to sustain them, but that Board do not and take the responsibility." A resolution declaring that the School Board will make no further reductions in the salaries of its employes was adopted by a vote of 7 to 4.

MR. FALK'S HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENTS.

On the 7th of last March a man named Albert Falk was arrested on a warrant of attachment, issued by the Supreme Court, on a charge of defrauding his employers, William Eyle, a silk manufacturer, of about $80,000 or $100,000, during the years 1873, 1875, and 1878. Bail was fixed at $75,000, and as Falk was in custody on [illegible] ment of the suit. These efforts, however, failed, and Falk has since been confined in Ludlow Street Jail, as he was unable to furnish the $75,000 bail required of him. Since his imprisonment Mr. Ryle has had the books of his business thoroughly examined, and has discovered additional embezzlements on Falk's part amounting to $101,565. Suit was begun against Falk for the recovery of this additional amount, and yesterday Judge Lawrence granted another attachment against him, fixing bail in this case at $50,000. The Sheriff served the papers on Falk in jail, thus making a second, or technical, arrest, and it will now require $155,000 bail, or justification in over $300,000 each by two sureties, to obtain Mr. Falk's release. The defalcation was committed by him while acting as business manager in Mr. Ryle's employment.

THE CITY LEGISLATURE.

PETITION IN FAVOR OF THE CONFIRMATION OF MR. STARK AS DOCK COMMISSIONER.

It was generally expected that Mayor Cooper would nominate a candidate for Police Commissioner yesterday in place of Mr. De Witt C. Wheeler, and send his name to the Common Council for confirmation; but shortly after he arrived at his office he announced that he would not send in any name for the office at present. The politicians attributed the Mayor's inaction on the subject to the fact that he had learned early in the day that any nominations he might make would be laid over. The board met at 2 o'clock; every portion of the chamber was crowded. Mr. Jordan L. Mott took his seat as President for the first time since he met with the accident which confined him to his house for two months. After some unimportant papers had been disposed of, President Mott presented the following petition:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned merchants of New-York being personally acquainted with Mr. L. J. N. Stark, and knowing him to be a man of the highest integrity, and possessed of the requisite business views and having him to have such familiarity with, and full understanding of, all matters connected with the administration of the docks of this City as to enable him to perform the duties of Commissioner of Docks, to which he has just been nominated by the Mayor of the City, with energy and fidelity, respectfully request that you will confirm the nomination this made:

David Dows & Co., Henry Havemeyer,
Jesse Hoyt & Co., Hugh Allen,
J. M. Fiske & Co., J. M. Morrison,
Franklin Edson & Co., Benjamin B. Sherman,
W. J. Wilcox & Co., J. P. Faulison,
William A. Cole & Co., S. D. Babcock,
William Y. King, John G. Wright,
Henry Heute, Williams & Guion,
A. P. Harrison, Isaac H. Reed,
E. J. Donnell, G. D. Pufer,
C. W. Pratt & Co., George W. Lane,
Standard Oil Company, Brett, Son & Co.,
J. J. Bostwick, John W. Quintard & Co.,
James F. Wenman & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,
A. F. Bruce & Co., Snow & Burgess,
M. M. Caleb, J. F. & G. D. Robinson,
Watrous & Wilson, R. R. Lambeer,
Western Transportation Orson Reed,
Company, James M. Motley,

The petition was accompanied by the following:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The commercial greatness of this City being founded upon its maritime position, and the maintenance of its supremacy depending largely upon its dock facilities, it is of the utmost importance that the Dock Commissioners be composed of men practically acquainted with the needs of the commercial community. With this view, I respectfully recommend that the appointment of Mr. Lucius J. M. Stark by his Honor the Mayor be confirmed by your honorable body. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. ELWELL,
President Maritime Association.

The petition, on motion of Alderman Roberts, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, consisting of Aldermen Strack, (Anti-Tammany,) Burns, (Republican,) and Foster, (Tammany.)

Alderman Morris submitted a communication from Mr. H. Webster Smith, applying, in behalf of a wealthy lady, of whom he is the agent, for permit to erect, at her own expense, an ornamental granite fountain on the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The cost of the work will be over $3,000. A resolution granting the privilege was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Morris then called up the report of the Committee on Ferries and Docks, directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell by auction, to the highest bidder, the franchise of a new ferry from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, North River, to Fort Lee, N. J. The report was adopted.

Alderman Jacobus moved that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be requested to transfer the property on Elizabeth-street, known as the City Repair Yard, to the Police Board, for the purpose of being used as a site for a Police station-house, in order to re-establish the Sixth Precinct. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Sheils called up General Order No. 99, providing for the repaving of 31 streets in various parts of the City, as recommended by Commissioner Allen Campbell, of the Department of Public Works.

Alderman Perley moved to strike out that portion of it directing the Commissioner to have the labor performed by "day's work." The motion to strike out was defeated by 15 to 6—all the Tammany and Anti-Tammany Aldermen voting with Mr. Mott, voting in the negative. The original resolution, with the "day's work" clause in it, was then put and lost for want of a constitutional vote, or 17. It was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman Morris moved that the old ordinance in relation to "itinerant musicians and hand-organs" be so amended as to make it unlawful for them to play within 500 feet of any school in session, or any church while services are being held, or remaining in front of the premises of any person after being requested to move on. The penalty for every such offense is $10, to be imposed by a Police magistrate. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The following committee was appointed by Alderman Morris to reapportion the Assembly districts of the City in accordance with the resolution of Alderman Burns, which was passed at the previous meeting of the board: Aldermen Burns, Morris, and Perley, (Republicans,) Roberts, Keenan, and Carroll, (Tammany Democrats.)

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS AND CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Van Gelder vs. Van Gelder; Walsh vs. The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company; Blant vs. Gabler; Strouse vs. Josephthal; Smith vs. Erwin—Judgment affirmed with costs. The Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Company of the United States vs. Brinker; Butler vs. Butler—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event. People ex rel. Peterson vs. The Assembly, and The First National Bank of Cooperstown vs. Tomajo; Randall vs. Sackett; Benson vs. Perry—Order affirmed, with costs. Fisher vs. Gould—Judgment on demurrer affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to apply to court below for leave to withdraw demurrer and to answer. The People ex rel The Board of Public Instruction in the City of Albany vs. The Common Council of the City of Albany—The court declines to hear this appeal, as by lapse of time it cannot now make a decision which will be of practical effect. Riggs vs. Purssell—Motion granted without costs. Conger vs. Conger—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. The City of Cohoes vs. Cary—Motion granted on payment of costs of appeal to time of motion, and $10 costs of motion.

The proceedings were as follows: Non-enumerated Motions.—The People ex rel. Thomas Kelly, respondent, vs. The Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, appellant; motion to put cause on calendar to be heard this day; William C. Dewitt for motion, Roger A. Pryor opposed; court ordered cause to be heard at once. John Lafond vs. Henry W. Deems; motion to vacate order dismissing appeal; Edward B. Cowles for motion, Thomas E. Stewart opposed. No. 418—In re Peter Goelet, appellant; motion to strike case from motion calendar; J. F. Mosher for motion, N. Cothren opposed. No. 391—Charles J. Quinby, appellant, vs. Horace B. Claflin and others, respondents; a motion for reargument submitted.

The following appeals from orders were argued: No. 439—The People ex rel. Thomas Kelly, respondent, vs. the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, appellant; argued by William C. Dewitt for appellant, Roger A. Pryor for respondent. No. 393—John J. Moore et al., Executors, respondents, vs. James E. Shaw et al., appellants; argued by John C. Shaw for appellants, W. W. Goodrich for respondents. No. 419—In re accounting of John P. Reynolds, Assignee, &c.; argued by J. F. Mosher for appellant, N. Cothren for respondent. No. 424—In the general assignment of Henry L. Horsfall; argued by L. C. Wachner for appellant, George C. Lay, Jr., for respondent. No. 435—Mary A. Jordan et al. vs. George W. Pollion et al., (Mary A. Pfitzgerald, et al., appellants;) argued by R. De Mill for appellants, Samuel Hand for respondents. In the matter of the people, &c., by Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., Attorney-General, respondent, vs. The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, appellant; on motion of William Barnes, the Attorney-General consenting, ordered that the remittitur be amended so as to conform with the opinion of the court.

The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, June 4: Nos. 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 207, 226, 437.

A PADRONE'S VICTIM RESCUED.

About five months ago, Giovanni di Maestro, a padrone, brought to this country from Italy, as slaves, a man named Tibaldi and his son Angelo, aged 16. The padrone, according to his contract, was to get all their earnings, and the agreement was that the boy should play on the accordeon and that his father should beg. After arriving in New-York, Maestro, who feared detection at the hands of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, took Tibaldi and his young son to Boston, where he put them immediately at work. The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children received intimation of Maestro's doings, and a few days ago arrested the boy musician, his father, and the padrone. The padrone and Tibaldi were discharged by the magistrate in Boston, but the boy was held, and was placed in the custody of the Massachusetts society. The society communicated with Superintendent Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in this City, and it was finally agreed to send the boy home to his mother. Mr. Beers, special agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, yesterday arrived in this City, having with him the boy, whom he transferred to Superintendent Jenkins. He will be sent to Italy at the expense of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He is a native of Varzi, a village near Parma, in the Province of Parma, in the north of Italy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

SALARIES IN THE MUTUAL LIFE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your journal of May 31 contained an editorial in which the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York is referred to in terms that do that company an injustice. Upon presenting the facts to you in person, with characteristic courtesy you offer your columns for any explanation essential to a correct understanding of the facts.

The allegation is that the Mutual Life has extravagantly increased its salaries between the years 1872 and 1877, the figures being given as $208,702 for 1872, and $389,679 for 1877. Feeling implicated as a Trustee in any just charge of extravagance, I went at once to head-quarters for information, and have obtained from the Actuary's department the following facts: The figures you have given are correctly quoted from the published statements of the company, but a full explanation disposes of the allegation of extravagance founded thereupon. I find that the salaries paid by the company for services rendered in 1877 were precisely $335,224 85. There was also paid in that year, part of salaries for 1876, $54,679 01. Total, as stated by THE TIMES, $389,679 86. The first-named sum is the only proper one to be used in the comparison, but this was probably unknown to the writer of the article in question. During the five years' interval (from 1872 to 1877) the invested assets of the company increased from $58,000,000 to $85,000,000, or 46 per cent., and the sum insured showed a slight decline. As the legitimate sequence of these conditions, the number of persons and the salaries paid to them in those departments of the company which deal with and have the care of investments have increased during the five years, while in other departments and bureaus there has been a decrease in the number of persons employed and the salaries paid to them. As, for instance, in the Actuary's department there has been a reduction in five years of about one-third the number of persons and salaries. The total amount paid for salaries during the year 1878 was $320,754 02.

The methods of this company have always been in very large proportion in bonds and mortgages, and it is an interesting fact that from a report recently prepared for the Finance Committee of the company, it appears that the advantage to the members of the company from the investments made since 1868 in such securities, over investments of similar sums in United States bonds, has been $6,000,000, after deducting the large expenses incurred in making and caring for such investments, and a liberal allowance for any losses accrued, or likely to accrue, from depreciation in real estate. For the past three years the company has adopted the policy of loaning on such securities in New-York, without any charge for legal expenses, except actual disbursements for searches, &c. While this is added to expenses under the head of salaries, it has proved a wise and advantageous policy.

The writer of the article complains that the Trustees of the Mutual have failed to take any action in regard to the matter of salaries paid by that company. THE TIMES a month ago contained an authorized statement to the effect that a large reduction in salaries had been determined upon by the Trustees. This reduction, I should think, will take effect from July 1. There are those who deem it a hardship that such a measure should take effect in the middle of the year, when engagements had been already made by many of the parties affected for expenses covering the whole year. But there the action stands. Many of the Trustees were, doubtless, influenced in their action by the fact that the company had decided to reduce the premium rates, rather than the consideration that the cost of living had been reduced. It has long been the practice of the company to secure for its service the best available talent for the duties to be performed. Men of the desired qualifications are not generally paid according to the current rates for corn and calico, but in proportion to the actual value of their abilities, measured by the standard of their fitness, usefulness, and experience, substantially the same standards by which the value of higher grades of service on the press is measured.

Comments were also made upon the general question of high salaries to executive officers. It may truly be said that of those to whom much is given much is required. Few persons are probably aware of the fact that the accumulated assets of the Mutual Life exceed the aggregate capital of the 70 banks in this City, the figures being $62,427,000 for the bank capital and $87,127,644 for the assets of the Mutual Life. Now, for the purpose of illustration as to details, I think there is no hazard in expressing the belief that the salaries of the chief officers of the 70 banks who manage their capital of $62,427,000 is quite as much as the entire salary list of the Mutual Life for services of every name and nature, from that of the President to that of the janitor. This salary list, it is to be understood, is not supplemented by commissions, fees, or allowances of any kind whatsoever. I have not cared to make comparisons with any other companies. It would be invidious to do so. The homely adage applies—"Let every tub stand upon its own bottom."

A TRUSTEE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 3, 1879.

LOUISIANA AND TENNESSEE REPUDIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is this, and nothing less, that these two sovereign States are endeavoring to accomplish. In both of them, by a system of undertaxation, they are endeavoring to falsify to the world their ability to meet their honest debts. Individuals, acting for the State, are guilty of advocating measures which no man would dare advocate for his individual interest, if he had the slightest regard for his reputation. While in New-Orleans recently, I heard that a very wealthy man, possessed, among other property, of a sugar plantation, had occasion to testify to the value of this plantation. He stated, under oath, that it was worth $30,000 cash. Some parties, from curiosity, examined the tax records, and found that it was taxed as of the value of $1,300, and I was further informed that such a proportionate taxation was common throughout Louisiana. A similar state of things exists in Tennessee. In conversing with many of its citizens, I have never met one honest man (and there are some such among them) who did not freely admit that, with a very moderate effort at honest taxation, the State could meet all its obligations without any difficulty. So long, however, as this State can send its committees here to "dine and drink" at Delmonico's Presidents of banks and others, whom they suppose to have some influence with the press, and to dollop out their bonds to get them to countenance their schemes of repudiation, so long will it be difficult for those who have placed faith in the honor of the State to obtain payment for its just debts.

N. E. F.

YELLOW FEVER AT INAGUA.

Capt. Lee, of the schooner Cecile, which arrived from Cape Haytien on Monday evening, reports that on May 24, while off the Island of Inagua, he was boarded by a boat's crew, who informed him that the schooner Hattie M. Howes, bound for this port, was lying at that island, and that all hands were sick with yellow fever. The Hattie M. Howes had just left Miraçoane when the disease broke out among the crew, and Capt. Howes, who was himself suffering, put in to Baracoa, where, with the assistance of the mate, he procured a new crew, and sailed again on May 13. Shortly after they had left port the yellow fever again broke out among the new hands, and one of them died from the disease. The new crew was unable to navigate the vessel, and Capt. Howes put into the Island of Inagua, where he probably will be compelled to remain until his men recover, or until a new crew can be found.

HOW MRS. BROWN LOST HER JEWELS.

The sequel to a singular jewelry robbery, which occasioned much talk in Hoboken a few weeks ago, was tried in Judge Garretson's court, in Jersey City, yesterday. Mrs. Brown is the wife of a respectable New-York merchant, and lives with him in elegant style on Park-avenue, Hoboken. One evening, stopping at a saloon for a glass of beer, she met a young man who introduced himself as Rudolph Bleistein. They drank, and Bleistein accompanied her home. According to her story, Bleistein afterward started off, ostensibly for more beer, and when his prolonged absence aroused her suspicions, Mrs. Brown discovered that over $1,000 worth of jewelry had been stolen from her bureau. Bleistein was arrested in Cincinnati. At the trial he said that Mrs. Brown invited him to go home with her, and that when she arrived there she entered him and extensively assured him that she [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 3, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	18	Tar, bbls.	990
Beans, bbls.	293	Pitch, bbls.	25
Cotton, bales.	1,676	Oil, bbls.	291
Copper, bbls.	24	Spirits, bbls.	590
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	57	Pea-nuts, bags.	64
Eggs, pkgs.	8,643	Pork, bbls.	1,079
Flour, bbls.	18,105	Potatoes, pkgs.	4,661
Corn-meal, bbls.	200	Lard, tcs.	4,661
Wheat, bushels.	237,876	Butter, pkgs.	9,388
Corn, bushels.	382,830	Cheese, pkgs.	13,122
Oats, bushels.	29,100	Rice, pkgs.	73
Rye, bushels.	4,950	Rice-chaff, bags.	95
Malt, bushels.	2,170	Red-oil, bbls.	50
Oa-meal, bags.	100	Sugar, hhds.	23
Grease, pkgs.	134	Skins, bales.	43
Grass-seed, bags.	6	Starch, pkgs.	1,050
Hides, No.	512	Stearine, bbls.	160
Hides, bales.	763	Tallow, pkgs.	258
Hops, bales.	136	Tow, bales.	6
Lead, pigs.	200	Tin, pigs.	16
Leather, sides.	15,406	Tobacco, hhds.	173
Moss, bales.	10	Tobacco, pkgs.	366
Crape Turp., bbls.	89	Whisky, bbls.	362
Spirits Turp., bbls.	19	Wool, bales.	230
Resin, bbls.	1,797		

ASHES—Pots inactive at $4 62½@$4 75; Pearls, $6@$6 25 per 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in light request; quoted at 24c. @25½c.

BRICKS—Have been offered less freely, and held with more firmness, with a fairly active inquiry noted for the leading kinds.

CANDLES—Adamantine dull at 13c.@15c.; Paraffine, 12c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.; do. Patent, 38c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted generally firmer, with a moderately active call noted for supplies.

COFFEE—Has ruled steady and firm; ordinary to prime invoices ranging from 11c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Sales include 2,611 bags Rio per Halley on private terms, and 1 cargo of Laguayra, 19,000 lbs, on private terms. Receipts of Rio and Santos here, during the week, 16,267 bags; sales, 16,762 bags.....Stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands here, this morning, 47,072 bags, and at all the distributing points, 81,493 bags. The market quiet, with the prices within our previous range; 1,429 bags Ceylon sold on private terms.

COTTON—A moderately active business has been reported in the option line at a further sharp advance. Early deliveries quoted again up ⅛c. ₱ lb. on a slow trade.....Futures here, quoted as follows: 11-16c. ₱ lb. for about fair to strictly fancy, chiefly at 84 90@85, with ordinary English brands quoted at $3 65@3 90; 3,700 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $3 70@$4 75,) and 600 bbls. Rye flour at $4 10@$4 75; about 2,400 bbls. for export, at $3 10@$3 20; 2,300 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $4 50@$5 75, largely at $4 85@$5 25,) and 1,900 bbls. do. Patent Extras, (these at $5 25@$7 75;) 1,100 bbls. inferior went at $3 25@$3 60; 600 bbls. Patent Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 50, with very fancy quoted up to $8 25;) 550 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 25 for poor Spring to $3 75 for strictly fancy Winter Wheat, mostly at $3 45@$3 65;) 700 bbls. do. (these mostly at $3 40@$3 45, largely at $3 50@$3 65, and 1,000 bbls. Low Extras, (these at $3 50@$3 75, largely at $3 60@$3 65.....Rye Flour in slack demand within the range of from $3 10@$3 40 for poor to fancy Superfine State, and $4 90@$5 15 for fair to choice Superfine Western and Pennsylvania, (some fancy brands of Pennsylvania held higher,) and $2 40@$2 85 for ordinary to good fine. Corn-meal, 2,700 bbls.—nominally unchanged; 500 bbls. Brandywine.....Sales reported of 250 bbls.....Cornmeal, by the car-load, $2 30@$2 40 for Jersey, within a range of $3 25@$3 12½, as to quality, ₱ 100 lb.....Oatmeal dull at from $3 50@$3 60, as to quality and brand, the latter rate for choice.

FRUIT—A very slack movement has been reported since our last at about former quotations.....Sales include 1,400 bxs. Messina lemons at $3 @$3 50; 1,400 bxs. loose Muscatel at $1 42½@$1 45, 400 bxs. London Layers at $1 65@$1 70, 2,000 half-bxs. Valencia at 9c., 1,000 bxs. do. at 9½c., and 1,000 bxs. Spring Currants at 3½c., 100 cases Sardines, quarter-bxs., at 11c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted generally higher today, on sharp speculative buying, with Spring 2c. and Winter 2½c. a bushel, on lighter offerings, and a fairly active demand, for shipment and on speculative account, closing, as a rule, strong. The grading was as follows, as reported by the inspector, having been offered freely leading to a comparatively liberal business, chiefly in No. 3 Western reports were of a more favorable tenor. Sale reported were of firm markets.....Sales have been reported to-day of 507,000 bushels, of which 379,000 bushels for early delivery, including 21,000 bushels Extra White No. 1 at $1 12½; 19,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 14½@$1 14¾, closing, afloat, at $1 14¾; 24,000 bushels do. June option, at $1 14¾; 21,000 bushels do. July, at $1 15; asked; 16,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 14, closing with $1 14 bid, and up to $1 13 asked; 1,000 bushels White Canada, in bond, to arrive soon, at $1 12½; 14,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 13@$1 14½; 8,000 bushels White Canada, in bond, to arrive soon, at $1 13; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 15½@$1 16, closing at $1 16; 16,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 15¾@$1 16, closing at $1 16 bid, and up to $1 15¾ asked; 16,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 15, closing at $1 15 bid, and $1 16 asked; 8,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 11½; 2,000 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 10½@$1 11; 2,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 10@$1 15¼; 4,900 bushels No. 2 Amber, in lots, at $1 13@1 14, closing at $1 13½@$1 14, (towing lots held much higher;) 8,000 bushels do., June option, at $1 15; 19,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 12½@$1 15; 4,500 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 13½; 10,000 bushels do., June option, at $1 06, nearly all Chicago and Milwaukee, at $1 05@$1 06, closing with choice Milwaukee quoted at $1 06 bid, and $1 07 asked; per lots of 5,000 bushels, at $1 04½@$1 04¾; 6,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, June options, at $1 04@$1 04½; 8,000 bushels do., July, at $1 04; 8,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 05½; 2,000 bushels do., September, at $1 05½, (now held higher;) 86,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at 99c.@99½c., (chiefly at 91c.;) 84,000 bushels Rejected Spring at 72c.@73c., mainly at 73c.; 23,000 bushels ungraded Spring at 87c.@90c.....Corn has been quite freely dealt in, and has been quoted dearer; in the instance of No. 2 Mixed for prompt delivery, at 39½c., a bushel, leaving off, as a rule, in favor of sellers, who showed much less urgency in their offerings.....Sales have been reported of 636,000 bushels, (of which 212,000 bushels were on private terms,) including New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 214,000 bushels, at 43¼c.@43¾c., mainly at 43½c.@43¾c., about, (closing at 43¾c. bid, and 44c. asked;) 6,000 bushels No. 3 at 43½c., (about 22,000 bushels, in store, went at 43¾c., and about 26,000 bushels, in elevator, at 43¾c.@44¼c.;) New-York No. 2, June, 5,000 bushels, at 43½c., closing at 43¾c. asked, and 43¾c. bid; do., July, 24,000 bushels, at 44¼c. closing at 44¾c. bid; do., August, 58,000 bushels, at 45½c., closing at 45¾c. asked and 45¼c. bid; do., September, 14,000 bushels, at 46¾c.....New-York steamer Mixed, 39,000 bushels, at 41½c.@42c., mainly at 42c.....No. 2 Yellow, for prompt delivery, 1,000 bushels, at 42c., closing at 42¼c.; do., July, 16,000 bushels, at 43c.; do., August, 5,000 bushels, at 43½c.; do., September, 5,000 bushels, at 44c.; do., October, 5,000 bushels, at 44½c., and 10,000 bushels, at 41c.@44c., as to quality; New-York No. 2 White, 3,000 bushels, at 52c.; Western Yellow, 46c. @48c., about 100,000 bushels, chiefly at 47c.@48c., closing at 48c. bid; 1,000 bushels, at 41½c.@41¾c.; New-York steamer Yellow, at 43c.@43½c., (about 40,000 bushels,) closing at 43½c. Rye is rather easier, with a fair business reported, chiefly with prime Canada quoted, in bond, at 64½c.@65c., (24,000 bushels sold to arrive soon at 64½c.;) Western quoted at 65c. a bushel, free on board afloat, (10,000 bushels in store, sold at 60½c.,) and prime State at 65c. @65½c., (20,000 bushels sold at these figures, part to arrive soon.....Barley has been in moderate request, at about former figures; best Canada malt quoted at $1 20@$1 35, cash and time.....Canada Peas attract little attention; quoted for average lots, in bond, at about 73c.@74c., (choice lots held higher.).....Oats have been in fair request, and prices rather firmer, at advances ½c. a bushel lower, on more liberal offerings, partly for early arrival.....Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 5,000 bushels, at 40½c.@41c.; New-York No. 2 White, 9,600 bushels, at 39c. @39½c., closing at 39c. bid; New-York No. 1 White, 4,200 bushels, at 37c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 36c.; New-York No. 2, 21,000 bushels, at 35½c.@36c., chiefly at 35½c., closing at 35½c. bid, and 36c. asked; do., June, 25½c. bid; New-York No. 3 quoted at 34½c.; New-York Rejected quoted at 33½c.; 27,000 bushels White Western, at 36½c.@41c., as to quality; Mixed Western, 8,500 bushels, at 36c.@38c.; White Rods, 2,400 bushels, at 39c.@40c.; Mixed Rods, 2,400 bushels, at 38c.; White Canada, 2,400 bushels, at 39c.@40c.; Mixed Canada, 2,400 bushels, at 38c.; Western Yellow, 2,400 bushels, at 38c.; No. 2 Chicago, about 10,000 bushels, at 36c.; do., in store, quoted at 35c.; No. 2 Milwaukee at 36c.....A limited movement noted in Feed, which has been quoted rather heavy and irregular within our previous range; 40 to 50 lb. sold at $13 25@$13.....Hay and Straw and Seeds without important alterations.

GUNNY BAGGING—Domestic in good request and quoted at from 8½c.@10¾c., as to weights.....Other kinds nominal.

HARDWARE—Has attracted less attention, but has been quoted generally firm.

HEMP—Quoted steady, with sales reported of 1,000 bales Manila at 6¾c., and 2,075 bales Sisal on private terms.

HIDES—Have been held with confidence, but have been inactive. Sales include 2,285 Montevideo at 20½c., 4 months; 1,503 do. Seconds, at 19½c., 4 months; 10,500 Ceara and 1,200 Colorado on private terms.

METALS—Pig Iron has been held quite firmly, though the leading kinds have been generally quiet since our last.....Of Rails, which have been quoted stronger, and offered with reserve, 10,000 tons Steel sold on private terms.....Of Ingot Copper, 50,000 lb. sold at 16½c.@16¾c.....Lead, Spelter, and Zinc inactive and as last quoted.....Tin in rather better request, with sales reported of 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Tin, 20; and 500 bxs. Coke at 85; 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $5 50; 500 slabs Straits at 14¾c.@14⅝c.....Shipments from Singapore for May, 95 tons, to the United States.

MOLASSES—Generally dull to-day, though buyers have the advantage as to values, with sales reported of 28 hhds. Sugar and 150 hhds. St. Croix on private terms; 526 hhds. and 56 tcs. Muscovado imported by a refiner.

NAILS—Have been moderately active in a jobbing way, on the basis of $2 25 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $3 75@$4 50 for Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active and quoted firm, within the range of $1 30@$1 37½ for Strained to good Strained; $1 40@$1 60 for No. 2; $2 @$2 50 for No. 1; $3 25@$3 50 for Pale, and $4 75@$5 for Window Glass. ₱ 280 lb. Sales of 1,000 bbls. good Strained at $1 37½@$1 40, and 500

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BILLIARDS—Seventh Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Sixth Page—6th col.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth Page—4th.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Seventh Page—6th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Seventh Page—4th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—2d col.
ICE CREAM—Seventh Page—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—4th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Sixth Page—4th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—7th col.
PERSONAL—Sixth Page—4th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—4th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st & 2d cols.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—4th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Hunchback.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.
KURTZ ART GALLERY.—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 33 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 442 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, nearly stationary pressure, variable winds, generally shifting to west or south, cool, cloudy, and rainy, followed by warmer, clearing weather.

The Ohio Democratic Convention at Columbus to-day will be a somewhat remarkable gathering. Its decisions will intensify the bitter political feuds which preceded its meeting, and whichever faction succeeds in controlling the convention will find the other more anxious to defeat the nominees of the convention than those of their political opponents. The friends of Bishop will not see their candidate shelved without the determination to prove that the State cannot be carried without him, and the control of the State Committee cannot be wrested from John G. Thompson without provoking the friends of Thurman to unrelenting warfare upon the Gubernatorial nominee and Senatorial aspirant in whose name it is done. Were the hand of Tilden less apparent in the canvass, Gov. Bishop's chances of renomination would hardly be doubtful; had Thurman no Presidential ambition, his candidate might succeed in "harmonizing" all conflicting interests; were the party leaders as little moved by purely selfish interests as they are by considerations of political principle, all the factions could combine on Ewing. As matters stand, the three-cornered duel which will come of at Columbus to-day will be merely the prelude to an envenomed internal contest of which the defeat of the party in October will be the inevitable result.

The report of the Democratic Caucus Advisory Committee has been adopted by the caucus, and the party is felicitating itself on having at last found a policy which can be carried out. That practically amounts to confining all the political matter likely to attract a Presidential veto to a supplemental bill containing the chief judicial appropriations. All the Democratic threats about the disbandment of the Army and the stoppage of some of the most important machinery of administration have thus resolved themselves into a demand that United States Supervisors and Marshals shall be employed as the majority in Congress direct, otherwise the cost of conducting the United States courts will be left unprovided for. A more ridiculous attempt to stop short of an unqualified surrender could hardly be imagined. The petty malice which seeks to irritate where it cannot wound is as little likely to command respect when it is exemplified by a political party as when it marks the conduct of an individual.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* takes the trouble to call our attention to the statement by a financial writer in this City that there is a very large amount of silver money in France circulating as legal tender at above its intrinsic value, and it is kind enough to add the great weight of its own authority to the statement. Its object seems to be to bring us to shame for calling the Warner bill a "scheme of jobbery and plunder" and for other instances of "malignant misrepresentation." We confess our inability to appreciate its point. Silver was made legal tender in France, and its unlimited coinage was authorized, when it was worth the value given it in relation to gold. When it ceased to have that value, all coinage was stopped. There is no analogy between such a policy and our own, which suspended coinage and abolished the legal-tender quality when silver was undervalued, and resumed coinage and made silver again a legal tender, when it was worth less than its statute value. The former was an honest and prudent policy; the latter was a policy dictated partly by ignorant demagogues and partly by interested mine-owners. The reiterated statement of this simple truth may seem "malignant" to the *Commercial*, but it is not misrepresentation.

Senator Beck proposed an extraordinary measure, in the debate on the Post Route bill, yesterday. It was to the effect that the Postmaster-General be authorized to place mail service on any public highway, river, or railroad, within the United States, wherever the public interests may require, and that such routes be declared post routes whenever the mail service is so placed thereon. This is flying in the face of all the fine-spun State-rights notions which Mr. Beck's political friends are now uproariously giving to the country. The Constitution provides that one of the powers of Congress shall be "to establish Post Offices and post roads." Mr. Beck, weary of the interminable Post-route bills brought before Congress by the Representatives of States, proposes to pitchfork the whole business into the office of the Postmaster-General, and so have done with it. Either the Kentucky Senator has read his copy of the Constitution of the United States to very little purpose, or he has been guilty of a great joke. Being remonstrated with by Senator Maxey, Senator Beck withdrew his amazing amendment, soothed by the promise that the Post Office Committee would "think about it."

A number of prominent merchants, without distinction of party, have petitioned the Board of Aldermen to confirm the nomination of Mr. L. J. N. Stark for Dock Commissioner, on the ground that he is a man of the highest integrity and possessed of broad business views, together with a special familiarity with all matters pertaining to the office for which he has been nominated. If these leading importers, shippers, ship-owners, &c., expect to exercise any influence in the conduct of City business, they must begin about election-time. They might, for example, compel the leaders of both political parties to nominate for members of the Board of Aldermen at least some candidates who would discharge their duties independently of either personal or political pressure, and who would be able to understand the force and the meaning of such a petition as that presented yesterday. All the arguments in favor of Mr. Stark's fitness are thrown away upon the small-fry politicians, who have made up their minds that he is a "Tilden man," and that his confirmation would be equivalent to turning over the patronage of the Dock Department to the intriguer of Gramercy Park. It is sometimes difficult to tell which is the more contemptible feature in contemporary politics—the interminable machinations of the Tilden faction in this and other States, or the wonderful fatuity by which tricksters on the other side play into the hand of the arch-intriguer while laboriously trying to circumvent him.

DEVICES FOR HIDING DEFEAT.

In a multitude of counselors there is not always wisdom, as the Democrats in Congress will discover before the tribulations they have brought upon themselves terminate. Conscious of their inability to get out of the scrape without the help of the caucus, they have put off the consideration of plans pending the preliminary decision of that supreme authority. But for once the caucus confesses that it is unequal to the emergency. An important part of its functions has been delegated to an Advisory Committee, created for the occasion with special reference to the invention of some method for enabling the Democrats to submit to defeat and at the same time to retain the airs of victors. The task is not easy, and we ought not to wonder that days have been consumed in vain attempts to finish it satisfactorily. But the Advisory Committee has concocted a scheme at last, and the caucus, thus relieved of a difficult duty, has taken the scheme into consideration. Unless the Washington correspondents are at fault, the result of all this thinking, advising, organizing, and flogging is not creditable to the powers concerned or to the party which stands ready abjectly to obey the orders to be issued. There is, in fact, a great deal too much of the Advisory Committee in the whole affair. The party has lost its vitality. It is in a distracted, frightened frame of mind. And the product of its hesitancy, its employment of advisory help, and of the want of confidence that is apparent in the caucus, is a queer commentary on the Democratic nature, cowed by the firmness of opponents, and unable to effect a decent escape from a dilemma that is fatal to its cherished calculations.

Why a Congressional majority, eager to embarrass the Government yet afraid to take the decisive step, should mold its surrender into a joint resolution extending for a time the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenditures on the basis of the act of last June, only an imaginative Democrat can explain. Ordinary persons judge of measures by their operation, not by their form, and if the effect of the proposed joint resolution be to continue the provision for certain expenses of the Government, unincumbered by conditions of the kind resisted by the President, the Republican minority cannot object. Whether the legislation be technically a joint resolution or one of the usual bills, the essential fact will be the same: the Democrats will have abandoned the purpose proclaimed in advance of the special session, and will have done in a manner acceptable to the Executive what they declared should not be done except in a manner totally different. But the joint resolution will not finish the business. Having neither the courage required for continuing the fight they wantonly began nor the sense to know when they are beaten, they reserve for separate action a measure providing for expenses of United States courts. And as the measure will have certain characteristics which are relied upon to vex Republicans and bother the President, it will be in the form of a bill, in whose preparation the combined skill and wisdom of the Advisory Committee and the caucus have been exhausted.

Its first peculiarity will be itemised appropriations for expenses to which the Democratic conscience does not object, with provision for the payment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals at elections carefully omitted. Its second peculiarity will be a clause forbidding the appointment of any officer or the incurring of any obligation for purposes not specifically sanctioned by Congress. The aggregate cunning of the Democratic Party has arrived at the conclusion that the Executive may thus be circumvented, and the presence of Federal officers at the Congressional elections averted. To comprehend the greatness of the Democratic intellect, as in this instance illustrated, it is only necessary to recall the present state of the law. As regards Supervisors, their payment is embraced in the permanent annual appropriations, which nothing less than a change of the law can affect. A general prohibition of expenditures not specifically provided for in the current appropriation bill is not such an abrogation of the existing law as is required to accomplish the Democratic purpose. Let the proposed bill be passed in the form indicated, and the payment of the Supervisors will still be assured. The Government can no more withhold their payment than it can withhold the interest due on the public debt. As regards Deputy Marshals, the position may be somewhat different, since the law providing for their appointment makes that contingent on an appropriation being made to pay their salaries.

Assuming that the supplementary Judicial bill be in the shape thus indicated, the duty of the President will be plain. With the merely partisan aspect of the subject he is not required to meddle. Moreover, he may not feel at liberty to withhold his approval from a bill whose objectionable provisions will be obviously inoperative. In such a case, however, there seems to be a necessity for a frank statement of the fact as it affects certain functions of the Government and certain classes of officers whom it is empowered by law to employ. Argument is not wanted. Remonstrance would be out of place. But the object of omissions and the accompanying proviso are as palpable as the motives that dictate them, and the President will be justified in reminding Congress that the laws relative to the officers in question are unrepealed. Whatever the course of the President, the merits of the case will be appreciated by the country. It were cruel, perhaps, to deny to the Democrats the scant consolation derivable from a transparent and fruitless trick. But justice precedes mercy, and justice requires an explicit statement of the truth. Neither the Advisory Committee nor the caucus can prescribe any method that will lessen the completeness of the defeat that has overtaken the Democratic Party or conceal the humiliation that attends it.

The remark is equally applicable to the Army Appropriation bill. Various devices have been suggested for subjecting the grant of money to conditions intended to prevent the employment of troops, in any circumstances, at the polls. All these devices can be met only in one way. If they tend to give effect to the pretensions set forth in the vetoed measures, or in any degree to take from the Executive the power of performing duties devolving upon him under the Constitution and the laws, they must be met with another veto. They can be allowed to pass only on the supposition that on their face they are harmless because inoperative.

THE NATIONAL GREENBACKERS IN MAINE.

The Convention of the National Greenbackers in Portland, Me., yesterday, was large, and very enthusiastic, though not wholly united. The resolutions adopted, though in substance quite as unreasonable as the usual outgivings of the party, were exceptionally sober in expression and precise in the objects defined. It is not surprising that the Greenback Party in Maine should be enthusiastic. At its first appearance in an independent character, in 1876, the party polled only about 1,700 votes for its Congressional candidates. The next year it polled more than three times as many, *i. e.*, 5,266, and compelled the Democrats to make great concessions to its views. But in spite of these attempts to draw off its members, the Greenbackers in 1878 astonished the country, dismayed the Democrats, and probably surprised its own leaders by casting 41,404 votes for Governor, electing Congressman Murch in the Fifth District by a handsome plurality over Mr. Eugene Hale, and securing the Fourth District for Mr. Ladd, a man of their own choice, whom the Democrats were forced to support. The total vote for Governor last year stood, Republican, 56,519; Greenbackers, 41,404; Democrats only 27,872. It will be seen that on this showing the Greenbackers are fully one-half stronger than the Democrats. It is not singular that they regard themselves as the party of the future, that their leaders are boldly taking position, and that the Democrats are left to follow or not as they choose, since it is settled that they can no longer lead. This year it looks as if there would practically be only two parties in the State, the Greenbackers and the Republicans. Which of the two will prevail depends upon the proportion of the friends of honest money in the Democratic Party and upon the extent to which the reserve vote of the Republicans can be brought out. The Republican vote last year was above what it usually is in Congressional years, when no President is to be elected, and it is not likely to be so great this year. Probably, the contest will be a somewhat narrow one, with the financial issues sharply defined.

The result will be watched for with great interest. The Greenback platform is skillfully drawn. It makes no allusion to resumption, and does not invite a controversy directly on that point. It makes an apparent concession to the hard-money prejudices which may be encountered, by favoring the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and asking only that this be "supplemented by full legal-tender paper money sufficient to transact the business of the country." It makes an adroit attack upon the Government system of finance by accusing it of having increased the coin debt of the country, while pretending to have saved money to the tax-payers in reducing the rate of interest. The authors of the resolutions avail themselves of the anomaly of the constantly-increasing fund of idle silver in the Treasury to demand its "immediate use for the reduction of the bonded debt." The only other distinct reference to the currency is a resolution which favors the substitution of greenbacks for national bank-notes. It will be seen that there is very little in this financial programme which has not already been accepted by the Democrats, and that as far as consistency goes, there is nothing to prevent that party from joining the Greenbackers. Between the two factions is only a question of organization, of personal ambition, and partisan pride. As the Democrats, at the last election, were in a hopeless minority, and are likely to be so this year, on a vote for State officers, they would willingly fall into line behind the determined leaders of the Greenbackers who have assumed command, were it not for the need of preserving their organization for next year.

The platform of the Greenback Convention contains a clause opposing "all subsidies or legalized monopolies," favoring "few and simple laws and those vigorously enforced; and denouncing "Communism in all its forms and phases." This latter declaration drew out a stormy protest from some of the delegates, and a scene of confusion followed. But it is not at all probable that what is called Communism, or any form of Socialism, would be really popular among the men who make up the rank and file of the Greenback Party, and the clause in the platform is only a shrewd attempt of the managers to ward off criticism.

The candidate for Governor, J. L. Smith, is a politician of considerable astuteness, who made a very strong canvass last year on the Greenback ticket. It is said that, after the late election, when the choice of Governor lay with the Legislature, Mr. Smith coquetted with the Republicans, and betrayed some weakness as to the financial gospel of his party, and he has not been without influence in securing the comparative moderation of yesterday's convention. Should Gov. Garcelon be again nominated by the Democrats, he will prove a weak candidate, and Mr. Smith's chances of an actual majority would be sufficient to require a vigorous canvass by the Republicans to defeat him. That, however, is pretty sure to be made.

LAW AND CONSCIENCE.

The right to individual and religious opinion is just now very strenuously insisted upon in this country. Anything may be done in the name of religion. In Pocassett, Mass., for example, a child was killed by its father, who insisted that he had received a divine command to offer up his offspring as a sacrifice. In Utah, the Mormons contend that they have divine warrant, if not divine injunction, to marry as many wives as each man may choose to take unto himself. In Los Angeles County, California, the members of an organization known as the "Societas Fraternia" were lately enraged by the arrest of one of their number charged with starving his children. The society is composed of Spiritualists who have received, as they say, a revelation forbidding the use of animal food. An infant child, when this revelation arrived, was at once taken from its mother's breast and weaned on "scraped apple." Strange to say, it was alive at last accounts, though a thing of skin and bone, without vitality enough to raise an infantile wail over its daily diet of figs, oranges, and apples. This child was a year old, and was bloodless, emaciated, and without so much as a single hair on its head. Other children in the community, some of them 15 years old, were withered and gaunt, incapable of the least physical exertion, and apparently dying by slow degrees. The leaders of this singular community complained of the invasion of their rights. They were commanded by the spirits to eat only what nature provided, fruits and vegetables—not cooked, because then, according to their belief, they were rotten. "Do you want me to eat meat and become an ox?" asked one of the leaders, with charming illogicalness, "or drink milk and turn cow? or eat eggs and become a cock?"

According to the laws of the land, the Freemans, of Pocasset, are guilty of murder. The Utah Mormons, under the law, are amenable for the crime of bigamy. And the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have interfered to rescue the starved infant, and to prosecute its parents for misdemeanor. It will be observed that in each of these cases the accused persons insist that they are following the dictates of their conscience, and that any interference with their practices is an infringement of the liberties guaranteed them by the Constitution of the Republic. The Pocassett, people are in the hands of the authorities charged with the gravest crime of any of these committed in the name of religion. Nobody doubts their sincerity. The Mormons, on the other hand, have fought their case in the courts, carrying up their appeal to the highest judicial tribunal in the land. The plea of the Mormons is precisely like that of the Pocasset murderers and of the unnatural parents in California. In his "review" of the late decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of George Reynolds, Mr. George Q. Cannon asks, "has Congress the right to interfere with religious practices?" He assumes that polygamy is a religious practice; and, referring to the so-called revelation concerning polygamy, given July 13, 1843, Cannon says: "If, as is undoubtedly true, the Lord had a perfect knowledge of the Constitution and its powers and limits when He required us to obey the commandment referred to, how came this decision of the Supreme Court?" The dilemma of the Mormon leader is that he sees, or affects to see, the divine revelation on one side, and the decision of the Supreme Court on the other. It cannot be a question with him as to which of these he shall obey. He believes that polygamy is commanded by divine revelation; that the Constitution forbids the enactment of any law prohibiting the free exercise of religion, and that legal interference with polygamy, as practiced by the Mormon Church, is an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of conscience.

This is precisely the argument, with a change of terms, which would be advanced by the Pocasset child-slayers and by the California vegetarians. The statutes of all Christian nations, however, prohibit murder, bigamy, and cruelty to children. The law against murder was framed to prevent such monstrous deeds as the "sacrifice" of one's own children. The statute against bigamy is older than the Church of the Latter Day Saints. And any civilized community would interfere to prevent unnatural parents from starving their own offspring, even though it might be pretended that the mother's milk was poisonous, and that a babe would best thrive on macerated apples. Society, for its own protection, cannot permit anybody to set up the plea that he is bound in conscience to follow practices which are contrary to the spirit and letter of the laws of all civilized nations. It will be a wholesome check, therefore, to these fantastic religious enthusiasts when they are treated precisely as other criminals. How far the plea of insanity may be admitted, as in the case of the Pocasset people, the courts may determine. It can hardly be urged, however, that an entire community, though deluded, can become absolutely lunatic and irresponsible. Such delusions as these can only be cured by an application of the severest remedy. In a girl's boarding-school, says Dr. O. W. Holmes, there appeared an extraordinary mania. The pupils were attacked with hysterics and convulsions. The disorder threatened to break up the school. A wise old physician, called in at an extremity, announced that the only cure for this disease was an application of the actual cautery. He heated his irons in sight of the trembling patients, and looked about for the girl whose bare back should first take this heroic remedy. The mysterious disorder suddenly ceased its ravages. Something like this has been applied to the Mormon evil. There have been two convictions under the law, the latest convict being sent to jail for seven years. Perhaps a few more such wholesome applications of criminal law will bring the law-breakers to their senses.

SUMMER MAXIMS.

An unusually warm Summer is predicted, not, indeed, by Gen. Myer, who knows the injudiciousness of prophesying more than the coming day is tolerably sure to bring forth, but by so-called weatherwise people, who, by looking at the moon and the clouds, and comparing notes with each other around the town pump for years together, have become sages in all that pertains to theoretical and applied meteorology. It matters little that their prognostications are seldom justified by the event, and that statistics show the untrustworthiness of the signs in earth and air upon which their faith is based, for they do not care for statistics, which, by their very nature, have to do only with the past, while the peculiar wisdom of these people is devoted exclusively to the future. An unverified prophecy, like a past illness, is quickly forgotten, while one that is fulfilled is sufficient to establish the reputation of the lucky guesser throughout a whole county, and to place him on an eminence higher than that occupied even by Zadkiel, who predicts with equal facility and certainty fire and famine in various quarters of the globe and a severe attack of hay fever for an eminent American divine. But whether or not we shall have to endure an unusually warm Summer this year, it is as certain as anything can well be that New-Yorkers who remain at home during the three months coming will be nearly as uncomfortable as if they were at that part of the Red Sea which travelers tell us is the hottest place on earth. Fanned by spicy breezes blowing soft from Hunter's Point; doomed to wander through streets which often are as malodorous as those of Constantinople, with a sun shooting jets of incandescent hydrogen a hundred thousand miles long down upon their heads—for solar disturbances of this distressing sort are also predicted—they shall vainly seek vigorous wakefulness by day and sound sleep by night. With stomachs enervated and pores opened wide as those of *Glumdalclitch*, through deluges of beer and soda-water, and with muscles relaxed till their arms have barely power enough left to hold aloft the protecting umbrella, our citizens will totter around, their chief occupation being to wonder vaguely when a thunder-storm will roll up from the northwest or a breeze blow from the Bay.

Of course, it is possible to lay rules by the dozen, by observing which men may preserve some portion of their health and strength during the heated term. They may wear cabbage-leaves, or even whole cabbages, under their hats to escape insolation; if it be necessary for the pampered minions of luxury to remain in the City, they may dwell as much as possible under blue glass and appear in public only behind blue spectacles, bearing a distant resemblance to an apothecary's window smitten with a sudden notion to walk down street; or if perchance they are of a classical turn of mind, they may take a hint from *Juvenal*, whose exquisite, *Crispinus*, wore lighter rings in Summer than in Winter. They may promote perspiration, if in their midsummer madness they deem it advisable to do so, by the assimilation of punches and juleps or such copious draughts of water as before now have enabled men to sit, comfortable and uncooked though steaming, in fiery ovens while roasting meats sizzled and sputtered beside them. In order to escape the heat of the upper air, they may catch cold by sitting all day in the cellar and sleeping all night on the roof, to roll off amid the refreshing breezes of the morning, when the milkmen cry, waked to tunefulness, like Memnon, by the rays of the rising sun. They shall swarm like flies upon the rim of the cup of Oceanus around Long Island's sea-girt shore, and sport, if they can endure it, with vast Irish dolphins in the deep, and return home in crowded cars, limp and exhausted, and cursing this their day. They may go to the fishing-banks off the Highlands, in quest of porgies, which are about the only fishes in the eating of which the taste of brain-nourishing phosphorus may be clearly perceived, and which are, indeed, precisely the sort of food most needed by people who take this excursion on Sunday, which is supposed to be the true gala day thereof. Indeed, there are so many ways in which New-Yorkers may make themselves uncomfortable in the pursuit of comfort that it is not less than uncomfortable to think about them. And, in the last analysis, the matter amounts about to this, that as, when in a crowded theatre,

"He who in quest of silence, 'Silence!' hoots,
Is apt to cause the hubbub he imputes,"

so he who seeks alleviation of distress through the bending of all his energies to the discovery of methods of relief, keeps his trouble ever in mind, and, so to say, commits suicide through fear of death. In the French story of the alchemist who taught his friend how gold could be made in abundance if only, while weaving his charms and performing his incantations, the illuminated could keep the notion of "The Great White Bear" out of his head—as thereafter he never could do, though without such a warning the notion of that malefic monster would never have entered his head—there is clearly a moral for people who suffer torments through heat. What they should do is to pretend that they never heard that there was anything particularly uncomfortable in New-York's heated term, and just go their even gait, taking matters as coolly as possible, minding their own business, and at last sliding gracefully, and with their mental collars unrumpled, into the Autumn and the glorious Indian Summer.

In some of its details, the recent catastrophe at Arteuil bears a curious resemblance to the far more terrible calamity which desolated Paris on the night of Marie Antoinette's first arrival there, a circumstance afterward held by popular superstition to presage the disasters of her own reign. A magnificent display of fireworks had been prepared on the Place Louis XV. in honor of the occasion, and thousands of people assembled to witness the spectacle. But, by some mismanagement, one of the rockets exploded in the wrong direction, and set fire to some hangings. Had the people remained quiet, no harm would have happened, for the fire was almost immediately extinguished; but the crowd, seized with a sudden panic, rushed like a torrent toward the other side of the square, which was bounded by a high wall. In this quarter several deep trenches had been dug for the erection of new houses, into which the poor wretches were precipitated by scores, and instantly stifled by the weight of those who fell upon them. Others were killed or maimed by the frightened carriage horses, who went charging through the mass in every direction, dragging their vehicles after them; and a great number were literally crushed flat against the wall by the pressure of the throng, the force of which made the very masonry crack in several places. "The whole square was like a battle-field," said an eye-witness, "and many battles have had a smaller return of killed and wounded." It is a singular instance of the irony of history that among the surgeons who tended the wounded on this occasion was the most terrible of all the monsters of the revolution, Jean Paul Marat.

Unlike most ardent and uncompromising reformers, the late William Lloyd Garrison was thoroughly domestic in his feelings and tastes. He never neglected his family in the prosecution of his philanthropic plans. On the contrary, he carried his theories and convictions into his own home. A believer in non-resistance and the largest liberty, he never permitted his children to be punished in any way; never repressed their natural instincts; and always encouraged them to state their own case and give their own reasons for doing or not doing anything. The consequence was that his children grew up to be independent, amiable, affectionate, and perfectly natural. Any one acquainted with Mr. Garrison must know that he was entirely an American; that much as he loved and sympathized with humanity at large, his first thought and feeling were for his native Republic. Some years since, after his sole daughter, Mrs. Henry Villard, having returned from Germany, where she had been living for a year or more, brought with her one of her small boys, of whom his grandfather had been extremely fond in this country, Mr. Garrison met them at the steamer, and kissing his little favorite and addressing him tenderly, as he had so often done before, found to his surprise and chagrin that the boy could not understand a word he had spoken. The little fellow, during his stay in Germany, had forgotten his English completely. The mental uneasiness, for the moment, of William Lloyd Garrison in discovering that he had a grandson who had no acquaintance with the noble language of which he himself was such a master, may readily be conceived.

A Roman physician, Dr. Belte, has, it is stated, recently analyzed a sample of American pork, sent from Liverpool, and has discovered in it the dreaded *trichina*. Why hogs, especially, should be liable to be infested with *trichina* does not appear to have ever been definitely ascertained, but there is no doubt about the transmission of the pest to the human subject by the consumption of the hog's flesh, or about the dreadful results which follow. It has also been well ascertained that if located in pork, the *trichina* cannot be killed by boiling, and that even if the flesh which contains it is thrown away and becomes putrid, the disease is likely to be communicated to other animals by feeding upon it. There is, in fact, no effectual remedy save burning. It was in 1835 that the disease which afterward came to be called *trichina spiralis* was first discovered. Dr. Wormald, Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, found some minute foreign bodies in a piece of muscular tissue. He brought the matter under the notice of Prof. Owen and Mr. Paget, and after an investigation, it was found that the abnormal appearance which Dr. Wormald had noticed was caused by the presence of a minute entozoon coiled up in a cyst or covering. Subsequent investigation showed the creature to be wonderfully prolific, the female being capable of secreting as many as 20,000 larvæ in the tissues of the human body. The name given to the parasite is from the Greek word *thrix*, meaning a hair, and the Latin adjective *spiralis*, which is descriptive of the way in which it is disposed in the cell.

A great deal has been said about the presents given to Gen. Grant, but we never have heard of his receipt of any legacy from any of his political admirers, which is a far more satisfactory form for a gift to take, inasmuch as it does not raise any suspicion of anticipated favors on the part of the donor. In England there have been many legacies of the kind; Lord Beaconsfield having, for instance, received $200,000 from an old lady named Williams, who lies buried beside his Viscountess in Hughenden Church, but the lion's share of such bequests went to Chatham. While he was merely Mr. Pitt, a beautiful seat near London, with $50,000, was left to him, and he observed that he should (and it showed the great commoner had a something of the Yankee about him) spend that sum in improvements, and then grow tired of the place in three or four years. Nor was he mistaken. However, it inspired him with perhaps the best verses he ever wrote. Later on, Sir William Pynsent left him $15,000 a year, and Burton Pynsent, a great mansion in Somersetshire. Sir William and Lord Chatham had never met. An attempt on the part of the Baronet's relatives to break his will failed. Chatham also received early in life a legacy of $50,000 from the Duchess (Sarah) of Marlborough.

Americans are often provoked at the ignorance which foreigners, more especially the English, display regarding them, but perhaps it seldom occurs to them how ignorant they themselves often are about themselves. It would, we believe, be almost impossible for an American to sit down and describe social life in his country in such a manner as would be generally recognized as true. There are many ladies in and around New-York to-day who feel very indignant with Mr. James for his portrait of *Daisy Miller*, and declare that it is shameful to give foreigners so untrue a portrait of an American girl. This is simply because numbers of ladies in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Providence, go through a long life without meeting any such type of womanhood, and, therefore, are confident that it does not exist. Again, many Americans bred in the fashionable life of great cities would certainly assure their English acquaintance that while *Daisy Miller* is a representative of an existing class, such a girl would *never* be received into "good society." This would puzzle the foreigner, who would want to know how it was, then, that she was received in good American society in Rome. Again, Mr. Howells, in his "The Lady of the Aroostook," depicts a girl educated in a Massachusetts village, and brought up by a grandfather and aunt who would not seem to an educated Englishman to be above the level of his father's farm tenants, and whose language is tinctured with the broadest provincialisms. Yet this girl, although she perpetrates such solecisms as "I want to know," "do tell," &c., sat with their knives and commit numberless other strange acts. It is an exceedingly difficult thing for a foreigner to comprehend the great difference between persons of apparently the same social position, in consequence of differences of place and circumstance. In England, the Earl has £40,000 a year, a castle, and a house in Grosvenor-square, while his brother the parson lives in the depths of Devonshire on £800 a year; but the parson's sons and daughters speak just as good English as the Earl's, and their habits and manners are precisely the same.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Garrison memorial meeting is to be held in Cincinnati to-night.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Richmond, has resigned his seat in the Senate of Virginia in view of his contemplated removal to Baltimore.

Sarah E. Shepherd, aged 17 years, is suing for a divorce from Aaron Shepherd, aged 19, in Philadelphia, alleging cruel treatment. They were married in October, 1878.

Prof. E. E. Edwards, of McKendrie College, Lebanon, Ill., has been elected President of the new Agricultural College of Colorado, which it is proposed to open in September next.

The prolonged session of Congress has compelled Senator Thurman to withdraw his acceptance of the invitation to deliver the address at the Commencement of the University of North Carolina.

Miss Kate Lupton received the degree of Master of Arts from Vanderbilt University at the late Commencement, because, as the Chancellor said, she "had won it in a masterly manner, having passed most satisfactorily all the examinations to which the young men were subjected."

The Democrats of Kent County, Maryland, like the Democrats of many other counties, have been Ring-ridden for many years, but, unlike the Democrats of most other counties, are now striving to wrest the management of the party from the clique of office-holders who are running everything for their own selfish interests.

The Boston *Post* of yesterday says: "Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, of New-York, has been in Boston for some time, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Newell. She is at present paying a visit to Mr. Emerson, at Concord. Among her recent gifts is one of $1,000 to help along the Kindergarten enterprises in this city."

The California Republican State Committee has issued an address, urging a thorough reorganization of the party for this coming campaign, and saying that the party accepts the result of the vote on the new Constitution as an absolute finality, and pledges itself to a faithful interpretation and administration of its provisions in all honesty and sincerity.

The American Nurserymen's Association will hold its annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, beginning June 18 and continuing three days. Mr. J. J. Harrison, of Painesville, Ohio, is President of the association; T. S. Hubbard, of Fredonia, N. Y., Vice-President, and D. Wilmot Scott, of Galena, Ill., Secretary. Either of the last two will give any required information.

Outside of this City (where it might be difficult to state the exact number) there are now but four morning Democratic newspapers. These are the Syracuse *Courier*, the Buffalo *Courier*, the Albany *Argus*, and the Watertown *Despatch*. In ability they rank, perhaps, in the order named, beginning with the first, though, doubtless, there are Democratic readers who will be disposed to raise a question respecting the relative merits of the last two.

The standing committee announce that by the votes of the Alumni of Harvard College the following gentlemen have been nominated as candidates for the Board of Overseers: For the full term of six years—James Freeman Clark, Amos A. Lawrence, Edwin P. Seaver, George E. Ellis, John Fiske, Nathanial Silber, Henry S. Russell, Arthur Lincoln, John T. Morse, Jr., William W. Greenough; for two years—Darwin E. Ware, Charles F. Dole. The committee adds: "A considerable number of ballots bore the name of Henry W. Bellows, of New-York, and it would have been given as that of the second candidate for the short term, if the committee had considered themselves authorized so to present it."

The four men who were arrested under suspicion of being engaged in a plot to rob the National Union Bank in Watertown on Thursday last, pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor on Monday, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $50 each and to be imprisoned in the Syracuse Penitentiary for four months. The Watertown *Times* says of them: "Nobody knows yet who they are, or where they are from, or what their business is. Their good-natured ways in court this morning interested and amused everybody present. Upon leaving the room one of them remarked to the Recorder that he hoped when he met him again it would be under more favorable circumstances. Returning to the jail, they said they liked the Recorder, because what he knew he seemed to know quite well."

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, June 3.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

To legalize a patent issued to Alonzo P. Speedling and W. F. Lawrence for lands under water in Yonkers.

Amending the act authorizing supplementary proceedings for the collection of taxes.

Amending the Revised Statutes entitled "Of the County Treasurer."

Amending the act for the maintenance of prisoners in the Monroe County Penitentiary.

Amending the Revised Statutes entitled "Of writs of error on judgments and certiorari in criminal cases."

Amending the charter of Oswego.

To amend the act incorporating the New-York College of Dental Surgery.

Repealing acts relative to the charter of Rhinebeck.

In relation to the collection of arrears of taxes in Binghamton.

Amending the charter of Long Island City.

Amending the act to incorporate the Lockport Catholic Literary Union.

To amend an act to prevent the deposit of mud, earth, soil, ashes, or refuse in the North, or Hudson, River, and to prevent filling up the navigable water of said river, and to preserve the navigation thereof.

Authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City and County of New-York to renew a lease of certain lands to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York.

Amending the charter of Port Richmond, Richmond County.

Amending the act to promote medical science.

Amending the charter of Port Jervis.

Amending the act relative to convicts in the New-York State Reformatory at Elmira.

Amending the act to provide for incorporation of religious societies.

Amending the charter of Union Village, Washington County, and to change the name of said village to Greenwich.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, June 3.—Lieut.-Commander Edwin White and Lieut. Benjamin F. Tilley have been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Commander Rush R. Wallace has been detached from the Light-house Inspectorship of the Fifteenth Light-house District and ordered to settle his accounts. Lieut. Duncan Kennedy

THE NIHILISTS IN RUSSIA

WHAT MINISTER STOUGHTON SAYS.

HE REPORTS AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—NIHILISM NOT A NATIVE PRODUCTION—ORGANIZED FOR MURDER—THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE CONTENTED AND HAPPY.

The Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, our Minister to Russia, arrived in this City yesterday on the same steamer which brought the Duke of Argyll. He is to stay here a few days, and will then go do Washington. A reporter of THE TIMES called on Mr. Stoughton at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening, and was favored with a deeply-interesting statement of the condition of Russia at this time, with special regard to the Nihilist troubles. Mr. Stoughton said that not only were the reports of these troubles grossly exaggerated, but that nearly every material statement made about them was absolutely false. Correspondents whose letters are dated from Russia, (Mr. Stoughton put a significant emphasis on the word "dated,") related stories and spread reports which he, in some cases, knew from personal knowledge to be false, and in others he had information to that effect on which he could rely absolutely. He said when he left St. Petersburg the city was as tranquil as New-York, and it was not then different from what it usually was. It was a great error to suppose that the Nihilists were numerous, or had any extensive organization; it was not true that the Russian people were deeply infected with Nihilism; it was not true that whole troops of students had been arrested by the Police and sent off to Siberia or tortured in dungeons; it was not true that whole regiments of the Army, with their officers, were tainted; and it was not true that any women of respectability had been found among the Nihilists. Mr. Stoughton declared that the statements which had been made to this effect were entirely false. A few miscreants, he said, had banded together for plunder and murder; they had no other programme; but they were only a few, as compared with the body of the people. What they wanted he had never been able to find out, though he had taken particular pains to inquire into the subject.

There was a vague talk about demanding reform, but when one tried to discover what was the reform demanded, what were the grievances these people had for which they claimed redress, he was unable to find anything. It seemed that they had no other object than universal destruction; no other method than the use of the knife. "Do you think reforms are brought about by the knife?" asked Mr. Stoughton, and answering his own interrogatory, said that if these people really had any aims beyond those of murder and destruction they would not have attempted the regeneration of the country by assassination. They were, he said, emphatically, a band of miscreants. The great body of the Russian people, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying, and he had taken pains to inform himself, were entirely contented with their Government; they were a satisfied and loyal people, and their Government suited them; and they were devotedly attached to the Emperor. Mr. Stoughton did not believe that the recent attempt on the Emperor's life was part of an organized plan of the Nihilists. "You saw," he added, "what the Emperor did after the attempt upon him—drove unattended in an open carriage to the church. He drives about all the time unattended—not even a footman with him. Do you think he could do this with safety if these Nihilists had any organization, or if the people were not so deeply attached to him?"

Mr. Stoughton added that the Emperor was a man who deserved this affection, for he was one of the kindest, most unassuming, and lovable men in the world. The family life of the Imperial household was a model of domestic happiness. So far from the Emperor wishing to repress any movements for progress in the government of the country, his feelings, his wishes, and his desires were all the other way. The history of his reign showed the man he was. "Is it possible," said Mr. Stoughton, "that people can believe this noble-hearted man to be a born tyrant, when, at the risk of his throne, he, from the deepest religious conviction, and of its rightfulness, desire for his people's good, emancipated 42,000,000 of serfs? Think of that; 42,000,000 of men made free, and without the shedding of a drop of blood. Furthermore, I know that the Emperor—the Government of Russia—is really desirous of governing the country through representative institutions. This change must of necessity be made slowly, very slowly, for it is a great change. But it will be done. A limited form of representation and suffrage will be adopted just as soon as it can be done with safety." Mr. Stoughton then pointed out that by the treaty of San Stefano which the Emperor had made with Turkey the Bulgarians were to have a broad system of suffrage, even approaching universal suffrage; and he suggested that it would certainly be an extraordinary thing for an Emperor who opposed such a system for his own people to set up an example and experimental guide for them in a country right on his own borders.

As regards the severe Police measures now being taken against the Nihilists, he said the Government was engaged in the attempt to discover these conspirators; and the respectable, decent people of the whole country were heartily with it in the effort. But the accounts of it were exaggerated absurdly, and sometimes most ludicrously. Mr. Stoughton mentioned the report about porters being placed at the doors of all the houses in the city as detectives. He said that in St. Petersburg, the houses being built in flats, had porters to each, as in Paris—janitors, in fact—who had general charge of the place. Gen. Gourkho, for the purpose of getting information, ordered the porters to report to him each day who passed in and out. Of course, the order was general, but it was really laughable to suppose that respectable people were, or felt themselves, concerned by it. The reporter mentioned the case of the students in the St. Petersburg University, and the crowd in the streets, where the Cossacks were said to have charged into the crowd and killed several. Mr. Stoughton laughed heartily, and said the whole affair took place within view of the windows of his house. The young men, who are partially supported by the Government, disliked a certain Professor, who was too religiously-minded to suit some among them. They had made a public demonstration against him once before, but it was quieted down. On this occasion they came out determined to create a disturbance. They did so very thoroughly, and the end of it was that some 20 were arrested, and if the same sort of thing had happened in a town in the United States would probably have been arrested some time before. Mr. Stoughton believed that the Nihilism in Russia—what there is of it—was not a native production; nothing suggesting some coming upheaval of society; nothing that the body of the people could ever have any sympathy with. It was a foreign importation—a piece of internationalism or Communism; and, he added, that he believed for one Socialist in Russia there were ten in Germany. The thing seemed to have spread there; it had not in Russia to any extent. He repeated that it was the opinion held by all the best informed foreign residents in Russia that the Nihilists were few, that they had no extended organization, and that they had no programme but murder and assassination. Reports here came, of course, through London. It should be remembered that the English papers would be scarcely likely to say good things of their enemy. A very wide allowance should be made for prejudice. In conclusion, Mr. Stoughton, after speaking warmly in praise of the singular gentleness and humanity of temper which the Russian people display in their every-day life, repeated with emphasis that they were thoroughly contented with and happy under their Government, and devoted to their Emperor, who, on his side, was worthy of the affection his people had for him.

The reporter then turned to home matters, and said Mr. Stoughton what he thought of the action of the Louisiana Convention in respect to repudiating the State debt. This, it appeared, was news to him. He became intensely interested, inquired closely about the affair, and, after a little thought, said he was not surprised at anything except the unexpectedly speedy way in which what he had expected had come to pass. He further remarked that when the convention had repudiated all but $4,000,000 of the debt, and cut down the interest on that to 4 per cent., they would not even pay that. He was sure either that the taxes to pay the interest would not be raised, or if they were, the money would speedily be used for some other purpose. He remarked significantly that his opinions in regard to "those Southern arrangements" were tolerably well known, and he had not changed them at all.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* telegraphed the following on Monday night: "Gen. Joe Johnston was to-day appointed a visitor to West Point Academy. After the House adjourned, a Radical member expressed the opinion that Mr. Randall might have found a Union officer who could serve in that capacity, instead of one of the commanders of the Confederate Army. The man who made the remark served in the Union Army, and was for some time a prisoner in the South, but he is an intense Radical, and reflects the sentiments of the extreme elements, which are not, however, entertained by a majority of Union officers. Gen. Gordon, who is also a visitor to West Point, expects to go there this week if his health will permit."

OBITUARY.

BARON LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, the head of the London branch of the world-famous banking-house of Messrs. Rothschild & Co., died in London yesterday, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was the son of the late Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild—who founded the London branch in 1808, and who died June 28, 1836, leaving his title and his position as head of the house to Lionel—and grandson of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, the original founder of the house at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Baron Lionel was born in London, Nov. 22, 1808, just after his father had established the London branch of the banking business of the Rothschilds. He was married in 1836 under somewhat peculiar circumstances. His father had come to the conclusion that in order to perpetuate the fame and the power of the Rothschilds, which had already become world-wide, it was necessary that the family be kept together, and devoted to the common cause. In order to do this, he proposed that they should intermarry, and form no marital unions outside the family. A council of the heads of the house was called at Frankfort in 1826, and the views of Baron Nathan were approved. As the beginning of this policy, Lionel, the eldest son of the Baron, was at once united in marriage to his cousin Charlotte, the eldest daughter of Charles Rothschild. Lionel at this time had not passed his eighteenth year, and his father died within a month after the celebration of his son's nuptials. In August, 1847, Baron Lionel, who had shown the same financial ability as the other members of his house, and maintained the credit of his bank as ably as his father, was elected to the House of Commons from the City of London. He refused to take the oath of office, however, unless the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," were eliminated, and therefore did not take his seat. He was re-elected in June, 1849, in July, 1852, and in March, 1857, but on each occasion was excluded from his seat for the same reason. At this time, the agitation in favor of according full political rights to the Jews was at its height, and in 1858 the House of Lords was forced to give way, and Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild took his seat for the City, after a 11-years struggle, in the House of Commons, taking the oath of office with the objectionable phrase stricken out. He retained his position as a member of Parliament until the general election of February, 1874, when he was defeated by the opposing candidate for the City of London. Since then he has devoted his attention strictly to managing the vast banking business of which he was the head. Like his father and all the members of the Rothschilds' family, he said to have been very charitable, giving freely to such as he believed worthy of his benefactions, but giving in such a secret manner that often the beneficiaries themselves knew not the source of their good fortune.

Baron Lionel had two brothers. Sir Anthony was born in 1810, and in 1846 was created an English Baron by the Queen. In 1858 he was appointed Consul-General of Austria at London. In 1861 he was made High Sheriff of Bucks. Sir Anthony chose as the inheritor of his rank and estates his nephew, Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the eldest son of Baron Lionel. The other brother, Baron Meyer Rothschild, was born in 1818. He has acted as Deputy Lieutenant of Buckingham, and for several years represented the Town of Hythe in the House of Commons, always acting with the Liberal Party.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

The flag of the Stock Exchange was at half-mast yesterday on account of the death of Mr. William Cunningham, of the firm of J. W. Cunningham & Brother, stock-brokers, No. 11 Wall-street. Mr. Cunningham was 45 years of age. He was a native of Schenectady, N. Y. His father, William Cunningham, was one of the oldest dry-goods merchants of that place. When the son arrived at the proper age he became his father's assistant. When the latter, 10 years ago, leaving a large fortune, the son gave up the dry goods business, and, coming to this City, entered into partnership with his brother, who had long been established in the stock-brokerage business. During the past six years he has been a member of the Stock Exchange. The firm has been a very successful one, never having suffered any kind of embarrassment, and Mr. Cunningham's widow and two children are left in affluent circumstances. His death, which resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys, was entirely unexpected by his friends. He was down town attending to business on Tuesday of last week. His funeral will take place to-morrow, from his late residence, No. 248 West 42d-st. Interment at Schenectady. His body will be conveyed to Schenectady for interment. The Stock Exchange yesterday appointed a committee to draft resolutions of regret at his death.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

A REVIEW OF THE MARKETS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

LONDON, June 3.—The Mark-lane *Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says: "The growing wheat has generally not been seriously compromised by the late inclement weather, and if the hopes of a speedy change are realized, the check may not prove to have been injurious, and the harvest, though late, may yield a fair return. Wheat looks tolerably healthy, though it is backward. Barley and oats are only moderately promising. Winter beans are strong. The grass has commenced to grow, and would doubtless continue to do so rapidly if the weather became warmer, but the prospects of the hay crop are far from reassuring. Agricultural prospects in Scotland are by no means promising. The cereals are sickly and yellow even in the most favored districts. The grass is very backward. The deliveries of wheat by farmers at the provincial markets have again been liberal, as compared with last year, showing the reserves to have been underestimated, or else they are due to the pressing need of money which is felt in agricultural circles. The condition of the wheat offered was improved, as the average price advanced 6d. per quarter, despite a very inactive provincial trade. In London fine samples fully maintained the late rates, but the arrivals were small. The imports of foreign wheat to Friday were 43,760 quarters. Millers during the week bought on a merely retail scale, because of the increased firmness of holders. With a still considerable visible supply in America and the shipments of the northern Russian ports, trade lost much of its buoyancy, but prices are unchanged; except for Spring American descriptions, for which holders accepted rather lower rates ex ship, sooner than incur landing expenses. Business was further restricted by the holi days. Relative to fodder, maize supported last week's advance. The best oats have risen similarly. Barley and beans sold slowly at former rates. Peas were rather cheaper in consequence of the large supply."

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $241,026 06, and from Customs, $639,937 94.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $1,133,420.

Messrs. Nathaniel Niles, of New-Jersey; George B. Smith, of Iowa; Daniel Chadwick, of Connecticut; Ralph P. Buckland, of Ohio, and Charles C. Housel, of Nebraska, have been appointed the Board of Government Directors for the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Niles is the only new member, the others having been members of last year's board.

The coinage executed at the United States Mints during the month of May was as follows:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold—Double eagles	138,490	$2,769,800
Quarter eagles	43,500	108,750
Total	181,990	$2,878,550
Silver—Dollars	2,330,000	$2,330,000
Total	2,330,000	$2,330,000
Minor Coinage—Five cents	400	$20
Three cents	6,800	204
Cents	449,400	4,484
Total	455,600	$4,708
Total coinage	2,967,590	$5,213,258

RACES ON THE QUEEN CITY TRACK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 2.—The first event on the Queen City track to-day was a mile dash, for all ages, with 16 starters. Egypt was the favorite, even against the field. After a long wait and 22 false starts, the horses finally got away, with John Harper in the lead and Egypt some distance behind. Harper held his position to the finish, winning in 1:51½; Egypt a close second, and Juniata third. For the second race, a one-and-a-half-mile dash, Ben Hill was the favorite over the field, and won easily; Cash Clay second, Enterprise third. Time—2:54½. The third race, mile heats, resulted as follows: First heat—Victim first, Mary Walton second, Edwin A., third. Time—1:53½. Second heat—Mary Walton first, Edwin A. second, Dunkirk third. Time—1:54¼. Third heat—Mary Walton first, Victim second. Time—1:59½.

PROTEST AGAINST REPUDIATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 3.—The City Council has unanimously adopted a protest against the passage of the majority report on the State debt. It petitions the convention not to adopt that report, as it considers it destructive of the public credit.

CANADIAN CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 3.—During May the Quarantine Inspector of this port passed 5,419 cattle, 1,104 sheep, and 246 pigs for shipment to England.

SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS

A PORTENTOUS CALM IN EUROPE.

UNEASY APPREHENSIONS IN FRANCE—THE COMPLAINTS AGAINST ENGLAND—HOW A MUDDLE WAS MADE OF THE GREEK QUESTION.

PARIS, May 23.—The political situation of France, home as well as foreign, is unsatisfactory; it cannot be called troubled, still less is it perilous, but there is a feeling of uneasiness which even the optimism of speculators cannot dissipate. The Stock Exchange is bulled up persistently, both by great financial houses and small jobbers in all descriptions of securities, and yet there is a vague apprehension that something disagreeable may happen. The Oriental question, we are assured, is positively settled; the Czar has told his protegés, the Bulgarians, that they must behave themselves, as neither Russia nor any other power in Europe was disposed to shed another drop of blood in their cause. The Porte has concluded its convention with Austria, it has notified its Albanian subjects that death would be the punishment of every outrage committed upon an Austrian soldier, it has, while maintaining its right to garrison the Balkans, promised, for the present, not to exercise that right. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury have assured us that there not only does not exist, but that there never has existed, any diversity of opinion between St. Petersburg and St. James's on that most delicate question, the duration of the Russian occupation; that the treaty of Berlin will have been executed to the letter if the Russians shall have quit the Bulgarias by the 3d of August. All intention of coercing the Khédive into the fulfillment of his engagements with his European creditors have been abandoned, or at least adjourned. Francis Joseph assures his Reichstag that the Empire is exceptionally and providentially prosperous, thanks to the patriotism and attachment of his subjects. The Afghan war is ended, and, without any complication with her ambitious neighbor, England has consolidated her supremacy in Central Asia. The Iron Chancellor affects to have abandoned every idea of increasing German influence on the Continent, and devotes all his energy to matters of political economy. Garibaldi has telegraphed to his whilom Lieutenant, Gen. Türr, that "Italian Republicans can never become the enemies of the monarchy of Humbert." In France, the vexatious discussions on the guarantees necessary should the Chambers return to Paris, on the Blanqui election, on the obnoxious Ferry Educational bill have been avoided; the provincial strikes have pretty well finished. In short, all the disquieting elements have been, or seem to have been, calmed, and yet there is an apprehension, in serious political circles, that this calm is merely factitious, that it is only the precursor of the tempest. "Is war in sight?" asks the *German Gazette*, of Vienna, in its comments upon the rumors current in the military circles of Germany. The *Gazette* hesitates to reply affirmatively to the question, but it thinks that the polemics of the German press, the changes of garrison, the ordered concentrating the armament of new troops, the alleged advice given by M. De Bismarck to Prince von Battenberg, "that he ought by all means to accept the Bulgarian crown, because, happen what may, it will always be an agreeable souvenir to your Highness," are so many symptoms by no means reassuring for those who desire the peace and maintenance of peace. We know nothing of any cause of discord between France and Germany; there is not the slightest reason to suspect a quarrel between Germany and any other power. What, then, can be the motive of the hurried completion of the Strasburg fortifications? Why, with the doors of the Temple of Janus closed, should 30 field batteries be added to the German Army?

We have been living in the belief that France and England were on the best of terms. The great Exhibition had tightened the bonds of amity between Gauls and Britons; the Prince of Wales had snubbed the then President. MacMahon and kept him in an anteroom rather than disturb his breakfast with M. Gambetta, at that time only a simple deputy and chief editor of the *République Française*. New commercial treaties, on mutually advantageous conditions, were about to be elaborated and concluded, everything was altogether lovely, and we were looking for the announcement of something like an offensive and defensive alliance, when suddenly the *Soir*, followed by the *Journal des Débats* and *La République Française*, came out with most aggressive articles upon the policy of Lord Beaconsfield. England has not been frank, say these newspapers, which represent the different shades of the moderate legitimate Republicans, and are, therefore, most of all, entitled to consideration at the Elysée. Ever since the treaty of Berlin, indeed—ever since the Constantinople conference—she has been playing a double game, and it is only natural to feel suspicious where one of the principal performers in the great European concert promises one thing openly and does another in its own interest in secret.

The first instance of which England is accused is the convention about Cyprus, which "burst upon the Congress like a thunder-bolt, and if intelligible to Russia, then at the gates of Stamboul, and to Austria, mistress of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, that is to say, sufficiently guaranteed by their conquests, it was not so to the Powers assembled to discuss the Eastern question manifestly foreign to the treaty of San Stefano gave them full liberty to do likewise. The first consequence of this inconsistency was the British occupation of Cyprus, for, as the French representative had laid down the principle of the partition of Turkey to suit the tastes and policy of the contiguous nations, England surely had quite as much right as Greece to profit by its application. It was a severe blow to M. Waddington, and all the more severe because he has never rightly understood that he brought it entirely upon himself.

Ever since then, all the relations in the East between France and England have been modified and complicated by this untoward prediction of the French Premier for Greece, and by a secret longing to efface, by some extra-brilliant stroke of diplomacy, his miscalculation about Cyprus. Questions of vital importance to French citizens have come up again and again within the last three months, at Cairo and at Constantinople, and yet in every instance have they been set aside in consequence of these Philhellenic preoccupations to which we seek in vain for a meaning or an object. Only this week the *Times* announced, and it has not been contradicted, that M. Waddington has upset a financial combination which would have given satisfaction to Turkey's French creditors, under the pretext that he would render no assistance to the Porte until "Greek aspirations had been gratified." What does he pretend to do? What does he expect to obtain? England appears to be decided, if M. Waddington will not go with her, to go it alone. She offered him Tunis, and if the man be so politically conscientious as to prefer to sacrifice his country's interests in the Mediterranean rather than dirty his hands by dismembering the Ottoman Empire for the aggrandizement of France, why does he urge this dismemberment for the aggrandizement of Greece? These are questions asked by matter-of-fact people, who add: "Nobody cares for Greece, not even the Greeks themselves; and, now that we have the sudden revelation of an Anglo-Austrian alliance, it is by no conclusion to find that the only friends to whom omnepowerful France can pretend are the Greek bandits and the Roumanian Jews." It is true that the latter have recommended their advocate to M. Cremieux, and that the land of Hellas has sent him a bust of its deceased hero, Admiral Canaris.

The proposed conference of Ambassadors looks as if it had collapsed in embryo, for England is opposed to M. Waddington's desire to force Turkey to yield to her petty neighbor a good deal more territory than she would probably have lost even by a disastrous war. It is this most likely miscarriage of the mountain's labors, the personal work of M. Waddington, which has provoked the furv of the newspapers devoted to the existing Cabinet and induced them to address to England a series of melodramatic objurgations, mingled with sorrowful reminders of the sincere and loyal friendship which she has not appreciated. But it will have no serious consequences, this menacing manifestation. It is all buncombe, gotten up to shut the mouths of those who, like Dr. Clemenceau, mean to tax the Government with its shortcomings, and if they cannot make a question of confidence out of the Blanqui affair—on which the Ministers may yet triumph, but on which they certainly will back down if they have reason to fear themselves in a minority—if they cannot break these pliant reeds with some question of constitutionality, will content themselves with the bestowal of such a diploma of inaptness that, pachydermous though they be, they will be driven out of the field by popular ridicule.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following: "I nominate George W. McCrary, of Iowa, to be Judge of the Eighth United States Judicial Circuit, in place of John F. Dillon, resigned, the resignation to take effect on the 1st day of September, 1879, and this nomination is to be for the vacancy thus created." The President also made the following nominations to-day: The Rev. G. W. Collier, of Ohio, and the Rev. Stephen G. Dodd, of New-Jersey, to be Post Chaplains of the United States Army.

Army Promotions.—Ordnance Department—Lieut.-Col. James G. Benton to be Colonel; Major Thomas G. Baylor to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Isaac Arnold to be Major; First Lieut. William S. Starring to be Captain; Second Lieut. O. B. Mitchell, Fourth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

In the executive session of the Senate this afternoon all the pending nominations—some 300 in number—for appointments and promotions in the Army were called up and confirmed en masse.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations:

United States Consuls.—Wilson King, of Pennsylvania, at Birmingham; Alexander McLean, of New-Jersey, at Guayaquil.

Medical Inspectors, to be Medical Directors—John T. Taylor, of Delaware, and William T. Hood, of Kentucky. Surgeons to be Medical Inspectors—Henry C. Velson, of Maryland, and Gustavus Robinson, of the District of Columbia. Passed Assistant Surgeons to be Surgeons—Michael C. Dennam, of Pennsylvania, and James A. Hawke, of Pennsylvania. To be Assistant Surgeons—Claude R. Russell, of Georgia, and Daniel M. Gutters, of Pennsylvania. Pay Inspector Augustus H. Gilman, of Maine, to be Pay Director; Paymaster Joseph A. Smith, of Maine, to be Pay Inspector; Passed Assistant Paymasters to be Paymasters—J. Goodwin Hobbs, of Maine, and John J. Farhell, of Massachusetts. Cadet Engineer William R. King, of Maryland, to be Assistant Engineer; Assistant Engineer Henry E. Rhoades, of the retired list, transferred from the furlough to the retired pay list.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN WORK.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—The fifth biennial International Conference of the Women's Christian Association convened in the Second Presbyterian Church this afternoon. A large number of women, representing the work of the association in the United States, Canada, and Europe are present. At the afternoon session the address of welcome was read by Mrs. P. E. Huntington, of Cleveland, and responded to in behalf of the delegates by Mrs. Dr. John Davis, of Cincinnati. The following officers of the conference were elected: President, Mrs. H. B. Skidmore, of New-York; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. F. Keen, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Dr. John Davis, Cincinnati; Secretaries, Mrs. H. M. Ingham and Mrs. M. P. Adams, Cleveland. Mrs. Birt, of England, briefly addressed the conference. Mrs. Parsons, of Constantinople, formerly of Cleveland, was received as a delegate, and spoke briefly of her work as a missionary in Turkey. At the evening session, Mrs. J. F. Keen, President of the Women's Christian Association of Philadelphia, addressed the conference on "Preparation for Future Service." She was followed by Mrs. Bayne, of Scotland, on "Religion in the Household." Mrs. Birt, of Liverpool, delivered an interesting address, entitled, "Work for Children."

The conference will meet to-morrow morning, and continue until Thursday evening.

CRIME'S VARYING PHASES

THE MURDER OF MISS HEARN.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE DEAD GIRL'S DECLARATIONS ABOUT THE CRIME—HER ACCUSATIONS OF MISS DUER—WHAT SHE TOLD THE WITNESSES.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 3.—At the resumption of the trial of Miss Duer this morning for the murder of Miss Hearn, the counsel for the defense presented their bills of exception. An immediate consideration was denied. James Hearn was then recalled by the State, and repeated his testimony given in yesterday's report as to the conversation with his daughter on the Sunday before she died about the scar on her arm. Upon cross-examination he said he was not an eye-witness of his daughter's death. He was then questioned as to the place and appearance of the scar, and said it looked more like a burn than a cut, and at the time of the conversation was nearly healed up. The witness did not recollect saying anything to her between the time he asked the question and the statement about Miss Duer's stepping back; he did not recollect whether he asked her why she raised her arm, but might have done so, as the question would have been a natural one; the witness interrupted the conversation by telling his daughter to hush, he would take her to the City when she got better; she then told him that she would never get better; he was too late; she certainly must die; the witness told her no she would get better; she began to cry, and that about ended the conversation; there might have been something more said, but the witness did not remember it; this conversation was on Sunday morning before 12 o'clock; it was the last time the witness heard her speak of the shooting. Mr. Hearn answered, questions in the latter part of his cross-examination reluctantly. His voice was husky, and he was much moved as he referred to his efforts to get his daughter to cease talking about dying.

Mrs. George Truitt was called by the State. This witness's voice was feeble from sickness, and her seat was changed several times before her examination commenced, to where the jury could hear. She gave her testimony, however, in a clear tone after the first one or two answers. She had a conversation with Miss Hearn during the last week of her illness. She thought it was after the time Mr. Hearn went to Philadelphia, but was not sure. whether it was Monday or Tuesday; she commenced talking between 12 and 1 o'clock at night; Miss Hearn said she was going to die, and asked the witness to sit down by her; she wanted to tell her just how Miss Duer had treated her; the witness thought Miss Hearn first asked her if she thought it an accident when she first heard of it; the witness told her she did; then Ella said she wanted to tell me all about it; it was not an accident; she said the night before she went around to Lil's with her sister Louisa; Lil was wanting her to go walking in the woods; she told her she could not go if her mother was sick; Lil got awful mad, and after she came out Lil came up to her and said, "Before Almighty God, Ella Hearn, if you don't go into the woods with me to-morrow I'll never walk you to go anywhere else;" next day Lil came around; Ella was sewing; she said Lil got up to leave, two or three times and snatched her work out of her hand; her mother told her to go to the door with Lil; Ella started to the gate and came back again once or twice; then she came in and shut the door, went up to her and asked her if she would take back what she had said, and attempted to kiss her; she [Ella] pushed her down and then laughed; Lil said Ella hurt her a little, for she pushed her real hard; Lil got up and went up to her again, and commenced talking; Ella told her to go home and leave her alone; Ella said that Lil asked her if she loved Ella better than her, and she answered yes, and that Lil stepped back and said, "Repeat that and I'll kill you;" the witness here said to Ella, "Perhaps Lil was only trying to frighten you," and the reply was, "You would not say that if you had seen her countenance and the rage she was in;" Ella then asked, "Did you see the place on my arm?" the witness believes she said she did; Ella put her hand and said, "If my arm had got a little higher perhaps it would not have killed me;" she talked a great deal then about dying; the first day or two after the shooting the mark on the arm looked like smoke or a powder-burn. Ella's mother would not leave her sleeping after sitting awhile at the window, left the room and sent back a message that she was too ill to return.

Clara Fields, colored, testified that she lived, in November last, in Wright's house, in Pocomoke City; while in the kitchen she saw Miss Duer go into Mr. Hearn's house, a short time after dinner; she staid a long time. The witness saw Miss Duer come out; Miss Ella was with her, standing inside of the door; Miss Duer was out on the steps; Miss Duer said something to Miss Ella, and she laughed very heartily. The witness could not see whether or not Miss Duer was laughing; Miss Duer started to go away; she was walking pretty fast, and when her head dropped; she went back from the gate to the steps again; Miss Duer started again, got to the gate, and raised the latch. The witness did not see her any more, for she was then called into the house; was about half an hour after that the shooting took place. Upon cross-examination the witness said that she rushed over to Mr. Hearn's house, and asked Mrs. Hearn what was the matter; she said Ella was shot; Miss Duer soon came in, touched Mrs. Clarke on the shoulder, and said: "I did it; did it with this;" here she took a pistol out of her pocket; it was in a red flannel bag; took it out of the bag, held it down, and said she did it accidentally; Mrs. Clarke said: "My, Lil, what are you doing with anything like that?" Miss Duer replied: "There isn't any danger; I have carried it for a year."

Mrs. Rebecca Hearn, recalled, testified that Ella said to her that it was a narrow escape she made when Lil shot at her in the woods; she shot at her three times, and she [Ella] knocked or took the pistol out of her hands; the witness asked Ella why she did not tell her father that day that Lil had shot at her and how it was; she replied it would not do; she was afraid her father would do something he would have to suffer for; at another time she said she suffered so much she didn't want to tell her at once! God did not intend she should die right off; it was meant she should live to tell all about it; after the second week of her sickness her mind was clear, but she was very nervous.

Mrs. Hearn, recalled, testified that Miss Duer made another visit on Saturday; when she came up Miss Hearn said: "Lil what did you do it for?" She said: "Ella, I will tell you when you wake; I will tell you all you want to know;" Ella told her she would not go to sleep until she told her; Miss Duer said: "I did not do it intentionally," and then my daughter said: "Yes, you did; yes, you did; you know you did, and I want to know what you did it for;" Miss Duer said: "Oh don't talk that way, Ella; if you do they will put me in jail;" that was all the witness heard. After that Miss Duer bent down and Miss Hearn put her arm around her neck; the remainder of the conversation was in an under tone.

Mrs. George Truitt was here recalled and cross-examined as to the shooting in the woods. She testified that Ella told her she and Lil had disagreed about something, and she [Ella] had started off home; was some distance ahead when Lil called to her to stop; she would not, and Lil shot at her two or three times.

A MURDERER'S DYING STORY.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A REVENUE OFFICER TWO YEARS AGO EXPLAINED.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3.—The people of Gainesville, Ga., are excited by the discovery of a murder which was committed two years ago, but has just come to light. Two years ago a revenue officer named Cotton disappeared mysteriously. He had just caused the arrest of a man named Dunegan for illicit distilling. James Bryant, a brother-in-law of Dunegan, openly threatened that he would kill Cotton. Little was thought of his threat. One day Bryant, while drunk, told a man that he had killed Cotton, and hidden his body. As Bryant was a great, braggart, his story was not believed. The disappearance of Cotton had almost been forgotten, when, day before yesterday, Bryant, on his death-bed, confessed the deed fully and prayed for forgiveness. He said he tried to poison Cotton and failed. Exasperated at this, he found him in the woods one day and struck him a blow on the head with a stick, breaking the skull. He buried Cotton's body near his dwelling. Yesterday persons searched the place Bryant had indicated and found human remains, with a skull terribly crushed. Near by was found a bottle of poison and a pistol. A Coroner's jury was impaneled, but failed to implicate any one but Bryant. Cotton was one of the most efficient men in the revenue service.

OTHER PHASES OF WRONG-DOING.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CRIMES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The indictments against George Schultz for embezzling $250,000 from the Justice Mining Company, and against R. S. Tibbey for defalcation in the Dupont-street assessments, were quashed by the Judge this morning, the necessary 12 Grand Jurors not voting for the indictments.

BOSTON, June 3.—William L. Mason, an elocutionist of this city, has disappeared, having forged, it is said, the name of his father's firm for $11,000. He also forged the name of M. Doherty & Co. for $787.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 3.—John Hopkins was arraigned in the District Court charged with a felonious assault with intent to murder Michael O'Brien, committed yesterday. The case was continued until Saturday to determine the probable result of the wounds. Hopkins being meanwhile committed without bail. O'Brien is comfortable this morning.

WHEELING, West Va., June 3.—The excitement at Littleton incident to the arrest of seven Red Men, who infested Wetzel County, is very great. The names of the prisoners are Amos Hemeleck, George Ullom, John Ullom, John Steward, John Hostaller, Eloy Butcher, and John Lough. The men were to have been tried yesterday, but no Justice of the Peace could be found willing to risk his life in trying them, for several were given notice by the Red Men that they would be killed if they assisted in bringing any of the gang to justice. The services of Justice Lo-

gosta, of Centre District, have been obtained, and the trial of the men has been set down for to-day, at 8 A. M. Gov. Matthews has taken a very decided interest in the matter, and is determined to have the lawlessness crushed out. The prisoners have secured the services of Fountain Smith, of Fairmont, as counsel. About 50 men of the gang attacked the house of a prominent citizen of Mannington late on Monday morning, but, finding the occupants well armed and prepared to receive them, desisted from their efforts.

RICHMOND, Va., June 3.—Detective John Wren, who is charged with aiding in the escape of young Redford after his arrest in Baltimore, for forgery committed in this city, and who is under bail awaiting examination on that charge, was to-day indicted, with a man named Steele, for robbing Edward R. Low in April last. Both men were arrested on a bench warrant from the Hustings Court, and subsequently brought before Judge Christian on a question of bail. After a hearing the court refused to admit Wren to bail, but admitted Steel to bail in $1,000 until to-morrow, when an examination will be had in the Police Court. Low is in Government employ in Washington, and charges that he was robbed in Richmond while visiting the city. He is here now to testify against the prisoners.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 3.—Jacob Strahler was arrested yesterday, in this city, charged with being an accomplice in the robbery of the National Exchange Bank, of Denver, on May 12. Strahler was traced to this city and arrested on a warrant. Word was sent to Denver detectives at Chicago of his capture. Before their arrival he succeeded, by means of a file brought him by his wife, concealed in her clothing, in making his way from prison. No trace has yet been obtained of him.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 4—1 A. M.—The pressure is below the normal in California, South Atlantic States, Middle States, lake region, and the Northwest, being lowest probably over Minnesota. It is high over Washington Territory, Texas, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Numerous rains have fallen in New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region. Occasional rains from the South Atlantic and East Gulf States to the upper lakes. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic States; it has risen over the upper lakes and North-west, with west to south winds. The rivers have slightly risen at St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis, and slightly fallen at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Yankton, and Shreveport.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic States, nearly stationary pressure, variable winds, cooler partly cloudy weather, and light local rains are probable.

For the Gulf States, generally lower pressure, cool northerly winds, shifting to warmer southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower pressure, westerly winds, backing to warmer southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rains in the latter.

For the lake region, lower pressure, south-west to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasionally light rains.

For the upper Mississippi River and Lower Missouri Valleys, lower pressure, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional light rains.

For the Middle States, nearly stationary pressure, variable winds, generally shifting to west or south, cool, cloudy, and rainy, followed by warmer, clearing weather.

For New-England, lower pressure, easterly winds, veering to warmer southerly, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and light local rains.

For the Pacific Coast regions, generally clear weather.

The upper Ohio River probably commence rising.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, and Duluth.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	57°	3:30 P. M.	68°	77°
6 A. M.	57°	6 P. M.	68°	85°
9 A. M.	61°	9 P. M.	62°	64°

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 3.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s C. '81. $100,000.....103⅜
U. S. 5s R. '81. 10,000.....104⅛
U. S. 4½ s. '91. $30,000.....102⅞
U. S. 4½ s. '91. $10,000.....106⅛
U. S. 4s C. '81. 100,000.....107⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Louisiana 7s con. $1,000.....40
2,000.....40⅜
C. C. C. & I. 100.....100
C. & A. 5s. 7s. 27,000.....25
C. R. I. & P. 1st. 5,000.....93⅜
Marine Bank. 50.....100¼
Park Bank. 5.....99½
Adams Express. 25.....107½
10.....107⅝
Quicksilver. 30.....14½
Standard Mining. 400.....3⅜
100.....3⅝
100.....33½
100.....33⅜
100.....33⅝
900.....33⅞
300.....34
Sutro Tunnel. 100...b.c.5s. 4⅝
Ontario. 10.....bx. 39½
GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.
U. S. 4s C. 1907. $25,000.....102⅞
20,000...b.c.103
U. S. 6s. 1880. $10,000.....104

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Reokuk & D. M. 1st. $1,000.....94
C. S. & C. 7s. 2,000...b.c.120½
L. & W. B. con. as. 5,000.....64½
N. W. C. H. G. 1,000.....111⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d con. 30,000.....72
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d 5s fund. 10,000.....72½
Mich. Cen. 8s a. f. 1,000.....109
H. & St. Jo. 8s conv. 13,000...b.c.107⅜
M., K. & T. 2d. 5,000...bx.105½
Michigan Cen. 7s. 1,000.....117½
L. E. & W. 1st. 1,000.....105
Can. So. 1st g'd. 6,000.....82
12,000.....83⅛
Erie 2d. 10,000...b.c.103⅛
M., K. & T. con. as. 5,000.....66
2,000.....66⅜
Chic. & Alt. inc. 500...b.c.104½
Chic. & Miss. con. 5,000...bx.111½
E. P. 1st 7s. D. D. Trust Rec. as. 10,000...b3.113
Mon. & Sa. 7s. 7½. 3,000...b.c.110
C. C. & I. C. 2d. 11,000.....74
Wells-Fargo Ex. 119.....99
American Express 50.....b.c.139
Pacific Mail. 50.....b.c. 59½
Standard Con. 200.....bx. 34½
Homestake M. Co. 1600.....bx. 34½
Clev. & Pitts. pf. 84.....bx. 87
Homestake M. Co. 500.....bx. 33
Kansas Pacific. 10.....bx. 37

THIRD BOARD—2:30 P. M.

Adams Express. 15.....bx.107
Homestake M. Co. 200.....bx. 33
Delaware & Hud. 15.....bx. 99¾
Pacific Mail. 400.....bx. 59
Panama. 475.....bx. 17
Erie Railway. 8.....bx.149½
Western Union. 100.....bx. 99
Chic. & Alt. pf. 200.....bx. 87½
Michigan Central. 100.....bx. 87
Pacific Mail. 100.....bx. 59
Bechtel. 400.....bx. 16
Atlantic & Pac. pf. 200.....bx. 40
Western Union. 100.....bx. 99
Quicksilver. 100.....bx. 14
Lake Shore & M. S. 200.....bx. 83
Chic. & Alt. pf. 100.....bx. 87
Del., Lack. & West. 100.....bx. 77
Lake Shore & M. S. 300.....bx. 83
Del., Lack. & West. 100.....bx. 77
Ohio & Miss. pf. 30.....bx.188
Lake Shore & M. S. 100.....bx. 83
Del., Lack. & West. 100.....bx. 77
Ohio & Miss. pf. 200.....bx. 87
Lake Shore & M. S. 300.....bx. 83
Del., Lack. & West. 100.....bx. 77
Ohio & Miss. pf. 200.....bx. 87
C. M. & St. P. pf. 400.....bx. 90¼
N. Y. Elevated. 100.....bx.183½
Ohio & Miss. pf. 100.....bx. 87
Pacific Mail. 200.....bx. 18⅞
Wabash. 200.....bx. 16⅞
Central of N. J. 300.....bx. 16⅞
Lake Shore. 200.....bx. 15⅝
100.....bx. 15⅜
100.....bx. 15⅝
Han. & St. Jo. pf. 100.....bx. 22½
C. C. C. & I. 100.....bx. 61⅜
Han. & St. Jo. pf. 100.....bx. 49½
400.....bx. 50
C. C. C. & I. 100.....bx. 61⅜
Western Union. 100.....bx. 99
Atlantic & Pac. pf. 100.....bx. 40
Western Union. 100.....bx. 99
Chic. & Alt. pf. 100.....bx. 87½
Del., Lack. & West. 100.....bx. 77
Ohio & Miss. 400.....bx. 15¼

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 3.

SECOND CALL—12:30 P. M.

Bulwer. 100...bx. 14½
100.....bx. 14⅜
Consol. Va. 50.....bx. 7
100.....bx. 6⅞
50.....bx. 6¾
15.....bx. 7
100.....bx. 6⅞
Moose. 500...b.a.c.3.35
500...b.a.c.3.40
100...b.a.c.3.45
103.bx.b30.3.45
200.b.a.bx.3.50
Crown Point. 100.bx.b30. 6⅛
100.....bx. 6⅝
Bechtel. 100.bx.s10.2.75
100.bx.b10.2.70
Leadville. 100...b.a.c.3.65
25.....3.65
100.....3.70
Hukill. 15...bx.4.60
20...b.a.c.4.50
20...b.a.c.4.50
Flumas. 200.b.a.c.5.2.40
Dahlonega. 100.....bx. 23
100.....bx. 23
Leadville. 400...b.a.3.60
Gold Placer. 100...b.a.c. 25
200.....bx. 28
Granville. 500.b.s10. .26
500...bx.s10.1.90
2000.bx.30. .30
10000.bx30. .30
2500...bx. .19
200...bx. .22
400.....27
Hukill. 100...b.a.4.35
Bodie. 10...bx. 43
10...b.a. 43
10...b.a. 43
25...a.c. 74
100...bx. 74
Mammoth. 5600.b.s10. .57
1000...b.s. .59
1000.bx.s10. .59
1000cbx30. .62
500...bx.s5. .59
2500cbx30. .62
100...b.s. .59
May Bulle. 10...bx. .89
1000...b.c. .89
Navajo. 100.bx.b10. .50

TUESDAY, June 3—P. M.

The stock market was irregular, with frequent changes in the temper of speculation. In the early dealings prices declined ¼ to 2¼ ₱ cent., the depression being most marked in the coal shares, C., C., C. & I., New-York Central, and Pacific Mail. During the afternoon the market developed a strong tone and prices advanced ½ to 2¾ ₱ cent., the entire list participating in the upward movement. The chief interest centred in the Granger shares, the coal stocks, and Hannibal and St. Joseph, the last named recording the greatest advance. Toward the close a reaction of ⅛ to 1⅜ ₱ cent. ensued, the decline, however, being followed by a fractional recovery in the final sales. A conspicuous feature in the late dealings was a decline of 10 ₱ cent in New-York Elevated, under sales of less than a thousand shares.

The transactions aggregated 175,138 shares, including 25,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 18,800 New Jersey Central; 18,050 Lake Shore, 16,660 Erie, 16,000 North-western, 13,300 St. Paul; 12,180 Pacific Mail, 10,450 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 9,100 Michigan Central, 6,400 Wabash, 6,310 Stanford, 3,150 Ohio and Mississippi, 2,550 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 2,050 Delaware and Hudson, 2,000 New-York Central, 1,900 Iron Mountain, 1,900 C., C., C. and I., 1,700 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 1,400 Louisville and Nashville, 1,300 Western Union, and 1,181 Morris and Essex.

North-western common rose from 62⅜ to 63¾, and preferred from 84⅛ to 85, but the former reacted to 85 and the latter to 84¾. St. Paul common declined from 51¼ to 50⅝, rose to 51¾, and reacted to 51⅜; the preferred fell off from 90¼ to 90⅛, advanced to 90⅞, and reacted to 90⅜; Lake Shore fell off from 74⅜ to 74, and rose to 74⅓; Michigan Central dropped from 76 to 75½, rose to 77, and finally sold at 76⅝; Canada Southern, sold at 58; Erie advanced from 37⅝ to 38, and declined to 26⅜; the preferred fell off from 50½ to 50; Ohio and Mississippi declined from 15⅛ to 14⅞, and preferred from 38 to 37⅓; Wabash fell off from 35⅞ to 35¼, rose to 36⅛, and reacted to 35⅞; Union Pacific declined from 74⅜ to 74, and rallied to 74⅛; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern preferred advanced from 40⅜ to 41; Kansas and Texas sold at 14⅛@14⅜; C., C. and I. C. rose from 61⅝ to 71, Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced from 20⅝ to 22⅜, and preferred from 42¼ to 44⅜, but the former closed at 21½, and the latter at 43; C., C., C. and I. dropped from 50¼ to 48, recovered to 50, and finally sold at 49½; Iron Mountain rose from 27 to 27⅝, and reacted to 27¼; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern advanced from 36 to 37; Louisville and Nashville fell off from 59 to 58¼, rose to 59½, and reacted to 59; St. Louis and San Francisco common sold at 10⅜, preferred at 11⅜@11⅝, and first preferred at 22¾@23; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 58⅞ to 58⅜, rose to 59⅝, and finally sold at 59; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 49¼ to 50¼, and reacted to the former figure; New-Jersey Central declined from 52⅜ to 50⅝, rose to 52¼, reacted to 51, and closed at 51⅝; Morris and Essex rose from 91¼ to 91⅞, and reacted to 91⅛; Western Union declined ⅛ ₱ cent., to 113¼, and closed at 113⅜; Atlantic and Pacific sold at 40¼, and American District at 69; Pacific Mail rose to 17⅝, declined to 16¾, and rallied to 16⅞; Homestake advanced from 39 to 39⅜; Standard declined from 34½ to 33, rose to 34½, and closed at 34¼. Among investment shares, New-York Elevated declined from 195 to 185; New-York Central fell off from 119¼ to 118, and recovered to 118½; Rock Island sold at 139, Panama at 149, Pittsburg at 96¾, and Illinois Central at 86¾@87.

The Money market was more active to-day, and the ruling rates for call loans were 4@5 ₱ cent., with exceptional transactions as high as 7 ₱ cent. The closing quotation was 5@6 ₱ cent. Discounts were quiet at rates previously quoted. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, selling 5-16; buying nominal. Charleston, nothing doing. 3-16@¼; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅛ premium; bank, ¼ premium; St. Louis, 50c. discount; Chicago, weaker; buying 1-10 discount, selling 1-10 premium, and Boston, 9d. ₱ 1,000 discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market a fraction lower for Consols, which closed at 98⅜@98⅝ for both money and the account. United States bonds were weak, declining ⅜ ₱ cent., to 105⅛@ 4½s ⅛, to 108⅜, and 5s ⅛, to 105⅝; Erie fell off ⅝, to 27¾; preferred ¾, to 52½; consolidated Seconds 1, to 73½; funded 5s 1⅛, to 73¾; Pennsylvania ⅜, to 38¼, and Illinois Central 1, to 88. The last-named recovered to 88⅛ at the close. New-Jersey Central rose from 51⅛ to 53, reacted to 51½, and rallied to 51⅝; do. consolidated advanced ⅛, to 96½, and Reading ⅛, to 20⅜; bar Silver was higher, being quoted at 52d. @ 52¼d. ₱ ounce. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 116f. 30c., and closed at 116f. 10c.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet, and rates were without important change. Actual business was on the basis of $4 87⅜@ $4 88 for bankers' long, $4 89¾ for demand, $4 89½@$4 89⅝ for cables, $4 86@4 86½ for commercial long, and $4 87¾@$4 88 for do. demand.

Government bonds opened weak, with a further fractional decline in new 4s, which sold at 102¾. The market was unfavorably influenced by the lower range of prices current in London. Toward the close a firmer feeling prevailed, and quotations were slightly higher. In railroad mortgages an unusually heavy business was transacted in Erie consolidated Seconds, which fell off to 71⅛; do. funded 5s declined to 72½; New-Jersey Central consolidated assented fell off to 93½, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre do. to 63¾, but the former afterward rose to 94 and the latter to 64. Chicago and Alton consolidated assented sold up to 66¾, and do. Seconds to 31⅞, with closing sales at 66 and 31¼, respectively; C., C. and I. C. firsts rose 1½ ₱ cent., to 71, and do. Seconds 2, to 24; Chicago and Northwestern consolidated sold rose to 112; Union Pacific land grants to 113¾; Fort Wayne firsts to 128½, Van Buren Firsts to 116¼; Alton and Terre Haute Second preferred to 85; C., C., C. and I. consolidated sold at 100; Iron Mountain Firsts, Arkansas Branch, at 96¼, and Chicago and Alton incomes at 104½, all ex interest; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts advanced to 79½, and later fell off to 79; Indiana, Bloomington and Western Firsts sold at 45, an advance of 11 ₱ cent. on the last previously reported sale. State bonds were firm, except for South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, which fell off to 28⅜. Louisiana Consols advanced 2½ per cent., to 42½, and District of Columbia 3.65s 1, to 88. The rise in the latter was due to advices from Albany that the Governor had signed the bill authorizing savings banks to make investments in these securities on the same basis as in other Government bonds.

The exports of produce from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $6,791,038, against $5,139,552 for the corresponding week last year, and $6,251,533 in 1877. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, were $133,261,900, against $145,507,518 for the same period last year, and $112,961,137 in 1877.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1879.

Receipts	$2,726,340 98
Payments	2,073,096 28
Coin balance	123,971,015 08
Currency balance	21,170,160 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 3.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅞	103
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106¼	*106⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅞	104⅛
Bills on London	$4 87⅜@4 87⅝	$4 87⅜@4 88
New-York Central	119½	118½
Rock Island	139¼	139
Pacific Mail	17⅛	16⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	51⅜	51⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	90⅛	90⅜
Lake Shore	74⅜	74⅓
Chicago and North-western	62⅝	63
Chicago and North-western pref	84⅝	84⅞
Western Union	114⅛	113⅞
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	40¼	40¼
Union Pacific	74⅛	74¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	59⅜	59
New-Jersey Central	52⅜	51⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49⅜	49⅝
Morris and Essex	91⅛	91⅞
Panama	149	149
Erie	27	26⅜
Erie preferred	50⅜	50
Ohio and Mississippi	15⅛	14⅞
Ohio and Mississippi preferred	38	37⅓
Harlem	160	160
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20⅜	21⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	42½	42⅞
Michigan Central	76¼	76⅝
Illinois Central	87	87
Wabash	36¼	36⅛
Canada Southern	58	58
Kansas Pacific	57⅛	57
St. L., K. C. and N.	14⅝	14⅜
St. L., K. C. and N. preferred	40⅝	41
Chicago, St. Paul and Minnesota	29⅛	29⅛
Iron Mountain	27	27¼
C., C., C. and I.	50⅜	49½
C., R. and Quincy	116	116

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	119¼	118	2,000
New-York Elevated	195	185	970
Rock Island	139	139	200
Nash., Chat., & St. Louis	40	40	1,703
Am. District Telegraph	69	69	300
R., C. R. & Northern	97	96	600
Panama	149	149	100
Erie	27¼	26⅛	15,010
Erie preferred	50⅜	50	1,650
Lake Shore	74⅜	74	18,050
Canada Southern	58	58	100
Wabash	36⅝	35¼	6,400
North-western	63¾	62⅜	14,900
North-western pref	85⅜	84⅞	1,100
Iron Mountain	27⅝	27¼	1,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul	51⅝	50⅝	10,700
Milwaukee & St. P. pref	90⅜	90⅛	2,600
Pittsburg	96¾	96¾	100
Del., Lack. & Western	59⅝	58⅞	22,600
New-Jersey Central	53⅛	50⅝	18,800
Del. & Hudson Canal	50⅜	49¾	2,050
Morris & Essex	91⅞	91¼	1,191
Michigan Central	77	76⅝	8,100
Illinois Central	87	86¾	300
Union Pacific	74⅜	74	420
Kansas Pacific	37	36¾	100
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	50¼	48	1,900
Homestake Mining Co.	39⅜	39	370
Mo., Kansas and Texas	14⅜	14⅛	287
C., C. and Ind. Central	7⅜	6¾	900
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22⅜	20⅝	6,700
Han. and St. Jo. pref	44⅜	42¼	3,750
Ohio and Mississippi	15¼	14⅞	3,050
Ohio and Miss. pref	37⅞	37⅛	100
Western Union	113⅞	113¼	1,300
A. and T. Telegraph	40⅜	40¼	300
Pacific Mail	17⅜	16¾	12,180
St. L., K. C. and N.	14⅜	14⅛	600
St. L., K. C. and N. pf.	41	40⅜	1,950
San Francisco 1st pref.	11⅜	11¼	1,200
Louisville and Nashville	59½	58¼	1,400
Standard Mining Co.	34⅝	33	6,310
Total sales			179,138

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	121⅝	123½
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅞	104¼
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	107	107¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅝	104⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅝	107⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅜	103⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅞	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106⅜	106½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅝	106⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	101⅞	102⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅞	103⅛

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Cashier Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days' sight	488½@ ..	487⅜@488
Demand	490 @ ..	489¼@ ..
Cable transfers	490½@ ..	489⅝@489⅞
Commercial	.. @ ..	486 @487½
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	487⅜@488
Paris francs:		
60-days' sight	5133⅛@515	515 @5161⅛
Demand	5111⅛@5122½	5123⅛@5133⅛
Cable transfers	5108⅜@ ..	5111⅛@ ..
Commercial	.. @ ..	5127½@5183⅛
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	515 @5161⅛
Swiss francs:		
60-days' sight	5133⅛@515	515 @5161⅛
Demand	5111⅛@5122½	5123½@5133⅛
Belgium francs:		
60-days' sight	5133⅛@515	515 @5161⅛
Demand	5111⅛@5122½	5123½@5133⅛
Reichsmarks:		
60-days' sight	95⅜@ 95⅝	95⅛@ 95⅜
Demand	96⅛@ 96½	96 @ 96⅛
Commercial	.. @ ..	95 @ 95¼
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	95¼@ 95½

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$30,747,004
Balances	4,572,424

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala. 8s, of '92	20	N. Y. 6s, g. c., '87..110
Ala. 5s, of '83	20	N. Y. 6s, l. '83..... 109½
Ala., class 2, 2 to 5	20	N. Y. 6s, l. '92..... 120
Ala., class B, 5s	74	N. Y. 6s, l. '92..... 122
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	56	N. Y. 6s, l. '93..... 123
Ark. 6s, fd	5	N. C. 6s, o., '86-'98.. 24⅝
Ar. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	3	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4.5. 106
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, o. of. 86
Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	4	N. C. M. O. & C. R. 7s. 91
Ark. 7s, M. O. & C. R.	3	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, o. of. ..
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	3	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. of. 86
Conn. 6s, '83-'84	109	N. C. fd. act '66-1900
Ga. 6s, '79-80-86	102	N. C. fd. act, '68-'98
Ga. 7s, '86	114	N. C. fd. act, '90-'98.
Ga. 7s, ind. '80	111⅛	N. C. n. A. O. '92-'98
Ga. 7s, g. '90	112	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9
Ill. c. 6s	102	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2
Ill. w. l. '80	102	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3
Ill. con. 6s	100	Ohio, 6s, '81, '90
La. 6s	20	Ohio 6s, '86
La. 6s, n	20	R. I. 6s, c
La. 6s, n. fig. 4	20	S. C. 6s
La. 7s, pr	20	S. C. 6s, J. J.
La. 6s, lev	20	S. C. 6s, A. O.
La. 8s, lev	20	S. C. 6s fd. act, '66
La. 8s, lev. of '75	20	S. C. 6s, l.c., '89, J. J.
La. 7s cm., '14	40½	S. C. 6s, l.c., '89, A. O.
La. 7s cm	37	S. C. 7s of '88
Mich. 6s, '79	101	S. C. rfd
Mich. 6s, '83	106	Tenn. 6s, o. '50-2-8
Mich. 7s, '90	112	Tenn. 6s, '92-8-1900
Mich. 6s, due '82-'83	104⅝	Tenn. 6s, n. s. '14
Mo. 6s, due '86	106½	Va. 6s, c. on
Mo. 6s, due '87	106½	Va. 6s, n. '66
Mo. 6s, due '88	107	Va. 6s, n., '67
Mo. 6s, due '89-90	107⅜	Va. 6s, cn
Mo. 6s, due '92	109	Va. 6s, xmn
Mo. fd. due '94-95	109½	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s
M., H. & St. J. due '80	106	Va. 6s, def
M., H. & St. J. due '87	106	D. C. 3.65s, '24
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87..110		D. C. 3.65s, r

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., C. R. & N. 1st 7s	103
C. & O. 6s, g. s. 1. def.	44
C. & O. 6s, g. s. b., sm.	40
C. & O. 6s, c. int. def.	19
C. & A. 1st 7s, '93..10	112
C. & A. s. f. 6s	105⅞
L. & M. R. 1st 7s	106⅜
L. & M. R. 2d 7s	97
M. R. B. 1st s. f. 6s	103
C. R. & Q. en. 7s	126
C., R. I. & P. 6s	115¾
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r	115
K. & D. M. 1st g. 5s	94
K. & D. M. 1st 6s	93
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	116⅜
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as	94
L. & W. B. en. gtd	88
L. & W. B. cn. as	64
D. & I. 7s	115
A. D. & I. 7s as	74
M. & St. P. 1st & s. P. D.	127
M. & St. P. 2d 7-10 P. D.	112
M. & St. P. 1st 7s & g. R. D.	111⅞
M. & St. P. 1st L. & M. C.	109½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	112⅜
M. & St. P. cn. s. f. 7s	107⅜
M. & St. P. 2d 7s	100
M. & St. P. 1st P. & D.	112
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	111
C. & N. W. int. 7s	106⅛
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	119
C. & N. W. ext. 7s	108
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	111
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s	111½
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	116
W. & St. P. 1st 7s	108⅜
W. & St. P. 2d 7s	103⅜
C., C. & I. cn. 7s	100
C., St. L. & N. O. T. 1	100
C. St. L. & N. O. 1 st c.	92
D., L. & W. 2d 7s	105⅜
D., L. & W. 7s, cv	104⅜
D., L. & W. 7s	109
M. & E. 1st 7s	123
M. & E. 2d 7s	113⅜
M. & E. 7s, 1900	99
M. & E. ext. 7s, '89	89½
M. & E. 7s, '71	110
M. & E. 1st cn. g. 7s	97⅜
M. & E. 1st cn. s. f. 7s	95⅜
D. & H. 1st P. div. c. 7s	107
D. & H. 1st Div. c. 7s	120½
A. & S. 1st 7s	114
A. & S. 2d 7s	105⅜
A. & S. 3d 7s	100
A. & S. 1st cn. gd. 7s	110
D. & R. G. ext. 1st 7s	95
Erie 1st ext. 7s	118⅜
Erie 2d ext. 7s	103
Erie 3d ext. 7s	103¼
Erie 4th ext. 7s	103⅜
Erie 5th ext. 7s	111⅜
Erie, c. s. '79 & prev. 110	4
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d cs.	71⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W. 5d cs.	71⅞
H. & St. J. 8s cv	107⅝
H. & St. J. 8s cv	40
L., B. & W. 1st	2
L., B. & W. 2d	2
L. S., M. S. & N. I. st 7s	110
C. & T. s. 7s	109⅜

Litchfield Armand 90th for Exhibit, and head right, Yorkers, $3 25@3 50; heavy, same prices; Philadelphias, $3 50. Right cars offered. Supply equal to the demand.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 3.—Beef Cattle.—Receipts 880 head, of which 300 head were Northern, mostly of, better grade than usual. Warm weather and other causes resulted in a decline of from 1c. @ 2c. ₱ lb. Sales of choice at $7@7 25; extra, $6@6 50; good quality, $5@5 75; second quality, $3@5 25; third quality, $2@4 50. Stock Cattle.—Working Oxen, ₱ pair, $160@180; Milch Cows and Calves, $20@55; Farrow Cows, $10@28; Yearlings, $7@14; Two-year olds, $12@25; 3-year olds, $15@35. Swine.—Western, 5½c. live, 6½@7c. Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts, 1,600 head; Spring Lambs declined 50. ₱ lb.; Western stock plenty; sales in lots at $3 75@5 50 each; extra, $6 75@8; Shearing Sheep, 5c.@5½c.; Spring Lambs, 7c.@9c. Veal Calves, 3½c.@6c.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs.—Receipts, 22,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market dull and prices about 5c. lower; mixed packing, $3 40@3 55; choice heavy, $3 60@3 70; light, $3 20@3 60; rejects almost steady at the decline. Cattle.—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; this was the worst market of the season; shipping grades, $4 10@4 65; choice, $4 70@4 90; butchers' and stock grades, $2 50@4 05; choice, $4 70@4 90; butchers' and stock grades, $2 50@4 05; choice, $4 70@4 90; mixed stock, $2 50@3 80; feeders, $3@3 30; cows, bulls and mixed, $2 @2 75. Sheep.—Receipts, 700 head; good heavy Muttons scarce, with a fair demand, at $5@ $5 25; butchers' lower at $3 70@3 90.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Cattle quiet and unchanged, except for native Cows and Heifers, which are lower; good to choice heavy shipping Steers, $4 80@ $5; do. light, $4 50@4 75; native butcher, $4 50@ $4 60; Cows and Heifers, $2 75@3 50; corn-fed Texas, $3@3 ; grass do., $2 25@3; receipts, 600 head; shipments, none. Hogs in fair demand, but lower; rough heavy, $3 10@3 30; Yorkers to Mediumes, $3 35@3 45; smooth heavy, $3 40@3 50; Philadelphias, $3 55; receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Sheep dull and nominal; receipts, none; good shipped, $2 37½@3 50; receipts, 170 head; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., June 3.—Cattle.—Receipts to-day, 102 head of through and 273 head of local; the supply was fair, but trade was very dull, at a decline of about 12c. from yesterday's prices; many remain unsold; best, $3 75@4; to good, $3 50@3 70; common, $3 12½@3 40. Hogs.—Receipts to-day, 6,900 head; Yorkers, $3 45@3 55; Philadelphias, $3 55@3 75. Sheep.—Receipts to-day, 5,500 head; selling at $3 50@ $3 85; market dull and 10c. @15c. off from yesterday's prices.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER FABRICS.

GRENADINES,
TISSUES,
AND GAZES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR RECEPTION, PROMENADE, AND EVENING TOILETS.

SEA-SIDE MATERIALS,
FRENCH BUNTINGS,
SEA-SIDE GRENADINES,
BAYONNAISES,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER
STYLISH FABRIQUES.

AND A SELECT STOCK OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS
ADAPTED TO
TRAVELING and MOUNTAIN USES.

ARNOLD,
CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR,
BOYD & LIPPITT,
MANUFACTURERS,
Theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk, worsted, and cotton.
NO. 59 MURRAY-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The final examination of the classes for the year will begin at 9:30 A. M. on MONDAY, MAY 19.

The examination of candidates for admission will begin on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, at 9:30 A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The annual examination of the classes will begin on MONDAY, MAY 19, at 10 A. M.

Candidates for admission to any of the three regular courses, viz.: Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Paleontology, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, will present themselves at 9:30 A. M. on FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, AT 10 A. M.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

Forty-ninth-st., Madison and 4th ave.

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,
SUCCESSOR AND FORMER PARTNER OF THE LATE MISS HAINES,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will reopen her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 24 Gramercy Park, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 25; Boys' Class and Kindergarten OCT. 1.

Mademoiselle de JANON will be assisted by the same corps of teachers who have contributed to give the school efficiency and value, and she earnestly solicits the continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in past years.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN'S (LATE MRS. J. T. Benedict's) English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d-st, between 5th and Madison ave., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 25.

$45 PER QUARTER.—BOARD AND TUITION; boys under 12. Box No. 14, Garden City, Long Island.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MOUNT HOPE LADIES' Seminary will open Sept. 15. For particulars, address ROBERT C. PLACE, A. M., Principal.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—B.-B. cases; no extras but music; open during Summer. Send for catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A. M.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER STUDIES.—MISS YOUNG RESPECTfully invites the attention of parents and guardians to the superior facilities afforded by the American and Foreign Teachers' Agency for the procurement of tutors and governesses by families going abroad or into the country. Parents wishing their sons prepared for the Fall examinations, or their daughters continued in music, French, or other studies can be suited with graduates of any of our leading colleges or universities. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN as teach College Preparatory, Trigonometry and Military Drill; Lady for Vocal and Instrumental Music; Lady for English, French, and Music; Lady for English, Latin, French, and Music; Lady for English, Latin, French, German, and Drawing; governess to go West. Address Prof. G. P. CLARK, A. M., Mount Hope Ladies' Seminary, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS BY A young lady; City or country; good home more object than salary. Address Miss R., No. 149 East 128th-st.

PRIVATE TUTOR—ALL BRANCHES, INCLUDing French and music, desires engagement. Address Box No. 432, Princeton, N. J.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The argument which was to have taken place before Judge Hoffman at Chicago, June 3, having been postponed to June 4, the time for subscribing the agreement with the first mortgage bondholders and depositing second mortgage bonds thereunder, with the Gallatin National Bank, is extended to Wednesday, June 4, inclusive.

Holders of over two-thirds of the Second Mortgage Bonds other than those held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have already subscribed.

Subscriptions to the agreement by First Mortgage Bondholders will be received by the Union Trust Company until further notice.

R. T. WILSON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, June 3:

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, Thomas S. Barry, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 50, No. 66 Catharine-st., west side, between Oak and Madison sts., for $11,500, to Benjamin Abrahams, plaintiff.

James A. Levy, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold a right, title, and interest in the building, with lot 17.10 by 52 by 7.10 by 10 by 51, No. 34 Baxter-st., west side, north of Worth-st., and building and lot 21.8 by 7.8 by 20.5 by 10 by 37 by 12.6, on Worth-st., north side, near Baxter-st., for $1,000, to Arthur L. Levy, plaintiff.

Phillips & MacRae, foreclosure sale, Morris J. Strech, Esq., Referee, sold a building, with lot 25 by 94, on Lispenard-st., south side, known as lot No. 173 on a map of the estate of Anthony Lispenard, for $5,000, to Frederick Robitscher, plaintiff.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, A. & Hamersley, Esq., Referee, sold the two three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 43 by 49.4, Nos. 309 and 311 Broome-st., south side, near Chrystie-st., for $8,250, to M. Hirschfeld.

Van Tussell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Sale, Esq., Referee, sold a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on East 42d-st., north side, 350 feet east of 3d-av., for $7,100, to F. E. Bond; also, four lots, each 25 by 100, on 134th-st., north side, 106.6 feet west of White-av., Twenty-third Ward, for $5,000, to Mary A. Mitchell, plaintiff.

A. P. Riker, foreclosure sale, Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 50th-st., south side, 450 feet west of 10th-av., for $4,000, to Arthur T. Hendrick, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, P. H. McDonough, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 93d-st., south side, 275 feet west of 3d-av., for $3,350, to Nicholas Hermann; also, similar lot, to S. V. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 113th-st., south side, 525 feet east of 8th-av., for $1,825, to Louise L. Sy.

Richard V. L. Hascall, foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Losw, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 100.8 by 100, on 9th-av., north-west corner of 90th-st., for $6,000, to Michael R. Cashman, as Executor and plaintiff. Also, similar sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 200.10, No. 161 East 112th-st., north side, running through to 113th-st., 245 feet west of 3d-av., for $9,800, to Paul Walters.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, B. C. Westwood, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, No. 38 West 132d-st., south side, 316.3 feet east of 8th-av., for $4,000, to East River Savings Institution, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale announced for yesterday by Bernard Smyth, of a house and lot, No. 105 East 125th-st., east of Park-av., was adjourned to June 6.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 2.

46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 40x100.5: Grace C. Snelling to Sarah McDonald	$12,700
10th-st., s. s., 118 ft. w. of Avenue D, 21x92.3; Margaret Van Brunt and others to Theodore Levy	2,500
Riverside-av., 76.1½ ft. s. of 115th-st., 25x99.7½: Catharine Carrigan to Henry Livingston	5,000
45th-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19x98.9; Sarah Dowling and husband to Martha Fleming	12,750
12th-av., n. w. corner of 110th-st., 80x100.10; James Murtaugh and wife to John H. Deane	11,600
Riverside-av., s. s., 51.1¾ ft. s. of 116th-st., 25x98.7½; Catharine Carrigan to James A. Deering	3,000
Broadway, e. s., 52.10½ ft. n. of 27th-st., 24.8x95.11, dated 1863; Leonard Appleby and wife to J. Charles Appleby	nom.
3d-av., s. s., 25 ft. s. of 93d-st., 40x75; John P. Kuhn to Charles R. Pachl	40,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 15x95; Charles R. Parritt and wife to John P. Kuhn	16,000
83d-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; Jabez A. Bostwick to Philip B. La Roche	25,000
86th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Ann J. Sweeny and husband to Charles P. Sweeney	7,800
Pike-st., s. e. corner of Henry-st., 25x100.11; Catharine A. Hedges to Bridget Ware	7,000
Courtland-st., s. e. corner of 153d-st., 100x100, 22d Ward; Emma Zeuschner to Henry Muller	nom.
125th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x81.3; John H. Vehslage to John H. G. Vehslage	nom.
West 11th-st., n. s., 127 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x103.3; William B. Lynch and wife to Bethual Phelps	nom.
2d-av., No. 566, 22.3x72; Charles Johnson and wife to William Monachan	9,700
83d-st., s. s., 107.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x100.5; also, East Broadway, s. s., lot No. 10, ½ part of; Joseph Levy and wife to Edward Levine	15,000
130th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; John F. Hopkins to Conrad Jockel	2,250
140th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x110.10; Gustavus Sidenberg and wife to Adam Abel	9,000
2d-av., s. e. corner of 100th-st., 100x201.10 to 101st-st; Elizabeth B. Folkemus and others to Jacob D. Vermilye	nom.
Essex-st., No. 43, 25x87.6; Peter E. Fitzpatrick and wife to Christian Breunemann	19,200
102d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100; Albert G. Allen to Richard P. Buck	15,000
57th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.4; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Henry Dahlman	12,500
43d-av., e. s., Lot No. 112, 50x100, 24th Ward; Catharine Platt to Richard Tnall	900
32d-st., n. s., 275.7½ ft. e. of 9th-av., 24x98.9; E. M. Burghard, Referee, to German Savings Bank	10,000
135th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 175x99.11; M. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Edgar Williams and others, Executors	9,250
Avenue A, e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 117th-st., 50.5x98.9; M. T. Brennan, Referee, to E. Williams	11,600
222d-st., n. s., and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, 21 plots, from No. 1 to No. 21, 4-5 part of; William C. Traphagen, Referee, to Isaac M. Dyckman	77,150
86th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; J. R. Leavitt, Referee, to Geoff Smith	8,000
Riverside-av., s. s., 51.1¼ ft. s. of 115th-st., 25x98.7½; F. C. Bowman, Referee, to Catharine Corrigan	1,000
Riverside-av., e. s., 76.1½ ft. s. of 116th-st., 25x99.7½; Same to Same	1,000
Madison-av., w. s., 59.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 20x80; Wm. L. Findley, Referee, to James G. Dimond	10,000
89th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; A. C. Ackerly to James Coggey	8,000
10th-av., n. e. corner of 73d-st., 76.8x100; J. D. Lewis, Referee, to Edgar Williams, Executor	4,100
127th-st., n. s., 228.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 37.6x100.4; T. C. Ennever, Referee, to Edgar Williams	8,000
Retreat-av., s. s., 239.9 ft. n. of Westchester-av., 57.4x160.10, 23d Ward; J. M. Smith, Referee, to Effa L. Purdy	2,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Dhrystie-st., No. 24, 90 years; Louisa Cornell to Sharal Torah Beth Hamidrash.....nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Abel, Adam, and wife to Philip Abel; n. s. 54th-st., e. of 10th-av., 5 years.....$4,500

Anger, Ludewig F. J., and wife to John A. Anger; s. w. corner of Suffolk and Grand sts., 3 years.....6,000

Beering, James A., to Catherine Carrigan; e. s. Riverside-av., s. of 115th-st., 3 years.....2,000

Dimond, James G., to Mary E. Miller; w. s. Madison-av., s. of 133d-st., 5 years.....6,000

Ditchett, Sarah, and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 84 Spring-st., 3 years.....5,000

Dixon, Elizabeth L., and another to the Germania Life Insurance Company; No. 83 Cedar-st., 3 years.....12,000

Du Bois, Caroline and husband, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; No. 21 Barrow-st., 1 year.....2,300

Kuhn, J. P., to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s. s., 3d-av., s. of 39th-st., 3 years.....25,000

Kuhn, J. P., to Charles R. Paritt; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 58th-st., 1 month.....6,750

Kuhn, J. P., to David Koenig; same property, 1 year.....6,000

Ledwith, James, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n. s., 2d-st., e. of Avenue A, 1 year.....3,600

Low, Theodore, to Margaret Van Brunt and others; s. s. 10th-st., w. of Avenue D, 6 months.....2,450

Livingston, H., to Catherine Carrigan, s. s. Riverside-av., s. of 115th-st., 3 years.....2,000

McDonald, Sarah, to Grace C. Snelling, s. s. 46th-st., w. of 10th-av., 5 years.....10,000

Nelson, George S., to H. A. Pourling, Executor, &c., n. s. 40th-st., e. of 5th-av., 2 years.....30,000

Sweeny, Ann J., husband, to A. R. Welch, s. s. 86th-st., w. of 1st-av.....1,500

Ware, Bridget and others, to H. R. Beekman, s. e. corner of Pike and Henry sts., 12 days.....2,071

Welch, Virginia L., to Effa L. Purdy, King's Bridge road and Bassford-st., 3 years.....800

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Attebury, Molisha D., to Jerome N. Bonaparte.....$8,000

Brinckmann, H., administrator, &c., to Catharine Gilbelhouse.....4,000

Koenig, David, to Charles C. Reinhardt.....6,000

Richardson, E., to Benjamin Westheimer.....6,050

Sambeth, Emilie, to George Bulgel.....2,000

Sofsky, Lena, to Julia Sepe.....500

Wiltemann, Margaretha, to R. M. Strebeigh.....10,294

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WATERFRONTS NEAR CITY, BULKHEADED and ready for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c.; also, blocks for dwellings, for sale very low on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Civil Engineer, 20 Exchange-place.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—100 LOTS ON and near Central-av. for sale at a bargain. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN B. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE AND LOT.

NO. 59 DIVISION-STREET,

South side near Market-st., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Eleanor Webb, deceased: two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN B. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of CHARLES H. GLOVER, counsel for Executor, No. 99 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION AND 20 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES and lots, Nos. 339 and 341 WEST, ELEVENTH-STREET, north side between Greenwich and Washington sts., will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Samuel Parsells, deceased, lots each 22.6 by 64 feet.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 238 AND 240 West Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water-st.; five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to E. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

TO LEASE, ONE YEAR.—SUITE HANDSOMELY-furnished offices or desk-room. Apply Evening Post Building, Room No. 2.

NO. 373 CANAL-ST.—STORE, DRY BASEment, first loft to let. Owner there from 11 until 12.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR Lease, furnished for season or year, possession at once, an elegant country seat; lawn, garden made, fruit, and shade; house very large, finished in hard wood; gas, water; near depot, schools, and churches. E. EDDY & SON, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESidence, beautifully located on the Hudson, at Athens, Greene County, N. Y. Address Mrs. MATTHIAS VAN LOON, Athens, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, about one mile north of the station, a house fully furnished and in complete order; there is also a fine garden fully stocked; fine view of the river; will be rented for the season or the year. Apply to A. G. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT LARCHMONT MANOR, on shore of Long Island Sound; 40 minutes from Grand Central Depot; hot and cold water; baths, closets, and gas; bathing and boating. Address F. C. F., No. 116 Pearl-st.

A COTTAGE, 9 ROOMS, RENT.—HUNTERdon County; furnished; large garden; shade and fruit; three minutes from station and Post Office; price $150 for season. J. S. HUYCK, Annandale, N. J.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—FURNISHED COTtage to let. Apply to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st., or Post Office Box No. 152 Stockbridge, Mass.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED MANSION, stable, and grounds at Westport, Conn., to let very low for the Summer. Address Box No. 2,460 New-York Post Office.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT cottages to rent. Catalogues and particulars from P. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A HEALTHY, PLEASANT LOcality, a cottage home, moderate size, modern style, with opportunity of securing a nearby, light, safe business. Address, stating terms, &c., in X. P., Box No. 152 Times Office.

A SMALL AND RESPONSIBLE FAMILY of adults desire to take charge of a house during the Summer, at a nominal rent. Address References, Box No. 320 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of the White Star Line Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Tuesday, June 5, 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thurs., June 12, 11:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Sat., June 21, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 as 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 4, 3 P. M.
SCOTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 11, 10 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets at reduced terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the company's wharf, Pier No. 40 N. R., New-York, at 3 P. M., on 4th June.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY,

From Pier No. 43 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, June 5
STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, June 12

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 6 Bowling Green, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 5th-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., June 7 | ODER.....Sat., June 21
MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....50
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, &c.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Rates at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Circassia.....June 7 | 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....June 21, 6 A. M.
Devonia.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....June 28, noon

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

*Utopia.....June 3, 7 P. M. | California.....June 17, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, June 4, 5 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, June 11, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.

Checks drawn on credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Thurs., June 5 | FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19
HERCHER.....Thurs., June 12 | GELLERT.....Thurs., June 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST.

*Holland.....June 7, 7:30 A.M. | Canada.....June 18, 3 P.M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The Queen.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Italy.....June 21, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

P. CALAND.....Saturday, June 7
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45. Steerage, $26. Drafts H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUOHS, EDYE & CO.....L. W. MORRIS.
278 Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 Bway. Gen. Passage Agt.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson.....Wed., June 4
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Malloy.....Sat., June 7

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON ILINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, June 4
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, June 7

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M. The Charleston and Savannah S. S. Co. for all points in the South and South-west.

C. H. MALLORY, General Agent, No. 211 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 10, 9:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 7 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, have water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable. Spring mattresses, ample room, drawing room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $50. STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship ORIZABA, Tues., June 10, noon.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon.

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday June 9, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to ALBANY, TROY, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE...WEDNESDAY, June 4
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, June 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....(Havana only,) Thurs., June 12
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 7
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and Grand-Street Ferry.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's, and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Century Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-House, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.

For up-town trains take cars at side stations.

For down-town trains take west side stations.

Trains will run to 58th-st. and 6th-av. and 53d-st. and 8th-av. alternately.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 6:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.

M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 4 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive in Washington at 4:20 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M. and 3:40 and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (16 limited,) 11 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect at all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Philadelphia, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 6:50, 10:30 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Tickets offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Courtland-st., Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 23, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 9:30, 9, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Express trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD, WEST SIDE LINE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REBUILDING OF THE RAILROAD STRUCTURE, THE

MORRIS-STREET STATION WILL BE CLOSED ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 12, 1879.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, General Superintendent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot, for 23d-st. Depot, as under below.

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast Mail. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 9:05, 10, 10:30 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3:9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05, 9:30 A. M., 12:15, 1:10, 4:40 P. M. For New-York Air Line R. R., 8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R., 8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M. For Harlem R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, P. M. For New-Canaan R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 9:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD RO

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMPBELLS

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL IN NEW-YORK.

DISTINGUISHED PARTY REACH NEW-YORK ON THE SCOTHIA—ARGYLL'S FIRST VIEW OF THE YANKEE METROPOLIS LIMITED TO HUDSON AND WEST STREETS.

The Cunard steam-ship Scythia, which reached her pier in this City at a little after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, brought as distinguished a party of travelers across the ocean as often arrives at this port. Leading the list of saloon passengers were the names, "His Grace the Duke of Argyll and man servant, Lord Walter Campbell and man servant, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, Lady Mary Campbell and maid servant." Then followed the "Hon. John A. Kasson, United States Minister at Vienna; the Right Rev. Dr. McLean, Bishop of Saskatchewan; the Hon. H. L. Pierce, the Hon. E. W. Stoughton, United States Minister at St. Petersburg; Mr. T. B. Aldrich, Mr. R. J. De Cordova, and Brig.-Gen. Hardin." The Scythia brought 126 cabin and 152 steerage passengers, and made a pleasant, quick voyage, having left Liverpool on the 24th of May.

The sailing of the Duke of Argyll for this City, en route for Canada, had been announced by telegraph, and his arrival was consequently not unexpected, but no demonstration was made when the father-in-law of Queen Victoria's fourth daughter stepped ashore. It was known that the Duke's stay in this City would be extremely short, and no arrangements were made for a public reception. As the Scythia steamed slowly up the North River about a hundred expectant persons stood upon the new Cunard pier, but most of them were waiting for friends, and very few, not more than a dozen, gave any signs of having turned out to see the arrival of a live Duke. A light rain was falling when the steamer reached her pier, but the crowd, which included a number of gayly-dressed ladies and young gentlemen, put up an umbrella and waved their handkerchiefs to friends up on the deck. The 152 steerage passengers all crowded to the rail, and made themselves known and heard as soon as they found the familiar face of an acquaintance. Every man on deck was at once mistaken for the Duke of Argyll, and all the time the Duke and his family were in their state-rooms gathering together such little articles as had been left lying around loose, not trusting to the care of their servants.

The tide being high, the hurricane deck was some feet above the level of the pier, and it was found more convenient to land passengers and baggage from the main deck. This made it necessary for the passengers to feel their way through a long, dark, and exceedingly narrow passageway, crowded almost to suffocation. As soon as the mails were ashore the crowd that rushed aboard met in this narrow passageway a gentleman of middle height, or a trifle below it, rather slender than otherwise, but not too slender, with decidedly red hair flowing down the back of his neck, à la Beecher, a thin, sandy mustache, no chin, thin, sandy side-whiskers and a sandy complexion, a bright and pleasant eye, and an overcoat, not quite black, that any tailor would at once denominate a misfit. This was George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll. He carried a satchel in each hand, and bore the air of intending to make his way ashore as quickly as anybody, even if he were handicapped by being Scotland's pet Duke. His side stood a young man, apparently somewhere between 20 and 25, an inch or so shorter than the Duke, with hair the exact color of his father's, but cut short, smooth face, pleasant countenance, and a shirt and collar as like those worn by everybody. It was what, in this democratic country, we call a collar shirt. This young gentleman was Lord Walter Campbell, one of the Duke's sons. He also carried a satchel. Immediately behind the gentlemen came the two ladies of the party, Lady Elizabeth Campbell and Lady Mary Campbell. Both were dressed very plainly, in black. The elder, Lady Elizabeth, wore a plain, close-fitting black dress, and black cloak, surmounted by a broad and thick and very shiny black fur collar. Her sister, a beautiful young lady of not more than 18, was dressed in the same style, but without the fur collar. Nature was more thoughtful toward the ladies of the party than toward the Dukes and Lords, and gave them both fine light hair, without a suspicion of red. Mr. J. R. Busk, of Staten Island, a well-known member of the New-York Yacht Club, was the only person on hand to receive the party. He made his way through the dark passage, captured the Duke, and did his best to convey them safely to daylight again. Beside the stalwart form of Mr. Busk, which would seem to be able to be put to something over 6 feet high before it could straighten out, the Duke and his son looked a little too small for many beauty, although the Duke is generally credited with being a very big man.

It was raining when the gangway was reached and the Duke and his party stepped upon the wharf, and about a dozen persons, all men, still stood without any shelter, waiting to see the visitors. As the Duke reached the end of the wharf and set his foot on the free and muddy soil of America, an enthusiastic gentleman waved his hat in the air and shouted "Hooray!" It was probably the insignificance of the reception that made all the rest of the crowd laugh, and the gentleman whose feelings had carried him away blushed very red, clapped on his hat, and slid rapidly into the background.

The Duke of Argyll had no doubt heard of that dangerous carnivorous beast, the great American interviewer, and with great forethought he declined positively to say in what hotel he intended to pass the night. Mr. Busk's carriage was in waiting nearer the landing-place than any other carriage on the pier, and the Duke, the Lord, and the two ladies stepped in, and were driven directly to the Windsor Hotel. The dual baggage, meanwhile, was piled up on the pier. It consisted of seven large trunks, besides the satchels taken along in the carriage. There was no need for any of the gentlemen of the party to stay behind to see after the trunks, for, besides a valet for the Duke, and a valet for Lord Campbell, and a maid for the two ladies, there were three menservants who stood by unawed while the Customs officers looked through the trunks to make sure that neither the Duke nor Lord Walter was bringing anything surreptitiously into the country for purposes of barter. Nothing liable to seizure having been found in any of the trunks, they were loaded on a truck and taken to the hotel.

If there had been a Scotch penuriousness to make the Duke and his family believe that New-York is a sort of dirty second edition of Hoboken or Weehawken, it could not have been carried out more successfully than the driver of the hack chartered by him on his own account. The first ducal view of the City was of charming, crowded, busy West-street, a thoroughfare that some provincial towns might look upon with pride, but hardly the avenue that a distinguished stranger would, under ordinary circumstances, be shown into first. Then into Hudson-street, where the useful but unsightly dummies do their work, through crowds of trucks and wagons, and unsightly vehicles of all descriptions. Up Seventh-avenue to Forty-first street, and thence into Fifth-avenue, where the first view of fashionable New-York was had. When the coach turned this corner, so that the ladies put their heads out of the windows to see what Fifth-avenue is like, and in a minute or two more the carriage was standing in front of the Forty-sixth-street entrance to the Windsor Hotel, and the party were shown into a small waiting-room. A few minutes afterward they were shown to their rooms, the magnificent suite of apartments that once had the distinction of sheltering the Emperor of Brazil and his party. The suite is on the first floor, exquisitely furnished, and consists of two drawing-rooms and four sleeping-rooms. The parlors front on Fifth-avenue, and the sleeping-rooms on Forty-sixth-street. The rooms had been engaged by telegraph, and they were handsomely decorated with flowers. The Duke's party it had been arranged should be attended entirely by their own servants, and they would dine in their own apartments.

Nothing could have been more Democratic or commonplace than the arrival in this City of the Duke of Argyll, a British nobleman who is known wherever the language is spoken; a Scottish chieftain dear to the hearts of his countrymen. The veneration in which the house of Campbell is held by the Scotch peasantry is well illustrated by the supposed conversation between two countrymen at the time of the Marquis of Lorne's marriage:

"Have ye heard the news, Sandy?"

"The news! No. What?"

"Why," said Bobby, "MacCallum More's son has married the Queen's daughter."

"Ah, Bobby," said Sandy, "but the Queen ought to be a proud woman!"

The party came ashore without the slightest attempt at show. They were certainly as plainly dressed as any passengers in the ship; and when they reached the hotel they were received by a solitary porter, just as if Mr. Smith had arrived from Smithtown. The ladies were in mourning for their mother, a daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, who died a little more than a year ago.

The Duke of Argyll is the eighth Duke of that title. He was born at Ardencaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and succeeded his father in 1847. Before his father's death, and while he was Marquis of Lorne, he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church, and did some literary work, publishing, among other things, "A Letter to the Peers, from a Peer's Son." A letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., on the present position of church affairs in Scotland, and an essay entitled "Presbytery Examined." He has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers. He has filled enough offices to turn an American politician green with envy. In 1851 he was Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews; in 1853 Lord Privy Seal in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen; in 1855 he held the same office, under Lord Palmerston; in 1856 he was Postmaster General; in 1859, Lord Privy Seal again; in 1860, Postmaster General again; in 1860, Lord Privy Seal again. He has been Rector of the University of Glasgow, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and Secretary of State for India. Among his other offices are those of Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, Trustee of the British Museum, and Hereditary Sheriff and Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire. Still, with all these honors, he walks and eats and has hands and feet just like other men. In later years he has published "The Reign of Law," "Primeval Man," and a number of other works.

It is announced that the Duke and his party will remain in New-York only one day, leaving for Canada this evening.

THE DUKE AS AN ORATOR.

From the Spectator, May 24.

The Duke of Argyll is certainly the greatest orator in the House of Lords. We do not know, indeed, how far the Bishop of Peterborough might have it in his power to rival him, if he were to give himself up to political debate; but of the political orators of the House, none, not even the Marquis of Salisbury, can at all approach the Duke of Argyll in the general force of his grasp, and the elevated strength of his diction. The Duke's speech of yesterday week was probably the most remarkable that has been delivered in the House of Lords since the Bishop of Peterborough's great speech on the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the first half of it produced the most profound impression. But even in that great speech the Duke of Argyll betrayed the limits of his power. His mind, though lucid, strong, and lofty, is somewhat stiff and rigid. He wants the test which belongs to the very highest orator. He is deficient in that delicacy of perception which catches instinctively the drift of his hearers' sympathy. When he attacked the past Afghan policy of the Government, at a time when the Prime Minister had given notice that he did not feel at liberty to discuss a subject which might gravely influence pending negotiations, he made a mistake which rendered his audience frigid, and gave his adversary a handle against him. And yet this error was characteristic of the Duke. He is ready to form the most clear and generally very sagacious views of foreign policy; but when his views are formed, he is apt to enunciate them with too much peremptoriness, and a complete indifference to those nuances which often so greatly affect the favor with which a statesman's ideas are liable to be received. Lord Beaconsfield could never have made a mistake of that kind. He is lynx-eyed in perceiving the best way of adapting his policy to the temporary taste and the conventional expectations of his audience. He is as different from the Duke in the histrionic skill with which he presents his views as he is in the views themselves. The Duke of Argyll is strong in the manly stamina of his principles, quite as strong in the logical grasp and lucidity with which he applies them, and strongest of all, perhaps, in the almost unbending pride with which he holds to them, even when they seem likely to be inconvenient. The Earl of Beaconsfield piques himself on his tact in mystification, on the dazzling side which he contrives to find for a radically feeble policy, on the flexibility with which he gives way to what he cannot safely encounter, on the shiftiness of his resource, and the happy disguises with which he veils inconsistency and covers defeat. The contrast between the Duke of Argyll's policy, as he developed it on Friday week, and Lord Beaconsfield's policy, as he has unfolded it to us in one speech after another of showy dissolving views, was as great as the contrast between the grim earnestness with which the Duke of Argyll blundered into the Afghan question when he ought to have abstained from it, because his mind was full of the subject, and the ill-disguised delight, drained in the political half mourning of regretful astonishment, with which Lord Beaconsfield pounced on the vision and made of it the only telling point of his reply. Nevertheless, neither Lord Beaconsfield nor Lord Salisbury can avoid playing the game of the Duke of Argyll by the very shiftiness of the very give in his powerful attacks. The Duke's is precisely the treatment under which the contempt for the foreign policy of the present Administration is likely to grow. The elevation and simplicity of the aims which he places before the country must, more and more, disgust it with the complexity and tortuousness of the policy which Ministers have advocated, but hardly venture now even to recall; and the diplomatic subterfuges which, one after another, they have had to use and to abandon, as additional distraction to the singleness and persistency with which, ever since the breaking out of the Eastern question, in 1875, the Duke of Argyll has always urged on the nation that the time to come for decisive action was with its steadiness and all little delay as may be, the liquidation of the Turkish Empire. We believe, then, that when this Government collapses, the Duke of Argyll is sure to take a prominent, and not impossibly the most prominent, place in the Government—probably of a middle party—which would succeed. Foreign policy could not but be a matter of leading interest with the successors to a Government which must collapse on its foreign policy, when it collapses at all; and no man among the Liberals has earned the right to dictate our Liberal foreign policy which has been earned by the Duke of Argyll. He deserves to propagate his own convictions is so constant, that he seems sometimes less of a statesman than of a professor of a given political creed. Not that there is anything of the taste for unreal abstractions —for empty fixed ideas—which characterizes the pure theorist, in the Duke of Argyll's policy. He is a thorough Whig in the hard grip he takes of that which is moderate and practicable. But in his mode of presenting his point he has something in him of the Scotch dominie. His voice itself wants inflexion, is cast in the unchanging key of dogmatic purpose, and does not vary with the moving lights and shadows of human feeling. His style is the style of a man of haughty and even fiery conviction, not that of rich sympathies and overflowing life. There is something scornful in the ring of his noblest periods—not of the lithe and taunting type of Lord Salisbury's scorn, which almost seems to enjoy pouring in the biting acid to every cranny of the enemy's mind it touches, but of the proud, defiant type which history attributes to the Duke's great ancestor of the Pentland riot days, the ancestor commemorated in the "Heart of Midlothian," John, Duke of Argyll. Everybody remembers the reply made by that great Duke to Queen Caroline when she said that rather than endure the insults which the Crown had been subjected by the people of Edinburgh, she would make Scotland a hunting-field: "In that case, Madame, I will take leave of your Majesty, and go down to my own country to get my hounds ready." The Duke of Argyll of to-day might have uttered that speech, could the circumstances by any possibility have been the same.

SIXTEEN ALDERMEN FINED.

THE BROOKLYN CONTEMPT CASE—DECISION OF JUDGE GILBERT.

Justice Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday fined 16 members of the Board of Aldermen $150 each for contempt in refusing to obey a writ of mandamus issued by the General Term of the Supreme Court directing the Common Council to order a special Aldermanic election in the Twelfth Ward. Following are the names of the Aldermen fined: William F. Aiken, David S. Stewart, Charles D. Graham, William H. Ray, John H. B. Smith, Matthias J. Petry, William H. Waters, George W. Williams, Andrew D. Baird, John French, Joseph G. Hacker, William A. Fritz, Benjamin S. Seaman, John Dreyer, James G. Powers, and Daniel O'Connell. With the exception of the last-named, the Aldermen fined are Republicans. Argument was heard last Saturday in the return made to the order of arrest issued against the Aldermen by Judge Gilbert, on the previous Tuesday. Judge Gilbert decided that both sides had placed the facts before him, reserved his decision until yesterday. This action on the part of the court was very generally regarded as in the nature of a threat. The Aldermen met on Monday, and passed a resolution ordering a special election in the Twelfth Ward, conditionally, the condition being that in the event of a reversal of the decision of the General Term by the Court of Appeals no election should be held. That Judge Gilbert intended to coerce the Aldermen was sufficiently indicated yesterday, when he said he would have imprisoned them had they still refused to obey the order of the General Term.

The court-room was crowded yesterday morning when Judge Gilbert announced that he was prepared to give his decision in the case. The nature of the decision seemed to be generally known before it was delivered, and a gang of Sam McLaughlin's "heelers" assembled in the back part of the court-room to applaud its delivery. Mr. William A. Beach, who appeared for the defendants, briefly addressed the court, and saying that he expected an adverse decision, requested that it be filed at once, so that a stay of proceedings could be obtained and an appeal taken. Judge Gilbert reviewed the history of the case from the time his own order was made out declaring the Aldermanship of the Twelfth Ward vacant and ordering a new election down to the time of his order directing the arrest of the Aldermen for contempt. He concluded that the defendants had been guilty of deliberate contempt. He admitted that the Aldermen had acted in accordance with the advice of the Corporation Counsel, but he held that they had no right to follow that advice when the result of such action was to set the law at defiance. Judge Gilbert confessed that there was some slight ambiguity in the statute as to the power of the court to fix the time when the special election called for by the order should be held, but in concluding his decision, he said he had taken into consideration as a mitigating circumstance the action of the Aldermen in ordering an election at their meeting on Monday. Had they not ordered that election he would, he said, have imprisoned them. By direction of the court an order fining each of the respondents $150 was made out. The Aldermen did not pay the fine, nor do they intend to if they can help it. Mr. Beach and Corporation Counsel De Witt subsequently obtained a stay of proceedings from Judge Lawrence, in this City, pending an appeal from Judge Gilbert's decision.

THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Justice Semler, of the Sixth District Court, Brooklyn, rendered his decision yesterday in the cases of W. F. Bruff, President of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company, and a number of laborers acting under his orders, who were charged with violating a city ordinance by tearing up the streets without a permit from the Board of City Works or permission from the Board of Aldermen. The Justice dismissed the charge and gave his reasons therefor in a long written opinion. He holds that the charter of the Company was granted, and that when an elevated railroad includes the right to tear up the streets for the purpose of building foundations, and that no permission from the local authorities is necessary. The Legislature being paramount to the local authorities, the latter have not, in Justice Semler's opinion, the right to interfere with the company. Work will be resumed next Monday, but it is understood that the Police authorities, acting under the instructions of the Common Council, will again interfere.

THE PATERSON ALDERMANIC DEADLOCK.

The deadlock in the Paterson (N. J.) Board of Aldermen over the tax ordinance continues. The Democratic Aldermen declare they will not vote for the ordinance unless the majority will prescribe in it the streets it is intended to improve this year, and will consent to have the work done by day's work, instead of by contract. The Republicans have 9 votes, but 11 are required to pass the tax ordinance; one Democrat will vote with them, but it is doubtful if another will join him. The ordinance must be passed by next Monday night, or not at all; most of the Democratic members declare they will sooner see the ordinance fail, and the city default in the payment of its obligations, than yield to the will of the majority. The board meets to-night, when the fate of the ordinance will probably be settled.

OPEN DEFIANCE OF THE LAW

POOL-SELLING IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

THREE ESTABLISHMENTS IN FULL OPERATION—THE POLICE THINK THE BUSINESS A GOOD THING—POWERLESSNESS OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Blackleg, whose stylish cloth would not conceal their calling, men who have worn the convict's garb, sporting characters of the lower order, an occasional gentleman's son fallen from grace, and many mere boys eager to familiarize themselves with the intricacies of "straights" and "combinations," divided their attention all day long yesterday between the three pool-selling rooms which have recently been opened in Long Island City. Policemen in uniform lounged longingly around the doors and made inquiries that suggested a financial interest in pool investments. The drinking saloons, whose number is great and whose character is doubtful, did a thriving business in beer and bad sandwiches. Every boat from New-York on the Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry brought additional patrons to the spot. "Our business hasn't been better in years," remarked one of the liquor-dealers. A better location than Long Island City for carrying on pool-selling in open violation of the law, or a more ill-favored one from a sanitary view, could not be found in the vicinity of New-York. The majority of passengers, as they landed from the boats, gravitated toward the pool-rooms of William Lovell, where the voice of the auctioneer was heard bidding off chances on the Cincinnati races. The building, which adjoins a beer saloon dignified with the name of "hotel," had some time ago outlived its usefulness as a sow-stable. The new occupant has renovated it upon economical principles, adding new timbers only where they were absolutely necessary as a protection against the elements. Counters for the sale of French pools are ranged on three sides of the interior. On the fourth is a blackboard and a platform occupied by the auctioneer, three clerks, and occasionally by the proprietor himself. Scattered over the floor are chairs for the accommodation of a hundred or more visitors. Harry Hill's pool-room is the next to claim attention. It differs from the other in being smaller, and in bearing evidences of a more liberal outlay in new lumber. Some of what off the muddy street on which these two stand, is the room of Kelly, Bliss & Co. There are signs of lavish expenditure. The building is positively new, and has never been occupied. It, as well as it is unpainted, unlathed, unplastered. In spite of its unattractiveness, a bid has been made for popularity by furnishing it with a number of new chairs, just adapted to gentlemen of leisure. A gray-haired man, with sharp eyes, is the most conspicuous of the moving objects upon the platform. Little was doing during the day in either of the last-named places. The auctioneer in the cow-stable had it all his own way. It is not until evening that the driving business begins, and not until late hours.

Moral and legal obligations are lightly considered by a large element in Long Island City. There is an underlying stratum of honesty and respectability, however, and the existence of the neighborhood of the pool-sellers has been brought up for discussion by some of the tax-payers. It was rumored that the Grand Jury of the Queens County Court of General Sessions would take the proper steps for the pool-rooms for his violation of the State law prohibiting pool-selling. That body, however, was discharged yesterday without having taken any action. The next Grand Jury will not assemble until the last Monday in the month. Among the tenants of the pool-rooms and liquor-saloons the idea of indicting the parties is regarded as laughable.

"If the Grand Juries can be handled as easily as the city officers, nobody around here will be out of work this Summer," said one. "You can sell pools on that without trouble," joined in another. The Captain of the Long Island City Police said: "I think the pool-rooms are a good thing for this place. They make business lively, and their keepers cause to drop a lot of money over here. I haven't heard any complaint against them yet, and I don't suppose they'll be interfered with. I've nothing to say against them, and haven't received any instructions to proceed against them." An elderly gentleman said: "They're drawing our young men in, and they'll be the ruination of some of them. They ought to be suppressed, and their proprietors sent to State Prison."

The Society for the Suppression of Crime in this City has been asked to use its influence in breaking them up. Said Secretary Charles E. Gildersleeve, when asked yesterday what the society proposed to move in the matter: "A number of gentlemen from Long Island City came over to secure our assistance, and a lady, whose only son has become infatuated with the thing, and is spending all his earnings and abusing his mother, also implored us to break them up. Our means are limited, and we have all the work we can attend to in New-York City. I told them all that we could not undertake additional labors. I suggested that an organization of society, bearing our own name, be organized in Long Island City, and assured them that we would furnish lawyers, use all our influence, and, in short, afford them all the assistance in our power to break up the business. The society, at its last meeting 10 days ago, indorsed my action. Some of the members were eager to have the society take the first steps, but the majority believed that it was better to let the residents of Long Island City first show a disposition to help themselves. If they are in earnest and will move in the matter, we will keep our promise to aid them. As yet they have done nothing."

POLICE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

THE UNAUTHORIZED RAIDS IN CAPT. WILLIAMS'S PRECINCT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, Detectives Philip H. Smith and William Clark were transferred from the Twelfth to the Twenty-third and Thirty-second Precincts, respectively. The transfers were made on motion of Gen. Smith, based on the frequency of burglaries in the Twelfth Precinct since last March, and on the entire absence of arrests for the same. Mr. Wheeler called attention to a practice which has existed for some time in the Twenty-ninth Precinct of making raids on gambling houses, without the knowledge of Capt. Williams. This course of proceeding is understood to have been instigated by Gen. Smith, so as to procure evidence on which to base charges against the Captain. Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution reciting the facts, that such raids were made by officers from other precincts, and without the knowledge or authority of the Police Board, and moved that the Superintendent be directed to investigate the matter. This brought Gen. Smith to his feet, and he offered a series of resolutions to the following effect: That whenever a gambling house or policy-shop be "pulled" in any part of the City by the Inspector of the district, without the knowledge of the Captain of the Precinct, charges of neglect of duty shall be at once preferred against the Captain by the Inspector; that whenever such places are to be "pulled" by the Superintendent, without the knowledge of the Captain and Inspector of the precinct and district, the Superintendent shall at once prefer charges against the Captain for neglect of duty; that whenever such places shall be "pulled" without the knowledge of the Superintendent, the Inspector of the district, or the Captain, the Chief Clerk of the department, as soon as informed of what has been done, shall prefer charges against the officers against all three. Gen. Smith's resolution was too much for his associates, and was laid over indefinitely. Mr. Wheeler's resolution was then put and carried.

Charles J. O'Callahan was appointed messenger to Gen. Smith instead of William McGiven, removed, at a salary of $600 a year. J. J. Waterbury was made a clerk to Mr. MacLean at a salary of $1,800 in place of E. T. Lawrence, removed from the Street-cleaning Bureau. On motion of Gen. Smith it was resolved that Inspector John McDermott and Capts. Davis, of the Twelfth, and Bennett, of the Thirty-fourth Precincts, be ordered to appear before the Board of Police Surgeons to be examined with a view to retirement.

Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution to permit Capt. Eakins, of the Ninth Precinct, to receive a gold badge from the merchants in the "dry goods district" as a token of their appreciation of his services in protecting property in the district. Gen. Smith and Mr. MacLean voted against the resolution, and it was lost.

EXPLOSION IN FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

For some time laborers have been repairing the sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, and in the course of their work exposed the gas service pipes running from the mains of the Municipal Gas Company. Through the neglect, it is alleged, of the laborers, the exposed gas-pipes were not propped, and when they were covered again, the weight of the filling broke the pipes in front of Nos. 48 and 50. The gas escaped in such quantities as to annoy all the residents of the neighborhood. The gas company was notified, and sent men on Monday to find the leak. Yesterday morning, at a very early hour, while the men were still searching for the break, using a lantern, an explosion of accumulated gas occurred. The whole neighborhood was aroused, and many persons rushed from their beds into the street in great alarm. An alarm of fire was sounded, and several engines were soon on hand. Their services were not needed, and it was found that beyond disturbing the pavement in front of Nos. 48 and 50, and moving the stoops and side-railings of those houses, no damage had been done. At daylight the leak was discovered and stopped.

A FORGER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Julius Kohler, aged 24, a native of Germany, who claims to live at No. 322 East Forty-second-street, entered the bakery of Adolph Kern, No. 180 Spring-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and presenting a check for $50, on the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, payable to bearer, and bearing the signature of Heath Brothers, asked Mr. Kern to cash it for him. As Kohler was unknown to Kern, he refused to cash the check, and Kohler left the place. He entered a neighboring liquor store. Patrolman Doess, of the Eighth Precinct, was informed of what had occurred, and going to the liquor store attempted to arrest Kohler. The latter ran, but he was captured, and detained at the Prince-street Police Station, and a messenger ascertained that no such firm as Heath Brothers had an account at the bank named in the check. Kohler was locked up in a cell, and during the afternoon he attempted to commit suicide. He was found insensible on the floor of his cell, with wounds in his throat and arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and will probably not recover.

MARRIAGE BELLS AT TRINITY.

THE UNION OF MISS CARRIE B. STEVENS AND PROF. ALEXANDER.

While the rain was lightly falling yesterday afternoon, coaches laden with representatives of some of the best-known families in New-York halted in front of Trinity Church, and women in gay costumes and men in the conventional morning dress stepped from the vehicles and found a carpeted passage way under the striped canvas arbor into the great edifice. The occasion was the marriage of Carrie B. Stevens, daughter of the late Commodore Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken, to Prof. Archibald Alexander, of Columbia College. Those invited to the ceremony filled every pew, and many stood in the side aisles. The throng in front of the church, notwithstanding the rain-storm, was so great that a force of Police was necessary to keep the people in subjection. At the chancel railing were stately tree palms, and at the base of each were Marshal Neill roses, Easter lilies, lilac blossoms, and spirea japonicas. Shortly before 4 o'clock Mesaiter on the great organ played the military overture from Mendelssohn, followed by an andante of Haydn. At 4 the arrival of the bridal party was announced by the grand processional from the Hymnal, and strain of praise, "How welcome the call." There was a flutter in the church as the bridal party moved down the centre aisle to the chancel, and many of the would-be sight-seers stood on the seats in the pews. The bride wore a heavy white satin dress *en train*, with front and sides of striped satin, and neck and sleeves of point lace. The corsage was finished with round point lace, and the trailing sprays were of orange blossoms and white roses. The veil was fastened with white flowers. Prof. Alexander, who is about 25 years of age, was in morning dress, a Prince Albert coat, black vest, and light-colored trousers, with a white silk scarf and diamond pin. The first two bridesmaids—Miss M. Alice Townsend and Miss Weir—wore brocade silk gauze. Following were Miss Garretson and Miss Edwards, in white silk gauze, the lower part of the tablier of lace, with festooning of gauze draped over the right side, and rich lace trimmings. Then Miss Mag McClellan (daughter of Gov. George B. McClellan) and Miss Shipley, in satin grain gauze over white silk, ornamented with rich lace and narrow satin ribbon. All of the bridesmaids wore pretty white Leghorn bonnets, trimmed with white flowers and tulle, and each carried a bouquet of Jacqueminot roses. The mother of the bride was in steel-colored satin. The ushers were Messrs. Drayton, Kingsford, Paton, Biddle, Williams Alexander, and Hall. All were in morning dress and without gloves. When the bride and groom reached the chancel railing, the choristers sang the "Deus Misereatur," and the impressive ceremony was performed by the Rev. Morgan Dix. The Rev. Dr. Dodd, of Hoboken, gave away the bride. At the close "Mendelssohn's Night's Dream" was rendered, and to the joyful music the bridal party retired from the church to the coaches in waiting.

Among the many who attended were almost the entire Faculty of Columbia College, and the Faculty of Princeton, with Dr. McCosh at the head. Then there were the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt and wife, Mrs. Mayor Cooper, Mrs. Livingston Delafield and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Shippen, Mrs. John Bigelow, the Rev. Dr. Dodd, Dr. Carnochan, President Webb, of the College of the City of New-York; Gov. George B. McClellan and wife, and several of the brother of the groom, representatives from all the great families of New-York, save the Astors. In the evening there was a grand reception in Stevens Castle, Hoboken, and many persons well known in the New-York society called to pay their respects.

Miss Stevens is about 19 years of age, and was educated at Banchureh, Isle of Wight. Her wedding trousseau was purchased in Paris. The groom is Professor of Engineering in Columbia College. He is a son of Henry A. Alexander, the lawyer, and a grandson of Dr. Addison Alexander, founder of Princeton Theological College. He was educated at Princeton College, and carried off the Mental Science Professorship. The bride and groom will sail in the City of Richmond on Saturday for an extended tour abroad. Last evening the Hoboken Ferry-boats were gay with flags in honor of the wedding, and at a late hour the ferry employes sat at a banquet provided by the bride.

INDIGNANT FREE THINKERS.

THE CASE OF D. M. BENNETT—CHRISTIAN CREEDS DENOUNCED AS TYRANNICAL.

About 100 persons, of whom six were women, attended an "indignation meeting" at Germania Assembly Rooms last night, the object being to protest against and "express detestation of the iniquitous and unconstitutional conduct pursued by the Judges of the United States Circuit Court resulting in the conviction of Deboigne M. Bennett" for sending so-called obscene publications through the mails. Mr. Bennett is to be sentenced by Judge Benedict for this offense in the United States Circuit Court to-morrow morning. The meeting was presided over by Albert L. Rawson, LL. D., and was addressed by the Chairman and Messrs. E. B. Foote, Jr., M. D., Robert W. Hume, Charles Sotheran, D. M. Bennett, and E. D. Williams. The general view expressed by the speakers was that the conviction was illegal because the Comstock laws providing for a censorship or espionage of the mails was unconstitutional, and that they were warped into conforming with the Church or Christian element of the population by reason of the numerical strength and opulence of that element; that the whole movement was engineered by the Young Men's Christian Associations of the country; that it was an abridgment of the rights of a free press, free mails, and free thought, and that the conviction was secured, not so much to punish Mr. Bennett for sending out the book in question, as it was designed to stifle the issue of books of advanced thought. Mr. Bennett said he had never sold an obscene book, and that the only one he had seen for 20 years was one which Anthony J. Comstock himself sent to a friend of his [Bennett's] through the mails. Neither was he a free lover, but had been now married to one wife for over 30 years, and had reared a family with her. If he must go to prison for this offense, that he was proud to go, but he did not hesitate to say he believed he was right, and exercised only his rights, and would do so again. [Cheers.]

Resolutions were adopted embodying the sense of the meeting as indicated by the addresses. Some of the speakers spoke very irreverently of the Christian religion, and one man said he would prefer to see a Joss-house at one end of Broadway and a Mosque at the other, because the Christians were becoming too strong and power always beget tyranny. It was also announced that efforts would be made to secure a pardon for Mr. Bennett after sentence, as was done in the case of Heywood, the author of the book, in Boston.

THE MERRITT WILL CASE SETTLED.

INITIAL STEP TO AN AMICABLE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE.

The long-fought battle over the Merritt estate is to end, after all, in a compromise. All the contestants have agreed upon a basis of settlement, which is in course of fulfillment, but all parties concerned are reticent as to the details of the adjustment. The intestate, John A. Merritt, whose large wealth, consisting mostly of interest-bearing bonds, worth over $1,000,000, and real estate valued at $75,000, died in April, 1876, and ever since there has been a struggle for the property. Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, decided in favor of 14 first cousins, but a Mrs. Eliza Wilson claimed to be the decedent's wife, although he had always been believed to be a bachelor, and a son of hers, William Wilson, claimed to be the offspring of John A. Merritt by a secret or Quaker marriage. Over this claim to legitimacy there was in May a long and ably-contested trial at White Plains, before the Supreme Court, and a "struck" jury, resulting in a verdict adverse to William Wilson's claim. The jury was composed of men of more than average intelligence, and it has since been made known by the admissions of some of them, in comment upon the subject of the trial, that they unanimously believed that the claimant, William Wilson, was the offspring of John A. Merritt; nevertheless, while this conviction was clear upon their minds, they were not convinced that he was the issue of lawful wedlock, and gave their verdict accordingly, although they all felt that the claimant was morally entitled to a share of the vast estate left by Merritt. Had it been in the power of that jury to give some of the property to Wilson without confirming the claim of marriage between his mother and Merritt they would gladly have done so from sympathy. The claimant appealed from the verdict, and pending the appeal an amicable adjustment of the contest has been made. The appeal in due time will be withdrawn. An initial step to the compromise settled upon is the deeding by Mrs. Wilson and her son William of all their interest in the Merritt estate to Jared V. Peck, (who is one of the Executors and among the 14 first cousins,) and John H. Lyon, for the "consideration of $1 and other good and lawful consideration."

A REFORM BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

The infusion into the Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders of a goodly Republican element this year has stirred up that venerable body, and the new men are insisting that the business of the board shall be conducted in a business-like way, as it never has been done as long as the Democracy held undisputed sway. The board has resolved to hold frequent stated meetings, and to require all bills to be presented to the whole board before being ordered paid. This will stop a great many leaks, and will save thousands of dollars to the tax-payers of the county. The first of the regular meetings under the new arrangements will be held to-day at Hackensack, and efforts will probably be made to introduce more reforms into the board's methods of dealing with the affairs of the county.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, has rented a cottage at East Hampton, Long Island, where he will spend the Summer with his family.

A public meeting in the interest of Irish Catholic colonization will be held this evening at Cooper Institute. Bishops Spaulding and Ireland and several prominent laymen will deliver addresses.

Another civil service examination was held at the Custom-house yesterday to fill five vacancies as night inspectors as $2 50 per day each. Of the 32 candidates one left the room the moment he found the examination would not be oral. He could not write.

Assistant-Postmaster Pearson will sail for Europe on Saturday, for a brief vacation, during which he will make a critical examination into the workings and management of the Post Offices of some of the leading cities of Great Britain and the Continent.

Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, Consul-General of Brazil, will sail for Rio de Janeiro to-morrow on the steam-ship Colorado, to be absent for four months. The object of his trip is to endeavor to bring about closer commercial relations between this country and Brazil.

Customs Inspector Cole, who is stationed at Pier No. 3 North River, seized yesterday two boxes of what he supposed to be prime Havana cigars. The charge for carriage to the Custom-house Seizure-room was 50 cents. The boxes, when opened, were found to contain a mixture of cod-fish and oats.

Mr. Adolph Bondy, of No. 25 Howard-street, Secretary of the California Wool-growers' Association, who had been seriously ill for some time, committed suicide at his home in Keap Flats, Brooklyn, by shooting himself through the head. The facts of the case were concealed from the Police until yesterday.

A very handsome specimen of a horned frog, addressed to a gentleman in Baden, Germany, reached the Post Office yesterday, in a small paper box, from Arizona. It will not be forwarded, as perishable objects cannot be sent through the mails without a violation of the regulations. Several pounds of smoked salmon were also detained and destroyed.

The New-York Press Club will receive its friends in its new rooms, at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-street, this evening. A pleasant entertainment of a musical and literary character will be given in the large meeting-room, an apartment which has been furnished with working accommodations for more than 150 members at the same time. Mr. Charlton Wood, Col. Chaillé Long, and others will speak.

The liabilities of Harvey E. Hicks, the produce commission merchant, who made an assignment on Monday, are now placed at about $90,000, half of which consists of various sums of money ranging from $6,500 downward, borrowed from members of the Produce Exchange, and his embarrassment is said to extend back a long time, though nobody suspected it. His principal asset is his private residence on Park-place, Brooklyn, on which the Assignee hopes to realize $20,000 or $25,000.

Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles has accepted the invitation of the Cobden Club, of London, to repres

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8653. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO

A SURRENDER TO THE RAG BABY.

EWING AND RICE NOMINATED BY A DRUNKEN CROWD OF DELEGATES — THURMAN, THOMPSON, AND COMPANY DEFEATED—DISGRACEFUL SCENES—THE PLATFORM AND THE MINOR NOMINATIONS.

For Governor—THOMAS EWING, of Lancaster County.
For Lieutenant-Governor—AMBRICUS V. RICE, of Putnam County.
For Treasurer—ANTHONY HOWELLS, of Stark County.
For Auditor—CHARLES REEMELIN, of Hamilton County.
For Judge of the Supreme Court—W. J. GILMORE, of Preble County.
For Attorney-General—ISAIAH PILLARS, of Allen County.
For Member of the Board of Public Works—PATRICK O'MARAH, of Cuyahoga County.

COLUMBUS, June 4.—The State Convention of the Ohio Democracy, held in Columbus to-day, resulted in a complete surrender to the soft-money element, the nomination of the Greenbacker, Thomas Ewing, for the Governorship, the overthrow of Gov. Bishop, and the partial defeat of John G. Thompson and the Washington lobby, which came here in the interest of Senator Thurman. These results were not brought about without a struggle of the most desperate character—a struggle which is sure to leave much bitterness behind and lead to discontent and disorganization in the future.

Before the meeting of the convention this morning, the disinterested friends of Gen. Rice, who supported him because they believed he was the best man their party could put forward, were sure that he would be nominated. Not so the political manipulators who were acting in the interest of Senator Thurman, with Gen. Rice as their cat's paw. They, with Thompson at their head, looked below the surface and saw many rocks ahead. They knew that many of Rice's friends were bitterly opposed to Gen. Ewing, and rather than vote for him might give their support to Gov. Bishop. They began to see that they had rather overdone their work in crying "any one to beat Bishop." They were assured that the Bishop men, infuriated at the malignant attacks which had been made on them and their favorite, and recognizing Gen. Rice as the figure-head of the Thurman-Thompson clique, were determined that, no matter what other result might be accomplished, they would use all the means in their power to kill him off. For this reason, Thompson and other keen-witted politicians feared a second ballot. They knew that their man would have the most votes on the first, but they doubted their ability to hold the delegates after that. They feared that many of them would go to Bishop if he developed unexpected strength. They feared that if Ewing should show high up in the list, but with the chances decidedly in favor of Rice, that the Bishop men would desert their first choice, and, in imitation of their immediate opponents, "crying anything to beat Thompson and Rice," go over to Ewing in a body and give the nomination to him.

It was under these circumstances that the convention met in a hall crowded almost to bursting—a hall having a seating capacity of 1,400 persons, but packed to-day with not less 3,500 swearing, sweltering, pushing, fighting, and in many cases half-drunken men. The meeting was called to order by John G. Thompson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who, in his opening address, did what he could to silence a howl of discontent which had arisen among the faithful, by assuring them that tickets of admission to the galleries had been issued with the strictest impartiality, and not in the interest of any particular candidate. This statement was greeted with a howl of derision, which was only a foretaste of the shameful disorder which was to come. Then Gen. James Steedman, who was spoken of as "the hero of Chickamauga," was brought forward as temporary Chairman. His speech was a genuine Democratic war-whoop of the olden times, and excited great enthusiasm in the galleries. True to the instincts of the average Ohio politician, he declared that the present contest in that State was one of national importance, and the forerunner of a great national campaign, which would do much to decide the future destinies of the country. Further on he denounced the Republican Party for what he was pleased to call its attempt to use bayonets at the polls; declared that to the Democratic Party was chiefly due the credit for having subdued the rebellion, and occasioned a loud laugh at the expense of Charles Foster, whom he described as a loyal patriot who had staid at home and traded on the blood that was spilled in the war. He concluded by relating an anecdote of Lincoln, in which he represented the dead President as having said to him that there were a great many religious people among the Republicans who did not make good soldiers and that the Government could never have been sustained had it not been for the fighting Democrats. After this oration, which seemed to give universal satisfaction, the business of the temporary organization was rapidly gone through with, and then the convention adjourned till afternoon.

When the delegates came together again they found the hall filled with even a greater crowd than was assembled in the morning, and most of the space which had been reserved for them occupied by persons who were not entitled to seats on the floor. This occasioned much confusion and loss of time. At length, however, Gen. Steedman stepped forward to announce the permanent organization. He had hardly done so, when a crash was heard in the rear of the stage. At once a terrible panic was threatened. Delegates and spectators sprang to their feet; some one cried "fire," and in the wildest alarm scores of persons rushed from the hall, overturning chairs and benches and pushing and bruising their neighbors as they went. The Fire Department was almost instantaneously on hand, and had it not been for the presence of mind of Gen. Steedman and other gentlemen on the stage, a great calamity would doubtless have put an end to the State Convention of the Ohio Democracy. The gentlemen referred to, by keeping their seats and declaring that no further mischief had been done than the destruction of some light scenery, soon restored order.

Samuel P. Hunt, of Cincinnati, was then introduced as permanent Chairman, and delivered in very good style, a conservative and moderate address, and then, amid the first and only absolute silence of the day, it was announced that the first business in order was the nomination of candidates for Governor; still silence prevailed, the friends of all the candidates evidently waiting to hear what their opponents would have to say. At last the Chairman was obliged to ask: "Has the Democratic Party no candidates for the office of Governor?" In answer to this question, the galleries and delegates began to yell, and they continued to yell, applaud, and hiss at intervals, until the close of what was, all things considered, the most disorderly and unmanageable convention ever held in Ohio. In answer to the Chairman's question came mingled shouts of Ewing, Rice, Bishop, Ward. In the midst of the confusion a man in the gallery, blessed with a powerful voice, cried out that he had been excluded from the floor because he was a Ewing man; that he could not come upon the stage, but that from his place among the rank and file of the party he nominated Thomas Ewing. Col. Len Harris, the defeated Democratic candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati, was then recognized by the Chairman and invited to the stage. He fell rather than walked upon it, and, coming to the front, began to mumble incoherently. "Louder, louder," cried the crowd, but still he could not speak above a whisper, and at last it was discovered that his tongue was paralyzed by whisky. He was drunk. Still he mumbled on, and still the crowd cried, "Go on with your talk." "Speak up, old man, and have some style about you," till at last the President, taking pity upon his truly miserable condition, forced him into a seat, declared that the name of Tom Ewing had been placed in nomination by Col. Harris, and so the leader of the Ohio Democracy in the contest about to begin was introduced to his party friends.

Following Col. Harris came another drunken man; this time a representative of the rural districts. He said simply, "I nominate Mr. Tracy," and then sat down. Who Mr. Tracy was has not yet been ascertained. After these little episodes, which seemed greatly to delight the audience, the business of nominating candidates proceeded rapidly. J. W. Fitzgerald, a renegade Republican and a member of the Common Council of Cincinnati, made a speech for Gov. Bishop. T. E. Powell, of Delaware, declared that Ohio was once more the political battle-field of the nation, seconded the nomination of Gen. Thomas Ewing, and was going on to make what promised to be a really eloquent speech, when the indiscreet Col. Harris, who was still seated on the stage, interrupted him with the exclamation, "Oh, never mind that; give us a ballot!" Mr. Russell, of Meigs County, followed in support of Ewing, arguing that he should be nominated because he could get the National and Greenback vote. W. H. Pugh, of Cincinnati, then declared that the money question was not the only one to be brought forward in the canvass; said that the people would decide whether or not the Radicals should be kept in power by Federal bayonets, and nominated Gen. Durbin Ward. Upon this, a very sensible letter was read from Gen. Ward declining to be a candidate, and then the galleries, again becoming restive, began to shout for Ewing and Rice.

When some degree of order had been restored, Judge McSweeney, a combination of a horse jockey, poker player, and Methodist parson, made a long speech in favor of Bishop. He was frequently interrupted by Col. Harris, until at last the crowd became disgusted with that unfortunate individual, hissed him down, politely invited him to "take a tumble," and forced him to leave the stage. Dr. Norton, of Seneca, made a Union speech, which excited but little enthusiasm, and then nominated Gen. Rice. Col. Brown, sometimes of Youngstown, Ohio, but principally of Washington, D. C., seconded the nomination in a speech of much force. Then there was a scene.

Slowly, and with great dramatic effect, the Chairman, who proved to be a great deal of a wag, led down to the front of the platform a black man—not a man blackened for the occasion, but a veritable black man. The shouts, yells, hoots, and cat-calls which greeted his appearance cannot be described. When he could be heard he stated that he desired to second the nomination of Gen. Rice, whom he preferred to Charles Foster, because the one had been a soldier and the other had staid at home. Then he declared that, with Rice at their head, the Democracy would secure the colored vote from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, and amid shouts of derisive laughter he bowed himself out.

Subsequently, it was announced that the nominations were all in, and the Clerk began the roll-call for the first ballot. During the call it was noticeable, among other things, that John G. Thompson, in his home county, had done his work well. The 18 votes of Franklin were cast for Gen. Rice. When Hamilton County was reached, the Chairman of the delegation stated that his colleagues were not ready to vote, and asked that his county might be passed. The crowd in the gallery, which by this time had taken complete possession of the convention and dictated all its movements, evidently suspecting some trick on the part of the Cincinnati men, would not permit any delay, and, amid loud shouts of "No bull-dozing" and "Go on with the ballot," the Hamilton vote was declared to be: 2 for Ewing, 4 for Ward, 7 for Rice, and 37 for Bishop. The call was then continued, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	633
Necessary to a choice	317
For Rice	262
For Bishop	205
For Ewing	160
For Ward	6

There being no choice, another ballot was announced, and the call proceeded amid much confusion. When it was nearly finished it became evident that poor old Gov. Bishop, in spite of all his confidence and personal effort, was to be dropped out of the contest, leaving the fight to Rice and Ewing. Seeing that their favorite had absolutely no chance of securing the nomination, the Bishop men at once set to work to foot the programme which they had adopted to slaughter Rice and so be revenged on Thurman and Thompson. They were deterred from bringing in the name of the Senator, as they had at first intended, by the knowledge that his man Thompson was fully prepared for that move. Nevertheless, they obtained ample revenge for all their real and imaginary wrongs. The moment the roll-call was finished, and before it was possible to announce the result, the Chairman of the Hamilton County delegation, acting under instructions from young Dick Bishop, the Governor's private secretary, asked leave to change the vote of his county. Anticipating what was to come, the men in the galleries and upon the floor sprang to their feet and mingled their cheers for Ewing and Rice.

Another scene of the wildest confusion ensued. "We don't want to change our vote," cried some of the Hamilton County men. "Yes we do, and we will," shouted others. "You cannot change now," yelled the Bishop men in the galleries, who did not know what was going on, while the Ewing men on the stage and in the audience, amid applause and hisses, shouted, "Yes, they can." The Chairman, seeing that he was powerless to restore order, let the mob have its way, and waited until it had yelled itself tired. Then, being a Rice man, and knowing which way the wind was blowing, he tried to announce that the second ballot, like the first, had resulted in no choice. The Hamilton County men were not to be put down, however. They demanded their rights, were sustained by the convention, and at last it was announced that they might change their vote. For a moment some degree of order was restored, and the leader of the Cincinnati men announced that a majority of Bishop's supporters from that district had changed from him to Ewing. A stampede followed. John G. Thompson fought bravely to stem the tide, but could not. Highland, Hardin, Muskingum, and several other counties in quick succession changed their vote from Bishop to Ewing.

At this point the convention became a beargarden, and, trying to talk against the yells of 3,000 semi-madmen, the Chairman announced that Bishop had received 80 votes. Rice 217, Ewing 336, and that, consequently, Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield County, was the nominee of the Democratic Convention for Governor of Ohio. Three brass bands then began to play at once.

John G. Thompson, to save himself, and if possible to retain his position as Chairman of the State Committee, moved to make the nomination unanimous. Judge McSweeney, immediately after this motion had been put and carried, moved to nominate Gen. Rice for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation. A delegate declared that the General would not serve in that capacity. "He must," "He must," was shouted from the galleries. "No man is too great to accept any commission tendered him by the Democratic Party," cried John G. Thompson, and then Gen. Rice was declared to be the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE PLATFORM.

When this business had been concluded the crowds began to force their way out of the galleries, and there was comparative silence when Congressman Converse, Chairman of the Committee on Platform, appeared on the stage and read the resolutions which were accurately outlined in THE TIMES of this morning. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio demand free and fair elections, and to that end denounce all interference with elections by the military power; that the experience of this and other countries has abundantly proved that the presence of troops at the polls is destructive of the freedom of elections and incompatible with the existence of free institutions; that the laws enacted by Congress, which, under the pretense of regulating the manner of Congressional elections, interfere with the election of State officers and overthrow the laws of the States governing the choice of such officers are unconstitutional, and for that reason ought to be repealed; that they are also instrumentalities of fraud, force, and corruption, by which the party in power uses the money of the people to corrupt, and thousands of irresponsible officers to harass and coerce the voters, and especially by force and fraud to deprive our naturalized citizens of the right to vote; and for these reasons also, said laws ought to be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That impartial juries are essential to the administration of justice, and thereby to the preservation of liberty; that no man can be secure in his person or property when the juries are packed and controlled by the Government for despotic and partisan purposes; that under the Federal Jury laws now in existence, juries may be, and have been, so packed and controlled; and that the highest interest of justice and free government require that these laws be changed so as to secure fair, impartial, and independent juries in the Federal courts.

Resolved, That the Republican minority in Congress by refusing to vote supplies to maintain the Government unless the majority would agree to the use of troops at the polls, and also to the maintenance of the unconstitutional, corrupting, violent, and unjust Election laws aforesaid, and the President of the United States by his unprecedented use of the veto power in order to perpetuate said laws and the use of armed troops at the polls, have shown a spirit of faction and a devotion to party success, instead of the welfare of the country and the preservation of its Constitution and liberties that demands the condemnation of the whole American people.

Resolved, That President Hayes, by his frequent interposition of the veto in order to defeat legislation that was plainly constitutional, that in no way interfered with the independence of any other department of the Government, and had received the most mature consideration of Congress, has shown an utter disregard of the considerations and principles that induced the insertion of the veto power in the Constitution, and a like disregard of the wishes and welfare of the people.

Resolved, That we declare it as the sense of the Democracy of Ohio, that not a dollar should be appropriated by Congress to pay soldiers, Marshals, Deputy Marshals, or Supervisors of Election, to interfere with or control elections.

Resolved, That the efforts of the Republican Party to open and keep alive the war feeling between the North and South are to be condemned by every lover of his country.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the financial principles heretofore advocated by the Democratic Party of Ohio; that the issue of money in any form and the regulation thereof belong to the General Government alone, and ought not to be delegated or intrusted to individuals or corporations; that we therefore oppose the perpetuation of the present national banking system as a means of control over the currency of the country, and demand the gradual substitution of Treasury notes for national bank currency, to be made receivable for all dues, and a legal tender equally with coin, such Government issues to be regulated upon principles established by legislation or organic law, so as to secure the greatest possible stability of value.

Resolved, That after changing the valuation of all property from the scale of paper money, by which the heavy burdens of debt now resting upon the people were created, to the former level of gold and silver, that the change then made in the metallic standard itself by the demonetization of silver was a monstrous fraud upon the people, cunningly devised in the interest of the holders of bonds, that should be condemned as in violation of every principle of honest dealing and a covert assault upon the fundamental rights of property, and we therefore demand the full restoration of silver to its original place as a money metal, the same as gold.

Resolved, That the rapid increase of the interest-bearing debt of the Government under the present Administration ought to excite the serious apprehension of the people. We demand that the further increase in the bonded debt in time of peace be stopped, and it be put in process of extinction.

Resolved, That the attack made upon the State Legislature in the Republican platform is wholly undeserved, and that the Legislature, in its arduous work of codifying the laws of the State, in the reduction of fees and salaries of county officers, and in the passage of laws to secure the ballot and prevent bribery at elections, deserves the commendation of the people of the State.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Government to maintain, to its fullest extent, the doctrine that a man may, in good faith, change his habitation and become a citizen of any other country that we should protect, in every part of the world, all our naturalized citizens as we would our native-born citizens, and should resist all improper claims upon them by Governments to which they no longer owe allegiance; that we demand that existing treaties with all foreign Governments be rigidly enforced, and that early steps be taken to obtain from the German Empire a fuller recognition of the right of expatriation and the rights of our naturalized citizens returning or having property there, by a modification of the treaty existing between us.

Frank Hurd, on behalf of the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we request the Democratic members of Congress not to vote any appropriation to any Army until the provision shall have been made that such Army shall not be employed to influence or intimidate the people at the polls.

After a short debate, during which speeches were made by Congressmen Warner, Hurd, and Hill, the minority report was voted down, and the platform as read by Converse adopted.

Then the ticket was completed as given at the head of this dispatch.

THE DEMOCRACY IN A DILEMMA.

To-night, upon sober second thought, the Democrats are not quite sure that they have done a wise thing in letting their passion run away with their reason, as they certainly did when they nominated as their candidate for Governor so advanced a representative of the Ohio idea as Gen. Ewing. They now see that by so doing they have gone completely over into the Greenback camp, and given up even the semblance of honesty in regard to the finances. They begin to see also that they have placed Senator Thurman in antagonism to them, and it is even hinted in certain well-informed circles that Samuel J. Tilden, the representative of the hard-money element in the party, cannot afford to let Ewing win, and by so doing bring fresh demoralization into the Democratic ranks, and give greatly-increased impetus to the rag-baby movement. It is certain, at least, that all hope of obtaining substantial aid from the Democrats of the East must now be abandoned. The faithful in Ohio have at last cut entirely loose from the old anchorage of their party, and they begin to see that they can only look to labor reformers, financial lunatics, and communists for aid. It is noticeable that the Greenback Convention held here to-day stubbornly refused all their overtures, and acted without any reference to them, their candidates, or platform. While they gain nothing from the source in question, it is very evident that they will lose the support of most of the hard-money Democrats in this State. There was a lingering hope among some of this latter class that they might be helped out of the dilemma in which they now find themselves placed by the refusal of Gen. Ewing to be a candidate. This hope, however, has been dissipated by the receipt of the following telegraphic acceptance:

WASHINGTON, June 4.

I accept, and thank the Democracy of Ohio for the unsought honor conferred upon me. Victory will crown our struggle for the supremacy of freemen over the dollar and the bayonet.

Two ratification meetings were held here to-night, one Democratic and the other Greenback. It was hard to tell which was which. Equally idiotic speeches on the money question were delivered at each.

A meeting the Democratic State Central Committee was held this evening, and John G. Thompson made temporary Chairman, with authority to call it together for permanent organization. Mr. Thompson says he has a majority on the committee, but will not accept the Chairmanship unless Gen. Ewing personally requests him to do so.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

THOMAS EWING, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1829. He is the third son of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, was liberally educated, and was graduated from Brown University, at Providence, R. I., and from the Cincinnati Law School. In 1856, soon after his admission to the Bar, he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where he formed a law partnership with his brother. He was chosen Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, a position in which he served for two years. In September, 1862, he organized the Eleventh Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Infantry, of which he was appointed Colonel. He commanded this regiment in the battles of Fort Wayne and Cane Hill, but at Prairie Grove he had risen to the command of a brigade, and was promoted, on the 4th March, 1863, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In June, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the District of the Border, comprising all of Kansas and the western counties of Missouri. In March, 1864, when this district was abolished by the creation of the Department of Kansas, Gen. Ewing was ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the command of the St. Louis District. On the 24th of September, 1864, he was sent to Pilot Knob, to hold that post, if possible, against Gen. Price, who had entered the State with a strong force. At dawn next morning, a fierce battle began. The garrison of the post numbered 1,060 men, of whom 600 were raw troops. He attacked Price's advancing columns, but by afternoon was driven back into the fort, but a subsequent assault by the enemy was unsuccessful. The next night he withdrew his forces, and succeeded in reaching Harrison, on the Pacific Railroad, having marched 66 miles in 39 hours. For his behavior in this engagement he was brevetted Major-General; but the war being practically ended, and no further active duties being required in that department, he resigned his commission on the 12th of March, 1865. Gen. Ewing was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, in 1873–4; was elected to the Forty-Fifth Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, as a Democrat, receiving 12,679 votes, against 12,245 for Herron, (Rep.) 176 for Smart, (Nat.) and 27 for Scott, (Proh.) He has been one of the most pronounced Greenbackers among the Democrats of Ohio.

AMBRICUS V. RICE, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, was born at Perrysville, Richland (now Ashland) County, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1835. He was educated at Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and was graduated from Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1860. He then studied law for a year, and enlisted as a private soldier. He was soon promoted to a second lieutenancy, and then to a captaincy in the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, and served under Gen. Cox, in West Virginia, until the expiration of his term of enlistment, in August, 1861. He then raised a company, and parts of several other companies, for the Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, and was successively promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of that regiment and Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. He was discharged from the service in January, 1866, and then became manager of the banking-house of C. H. Rice & Co., in Ottawa, Ohio. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, in 1872; was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress.

HOW THE TICKET IS RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The announcement of the nomination of Ewing and Rice for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio was received here with great gratification by the Democrats. The Ohio Democrats predict that the ticket will be elected. Friends of Senator Thurman do not seem to like the prominence which Ewing is given by the nomination, because, should he be elected Governor, and should the Democrats secure a majority of the Legislature, they fear he will push Thurman out of his present seat in the Senate. The nomination of Ewing will make the issue on the money question distinct and marked, and the Ohio Republicans here are confident that they will be able to carry the State against the advocates of a depreciated currency by a handsome majority. Gen. Ewing was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress by over 448 majority, the issue in that canvass being made on the money question. Since that canvass specie payments have been resumed and successfully maintained, and Gen. Ewing will find that this gratifying result is not without intelligent appreciation among the people of Ohio.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—The Republicans of this city are jubilant over the nomination of the Democratic State Convention at Columbus. Ewing is considered the weakest man before the convention. His nomination will be bolted by the Germans here. The *Waechter am Erie*, the German Democratic paper, will support Foster openly. Ewing's Catholic connections will alienate the votes of the Germans, which elected Bishop. The Rice men feel that the nomination was a trick of the Bishop men to defeat their favorite.

THE BUCKEYE GREENBACKERS.

THEIR CONVENTION BREAKS UP IN A ROW—A FULL STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

For Governor—A. SAUNDERS PIATT, of Logan County.
For Lieutenant-Governor—HUGO PREYOR, of Stark County.
For Auditor—ANDREW RAY, of Jackson County.
For Treasurer—CHARLES JENKINS, of Mahoning County.
For Supreme Judge—A. M. JACKSON, of Cuyahoga County.
For Attorney-General—JAMES C. CROGAN, of Hocking County.
For Member of the Board of Public Works—GEORGE W. PLATT, of Hamilton County.

COLUMBUS, June 4.—The convention of the Greenbackers, which was held here to-day broke up in a row. Early in the day it was evident that the delegates—there were not 200 of them all told—were very much divided on the question of coalition. At last, however, it was decided that there should be no fusion, and a Greenback ticket as given above was nominated. Then the Pomeroy wing of the party gaining control of the convention, the following platform was adopted:

The National Greenback-Labor Party, of Ohio, in convention assembled, adopt the following declaration of principles as our platform, and go before the people thereon, with the consciousness of thereby performing a sacred duty to our fellow American citizens as sovereigns of a free Republic:

In the recognition and distribution of civil political rights and privileges there should be no favoritism on account of birth, color, creed, or financial condition.

The General Government should issue an ample volume of legal-tender currency to meet the business needs of the country and to promptly pay all of its debts.

We recognize the deplorable commercial and industrial condition of our country as something appalling to contemplate; and we unhesitatingly hold the old parties responsible for the nefarious and ruinous policy pursued, and point to their record as full and complete evidence to the people that it is folly to hope for relief from either; and we unhesitatingly charge this suffering and degredation as the result of legislation of the last quarter of a century, being solely in the interest of the moneyed aristocracy and corrupt corporations.

The funding of the national debt into long-time bonds, to be paid over and over in the form of interest, absorbing the wealth of the nation, making business prosperity an impossibility, reducing the laborer to a condition of semi-slavery, and rendering the welfare of the nation subservient to the interests of the bondholding class, is an outrage so monstrous that any political party that sanctions it is unworthy the support of the intelligent and honest men. We are inflexibly opposed to the issue by the Government of interest-bearing bonds of any description for any purpose whatever.

The national banking system should be immediately abolished.

A tariff amply sufficient for protecting American industries should be maintained till a free financial system may have shown it to be unnecessary to tax labor for the support of capital. All internal revenue taxes should be dispensed with and a graduated income tax substituted.

We demand the immediate calling in and payment of all United States bonds in full legal-tender money. [Great applause followed the reading of this.]

We demand an equalization of bounties for soldiers.

We denounce all references to our late civil war of a malicious and insulting nature, as revolutionary and wholly inconsistent with the principles of free government, and antagonistic to the restoration of the old motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

A platform reported by Gen. Sherwood, as a minority of the Committee on Resolutions, caused a bitter discussion, and when it was voted down a number of delegates left the convention.

The Cary wing of the party have expressed the utmost indignation to-night in regard to the action of the convention, particularly in reference to the repudiating platform, and have issued a call, signed by Cary and others, for another convention to be held on the 25th inst. at Toledo.

GEN. PIATT'S CAREER.

Brig.-Gen. A. SAUNDERS PIATT, the Greenback nominee for Governor of Ohio, was born in Cincinnati May 2, 1821. He was educated at the Athenæum in that city, and after graduation became a farmer, and retired to his land, in the Valley of the Macacheek, where he was tilling the soil when the rebellion was begun. On April 30, 1861, he was commissioned as Colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, then organized in Camp Jackson, near Columbus. From this camp he was ordered to Camp Denison, where he remained until the regiment enlisted for the three-years service. Gen. Piatt then received authority from President Lincoln to enlist a brigade. Relying upon his own means, he selected a camp, and organized the first Zouave Regiment in Ohio. He maintained his regiment for five weeks, and was then commissioned as Colonel, and ordered to Camp Dennison, the regiment being designated the Thirty-fourth. He continued recruiting, and a second regiment was organized, and named the Fifty-fourth. While the second regiment was filling up he was ordered to report, with the Thirty-fourth, to Gen. Rosecrans, then commanding in Western Virginia. He went as far as Camp Enyart, on the Kanawha River, and there, for lack of transportation, he was compelled to remain. On the 23d of September he led part of his own regiment and a detachment from a Kentucky regiment across the Kanawha, and engaged the enemy at Chapmansville; on the 25th he drove the Confederates from their position, and captured their commander, Col. J. W. Davis. He afterward attacked and defeated a rebel force at Hurricane. During a severe illness from typhoid fever in 1862 he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and was ordered to report to Gen. Fremont. In the following July he was assigned to a brigade in Gen. McClellan's army, which was then returning from the Peninsula. Shortly after organizing his brigade he received information from the Division General that, in the press for transportation, he had succeeded in securing only 20 cars; that these should be at the disposal of the first regiments ready to take possession of them, and that they would thus be privileged to go to the front. Gen. Piatt immediately took possession of the track, and, as soon as the cars arrived, ordered his men into them. His brigade acquitted itself with credit in the battle of Bull Run. He was subsequently ordered to Harper's Ferry, and made a successful reconnoissance of the field at Manassas Gap. Gen. Piatt entered the army without any intention of making it his profession; and a large family of motherless children demanding his attention, he resigned his position and retired from the service.

DISASTERS ABROAD.

MOUNT ETNA STILL POURING FORTH LAVA—THE FAMINE IN CASHMERE—FLOODS IN THE PO AND AMOOR RIVERS.

MESSINA, June 4.—The eruption of Etna continues to increase, but the flow of lava in the direction of the Alcantara River has slackened. The new craters form a vast abyss in the side of the mountain.

ROME, June 4.—Premier Depretis has proposed grants for the relief of the sufferers by the eruption of Mount Etna.

LONDON, June 5.—The *Standard*'s correspondent at Rome says a grant of $100,000 has been promised for the sufferers by the Alessandria floods and the eruption of Etna. This amount, however, is considered far from sufficient.

SIMLA, June 4.—Official reports from Cashmere say that it is impossible to exaggerate the distress in the valley of Sheere. The Maharajah of this Province, at the urgent request of the Viceroy of India, is proceeding to Seringar, the capital city of Cashmere, to superintend the organization of relief. Three thousand five hundred tons of grain are now in transit to the Valley of Cashmere.

ROME, June 4.—The Po River Po has made a breach in its embankment between the Village of Sermide and the market-town of Revere. The damage is very serious. The Government has sent engineers to repair the breach. Signor Depestis, President of the Council, announced in the Italian Chamber of Deputies that he would immediately introduce a bill granting aid to the sufferers by the disaster.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—An imperial decree directs that all the Police shall be armed with revolvers.

Intelligence received from Irkutak of the 2d of June says the Amoor River and its tributaries have overflowed. Much damage has been done, and it is thought that a famine will ensue.

THE OTTOMAN COMPLICATIONS.

GERMANY'S EGYPTIAN PROTEST — FRESH TROUBLE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

CAIRO, June 4.—The German Consul had an interview with the Khédive yesterday, and pressed him for a reply to Germany's protest of May 17, against the arbitrary manner in which the Khédive's decree, dated April 4, dealt with the creditors of the Egyptian Government. The Khédive replied by referring the Consul to the Sultan. The Consul refused to take the case to the Sultan; he declared that Germany held the Khédive responsible, and he expressed regret that the Egyptian question had entered a phase which might have very serious consequences.

LONDON, June 5.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the relations between Russia and Turkey have become cooler in consequence of events attending the installation of Aleko Pasha. The Sultan particularly begins to doubt Russia's sincerity, because of the discovery of correspondence between Slav committees in Russia and branches throughout Turkey, showing a design for the union of all Bulgarians, in accordance with the treaty of San Stefano.

GERMAN STATE AFFAIRS.

THE TARIFF PROPOSALS—A DISSOLUTION OF THE REICHSTAG POSSIBLE.

BERLIN, June 4.—It is believed that the railway question will be brought before the Reichstag during this session, and that the basis of the Government's proposal will be the introduction of uniform rates for all the railway lines in the Empire, whether State or proprietary.

The Prussian Government has offered to grant a site for a new Imperial Parliament House in Berlin.

A report is current that a marriage is projected between the Crown Prince of Sweden and Princess Victoria of Baden.

HAMBURG, June 4.—The *Borsenhalle* denies that Prince Bismarck has asked the Cities of Hamburg and Bremen to surrender their privileges as free ports.

LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* states that the Ultramontanes will refuse to vote duties on tobacco, beer, and spirits, unless they receive tangible concessions in ecclesiastical matters. If Prince Bismarck refuses concessions, a dissolution of the Reichstag is probable.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

PARIS, June 4.—The French committee to promote a Franco-American treaty of commerce held a meeting to-day. M. Foucher Careil occupied the chair. It was resolved that, as an answer to the resolutions now before the United States Congress, a committee of Senators and Deputies should wait upon Ministers Waddington and Tirard to impress upon them the necessity of introducing a similar resolution in the French Chambers and opening negotiations. Nathan Appleton and many prominent Americans were present.

Gen. Greeley, the Minister of War, has informed the Committee on the Recruiting System that he intends to introduce a bill reducing the term of compulsory service to three years.

LONDON, June 4.—Reuter's St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The illness of the Grand Duke Vladimir's wife having taken an unfavorable turn, the Czar has announced his intention of going to Berlin to be present at the golden wedding of the Emperor William."

GENEVA, June 4.—The Swiss Federal Council has resolved to ask the Chambers to impose additional duties on cigars, tobacco, coffee, chicory, and spices.

LONDON, June 5.—A memorial to Lord Beaconsfield, signed by the leading merchants and banks of London engaged in the foreign trade, asks for an inquiry into the effect on the commerce of the world of the undoubtedly large contraction of metallic currency.

THE WORKING MEN OF CALIFORNIA.

A PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION—PLEDGES FOR CANDIDATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The Working Men's Convention to-day adopted a platform repudiating Communism and agrarianism, advocating enforcements of the letter and spirit of the new State Constitution, demanding the restoration to pre-emption and sale of the forfeited railroad lands, condemning the Desert Land bill, advocating the election of President and Vice-President and Senators of the United States by direct vote of the people; no second term for President or Vice-President; demanding legislative examination into the conduct of the recent campaign by the party opposed to the adoption of the new Constitution, asking the Working Men of the Eastern States to pledge their candidates for Congress to support the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty. The platform also contains the usual planks as to economy in the administration, regulation of corporations, compulsory education, &c. The platform was adopted seriatim. A separate resolution was passed condemning the President for the veto of the Anti-Chinese bill passed at the last session of Congress. A new constitution of the party, including a rigid pledge for all candidates, and forbidding members of the State Central Committee, officers of clubs, and members of nominating conventions from running for office, was presented, but its adoption was delayed until to-morrow. The proceedings continue harmonious.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE

ORGANIZATION OF THE TWO HOUSES—GOV. HEAD TO BE INAUGURATED TO-DAY.

CONCORD, June 4.—The legislative caucuses were held last evening. In the Republican House caucus the officers nominated were as follows: Speaker, Henry H. Huse, of Manchester; Clerk, Alpheus W. Baker, of Lebanon; Assistant Clerk, Charles G. Emmons, of Bristol; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Underhill, of Chester; Door-keepers, William A. Caswell, of Northwood; George A. Perkins, of Goffstown; George A. Dickey, of Derry. In the Democratic House caucus the following nominations were made: Speaker, A. S. Batchelor, of Littleton; Clerk, George W. Libby, of Nottingham; Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Cleveland, of Lancaster; Sergeant-at-Arms, Arthur L. Messerve, of Bartlett; Door-keepers, C. W. Fall, of Ossipee; M. V. B. Eaton, of Candia; Thomas Gray, of Whitefield. The Republican Senatorial caucus nominated J. H. Gallinger, of Concord, for President; James E. Dodge, of Manchester, for Clerk, and George B. Bartlett, of Sunapee, for Door-keeper. Fourteen ballots were held for President before the nomination was accomplished, the contest being between J. H. Gallinger and Charles H. Burns, of Wilton. The Legislature convened to-day and elected the officers agreed upon in the Republican caucus. Gov. Natt Head will be inaugurated to-morrow.

PITTSBURG PUDDLERS STRIKING.

NO AGREEMENT YET BETWEEN MANUFACTURERS AND EMPLOYES—BOTH SIDES FIRM.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 4.—There were no new developments in the situation among the iron men to-day. The ultimatum of the puddlers was communicated to the manufacturers, but no meeting was held and nothing was done. The mills are still idle, though the puddlers were much encouraged by reports that the owners of several mills outside the city had signed the scale. The Keystone Mill owners deny that they have signed the scale as was reported; their works are not in operation to-day, though they were running yesterday. The United States Tin-plate Factory is at work, being engaged on specialties, and its managers having signed the scale. What the next turn will be is hard to say, but the general impression is that the dead-lock will be broken in a few days, as neither side is as firm as the "talk" would indicate.

The Western Nail Association had a meeting to-day at the association rooms, on Fourth-avenue. A long talk was had in reference to the state of trade and the existing labor trouble. No action, however, was taken, beyond an adherence to the action taken two months ago to insist upon a reduction of wages or stop work. In that respect, the meeting was important, as having influence upon the present strike.

WHEAT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

GENERALLY FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM ALL POINTS—A LARGE YIELD EXPECTED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4.—Dispatches received from points along the line of three principal railroads in this State, the Northern Pacific, St. Paul and Pacific, and St. Paul and Sioux City, give almost uniformly favorable reports of the condition of the wheat crop. Only one dispatch mentions need of rain, the remainder reporting the weather as cool, moist, cloudy, and favorable. North Pacific points report a large increase of acreage, especially in Dakota, and a large amount of new land breaking is in preparation for seeding to wheat next year. Grain is from 8 to 15 inches high, of good color, and vigorous. Reports from the great Dalrymple farms in Cass County, Dakota, say that wheat could not look better. Hermann, on St

DIVERSIONS OF SOCIETY

INCIDENTS OF THE LONDON SEASON.

AN ARTIST GIVES A FANCY BALL.—THE QUEEN BIDS HER TO SCOTLAND.—FANCY FAIRS AND RECEPTIONS.—WHAT SOCIETY WEARS.

PARE-LANE, LONDON, May 24.—"The high spirits and graceful gayety which the American element introduces into London society added to the brilliancy of one of the most beautiful and enjoyable fancy balls ever given in London." That is the *Queen's* report. Mr. Boughton is sufficiently eminent in his profession for two peoples to argue about his nationality. It seems he is American enough to attract all the good Americans round him, English enough to be claimed by national vanity, clever enough to lift his art into the regions of cosmopolitanism. But since one section claims him as an American and another as an Englishman, it will be interesting to learn what he has to say about it himself. In that Bible of the intellectual—*Men of the Time*—Mr. Boughton states that he was born in Norfolk, England, in 1836. When he was 3 years old his family went to America, and he passed his youth in Albany, N. Y., where he developed an artistic taste. Birth, English; then, let that be settled. Education, (which philosophers say is everything,) American. The United States and England may fairly divide the honors. At 17 he came to London and studied art for several months. He returned to America and settled in New-York, where he soon became known as a landscape painter. At three or four and twenty he went to Paris, where he devoted two years to study, and then he came to London, opened a studio here, and pitched his tent for good. A few years ago he gave a fancy dress ball, and the fame of it spread in Vanity Fair. This week he has repeated the social experiment with even more success. People of artistic tastes who a few years ago prided themselves on their pretty rooms are now entirely outdone by the new houses of modern artists or æsthetic amateurs. The rage for decoration and bric-à-brac has been so intense during the last year or two that houses have been built and furnished on the new ideas, or rather the revival of old ones. One looks back with a sigh to his boyhood, when he remembers with what irreverence we treated brass fenders, old-fashioned clocks in oak cases, corner cupboards, and willow-pattern dinner services, and revels in Queen Anne book-cases, an ancient harp, a fireplace with dogs, and a round mirror framed in a wealth of black oak with a blush when I think to what indignities they were subjected. Now, in London and the suburbs, we are building houses to suit those old notions, of thin-legged sideboards, high-backed chairs, brass fenders, diamond-shaped window-panes, and tall clocks. Some day, when the savage in our natures is purified out of us, and we begin to look at a soldier as a murderer and war as the trade of assassins, then the successful book will be a higher thing than a campaign, and the successful picture greater than the capture of a besieged city. Nay, I must not quite sure whether our artists have not arrived very near, if not at the summit of, earthly fame. They are the cream of Upper Bohemia, and they go to court. They can mix with their fellows and step over the border-line. Sir Frederic Leighton dines with royalty. Princes and Princesses visit humbler studios. I hear that there are many "humble" studios nowadays to visit; for the moment an artist makes any name at all he seems to get money enough to build himself a Queen Anne house, and surround himself with bric-à-brac and peacock feathers. And "the merry-go-rounds" of Vanity Fair, they flash with ancient gifts, and the crowds are dressed in the most ancient fashions, ladies with baby waists and high-heeled shoes. The men, though, are still left out in the cold with the costume of flunkeyism—a waiter's dress and necktie. Now and then they have their chance. Such, for example, as Boughton gave them, as his fancy ball in his pretty studio-house at Kensington. There was William Black as *Philip of Spain*, and admirably well he looked. Mr. Kegan Paul, the author-publisher, appeared as a Dutchman of the seventeenth century. Mr. Forbes Robertson, the actor-artist, was a special success in the dress of a gallant during the French reign of Louis XV., the shock of hair, the long stock, the large bouquet. A popular opera-bouffe has somewhat vulgarized this kind of dress; otherwise there were no jarring reflections, and Robertson is a pleasant, clever, amiable fellow, and many said he was the male success of the ball. Mr. Montalba was an *Arab*; Mr. Alfred Parker, the artist, assumed the part of *Cardinal*, and had once or twice to assert and Mr. Bronson Howard, in the character of *Purity*. He wore evening dress made of white material. Sir Frederic Pollock was in modern court costume. The Chaucer dress of Mr. Pettie, R. A., was excellent. There were no end of *Hamlets* and *Charleses*. There was one knight all in armour, and the ladies—they will forgive us for having mentioned the gentlemen first, it is only that I may put the fair ones in the advantageous position of last and best—were "a dream of fair women." Mrs. Boughton was *Queen Phillippa*; Mrs. Arthur Lewes, (Kate Terry,) the *Wife of Rubens*; the Misses Montalba represented two epochs of Holland—England; Miss Atwood was *Purity*; Miss Kate Field was effectively clad in "the Star Spangled Banner;" there was "a Pack of Cards," in which the ladies were exquisitely quaint. One might continue the list over several columns, for there were nearly 300 guests in costume. The following is an official list of the principal people in addition to those already mentioned: Mr. Princep, R. A., the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haweis, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, Mr. and the Misses Leylands, Countess De Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hughes, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stone, Mrs. Moscheles, Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer, Alfred Hunt, Mrs. E. Jacobson, Mr. and Mrs. Ashcroft, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Charles Lawrence, Baroness Fanerof, Lady Hampton, the Hon. Mrs. Pearce, Lady Hamilton Gordon, Lady Green, Mrs. Beare, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Freake, Mr. and Mrs. C. Leland, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Troiope, Mr. Tom Taylor, Gen. Sadeau, (American Legation,) Mr. and Mrs. Gourley, (American Legation,) Mr. Kso, (Chinese Legation,) Mr. and Mrs. Phil. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Orchardson, Col. and Mrs. Kemmis Betty, Mr. Halkett Le Canteur, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hill, Mr. Mundella, M.P., the Misses Mundella, Col. Gourley, M. P., Mr. M. S. and Mrs. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bilbert, Mr. C. Hallé Monteflore, Mr. and Mrs. Grossmith, Mrs. Duncan Stuart, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Hart. Mrs. and the Misses Quain, Dr. and Mrs. Priestley, Mr. Pigott, Dr. and Mrs. Rae, Mr. John Tenniel Barnsnds, the Hon. Lady Hamilton, Miss Gordon, Lady Hamilton Gordon, Mrs. Monckton, Mr. and Mrs. Spartail Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley. One of the "new things" was a *tableau vivant*. On a raised divan covered with costly silks and luxurious cushions, was a company of Oriental, smoking hookahs and drinking coffee. They were the envy of the men, for the smoke was real and the coffee delicious. And this reminds me of a clever practical joke played on a West End manager last year. A small party of actors out of work and club men dressed themselves in Japanese costume. One of them in a cab, as the Secretary, went to the theatre, and asked for a box for his distinguished Ambassadorial party. Business at the theatre was rather bad. The best box was immediately furbished up, a few bouquets put into it, and in the little room at the back, coffee, champagne, cigarettes, cigars. The Secretary spoke very broken English, and could not understand what was meant by paying for the box, and the trifle was passed over. A paragraph the next day that the Japanese Embassy honored the performance would be useful, thought the manager, and a bill could be sent in. The Eastern spectators were delighted, and at the close of the play their intimated in very choppy, guttural and nasal Japanese-English that they would like to be introduced to the actors. Several members of the company were solemnly presented, and one of the Orientals nearly got into trouble through his more than marked attentions to one of the ladies.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

There has been and is still much coming and going of royalty in our Vanity Fair this week. The Empress of Germany went home last night. Prince Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, leaving as Count de Tullgarn, the Sultan, arrived at Claridge's Hotel. He has been visited by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Crown Prince of Denmark. The Count and Countess of Flanders are in town. They lunched with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. The Prince has received a present from the Sultan. His Royal Highness, in return, is going to send the Turk an English thoroughbred horse. They are telling a good story in court circles of Prince Peter of Oldenburg, chief of the Russian College for Girls. At the Smoling Convent, which is under his jurisdiction, 800 girls are educated, and he had received anonymously and otherwise several complaints about the food, which was pronounced execrable. "I will see to this myself," said the Prince, and one day, a few minutes before the dinner-hour, he presented himself at the end of the passage leading from the kitchen to the dining salon. Here he met two soldiers carrying a caldron, steaming hot. "Halt!" The men obeyed. "Put down that kettle." The kettle was at once deposited on the floor. "Fetch a spoon." Here Russian discipline wavered. One of the men had the audacity to begin a protest. "S'death!" exclaimed the Prince; "hold your tongue—fetch me a spoon." "But," stammered the soldier. "Another word and I place you under arrest." The spoon was brought. The Prince dipped it into the caldron, and swallowed a quantity of the liquid. "I thought so," he said. "Do you call this soup?" Why, it is dirty water!" "It is, your Highness," answered the soldier, who had been threatened with arrest; "we have been cleaning out the laundry." Queen Victoria has arrived at Balmoral. It is curious to read in the London dailies yesterday a dispatch from Perth, which states that the good people of that town had turned out in the Queen's honor, Perth being "the first station to which the public are admitted, and at which cheering and demonstration are not forbidden." The Lord Provost and magistrates of Perth received the Queen, the Princess Maud of Wales, Prince Leopold, and the royal attendants at the railway depot, where the illustrious party staid nearly an hour. They had traveled all night, leaving Windsor at 8, and reaching Perth at 9:30. The Queen had ordered a dish of Loch Leven trout for breakfast. The train arrived almost on the instant, and left again at 10:30. The terminus of the Deeside Railway was reached about 2:30. A company of "the Queen's Own" were drawn up as a guard of honor, and the royal carriages were in attendance. Her Majesty drove off amid hearty cheers, and reached her "dear Paradise," as she calls it in her "Diary," at about 3:30. She will stay there six or eight weeks. The foliage is only just beginning to make its appearance in the north. We are nearly a month in advance in the south; but the Queen likes "bracing weather," and the winds are keen and almost wintry yet in Scotland. The Queen lives quite a patriarchal life in Scotland, and is on quite familiar terms with the Highland manner. One of the fine traits in the character of the Prince of Wales is the veneration he has for his father's memory, and the distinct and marked respect he always shows in regard to every wish or desire of the Queen. On Sunday the Prince took luncheon with Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, at No. 1 Seamoring-place, among the ladies and gentlemen invited to meet him were Mr. and Mrs. Langtry, Mme. Patti and Signor Nicolini, Lord and Lady Rosebery, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Sir N. de Rothschild, and Lord and Lady Mandeville. The Queen does not receive Patti at court. Mrs. Langtry and her husband are reported to be contemplating a visit to America. What a rush of photographing there will be! Mrs. Langtry has been taken in every style and manner. A portrait of her fortunate husband would be a novelty.

FANCY FAIRS AND RECEPTIONS.

The English call your fair a bazaar. We have had no end of them to plague and bleed society lately. First, you receive a circular setting forth some laudable object of your charity. Then you are asked for a subscription, or a contribution toward a bazaar in aid of the fund. Or if you are a lady you are asked to take a stall; and if the lady does, and she is your wife, your sister, your cousin, or your aunt, you must go to the fair. There you are importuned by society ladies and women of rank to buy or invest in lotteries, and you leave after an hour or two despoiled of your coin, in return for which you are laden with slippers, amateur pictures, crutch-sticks, and albums. The Wellington Barracks at Kensington have been the scene of several bazaars this season. At one of them there were some pretty articles of ornament made by the daughters of the Prince of Wales. Mrs. Langtry contributed some caps which she had knitted herself. They were not night-caps, but they were bought with avidity. Lord Beauchamp, the Worcestershire Earl who recently was a widower, has married a new wife, and they gave a delightful reception at the Mansion this week. A few days previously Lady Jersey gave a musical evening. The two balls which are talked most about this season were given by Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, in Grosvenor-place, and Mrs. Strickland Constable, in Prince's Gardens. I cannot pretend to repeat all the "pretty things" I heard about Mrs. Constable's evening; but a young lady who gushed about it to me in the opera box one night or two since said all the lovely married women were there, the latest bride, and the best dancers in town. Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Gusson, Lady Mandeville, Mrs. Langtry, and Lady De Clifford were the belles. Nicolini and Patti have sung at several morning parties. Mrs. Oppenheim gave a concert at which Marmon sung. It is noticeable at the balls that the cotillon has quite gone out of fashion. At the Yorkshire County ball at Willis's Rooms, the "costume quadrilles" were the events of the evening. An attempt was made last season to popularize "singing quadrilles," in which the dancers sang the music to which they danced; but this involved too much intellectual effort, though several sets of quadrilles were published. Besides, they necessitated rehearsals. Mrs. Edward Scott had a concert in her Grosvenor-square house. Trebelli and Norman Neruda were the stars. They shone until long after midnight. These are but a few of the season's gayeties, and I propose now to collect from a reliable reporter in Worth's some descriptions of the most notable dresses which have been seen in Vanity Fair's most famous *salons*. The Empress of Germany was dressed in mourning at the Salisbury dinner. She wore a splendid diadem of diamonds and pearl and diamond ear-rings and brooch. The Duchess of Edinburgh was dressed in black as the Countess of Flanders in lavender-colored silks and satins. At the Countess Stanhope's reception the following "dress notes" are made by a lady reporter:

"A white figured gauze dress was very stylish, made with a tablier of perpendicular puffs, separated by cascades of pink and bright-green satin ribbon, mixed with lace; the bottom of the skirt was in puffs, caught up with bows to correspond. A cream-colored dress had the front entirely covered with fringe, with a very fine netted heading, worked into patterns; on the right side this trimming turned over to show a lining of amethyst velvet, while on the other the front was separated from the train by a cascade of amethyst velvet bows; the bodice and train were of cream brocade with pansies scattered over it, the bodice very low, en cœur, with a lace chemisette and sleeves; pansies and diamonds in the hair. A plum-colored Corinthian velvet was raised in front over a petticoat of sulphur and plum brocade; the waistcoat, also of the brocade, was extremely long, and there was sulphur trimming on the sleeves and bodice. A striped black and white satin was handsome, much trimmed with black satin and rose point; diamonds and carnations in the hair."

At the Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart's ball, previously mentioned, the ladies Augusta and Sophia Rous wore elaborately puffed and plaited white tulle skirts, with *princesse* overdresses, *à paniers*, of Princess of Wales red brocade. "A young married lady wore a white satin dress trimmed with deep Spanish lace, looped with very large bows of black velvet, intermingled with silver wheat; silver wheat and diamonds were worn in the hair, and superb diamonds on the neck and low square bodice. The Misses Beaumont wore white dresses, with overdresses *en princesse à paniers* of pink and blue brocade. A very handsome dress was one of olive satin, embroidered in a feathery pattern in shades of pink; it opened *en rideau*, trimmed with white blonde, over a petticoat of pale pink tulle with trails of blush roses with shaded velvet leaves; wreath of roses fastened on with splendid diamond stars." In the "costume quadrille," gypsy costumes are in vogue, the *gitanos* carrying tambourines and castanets. The Yorkshire reception is to be repeated and developed. At Lady Harriet Wentworth's dance on Monday, the toilets were fresh and pretty; the young girls, however, dressed mostly in white, and the married ladies mostly in black, in each case the decorations being chiefly floral. One pretty girl wore a white jetté skirt with bunches of violets deftly scattered here and there, and an overdress of white and lilac silk, with small paniers, and three strings of violets in the hair. "A somewhat similar dress was made with bouquets of forget-me-nots and white and blue silk, but it had no paniers, was made *en princesse*, and gathered up on the left side under an immense blue bow with floating ends; small wreaths of forget-me-nots. A black tulle had some pretty embroidery on net of field flowers and straw wheat-ears, and a wreath to correspond. Two young ladies wore white with bouquets of primroses. A *gaze de soie* was very pretty, trimmed with painted bands of primroses, wood anemone, and fern. Another white dress had wreaths of blue convolvulus and silver leaves. An amaranth velvet was covered with a very deep flounce of superb Venetian point; handsome diamonds were worn with this."

It will no doubt entertain some of my readers to compare notes with the fashions that obtain in the United States, where, as a rule, ladies dress in better taste than the average Englishwoman. The "Upper Ten" of Albion homes spare no expense in regard to their toilets, and diamonds are *de rigueur*. It is the fashion among a certain set of people who assume a *blasé* air, and affect to have seen and done everything, to say that it is a dull season. Nothing of the kind. In spite of the presence of Winter within the very portals of Spring, the season has opened brilliantly, and there never was a surer time in London than now.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE GLOBE MUTUAL'S RECEIVER.

JAMES D. FISH APPOINTED BY JUSTICE WESTBROOK—THE JUDGE'S DECISION.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—Justice Westbrook this afternoon handed down the following decision on the application for the appointment of a Receiver of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York:

"On Monday last the decision of the court upon the application for a Receiver was announced. The conclusion that one must be appointed was based not only upon the allegation of the verified complaint, but also upon the report of a committee of the Board of Directors of the defendant, stating in detail its assets and liabilities and demonstrating its insolvency, together with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the association invoking the present action, and also the report of the Superintendent of Insurance concurring in this proceeding. It is now asked, in behalf of sundry policy-holders who are not parties to the action, and therefore heard by courtesy only, that action should be delayed and time given to them to show the solvency of the defendant. The appointment of a Receiver is an act to do which the court may well hesitate, but, however unpleasant the duty, it ought to be at once performed when the court sees, as it plainly does in this case, that the same result must be reached in the end. By chapter 902 of the Laws of 1869, under which the defendant is organized, the corporation must pass into the hands of a Receiver whenever, in the judgment of the court, it can no longer do business with safety, and that it cannot do so is abundantly shown by the detailed report of the committee of its Directors. If its active life be attempted to be continued by the court in the face of the careful and deliberate report submitted as evidence upon this motion and the action of the Board of Directors, such continuance can have only one issue—the forfeiture of policies by the refusal of the holders to pay premiums, and the consequent enrichment of stockholders. To such a result the court cannot be a party. It is said that the appointment proceeding is irregular because it is not based upon a report of the Superintendent of Insurance. Whatever force this point may possess, it must be made in the action and by a party to it. It is not for creditors of the defendant against whom an action has been instituted and relief sought to appear therein by courtesy and interpose objections to the form of proceedings. Section 1 of the Code provides that no action cannot be brought by the Attorney-General to wind up an insolvent corporation when such corporation does not object, and when the Superintendent of Insurance has, in fact, concurred in the propriety of the action of the Attorney-General, and the court has before it a substantial compliance with the statute, the action of the Insurance Department coinciding in the need of a Receiver.

"The court, for reasons thus briefly stated, must act, and can only protect creditors by the selection of a proper person to discharge the trust of Receiver. In two published opinions, (McArdle vs. Barry, 50 Howard, 97; People vs. Third-Avenue Savings Bank, 64 Barbour, 222,) and also in the matter of the Atlantic Life Insurance Company, the Judge holds that this term has decided that no officer or Director of an insolvent corporation can act as its Receiver. No good reason for departing from this rule can be seen justifying the appointment of Mr. Barrow, the President, or Mr. Hardenburgh, a Director, of the defendant. It is true that there is no evidence before me to show that either of these gentlemen has done any act wasting the assets of the company or endangering its resources; but it is true that the appointment of either would give great feeling to many part of the policy-holders, who regard the action of both as contrary to their interests, and it is also true that a Receiver must of necessity pass upon the management of the company under its present direction, and many matters which it intimately ought not to perform. In the selection of the Receiver named in the order, Mr. James D. Fish, a gentleman has been chosen, who, in the execution of his duties as such, will be unlikely to become involved in entangling alliances surrounding him. If he fails to act wisely, promptly, and economically, then the most eminent financiers men of New-York City, my discommendation and his appointment are mistaken, in their judgment, and the court has been unwittingly led into error. No such result will follow, as we believe, and the conduct of the gentleman named in the execution of his appointment will be to him as high evidence of the fitness of his present appointment."

Justice Westbrook requires the Receiver to file bonds in the sum of $20,000 and only allows him to retain $5,000 in his hands at any one time, and directs him to deposit the remainder of the funds that may come into his hands at any time with the Central Trust Company. The appointment was recommended by telegraph by George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank; J. M. Morrison, President of the Manhattan Bank; J. D. Vermilye, President of the Merchants' National Bank; B. B. Sherman & Co., bankers; Judge Van Brunt and John F. Henry, Rufus Hatch, William Kenney, and other policy-holders.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST-CHARGE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Numerous inquiries having been made as to the financial operations of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury has published the following statement, showing the changes in the public debt, annual interest-charge, &c.:

REDUCTION OF INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Total interest-bearing debt at its highest point. (Aug. 31, 1865.).....	$2,381,530,294 96
Total interest-bearing debt when the present refunding operations shall have been completed. (Aug. 1, 1879.).....	1,797,643,700 00
Reduction of interest-bearing debt from its highest point.....	$583,886,594 96
Annual interest-charge at its highest point. (Aug. 31, 1865.).....	150,977,697 87
Annual interest-charge when the present refunding operations shall have been completed. (Aug. 1, 1879.).....	83,773,778 50
Reduction in annual interest-charge.	$67,203,919 37

REDUCTION OF TOTAL DEBT.

Debt, less cash in the Treasury, highest point, (Aug. 31, 1865).....	$2,756,431,571 43
Debt, less cash in Treasury June 1, 1879.....	2,027,182,468 19
Reduction of total debt.....	$729,249,103 24
Reduction of debt since March 1, 1877.....	61,598,674 85

BONDS REFUNDED SINCE MARCH 1, 1877.

Loan of 1858, 5 per cent.....	$260,000 00
Ten-forties, of 1864, 5 per cent.....	194,566,300 00
Annual-interest-charge.....	9,728,315 00
Consols of 1865, 6 per cent.....	202,663,100 00
Consols of 1867, 6 per cent.....	310,622,750 00
Consols of 1868, 6 per cent.....	37,673,500 00
Annual interest-charge.....	39,971,742 00
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent.....	100,436,050 00
Total amount of loans.....	$846,022,000 00
Annual interest-charge.....	48,813,057 00

In place of the above bonds, there will be issued, when the present refunding operations are completed, which will not be later than Aug 1, 1879, bonds as follows:

Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent.....	$135,000,000
Annual interest-charge.....	6,075,000
Funded loan of 1907, including refunding certificates, 4 per cent.....	711,022,000
Annual interest-charge.....	28,440,880
Total amount.....	846,022,000
Total annual interest-charge.....	34,515,880
Making an annual saving heretofore, in interest-charge on account of refunding operations since March 1, 1877, of.....	14,297,177

Bonds have been sold for resumption purposes since March 1, 1877, the interest on which represents the annual cost of the coin reserve, as follows:

Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent.....	$65,000,000
Annual interest-charge.....	2,925,000
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent.....	25,000,000
Annual interest-charge.....	1,000,000
Total amount.....	90,000,000
Total annual interest-charge.....	3,925,000
Making a net annual saving in interest through the refunding and resumption operations since March 1, 1877, of.....	10,372,177

In addition to the above bonds there were issued in 1878, to replace the coin used in payments of the Halifax Award, 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, amounting to $5,500,000.

In preparing this memorandum the maximum limit of the issue of 4 per cent. bonds and certificates is stated. When refunding transactions are completed, and full returns received, the amount may be somewhat smaller, making the interest charge correspondingly less.

THE REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $445,160. The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that on and after the 9th inst. the certificates will be received at the department for conversion into 4 per cent. bonds, and department circular No. 66 is modified accordingly. Refunding certificates for conversion, and 4 per cent. bonds issued therefor, must be transmitted without risk or expense to the Government. Packages should be marked "Refunding Certificates," and addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, and applications should specify the denominations of the bonds desired, also whether coupon or registered, and for the latter the full name and post-office address of the person to whom the bonds are to be made payable should be given.

DISCUSSING SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 4.—The State Sunday-school Convention listened to an address this morning by George C. Sawyer on "The Harvest." Remarks were made by several delegates. A diversion was created by a delegate asking for the prayers of the convention for a clergyman, not named, because he disbelieved in special prayer and allowed young people to dance. The following officers were elected: President, H. B. Silliman, of Cohoes; Vice-Presidents—First District, W. F. See and Elbert B. Monroe; Second District, W. H. Lall and B. R. Corning; Third District, R. N. Newton and W. B. Oraus; Fourth District, G. B. Greenslet and the Hon. J. Harmon; Fifth District, George G. Sawyer; Sixth District, C. W. Smith; Seventh District, the Rev. A. L. Freeman, and Eighth District, H. M. Parsons; Secretary, Willis H. Porter, of Watertown. A report from the State missionaries was made by Mr. Eddy, of Saratoga, and a report on State affairs by Secretary Danforth. Remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Woodward and Mr. Cooke, and the Chairman followed by a stirring appeal. The Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Buffalo, made a few remarks on Christian unity within the Church and in the community. Mr. Jones of Missouri spoke at length on the want of organization. He was followed by Dr. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, who spoke on the need of Sunday-school institutes. E. Lewis, of Rondout, spoke on the instrumentality of town associations in developing lay talent. The speakers closed with remarks by W. A. Duncan on the lack of personal responsibility and neglect to use lay talent. At the afternoon session Franklin Allen, Chairman of the International Executive Committee, spoke at length. The Rev. I. M. Miller, of Ogdensburg, spoke on associated Christian work. A discussion followed on the duty of churches and Sunday-schools to mission work, and then, in three-minute addresses, various topics were discussed.

CRICKET AT HOBOKEN.

A GAME BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGES AND THE YOUNG AMERICAS.

The first inning of the match between elevens of the St. George's Cricket Club, of this City, and the Young Americs Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, was played yesterday on the grounds of the former at Hoboken. The result was decidedly in favor of the Philadelphia cricketers, who will, in all probability, gain an easy victory to-day. Few spectators were present. An hour was exhausted after the time fixed for the opening of the game by the St. George's Club in getting together an eleven, some of the best players, including Capt. Soutter, being absent on business. They finally turned out what proved to be an unequal, and, in many respects, a weak team. Acting Capt. Moeran won the toss for the inning, and, at 1:50 P. M., sent C. W. Bance and J. R. Moore to the bat to defend the wickets against the bowling of "Dan" Newhall and Walter Clark. The judiciously-played "foul pitch" balls of the Philadelphia bowlers puzzled the "Dragon-Slayers," and Bance soon retired on a duck-egg, leaving Moore to go out for 10. Fair batting was done after that by the majority of the St. George's men, and particularly by F. Mitchell, the young Hoboken member, who made a ball over the face for six in fine style, and added to his score by a few others of less effectiveness. The team completed their inning with the meagre score of 43.

Capt. George Newhall, of the Young Americas, after a brief rest, sent his brother "Dan" and A. Bassier to face the bowling of J. E. Sprague and Mr. Moeran, who performed their work in a very creditable manner. Bassier was cut for 0, but his associate remained for 33. Charles Newhall and Walter Clark batted against the bowling of J. E. Sprague and F. Hausding. Their score was 1 and 9 respectively. Robert Newhall gave a magnificent exhibition of batting against the best bowler of the St. Georges, H. Campbell, and was finally bowled out for 54. The remaining members of the Philadelphia eleven did some fine batting, with the exception of Wright and Pease. Splendid fielding by several and remarkable bowling by Campbell characterized the work of the home eleven, despite which, however, the score of the Young Americas ran up to 175. Subjoined are the results of the play on both sides:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

C. N. Bance, c. J. Pease, b. D. Newhall.....	0
J. R. Moore, b. W. Clark.....	10
G. Ryall Clark, b. D. Newhall.....	0
George Giles, c. Clarke, b. D. Newhall.....	2
E. R. Moeran, b. Clark.....	8
F. Mitchell, c. Van Rensselaer, b. Clark.....	11
J. C. Conover, c. George Newhall, b. Clark.....	0
J. E. Sprague, b. D. Newhall.....	0
J. E. Cross, not out.....	3
H. Campbell, b. Clark.....	0
F. Hausding, c. George Newhall, b. Clark.....	0
Byes, 3.....	3
Total.....	43

YOUNG AMERICA CLUB.

D. Newhall, b. Sprague.....	33
A. Bassier, b. Moeran.....	0
C. Newhall, b. Sprague.....	9
Walter Clarke, c. Hausding, b. Moeran.....	9
Robert Newhall, b. Campbell.....	54
George Newhall, b. Campbell.....	10
H. L. Brown, c. Giles, b. Sprague.....	0
J. Pease, b. Campbell.....	0
T. H. Dixon, not out.....	8
A. Van Rensselaer, b. Campbell.....	15
E. Wright, b. Campbell.....	1
Byes, 1; leg byes, 1; no balls, 2.....	4
Total.....	175

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Sprague.....	137	49	5	3
Moeran.....	136	65	1	2
Campbell.....	132	39	1	4
Mitchell.....	12	9	1	No ball
Giles.....	18	14	1	No ball

YOUNG AMERICA CLUB.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
D. Newhall.....	68	24	4	4
Walter Clark.....	88	15	6	6

THE COBB-BISHOP POISONING.

A PAPER ON THE SUBJECT BY DR. CHARLES A. DOREMUS.

At a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, held last evening, a paper was read by Dr. Charles A. Doremus concerning the chemistry of the Cobb-Bishop poisoning case. The paper was prepared by Dr. Doremus and Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus, who had been employed as chemical experts for the State, and whose observations were based on the analyses which they had made with the view of detecting poison in the bodies of Mrs. Bishop and Mr. Cobb. After a general statement of the case, Dr. Doremus said there being no sufficient natural cause to account for Cobb's death an analysis was ordered, and on investigation a large quantity of absorbed arsenic was discovered. The body of Bishop's wife was then exhumed, after it had been buried for five months, and a quantity of absorbed arsenic was also discovered. In Mrs. Bishop's case, the body, notwithstanding the length of time it had remained in the earth, was in a good state of preservation; the viscera were also well preserved, and the doctors were unable to determine any cause of death. Dr. Doremus laid down the proposition that the poison which was found in the stomach had nothing to do with death, and that the cause was to be looked for in the poison which was absorbed into the deeper-seated organs. In cases of suspected poisoning, the most important parts for examination were the liver, kidneys, and urine, while the stomach should also be preserved, as well as a piece of muscle, and, under certain conditions, the brain. It was also important that vomited matter should be preserved, for, in cases in which the defense might be doubtful, that the poison was introduced after death, it became vital testimony. It was necessary to be prepared to meet every line of defense, and to eliminate every source of error. Dr. Doremus next dealt with the purely chemical and physiological aspects of the case, explaining the tests which had been used, and showing the purity of the chemicals employed. The result was, he said, to demonstrate the indisputable presence of arsenic. Besides the arsenic they had found, he said, a small quantity of bismuth and copper in the case of Cobb, and a small quantity of copper in Mrs. Bishop's case. The bismuth had been administered to Cobb as medicine, and it contained some arsenic, but nothing at all approximate to the quantity which the analysis had discovered. He also explained the presence of strychnine. Dr. Doremus, the discoverer of his paper, called the attention of his audience to several specimens of the arsenic which had been found in the two bodies.

GOULD HURTS AN OLD PARTNER.

A DECISION AGAINST HAAR & CO., IN THE GOULD-CONNER CASE.

The firm of Haar & Co., bankers and brokers, in Wall-street, was forced into bankruptcy in October, 1878, in a somewhat singular manner. On the 14th of that month the head of the firm bought gold heavily, and gave orders for the sale by various brokers of large blocks of Western Union and other stock. When Haar was called on to meet his contracts he failed to do so, and gave as a reason for his failure that the firm of William Belden & Co., for whom he said he acted, had refused to furnish him with the necessary means. He said that on the afternoon of Oct. 13, William Belden gave him orders to make the purchases and sales he had made, and cautioned him against allowing the other operators on "the Street to learn for whom he was acting." Haar could not prove his story to be true, and, on the assertion of William Belden and his partner that they had never given him the orders he had executed, he was expelled from the Stock Exchange. Haar & Co. made an assignment to Frederick Meyer, who began a suit against William Belden & Co. to recover $57,000, lost by the insolvent firm in the operation of Oct. 14. Meyer was compelled, however, to discontinue his action. About three months ago he learned from Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon Ripley, partners in the firm of William Belden & Co., that William Belden told them he gave Haar the orders to do as he did Oct. 14, but gave them on his account, and not on that of his firm. Meyer then recommenced the suit for $57,000 against Belden, and obtained an order of arrest against him on affidavits of Gould and Conner, and one of Haar, who charged Belden with a deliberate purpose to defraud Haar & Co. when he gave his orders. Judge Barrett refused to vacate the order of arrest, and an appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which body yesterday affirmed the decision of the lower court. Judge Daniels delivered the opinion of the court, which declared that the affidavits of Gould, Conner, and Haar being uncontradicted, sufficiently prove that the defendant Belden perpetrated a fraud upon Haar & Co.

THE PUDDLER'S STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of the puddlers at the Passaic Rolling Mill, Paterson, N. J., is ended, the men yesterday agreeing to return to work this morning, leaving the adjustment of their wages for future consideration during the next week. Mr. Cooke, the President of the company, addressed a meeting of the men for an hour yesterday, giving them the fullest information as to the condition of the trade and his contracts. He had first proposed to pay the men the highest wages of any rolling mill in their particular line of operation should arbitration. This offer the men rejected by a bare majority. Yesterday he withdrew this offer, and insisted on the strikers returning to work unconditionally, leaving the wages to be settled afterward, otherwise the mill would cease puddling its own iron. The relations between the men and the company have always been friendly, and a decided majority were willing to leave the matter to Mr. Cooke's fairness. About 400 men are employed in the mill, whose wages amount to $1,000 per day.

A POOR NEWSBOY'S GIFT

A CRIPPLE'S GIFT TO THE CINCINNATI LIBRARY.

THE TREASURED VOLUMES HE HAS COLLECTED IN MANY LONG YEARS OF TOIL, POVERTY, AND HELPLESSNESS.—PRESENTED TO THE CITY.—HIS ABOUNDING MISFORTUNES AND HIS COURAGE THROUGH THEM ALL.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 3.

Down in the old museum building, at the corner of Third and Sycamore streets, in a narrow back room with a single window, lives John King, the veteran newsboy. For 10 years that cramped and comfortless room has been his solitary home. He has all this time done his own cooking and washing and mending, and through industry and economy has at last placed himself in a position to become a public benefactor. The history of the man, borne down as he has been by frequent and severe calamities, and of his noble benefaction—that of 2,500 select volumes to the Public Library—are worth here recounting.

First, as to the books. About two weeks ago, Mr. Vickers received a note written in a plain, though somewhat cramped hand, and signed John King, which stated that the writer would present to the Public Library, if they were desired, his collection of about 1,000 books. A visit was made to the writer's room, and it was arranged that the books, which were then packed in trunks and boxes, and almost filled the room, should be removed to the Public Library the following day. But one condition was imposed by the given namely, that the shoulder-mark which had been made in pencil on the margins of favorite volumes should be erased before they were placed for the use of the public. This request is being strictly complied with, although it obliterates from the collection what would have proved of lasting interest—an indication of the mental bent and insight of the donor. Mr. Vickers says that the collection has been made with taste, judgment, and that it is much more valuable than an ordinary private library of the same number of volumes. It includes history and philosophy, some of the best specimens from Bacon's and modern literature, biography, books of travel, legal and medical works, scientific treatises, public documents, books of general reference, religious works, volumes of the best magazines, a variety of school-books, and an occasional volume of poetry. Among the eleven old, very old volumes, one a natural history, bearing the imprint of "London, 1635." The books are all in good condition, and are of a character that renders the collection a valuable addition to the Public Library. The work of cataloguing them

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

SCORING MATCHES OF THE SPRING MEETING—MAJOR LEECH'S CUP GOES TO BOSTON.

The weather was more favorable for fine marksmanship yesterday than it was on the previous day, and the long-ranges riflemen began work at 10 o'clock in a more agreeable frame of mind than their comrades at the shorter ranges. The contest for the Leech Cup has never been laid over for want of a sufficient number of entries. It is a very handsome silver trophy; it was presented for competition by a man whom all riflemen esteem, and it has been held on different occasions by the champions. The trophy was first shot for at the Spring meeting of 1875, when Col. John Bodine was the successful competitor upon a score of 205 out of a possible 225 points. The subsequent winners in annual competitions were Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, 204; Major H. S. Jewell, 213, and Frank Hyde, 205. The conditions governing the contest are as follows: Open to all native-born citizens of the United States and all resident members of the American Rifle Club regardless of nationality; distances, 600, 900, and 1,000 yards; any position without artificial rest; 15 rounds at each distance, without sighting shots; weapon, any rifle. The wind blew from the south-west, or between 8 and 9 o'clock according to the dial, but as it was steady it did not interfere with the shooting, and excellent scores were made at 800 yards. The Boston team shot in a remarkably uniform manner, Jewell, Whitlock and Wilson each scoring 72; Jackson followed with 74, and the others, Messrs. Gerrish and Brown, each with 73. There were 32 entries, and the riflemen were squadded on six targets on the right of the field. Each squad was protected to the satisfaction of range Gamblin, by a shelter tent, such as were provided in the international matches. The scores at the last two ranges were not as good as those made at 800 yards, although the considerable change in the weather was a shifting of the wind more toward the rear of the firing points. The trophy and a championship gold badge were awarded to J. S. Sumner on the score of 215 out of a possible 225 points. Messrs. Jackson and Hodgman received gold badges for making their scores at 1,000 yards. Following are the leading scores made at the contest:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
J. S. Sumner	75	73	67	215
T. Brown	73	73	64	210
Frank Hyde	73	71	65	209
J. Wilson	72	72	65	209
W. M. Farrow	73	71	61	205
William Gerrish	73	71	60	203
W. Keep	71	71	61	203
T. M. Dart	68	69	64	201
R. G. Doughty	70	64	62	196
J. Hall	72	69	55	196
A. Rathbone	72	66	56	196
I. Al-e	73	63	57	193
J. Rabb	71	70	52	193
Homer Hodgman	63	72	58	193
F. Waters	71	62	55	188
G. L. Morse	71	62	55	188
C. G. Dudley	68	67	49	184
A. McInnes	67	58	45	170
A. A. Leopold	54	45	48	147

The subscription matches shot on the previous day were made up, and entries were awarded as follows: No. 6. 200 yards: L. H. Greve, 30; J. L. Paulding, 30; W. J. Underwood, Jr., 30; Capt. J. L. Price, 29. No. 9, 500 yards: A. McInnes, 32; G. L. Morse, 32; P. J. Donaldson, 24; C. A. Peake, 24. No. 10, 500 yards: J. W. Mangam, 34; F. L. Rabbeth, 31; Sergt. Turner, 30; J. C. Mallery, 29. No. 12, 500 yards, off-hand: W. M. Farrow, 30; E. E. Lewis, 29; P. J. Donaldson, 24. No. 14, 600 yards: W. H. Jackson, 35; E. Perry, 32; L. H. Morse, 30; A. McInnes, 29. The subscription match with military rifles at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, which was to have been shot on Tuesday, filled in the afternoon, and was contested. The winners of the four prizes were as follows: E. A. Leopold, 53; J. C. Mallery, 52; J. W. Mangam, 52; Corp. C. H. Eagle, 52.

THE NEW-YORK CANOE CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR THE REGATTA TO COME OFF ON SATURDAY.

A novel regatta, and one such has not been seen in these waters for six years, will be that of the New-York Canoe Club, to take place off the clubhouse, on the north side of Staten Island Saturday afternoon. Such ridicule was cast at the club after its last unfortunate regatta in 1873, when every canoe but one was upset, that they have not undertaken one since. Now they are much stronger in numbers, have acquired experience and skill in handling their boats, and have at last a permanent club-house and general rendezvous. The club-house, which is a portable building 50 feet by 20 feet, stands beside that of the Staten Island Rowing Club-house, about midway between the Tompkinsville and New-Brighton ferry landings. The regatta to-morrow day is open to all clubs, and entries have been made from the New-York, the Jersey City, the Jersey Blues, and the Resolute Canoe Clubs. The races are for paddling and sailing, and will begin at 2 o'clock from a point off the club-house. That for paddling will come first, and will be a mile and a half race over a course of three-quarters of a mile, to windward. For this race there are seven entries. The sailing race is one and a half an hour later, and will be over a triangular course three miles in length to be sailed over twice. For this race there are 27 entries. Canoes will be allowed to carry what sail they please, sail with or without keels, and shift ballast. They can also turn the buoys from either hand. The following is the list of entries, the first seven named being for the paddling and sailing races: S. Smith, canoe Psyche; L. F. D'Oremieulx, canoe Star; W. T. Fitch, canoe Argo; E. A. Ransom, R. D. Wynkoop, B. F. Newton, W. M. Cooke, canoe Rosalind; K. M. Dean, canoe Kaloolah; J. Habberton, canoe Alice; C. E. Chase, canoe Bubble; E. E. Bronson, canoe Elfin; W. Whitlock, canoe Clochette; Dr. Piffard, canoe Psyche; C. L. Norton, canoe Bess; A. C. Constantine, canoe Louise; C. B. Yanz, canoe Dot; W. A. Tyng, canoe Quoits; R. W. De Forest, canoe Sunshine; P. R. Pyne, canoe Tina; F. S. Smith, canoe Titania; W. P. Stephens, canoe Jersey Blue; A. Roosevelt, R. R. Haybook, M. T. Pyne, Cleveland Dodge, and Mr. Babcock.

THE LEASE OF THE ELEVATED ROADS.

It was stated at the office of the Manhattan Company, yesterday, that the formal taking possession of the two elevated railroads would not take place to-day. Mr. José F. Navarro said to a TIMES reporter that the delay was occasioned by the unavoidable absence of Mr. John Baird, whose wife died on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Baird is not expected to be at his office before Saturday, and the Manhattan Company, according to Mr. Navarro, will not assume the management of the rapid-transit roads before next week. The leases of the roads have not yet been filed, and it is probable that the public will not be allowed to ride behind them for some time at least. The Manhattan Company has asked its lawyers whether the filing of the papers is necessary, and the counsel say that it is not. The company, therefore, feels that it can legally file the leases or not, just as it chooses, and there is understood to be a strong opposition on the part of some of the Directors to making the papers public. It is, at any rate, highly improbable that the public will ever learn the entire contents of the tripartite agreement between the Manhattan and the other companies. Mr. Baird's absence may possibly delay the opening of the West Side extension for a day or two, it was said yesterday. The stations above those now in use are at Ninth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, Ninety-third-street, and One Hundred and Fourth-street. The station-houses are not completed, but are so far advanced that they can be used with only slight inconvenience when the running of trains is commenced.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Dock Commissioners yesterday, Prof. Chandler, on behalf of the Board of Health, applied for and was granted increased space at the foot of East Sixteenth-street, where the Health Department are about to erect a small hospital for the temporary reception of cases of contagious disease. The hospital building is to be 21 feet wide by 100 feet long, and will have seven wards. The work of construction will begin at once. The board also heard further arguments for and against the proposed dumping-ground at the foot of Bethune or Bank street. Commissioner Allan Campbell sent a communication objecting to the dump on the ground that it would seriously injure the free bath stationed at Bethune-street. Chief Engineer Greene suggested the erection of a dumping board on a floating scow, instead of placing a permanent structure on the bulkhead. This would permit the bulkhead to be used for other purposes if necessity should demand it. The board has not yet decided upon the application for the dumping privilege.

THE MERRITT ESTATE SETTLEMENT.

From an authentic source it is learned that the settlement made in the contest over the estate of the late John A. Merritt, of Port Chester, was effected without the intervention of lawyers. The adjustment was accomplished mainly through a gentleman prominent in Port Chester, who holds an important and official position in the county, William Wilson, who claimed to be the son of John A. Merritt, is to get about $1,000 from each of the 14 first cousins of the intestate, to whom Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, awarded the estate. Mr. Wilson's lawyers will receive about $9,000, leaving him with about $5,000 clear, and in about the same position financially that he occupied at the time of John A. Merritt's death, when Wilson held Merritt's promissory note for a sum amounting, with interest accrued, to about $5,000.

THE IMPORTERS AND GROCERS.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade held their annual meeting yesterday, and after electing the following officers, adjourned until September: President—David M. Turnure; First Vice-President—Harvey Farrington; Second Vice-President—John A. Livingston; Third Vice-President—William F. Cary, Jr.; Fourth Vice-President—William T. Booth; Committee of Arbitration and Appeal—to serve four years, Charles E. Beebe, H. W. Banks, S. C. Burdick; W. E. Fogg, to serve one year; Committee on Trade Statistics and Publications—J. Asp. Hewlett, H. E. Hawley, J. R. Bush, W. W. Thompson, J. D. Wood; Committee on Membership—Rowie Dash, M. Woodruff, J. H. Draper, W. F. Bowland, E. Penfold; Committee on Rooms and Property—J. P. Marsh, O. S. Carter, J. W. Castles, H. W. Chatfield, J. J. O'Donohue; Committee on Railroads—Dannis, Jr., Solon Humphreys, F. B. Thurber, Daniel T. Hoag, W. T. Booth, W. H. Caswell; Committee on Shipping, Piledge, Wharves, Docks, and Quarantine—David M. Turnure, George H. Moller, W. E. Fogg, R. B. Minturn, H. Farrington; Tenement Charles W. Beebe; Inspectors of Election—C. W. Durant, Jr., L. B. Greene, C. V. Falls.

GOOD DOGS AT LOW PRICES.

FINE THOROUGHBREDS SOLD FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY.

A rare opportunity was afforded yesterday morning to obtain a fine thoroughbred sporting dog at a ridiculously cheap price. The sale took place at Barker's, at Thirty-ninth-street and Broadway, at 11 o'clock. Seven animals, the property of a wealthy gentleman, a member of the New-York Kennel Club, who is about to go on a two years' tour of Europe for the benefit of his health, were offered. The adult dogs were warranted as having been thoroughly broken, but owing to the owner's illness none of them were shot over last year. There was a very large attendance, but the judges of good animals among them were apparently very few. Dr. A. Russell Strachan, the well-known gentleman breeder of fine dogs and President of the New-York Kennel Club, was present to represent the owner and to guarantee the quality of the animals. The first lot was Lady Blanche, a beautiful liver and white setter bitch, 2 years old, by Rake, out of Flirt. She was started at $5, and was knocked down at $14. Bella, a magnificent liver and white pointer bitch, 2 years old, by Dr. Strachan's Shot, out of Lena, was sold for $25. Her little sister at 10 weeks of age brought $50. Rake, a renowned setter dog, 6 years old, half Irish and half Laverack, by Dr. Gautier's Milo, out of the imported bitch Ruby, was knocked down at $32. Count, a black, white, and tan setter, 4 years old, by Mr. James Gordon Bennett's Paxy, out of Gill, both imported from the kennel of Sir William Coll, at a cost of $220, was purchased by ex-Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, for $35. Count is the owner's $150. Two handsome red Irish setter puppies, dog and bitch, 10 weeks old, by Rake, (previously sold,) out of Dr. Strachan's Belle, sold for $18 and $8 respectively. A very beautiful liver and white pointer puppy, 5 months old, by Dr. Strachan's Flash, out of Belle, and half-sister of the Westminster Club's Whisky and Flake, was sacrified, at $17. This closed the private kennel sale. The following were afterward disposed of: Dash, a red Irish dog puppy, 10 months old, by Don, out of Belle, at $17; Rex, a liver and white foxhound dog, 2 years old, withdrawn; Brandy, pug dog, 1 year old, $5; Bridie, red Irish setter dog puppy, 5 months old, bought in by Dr. Collins, the dog-dealer, at $45, and Frank, a red and white setter dog, 2½ years old, thoroughly broken, by One-eyed Sancho, out of Judy, $33.

CONVICTS FOR WITNESSES.

SEVEN MEN WHO SAW THE FIGHT BETWEEN TRAYNOR AND SNYDER.

Patrick Traynor, who is charged by Warden Fox with having caused the death of Christy Snyder, a fellow-convict, on Blackwell's Island, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, for examination. Warden Fox, Deputy Warden Russell, Drs. Adams and Walter B. Johnson, of the Charity Hospital, and Keeper Adams, who is charged by Traynor with having administered the kick which caused Snyder's death, were present in court. Traynor, who has been confined in the court jail since Snyder's death, on Monday last, was brought up by Officer Darke.

Dr. Johnson, in the meantime, made affidavit that he attended Snyder from May 25 until the day of his death, treating him for an injury to the perineum, which had caused rupture of the urethra. Traynor asked for a short delay in his examination, to enable him to secure a lawyer and produce witnesses. Justice Kilbreth readily granted the request, and adjourned the case until 10 o'clock this morning. He went further, upon Traynor's assuring him that he could pick from the Blackwell's Island convicts a number of witnesses whose testimony would clear him of the charge, and calling up Officer Darke, Justice Kilbreth directed him to take the prisoner to the Island. The gang of convicts of which Traynor and Snyder were members were at dinner on the Island, and accompanied by the officer and Warden Fox and his deputy, Traynor walked down one side of the table and up the other, pointing out a man here and there, until he had selected the seven who had witnessed the fight between him and Snyder. Traynor knew none of their names, but as fast as he pointed out the men the Deputy Warden called them. No conversation was allowed between them and Traynor, who, when he had ended his search, was immediately brought back by Officer Darke to his cell in the Fifty-seventh-Street Jail. The seven names were given to Justice Kilbreth, who had informed Traynor that the attendance of the men in court either to-day or to-morrow.

The body of Snyder was brought from the Island to the Morgue, where it was viewed, yesterday, by the jury, while Coroner Hilton was holding the inquest. Dr. Miller made a post-mortem examination of it later in the day. The autopsy showed that death was caused by septicæmia, produced by injuries to the intestines, brought about by violence.

THE POLICE PARADE.

OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME—THE OFFICERS OF BATTALIONS.

The preparations for the Police parade to-day were concluded by Superintendent Walling yesterday. Fourteen hundred patrolmen, with the necessary officers, have been detailed for the parade, and they will assemble on the Battery at 8 o'clock A. M., where they will be formed into four battalions of eight companies each. The battalions will be officered as follows:

First Battalion.—Inspector George W. Dilks, Colonel; Capt. Washburn, Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Garland, Major; Sergt. Suttle, Adjutant; Sergt. Grant, Sergeant-Major. The company commanders are Capts. McDonnell, Byrnes, Sanders, Williams, Eakins, Ryan, Bergnold, and Sergt. Havens.

Second Battalion.—Inspector John McDermott, Colonel; Capt. Mount, Lieutenant-Colonel; Sergt. Groo, Major; Sergt. Simmons, Adjutant; Roundsman Taylor, Sergeant-Major. The commanders of companies will be Capt. Robbins, Sergt. Vredenburgh, Capt. Killilea, Capt. Gastlin, Capt. Davis, Sergt. Robb, Sergt. Stewart, and Capt. Yule.

Third Battalion.—Inspector Thomas W. Thorne, Colonel; Capt. Tynan, Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Ward, Major; Sergt. Tuck, Adjutant; Sergt. Kirchner, Sergeant-Major. The command of companies will be Capt. Steers, Sergt. Cortright, Sergt. Thatcher, Capt. Leary, Sergt. Woodward, Sergt. Kass, Sergt. Fitzgerald, and Sergt. Brooks.

Fourth Battalion.—Inspector William Murray, Colonel; Capt. Copeland, Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Petty, Major; Capt. Allaire, Adjutant; Sergt. Oates, Sergeant-Major. The companies will be commanded by Capts. Caffrey, Murphy, McElwain, Cherry, Clinchy, Brogan, McCullagh, and Walsh.

The line of march will be directly up Broadway from the Battery to Union-square, and the review by the Mayor will take place on the Plaza at Seventeenth-street, immediately after which the force will be dismissed to their respective precincts.

A NEW IMMIGRANT SWINDLE.

A novel swindle on immigrants was developed in Castle Garden yesterday. Peter Bäum, a native of Reinsheim, Baden, one of the victims, says in his affidavit that he took passage in the Scythia from Liverpool, with his wife and nine children. He staid in Liverpool at Wolf's boarding-house. On the street, near the railroad depot, he was accosted by a man dressed in a grayish business suit, and having light hair and blonde mustache and chin whiskers, who told him that he was going to be a fellow-passenger of his; that he had been in the States before, and that his business in Liverpool was buying razors, which he sold in New-York at a large profit. He advised Mr. Bäum to have his money exchanged in Liverpool, as advantage would be taken of him in this country. The latter thereupon went to his boarding-house and got from his wife 300 marks, 200 of it in German paper money and the remainder in gold and silver. The stranger, who waited for him outside, took the 300 marks to exchange bank about 10 minutes' walk distant, where he was given what he supposed to be $59 in United States bank-notes. On arriving here he found 14 of the notes to be Brazilian, one dollar notes, and one to be a Peruvian sol, the entire batch being worth but $2 50. He also learned that for his 300 marks he should have received 70 American dollars. He wished to go to Minnesota, where he has relatives living, but he was without sufficient means to buy tickets. George Schafer, a passenger on the Algeria, told a somewhat similar story. He is a native of Schorndorf, Wurtemburg, and a farmer by occupation. With his wife and seven children, he arrived in Liverpool the day before the steamer sailed. A stranger, evidently the same one who victimized Bäum, induced him to exchange 170 marks for what proved to be 37 Lima sols. With five of these he bought bedding in Liverpool, and he had 32 when he landed here. He had, fortunately, besides, a draft for 720 marks. Mr. Schafer says that another passenger by the Algeria was victimized in a similar manner.

THE PERILS OF MIDNIGHT TRAVELING.

Robert Tyler, a lithographer, of No. 116 East Eleventh-street, and Charles Munch, of No. 101 First-avenue, at a late hour on Tuesday night were walking together through East Thirteenth-street on their way home. Just beyond the corner of Broadway they were assaulted by three footpads. Munch being the larger man, was taken in hand by two of the highwaymen, and the other attacked Tyler. A desperate fight ensued. Detective Gilgar, of the Fifteenth Precinct, saw the struggle from a distance, and ran to the scene. The footpads, who were attacking Munch, knowing Gilgar, fled, and Munch got upon his feet, without seeing the detective. Gilgar jumped into the area, having seen the two men roll into it. As he did so, the highwayman who was therein fighting with Tyler ran away. Munch jumped down to Tyler's assistance. Both Tyler and Munch mistook Gilgar for one of their assailants, and Gilgar took them both for highwaymen. A second fight began, and just as Tyler, having a good hold of Gilgar's throat, was about to pound his head against the stone wall, Gilgar drew his revolver, and, placing the muzzle close to Tyler's temple, fired. The bullet did not take effect. Tyler and Munch punished the detective terribly, and would in all probability have killed him, had he not succeeded by a well-directed blow with the butt end of his heavy revolver in knocking Munch

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 4.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Alabama, class A.		Great West. 24s on	
$1,000	48	5,000	85
Louisiana 7s con.		Prairie Alkire, 1st	
22,000	43¾	5,000	92
10,000 b.a.	43	St. L. K. C. & N.	
N. Y. C. & H. R.	82	Omaha Div.	
1,000	189	10,000 b.a.10	4¾
N. C. 6's ass'd '68.		Merchants' Bank	
2,000	92	88	b.c.136¾
N. C. 6's, 1 to 5		American Express	
1817, C.		23	47½
1,000	2½	Adams Express	
N. C. 6's, at 2d cf'm.		48	b.c.106¾
5,000	3¼	25	107
D. of C. 3.65s C.		Sutro Tunnel.	
5,000	3½	100	b.c.3
5,000	3¾	Standard Mining.	
D. of C. 3.65s C.		100	b.c. 34
5,000	3⅝	200	c. 34
C. R. R. & R. 1st.		10	34½
1,000	79¾	100	34½
C. R. I. & P. 6s,		400	34
1917, C.		Full. Pal. Car.	
1,000 c.	115¼	32	92
L. & W. m.con. ss.		Delaware & Hud.	
8,000	66	300	b.c.b.3
13,000 b.c.	65½	Western Union.	
L. & W. S. con.		100	b.c. 84
3,000 b.c.	90	200	c. 84
Am. Ex. Co. 7s ex.		100	84½
5,000 b.c.	73	200	84½
C. R. & Q. 7s.		400	84
2,000 b.c.	120¾	Full. Pal. Car.	
N. Y. C. & H. R. L. D. con.		36	b.c. 82
1,000	106¾	Homestake M. Co.	
Un. Pacific 7s 1. f.		40	b.c. 90
1,000	113¼	Delaware & Hud.	
E. Tenn. 7s. D. D.		100	b.c. 49½
Trust Rec. ss.		100	b.c. 49¾
15,000	11½	100	49¾
N. Y. C. & H. 2d.		200	49¾
C. St. P. & M. 1st.		200	b.c.b.3. 49¾
4,000	b.c.124	200	49¾
C. St. P. & M. 1st.		300	b.c.b. 49¾
5,000	106	300	49¾
S. B. & N. Y. 1st.		400	49¾
2,000	b.c.108	400	49¾
Mar. & Merch. R'y.		100	b.c. 50
10	72	300	50
Mechanics' Bank.		200	b.c. 50¼
50	135	100	50¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.		Wells-Fargo Ex.	
10,000	87¾	100	99½
Louisiana consol.		Standard Mining.	
22,000	83	25	33¾
1,000 c.	82	300	33¾
2,000	41¾	75	b.3. 34
N. C. 6's, 1 to 5		200	33¾
1817, C.		Quicksilver.	
5,000	3½	100	b.3. 15¼
Cen. Pac. gold.		Homestake M. Co.	
2,000	112½	100	b.3. 52½
N. Y. Cen. 6's.		Trust Receipts.	
Trust Receipts.		6,000	b.3. 116
Kan. Pac. 7s. D.		Delaware & Hud.	
Trust Rec. ss.		160	49
17,000	116	American Dist. T.	
10,000	116¾	400	b.3. 93½
10,000	116¾	Western Union.	
16,000	116½	400	b.3.113¾
E. C. & N. 1st.		100	b.3.113¾
100	113¾	100	b.3.113¾
Dan. & Sto G. 1st.		Pacific Mail.	
3,000	95½	100	16¾
N. Y. & H. R.		100	16¾
20,000	128¾	100	b.3. 16½
Consol. Cen.		100	16¾
10,000 b.3.	72¾	100	16¾
10,000 c.	72	100	16¾
15,000	72½	100	16¾
15,000	72½	Lake Shore.	
15,000	72¾	100	75
62,000	73	200	b.3. 75¼
20,000	72¾	Erie Railway.	
50,000	72¾	900	75¾
30,000	72¾	300	27¼
30,000	72¾	100	b10. 27¼
1,000	72¾	300	27¾
Am. Ex. & W.		200	27¾
new 2d 5s fund.		300	27¾
5,000	73	1400	27¾
30,000	73¾	800	b.3. 27¾
Trust Co. cert.		Erie Railway pf.	
5,000	72¾	300	50¾
5,000	72¾	Michigan Central.	
5,000	72¾	100	77¼
5,000	72¾	100	77¼
C. C. & I. C.		Union Pacific.	
5,000	34	200	74¾
N. J. C. Income.		300	74¾
5,000	65¾	Morris & Essex.	
C. & O. 1st. srs. b.		100	91¼
1,000	44	North-western.	
L. & N. B inc.		500	62¾
2,000	46	100	62¾
M. K. & T. con. ss.		100	62¾
5,000	55½	100	62¾
M. K. & T. 2d.		300	62¾
5,000	30¼	100	62¾
5,000	30	North-western pf.	
Lou. & Nash.		100	95½
6,000	102¾	200	94¾
Ohio & Miss. pf.		100	95
100	37¾	400	s3. 94¾
C. C. & I. C.		Kansas Pacific.	
100	7¼	850	65

SECOND BOARD—12:30 P. M.

Louisiana 7s con.		Bank of Republic.	
$15,000 b.c.	43	10	b.c. 43
Met. Elevated 1st.		10 b.c.b30.	44
10,000	107¾	10 b.c.b20.	44
Can. So. 1st g'd.		26	b.c. 42
20,000	83¾	200	42
Harlem 1st 7s C.		Pull. Pal. Car.	
1,000	120	32	92
Erie 7s con.		Delaware & Hud.	
6,000	b.c.112¾	300	b.c.b3. 49
Ohio & Miss. 2d.		100	b.c. 49
2,000	94	Western Union.	
1,000	93¾	1000	b.c. 113¾
C. P. 1st, S. J. Br.		400	113¾
2,000	103	100	113¾
Keok. & St. L. 1st.		100	113¾
1,000	113¾	100	113¾
Un. Pacific 6s 1. f.		100	113¾
1,000	113¾	Pacific Mail.	
E. Tenn. 7s. D. D.		200	b.c. 16¾
Trust Rec. ss.		200	b.c. 16¾
15,000	11½	200	16¾
N. Y. C. & H. R.		100	b.c. 16¾
new 2d con.		100	16¾
5,000	107¾	Delaware & Hud.	
Dan. & Sto G. 1st.		100	b.c. 49
5,000	95½	American Dist. T.	
C. St. P. & M. 1st.		100	b.c. 93½
5,000	106¾	Western Union.	
S. B. & N. Y. 1st.		100	b.c.b3.113¾
2,000	b.c.108	100	b.c.b3.113¾
Mar. & Merch. R'y.		100	b.c.b3.113¾
10	72	Pacific Mail.	
Mechanics' Bank.		100	16¾
50	135	100	b.c.b3. 16¾
		100	b.c.b3. 16¾
		100	16¾
		100	16¾
		Lake Shore.	
		100	b.c.b3. 75¼
		100	b.c.b3. 75¼
		200	b.c.b3. 75¼
		100	75¼
		Erie Railway.	
		100	b.c.b3. 27¼
		100	b.c.b3. 27¼
		100	b.c.b3. 27¼

JUNE 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th col.
BILLIARDS—Seventh Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—3d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Sixth Page—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—3d col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Seventh Page—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—3d col.
INSURANCE—Seventh Page—4th col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Sixth Page—6th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—6th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—4, 5, and 6 cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—4th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
STORES, &c., WANTED—Seventh Page—3d col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—3d col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.
KURTZ ART GALLERY.—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling, followed by rising, barometer, south to west winds, warmer and generally clear weather, possibly followed by occasional rains.

The name of Gen. Ewing was presented to the Columbus Convention by a representative Democrat who was too drunk to be able to speak audibly or walk steadily. His nomination was carried amid such a scene of disorder as could not have been surpassed even in a convention led by Tweed and opened by Tilden. While Ewing owes his success to the Thurman influence, which was prepared to accept anybody to beat Bishop and checkmate Tilden, the Senator himself is understood to be somewhat uneasy over the chance that the election of the Columbus nominee might put him in the way of succeeding to Mr. Thurman's seat. The contingency of a Democratic victory in Ohio is not sufficiently threatening to give any one much uneasiness, but it is a good illustration of the pass to which a shifty politician may be reduced to find that the success of a candidate nominated in his own interest is almost as disquieting a prospect for Senator Thurman as the success of his opponents.

It is doubtful whether the clause to be inserted by the Democrats in the Army bill forbidding the use of any money appropriated by the bill for the subsistence or transportation of troops to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls will, in its practical effect, be anything but mere verbiage. It is certain, however, that the conditions to be tacked on to the supplemental bill containing the judicial appropriations will be as objectionable as the political amendments heretofore attempted in regard to the status of United States Marshals and Supervisors. The mere failure to make an appropriation for the payment of Special Deputy Marshals would not prevent their appointment, but when this is clinched by a prohibition to incur any liability not specifically provided for by Congress, the employment of Deputy Marshals to carry out the provisions of the Election laws would be impossible. The ground of contest will thus be somewhat narrowed, but it will exist, nevertheless, with all the contingent obligation of the Republicans to oppose the attainment by subterfuge of what the majority has failed to accomplish by direct legislation. The thoughtful care which has moved the Democrats to take the appropriations for their own salaries out of the dangerous association with disputed legislation will be duly appreciated by the country.

A report was circulated on the street yesterday that the banks of this City, with some of those of neighboring States, intended to reduce their circulation during the Summer by about $20,000,000. Although the report lacks authority, it is quite likely to be true. The "bloated corporations" who enjoy a "monopoly" of borrowing money by circulating notes, according to the Democratic-Greenback orators, have for a long time shown a very slight appreciation of their privileges. With the present rate of interest, and the reduction of the interest on the bonds held by the Treasury for security, the rate of profit on circulation, after deducting taxation and the expenses of doing business, is by no means tempting. It would not be at all surprising to see during the coming six months a shrinkage in bank circulation quite as great as that indicated.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of Judge Barrett declaring that the structure of the New-York Elevated Railroad is taxable real estate. As the decision will cover not only the entire elevated railroad system of the City, but will also be held to apply to the tracks of the surface railroads, the mains of the gas companies, and the wires of the telegraph companies, it will lead to a very substantial addition to the assessed valuation of the City. All the corporations whom it affects are abundantly able to bear their share of Municipal burdens, and the pertinacity with which they have attempted to elude taxation will not tend to diminish public satisfaction at the prospect of compelling them to render to the City its dues.

In dealing with the application of the Fulton Market Association for a lease of the ground occupied by the present fortuitous assemblage of sheds, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will, undoubtedly, take into account the public benefit to be derived from the erection of a structure which ought to be merely the first of a series of market buildings in every way worthy of the City. The association will be able to put up in about three months, and for the sum of $300,000, a building which, if constructed under Municipal authority, would probably cost half a million and take a year to finish. If the ground rent be placed at a moderate figure, as it certainly ought to be, the poorer class of stall-holders, who constitute the majority in Fulton Market, can find places in the new building at rates which they can easily afford to pay. There are dealers in the market who carry on a business amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year; but the interests of the petty vendors are not likely to be overlooked by the association, and they certainly should not be forgotten by the representatives of the City Government. The encouragement given to such an enterprise as that undertaken by the Fulton Market Association can hardly be too liberal.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The conventions of yesterday have succeeded in giving to the approaching canvass in Ohio more of interest for the nation at large than is usual with purely State contests. The struggle between the factions in the Democratic Convention was made to turn distinctly on the aspirations of Mr. Thurman for the Presidency, and that gentleman made no secret of his conviction that a defeat of the renomination of Gov. Bishop was absolutely necessary to the success of his own plans. In what way he would undertake finally to accomplish this purpose it was impossible to foretell; but it seems that when his agents found that they could not nominate their immediate favorite, Gen. Rice, they gave the first place to Gen. Ewing, and reserved the second to Gen. Rice. In this way they reaped whatever advantage was to be gained from a defeat for Gov. Bishop, and covered their failure to nominate Gen. Rice as Governor by securing him the nomination as Lieutenant-Governor. It remains to be seen whether their tactics will be worth anything to them in the long run. They have escaped the immediate defeat which was involved in the nomination of Mr. Tilden's avowed agent. They have now to avoid, if they can, a reverse which may be supposed to be equally disastrous, the defeat of their ticket at the polls.

In itself, Gen. Ewing's nomination cannot be regarded as a strong one. He is a very prominent man in the Democratic ranks, it is true, but rather on account of his own self-assertion than from any remarkable confidence that his party has shown in him. In Congress, he has been conspicuous, but he cannot be said to have been influential. His speeches have been listened to with more curiosity than respect, and his efforts at leadership, whenever he has had charge of specific measures, have been far from successful. His principal strength as a candidate is supposed to lie in his popularity with the Greenbackers, but this is, in great part, an unknown quantity. Where it has been tested at the polls it has not been great. He was chosen to Congress last year in the Tenth District by a small majority. In a vote of 12,679, he only received 25 votes more than the Democratic State ticket. At the same time the Greenback candidate for Congress received 176 votes, and the Greenback candidate for Secretary of State 529, which shows that Ewing probably received some 353 Greenback votes and lost about the same number of Democratic votes. This is not a sufficient basis for calculating the result next October, but, so far as it goes, it does not promise an easy victory for Ewing. He has, moreover, to contend with very bitter animosity in his own party. Whether with or without his direct assent, he represents the Thurman faction, and this faction is believed by Gov. Bishop and his friends to have defeated that gentleman by very unfair means. Besides, it is now to the interest of Mr. Tilden that the representative of Mr. Thurman should not carry Ohio. With these difficulties to contend with, it is not too much to say that Mr. Ewing's prospects in the October election are gloomy.

The Greenbackers refused the bait which was undoubtedly intended for them in the nomination of Ewing. Whether their movement is one of sincere conviction, as undoubtedly it is with the greater part of the rank and file, or whether it is simply a "strike" for a share in the spoils and honors, as probably it is with most of the leaders, their independent action is what might have been expected of them. They hold the balance of power with a firm hand in Ohio. For two years they have cast a vote greater—and last year many times greater—than the plurality by which the winning party has carried the State. They know perfectly well that they represent in good faith and perfect sincerity the financial ideas of the Democracy, and that if these ideas are, as they believe, to be the controlling subjects of division before the people, they may reasonably hope to gain, in the long run, the body of the Democratic vote. On the other hand, if their motives are only selfish, it is plain that they have by no means exhausted the concessions which the Democrats may be compelled to make to them.

The platforms of the two conventions yesterday, so far as financial issues go, were distinguished rather by their form than their substance. The Greenbackers demand an issue, at the discretion of Congress, of paper money, to be issued by the Government and regulated by legislation, or, as they gravely remark, by "organic law." Both parties favor the substitution of legal-tender notes for national bank-notes. The Greenbackers ask boldly for the "payment" of the bonds in greenbacks; the Democrats bemoan the increase of the bonded debt, and call for its extinction. Both parties favor unlimited silver. It may be remarked, in passing, that while both parties launch the usual number and variety of opprobrious epithets at the financial policy of the Republican Party, neither of them dares to challenge resumption by name, or to propose a repeal of the Resumption law. Of course, it none the less remains true that both parties are committed to measures which would render resumption an idle farce.

Had the Republican Party been as true to the ideas which its Representatives have sustained in Congress, and which the great body of the party unquestionably approves, as both the Greenbackers and the Democrats have been to their peculiar notions, we should have a very distinct issue in Ohio. As it is, the character of the canvass will depend very much on the tone which is given to it by the Republican speakers and the Republican journals. If these will only present the Republican position fairly, as it is defined in the action of the majority in the House on the Warner bill, in the laws which a Republican Congress placed on the statute-book, and in the actual policy being carried out by Mr. Sherman, they will bring to their support all the friends of honest money in the State, and will secure for themselves a victory of incalculable value.

THE JURORS' TEST OATH.

Justice is wisdom, even though the Democratic muddle render its performance less hearty than it might have been. And the abrogation of the jurors' test oath will be just and expedient to boot. The oath itself is an anomaly and an affront. It had its uses in the war-time and during the reconstruction era, and was as justifiable, constitutionally and otherwise, as the various war measures that were deemed essential to the restoration of the Union. Disabilities of many kinds were not things pleasant to contemplate, but they were inevitable and not necessarily unrighteous. One after another, they have been swept aside. Few Southern citizens now suffer from disfranchisement, and there would be fewer still in this category if relief were asked. Practically, there are no limitations on the choice of the Southern people, when the nomination of Congressmen or local legislators is in order. The ironclad oath no longer excludes from participation in government those who participated actively in the rebellion. In spite of an irritating experience, the North has no regret for the concessions and changes which gradually brought about this state of things. It desired to be generous as well as just, and would not reverse its action if it could. Its work of this sort, however, is not quite finished. There is yet one disability to be removed which may not entail much positive hardship or inconvenience, but which undoubtedly keeps alive a sense of wrong where impartiality should be absolute. We find it in the Southern jury-box. What makes it more offensive is the fact that in a certain sense it is there by mistake. A former Congress, recognizing the desirableness of purging the administration of Federal law of all trace of partisan feeling, repealed so much of the statute as makes participation in the rebellion cause for disqualification for service on juries in United States courts. Nevertheless the section (820) appears in the Revised Statutes. The removal of this at least should be a mere matter of form: it will be simply the correction of a blunder not creditable to those responsible for it. But in another shape the oath retains its original offensiveness. By section 821 a Federal court may, at its discretion, require jurors to swear that they have not voluntarily borne arms against the United States or given aid and comfort to the rebels. As a sweeping disability, leveled at the whites of the South, the oath has been given up. As a means of annoyance and sometimes of injustice it is retained, subject to a discretion which is not likely to be capricious, but which may tend to foster ill-feeling and to bring the administration of law into contempt.

If the subject had been approached without reference to partisan considerations, there would probably not have been any serious resistance to a measure expunging this oath from the statute-book. Here and there a fanatic might be found regretting that the whole white population of the South was not annihilated as a warning against rebellion, and insisting upon the retention of a disability applicable to jurors, to be enforced arbitrarily as a token of the conqueror's power. But the great majority of Republicans would have gladly sanctioned the unconditional repeal of the oath as a proper complement to the policy of their party in its treatment of the Southern question. The natural feeling would have been, that having reinvested the South with its share of the law-making power, the lingering obstacle to the equality of Southern citizens, when called upon to serve as jurors, should be removed. How far should this feeling be affected by the strife which the Democratic party, with the concurrence of the Southerners in Congress, has created? To what extent should the proposal to repeal the oath be prejudiced by the passion which the South has helped to kindle? That generous intentions may be checked by events not connected with the merits of a measure, we have seen plainly enough in the altered attitude of prominent Republicans toward the Democratic scheme for excluding troops from the polls. Republicans who were willing, in the last session, to acquiesce in the exclusion as a condition to the passage of the appropriations, have taken other ground since the entire Democratic programme became apparent. The status of the jurors' test oath question may have been similarly damaged. On its merits, the question would have been disposed of, not perhaps without some difficulty, but certainly not unsatisfactorily to the South. Now, the situation is changed. Instead of introducing a bill repealing the two sections relating to the oath, and as far as possible divesting its consideration of partisan bias, the South has allowed the measure to be used as a part of the Democratic scheme for curtailing the power of the Government and cowering the Executive. As the President, in his veto of the Legislative and Judicial bill, made no allusion to the clause repealing the oath, his opinion in regard to it can only be inferred from the general ideas and purposes which he is known to have entertained. In Congress, however, the measure has visibly suffered, first, from the general hostility provoked by the Democratic tactics, and, next, from a disinclination to concede anything further to a section whose Senators and Representatives are in a large degree responsible for the Democratic policy.

The sufficiency of these reasons, as against the repeal of an irritating disability, is open to doubt. Statesmanship does not allow its plans to be thwarted by petty animosities, or to be spoiled by the arts of a mean, ungenerous partisanship. It will not perpetuate an offensive sectional grievance as a rebuke to the wrong-doing of a sectional representation in Congress. Moreover, the Republicans have gained so much in the contest with the Democratic Party that they can well afford to overlook the prejudice excited against this particular measure by its partisan associations. They have an opportunity for showing the people of the South that the Republican Party is not unwilling to act justly and even generously toward it. The oath is doomed, and the question to be considered by Republicans is whether they shall have the credit of abolishing it, or whether they shall retain in the statute-book that which can be no longer enforced. Two recent decisions of the Supreme Court pronounce section 821 unconstitutional and void. If there were no other consideration in favor of repeal, this should be decisive. The maintenance of a harsh provision of law is seldom politic. When to harshness is added unconstitutionality, the duty of Congress is clear.

SENATOR BECK'S SHORT CUT.

It is evident that Senator Beck has finally become tired of holding up the Constitution of the United States. The Senator is nothing if not a defender of the Constitution of his adopted country. For weeks past he has belabored the public ear with his arguments against the constitutionality of allowing the Army to control elections. In his own proud State of Kentucky, as is notorious, thirteen myrmidons of power are now stationed for the fell purpose of controlling the ballot-box. These thirteen soldiers constitute the mailed hand of power to which the Senator has so often and eloquently alluded. Senator Beck, if we rightly understand him, would die in his place in the Senate Chamber rather than one jot or tittle of the Constitution should pass away. He would sit up all night with that sacred instrument if it were in danger, or would do anything that the Congressional caucus of his party should direct, if he could only save to the imperiled Republic the charter of its liberties, unimpaired. A strict constructionist, he would save the sheet-anchor, although the ship might go to pieces. But if there is one thing more than another that Senator Beck cannot abide, it is a Post Route bill. It must be acknowledged that a Post Route bill is not a fascinating study in politics. One of these bills usually consists of fifteen or twenty pages, and the items read like this: "From Big Rapids *via* Grant Centre, Knapp School-house, Emerald Lake, Chippewa Post Office and Fork, to Sherman City." Each Representative and Senator, whose constituents want a post route established, puts one into the bill. Nobody objects, and the interminable job is only ground through when every man has put his post route into the pending bill. Then it is passed, according to the Constitution of the United States, which vests exclusively in Congress the power to establish post routes. The Senate amendments to the bill, the other day, occupied three pages of the *Congressional Record*. These were highly important, as well as constitutional. One of them was to strike out in line 11, under the head of Alabama, the word "Tallagedа" and insert "Talladega;" and another was to strike out the words "Crested Butter" and substitute therefor "Crested Buttes." And there were other amendments of equal solemnity and moment. Is it any wonder that Senator Beck was tired?

After all, a post route is not such a very important matter. When Congress declares that a certain river, railroad, or highway shall be a post route, the United States Government has the right of way over that route, and nobody, not even a high and mighty State, can interfere with the right of way for postal purposes. So far as all the purposes of carrying the mails over that route are concerned, the United States is supreme to the State. And this is the reason why Congress laboriously goes over the Post Route bill, line by line, and item by item, to see that no State right is infringed at any point. If, in establishing a post road from Flat Lick, *via* Ben Bennett's, Big Poplar Creek, and Trace Fork, to Merrit Lawson's, Kentucky, one of the rights reserved to Senator Beck's State should be invaded, that vigilant statesman would be in his seat to resent it. Yet, what does the Senator propose? Weary of the long and dull process of adding and altering the items of the Post Route bill, he exclaims, "Oh, bother! let's get rid of this." And he offers a proposition to turn the whole business over to the Postmaster-General, making that officer responsible for the establishment of all the post routes which, in his opinion, the public good may require. Is it any wonder that Senator Thurman's hair stood on end when he heard Senator Beck's incendiary proposition to intrust a mere Postmaster-General with the execution of the powers which, under the seventh clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, are exclusively confided to the Congress?

But Mr. Beck is tired of upholding the Constitution of the United States. When the present session of Congress began, he was fresh to the work. He lightly waved the Republican Congressmen aside and said, "You needn't give yourselves any further trouble. The Democratic Party will run this machine. You may take a long rest." If so small a matter as providing mail routes for this Republic has exhausted the energies of the Kentucky statesman, what will he do when it comes to borrowing money on the credit of the United States, regulating commerce with foreign nations, providing for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and other things, which the Constitution makes it obligatory upon him to do? Will he offer a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow all the money needed to pay the national expenses? Or request the Secretary of State, by joint resolution, to regulate commerce with foreign nations? What has become of Senator Beck's beloved State rights? Where are his constitutional guarantees that the Executive will not run away with the Government while he and his colleagues are looking out for their re-election? While the statesman from Kentucky is about it, let him introduce a bill that the heads of departments relieve Congress of all the bother of legislation, so that Senators and Representatives may have nothing to do but make political speeches.

COLLEGE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Those who enjoy the privilege of voting for Overseers of Harvard College are raising a rather interesting controversy over the restriction upon their choice of candidates which the local authorities of the institution see fit to maintain. The Board of Overseers has final authority over all the interests of the university, so that its growth and prosperity depend largely upon their action, and it is upon that body that public opinion, or whatever modifying influence is to be exerted, must operate. Colleges have been founded in this country chiefly in three ways. They have been established, fostered, and controlled by States, by religious bodies, or by Trustees representing the will of some liberal benefactor. In some cases, all three of these methods have been united, and the governing bodies have represented the State, the Church, and the private endowment. The tendency has been, with those institutions which have outgrown their original special or local character, and have increased their resources from many springs that could not be considered in the composition of the governing board, to withdraw from all control by State, by religious organizations, or by Trustees representing dead and gone benefactors, and intrust their destinies to the general body of their graduates as the final repository of power. This tendency has perhaps gone further with Harvard College than with any other important institution of learning in the country.

Though originally founded on the slender endowment of the clergyman whose name it bears, it was for more than two hundred years closely connected with the State of Massachusetts. State officers were *ex officio* of its Board of Overseers, and the other members were chosen by the Legislature. Down to 1851 one-half the body was required by law to be composed of clergymen, and all must be residents of Massachusetts. The law of that year abolished the clerical qualification, but incidentally retained that of residence, by mentioning "removal from the State" as one of the causes of vacancy. It was in 1865 that those who desired to divorce the institution entirely from State control and place it in the hands of the Alumni secured the necessary legislation. The discussions and arguments of the time show that one great purpose of the advocates of the change was to throw off all local trammels and restrictions, and expand the university into national importance. The supreme governing board was to be selected by the body of graduates of five years' standing, wherever they might be, and the new law placed no restriction upon their choice further than to exclude from eligibility members of the corporation and officers of government and instruction in the college. It was no longer a State school, a Massachusetts institution, but a university without circumscription by local boundaries, resting upon the suffrages of those who took the greatest and most affectionate interest in its welfare. Upon this accomplished fact there was much congratulation, and high hopes of more liberal support and a wider and deeper influence.

But notwithstanding the plain character and intent of the change, and the absence of all residential qualification in the statute of 1865, it has been strenuously, and thus far successfully, maintained at Cambridge and Boston that all the Overseers must still be residents of Massachusetts. Graduates living in other States are freely called upon to exercise their generosity and display a lively and helpful interest in their *alma mater*, and they are permitted to vote for Overseers, but they can only vote for Massachusetts candidates if their votes are to be effective. The Harvard Club of this City has taken up the subject of equal rights among graduates, and a committee recently reported against the construction of the law which makes residence in Massachusetts a necessary qualification for membership of the Board of Overseers. They recommended to members of the club and other graduates living in this vicinity to vote for the Rev. Dr. Bellows in the preliminary canvass for candidates. This was very generally done, and Dr. Bellows received 136 votes, but the Returning Board in Boston has taken upon itself to throw out these votes on the ground that he is not eligible. This does not prevent any one from voting for him at the actual election on Commencement Day in Cambridge, and this will, no doubt, be done by those who maintain the Harvard Club principle. If they can rally votes enough to elect their candidate, and he shall still be thrown out, there will be a chance to test their position. It certainly appears to be a strong one, and it is difficult to see why their claim should be resisted by those who profess a desire to enlarge the basis of the university, and to extend its usefulness and influence by making it a great national seat of learning, instead of a local institution of Massachusetts.

The reported attempt to endanger the Czarevitch's life by a barricade across the Peterhof road has certainly been made in an appropriate locality. The palace of Peter-hof (Peter's Court,) lies about 16 miles from St. Petersburg, nearly opposite the Island of Cronstadt, and around it there has grown up a neat little toy town, which, from its magnificent water-works, and its former renown as a royal residence, may fairly be called the Russian Versailles. But the spot has been uniformly fatal to the house of Romanoff. It was here that the plot was concerted which dethroned the Empress Anne in 1739. It was here that Peter III. was murdered by the Orloffs in 1762. It was here that Nicholas, while observing the movements of the British fleet in 1854, caught the complaint of which he died. This stroke at the Czarevitch shows, at least, that the Nihilists appreciate the peril to be anticipated from the future accession of a man who, with all his father's zeal for national development, possesses more than tenfold his father's energy and resolution, as any one who has looked at the low, square forehead, hard eye, and iron jaw of Alexander Alexandrovitch will readily admit.

One result of the new Canadian tariff is the demand which it has created in the Dominion for skilled operatives in the various cotton mills. The Dundas Mills, at Ontario, have arranged to increase their production by a large percentage, and in order to do this the managers have been obliged to send to the north of England for additional assistance. The cotton-mills in the neighborhood of Montreal are equally destitute, and one of their agents is now in Lancashire seeking working men and women to be sent to Canada at the expense of the manufacturing companies. As the wages offered are considerably in advance of those paid in Manchester, there is no lack of applicants for the new positions; but the action of the Canadians in seeking industrial aid from England presents this matter of protection in a very curious light. What is true of the cotton manufactories is no doubt true of other branches of trade, that to carry them on in increased proportions it will be necessary to import laborers. But presumably these same men have been working elsewhere, at low rates of pay, and the Canadians have been able, in consequence, to reap a benefit in the low prices of goods. Now, it is proposed to tax the inhabitants of the Dominion in order that work and high wages may be furnished to foreigners. This is, of course, but one side of the question, but it is an important one none the less, for the Canadians do not possess the conditions which in some degree make protection to home industries excusable in independent countries; that is, they are not called upon to consider in what condition they would be placed should a quarrel, ending in war, spring up between them and those from whom their manufactured supplies are chiefly obtained. As long as the battles of Canada are fought, and her expenses in war paid, by Great Britain, the plea that she should be at all times capable of self-sustentation is not a very strong one.

Some of the out-of-town newspapers seem to think it singular that the Seventh Regiment received so much honor from the crowd in the streets here on Decoration Day, when the regiment, as they allege, saw no active service during the civil war. It is true that the Seventh did not, as a regiment, return to the field after its enlistment for three months at the beginning of the contest, but a great many of its members served through the war as officers of other military commands, and served with great distinction, too. New-York remembers the Seventh kindly and gratefully for its volunteering to go to the front as a body within a few days after the firing on Sumter, when a host of people in the North were still undecided as to their sympathies, and when the course of the nation was still undetermined. The volunteering of the Seventh, composed of the flower of the young men of the City, and their marching down Broadway on that memorable April day, was one of the most stirring occasions of the time. Broadway has hardly ever witnessed a more enthusiastic or moving scene. The great thoroughfare was densely packed; every door-way, every window was thronged with patriotic men and women, waving hats and handkerchiefs; the air was vibrant with acclamations and bravas as the well-known gray uniforms moved by with mathematical precision. The brave fellows were melted by their reception—it was more than average humanity could endure—and pulled their hats over their eyes to hide the moisture they could not repress. It was a trying experience. No Anglo-Saxon man, most of all an Anglo-Saxon soldier, but has a horror of betraying a tear. We have heard members of the Seventh who afterward stormed forts, led forlorn hopes, and stood inactive under a wasting fire, say that never had their nerves been so tested as during that march down Broadway. The volunteering of the entire Seventh had an immense moral influence in the South as well as the North. It proved that the country was in earnest; that it believed the Union worth saving; that it really meant to fight, and fight hard and long; that it was willing to sacrifice life and treasure to preserve the integrity of the Republic.

An experiment recently made with the English troop steam-ship *Euphrates* has shown that it is possible to pass through the Suez Canal in fourteen hours, though the time ordinarily taken is from thirty to fifty hours. These delays are due to a variety of reasons, such as the necessity of waiting at various points for vessels coming in other directions, the impracticability of steaming ahead after sundown, the resistance which the narrow channel of seventy-two feet of deep water offers to rapid progress, and the curves and currents which in certain places make navigation exceedingly difficult. The highest speed that is generally permitted is five and a half knots an hour; but in order to do what she did—that is, to pass from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea between dawn and twilight—the *Euphrates* must have been pushed to a constant headway of seven knots an hour. As a means of demonstrating the possibility of a complete avoidance of delay, this trip may be of service; but it is not likely to be repeated until the canal has been materially improved, for if a vessel was at all slow in answering her helm, she would, under the conditions at present imposed upon transit, probably get aground, and delay travel for hours or even days. By an expenditure of a few million dollars, the channel could be so improved that this higher rate of speed might be safely maintained; but the canal company apparently take the ground that improvements of this kind would add but little to the corporate income, and that the best financial policy is to keep the canal in operation with the smallest possible outlay. The sum which is now annually assigned to the maintenance and improvement of the entire work is $200,000—an amount so small that it has virtually been exhausted in fulfilling the former of these two requirements. Something is done each year toward paving the banks with stone; but instead of going to the expense of finally remedying the troubles due to the accumulation of silt at the Port Said entrance, an immense steam dredge is kept at work night and day cleaning out the channel. The managers of the company evidently intend to realize on their present investments.

The London *Spectator* has expressed the opinion that the Duke of Argyll is incomparably the first orator in the House of Lords. It is with no sort of desire to disparage his Grace, that we say this compliment recalls the saying that "in the country of the blind the one-eyed man is King." The truth is that, though the House of Lords has many good speakers, it does not contain one who would have ranked as an orator in those days to which Macaulay referred when he wrote: "All are now gone—culprit, advocates, accusers—but those who within the last ten years have listened, till the morning sun shone upon the tapestries of the House of Lords, to the lofty, but animated, eloquence of Charles Earl Grey can form some estimate of the race of men among whom he was not the foremost." It may be doubted whether in 150 years there has been so great a dearth of oratorical power in the upper house. It has had no real orator among its lay Lords since the death of Lord Derby, of whom "the Traveled Thane, Athenian Aberdeen," cold, caustic, and uncomplimentary, said: "I have heard Pitt and Fox and Sheridan, but our own Lord Derby, when Lord Derby's at his best, is equal to them all." Perhaps the lack of eloquence in the British Legislature to-day is due to the existence of a prevalent conviction that eloquence "doesn't pay"; that votes are no longer won by it, if, indeed, they ever were. The great orators of the last century addressed audiences much more likely to be affected by flights of rhetoric than those who are addressed now. These latter are, speaking generally, far more lettered men than those whom Chatham thundered at in the Lords and his son in the Commons, and a speech appealing mainly to their reason would be by far the most successful. The more educated a Legislature, the less the effect of eloquence upon it. Grattan's and O'Connell's oratorical fights would, at their best, have told little upon the British Legislature to-day—probably far less than one of the present Lord Derby's cold, logical expositions; but O'Connell's gibes, taunts, and bitter invectives would be nearly as much appreciated as ever. Yet, except Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury is about the only master of invective in the House of Lords. Taken altogether, Mr. Bright stands at the head of British oratory, because he combines powerful logic and savage satire with most felicitous expression, and is further gifted with an excellent voice. He is, moreover, free from the verbosity which sometimes mars Mr. Gladstone's efforts. The only "coming man" in the upper house seems to be Lord Rosebery, who lately has greatly distinguished himself in a speech on Greece. There are probably at least 200 peers, out of the 450 odd, who have never spoken at all, and within the past 15 years there have been some who have never even cared to take their seats.

GENERAL NOTES.

The flour trade of Boston is estimated at upward of $500,000 annually.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will reach its fiftieth anniversary on the 12th inst.

Miss Clara Barton now resides in Dansville, this State, and delivered the address there on Decoration Day.

It is reported in Boston that Gen. Butler hopes to secure the regular Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts this year, and will not run as an independent candidate.

A North Carolina Republican paper nominates its candidates as follows: For President, Ulysses S. Grant; Vice-President, Thomas Settle; Governor, Eugene Grissom, of Wake; Lieutenant-Governor, D. M. Furches, of Iredell.

The Hon. Titus Sheard, who carried the Six Per Cent. Interest bill through the Assembly, denies that there is any conflict of clauses regarding the time when the law shall go into effect, and says that the words "from and after the passage of this act" do not occur in the engrossed bill, now in the Governor's possession.

When the City of St. John, N. B., suffered so greatly by fire, Montreal voted $10,000 to be sent to its relief. No provision was ever made for remitting the money, although St. John several times made application for the amount, and it is now alleged by Canadian papers that Montreal, the wealthiest city of the Dominion, proposes to repudiate her charity.

A Toronto telegram to the Montreal *Witness* says: "Between 90 and 100 office-seekers met Sir John Macdonald at the station on Saturday, headed by Alderman Piper. Sir John became alarmed, and implored his son to procure a cab with all expedition. The Queen's Hotel and the U. E. Club are regularly besieged." Sir John must have thought he was in Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Joseph Phares, of that city, has representatives of five generations of his family under his roof. First is the great-great-grandmother, 90 years of age; then the great-grandmother, aged about 70; then the grandmother, 40 years old; the mother, 19 or 20 years of age, and, last of all, the child, which was born on Sunday morning, 1st inst.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* of the 3d inst. says: "On Sunday morning, at about 2:45 o'clock, a meteor of unusual magnitude made its appearance in the southern sky, moving in a southeastern direction. It was observed for some 25 seconds, and then disappeared. Three minutes afterward a loud detonation was heard, sounding like the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance."

The Plainfield (N. J.) *Bulletin* suggests that the moment of Gen. Grant's arrival at San Francisco be announced by telegraph to all parts of the land, and that a salute be then fired in every city, town, and village in the country. No objection founded on fear of Grant as a third-term candidate, it says, could be made to this plan, and it possesses the "merits of appropriateness, grandness, simplicity, and cheapness."

The Kentucky Republican State Committee has nominated the Hon. Albert H. Clark for Attorney-General of the State, in place of the Hon. William O Bradley, declined because of ill health. The Louisville *Commercial* says that Mr. Clark is a gentleman of excellent ability, in the full vigor of manhood, and one of the rising lawyers of Southern Kentucky. He has served acceptably as County Judge, and though not heretofore widely known in State politics, has been a leader of his party in his county, and is prominent among those whose energy, perseverance, and good management have made and keep Christian County one of the surest Republican counties in the State.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that Prof. James T. Gardner, of the State Survey, in connection with Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, has visited Niagara Falls and made such investigations and estimates as will assist in the preparation of the report of the commission appointed by the Legislature to consider that part of the Governor's Message which related to the proposition that some step should be taken on the part of the Province of Ontario and of this State to give effect to Lord Dufferin's "International Park" scheme. This scheme was that "each Government shall obtain control of a sufficient area in the vicinity of the Falls to be kept sacred to the free use of those who, coming from all parts of the world, desire to view the grand scenery without molestation." The *Commercial* adds: "From what we learn, if the State is to do anything in this matter it must act quickly. It is stated that the Goat Island property will ere long be sold for partition among its legal owners."

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. HARKINS'S BENEFIT.

Mr. D. H. Harkins, late manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, will be tendered a very attractive benefit at that house to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Harkins struggled hard to make his directorship honorable and profitable, and his retirement will in consequence be all the more regretted. Hereafter his connection with the stage will probably be wholly professional; the present testimonial may therefore be regarded as a partial remuneration for his past services and a cheerful expression of fraternal esteem. The programme which has been arranged for to-morrow is a rare one, including as it does the following features: The second and third acts of "Ingomar," with Miss Mary Anderson as *Parthenia*, and Mr. Harkins as *Ingomar*; the second act of "Engaged," with the entire Park Theatre Company, not excepting the famous *Belinda*, Mrs. Booth; the second act of "Bates in the Wood," with the Rice Surprise Party; the second, and by far the most entertaining, act of "The Chimes of Normandy," with Miss Adelaide Randall, Mr. William Castle, and Mr. Henry Peakes; the second act of "David Garrick," with the Boniface family—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Jr., and Miss Stella Boniface; finally, the third act of "The Lady of Lyons," with Mr. Frederick Paulding as *Claude*, and Miss Geraldine Maye as *Pauline*. Such an entertainment as this should attract an overflowing audience to the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, for it is equally remarkable for strength and variety. The performance will begin at 2 o'clock.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Madison-Square Garden, (formerly Gilmore's Garden,) which was opened last Saturday evening, bids fair to maintain its reputation as the most popular place of amusement in New-York during the Summer season. In addition to the usual attractions of such resorts, Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth gives every evening a concert of popular music, with a band of some 50 musicians and several well-known solo performers, among whom is Signor Liberati, a cornet virtuoso of ability.

Messrs. Koster & Bial's beautiful hall in Twenty-third-street will soon have the additional attraction of a Summer garden adjoining,

RAILROAD WORK AND PLANS

DISCUSSING A DIVISION OF BUSINESS.

TWENTY ROADS REPRESENTED IN CONVENTION AT NIAGARA—AN EAST-BOUND FREIGHT POOL FROM CHICAGO—SOME OF THE RAILROAD MEN PRESENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—Representatives of 20 railroads, including officers of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, New-York Central and Hudson River, Boston and Albany, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Grand Trunk, and Great Western, met at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, this afternoon, for the purpose of agreeing upon the division of tonnage and putting into effect an east-bound pool from Chicago. The most prominent of those present were John King, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road; J. N. McCullough, Vice-President, and William Stewart, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania; G. R. Blanchard, Assistant President of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western; Albert Fink, Trunk Line Commissioner; R. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent, S. Little, Auditor, and S. N. Frisbie, General Coal Agent of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western; H. R. Duval, General Manager, and T. W. Lewis, Assistant Manager of the Great Western Dispatch; H. C. Vilas, General Manager of the South Shore Line; L. J. Sargent, Traffic Manager, and J. A. Moore, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad; J. H. Rutter, Traffic Manager of the New-York Central and Hudson River; A. J. Cassatt, Third Vice-President of the Pennsylvania; John Newell, of Cleveland, General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central; E. S. Washburn, Traffic Manager of the Hoosac Tunnel Line; C. L. Hartwell, General Freight Agent of the Fitchburg; E. Ribbard, General Freight Agent of the Indianapolis and St. Louis; Dr. Addison Hills, General Freight Agent, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; D. S. Gray, General Manager of the Union Line; H. J. Hayden, General Freight Agent of the Boston and Albany; J. B. Dutcher, Live-stock Manager of the New-York Central and Hudson River; William Bliss, General Manager of the Boston and Albany; G. B. Springer, General Freight Agent of the Great Western; Col. P. D. Grey and James Bald, of London, England, Directors of the Great Western; L. Mills, General Manager of the National Dispatch; George Darling, General Manager of the White Line; S. D. Caldwell, General Manager of the Red Line; Adolph Hugel, President of the Midland.

The greater part of the day was spent in informal discussion. At 6 o'clock all in attendance came together for organization. Trunk Line Commissioner Fink was made Chairman, and Isaac Markins Secretary. The transportation of live stock was considered but no agreement reached as to rates. The order in which the business is to be considered was then settled, and committees were appointed to hear matters to be discussed, after which the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. All of the gentlemen are perfectly reticent as to possibilities or probabilities, and nothing whatever will be made public until all questions are settled, which may be on Thursday evening.

REPORTS AND ELECTIONS.

BUSINESS OF THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC —NEW BOARDS OF DIRECTORS.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad was held here to-day. The President and Directors submitted their annual report for 1878, as follows: The gross earnings from all sources were $639,076 54, of which the Washington Line and tunnel contributed $600,214 25, and the Pope's Creek Line, $38,862 29, showing a decrease of gross earnings of $7,246 24. The total expenses were $546,186 28; those of the Washington Line were $476,141 53, and the Pope's Creek Line, $70,044 75, showing a decrease on the Washington Line of $10,869 10, and an increase on the Pope's Creek Line of $22,521 17, making a total increase of $11,652 07, and a consequent decrease in net earnings of $18,898 31. The increased expenses on the Pope's Creek Line were occasioned by extensive track repairs, by the construction of a pile pier 765 feet long at the creek, running out into the Potomac River, and by an increase of motive power. The earnings over both the Washington and Pope's Creek Lines for the first four months of this year are largely in excess of those for the corresponding months of last year. The report was adopted, and a new Board of Directors elected, as follows: A. J. Cassatt, George B. Roberts, George Small, B. F. Newcomer, W. T. Walters, Dr. E. J. Henkle, and Samuel Cox. The Board of Directors afterward met and elected Odin Bowie, President; A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President; John Crowe, Secretary and Auditor, and John S. Leib, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, June 4.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company, which was held here to-day, there were 175,956 shares represented out of 209,800. The election passed off quietly, the following named Directors being re-elected: David Dows and Sidney Dillon, of New-York; William L. Scott, Erie, Penn.; Hugh Riddle, Chicago, and Ransom R. Cable, Rock Island. Hugh Riddle was re-elected President, David Dows Vice-President, and F. H. Tows Secretary and Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was selected: H. Riddle, David Dows, F. H. Tows, W. L. Scott, and K. P. Flowers. The annual report was submitted, it shows that the gross earnings for the year have been $9,409,833; operating expenses and taxes, $5,070,875, leaving net earnings $4,338,960. There have been paid for leases and rentals $193,500; interest on bonds, $939,830; dividend, $1,997,086. There was expended in improvement, new equipment, and construction total, $232,749. The freight traffic was largely increased over previous years. The passenger travel showed a slight increase. The road and equipments were stated to be in excellent condition.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, June 4.—The following Directors of the Canada Southern Railway have been elected: W. H. Van ernuit, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James Tillinghast, E. D. Worcester, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barker, Sidney Dillon, W. L. Scott, E. A. Wyckes. This is the same as last year's board.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—Two suits against the Old Colony Railroad, arising out of the Wollaston disaster, terminated in the Supreme Court this afternoon, the jury awarding Thomas McMarrow $3,000 and Henry McLaughlin $1,500.

ALBANY, June 4.—At the annual election of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to-day, the following were elected Directors: William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barker, Joseph H. Harker, Chauncey M. Depew, John E. Burrill, James H. Rutter, all of New-York; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; James M. Marvin, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; John Allen, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. Over $63,000,000 of stock was voted upon.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The suit of the Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central Railroad Company against the lessee of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad and its guarantor, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was brought to a close by Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court. This is an attempt of the Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central Company to obtain again the right to operate the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Road which is now operated by the Pennsylvania Company. Eminent counsel are present, including ex-Gov. Hendricks, the Hon. Stanley Matthews, Senator McDonald, Judge Headly, Judge Butler, and others.

CENTRAL IOWA RAILWAY ELECTION.

The Board of Directors of the Central Iowa Railway Company, formerly known as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, held a meeting at the Windsor Hotel last evening to organize. F. D. Tappan was elected to the chair, but he declined, and H. G. Jones, of Portland, Me., was chosen, and G. E. Taintor was elected Secretary. After a very long discussion, which was carried on with closed doors, the following offic rs were elected by just a majority, the Directors standing, it was said, 6 to 5: President, Isaac M. Cate, of Baltimore; Vice-President, Russell Sage; Superintendent and Treasurer pro tem., D. N. Pickering, of Iowa; Executive Committee—Russell Sage, C. Alexander, of Boston, and G. E. Taintor; Committee on Claims—A. L. Burdett, of Massachusetts; F. D. Tappan, and C. Alexander; Committee on By-laws—H. G. Jones, of Portland, Me.; Russell Sage, and G. E. Taintor.

THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE.

The annual report of the Boston and New-York Air-line Railroad Company, just issued, shows gross earnings from May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879, of $267,644 46, and operating expenses of $178,870 12, leaving net earnings of $88,774 34, against $77,482 48 in 1877, and $47,602 86 in 1876. The amount expended on construction and equipment account was $23,905 07. This included the laying of 300 tons of new steel rails, and provision has been made for laying 500 tons more during the coming Summer and Fall. The report goes at length into the contract with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, whose details were given in THE TIMES last February. The Directors expect that before long they will be able to pay annual dividends of at least 4 per cent. on the preferred stock.

TROUBLES WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The War Department has received information that the Warm Spring Indians, who are committing depredations in Arizona, have fled over the mountains into New-Mexico. The troops of the latter Territory are in pursuit.

Special Agent Haworth has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Quapaw, Indian Territory, May 31, in which he gives the particulars of the killing of a Modoc boy, at Seneca, on the 29th ult. that month, by a white man named Albert. The Modocs were so much excited by the occurrence that they were ready to take the punishment of the murderer into their own hands. They had been among other tribes of Indians and borrowed guns for that purpose. The agent had a conference with them, and on the assurance that he would bring the murderer to justice they left the entire matter to him. After the council he took Bogus Charley and Steamboat Frank with him to Seneca, where he talked with the people. He found them much excited, and in fear of an attack from the Modocs. They all admitted the cruelty of the act of taking the life of the boy, who was killed with shots from a revolver. The agent caused the arrest of Albert, who was released on $1,000 bail to appear at Nevaho. The agent says it is very important for the future well-being of both the Modocs and the people of Seneca that the case should be thoroughly prosecuted.

WHITEWASHED LEGISLATORS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RIOT BILL FARCE—TWO MORE MEMBERS ACQUITTED.

HARRISBURG, June 4.—The House of Representatives to-day finished the task of whitewashing such of its members as were besmirched by the testimony given before the committee charged with the investigation of the rumors of corruption in connection with the Riot bill. As was apparent from the action of the House last night in refusing to expel Representative Petroff, all three of the members implicated by the report of the committee were spared the disgrace of expulsion, although the constitutional provision requiring a two-thirds vote to expel was their only means of salvation. The House spent the entire day in disposing of the cases of George F. Smith, of Philadelphia, and W. F. Rumberger, of Armstrong, the remaining two of the trio condemned by the committee.

Immediately after the assembling of the House this morning, Mr. Sherwood, of Northumberland, offered a resolution for the expulsion of Representative Smith. This resolution was identical with the one offered last night. Mr. Smith was accorded the privilege of representation by counsel, and introduced to act in that capacity Edward R. Worrell and Gen. William McCandless, of Philadelphia. A number of speeches were made, and it was not until nearly 3 o'clock that the House took a vote, which resulted in the failure of the resolution by a vote of 89 to 79.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution to expel Rumberger, which was offered by Mr. Madill, of Bradford. Mr. Rumberger was represented by Senator Herr, of this city, and the Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport. Many persons were of opinion that the evidence of guilt was much more clear and convincing in this case than in the others, and it was, therefore, regarded as possible that, although Petroff and Smith had escaped, Rumberger might be made to feel the weight of the condemnation of the House. The counsel the accused called to his defense could not find a single favorable point in the testimony to hang an argument on, so they did not waste time. Mr. Armstrong made a speech of some length, in which he seemed to avoid referring to the evidence, confining his efforts to a condemnation of the course of the committee and to the conduct of Mr. Silverthorne in playing the part of a detective. He closed with an appeal to the House for mercy for his client, whose last days would be clouded with shame and disgrace if the resolution should be adopted. Mr. Armstrong's speech, for it cannot be called an argument, was replied to by Mr. Hewitt, a Representative from Blair County, who made a strong speech in defense of the committee and Mr. Silverthorne. Mr. Hewitt was followed by Mr. Wolfe, who closed the debate. He confined his remarks to an exposure of the shallowness of the pleadings of Attorney Armstrong, and to a defense of Mr. Silverthorne. He said that he hoped those who intended during the course of that gentlemen would visit their condemnation also upon him, [Wolfe,] as he was responsible for Mr. Silverthorne's course in connection with the accused. He said he had advised him to act as he did upon being told, with Mr. Short, Silverthorne's colleague, that Rumberger had corruptly approached him, and that when they failed in their attempts to get the money from Kemble Mr. Silverthorne was reinstated, expected Rumoerger, his tempter, who was also his roommate. During his speech, Mr. Wolfe said that William H. Kemble, the leader in the attempts at bribery, and Salter, his agent, were both guilty of perjury in denying that they had corruptly solicited any member of the Legislature to vote for bill No. 108.

The House then proceed to vote. A call of the yeas and nays showed 104 for expulsion and 69 against, and again the "roosters" breathed freely, as the vote was 12 short of a two-thirds majority. As soon as the result had been announced, the House took a recess till evening.

A disgraceful scene occurred in the House just after adjournment. Representative Sherwood, of York, after a short but sharp colloquy with Mr. Bowman, of the same county, assaulted the latter with his cane, striking him on the head. Bystanders interfered and prevented further fighting. The quarrel was caused by Bowman's testimony before the investigating committee to the effect that Sherwood had attempted to bribe him to support the Riot bill. Sherwood is a much larger man than Bowman, and all who saw the assault severely condemn Sherwood for his brutality.

It is said that a resolution will be presented in the House providing for a committee to conduct the prosecution against Kemble and Salter in the court of Dauphin County. Judging from the action of the House in the case of Mr. Rumberg, it is not probable that such a resolution will pass.

PARDEE HALL DESTROYED.

A LOSS OF ABOUT $300,000 TO LAFAYETTE COLLEGE—THE INSURANCE $120,000.

EASTON, Penn., June 4.—Pardee Hall, one of the Lafayette College buildings, was discovered, at 8 o'clock this evening, to be on fire. Owing to the scarcity of water, the efforts of the citizens and firemen were unavailing, and at midnight the building was completely burned out. The building was erected a few years ago at a cost of $226,000, given by A. Pardee, and the fixtures cost $75,000 more. The loss is almost total. The fire is supposed to have originated in the laboratory of the chemical department from spontaneous combustion. During the progress of the fire a man fell from the third story and was fatally injured. The insurance on the building amounts to $120,000, divided between the following companies: Ætna, of Hartford; Lancashire, Royal, North American, Franklin, Queen, and Continental, $10,000 each; North British, Niagara, London, Liverpool and London and Globe, Home, Phœnix, Pennsylvania, America, and Hanover, $5,000 each.

A BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE BURNED.

Soon after 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the seven-story warehouse No. 19 North Pier, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. The building was stored with grain owned by F. E. Pinto. The fire made rapid headway, notwithstanding the presence of a large force of engines in pursuance to the third alarm from the City Hall tower, and raged until 11 o'clock, when it was checked. In the neighborhood extensive warehouses were threatened by the flames from the burning building, but owing to the good management of Chief Nevins and District Engineer C. B. Earley, were saved from injury. The loss on the building and stock amounts to $20,000, fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A fire broke out in S. Barnum & Son's variety store, in Buffalo, last night, and at midnight was under control, and would be confined to the store where it originated. The adjoining stores were only slightly damaged by water. The total loss will probably be about $250,000, with insurance of about $200,000.

The residence of Mr. Law, at Parkville, Long Island, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $18,000. The cause of the fire is not known, nor could the amount of the insurance be ascertained. The house was the largest in the village.

The business portion of the town of Weldon, De Witt County, Ill., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $20,000.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE MANCHESTER CUP WON BY MR. BRAGG'S LARTINGTON.

LONDON, June 4.—The race for the Manchester Cup took place to-day, the second of the Manchester Summer meeting. There were 18 starters. Mr. H. Bragg's 3-year-old brown colt Lartington was the winner. Mr. E. Hobson's aged bay horse Kineton got the second place, and Lord Rosebery's 3-year-old bay colt Viscouti the third. The favorite for the race was Mr. F. Gretton's 5-year-old bay horse Harbinger, the betting against him being four to one, but he did not get a place. The betting at the start against Lartington was five to one; against Kineton, one hundred to seven, and against Visconti six to one. The following is a summary:

THE MANCHESTER CUP of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstake of 25 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit; the winner of a handicap after the declaration of weights 5 pounds; twice, or one of 500 sovereigns, or of the Derby or Oaks 10 pounds, extra; the second received 100 sovereigns, and the third 50 sovereigns from the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns to the fund, to be the only liability if forfeit be declared; about one mile and a half; 76 subscribers, 45 of whom declared out.

Mr. H. Bragg's b. c. Lartington, by Marsyrdom, dam (foaled 1876) by Rampion, out of Julia, 3 years, 85 pounds.....1

Mr. E. Hobson's br. h. Kineton, by Grimston, out of Merrill, aged, 118 pounds.....2

Lord Rosebery's b. c. Visconti, by Parmesan, out of Lady Audley, 3 years, 98 pounds.....3

Mr. F. Gretton's b. h. Harbinger, by Faro Gemma, out of Nightjar, 5 years, 98 pounds.....0

ASSIGNEE FOR A ST. LOUIS BANK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Philip Stock, who was appointed by the Circuit Court, a few days ago, Assignee of the Broadway Savings Bank, having failed to qualify within the proper time, Judge Boyle has appointed J. M. Francescus, for many years connected with the banking-house of Haskell & Co., to fill the position. Mr. Francescus gave bonds at once for $500,000, and he will take charge of the affairs of the institution immediately.

CRIME AND WRONG-DOERS

MISS DUER'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

TESTIMONY AS TO STATEMENTS MADE TO THE DEAD GIRL'S FATHER BY THE PRISONER SEEKING TO SHOW THAT THE MOTIVE WAS JEALOUSY.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 4.—The sixth day of the trial finds the number of spectators much diminished. Yesterday's testimony covered nearly all the points of interest in the case, so far as the story of the affair is concerned. James F. Hearn testified that when he sent for Miss Duer, on the Thursday or Friday after the shooting, he met her in the passage-way and they went into the parlor; he asked Miss Duer how it happened; she said that she really could not tell; she told him at one time during this interview that she thought Miss Ella was coming down stairs; he told her it could not have been so, for the ball went straight into her face; Miss Duer then said that Ella was coming out of the parlor. The witness replied, "Miss Lilly, I do not think you know how it happened," she said, "Indeed, Mr. Hearn, I do not." The witness said, "When Ella gets well—she has not told me, and has refused to tell me—when she gets well I will have her tell me if I have to put her on oath." Miss Duer did not make any reply to that; she sat quiet and seemed to be looking down; before she was looking at the witness.

Mr. Hearn said his daughter was five feet in height; her face was tolerably fleshy; she was a delicate woman, of delicate build, and could not stand a great deal of fatigue; if she had any disease he did not know of it; when the doctor started to probe the wound, then she began to become nervous; her hands would tremble; she would become excited and tell him to stop; at night she was complaining of very heavy pain; he gave her something he was told would ease her pain, and then she became delirious; this was in the early part of the night, before 10 o'clock; she was restless in bed, and was talking at random about everything; the witness went to her bed early on Monday morning; before leaving, she was quiet and asleep; he bent over and kissed her; she opened her eyes, but the witness did not talk with her enough to tell if the delirium had ceased; the witness remained away until Saturday night; on Sunday her mind was all straight; her body was very weak, but he thought her better; she was nervous, that is, she could not control her hands very well, and when partially asleep would start at any sudden noise; she had never been so before the shooting; the witness went away on Sunday evening; he had come back on Friday or Saturday; she was then weaker and still nervous, and would have what witness called "nervous fits;" these attacks of nervousness were then worse; the witness remained at home until the Monday before she died; during that time she was quite ill; she frequently received spiritual consolation from the Rev. Mr. Hilliard.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Critchfield, and said that his daughter was heavier than Miss Duer, two or three inches taller, a good walker, a merry, sprightly, cheerful girl, and happily tempered; Lil and his daughter were companions, and were together a great deal, but he did not remember their being together the week before the shooting; it was half an hour or an hour after the shooting when witness got home. The question "who were present when you got there?" was objected to by Mr. Page, who said it was evident the defense were going to inquire into the acts and declaration of the prisoner at the time. The objection was overruled and the witness answered that Mr. and Mrs. William Ollark and Mrs. Edward Clark and others were present; he could not say how many; he did not see Lilly Duer. The witness was asked if his daughter had given any account of the transaction up to the time she became delirious. An objection to this was sustained. The witness was examined concerning the kind and quantity of medicine administered during the night, and answered that only two doses were given and these by himself; he did not put the vial to the lips of his daughter afterward said this medicine was calomel, though he did not know what it was when he gave it.

Louisa Hearn, a sister of Ella, testified that the night before the shooting she went with her sister Ella to Miss Duer's house; when they came away Miss Duer asked Ella to go into the woods with her, and Ella told her she could not go; Miss Duer asked Ella how it was that she could go with Ella Foster and could not go with her; Miss Duer then she asked her; Ella told her she was very busy, and could not go; after some further urging, Miss Duer got angry, and went into the house, slamming the door and saying good night to Ella. On her cross-examination this witness, who is 14 years old, said that Lil visited her sister nearly every day for three years. On being re-examined by Mr. Page, the witness stated that her sister was intimate with some one else. Mr. Critchfield objected to the statement. Mr. Page claimed it should go to the jury, as it unearthed the whole motive—jealousy. Without deciding the point, the court adjourned.

A GANG OF ROBBERS BROKEN UP.

THE ARREST AND INDICTMENT OF THE SEVEN LEADERS.

MONTICELLO, June 4.—Early last March Detective L. A. Newcome, of New-York City, after a tedious tramp through the wilds of the Shawangunk Mountains, in Orange County, succeeded in arresting seven men, alleged to be the leaders of the gang of robbers that for two or three years has operated in the northern part of Orange County and the adjoining portions of Ulster and Sullivan Counties. Post Offices, railroad depots, stores, and private residences were in turn entered by the robbers, and the authorities there seemed powerless to prevent their lawless acts. The robbery of the Post Office at Thompson's Ridge brought the matter to the attention of the United States Government officers, and through Agent Sharretts, of New-York, Detective Newcome was sent to work the matter up. He arrested John Conklin, Jr., Lewis and George Crawford, William Crawford, Horton Mackney, Moses Mackney, Charles Crawford, and Stephen Caldwell, and gained conclusive evidence that they were principals in the robberies committed in that part of the country. There was a strong feeling in Sullivan County against the arrest of the men, but nevertheless they were all indicted for robbery at the present sitting of the Grand Jury in this county. The railroad companies have been especially interested in the arrest of this gang on account of the frequent robberies of the stations on the line of the Oswego Midland and Erie Roads. The former company has retained ex-District Attorney Reynolds, one of the best lawyers in the county, to assist District Attorney Anderson in the prosecution. The trial is set down for June 16.

OTHER DEEDS OF WRONG-DOING.

CRIMES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

TROY, N. Y., June 4.—An attempt was made by Michael Sullivan last evening to poison his wife, three daughters, and son. Sullivan is a miserable, drunken sot, while his hard-working wife and family are peaceable and law-abiding people. Yesterday Sullivan prepared a mixture in the teapot and soaked in it some candy, which he afterward gave his wife and children. A short time after they were seized with sudden sickness, which was followed by severe attacks of vomiting. A physician arrived soon afterward and succeeded in removing all danger of fatal results. An examination of pieces of the candy showed that it had been soaked in corrosive sublimate. Sullivan was arrested.

WHEELING, West Va., June 4.—Two more "Red Men"—Sampson Ullom and James McCollough—of the Wetsel County gang were arrested yesterday. The trial has not yet taken place, as the constable is still out after witnesses for the prosecution, over 60 having been summoned. The prisoners seem to be anxious for trial, and assert that they can prove their innocence.

Reese Parsons, a mulatto and notorious ruffian, who for a long time has been leader of a gang of thieves in Barbour County of this State, was pursued by an officer with a warrant for his arrest yesterday, and, resisting, was fatally killed near Grafton. Several members of the gang to which Parsons belonged were arrested several days ago and 70 skeleton keys were found in their possession.

COLUMBUS, N. J., June 4.—An effort is being made in the Supreme Court to-day to secure a new trial for Buxsell, the Oscipee murderer. Cook, upon whose evidence the conviction was based, has retracted his former testimony and says that he swore falsely.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4.—A dispatch from Colusa says that N. L. Squiers, who was convicted of murder in the first degree, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. His wife took the razor to him.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 4.—The Quesnuville inquest was resumed to-day, but no testimony of importance was elicited. After meeting in the cabin on here, a resolution was passed binding the association to aid in discovering the perpetrators of the outrage at Morey's livery stable. They also resolved to take action for damages for libel on the cabmen against Mr. Morey and the mayor of the city for insinuating that cabmen were the perpetrators of the murder.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—After Hillaire Latrimenlis, who is charged with the murder of Catherine Danahach, was taken back to jail to the courtroom to-day by Deputy Sheriff Bachman, to attend the trial, Jailor Crounse discovered that an attempt had been made by the prisoner to break jail. He was confined in the room in the north-west corner of the jail, directly over the Sheriff's office, and the attempt was doubtless made yesterday or early last night. Two bars had been wrenched from the opening over the door leading from his cell to the hall, and with these he had pried out the two inside courses of brick, 16 inches square. When fully prepared to escape he would only have had to kick out the remaining course of brick and lower himself to the pavement with a rope made from his bedding. The hole was in the south-west corner of his room under the bed. The prisoner will be more carefully guarded in the future. The court was occupied to-day in impaneling a jury.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 4.—William Elliott, alias "Colorado Bill," has been convicted of murder in the Indian Territory, by the United States Circuit Court, at Fort Smith, being the second conviction for murder during the present term.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 4.—A letter dated Nashville, June 2, was received here by United States Revenue Collector W. M. Woodcock to-day, announcing that United States Deputy Collector James M. Davis and six men were killed on June 1 by moonshiners in ambush nine miles south of that place. The letter states that it was known that 25 or 30 men were waiting in ambush for the party at a distillery they were to capture, and near which they were last seen. The report is officially discredited here.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—Two men registered at the Parker House yesterday under the names of James Wells and John Peters, of New-York. To-day Wells was arrested in a drug store in Merrimac-street for attempting to pass counterfeit five-dollar bills of the Pawling (N. Y.) National Bank. He was conveyed to Police Head-quarters and searched, when $35 more of the same kind—the remainder of $50 with which he commenced operations this morning—were found on his person. It was then ascertained that he was staying at the Parker House, and officers at once went to that hotel and searched his effects, but without finding any more money. At the hotel it was learned that the man Peters was an accomplice of Wells, and he was arrested by officers in the latter's room after a severe struggle, in which pistols were drawn on both sides. On searching Peters, $700 more of spurious money was found. Both men were committed to the Tombs.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 4.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Waco reports that Jesse Allison, colored, was assassinated on Sunday night at Gurley's Farm, in an adjoining county. George and Thomas Fair, colored, were arrested on suspicion and released. On Tuesday Thomas was found near Allison's house, shot and hanging to a tree. Further on George's body was found, with the hands bound behind and riddled with shot. There is much excitement among the negroes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4.—While Alonzo Anthony, colored, was reading a newspaper in McCabe's saloon, in Barrillville, last evening, he was shot in the head with a pistol in the hands of a young man in charge named Driscoll, who claims he did not know the weapon was loaded. He said he snapped the pistol at Anthony to frighten him. The bullet has not yet been extracted, and the wound may prove fatal.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—At Rohrersville, Washington County, Md., on Tuesday, Lewis S. Miller, age 15, shot and killed Charles Norris, about the same age. Miller had been teased by boys who called him nicknames. He procured a musket, loaded it, followed the boys and shot Norris, who died instantly.

RACING AT CINCINNATI.

THREE EXCITING RACES—THE FAVORITES BEATEN IN TWO CONTESTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—This was the second day of the Spring meeting of the Queen City Jockey Club. The weather was favorable and the track in very good condition. The attendance was large, a great many ladies being present. Pools were sold last night as follows: First race, Essillah, $50; Virgilian, $10; Nellie Booker, $6; Wayfarer, Rowdy Boy, Eli, and Glen Athol filly, $4 each; Cronin, Burge, Claudia, and Bettie F., $2 each. Second race, Bill Dillon, $100; Wheeler, $50; Bumble Bee, $46; Cash Clay, $24; Charley Bush and Tolems, $20 each. No pools were sold for the third race.

The first race was a dash of one and a quarter miles. Just before the race Essilah was selling favorite against the field. At the first attempt they got off with Claudia in the lead, and she was never headed, winning with ease, with Eli second, and Burge third. Essilah was badly left at the start, being fully 20 lengths behind, and came in last. Time—2:17½.

The second race, two-mile heats, had six starters. Just before the start pools were sold as follows: Bill Dillon, $80; Bumble Bee, $45; Wheeler, $36; the field—Cash Clay, Tolems, and Charley Bush—$20. The horses all got off at the second attempt, with Dillon in the lead, followed closely by Bumble Bee, Cash Clay, Tolems, and Wheeler. The first two ran neck and neck until the last half-mile, when Charley Bush was let out, and forged ahead, winning by a length; Cash Clay second, Bill Dillon third, Wheeler fourth, Bumble Bee fifth, Tolems distanced. Time—3:43½. In the second heat Bill Dillon was again the favorite in the pools, selling for $50, to $30 on Wheeler, $20 on Bush, and $12 for the field. They all got off at the first effort, with Wheeler in the lead, closely followed by all the others. This position was maintained throughout the first mile, when Bush and Dillon worked to the front, and Wheeler fell to the rear. In the last mile Dillon gained first position, followed closely by Bumble Bee, who took first place in the home stretch, and won by a length and a half—Bill Dillon second, Cash Clay third, Bush fourth, Wheeler distanced. Time—3:45¼. Before the third heat Bumble Bee was the favorite, selling at $100, to $25 on Bush, the other horses being ruled out. A good start was made, with Bush in the lead, and he soon opened a gap of 20 lengths, which he held until the last half mile was reached. Bumble Bee then rapidly closed in on him, and finally won by a length. Time—3:48¾.

The third race, a three-quarter-mile dash, had the following starters: Col. Sprague, Kris Kringle, Parressa Love, and Buster. Pools sold before the entries: Cottrell's entries, $225; Annie Love, $85; McCallan's entries, $50; field, $80. Annie Love led at the start, Cottrell's entries second. Coming down the lower turn, Annie Love ran into the fence, and Cottrell's two came to the front, running easily, and finished—Kris first, Col. Sprague second, Hinkston third, Parressa fourth, and Annie Love and Buster a bad fifth and sixth. Time—1:23.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS OF ACCIDENTAL INJURIES TO PERSON OR PROPERTY.

ANDERSON, Ontario, June 4.—Frederick Rushland, a Lutheran minister, from Saxony, Germany, was killed at Amherstburg last evening while attempting to jump on a Canada Southern train while it was in motion.

LITTLETON, N. H., June 4.—An elevator, heavily loaded with iron and containing four men, fell about 50 feet in Ira Parker & Co.'s glove factory this afternoon. Charles E. Osgood, agent for Jeremiah Clark, Lowell, had his leg broken, his back injured, and was cut about the face. Henry Colyea had his spine injured. Joseph Houle had his back injured and an ankle sprained. Lewis Houle was cut on the back of his head. The accident was caused by the overloading of the elevator, causing a flange on the driving pulley to break. All the injured men are doing well.

PITTSTON, Penn., June 4.—In consequence of a misplaced switch on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, here, to-day, a fast freight train ran into a train of coal cars. One of the engines was completely wrecked, and the other badly damaged, and freight and coal cars were smashed and piled together. The damage will be very large. The employes saved their lives by jumping from the trains.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 4.—During a performance of Seils Brothers' Circus at Hyde Park to-night, a portion of the seats gave way, precipitating several persons to the ground and causing a partial panic. Many persons were severely injured, but none fatally.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 5—1 A. M.—The barometer is below the normal from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward to New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley, being lowest north of the lower lakes. In the other sections it is generally above the normal, being highest in Dakota and the Southern States. Numerous rains have fallen in New-England, occasional rains in the South Atlantic States, Middle States, lake region, Minnesota, and Dakota. The temperature has fallen in the South Atlantic States and from Lake Superior to Dakota; it has generally risen in the other districts. The rivers have slightly risen at Nashville, St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis, and continued slowly falling at Shreveport.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States, falling, followed by rising, barometer, south to west winds; warmer and generally clear weather, possibly followed in northern portions by occasional rains.

For New-England, falling, followed by rising, barometer, variable winds, mostly from south to west, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, slight changes in pressure, winds mostly from west to south, warmer, and generally clear weather are probable.

For the West Gulf States, slightly lower or nearly stationary pressure, southerly winds, warmer, and generally clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, nearly stationary, followed by higher, pressure, westerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and in the latter local rains.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, followed in the upper portion of the last district by falling barometer and warmer south-easterly winds.

For the lower lake region, higher pressure, warm south-westerly winds, shifting to cooler northerly, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains accompanying local storms.

For the Pacific coast regions, generally clear weather.

The rivers will continue nearly stationary, excepting a slight rise from St. Louis to Memphis.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	57°	66°	3:30 P. M.	77°	79°
6 A. M.	56°	66°	6 P. M.	71°	75°
9 A. M.	62°	65°	9 P. M.	68°	69°
12 M.	69°	68°	12 P. M.	66°	66°

Average temperature yesterday.....68½°

Average temperature for same date last year.....66½°

QUARANTINE IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 4.—The Board of Health has adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to modify his proclamation establishing quarantine against certain ports, so that the period of detention will be 240 hours instead of 20 days for all vessels arriving from such ports. The above refers to all Mexican, South American, and West Indian ports.

TAILORS ASKING HIGHER WAGES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—What are known as the "shop" tailors, being those who make up goods for wholesale clothing houses of this city, have made a demand for 25 per cent. increase in their compensation. The clothing firms affected by the demand claim that they are now paying from 15 to 20 per cent. higher rates than are paid in New-York, and declare their intention to resist it firmly. It is estimated that 10,000 persons work at this kind of tailoring in this city and its vicinity, only about one-third of whom are engaged in the movement.

FRIENDS OF LAGER BEER

THE CONVENTION OF THE BREWERS.

FIGURES SHOWING THE INCREASED MANUFACTURE AND CONSUMPTION — ALLEGED BENEFITS OF DRINKING LAGER—UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE OF A PROHIBITIONIST EDITOR.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—About 200 delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the National Brewers' Association met at Germania Hall this morning. The President of the association, Henry H. Reuter, presided. In his opening address, Mr. Reuter dealt largely in statistics, showing that the sale of beer for the year ending June 30, 1878, was the largest ever known, being 9,473,361 barrels, which was 313,685 barrels more than the next largest in any fiscal year, that ending June 30, 1876. The figures for the first nine months of the present year were even more satisfactory, the prospect being that a round 10,000,000 barrels would be sold. A table was also read showing the amount of increase or decrease in the production in the various States. The most marked change was that recorded in Maine, where only seven barrels were produced, as against 7,031 the year previous. The Speaker, however, insisted that while this was due to the prohibitory law, it should not be inferred that only seven barrels were consumed in that State, as the neighboring States supplied the demand. The speaker alluded to the general increase in production as a pleasing evidence of a step in the right direction toward national temperance, and quoted the last annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health in support of the removal of restrictions upon the sale of malt liquors or the heavy taxation of stronger spirits. The remainder of his address was a defense of lager-beer and a denunciation of stronger beverages and prohibition, in which, however, nothing novel in the way of argument was brought out

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follow:

Ashes, pks.	33	Oil-cake, pks.	244
Beef-wax, pks.	6	Oil, Lard, bbls.	100
Cotton, bales.	3,279	Peas, sacks.	120
Cotton-s'd Oil, bbls.	50	Pork, pks.	2,783
Copper, bbls.	184	Reed, pks.	37
Copper, cakes.	165	Oat-meale, pks.	2,459
Eggs, pks.	1,669	Lard, kegs.	6,555
Flour, bbls.	12,250	Lard, kegs.	180
Corn-meal, bbls.	249	Butter, pks.	8,512
Wheat, bushels.	228,600	Cheese, pks.	5,169
Corn, bushels.	351,550	Quicksilver, sacks.	225
Oats, bushels.	37,972	Rice-chaf, bags.	801
Rye, bushels.	2,250	Rice-flour, pks.	150
Malt, bushels.	29,932	Sugar, hhds.	77
Grease, pks.	152	Skins, bales.	8
Hides, bales.	548	Starch, pks.	2,493
Hops, bales.	139	Stearine, pks.	12
Leather, sides.	17,722	Tallow, pks.	205
Moss, bales.	———	Tobacco, hhds.	437
Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,857	Tobacco, pks.	833
Resin, bbls.	3,498	Whisky, bbls.	175
Oil, bbls.	300	Wool, bales.	2,165

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, and held firmly; sales of 3,744 bags per Halley, 2,000 bags per Vandyke, 405 bags per H. Blanchard, and 540 bags at Baltimore per Peabody, on private terms.....Stock of Rio and Java in first hands moderate, and mostly in small bags; as the outports, 34,421 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 48,986 bags, of which 11,838 bags for New-York. Other kinds have been moderately sought after at about previous prices. Sales, 1,400 bags Maracaibo and 700 bags Ceylon .....The recent movements (mostly previously reported) have been summed up thus: 12,000 mats afloat, 4,000 mats Java, 4,525 bags Maracaibo, 2,231 bags Ceylon, 1,626 bags Laguayra, 408 bags Mexican, 300 bags Savanilla, 85 bags Jamaica sold in transit for consumption, 2,300 bags Rio, and 1,000 bags Domingo in transit to Europe.....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 66,374 bags and 56,700 mats.....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 11¼c.; fair, 13¼c.; good, 13¾c.; prime, 14¼c. ₱ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 10c. @13¾c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 13¾c.@15c.; do., job lots, 16c.@17c.; Java in bond, 23c.@25c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Ceylon, 14c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@13¾c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@14¾c.; Mexican, 13¾c.@16c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Savanilla, 11¾c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; San Domingo, 10¼c.@11½c.; Porto Rico, 15c.@16¼c.; Augustura, 15c.@17c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has shown a depressed market, with a pressure to sell, and closed weak at a reduction of 1-16c. on spot lots, and of 19 to 22 points on futures.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 534 bales, and 116 bales were on last evening), including 234 bales to spinners.....Low Middling quoted at 12⅞c.@13c.; Strict Low Middling at 13 1-16c.@13 3-16c.; Middling at 13 3-16c.@13 5-16c.; Fair at 15 7-16c.@15 9-16c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 115,800 bales, (of which 23,500 bales were on last evening, and 92,300 bales to-day), with 15,900 bales on the sells on the basis of Middling.....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 4,392,781 bales, against 4,168,612 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 15,547 bales; to the Continent, 728 bales; consolidated stock of the ports, 284,564 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 158,093 bales.

Month.	Sales.	Option Sales. Evening.—Last Prices.	Sales.	To-day. Prices.
June	200	13.20@	5,200	13.02@13.29
July	1,000	13.41@13.49	9,700	13.27@13.47
August	7,600	13.39@13.40	13,400	13.45@13.79
September	9,600	13.27@13.34	42,500	13.17@13.39
October	3,800	12.20@12.30	13,800	12.11@12.34
November	400	11.93@11.94	1,200	11.84@11.69
December	800	11.50@11.55	2,900	11.32@11.54
January	———	———	1,200	11.40@11.51

Month.	Closing Prices on Options. Yesterday.	To-day.
June	13.19@13.21	12.95@12.97
July	13.41@13.42	13.14@13.15
August	13.30@13.31	13.32@13.33
September	12.22@12.23	13.03@13.04
October	12.22@12.24	12.02@12.03
November	11.62@11.63	11.44@11.46
December	11.52@11.54	11.32@11.33
January	11.54@11.56	11.34@11.35

Transferable orders issued to-day at 13.10c.

Yesterday's Average on Options.	
June	13.19
July	13.39
August	13.59
September	13.27
October	12.18
November	11.88
December	11.52

Closing Prices on Cotton in New-York.	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Low Middling	12⅞	13	13
Strict Low Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Middling	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Middling	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	14 7-16	14 9-16	14 9-16
Fair	15 7-16	15 9-16	15 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11 15-16	Low Middling	12⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	12 5-16	Middling	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active business has been reported in State and Western Flour, values of which have been comparatively well supported, particularly in the instances of low grade Extras and desirable Spring and Winter Wheat Trade and Family Extras, the offerings of which have been on a restricted scale.....Sales have been reported since our last of 21,400 bbls. and all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 1,600 bbls. low Extras, in lots, for shipment, within the range of $3 75@$3 85, the inside range for the bulk of 2,800 bbls. City Mill Extras, West India grades, at $4 75@$5 25, for about fair to strictly fancy, chiefly at $4 90@$5; with ordinary E nglish brands quoted at $3 85@$4 90 4,800 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $3 70@$4 75, chiefly at $3 90@$4 50, of which about 2,500 bbls., for export, at $3 90@$4 20); 3,000 bbls. do. straight Extras (these at $3 60@$3 75, largely at $4 85@$5 60); 1,000 bbls. do. Patent Extras at from $5 25@$7 75; 4,900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 50@$5 90, mainly at $4 75@$5 60, with choice to fancy Family Extras quoted up to $6@$6 25); 900 bbls. Patent Extras, (these at $5 90@$7 50, with very fancy ones noted up to $8 50@$8 75); 950 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 25 for poor Spring to $3 75 for strictly fancy Winter Wheat, mostly at $3 45@$3 65); 1,900 bbls. do. 2, (these mostly at $2 35@$3 15, chiefly at $2 60@$3; fancy at $3 20@$3 25); and unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 25@$3.....Southern Flour quiet, but steady; sales reported for 600 bbls., chiefly Extras, at from $5 25@$6 25.....Of Rye Flour, 340 bbls. sold at former rates.....Corn-meal steady; 300 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—Wheat has tended better, closing with a slight gain on Spring, and ½c.@1c. rise on Winter. Speculation has been freer, chiefly in Spring grades for early delivery and No. 1 White, and is encouraged by better English advices.....Sales have been reported to-day of 490,000 bushels, of which 298,000 bushels for early delivery, including 8,000 bushels Choice White at $1 13@$1 15¾; 4,000 bushels White State at $1 16; 23,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 15@$1 15½; 80,000 bushels do., June options, $1 15@$1 15½; 16,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 13; 4,400 bushels No. 2 White at $1 13@$1 13½; 5,200 bushels ungraded White, at $1 12; 17,000 bushels No. 2 Red, at $1 12; 45,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 17; 48,000 bushels do., August options, $1 12@$1 12¾; 9,400 bushels ungraded Red, $1 12@$1 14; 3,200 bushels ungraded Amber, at $1 15; 5,400 bushels Mixed Winter, $1 14½; 111,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 04½@$1 06, (of which 96,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, chiefly at $1 06, leaving off with $1 06 bid and $1 07 asked); 85,000 bushels No. 3 Spring, 90½c.@91c, chiefly 91c.; 7,200 bushels Rejected Spring, 74c.; 14,000 bushels ungraded Spring, 92½c.@——c.....Corn has been very strong and closed fully ½c. advance, through a very good inquiry for early deliveries and moderate arrivals.....Sales have been reported of 377,000 bushels, (of which 298,000 bushels for early delivery), including New-York No. 2, early delivery, at 43¾c.@44c., mainly at 43¾c.@43⅞c. afloat; New-York No. 2, June option, 40,000 bushels, at 43⅞c.; do., July, 63,000 bushels, at 44⅝c.@45c.; do., August, 40,000 bushels, at 46c.; New-York steamer Mixed, at 42½c.@42¾c.; do., June options, 32,000 bushels, at 43c.; New-York No. 3, car lots, quoted at 40½c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 41½c.@44c., as to quality; New-York No. 2 White at 51½c.; Low Mixed held firmly, and moderately active; sales of 96,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 61¾c., store, and 61½c.@62c., afloat, and 8,000 bushels merchantable at 55c.....Barley neglected and unsettled.....Malt as last quoted; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 17½.....Canada Peas dull and nominal.....Oats steady, with fair demand; sales of 6,000 bushels Canada stock, at 51½c.; Low Mixed at 49c.....Rye held firmly and active; sales of 61,000 bushels, mainly at 81½c., store, and 82c. afloat.....Barley nominal and unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been in much freer demand on speculative account, and closed firmer.....Mess Pork, for early delivery, in moderate request; quoted at $10@$10 12½ for new, ordinary brands, and $9@$9 25 for old.....Sales of 150 bbls. old Mess at $9 25.....And for forward delivery, a better call noted, closing, for June, at $9 90@$9 95; for July at $9 95@$10 10, August at $10 05@$10 15, and September at $10 05@$10 15; sales of 2,500 bbls. new Mess, for August, at $10@$10 05.....Dressed Hogs in fair demand, with City quoted at 4¾c.@4¾c., and Pigs at 5c.....Cut-meats slow of sale, yet quoted almost steady. Bacon quiet, with Shoulders at 4¾c.@5c. and Long Clear at 5¾c.; sales of 100 bbls. Long Clear at 5¾ @——c. Western Steam Lard has been more active for early delivery at stronger figures.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 2,265 tcs. at 6 25@6 30, closing at 6 30.....And for forward delivery, Western Steam quoted 6 25@6 30.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 500 tcs. June, at 6 27½; 4,000 tcs., July, at 6 32½@6 35; 1,750 tcs. August, at 6 40.....City Steam Lard in demand, and quoted at the close at 6 17½, and 200 tcs. sold at 6 17½.....Refined Lard inactive, and quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close at 6 50.....Best quiet at former figures.....Beef Hams inactive but steady.....Business in Butter and Cheese has been on a moderate scale, though in most instances prices have favored buyers, and a considerable demand was reported at from 12c.@14c. for good to very choice marks.....Tallow in pretty fair request, with prime quoted at the close at 5¾c.; sales of 96,000 lbs. at 5 7-16c., and Stearine quiet, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7c. and Western at 6¾c.@6¾c.

SKINS—Mess with a ready sale, and desirable qualities and weights are quoted strong in price.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand on the basis of 6 3-16c. for fair and 6 7-16c. for good Refining Cubs.....Sales have been reported of 900 hhds. Muscovado at 5⅞c.@6 7-16c., chiefly at 6¼c.@6 7-16c.....Refined Sugars quoted steady, on a moderately active movement, with Cut Loaf quoted at 8¾c.@8¾c.; Crushed, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Powdered, 8¼c.; Granulated, 8¼c.@8¾c., and White, 7¾c.@8¼c.; and Yellow, 6¾7c.@7¾c.

movements in Raw Sugars since June 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bbls.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock June 1, 1879	67,692	25,379	769,479	2,782
Receipts since June 1	14,830	400	7,688	565
Total	82,512	25,779	777,115	3,347
Sales since June 1	9,020	———	1,200	———
Stock June 4, 1879	73,436	25,779	771,915	3,347
Stock June 5, 1878	45,832	11,804	112,029	733
Stock June 5, 1877	72,859	14,283	515,613	739
Stock June 3, 1876	102,488	42,976	227,765	3,718

WHISKY—Dull, and nominally $1 06.

FREIGHTS—A fair inquiry has been reported, chiefly from the Grain interests, and generally steady Engagements of Lumber and Coal trades have shown rather less urgency in their requirements, but suitable tonnage has not been offered with much freedom.....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 48,000 bushels Grain at 4¾d.; 20 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 35,000 bushels Corn at 5¾d. ₱ 60 lbs.; 2,000 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb., 1,900 bbls. Flour at 2s. 2½d., 3,500 sacks do. at 1s. 9d. @2s. 200 bbls. Sugar at 22s. 6d., 4,500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 32s. 6d.@35s., 900 bxs. Bacon at 27s. 6d., 500 pkgs. Butter, in refrigerator, at 90s. ₱ ton.....FOR LONDON—By sail, 300 tons Flour at 17s. 6d., and 200 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 24,000 bushel Grain at 6¼d., 16,000 bushels do. at 6¼d., 4,500 sacks Flour at 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton.....FOR PLYMOUTH—A moderate inquiry for Grain, with 3,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 1½d.....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 6¼d.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d., 500 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton.....FOR GLASGOW—By sail, 2,900 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 100 tons Oil at 25s.; and, by steam, 22,300 bushels Grain on private terms; 1,800 bxs. Bacon and Cheese at 40s.; 50 tierces Lard and 400 bxs. Bacon at 27s. 6d.; 20,500 sacks Flour and Meal at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 750 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., 1,600 bbls. Sugar at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 75 tons Beef at 40s., 50 tierces Lard at 27s. 6d., and 100 bbls. Oil at 25s.....FOR CARDIFF—A Norwegian bark, with Deals, from St. John, (chartered there), at 57s. 6d.....FOR THE EAST COAST OF ENGLAND—A Scandinavian bark, hence, with 7,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 2d., and two British ships, with 8,000 and 7,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 454 tons, hence, with 3,000 quarters Grain on private terms; another, 456 tons, hence, with 3,500 quarters do., at 4s. 7d.; another, 541 tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters do., at 4s. 7½d.....FOR HAVRE—By sail, 600 tons Provisions at 25s. 6d.; 1,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, in bbls., at 2½c. ₱ gallon.....FOR BORDEAUX—A Norwegian bark, 810 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo at current rates.....FOR BORDEAUX—A Norwegian ship, with Deals from Miramichi, reported at 67s. 6d.....FOR MARSEILLES OR GENOA—An Italian bark, 522 tons, hence, with 3,500 quarters Grain, at 4s. 7½d.....FOR OPORTO—A British bark, with Deals, from Richibucto, at about £21,000.....FOR BILBOA—A British brig, 249 tons, hence, with Grain, in shipper's bags, at 16c. ₱ bushel, and Provisions at 38s. 9d. ₱ ton, (vessel previously released under contract out and back at £2 10s.).....FOR HAMBURG—A Norwegian ship, 796 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 2½c. ₱ gallon; a Norwegian bark, 801 tons, hence, with 5,000 bbls. do. at 2s. 9d.; a German bark, 881 tons, with 5,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 2s. 9½d.; a Norwegian bark, 649 tons, hence, with 5,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 4½d.....FOR THE GERMAN BALTIC—A German bark, hence, with 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d., and a Swedish bark, hence, with 3,600 bbls. do., on private terms.....FOR ADELAIDE—A German bark, 457 tons, hence, with general cargo at 50s. ₱ 40 cubic feet.....FOR THE RIVER PLATE—A British bark, 699 tons, hence, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $16; and a British brig, 304 tons, with do., from do., at $17.....FOR ST. JAGO—An American and a British bark, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2 50.....FOR BERMUDA—A British brig, 216 tons, with Lumber, from St. John, at $6 50.....FOR BARBADOS—An American schooner, 221 tons, with Lumber, from Bridgewater, N. S., at $6 50.....FOR BERMUDA—An American schooner, 119 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back from Barcoos, with Fruit, on private terms.....JOHN, N. B., is out—A British schooner, 115 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, at market rates, quoted at 37½c.@40c. ₱ bbl.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1879.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was the same as on Monday last, save that the tone was improved. Quality coarse to fair, with a good and some very poor tail-end brought in. Sixteen-Street Yards prices were 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 9¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 6½c.@10c. ₱ lb., weights 8 to 9 cwt. Milch Cows nominal at $25 @$50 ₱ head. Calves included. Buttermilk-fed Calves slow of sale at 2½c.@4¼c. ₱ lb.; Veals, from lean to fair, sold at 4c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs in fair demand at current rates; quality of the flocks in market poor to good; Sheep sold at $3 50@$5 12½ ₱ cwt.; Lambs at 5½c.@8c. ₱ lb.; Ewes at 4½c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. Dressed opened in moderate demand at 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixteenth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 71 Cherokee Steers, direct from the Plains, at 7c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 75 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, 292 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 175 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 head at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 9 head at 9½c., weight 8¼ cwt.; and 9 head, weighing 9 cwt., to Dressed opened in moderate demand at 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 71 Cherokee Steers, direct from the Plains, at 7c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 75 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, 292 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 175 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 head at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 9 head at 9½c., weight 8¼ cwt.; and 9 head, weighing 9 cwt., to E. C. Coon sold for self 43 generally fair Illinois Steers: 5 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head; 14 head at 9c. ₱ lb., 24 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, and 14 head at 9½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 8¼ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Co. 52 still-fed Ohio Steers: 17 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 18 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, and with $1 on ₱ head, weights 5¾ to 6½ cwt.; 15 Kentucky Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 2 Kentucky Oxen at 5¾c. ₱ lb., live weight 1,540 lbs.; 2 Illinois Bulls sold for self 195 Illinois Steers, from common to fair: 90 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 39 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $8 off on 29 head and $18 on 18 head, and 68 head at 9c. ₱ lb., 24 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weights 6, 7, to 8¼ cwt. Vogel & Regenstein sold for Meyer & Regenstein 104 still-fed Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weights 8 to 9 cwt.; 107 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on those sold at top rate, weights 6¾ to 8 cwt. D. Watson sold for I. Watson 51 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on those sold at top rate, weights 6¾ to 8 cwt. D. Dillenback & Dewey sold 97 buttermilk and milk-fed Calves, included, weights 125 to 140 lbs. ₱ head, at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 64 Veals, weights 125 to 140 lbs. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 8 Veals, weights 154 to 186 lbs. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; and 31 Veals, weights 154 to 182 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Hallenbeck & Davis sold 178 buttermilk Calves, weights 130 to 240 lbs. ₱ head, at 4c. ₱ lb.; 90 Veals, weights 89 lbs. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 30 Veals, weight 123 to 137 lbs. ₱ head, at 4c. ₱ lb.; 33 Veals, weight 146 lbs. ₱ head, at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 45 Veals, weight 115 to 138 lbs. ₱ head, at 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; 40 Kentucky Lambs, weight 58 lbs. ₱ head, at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. James H. Hume sold 99 Ohio Sheep: 68 head, weight 80 lbs. ₱ head, at $4 10 ₱ cwt.; 31 head, weight 100 lbs. ₱ head, at $5 15½ ₱ cwt.; 233 Virginia Lambs: 151 head, weight 54 lbs. ₱ head, at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 52 head, weight 54 lbs. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 30 head, weight 56 lbs. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb. James Kirby & Co. sold 92 buttermilk Calves, weights 158 to 162 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 23 Veals, weights 152 to 160 lbs. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 65 Veals, weight 149 lbs. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 51 Ohio Sheep, weight 86 lbs. ₱ head, at 4c. ₱ lb.; 105 Illinois Sheep, weight 139 lbs. ₱ head, at $4 20 ₱ cwt.; 53 head, weight 122 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb. Ege & Otis sold 26 buttermilk and Veals mixed, weights 133 to 160 lbs. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 66 Veals, weights 132 to 200 lbs. ₱ head, at 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 63 buttermilk Calves, weights 126 to 151 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; 2b Veals, weight 170 lbs. ₱ head, at 4c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Conoy & McPherson sold for H. Anderson 60 Colorado Steers at 8c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 15 head, weights 7 to 8 cwt.; 15 head, weights 8 to 8¼ cwt.; for B. R. Dunn 1 Bull, live weight 1,640 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 16 Mixed Kentucky Steers and Heifers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., including the select ₱ lb., weights 5 to 6 cwt.; on commission, 113 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, with a good top: 1 Steer at 8c. ₱ lb., 11 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 11 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 5 head; 18 head at 9c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head; 30 head at 9c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head; 15 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, and 9 head at 9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weights 6¾ to 8¼ cwt. Tuffey & Sons sold for W. Morris 53 common Iowa Steers at 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt., scant; 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Secord sold for N. Morris 48 still-fed Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 35 coarse Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 1 Bull, live weight 1,330 lbs. at 4c. ₱ lb.; 166 common Illinois Steers, with a good top: 32 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 16 head, 113 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 15 head, 5 head at 9c. ₱ lb., and 6 at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 24 head, 21 head at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾, 7, to 7¾ cwt. D. G. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton 161 common Illinois Steers, scant to 7 cwt., at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head; 35 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head; 64 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 27 head, 50c. on ₱ head on 14 head, and $1 on ₱ head on 22 head: 6 head at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾, 7¼, to 8 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for S. W. Allerton 54 common Illinois Steers, scant to 7 cwt., at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 19 head, weights 6¾ to 8¼ cwt. M. May sold for S. W. Allerton 71 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head at 8c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, 48 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 24 head, 12 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt.; and 2 Buckingham sold 121 Veals at 5¾c. ₱ lb., weight 150 lbs. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 62 head, weight 159 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 33 head, weight 160 lbs. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 881 Ohio Sheep as follow: 83 head, weight 82 lbs. ₱ head, at 4c. ₱ lb.; 221 head, weight 84 lbs. ₱ head, at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 190 head, weight 105 lbs. ₱ head, at $4 95 ₱ cwt.; 190 head, weight 106 lbs. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 129 common Kentucky Sheep, weight 90 lbs. ₱ head, at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 436 Ohio Sheep: 187 head, weight 84 lbs. ₱ head, at $4 15 ₱ cwt.; 221 head, weight 86 lbs. ₱ head, at $4 20 ₱ cwt.; 580 Virginia Lambs: 379 head, weight 57 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 90 head, weight 58 lbs. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 291 head, weighs 56 lbs. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 334 Kentucky Lambs, weight 43 lbs. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 96 May-dael Lambs, weight 50 lbs. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Newton & Holmes sold 888 Ohio Sheep as follows: 218 Sheep, weight 81 lbs. ₱ head, at $4 06¼ ₱ cwt.; 217 Sheep, weight 83 lbs. ₱ head, at $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 453 Sheep, weight 88 lbs. ₱ head, at $4 45 ₱ cwt.; 30 Kentucky Lambs, weight 116 lbs. ₱ head, at 4½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,736 head, viz: 1,200 Cattle, 7 Cows, 2,212 Veals and Calves, 1,919 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards: 7,775 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,637 head of horned Cattle, 7,238 Sheep and Lambs, 4,633 Hogs.

Grown arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending June 1, 1879: 1 Steer, 1,161 Sheep and Lambs, 37 Cows, 699 Veals and Calves, 6,661 Hogs, 3 Horses, 18 Mules.

BUFFALO, June 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,139 head; for the week thus far, 5,909 head; for the same time last week, 9,010 head; shrunk consignments, 322 cars; fair demand at lower prices; offerings liberal; a number of cars forwarded in first hands; sales of choice to extra shippers' Steers, $4 60@$5 15; medium to good, $4 10@$4 70; fair butchers' $4@ $4 25; Cheapers, $3 50@$4; Cows and Heifers, $2 50 @$4; Bulls, $3 25@$3 75; mixed butchers' lots very dull; 31 cars of stock remain unsold. Sheep and Lambs —Receipts to-day, 1,966 head; for the week thus far, 10,200 head; for the same time last week, 8,800 head; consigned through, 20 cars; market without decided change; offerings some favorable, with best wanted; fair to good clipped Sheep, $5 90@$4 10; choice, $4 45; 5 cars remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,600 head; for the week thus far, 20,700 head; for the same time last week, 18,616 head; through consignments, 25 cars; demand and offerings light; supply hardly equal to the demand; Yorkers, good to choice, $3 55@$3 60; medium and heavy, fair to choice, $3 50@$3 55; common, $3@$3 25; all offerings disposed of.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., June 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 527 head of through and 186 head of local, making a total for the past two days of 1,299 head of through and 458 head of local; the supply was fair, but very few buyers present, except for the retail trade, which has been pretty livaly, but at a decline in prices of about 12½c. @25c.; only 9 loads were sold for shipment; best, $4 80@$5; fair to good, $4 40@$4 75; common, $3 70@$4 30. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head, making a total for the past two days of 7,800 head: the market was very dull, and the receipts liberal; selling at $3 90 @$4 35.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—*The Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market opened steady; light, $3 60; choice heavy, $3 80@$3 90; mixed packing, $3 40@$3 65; closing firm; 5,000 head more coming in to-night. Cattle—Receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market a shade better, but no advance in prices; shipping steers, 1,000 to 1,600 lbs., $4 25@$5; stockers and feeders, $1 75@$4; Steers, $2 80@$3 90; Bulls, $1 50@$3 90; Texans in heavy supply at $3 40@$3. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 1,000 head; good stock firm; common not wanted; prices, $3@$4 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Hogs easier; rough heavy, $3 90@$3 20; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3 80@ $3 45; smooth heavy to Philadelphias, $3 40@$3 55; receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head. Cattle—Shipping grades dull and lower to sell; little doing; native butchery fairly active, but shade lower; Steers, $2 20@$4 30; Cows and Heifers, $2 00@$3 25; Texans, corn-fed Texans, $3@$3 90; grass do., $2 25@$3 15; receipts, 3,400 head; shipments, 500 head. Sheep dull; clipped range from $3 50@$3 60; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 300 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 108 bales; gross, 108 bales; sales, 64 bales; stock, 5,438 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,098 bales; gross, 1,098 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 43,445 bales.

MOBILE, June 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 41 bales; exports, coastwise, 51 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,099 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 108 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 1,691 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 4.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 64 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,890 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 4—12:30 P. M.—The quotations of Consols (97 5-16 for money and 97⅜ for the account) in the 4:30 P. M. dispatch of yesterday should have been ex-dividend. Consols are now 97 7-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, new 6s, 105¾; Erie Railway shares, 27¾; preferred shares, 51; New-Jersey Central Consols, 96; New-Jersey Central, 52. 1:30 P. M.—Bar Silver, 52d. per oz. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes at 116f. 10c. for the account.

3:30 P. M.—India Council bills were allotted to-day at 7-16d. ₱ rupee advance.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £52,000. Consols, 97 5-16 for money, and 97⅜ for the account. Erie Railway shares, 27¾; preferred shares, 51.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 116f. 47½c. for the account.

PARIS, June 4.—Exchange on London, 25f. 17½c. for checks.

BERLIN, June 4—3:30 P. M.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 2,560,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, June 4:

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 65, No. 311 West 16th-st., north side, 117 feet west of 7th-av., for $5,846, to Michael J. Newman, plaintiff.

Phillips & MacRae, foreclosure sale, Ferdinand Kurzman, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick stable, with lot 23 by 98.9, No. 550 West 41st-st., south side, 127 feet east of 11th-av., for $2,755, to Thomas Cockerill, a defendant in the legal action.

M. A. J. Lynch, foreclosure sale, M. J. A. McCaffery, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 23 East 49th-st., north side, 616.8 feet east of 5th-av., for $10,000, to Benjamin W. Merriam, plaintiff.

Peter J. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Gilbert H. Bedeau, Esq., Referee, sold 10 lots, each 25 by 100, on 20th-st., north side, block front between Avenues B and C, West Farms, for $500, to Emily J. Lee, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John Neuman, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 200 by 200 by 180 by 200 by 184, on Albany-av., south side, a portion of the "Locust Farm" at Yonkers, for $4,000, to A. Van Cortland. Also, by order of the Executors, disposed of mansion and outbuildings, with 11 61-100 acres of land, on Broadway, north side, between Murray and Boerum avs., Flushing, Long Island, for $13,000, to Samuel McCrary.

The auction sales were advertised as follows: Sale by F. G. & C. S. Brown, of 13 acres of land, nearly opposite the terminus of 10th-av., to July 9, and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of a plot of land on East 156th-st., near 3d-av., to July 21.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 3.

34-av., n. a. corner of 156th-st., 195.9x294x irregular, 1 part of 23d Ward; Dore Lyon to Charles L. Wright.....nom.

4th-av., s. a. corner of 105th-st., 100x100.11; Joseph L. S. Wood and wife to John H. Deane.....$9,000

126th-st., s. a., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x99.10; Edward Cunningham and wife to Oliver Blake.....7,000

Hamilton-st., n. s., No. 10, 25x100; also, Catherine-st., near 2d-av., 25x irregular; Nicholas Schroeder and wife to Henry Bretsfield.....nom.

Greene-st., s. w. corner of Spring-st., 23x50; John Bohnet and wife to Jacob Sessengood and others.....20,000

23d-st., West, n. s., No. 337, 25x98.9; Jane A. Tamargo to Amelia Schaefer.....28,000

62d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; A. Johnes, Referee, to George M. Miller.....500

83d-st., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x90; Max Weil and wife to Caroline Livingston.....14,000

40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.10½x94.9; Mary E. Miller and others, Executors, to Elizabeth Knoth.....12,700

80th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x102.2; Abraham H. Jones and wife to Henry Folsom.....42,000

78th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2; Worthington Whitredge, Executor, to John Webb.....5,500

5th-av., n. w. c., 73.1 ft. s. of 30th-st., 28x100; Mary T. Foulke to Isaac Walker.....5,250

63d-st., e. s., 182 ft. s. of Madison-av., 18x100.5; Frederick B. Ellis, Executor, to William Harlee.....8,150

134th-st., n. s., 106.6 ft. w. of Willis-av., 100; Uhry B. Ortin, Referee, to Nicholas Kernan.....5,000

35th-st., s. s., 309.7 ft. e. of 2d-av., 37.6x98.9; Eliza M. Kiernan to Ann E. Colahan.....9,000

36th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21.9x99.10x irregular; Agnes R. Colahan to Eliza M. Kiernan.....9,000

98th-st., n. s., corner of Riverside-av., 36x87.7x irregular; Herman Kohnstamm and others, Executors, to Martin Kiest.....5,190

123d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; Paul Fischer and wife to Teckla Kannenbley..10,553

48th-st., n. s., 613.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100.5; Mary J. McCaffery, Referee, to Benjamin W. Merriam.....10,000

Riverside-av., s. a., 26 ft. n. of 88th-st., 77.7x48.8x irregular; Herman Kohnstamm and others, Executors, to Bernard Fallman.....9,050

Franklin-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 6th-st., 25x100; Herman Kohnstamm and others, Executors, to Joseph F. Cohn.....10,750

12th-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x103.3; William A. Gale to Charles F. Mayer and others.....nom.

139th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x99.11; James N. Platt and others to R. Arnold and others.....3,300

Concord-av., west of, part of Lot No. 4, 81.1x100, 23d Ward; Newbury D. Lawton to Harriet N. Newbold.....500

Concord av., w. s., part of Lot No. 4, 82.1x200, 23d Ward; W. Sinclair, Jr., Referee, to Newbury D. Lawton.....1,500

80th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9; E. E. McCaffery, Referee, to Seth R. Johnson.....6,300

Adelaide, Capt. Jarvis.....Thursday, June 5, 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Passell.....Thurs., June 12, 11:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perat.....Sat., June 21, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is reduced to the least possible, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.

R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 10, 9:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 8, 9:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and printing-press on board, surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40: STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, June 5
STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, June 12

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN

Company's pier (new), No. 42 North River.

MAIN.....Sat., June 7 | ODER.....Sat., June 21
MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK: SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF EUROPE, $45.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morrison-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Wednesday, June 11, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Saturday, June 14, 4 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Saturday, June 28, 9:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on credits Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Circassia.....June 7, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....June 21, 6 A. M.
Devonia.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....June 28, noon

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California..June 10, 10 A. M. | *Elysia..June 14, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Thurs., June 5 | FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19
HERDER..Thurs., June 12 | GELLERT..Thurs., June 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60: Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

P. CALAND.....Saturday, June 7
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $23.

M. OZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
PUOHL, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
278, Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tues., June 10, noon
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday June 9, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For tickets or for information in regard to routine apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant full-size

Dwelling-house,

With dining-room extension,

NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,

West Side, between 57th and 58th sts.

Watchman on the premises.

Open all day.

FOR SALE—HARLEM, 5TH-AV., 124TH AND 125th sts., elegant new three-story and basement houses: cabinet trim, mirrors, &c.; complete in all details. Also, one lot on East 124th-st., 80 feet east of 5th-av., 22x100. C. WELDE, owner, on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND MANSARD-roof marble house, 20 feet wide and 70 feet deep, 55th-st., near 5th-av.; rent reasonable. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,505 Broadway, south-west corner 44th-st.

HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,180 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

STAMFORD.—AT AUCTION, JUNE 10, THE most desirable cottage property ever offered at public sale; on finest hill; only six minutes' walk from depot; magnificent Sound view and landscape; house a model one; 14 rooms; all improvements, choicest; two acres in lawn, shade, and garden; roomy stables and delightful neighborhood; also, overlooks the borough. Sale positive, rain or shine. Printed particulars in full of owner, Dr. PAYNE, on premises, or HUBBARD, Auctioneer, Stamford, Conn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEW THREE-story brown-stone house, No. 148 Lafayette-place, Brooklyn; 18x65x90; will take in part payment, well located lots, a small house, or vacancy taken free and clear. Apply to F. S. DRISCOLL, No. 32 Park-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water-st.; five stories: adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., 87th floor, 50x90.

STORES, &C., WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOTEL near the City; sea-shore preferred. Address L. B., Box No. 3325 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR Rent, furnished for season or year, possession at once, an elegant country seat; lawn, garden made, fruit, and shade; house very large; finished in hard wood; gas, water; near depot, schools, and churches.

S. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESidence, beautifully located on the Hudson at Athens, Greene County, N. Y. Address Mrs. MATTHIAS VAN LOON, Athens, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

AT LAKE MAHOPAC—TO LET FOR THE Summer at a very reasonable rent, an elegant country place; house contains 12 rooms, kitchen and cellar, and is fully furnished; grounds, stable, &c.; one of the most convenient places on the lake.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st and No. 1,180 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR NEW-HAMBURG.—Very elegant; resembles an old English Park; house fully furnished; milk and vegetables free to occupant; greenhouse grapories, &c.; rent low.

RICHARD T. HAYLAND,
No. 111 Broadway, basement.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—FURNISHED COTtage to let. Apply to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st., or Post Office Box No. 152 Stockbridge, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS; few acres; variety of fruit, shade, shrubbery; good stable; healthy; on heights back of Irvington-on-Hudson; rent low. Inquire at depot, or No. 117 Madison-av.

FORT LEE.—HOUSE, 15 ROOMS: FURNISHED or unfurnished; modern improvements; rent low. MRS. MAHON, No. 56 Clinton-place.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40, NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 11, 10 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. Jarvis.....Thursday, June 5, 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Passell.....Thurs., June 12, 11:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perat.....Sat., June 21, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is reduced to the least possible, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.

R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 10, 9:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 8, 9:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and printing-press on board, surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40: STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, June 5
STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, June 12

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN

Company's pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morrison-st.

MAIN.....Sat., June 7 | ODER.....Sat., June 21
MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK: SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF EUROPE, $45.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morrison-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Wednesday, June 11, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Saturday, June 14, 4 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Saturday, June 28, 9:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on credits Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Circassia.....June 7, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....June 21, 6 A. M.
Devonia.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....June 28, noon

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California..June 10, 10 A. M. | *Elysia..June 14, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Thurs., June 5 | FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19
HERDER..Thurs., June 12 | GELLERT..Thurs., June 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60: Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

P. CALAND.....Saturday, June 7
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $23.

M. OZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
PUOHL, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
278, Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tues., June 10, noon
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday June 9, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For tickets or for information in regard to routine apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory.....Sat., June 7
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.....Wednesday, June 11

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. Co.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, June 7
Steamer GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, June 11

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES G. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Via Charleston and Savannah S. R., for all points in the South and South-west.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent, No. 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, June 14
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, WEDNESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., June 12
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 19

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER at 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 7
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, corner Duane and Broadway; passports indispensable.

J. B. NONES, Passport Agent.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

PORTLAND-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point to Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Fourth-Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's, and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Opera-house, Grimore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars for Dutch Lane Railroad.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. and EIGHTH-AV.

For up-town trains take east side stations.

For down-town trains take west side stations.

Trains will run to 58th-st. and 6th-av. and 53d-st. and 8th-av. alternately.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 P. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. Express, 4:30 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:20, 8:20, 9, (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 6:50, 10:15 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 6:20 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Tickets office, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 2 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD, WEST SIDE LINE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REBUILDING OF THE RAILROAD STRUCTURE, THE

MORRIS-STREET STATION

WILL BE

CLOSED

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 12, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:00, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R., 5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, P. M. For New Canaan R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. New-York.

THEODORE WARD, Superintendent.

RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Ballard.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping car via St. Albans.

6 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Cedarburg.

11 P. M. Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading,

RACING AT JEROME PARK

SECOND DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING.

LORILLARDS' STABLES WIN TWO EVENTS—BRAMBLE HAS AN EASY VICTORY—THE SELLING RACE WON BY PROBLEM.

The storm of Tuesday having compelled the American Jockey Club to postpone the races arranged for that day, the programme was carried out yesterday, and an excellent day's sport was had despite a heavy track. The postponement, however, coupled with the dissatisfaction in regard to the Withers Stakes, had the effect of lessening the attendance of spectators, and the grand stand presented an array of empty benches that was to be regretted, considering the excellence of the sport. The track was a sea of mud, and therefore there was more than the usual uncertainty about the several events, which made the speculation very exciting. The first race was a dash of a mile and a furlong, for all ages, for which there were seven competitors, and Pierre Lorillard's filly Bertha won in 2:03½, with Una running second. The second race was the Maryland Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, one mile, for which there were ten starters, and Mr. George L. Lorillard's three fillies, Annie Augusta, Ferida, and Teller captured the first three places. This is the second time that Mr. Lorillard has done this, a feat that no turfman in the world has equaled. There was great enthusiasm at the result and Mr. Lorillard was warmly congratulated. The Westchester Cup had but Bramble and Invermore as contestants, and it was but little more than a walk-over for the former. The selling race which followed compensated for the cup, however, as it was stubbornly contested and won by Dick Sasscer, who was a rank outsider. A steeple-chase brought the proceedings to a close with a victory for Mr. James Gordon Bennett, whose horse, Problem, easily disposed of his competitors. The details of the sport are given below:

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The sport of the day was opened with a dash of a mile and a furlong for a purse of $400, with the conditions that horses not having won a race of the value of $1,000 after 2 years old should be allowed 3 pounds, and maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 5 pounds; if 4 years, 10 pounds; if 5 years or upward, 15 pounds. Seven entries were made for this, and six started, viz.: George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Una, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, 91 pounds, (Costlow;) Frank Stearns's ch. c. Virginian, 3 years, by Alroy, dam by Planet, 96 pounds, (Shields;) Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of Stamps, 110 pounds, (Barrett;) S. D. Bruce's br. c. Glen Ogle, 3 years, by Glen Athol, out of Mollie Wood, 96 pounds, (Johnson;) J. G. Nelson & Co.'s ch. g. Kingston, 3 years, by Kingfisher, out of Adosinda, 95 pounds, (Abram;) and J. W. Bell's ch. f. Maritana, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 101 pounds, (Evans.) Mr. Grenville L. Winthrop did not come to the post. Of the lot above mentioned, Una was the favorite, even money, and five to four being offered against her chances. The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were sent away at the furlong pole, and after one false start the flag fell, and they jumped off together, with Virginian and Kingston in front. As they raced up to the judges' stand Una came up, and when they passed the latter was leading by a head, Kingston second, with his head in front of Bertha, and clear of Maritana, fourth. As they went round the turn Kingston pushed to the front, and was a neck in advance of Una, Bertha by Bertha's side, Maritana fourth, and Glen Ogle fifth, Virginian in the rear. Passing the quarter pole Una and Kingston were head and head, and making the pace strong, with Bertha still third, Maritana fourth and Glen Ogle fifth. Running under the Club-house bluff Una pushed out in front of Kingston, and Bertha, going well in hand, was still third, but at once going out of sight. Maritana ran next, and challenged Bertha for the third place. When they came in sight Una was showing the way by three-quarters of a length, while Bertha occupied the second place, with Kingston and Maritana running as a team, followed by Virginian and Glen Ogle. When they reached the three-quarter pole and turned into the home stretch it was apparent that Bertha had Una beaten, for Costlow began using his whip freely, and in the furlong pole Bertha passed Una, these being the only two in the race, and from this point home it was an easy thing for Bertha, who won the race, hands down, by four lengths in 2:03½, Una second, eight lengths before Maritana, who was third; Virginian fourth, Kingston fifth, and Glen Ogle in the rear.

THE MARYLAND STAKES.

The second event on the card was the fifth renewal of the Maryland Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, one mile; $200 entrance, half forfeit: $25 if declared Aug. 1, 1873; $50 if declared May 15, 1879; with $750 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. There were originally 42 nominations, and of these 10 sported colors, including Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Rachel, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Sadowa, by Jack Malone, (Barrett;) Perry Belmont's b. f. Magnetism, by Kingfisher, out of Attraction, by imp. Bairownie, (Hayward;) Frank M. Hall's b. f. Eunice, by Vandiell, out of Eugenia, by Eugene, (Feakes;) D. D. Withers's ch. f. Belinda, by imp. Glenelg, out of Madame Dudley, by Lexington, (Sparling;) H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Verdict, by Lexington, out of Saxony, by Lexington, (Edwards;) Oden Bowie's ch. f. Tennessee, by Dickens, out of Belle Meade, by Jack Malone. (Holloway;) George L. Lorillard's br. f. Idler, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, by Lexington, (Hughes;) ch. f. Annie Augusta, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, by imp. Eclipse, (Fisher,) and b. f. Ferida, by imp. Glenelg, out of La Henderson, by Lexington, (Costlow,) and William Astor's b. f. Bonnie Leaf, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian, (Hardwick.) Of the above Belinda was the favorite just before the start, as the bookmakers were offering but two to one against her, while five to two was offered against George Lorillard's three combined, and the same price against Eunice. There was a long delay in getting them off, there being half a dozen false starts; but finally the flag fell to a rather poor start, with Idler in front and Verdict second, Belinda being the last to get away. As they went round the turn Idler was leading two lengths, Verdict still being second, while Rachel went up third, followed by Magnetism in the fourth place. Passing the quarter pole, Idler showed no change in the way, but Verdict had closed up and there was but half a length between them; two lengths behind Verdict came Rachel and Magnetism as a team, while Belinda ran very fast and had got to the fifth place, and Bonnie Leaf was bringing up the rear of the lot. As they ran under the club-house bluff, Verdict still closed up on Idler, and there was but little space between them. Meanwhile in the meantime had left Rachel and ran up into third place, while two lengths behind him came Annie Augusta, Rachel having fallen back, and Belinda came up fifth. In this manner they went out of sight, and when they were again seen Idler was still showing the route, but Verdict had shut up the space between them, as she was at her quarter, while Magnetism was third, Annie Augusta fourth, Ferida fifth, and Belinda nearly a furlong. He took it easy up the home stretch, and finally won in a gallop by half a furlong in 4:20½, the race being little more than walk-over.

WINNERS OF THE WESTCHESTER CUP.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Age.	Wt.	Strs	Time.
1867.	Loadstone	Lightning	6	131	4	4:10⅔
1868.	Local	Lightning	5	114	5	4:03¼
1869.	The Banshee	Lexington	4	105	5	4:19½
1870.	Helmbold	Australian	4	108	5	4:11
1871.	Preakness	Lexington	4	106	3	4:03¾
1872.	Harry Bassett	Lexington	4	104	2	4:18¾
1873.	Wanderer	Lexington	5	114	5	4:04
1874.	Shylock	Lexington	5	114	6	4:11
1875.	Ballankeel	Asteroid	4	108	4	4:06½
1876.	Victor	Vauxhall	4	118	4	4:10½
1877.	Tom Ochtree	Lexington	5	124	3	4:09¾
1878.	Gen. Phillips	Glenelg	4	118	3	4:21
1879.	Bramble	Bonny Scotland	4	118	2	4:20½

THE SELLING RACE.

The fourth race was a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction for $2,000; if entered to be sold for $1,500, allowed 3 pounds; if for $1,000, 7 pounds; for $750, 12 pounds; for $500, 17 pounds; for $300, 21 pounds, any surplus on the sale of the winner to be divided between the second horse and the racing fund. The beaten horses were not liable to be claimed. The distance was one mile and a half. For this there were eight entries, including Dwyer Brothers' ch. h. Kenny, 6 years, by Curles, dam by Red Eye, to be sold for $750, 114 pounds; (McLaughlin;) John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s b. g. Mason, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Emily Peyton, $1,000, 106 pounds, (Evans;) George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Albert, 4 years, by Australian, out of Queen Victoria, $500, 98 pounds, (Fisher;) J. Jacobus's b. g. Charlie Gorham, 5 years, by Blarneystone, out of Aurora Raby, $500, 104 pounds, (Littlefield;) Oden Bowie's ch. g. Skylark, 3 years, by Dickens, out of Nettie, $1,000, 90 pounds, (Jones;) J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. h. Viceroy, 6 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Rurie, $500, 109 pounds, (Feakes;) F. M. Hall's ch. g. Dick Sasscer, 5 years, by Eugene, out of La Rose, $300, 103 pounds, (Barrett;) and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. g. Pilot, 5 years, by Planet, out of Sallie Lewis, $500, 98 pounds, (Blaylock.) The race was a complete upset to all calculations, and was won by a rank outsider, against whom twenty to one was offered and taken. As the distance was a mile and a half, the race was run over the Belmont course, and the lot galloped down to the head of the T. Y. C., and after one break away they apparently received a good start, but as they came down to the three-quarter pole Charlie Gorham and Maumee were observed in front making the pace strong. When they came to the judges' stand Charley Gorham was leading by a neck, Maumee second, a neck in front of Albert, third; Viceroy fourth, and Kenny fifth, the others close up. As they went round the turn Maumee took a decided lead, and at the quarter was a length before Gorham and Albert, who were third, while Kenny had moved up to the fourth place. There was little change as they ran under the club-house bluff, but going out of sight, Maumee, Albert, and Gorham were on pretty even terms. When they reappeared Gorham had fallen back to the track, while Albert took up the running, and was slightly leading Maumee, while Kenny was in the third place. Thus the first three entered the home stretch, when Albert and Maumee closed up and began a forward at the furlong pole, challenged by Skylark and Viceroy, the race being a very severe one. In the meantime Barrett made his run with Dick Sasscer, and he came up from the rear very fast, to the surprise of every one. He speedily joined Kenny and Viceroy, and a grand finish was the result. Sasscer capturing the race by three-quarters of a length in 2:48¾, Kenny gaining second place by a head from Viceroy, while Skylark, who looked like a winner down the stretch, was a close fourth. The winner was sold at auction for $450, and was bought in by his owner, being an advance of $150 over his stated selling price, half of which went to the second horse and half to the Jockey Club.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The day's sport terminated with a handicap steeple-chase for a purse of $450, of which $100 went to the second horse. It was over the fractional course, and of the 14 entries, only four responded to the summons of the judges. These were James Gordon Bennett's b. h. Problem, 6 years, by Pimlico out of Mystery, 156 pounds, (Little;) Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Maritana, 4 years, by Chillicothe out of Mattie C., 146 pounds, (Meany;) George Bennett's ch. g. Dandy, 5 years, by Oysterman, Jr., out of Bet Arlington, 143 pounds, (Nolan;) and Daly Brothers' br. f. Lizzie D., 4 years, by Enquirer, out of Leisure, 136 pounds, (Devin.) Of the quartet, Problem was the favorite. They were started in the three-quarter stretch, and Dandy was in the lead, while Lizzie D. brought up the rear of the lot. They ran onward the club-house hill, at the foot of which was a single hurdle, which Dandy took first, Lizzie D. and Disturbance following next, and Problem in the rear. Running into the south field they took the fence, which Lizzie D. leaped first, followed by Dandy, then Problem, while Meany pulled Disturbance to the rear. In this way they jumped the remaining obstacles in the south field, and came on the second time, Dandy leading over first, a length before Problem, Lizzie D. third, and Disturbance fourth. They then ran to the hill at the northern extremity of the grounds, and here Dandy bolted out of the course, they went round the hill, and were lost to sight for a moment, and when they were again seen Lizzie D. bolted for the stables, thus leaving but Problem and Disturbance to finish the race. The pair kept on close together into the south end field, and when they entered the track Problem was leading a length, but entering the home stretch they were even. There was a good race between them up to the last hurdle, when Problem was half a length in front, and from that point he had the race in hand, winning it by a length in 4:00. Both, Lizzie D and Dandy went over the course, the former coming in third. Thus ended the second regular day of the Spring meeting.

TO-DAY'S ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—*Mile and three-eighths.*—Dancheff, 118 pounds; Startle, 101 pounds; Belle, 113 pounds; Lord Lytton, 91 pounds; Baton Rouge, 98 pounds; Bonnie Wood, 96 pounds.

SECOND RACE—*Belmont Stakes.*—Belmont, Pawnee, Jericho, Rochester, Spendthrift, Harold Monitor.

THIRD RACE—*Jockey Club Handicap.*—George McCullough, 91 pounds; Clifton, 113 pounds; Lonlanier, 113 pounds.

FOURTH RACE—*One Mile.*—Lucky Hit, 80 pounds; Jacksexew, 97 pounds; Simeon, 107 pounds; Mariana, 101 pounds; Skylark, 91 pounds; Una, 89 pounds; Pique, 106 pounds; Mulroony, 89 pounds.

THE NEW FULTON MARKET.

INCORPORATION OF A COMPANY TO BUILD A NEW STRUCTURE.

After frequent and prolonged consultations among the dealers in Fulton Market, decided action was taken at a meeting held yesterday in the hall of the market, looking to the demolition of the present unsightly rookery, and the erection of a handsome and commodious building in its stead. The chair was occupied by Amos Robbins, a poultry dealer. The principal interests in the market, including fish, oysters, poultry, meat, and produce, were represented by substantial men. The saloon keepers were not allowed any voice in the deliberations, and it is intended to entirely eliminate them from the new building, as also some other smaller interests not properly appertaining to market busines. The articles of incorporation of a new company, to be known as the Fulton Market Association, were drawn up and executed, the following gentlemen being named as the Trustees, viz: Amos Robbins, poultry; John A. Cormach, butcher; H. Clark Jervis, poultry; William Ottman, butcher; Eugene G. Blackford, fish; William H. Middleton, fish; Patrick H. Fleming, produce; Joseph P. Dishrow, butcher; Charles Johnson, butcher; George H. Shaffer, oysters, and James Galway, produce. The capital stock of the company is fixed at $200,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The term of its existence is to be 50 years. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year; President, Amos Robbins; Vice-President, John A. Cromach; Treasurer, William Ottman; Financial Secretary, Eugene G. Blackford; Corresponding Secretary, H. Clark Jervis.

The object of the association is to erect and maintain for market purposes on the present site a substantial and commodious building which shall be an ornament to the City. The trustees are confident that they can obtain a long lease of the ground on reasonable terms. The proposed structure is intended to be of brisk, with granite base to stand six feet above the present sidewalk, so as to permit of proper sewerage and ventilation from below. The building is to be two stories in height. In the centre a rotunda, covered by an iron and glass roof, will give light and air to the interior stands. It is proposed to devote the second floor into offices, dressing-rooms, meeting-rooms, and stands for small dealers. The butcher's stalls and those for provision-dealers and large fish-dealers will be on the ground floor. "The ladies interested in this movement," said one of the officers, "are unanimous in the opinion that all preliminaries can be arranged so that work will soon commence, and the place be opened for business before the coming Winter. The cost will probably exceed $250-000, but a much larger sum could readily be raised as the Trustees mean business and represent millions. There are a few dealers who feel grieved to know that the old landmark, where their fortunes were made, must be obliterated, and they point to the fact that the new markets at West Thirty-fourth and East Sixteenth streets have been dis failures, as a bad omen. Most of these men have, however, yielded to reason; they see that the old place cannot withstand the ravages of time, and now they are active workers for the new scheme. The Rathbone Association will be continued," and the new building must be an instant success. We shall be able to provide tenants with vastly-improved quarters for the present rental."

THE PASSAIC FISH EPIDEMIC.

Fish Warden Roe, of Passaic County, N. J., accounts for the prevailing fish epidemic in the Passaic River and its tributaries thus: Certain poisonous vegetable matter has grown with unusual luxuriance during the late heated spell, causing the water to "purge," or purify, which takes 8 or 10 days; this has occurred at an unusual season, just after the fish have been spawned, and when they have not strength to withstand the injurious influence of the water. A fungus appears on the surface of the fish, near the tail, causing the scales to decay and become loose: In 8 or 10 days the poison seems to reach the brain, and the fish die. Suckers are first attacked, then catfish, roach, chub, sunfish, perch, and pickerel. Persons eating these fish are attacked with cramps and purging. He does not think the sewage has anything to do with the disease. The epidemic is about over in the Passaic River, but is now extending to the tributary streams and lakes.

TAMMANY OUT OF FUNDS

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION BANKRUPT.

DEMORALIZATION IN THE RANKS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE LEADERS REFUSING TO PAY THEIR DUES, AND THE LANDLORD LOOKING FOR HIS RENT.

The Seventh Assembly Tammany General Committee is at sixes and at sevens. In fact, it is fast becoming a conundrum whether there is any Tammany General Committee in that district at all. Rumors that there are traitors in the ranks, if there are any ranks, and a general determination on the part of all connected with the party in that section to not contribute anything to a fund for carrying the war into Africa, are rife, and Mr. Kelly's friends are utterly demoralized. Last year there were on the General Committee from the district such distinguished gentlemen as Gen. Martin T. McMahon, President Vincent C. King, of the Fire Department; Peter B. Olney, ex-Assemblyman John Carey, ex-Alderman John Hanson, Algernon S. Sullivan, Senator Alfred Wagstaff, Cadwalader Evans, Park Commissioner Smith E. Lane, and Col. John K. Perley. The committee representing the district rented a large room in what is known as the Warren Hotel, at Ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, a few years ago, from Christopher Johnson, whose face is as familiar as the sidewalks in that neighborhood. The rent was fixed at $250 a year, and for a time everything was as merry as a wedding feast. In the Presidential campaign a huge banner emblazoned with the names of Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks was swung across the avenue, and was supported by tall poles. The remnant of one of these poles—about 12 inches of it yet above ground in front of Johnson's place—has been responsible for several accidents to coaches driven in the night-time in that thoroughfare. Unnumbered carriage-springs have been snapped in twain by collision with this stump of a pole that once reared aloft the flying colors of Tilden and Hendricks. Mr. Johnson says he repeatedly notified the Department of Public Works of these facts, and that on every occasion the Tammany General Committee of the district was ordered to remove the stump, but the distinguished gentlemen paid no heed to the orders, and the stump remains.

Col. John K. Perley, a brother of ex-Fire Commissioner Perley and of Alderman Perley, is Treasurer of the General Committee, and in the campaign of last Fall was a candidate for the Assembly against Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, and was, of course, defeated. The Perleys—their sisters and their cousins and their aunts—are well known in New-York politics as the 22 "Pinafore" companies that have played havoc in this City. Originally they were all attached to the Republican Party, but it was one day discovered that they were not securing all the offices that they required, and they took a Democrat into their confidence. He suggested that some of the Tammany bosom be come Democratic Party, and thus give the family a chance at all points of the compass. Col. Perley was chosen to "go over," and Dr. Hayes put on his snow-shoes and slid over him. The story goes that the General Committee, notwithstanding the abundance of money which they were supposed to possess, were in debt to the landlord, and Mr. Johnson, with slight faith in the promises of future good behavior on the part of politicians, clamored for his rent money. On the evening before election day—the 4th of November—Col. Perley, the Treasurer, and candidate for Assembly, went to Mr. Johnson and paid him $150, saying he was in possession of the balance due, $300 but that as the day following he was "assisting," and as he might need the $100 for loose chance, he would defer the payment of the rent in full until a day or two after the election. Mr. Johnson agreed that such an arrangement would be satisfactory.

When Col. Perley's doom was sealed he did not appear with the $100, and Mr. Johnson began to write letters, at first kindly, then commanding, and at length threatening. General Committee has been held no meetings since the November election, although a new General Committee was elected, and Mr. Johnson says he wondered whether Mr. Kelly had forsaken the district. After he had informed Assistant Counsel Cole argued that it was real estate, and that it was not exempted from taxation, because the 5 per cent. of its annual earnings is not paid by the railroad company to the City for its own use, but to Commissioner Campbell appointed to expend the money in repairing damages done to the streets by the railway and in compensating persons whose property the railway injures. Judge Barrett considered the matter until last March, when he rendered a very long, carefully-written decision, in which he held that the railway structure is real estate, because it is affixed to real estate, and that it is amenable to taxation as such. The railway corporation appealed to the Supreme Court, General Term, which affirmed Judge Barrett's decision yesterday. It is considered probable that the surface railroads, gas, and telegraph companies will hereafter be taxed for their tracks, mains, and poles and wires, which are real estate in the same sense as the elevated railway structure.

A GENEROUS MERCHANT.

THE LATE WILLIAM SLOANE'S REMEMBRANCE OF HIS EMPLOYES—OTHER BEQUESTS.

A few days ago William Sloane, the head of the well-known carpet-house that bore his name, died in this City. He was known to be possessed of great wealth, variously estimated at from $800,000 to $1,000,000. In his employment were many persons whom he regarded with great admiration. He did not hesitate to freely ascribe to them the credit of the share they had in building up the fortunes of the firm, and before he died he saw fit remembering this fact, to acknowledge it gratitude in a substantial way. In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, a petition for the probate of his will was filed, and it is probable that the will will be admitted. Its provisions will make glad the hearts of the fortunate ones who have been provided for. By the terms of his will, Mr. Sloane gives $33,500 to a number of the older employes, in sums varying from $1,000 to $5,000, according to the years of service of the different persons named. Mr. Sloane, in the clause of his will providing for these bequests, says that much of his success in life had been due to the fidelity, well-directed labors, and intelligent interest in his business of the men who had assisted him in his enterprises. The oldest employe had been in Mr. Sloane's service for 25 years.

Mr. Sloane has not forgotten to provide for many religious bodies and societies, in which he took an interest, and he leaves $140,000 to be distributed as follows:

Board of Foreign Missions	$30,000
Board of Domestic Missions	30,000
Board of Church Extension	10,000
Board of Church Sustentation	10,000
Board of Church Ministerial Relief	10,000
American Sunday-school Union	10,000
New-York Tract Society	5,000
Seamen's Society	5,000
St. Andrew's Society	5,000
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women	5,000
New-York Bible Society	20,000

Mr. Sloane also leaves $20,000 to his Pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

The French steam-ship France sailed for Havre at 5 o'clock yesterday morning with over 100 saloon passengers, and notwithstanding the early hour, a crowd of their friends had gathered on the pier to see them off. The Cunard steamer Algeria sailed late in the afternoon, and a large number of persons assembled on the wharf to witness her departure. A delegation from the Chamber of Commerce came on board the vessel to pay their respects to Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, who goes to London for the purpose of attending the annual dinner of the Cobden Club. To-day the steam-ships Suevia, of the Imperial German Mail; the Adriatic, of the White Star Line, and the State of Georgia, of the State Line, will sail for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stedman, the Rev. Augustus Woodbury, Thomas Aspinwall, Capt. D. Chisholm, and the Rev. G. E. Gordon, will sail in the Adriatic. The lists are appended:

In steam-ship Suevia for Hamburg.—Dr. Nelson B. Gregory, Carl Plaut, A. D. C. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Popert, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Meyers, H. Meletta, Ernst Overbeck, William Binder, Miss Johanna Binder, Miss Lotte Doelts, Samuel Wollheim, Capt. F. A. Bergman, Mrs. A. Bergman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lehmann, Misses Blanche and Alice Lehman, Masters Michael and Albert Lehman, Miss H. Schmidt, Miss Adele H. Schmidt, Mrs. J. Stayner Winslow and son, Joseph Ignisar, Dr. C. Ackermann, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Schuehmann, Mrs. E. M. Weiss, Miss M. Francis Weiss, Miss Clara E. Weiss, Misses Lucy and Cora Weiss, Adolph Cohen, Aaron Livingston, Mrs. Henry Baizer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio E. Terry, C. Witte, Mrs. Emeline, Haydter, Miss Bertha Haydter, Miss Libby Heidenheim, Mrs. L. Paulson, X. Zelly, A. Kienast, J. S. Holst, Hans Petersen, B. Hampe, A. J. Westphalen, William Diestel, Albert Veith, Mrs. Adele Tegtmann, Mrs. Harriet Ackermann, Schmidt and two children, Miss Emma Schmidt, Mrs. J. Santbrenk, Mrs. Catharine Stadelmann, Miss Josephine Stadelmann, D. Böhm, August Stephan, Joseph Graf, Bernhard Brücass, Mrs. Laura Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Porton R. Bennett, Jr., Julius Mahr, Clemens Röthig, F. W. Hamer, John F. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. John King, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolff, the Rev. G. von Luterman, Mrs. G. von Luterman and four children, Mrs. Lina Unger and infant, Miss Elizabeth Brücass, Mrs. Laura Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kerner, Mrs. Mary Hoar, Mr. and Mrs. John Buck, Henry Klein and son, L. Bodenheimer, Joseph Wahl, the Rev. C. A. Heiberg, Mrs. Magdalene Heiberg and two children, John Scheible, Emil Ribbeck, M. Goslinski, Samuel Kraus, Mrs. J. Cohn, Miss Ottilie Hertwick, Mrs. F. Pruss, Miss Babette Zeltner, Miss Ella Hugner, Mrs. Fanny Ornauer

In steam-ship Adriatic for Liverpool.—Miss Mary Rawson, Miss F. H. Rawson, F. Rothschild, P. K. Ritter, M. Robson, Mrs. W. H. Ropes, and two children, W. P. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. E. Sherwood, George H. Shaeffer, Mrs. Shaeffer, Abe Stein, Mrs. Stein, Henry Straus, Thomas Smith, Mrs. Smith, E. C. Stedman, Mrs. Stedman, Walter Thompson, Thomas Tweed, Mrs. Tweed, G. M. Van Nort, Rev. Aug. Woodbury, Mrs. Woodbury, G. W. Wilton, Edward Westhead, H. O. Watson, L. G. Woodhouse, Jr., Edward Woodhouse, J. Williams, John Hamilton, Miss F. I. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Hillard, Mrs. A. J. Jackson, Dr. Alanson S. Jones, E. W. Jordan, J. J. Kuypholler, Jr., A. Kastor, Robert Rice, Mrs. Max Mayer, Albert Mayer, H. Mostyn, Manuel Metos, Mrs. Metos and child, J. Möller, Sumner S. Mead, Mrs. Mead, and infant, Mrs. T. J. Montgomery, child, and infant, John McAuslan, Morris Praeger, M. Porras, H. R. Percy, Lieut. D. A. Richmond, Edward Rawson, Mrs. Rawson, Gilman Collamore, Capt. D. Chisholm, W. H. Chapman, Henry Cohn, H. C. Christian, A. Cameron, William C. Chanin, James A. Dobbie, Miss Dickerson, A. Elsing, C. K. Emmett, Mrs. Emmett and child, Friend P. Pitts, Mrs. Pitts, the Rev. G. E. Gordon, P. S. Galutti, R. J. Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin, Charles L. Gunneson, and child, Miss Grant, Harry Goulding, L. P. Henop, Mrs. F. L. Henop, J. E. Higgins, O. Hoyworth, Otto Hortwitz, Robert R. Hitz, Mr. Herring, Mrs. Herring, L. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, two children and infant, George E. Aiken, Thomas Aspinwall, Miss Aspinwall, James Arkell, Mrs. L. R. Austin, F. Appleyard, W. H. Armitage, Ed. Banker, Mrs. Banker, Miss S. H. Banker, Ed. Banker, Jr., S. W. Bowne, Mrs. Bowne, William H. Ballon, A. Booth, James Black, M. W. Fisherbrook, Joaquin Buega, J. C. Bates, Miss Bates, H. H. Cann, Mrs. Cahn and daughter, Hiram Holt.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Barrett, B. Adams, Mrs. Orswell Adams, Misses M. E. and E. J. Adams, Mrs. Avenel, Mrs. Andrews, Albert Angell, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Angell, Miss S. M. Brady, J. C. Baldwin, Jr., A. F. Baldwin, Mrs. James Butler, child, and infant, Miss Isabella Barton, Rev. S. Brown, Miss Lizzie F. Baker, Frank M. Ball, James P. Barnett, George E. Breeves, Dr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Edward L. Chichester, F. W. Christian, J. H. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Curting, R. Cutting and tutor, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cushing, Miss M. F. and S. P. Cushing, Miss B. F. Chitty, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dunn, Harry M. Dunn, Miss Dunn, Miss Marion Dunn, Master Fred Dunn, F. H. Maitland Dougal, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Durrie, Miss Durrie, Joseph M. Davis, Dr. W. T. Durett, Mrs. John Dimmock, F. A. Drew, Thomas Drew, Alexander Duncan, T. Eustone, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Fisher, J. W. Ferguson, E. A. Franklin, O. A. Gager, Miss Gilbert, Thomas Green, Mr. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Rivers Hicks, W. B. Howe, Eliza J. Harvey, Miss Howe, H. E. Harper, Charles Hall, the Rev. Patrick Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Jones, Jr., W. P. Jaffray, E. Jaffray, A. G. James, Thomas Johnston, Asher Kursheedt, Mr. Kahler, H. Koch, Frederick Krebs, Frederick King, S. D. Lauter, Mrs. Lyon, Louis E. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Larrimore, S. Levison, Mrs. Le Myrus, Miss Marie Mikell, Mrs. Harriet Mervin, J. G. Mattison, Miss M. A. Mattison, T. D. and Mr. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Maddock, J. and F. J. Mackey, Misses Nicholson, Samuel Normand, J. Outram, the Rev. H. F. O'Reilley, Mr. and Mrs. John Paul, Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Poole, Misses Blanche and Edith Poole, Master William Poole, Mr. and Mrs. A. Proskauer and three children, Mr. Rathbone, Louis Rose, and Mrs. Christopher Rhodes, S. B. Ruggles, Mrs. Sarah J. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robinson, Gen. and Mrs. L. Richmond, Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Roberts, Misses Eleanor and Mary M. Stewardson, Master E. A. Stewardson, Thomas Stewardson, N. Simoni, W. Settle, Miss J. A. Sabbaton, L. J. Simmons, J. B. Shepard, A. Schreiber, S. M. Samuel, Prof. Sylvester, the Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Tomlinson and two infants, Mrs. Taylor, Antonia Thesgo da Silva, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Turner, Prof. and Mrs. O. V. Tousley, John Unsworth, G. Vigna del Ferri, Mrs. W. S Wyse, J. T. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. James Wilkinson, the Rev. Martin P. Welsh, John G. Walsh, Henrick Westberg, the Rev. Michael Walsh.

In steam-ship City of Columbus for Savannah.—W. P. Gardner, Capt. Whitehead, Nickaus Schwarz, Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Gordon, Miss E. B. Parker, Bishop Cross, August Miller, Isador Flatow.

THE MAYOR FINED TEN DOLLARS.

The Department of Public Works imposed a fine of $10 on Mayor Cooper yesterday, for using the Croton water in sprinkling the sidewalk in front of his residence, on Lexington-avenue, without having obtained a permit as required by law. Col. Tracy, the Mayor's chief clerk, paid the amount soon after the Mayor was notified of the fine.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The back pay for the months of January, February, March, and April will be disbursed to the Police force on Friday.

John Blohm, a milkman, doing business at No. 260 Broome-street, pleaded guilty to selling adulterated milk, and was fined $25 by Judge Cowing.

Mr. W. C. Thompson, President of the Guardian Insurance Company, fell into the cellar of No. 98 John-street yesterday, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home, No. 160 West Forty-eighth-street.

Sophia Lehrberger, of No. 325 East Fifty-fifth-street, died yesterday from peritonitis, caused by the piercing of the abdominal wall of her stomach by a pin which she swallowed last September while holding it in her mouth during the arrangement of her toilet.

The Algeria yesterday took out $250,000 gold coin. This is the first important shipment of gold from this country to Europe since the resumption of specie payments. It is not warranted by the current rate of demand sterling taken in connection with the price of double eagles and the rate for money in London.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday opened numerous bids for the removal of the wreck of the Italian bark Amalg, burned off Clifton, Staten Island, but postponed accepting any of them in deference to a protest of J. L. Sherman, representing the Board of Underwriters, who claimed that the work can be done cheaper than any offer put in.

The special Aldermanic committee who conferred a few days ago with some of the steam-ship companies, with a view to have the 'longshoremen paid the rates of wages they demand, received a communication yesterday from Mr. Thomas S. Sandford, the Secretary of the companies, stating that, after considering the arguments advanced, "it would be needlessly occupying your time to convene a meeting for further discussion of the question."

Judge Donohue yesterday granted a writ of error and a stay of execution of sentence, pending an appeal, in the case of Benjamin Mayer, who was convicted, in the Court of Over and Terminer, two weeks ago, of having obtained large quantities of goods on false pretenses, and was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months and to pay a fine of $6,000. An order was also made for the admission of Mayer to bail in the sum of $2,500.

The flour trade of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday, and adopted a resolution requiring inspectors immediately after inspection of any lot of flour, whether on dock or in store, to deliver to the receiver, or the parties ordering the inspection, a certificate of the result; the same rule to apply to all lots ordered weighed. They also adopted a new brand of flour to be known as the "New-York Produce Exchange Standard Spring Wheat Extra."

William Keefe, a coachman, of No. 118 East Fifty-seventh-street, was arrested yesterday by Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on suspicion of having been one of the men who killed James Brian, in Twenty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue, on Monday night. He was committed by Coroner Flannagan to await the result of the inquest. The prisoner admits having been present when Brian was killed, but denies having struck him.

The hearing of the appeal, in the United States Circuit Court, before Chief-Justice Waite, in the case of Charles H. Marshall and others, owners of the ship Harvest Queen, against the steam-ship Adriatic, closed yesterday, and the Chief-Justice reserved his decision. The case was an appeal from a decision of Judge Blatchford, dismissing the libelant's action against the steam-ship to recover about $230,000, for the loss of the Harvest Queen by collision with the Adriatic, off the coast of Ireland, in 1875.

Matthew J. O'Rourke, who last week asked Mayor Cooper for permission to examine certain books in the Controller's office, in order that he might ascertain what frauds were perpetrated in 1869 and 1871 by the attachés of the Finance Department, yesterday, in the Tombs, preferred a charge of criminal libel against Mr. William H. Hurlbert and William J. Paton, of the *World*, and Charles Chamberlain, Jr., and Henry A. Jackson, of the *Express*. Justice Wandell took 24 hours to consider the matter.

Orders of nolle prosequi have been entered in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, in about 15 cases of indictment for various offenses between the years 1861 and 1865. Among the cases so disposed of was that against Antonio Rose and George Garrett, for piracy; Charles P. Von Quilfeidt, Merrick Price, and Frederick Price, for presenting false claims at the War Department; Edward F. Young, for embezzling letters; Solomon Constantine and Joseph Barrell, for presenting a false instrument in writing at a Government office.

An officer of the Spanish Army, known as Gen. Nicholas Cassina, was sued in the Court of Common Pleas last Autumn by Patriek Collins, who sought to recover damages for the seduction of his daughter, Emma Collins. Collins obtained a judgment for $5,000. Cassina was placed in the custody

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8654. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE BUNGLING BOURBONS

TRYING TO RE-ENACT AN OLD APPROPRIATION BILL.

A GROSSLY DEFECTIVE LEGISLATIVE BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE—THE VETOED MEASURE WITHOUT THE RIDERS URGED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The natural propensity of the Democrats for blundering was forcibly illustrated to-day in the action of the House Committee on Appropriations in reference to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The committee having determined to report this bill free from all restrictive clauses, Mr. Atkins, at the meeting of the committee held to-day, brought forward a draft of a bill continuing the appropriations for the coming fiscal year on the basis of those made for like purposes for the current year, certain additions and modifications being made to harmonize with the changes made in the service of the several departments for which appropriations are to be made. A more bungling way of transacting important public business, involving the expenditure of about $17,000,000, could not be devised. The Republican members of the committee represented that it would be dangerous to the public interests and extremely annoying to the accounting officers of the Treasury to make appropriations for the most important departments of the Government in such an anomalous manner, and urged that the Legislative bill which failed to receive the President's approval should be reported, with the omission of the three or four pages of political legislation to which the Executive veto was directed. That bill, it was argued, had been carefully considered by both branches of Congress in the light of the public estimates and the actual requirements of the service for the coming year, and contained all the guards so essential in a bill of its important character. Its language in regard to every item of expenditure was plainly and specifically stated, and no doubts could possibly arise as to the intention of Congress in any of its details. The present bill, it was shown, was a medley which would lead to confusion and embarrassment, and as nothing would be gained, even in a partisan sense, by ignoring the work already prepared, which met the wants of the public service, the Republicans begged the Democrats to adopt the vetoed bill minus the political sections, assuring them that if this course were adopted the bill could be passed without opposition or delay. As the Democrats showed no disposition to adopt this reasonable course, Gen. Hawley moved to substitute the vetoed Legislative bill, with the political sections omitted, for that presented by Mr. Atkins, but the substitute was rejected by a strict party vote, and the medley called the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill was then adopted by a similar vote.

Subsequently, Mr. Atkins reported this medley to the House and moved that it be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Atkins called for the previous question on his motion, Gen. Hawley took advantage of the omission to offer the vetoed Legislative bill as a substitute. This action surprised Mr. Atkins, who inquired how Gen. Hawley had obtained the floor to offer his substitute. The Speaker explained that as Mr. Atkins had failed to exclude amendments, by moving the previous question he was compelled to recognize any member who arose to offer an amendment to the bill reported by the committee. Being thus reminded of his blunder, Mr. Atkins, as usual with him, lost his temper, and moved to lay the substitute on the table, but discovering that his motion would carry the entire subject to the table, he withdrew it, and claimed that he had not surrendered the floor for Gen. Hawley to offer any amendment to the bill. The Speaker accepted this declaration, when Mr. Atkins withdrew his bill. Later in the day he again presented it, and succeeded in having it ordered to be printed and recommitted. It is the intention of the majority to call it up to-morrow for consideration.

A large number of Democrats are dissatisfied with the bill as presented by the committee, and the Republicans are determined to press the vetoed bill as a substitute, hoping that a sufficient number of Democrats will be induced to sustain this effort to defeat so incongruous and unbusiness-like a proposition as that reported by the majority of the committee. It is safe to say that not a score of members, outside the members of the Committee on Appropriations, know anything about the scope of the bill reported to-day, and they are thus called upon blindly to vote $17,000,000, without having any intelligent comprehension of what they are actually voting for. The first section of the bill provides that "there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same sums of money, and for the like purposes, as they were appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, by the act approved," &c. This section is followed by a number of paragraphs making certain exceptions and additions to the present appropriations, the whole forming an incongruity which will puzzle the accounting officers to straighten out, and which, if passed, must inevitably result in serious delay and embarrassment to the public service, particularly as the sums appropriated will be required on July 1, by which time it will be impossible for the Treasury officers to arrange and digest in the usual form the various items of the bill. One of the numerous defects of the bill is in the item appropriated for Legislative expenses. The bill of the present year provides for a short session of four months, and it is proposed to make a like amount answer for the long session beginning next December. There are numerous defects of this kind in the bill, all of which have to be remedied by joining additional patches to this extraordinary patch-work. Outside of a Democratic caucus, it is doubtful if nine men could be found who would seriously propose to appropriate $17,000,000 in so careless and bungling a manner. If such legislation be not attended with loss and serious embarrassment to the Government, it will be owing to the honesty and efficiency of those charged with disbursing the funds thus appropriated.

A SPEECH BY WADE HAMPTON.

HE EULOGIZES THE ARMY AND PRESIDENT HAYES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Wade Hampton made a speech of an hour's length in the Senate to-day, ostensibly upon the bill repealing the jurors' test oath, but really upon the political riders which were placed on the two vetoed appropriation bills. He began by saying that his physical condition would not permit him to deal with the subject properly, and that all he expected to do was to put himself on record on the important questions now engrossing public attention. While speaking, he stood resting the stump of his amputated leg upon his desk. His position seemed so painful that Senator Thurman, from the chair, suggested that he should occupy his chair while speaking. He declined to act upon this suggestion, however, and stood during the delivery of his entire speech, which he read from manuscript. His style of delivery was very good, and when in good health he is evidently a pleasant and forcible speaker. While claiming that a sufficient number of Democrats will be induced to sustain this effort to defeat so incongruous and unbusiness-like a proposition as that reported by the majority of the committee. It is safe to say that not a score of members, outside the members of the Committee on Appropriations, know anything about the scope of the bill reported to-day, and they are thus called upon blindly to vote $17,000,000, without having any intelligent comprehension of what they are actually voting for. The first section of the bill provides that "there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same sums of money, and for the like purposes, as they were appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, by the act approved," &c. This section is followed by a number of paragraphs making certain exceptions and additions to the present appropriations, the whole forming an incongruity which will puzzle the accounting officers to straighten out, and which, if passed, must inevitably result in serious delay and embarrassment to the public service, particularly as the sums appropriated will be required on July 1, by which time it will be impossible for the Treasury officers to arrange and digest in the usual form the various items of the bill. One of the numerous defects of the bill is in the item appropriated for Legislative expenses. The bill of the present year provides for a short session of four months, and it is proposed to make a like amount answer for the long session beginning next December. There are numerous defects of this kind in the bill, all of which have to be remedied by joining additional patches to this extraordinary patch-work. Outside of a Democratic caucus, it is doubtful if nine men could be found who would seriously propose to appropriate $17,000,000 in so careless and bungling a manner. If such legislation be not attended with loss and serious embarrassment to the Government, it will be owing to the honesty and efficiency of those charged with disbursing the funds thus appropriated.

his physical condition would not permit him to deal with the subject properly, and that all he expected to do was to put himself on record on the important questions now engrossing public attention. While speaking, he stood resting the stump of his amputated leg upon his desk. His position seemed so painful that Senator Thurman, from the chair, suggested that he should occupy his chair while speaking. He declined to act upon this suggestion, however, and stood during the delivery of his entire speech, which he read from manuscript. His style of delivery was very good, and when in good health he is evidently a pleasant and forcible speaker. While claiming that a sufficient number of Democrats will be induced to sustain this effort to defeat so incongruous and unbusiness-like a proposition as that reported by the majority of the committee. It is safe to say that not a score of members, outside the members of the Committee on Appropriations, know anything about the scope of the bill reported to-day, and they are thus called upon blindly to vote $17,000,000, without having any intelligent comprehension of what they are actually voting for. The first section of the bill provides that "there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same sums of money, and for the like purposes, as they were appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, by the act approved," &c. This section is followed by a number of paragraphs making certain exceptions and additions to the present appropriations, the whole forming an incongruity which will puzzle the accounting officers to straighten out, and which, if passed, must inevitably result in serious delay and embarrassment to the public service, particularly as the sums appropriated will be required on July 1, by which time it will be impossible for the Treasury officers to arrange and digest in the usual form the various items of the bill. One of the numerous defects of the bill is in the item appropriated for Legislative expenses. The bill of the present year provides for a short session of four months, and it is proposed to make a like amount answer for the long session beginning next December. There are numerous defects of this kind in the bill, all of which have to be remedied by joining additional patches to this extraordinary patch-work. Outside of a Democratic caucus, it is doubtful if nine men could be found who would seriously propose to appropriate $17,000,000 in so careless and bungling a manner. If such legislation be not attended with loss and serious embarrassment to the Government, it will be owing to the honesty and efficiency of those charged with disbursing the funds thus appropriated.

A SPEECH BY WADE HAMPTON.

HE EULOGIZES THE ARMY AND PRESIDENT HAYES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Wade Hampton made a speech of an hour's length in the Senate to-day, ostensibly upon the bill repealing the jurors' test oath, but really upon the political riders which were placed on the two vetoed appropriation bills. He began by saying that his physical condition would not permit him to deal with the subject properly, and that all he expected to do was to put himself on record on the important questions now engrossing public attention. While speaking, he stood resting the stump of his amputated leg upon his desk. His position seemed so painful that Senator Thurman, from the chair, suggested that he should occupy his chair while speaking. He declined to act upon this suggestion, however, and stood during the delivery of his entire speech, which he read from manuscript. His style of delivery was very good, and when in good health he is evidently a pleasant and forcible speaker. While claiming that a sufficient number of Democrats will be induced to sustain this effort to defeat so incongruous and unbusiness-like a proposition as that reported by the majority of the committee. It is safe to say that not a score of members, outside the members of the Committee on Appropriations, know anything about the scope of the bill reported to-day, and they are thus called upon blindly to vote $17,000,000, without having any intelligent comprehension of what they are actually voting for. The first section of the bill provides that "there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same sums of money, and for the like purposes, as they were appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, by the act approved," &c. This section is followed by a number of paragraphs making certain exceptions and additions to the present appropriations, the whole forming an incongruity which will puzzle the accounting officers to straighten out, and which, if passed, must inevitably result in serious delay and embarrassment to the public service, particularly as the sums appropriated will be required on July 1, by which time it will be impossible for the Treasury officers to arrange and digest in the usual form the various items of the bill. One of the numerous defects of the bill is in the item appropriated for Legislative expenses. The bill of the present year provides for a short session of four months, and it is proposed to make a like amount answer for the long session beginning next December. There are numerous defects of this kind in the bill, all of which have to be remedied by joining additional patches to this extraordinary patch-work. Outside of a Democratic caucus, it is doubtful if nine men could be found who would seriously propose to appropriate $17,000,000 in so careless and bungling a manner. If such legislation be not attended with loss and serious embarrassment to the Government, it will be owing to the honesty and efficiency of those charged with disbursing the funds thus appropriated.

A SPEECH BY WADE HAMPTON.

HE EULOGIZES THE ARMY AND PRESIDENT HAYES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Wade Hampton made a speech of an hour's length in the Senate to-day, ostensibly upon the bill repealing the jurors' test oath, but really upon the political riders which were placed on the two vetoed appropriation bills. He began by saying that his physical condition would not permit him to deal with the subject properly, and that all he expected to do was to put himself on record on the important questions now engrossing public attention. While speaking, he stood resting the stump of his amputated leg upon his desk. His position seemed so painful that Senator Thurman, from the chair, suggested that he should occupy his chair while speaking. He declined to act upon this suggestion, however, and stood during the delivery of his entire speech, which he read from manuscript. His style of delivery was very good, and when in good health he is evidently a pleasant and forcible speaker. While claiming that a sufficient number of Democrats will be induced to sustain this effort to defeat so incongruous and unbusiness-like a proposition as that reported by the majority of the committee. It is safe to say that not a score of members, outside the members of the Committee on Appropriations, know anything about the scope of the bill reported to-day, and they are thus called upon blindly to vote $17,000,000, without having any intelligent comprehension of what they are actually voting for. The first section of the bill provides that "there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same sums of money, and for the like purposes, as they were appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, by the act approved," &c. This section is followed by a number of paragraphs making certain exceptions and additions to the present appropriations, the whole forming an incongruity which will puzzle the accounting officers to straighten out, and which, if passed, must inevitably result in serious delay and embarrassment to the public service, particularly as the sums appropriated will be required on July 1, by which time it will be impossible for the Treasury officers to arrange and digest in the usual form the various items of the bill. One of the numerous defects of the bill is in the item appropriated for Legislative expenses. The bill of the present year provides for a short session of four months, and it is proposed to make a like amount answer for the long session beginning next December. There are numerous defects of this kind in the bill, all of which have to be remedied by joining additional patches to this extraordinary patch-work. Outside of a Democratic caucus, it is doubtful if nine men could be found who would seriously propose to appropriate $17,000,000 in so careless and bungling a manner. If such legislation be not attended with loss and serious embarrassment to the Government, it will be owing to the honesty and efficiency of those charged with disbursing the funds thus appropriated.

applause were made in the galleries, but they were promptly suppressed by the admonition of the presiding officer. Senator Hampton was warmly congratulated by his friends upon concluding his speech.

DEBATING THE JURORS' BILL.

THE DEMOCRATS PLACED ON RECORD AS AGAINST ALLOWING COLORED MEN TO SERVE ON JURIES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The bill repealing the jurors' test oath and providing new machinery for drawing jurors in United States courts was taken up in the Senate to-day and provoked a debate which occupied the entire session. Senator Bayard made the principal speech in support of the bill, but the interesting part of the discussion did not begin until Senator Edmunds offered an additional section providing "That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service on any grand or petit jury in any United States or any State court, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This amendment took the Democrats by surprise, and they had it read several times for their information. After having carefully examined it, Senator Thurman declared that Congress had no right to regulate the qualifications of jurors in the State courts. Senator Hill suggested that if Mr. Edmunds would assure him that there was no trick in the amendment, and that it was offered in good faith, he would vote for it, provided he would follow Mr. Thurman's suggestion and strike out "State courts." Mr. Edmunds declined to strike out "State courts," when Mr. Hill declared that it was unfair to put the Democrats in the position of seeming to oppose a proposition of this character, when a simple modification of it might make it acceptable to them. Mr. Edmunds insisted upon his amendment as presented, and it was rejected by a strict party vote.

Mr. Conkling then said that as he desired to give the Democrats, who always had such a consuming desire to show their regard for the colored man, a chance to vote for this amendment shorn of the words which conflicted with their peculiar State-rights notions, he would offer Mr. Edmunds's amendment with the words referring to State courts stricken out. He then proceeded to make a humorous and satirical speech on the grave regard always manifested by the Democrats for the welfare of the black man, during the delivery of which the Democrats exhibited considerable restlessness. Mr. Conkling, alluding to Mr. Hill's offer to vote for the amendment with the words "State courts" omitted, said he had offered it in that form as a concession to that Senator and those to whom he spoke. Mr. Hill declined to keep his promise, because he did not think either Mr. Conkling or Mr. Edmunds were sincere in submitting the proposition. Mr. Thurman here came to the front, charging Messrs. Conkling and Edmunds with springing this amendment in the Senate without notice, for the purpose of forcing the Democrats to vote against a proposition which, upon its face, seemed to be a guarantee of the right of the colored man to sit upon juries, but which was really only a political trick. He charged both of those Senators with bad faith in not presenting this amendment in the Judiciary Committee, so that it could have been properly considered. When Mr. Thurman had finished, Mr. Edmunds made no reply and called for a vote. The amendment was again rejected by a strict party vote.

Mr. Edmunds then offered several other amendments, all of which were voted down, and the bill was reported to the Senate and passed to a third reading, when Mr. Edmunds moved to reconsider, and began to debate the merits of the bill. Alluding to Mr. Thurman's charge that his amendment had not been presented to the Judiciary Committee, he said that the minority of that committee had not had fair play; that the bill as presented was the edict of the Democratic caucus, of which Mr. Thurman was king, and that the minority had not been permitted to see it until an hour before the committee finally acted upon it, when it was too late to consider it properly. Without disposing of the matter the Senate adjourned, with Senator Edmunds retaining the floor for to-morrow.

KILLED BY FALLING WALLS.

FATAL FIRE IN CINCINNATI—FOUR DEAD AND FIVE WOUNDED MEN TAKEN FROM THE RUINS.

The five-story building at Pearl and Elm streets, Cincinnati, owned by Henry Besuder, and occupied by Post & Co., dealers in railway and telegraph supplies, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The estimated loss on the building is $20,000, and on stock and machinery, $45,000. The insurance aggregates $87,000, distributed among the following offices: The Newark City, New-Jersey; Lycoming, Mutual, New-Hampshire; Lorillard, New-York; Buffalo German; Revere, Boston; Standard, New-York; British American, Toronto; New-Hampshire, Royal British, North American, and a number of Western agencies.

Workmen were placed in the ruins of Post & Co.'s building this afternoon, to clear away the rubbish. At 3:30 o'clock one of the interior walls fell, carrying with it portions of the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, and 12 or 15 men. A fire alarm brought a number of engines and Police to the ruins. With a party of volunteers the work of rescuing the dead and wounded was begun. Within half an hour one dead and two wounded men had been removed, but work was interrupted by a further fall of the ruins, burying those carried down by the first crash still deeper in the débris. Work was soon resumed, and the following named dead and injured persons were removed from the ruins:

Dead.—Samuel Cronin, Charles Langreth, (married,) of Covington; George Burns, (unmarried,) of this city; William Sheish, unmarried.

Wounded.—S. Hayes, severely; L. Simonson, slightly; E. Hanneyer, severely; William Hammer, severely; Sigismund Beylard, slightly.

Previous to this accident Post & Co. estimated their loss at from $40,000 to $45,000, but now they state that it will certainly reach $100,000, and possibly $120,000. Two men are still missing.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, June 5.—Both houses of the Legislature will hold all-night sessions to-night in order to be prepared for adjournment sine die to-morrow at noon. The committee appointed to investigate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, in Centre County, made a report to-day, charging bad management. They say that with only 46 students there are 11 Professors; that the location is bad, the buildings unsuited for the purpose, and that the State is not now receiving, and never did receive, benefits in all commensurate with the amount of money appropriated for its maintenance. No corruption or fraud is charged—only bad management. The committee also presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the State Treasurer to pay no more money to the officers of the institution until it shall be shown to this or succeeding Legislatures that the college has complied with the acts of Congress and the Legislature, and till it shall be known that the agricultural and mechanical interests of the State are receiving actual benefits commensurate with the money expended.

TWO FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Two noteworthy weddings took place here to-day. At the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour, Miss Edith Cash, daughter of the late Major John C. Cash, Paymaster in the United States Marine Corps, was married to Lieut. Seth Mitchell Ackley. The bride is well known in Washington society, as well as in the highest social circles in this city, in which she has resided for some time. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Fair. At the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul Miss Mary Roach, daughter of the late Joseph H. Roach, was married, by Archbishop Wood, to Pierce Archer, a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar. The bride is the niece of the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, and belongs to one of the wealthiest Catholic families. The marriage was solemnized with great pomp, in the presence of about 5,000 persons.

GUILTY OF STEALING A BODY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 5.—The jury in the case of the State of Ohio against the Faculty of the Homeopathic Hospital College in this city and others, for removing a body from its grave for surgical study, brought in a verdict this evening against Dr. Schneider, Dean of the Faculty; Dr. Smith, was of the demonstrators, and Sumner, the janitor of the College. The men who did the work of disinterring, and other members of the Faculty, were cleared of the charges.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

DISSATISFIED WITH EWING.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DISGUSTED WITH THEIR CANDIDATE—HARD-MONEY MEN WHO WILL VOTE AGAINST THE TICKET.

COLUMBUS, June 5.—The nomination of the original advocate of the "Ohio idea" has given a severe blow to those of the Democracy who were willing to go to any extreme with Senator Thurman as their leader, but who have hardly been brought to the point of subscribing to the peculiar views of Gen. Ewing on the financial issues. At no time in recent political moves has a party been so badly beaten at all points as were the Thurman, Thompson, and Rice combination, backed by the Ohio delegation in Congress, whose stock in trade was "anybody to beat Bishop." Among all the politicians who were opposed to "the Washington lobby," there is not one who so glories over the result as does Gov. Bishop, who, although defeated himself, was instrumental in carrying with him the whole crowd of persecutors who originated the movement which led to his overthrow. The nomination of Gen. Ewing is regarded as a personal victory for the defeated Governor. The result is acknowledged by the personal friends of Thurman to be very damaging to him, and an injury from which he will hardly recover. The hard-money members of the party, especially business men, assert that they will not, under any circumstances, support Ewing. This sentiment exists to a greater extent than was at first supposed. It is apparent on all sides that could the Democrats undo the work of yesterday, they would cheerfully give to Gov. Bishop the coveted nomination. A new combination is being formed in which Senator Pendleton is to be presented as the exponent of the "Ohio Idea" at the Greenback Convention, vice Thurman. It is now believed that Senator Pendleton took much interest in the contest which closed yesterday, and aided in bringing about the result. Gen. Rice has not as yet accepted the nomination, but a strong pressure is being brought to bear which will force him to succumb.

CLEVELAND, June 5.—The *Leader* to-morrow will publish interviews with leading Democrats, in which they freely say that they will not indorse Ewing's financial record or present vagaries. The *Plain Dealer*, the leading Democratic paper of Northern Ohio, prints and editorial this afternoon, saying: "Gen. Ewing was neither our first nor our second choice. We preferred Gen. Rice, and confidently looked for his selection. The *Plain Dealer* has never been in sympathy with the financial views of the nominee. It does not believe that the mere touch of the 'sovereign power' can transform bits of paper into 'actual money.' It believes in honest money, in the best sense of that hackneyed phrase, as a cardinal principle of ancient Democracy, and in giving resumption a thorough trial before again raising the financial issue, in the conviction that such a policy is better for the country and all its industrial and material interests, especially as the consumption of the bullion was made a Democratic as a Republican consummation." It then proceeds to make the best of the situation by saying that Ewing is a strong man in some respects and hoping that he will be elected.

V. P. Kline, a prominent member of the Cuyahoga delegation, says he will not vote for Ewing; that he is a hard-money man, and wants the success of nothing else. J. W. Heisley, a prominent candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is also very sore over the nomination of Ewing. Several prominent Democrats here are bankers, and they will work openly against the ticket.

THE BOSTON GREENBACKERS.

A CROWD WHO PAID TO HEAR FINANCIAL SPEECHES—BUTLER STAYS AWAY AND PETER COOPER SENDS A LETTER.

BOSTON, June 5.—The opening meeting of the campaign on the part of the Greenbackers in this State, held to-night in Music Hall, attracted a crowd, notwithstanding the novel demand of the thrifty management of an admission fee from all comers. Not all the attractions promised were found to be forthcoming. Speeches had been promised from Gen. Butler, Peter Cooper, Wendell Phillips, Solon Chase, and other leading Greenbackers from distant States, but the only speakers of this lot who appeared were Phillips and Chase. Butler prudently remained away, though his local organ announced that he would be present. He is still off fishing, a much less dangerous occupation—if he would carry out his programme of capturing the straight Democratic nomination here this Fall—than speaking at a Greenback rally, for here the two parties do not mix as well as in some other States. Peter Cooper, though he could not come himself, sent a speech by his faithful Friday, the curator of the Cooper Institute, who read it to the assembled multitude, and Phillips and Chase entertained the crowd with their peculiar specialties—the former graceful, finished, and eloquent, the latter homely, unique, and eccentric. Cooper's speech recalled what he has so often before said, and closed with an appeal to the people to save the country from its worst enemy—an aristocracy of wealth, which is fast forming in this country.

The feature of Phillips's speech was a caustic attack on Hugh McCulloch, taking his Harvard College lecture, in which he confessed his conversion to the bimetallic standard, as a text. He spoke of McCulloch as the great king of gold; the man who carried the United States to the very edge of bankruptcy; on whose conscience to-day is the sin of having misled a great people; who had used his office across the ocean to pile up millions which, thank God, he has lost. This man, he said, states to the students at Harvard College, "I was mistaken." Then they make him a Professor of Political Economy. With the wreck of a nation about him, with bankruptcy stalking from the Atlantic to the Pacific, He comes as an instructor, not taking a back seat. His life, he says, has been one grand mistake. And how does he say it? On his knees does he say God pardon me that I have been so immature and hasty, that I have written my history in the tears of widows, the orphanage of children, and the ruin of grown men? No; he condescends to teach as if this trifler deceived a hearer.

Solon Chase said nothing of the Maine Greenback campaign, beyond declaring that the party there was a lively baby, and that a ball of fire had been set rolling there.

Seymour, who is contesting Congressman Loring's seat in Congress on very flimsy grounds, presided and made a brief speech.

CALIFORNIA WORKING MEN.

KEARNEY RE-ELECTED PERMANENT PRESIDENT—THE NOMINATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The Working Men's Convention to-day rescinded the resolution to make nominees for judicial offices take the iron-clad pledge. A pledge for Congressmen was adopted, that they will not, as Congressmen, vote for any Presidential candidate other than the Working Men's candidate, unless otherwise instructed. A proposition to abolish the office of President of the party, now held by Kearney, created excitement in the convention. Some sharp talk passed between Kearney and the member making the motion. The latter, with two or three others, withdrew from the convention. The proposition was voted down by a large majority, and Kearney was re-elected permanent President of the party. The convention then nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—F. WHITE, of Monterey County.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. E. ANDRUS, of Alameda County.
Secretary of State—A. A. SMITH, of Nevada County.
Treasurer—CHARLES KRUG, of Napa County.
Controller—HUGH JONES, of Santa Clara County.
Attorney-General—C. W. GROSS, of Nevada County.
Surveyor-General—H. J. STEVENSON, of Los Angeles County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. D. TROUT, of Santa Barbara County.
Chief-Justice—R. F. MORRISON, of San Francisco.
First Associate Justice—S. B. MCKEE, of Alameda County.

The remaining Associate Justices will be nominated to-morrow. Mr. White is a farmer, and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention. His nomination is considered a good one. Mr. Andrus was recently re-elected Mayor of Oakland by the Working Men. Mr. Krug is a prominent vine-grower. Mr. Gross is a promising young lawyer. Mr. Morrison is Judge of the Fourth District Court, and Mr. McKee of the Third District. Both are considered very good nominations. The Congressional convention of the Second District has nominated P. J. Hopper, of Sacramento.

CHARLES FOSTER IN COLUMBUS.

WHAT HE SAYS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—A SERENADE AND A SPEECH.

COLUMBUS, June 5.—The Hon. Charles Foster, the Republican candidate for Governor, arrived here this morning, and has been called upon by a large number of citizens during the day and evening. Mr. Foster, in speaking of the nominations made by the Democratic Convention, said that he regarded them as strong in some respects, while in others the advantages were decidedly with the Republicans. Mr. Foster spoke in the highest terms of the personal character of his opponents, their ability and personal popularity. He was of the opinion that the nomination of Mr. Ewing might secure the support of a portion of the Greenbackers, but what strength was gained by such an addition he thought would be lost by the opposition of the hard-money men of the party, who would, with great reluctance, vote for the recognized leader of the soft-money men and parent of "the Ohio idea." It could have but one result in the East, and that was it would solidify, so to speak, the feeling of the Eastern Democrats in their opposition to the peculiar heresies of their Ohio brethren, and they would certainly contribute nothing looking toward aiding the success of a party pledged to their support. From what he could learn, it appeared to him that Mr. Tilden, in consulting his own interests, would work for the success of the Democratic ticket in his own State, and at the same time be pleased to see the Ohio Democracy stagger along to defeat. Mr. Foster said that he was impressed with the gravity of the situation, and thought the State could only be carried by hard and persistent fighting.

Mr. Foster was serenaded this evening at his hotel, in front of which about 2,000 people were assembled. In response, Mr. Foster spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the compliment you have just paid me. The compliment is not paid to me, I take it, as an individual, but as the representative of the great Republican Party of the State of Ohio. We are about entering upon a campaign which will be of unusual importance—national in its character; one that must determine whether this great nation of ours is a nation or not. It is to determine whether a State shall be supreme or whether national authority shall be supreme. Our Democratic friends, in convention yesterday, undertook to belittle this question by speaking to show that the recent act in Congress is a measure on the part of the Republicans to institute laws and new regulations in reference to the conduct of troops at elections and the preservation of peace at the polls. This, my fellow-citizens, is not the question. The issue is not new laws; the issue is whether the law that was passed under George Washington, that was passed under Jefferson, that was passed under Jackson, that was passed under Lincoln, shall be repealed. Repealed, why? Because a certain portion of this country denies the power of the Government to interfere with the conduct of elections and the preservation of peace at the polls in certain States. The Republican Party maintains that the results of the war shall be enforced in letter and in spirit. If there was any one thing settled by the sacrifice of blood and treasure during four years of bloody war it was that national authority is supreme, and that the dogma of State Rights was buried forever. We have, my fellow-citizens, from the first time since 1861, a Democratic Congress. That Democratic Congress takes up the cue where they laid it down in 1861. They repeat their unfinished speeches when they left the halls of Congress. We, as the Republican Party, propose that the results of the war shall be maintained, and that those people who undertake to raise this issue shall be put down, not by Ballots, but by Bullets. [Applause.] That, my fellow-citizens, and all this is the great issue, and I want to impress it upon all of you that this will be the great issue of the coming campaign; national authority shall be supreme and States must be subservient thereto. [A voice—agreed.]

Now, my fellow-citizens, I am not here to make a speech. We have other issues, such as the questions of State matters and questions of finance. On the question of finance the Republican Party occupies high ground. It has stood from the beginning for national honor, for the national faith, and for national credit. It stands there to-day. During the dark hour of bloody rebellion, when the life of the nation was imperiled, we had to establish the credit of this nation, to save the life of it. We pledged ourselves then that when this war was over, and we were able, we would redeem the greenback. For 15 long years we have been struggling to redeem that pledge. We have fought for the success of that pledge against the combined forces of the Democratic Party, and, thank God, to-day through the courage of an Ohio man and the faithfulness of the Republican Party, that pledge is redeemed, and the greenback dollar is worth 100 cents. [Applause.] Every part of this country has a plow-holder and the bondholder have a currency of equal value. Now, fellow-citizens, we Republicans propose to stand there. We propose to maintain this national credit against all enemies, whether they be Ewing Greenbackers or what not. We propose to stand by the national faith, national honor, and by that greenback dollar.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I don't propose to entertain you with any long discussion on this question. We are about entering upon a campaign that will be an active one. I am of the opinion to-day of the distinguished gentleman whom our Democratic friends put at the head of their ticket yesterday. It was his opinion about three or four years ago that the Democratic Party had ceased to be useful long years before. [Applause and laughter.] I am of that opinion still. It seems that my distinguished friend has changed his mind. We propose to stand by that, and when the polls close in October next, we propose to prove it by a very large majority. [Applause.] Now, my fellow-citizens, there is one occurrence that happened in the convention yesterday that I propose for a moment to speak of. One of the things that our Democratic friends for many years abhorred above all others was "the nigger." Why, then, was it undertook to put the colored man in the field, and make a soldier of him, our Democratic friends said, "That won't do; our white soldiers won't stand it; besides that, he smells so badly he will never make a solid ex." [Laughter.] What a wondrous difference, what a wondrous effect it has upon the smell of the colored man to have him vote the Democratic ticket. It purifies him at once. Why, our distinguished friend, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, had one beside him for an hour to-day and he didn't smell a bit. [Applause and laughter.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I thank you for this reception and bid you good night. [Cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"] No, I thank you. I expect to see you again before the campaign closes and I now bid you good night.

Mr. Foster was followed by Gen. Grosvenor, who made an excellent speech, which was received with rounds of applause. Loud and prolonged calls were made for Gen. Beatty, who at the time was in Mr. Foster's parlor. Beatty finally responded and made one of the ablest speeches of his life. The ice was broken, and the ghost of the "Ohio wonder" was laid while still holding his peculiar views, joined hands with his party friends and will support the ticket and work for its success. All hope entertained by the Democrats of bringing about a division in the Republican Party is now destroyed.

The Republican State Central Committee and the candidates on the State ticket met here to-day. After consultation the following Executive Committee was chosen: J. S. Robinson, Chairman; J. C. Donaldson, Secretary; Charles H. Moore, C. H. Ostrander, and J. S. Brace. The State Democratic Committee will not select an Executive Committee for some time.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

EUROPE'S EASTERN INTERESTS.

YAKOOB KHAN'S PLANS—THE KHEDIVE AND THE POWERS—A PROTEST REGARDING ALEKO PASHA.

SIMLA, June 5.—The Ameer of Afghanistan will start for Kabul on the 8th inst. After a tour of inspection through his Kingdom, he will visit the Viceroy of India at the end of next Winter.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—It is stated in official circles here that England has joined Germany in the protest against the arbitrary manner in which the Khédive's decree of April 22 dealt with the creditors of the Egyptian Government. Although solicited by Germany to join in the protest, Russia holds aloof.

LONDON, June 5.—It is said that Germany has informed England and France that she leaves to them the political part of the Egyptian question, and desires only to defend the financial interests of German subjects.

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has sent a dispatch to the powers declaring that the installation of Aleko Pasha as Governor of Eastern Roumelia without hoisting the Turkish flag and observing other customary formalities constitutes a violation of the Berlin treaty.

LONDON, June 6.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Baku, on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, says the Russian expedition against the Turcomans will leave Tchikislar on Friday. It consists of 2,800 cavalry, 16 battalions of infantry, and 36 guns.

EUROPEAN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

THE PRICE OF SILVER—ENGLISH FAILURES—RAILWAY RATES IN GERMANY.

LONDON, June 5.—The *Times*, in its financial article discussing the price of silver, says: "It seems to be the pretty general expectation that the European silk crop will be not only backward but inferior. Attention is therefore all the more directed to the probable progress and result of the Chinese and Japanese crops, and under these circumstances there is a very strong demand for Mexican dollars, which sold yesterday at 52 3d., while 53d. was quoted as the closing price."

The *Morning Post*, in its financial article, says: "David Stuart & Co., merchants, of Liverpool, engaged in the Eastern trade, have failed. The amount of their liabilities is unknown, but is believed to be between £100,000 and £200,000. They are largely indebted to a Presbyterian Missionary Agency in America, for whom they were agents."

As a consequence of the failure of David Stuart & Co., the probable suspension of a firm of Manchester is talked of, but an effort is making to avert such a catastrophe.

At a meeting of the South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Commissioners yesterday, it was announced that owing to the debt of £40,000 on the Tipton District, all the pumping-engines would be stopped last night. The effect of this would be the flooding of hundreds of collieries for miles around. South Staffordshire would never recover from the disaster. A meeting of all the colliery-owners is called for Wednesday next to consider the position of affairs.

The losses to the Russian fire insurance companies by the great fire in the City of Oranburg last month aggregate 2,087,000 rubles.

BERLIN, June 5.—The Budget Committee of the Bundesrath have reported favorably on the bill reserving to the Empire the right of fixing the rates of carriage on a uniform basis for all German railways and abolishing the freight-rates which were unduly favorable to articles produced abroad.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, June 5.—Two hundred and eighty-eight additional Communists have received amnesty. The Amnesty law expires to-day.

It is stated that at a Cabinet Council to-day it was decided to pardon M. Blanqui in a few days.

In consequence of the persistence of M. Ollivier in his refusal to modify the draft of the speech which he proposed to deliver on the occasion of the reception of M. Henri Martin, the historian, into the Academy, the Academicians, by a vote of 13 to 12, have decided to commission M. Marmier to make the reception speech.

FLORENCE, June 5.—The Internationalists who threw bombs among the crowd last November have been sentenced, one to imprisonment for life, two for 20, and four for 19 years.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—There were three more small fires at Perm on the 2d and 3d of June.

ROME, June 5.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted 500,000 lire for the relief of the sufferers by the eruption of Etna and the inundations on the Po.

LONDON, June 5.—The Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of Holland, who is ill in Paris, is out of danger and improving.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt left London to-day for New-York.

ALEXANDRIA, June 5.—Rear-Admiral Mac-Killop Pasha, of the Egyptian Navy, is dead.

BERLIN, June 5.—Mr. A. D. White, the new American Minister, has arrived here. The German press welcome him as a fitting successor to B

SENATOR KELLOGG'S SEAT

THE EFFORT TO OUST HIM.

OPENING OF THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE—AN AFFIDAVIT WHICH WAS PROCURED BY FALSE REPRESENTATIONS—DAMAGING STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day began taking testimony in the case of Kellogg and Spofford. A colored man named Johnson, who was a member of the Louisiana Legislature which elected Kellogg to the Senate, was examined by Spofford's counsel. The point of the examination was to establish that Kellogg's seat Johnson to a Mr. Sauer, who was State Auditor, to receive $200 for casting his vote for Kellogg for Senator. The witness, after denying that he ever had any conversation with Kellogg upon this subject, or that he received any money for his vote, was considerably demoralized by the production of an affidavit signed by him last April, in which he is represented as having sworn that Kellogg did send him to Sauer; that he did receive $200 for voting for Kellogg, and that while with Sauer he saw other members of the Legislature being paid $200 each for like services. Johnson explained that he received $25 from Sauer on account of his salary, giving him therefor a voucher; that that was the only sum he had received, and that he had no recollection of having heard the charges contained in the affidavit when it was read to him.

Upon cross-examination Johnson denied the truth of the affidavit, and explained that when it was read to him and before signing it, he left the office where it was prepared, and did not return for several hours. He made no statement about receiving $200, or having seen others receive that amount, from Sauer, and when he signed supposed it contained the statement made about the receipt of the $25. He was induced to make the affidavit by Messrs. Ward and Casanac, two Democratic politicians and friends of Judge Spofford, who informed him that it would help him to get an office through the influence of Spofford. It is apparent that the affidavit produced to-day was substituted for that read to Johnson, and that it is an entirely different statement from that made by him. Some interesting developments are looked for before the examination of Spofford's witnesses is concluded.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections this afternoon began the examination of witnesses in the contested Senatorial election case of Spofford against Kellogg. R. T. Merrick appeared for Mr. Spofford, who is in New-Orleans, and Judge Shellabarger for Senator Kellogg, who was present. Mr. Merrick called, as the first witness, Joseph J. Johnson, colored, who testified that in 1876 he resided in De Soto Parish, La.; he was a member of the Legislature which met on the 4th of January, 1877; the Legislature elected a United States Senator after the inauguration of Gov. Packard. On motion of the witness, a committee of three was appointed by the caucus called to put in nomination a candidate for United States Senator to invite Mr. Kellogg to come into the room and address the "combination," as the witness called the caucus.

Mr. Merrick—What did Mr. Kellogg say? A.—He referred to many things.

Q.—Did he say that he had stood by the Government, and that if the caucus or assemblage dropped him they could go to ——, and that he would turn matters over to the Democratic Party? A.—I never heard him say anything about turning matters over to the Democratic Party.

Q.—Did Mr. Kellogg in his speech in the caucus or "combination" use language of which you complained to any individual? A.—I cannot recall any such observations.

Q.—Do you know Lewis J. Souer? A.—I know him; at present his home is in New-Orleans, but he told me, in 1876, that his home was in Europe; he was a reporter in the Legislature in 1875, 1876, and 1877.

Q.—Did Mr. Kellogg at any time during the session of the Legislature direct you to go and see Souer? A.—He never directed me according to my recollection.

Mr. Merrick, wishing to refresh the memory of the witness, handed him a paper which bore his signature. The witness, looking at the paper, said a distressing headache prevented him from seeing well.

Q.—Is that your signature? A.—The paper was signed by me.

Mr. Merrick then read the paper, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

Joseph J. Johnson doth depose and say: I reside in the City of New-Orleans; I have resided there since 1873. I resided in De Soto Parish, in this State. I represented that parish in the Kellogg Legislature during the year 1876. I was a member of the Republican caucus when discussing the question of selecting a United States Senator. I remember Milton Jones suggesting Lewis Casey's nomination. He made a motion, which was carried, that I have Mr. Kellogg come in and address the caucus. He did come in, and said in reply to what Mr. Jones had said that he (Mr. Kellogg) had stood by the Government and risked his life for it; that if they had intended to drop him then they could go to —— and he would turn matters over to the Democratic Party. I comprehended his language to Louis J. Sauer, and he said that Kellogg had to be elected to save the Government. Mr. Jones had left the caucus, and he was absent, but did not return. Next day I was with him and he told me he was going to Gov. Kellogg's to get some money. I did not go with him, but some time after Jones came to my room and told me that he had got the money. He showed me an order on Auditor Johnson, signed by Kellogg. I myself went to Kellogg, and told him that I had been short of money and could not get anything, and did not have my warrants yet, and asked him to do something for me. He told me he wanted me to stand by him and to go to Col. Sauer, and he would give me satisfaction. I then went to Sauer and told him Kellogg sent me to get satisfaction; that the election for Senator was coming on, and I wanted to know what would be done. I asked him if I voted for Kellogg for Senator if he would give me a position in the Custom-house, as he would be able to do it. Sauer said that it did not matter much what was done afterward, but that every one who voted for Kellogg then would get $200. I asked if I would get it, and he said to be sure I would. I then promised my vote, which promise I kept. After the vote, about four or five days, I was called into Mr. Sauer's private room, and he paid me the $200 agreed upon. George Washington, the member from Concordia, was at the door looking in and waiting to be called after me. When I got my money Washington got his. I was standing in the passage when Washington was Anderson Tollemer, of Concordia. I was still watching outside the door, and looking in. I saw Sauer pay him money also. I then went away from the door, but remained in the anteroom, and saw Baptiste Drew, of Rapid River, go into the private room. Then he came out and told me he got his money, and he said "Yes," and showed it to me.

J. J. JOHNSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th of April, 1873. J. W. BUISSEN, Third Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Merrick then interrogated the witness with regard to the several branches of the affidavit, and in reply to the questions he said that he remembered that he was out of caucus with Sauer; that Mr. Kellogg that he had none, but he could get some from Mr. Souer. He accordingly went to Mr. Souer and obtained $25 or $30.

Q.—Did Mr. Kellogg send you to Souer? Is the statement true? A.—I got two $25 from Souer, and he said I wasn to pay him back.

Q.—How came you to go to Souer? A.—He was too only man who seemed to have money.

Q.—Is the statement true? A.—The money borrowed from Souer was not given me for anything connected with the election of Senators.

Q.—Is the statement true or false? I want to know. A.—I do not remember saying what is in that paper; I asked Kellogg to lend me some money, but he told me he had none and that Souer would lend me some; that was not for any election matter; I never took time to read the paper before I went into Cavanac's office to sign it.

Q.—Did Mr. McGloin read the paper to you? A.—It was read by him to me, I knowing what was in it; I did not immediately sign the paper—but some time after, on the same day; I cannot tell at what hour—whether one, two, three, or four hours after it was read.

Q.—Answer, is this paper true or not? A.—I may have forgotten a great deal, and can't remember some things in it.

Mr. Shellabarger objected to Mr. Merrick asking whether the paper was true in its entirety. He had no objection to taking it in separate parts and asking questions on them.

Mr. Merrick—Did Kellogg ask you to stand by him? A.—I think I told you before that he did not say it, to my recollection; when I had time to read the affidavit, some time afterward at home, I complained to Mr. Ward, of Grant Parish, that there were things in it that I did not say.

Mr. Merrick offered the affidavit in evidence. Mr. Shellabarger objected to this. Mr. Merrick said he offered it to contradict the witness generally, and said he had completed the direct examination.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Senator Kellogg, at Mr. Shellabarger's suggestion, then conducted the cross-examination.

Mr. Kellogg—Well, tell the committee who William Ward is. A.—At the time of the Colfax fight he was a member.

Q.—What was he doing in 1876? A.—Canvassing for the Democratic Party.

Q.—Was he employed by the State Democratic Committee to canvass the State? A.—He told me so himself, and I saw him in Shreveport.

Mr. Merrick objected to such a course of examination.

Mr. Shellabarger said that advantage had been taken of an ignorant man who had been induced to sign the paper. This was not an investigation looking to the public welfare. It was a most fatal stab at a member of the Senate, and he invoked and hoped that the same rules of evidence to be observed as in the case of a murder on the high seas.

Mr. Kellogg resumed the cross-examination, asking: What is Ward doing at the present time?

[illegible]

Q.—Did he say that he had stood by the Government, and that if the caucus or assemblage dropped him they could go to ——, and that he would turn matters over to the Democratic Party? A.—I never heard him say anything about turning matters over to the Democratic Party.

Q.—Did Mr. Kellogg in his speech in the caucus or "combination" use language of which you complained to any individual? A.—I cannot recall any such observations.

Q.—Do you know Lewis J. Souer? A.—I know him; at present his home is in New-Orleans, but he told me, in 1876, that his home was in Europe; he was a reporter in the Legislature in 1875, 1876, and 1877.

Q.—Did Mr. Kellogg at any time during the session of the Legislature direct you to go and see Souer? A.—He never directed me according to my recollection.

Mr. Merrick, wishing to refresh the memory of the witness, handed him a paper which bore his signature. The witness, looking at the paper, said a distressing headache prevented him from seeing well.

Q.—Is that your signature? A.—The paper was signed by me.

Mr. Merrick then read the paper, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

Joseph J. Johnson doth depose and say: I reside in the City of New-Orleans; I have resided there since 1873. I resided in De Soto Parish, in this State. I represented that parish in the Kellogg Legislature during the year 1876. I was a member of the Republican caucus when discussing the question of selecting a United States Senator. I remember Milton Jones suggesting Lewis Casey's nomination. He made a motion, which was carried, that I have Mr. Kellogg come in and address the caucus. He did come in, and said in reply to what Mr. Jones had said that he (Mr. Kellogg) had stood by the Government and risked his life for it; that if they had intended to drop him then they could go to —— and he would turn matters over to the Democratic Party. I comprehended his language to Louis J. Sauer, and he said that Kellogg had to be elected to save the Government. Mr. Jones had left the caucus, and he was absent, but did not return. Next day I was with him and he told me he was going to Gov. Kellogg's to get some money. I did not go with him, but some time after Jones came to my room and told me that he had got the money. He showed me an order on Auditor Johnson, signed by Kellogg. I myself went to Kellogg, and told him that I had been short of money and could not get anything, and did not have my warrants yet, and asked him to do something for me. He told me he wanted me to stand by him and to go to Col. Sauer, and he would give me satisfaction. I then went to Sauer and told him Kellogg sent me to get satisfaction; that the election for Senator was coming on, and I wanted to know what would be done. I asked him if I voted for Kellogg for Senator if he would give me a position in the Custom-house, as he would be able to do it. Sauer said that it did not matter much what was done afterward, but that every one who voted for Kellogg then would get $200. I asked if I would get it, and he said to be sure I would. I then promised my vote, which promise I kept. After the vote, about four or five days, I was called into Mr. Sauer's private room, and he paid me the $200 agreed upon. George Washington, the member from Concordia, was at the door looking in and waiting to be called after me. When I got my money Washington got his. I was standing outside the door, and looking in. I saw Sauer pay him money also. I then went away from the door, but remained in the anteroom, and saw Baptiste Drew, of Rapid River, go into the private room. Then he came out and told me he got his money, and he said "Yes," and showed it to me.

J. J. JOHNSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th of April, 1873. J. W. BUISSEN, Third Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Merrick then interrogated the witness with regard to the several branches of the affidavit, and in reply to the questions he said that he remembered that he was out of caucus with Sauer; that Mr. Kellogg that he had none, but he could get some from Mr. Souer. He accordingly went to Mr. Souer and obtained $25 or $30.

Q.—Did Mr. Kellogg send you to Souer? Is the statement true? A.—I got two $25 from Souer, and he said I wasn to pay him back.

Q.—How came you to go to Souer? A.—He was too only man who seemed to have money.

Q.—Is the statement true? A.—The money borrowed from Souer was not given me for anything connected with the election of Senators.

Q.—Is the statement true or false? I want to know. A.—I do not remember saying what is in that paper; I asked Kellogg to lend me some money, but he told me he had none and that Souer would lend me some; that was not for any election matter; I never took time to read the paper before I went into Cavanac's office to sign it.

Q.—Did Mr. McGloin read the paper to you? A.—It was read by him to me, I knowing what was in it; I did not immediately sign the paper—but some time after, on the same day; I cannot tell at what hour—whether one, two, three, or four hours after it was read.

Q.—Answer, is this paper true or not? A.—I may have forgotten a great deal, and can't remember some things in it.

Mr. Shellabarger objected to Mr. Merrick asking whether the paper was true in its entirety. He had no objection to taking it in separate parts and asking questions on them.

Mr. Merrick—Did Kellogg ask you to stand by him? A.—I think I told you before that he did not say it, to my recollection; when I had time to read the affidavit, some time afterward at home, I complained to Mr. Ward, of Grant Parish, that there were things in it that I did not say.

Mr. Merrick offered the affidavit in evidence. Mr. Shellabarger objected to this. Mr. Merrick said he offered it to contradict the witness generally, and said he had completed the direct examination.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Senator Kellogg, at Mr. Shellabarger's suggestion, then conducted the cross-examination.

Mr. Kellogg—Well, tell the committee who William Ward is. A.—At the time of the Colfax fight he was a member.

Q.—What was he doing in 1876? A.—Canvassing for the Democratic Party.

Q.—Was he employed by the State Democratic Committee to canvass the State? A.—He told me so himself, and I saw him in Shreveport.

Mr. Merrick objected to such a course of examination.

Mr. Shellabarger said that advantage had been taken of an ignorant man who had been induced to sign the paper. This was not an investigation looking to the public welfare. It was a most fatal stab at a member of the Senate, and he invoked and hoped that the same rules of evidence to be observed as in the case of a murder on the high seas.

Mr. Kellogg resumed the cross-examination, asking: What is Ward doing at the present time?

[illegible]

A NEW COLONIZATION PLAN

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

OBJECTS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE COLONIZATION AID SOCIETY—AGRICULTURAL LIFE TO BE ENCOURAGED—SOME OF THE DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

Last Fall the Rev. R. Heber Newton, of the Anthon Memorial Church, Prof. Felix Adler, and Mr. O. B. Frothingham met at a dinner-party in this City, and among other subjects of conversation, the condition of the unemployed poor of the country, and especially of this City, was freely discussed. Out of this conversation was evolved the rough draft of a plan for the amelioration of such persons as evince a desire for bettering their condition, and this plan, after careful elaboration and many modifications, has now taken a practical shape in the formation of the "Co-operative Colonization Aid Society." Of the present position of the society, and the objects which it is intended to further, the Rev. R. Heber Newton gave to a TIMES reporter, yesterday, the following sketch:

"The preparations for this society, which is now fairly launched, were begun about four months ago. The leaders of the movement embrace clergymen, literary men, and some of the most prominent business men of this City. Within the last four months a series of parlor conferences have been held, at which the whole matter has been discussed in all its various bearings. We were determined not to act hastily in a matter of so great importance, and to take no step forward until our plans were fully matured. As a result of these conferences the 'Co-operative Colonization Aid Society' was formed about six weeks ago, with the following gentlemen as an Executive Committee: The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance, the Rev. Dr. Deems, Prof. Felix Adler, George B. Satterlee, John Wheeler, E. V. Smalley, Joseph Seligman, W. F. Montgomery, D. D. Williamson, Cortland Palmer, and myself. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the well-known philanthropist, of this City, has furnished the necessary funds for the immediate use of the organization, and we have opened an office at Room No. 25, Cooper Union, where our agent will be in attendance every evening, chiefly for the purpose of consultation with working men in regard to our plans for their future welfare. The object of the society, which is fully set forth in our Constitution, is, to promote the better distribution of labor throughout our country, and place it where it is most needed. We propose to relieve our overcrowded cities, and relieve the unemployed working man at the same time, by stimulating and guiding a return to that agricultural life which is the natural life of man. To this end the association will gather and verify, and place conveniently before the working classes, all information that can be obtained concerning available lands in every part of the Union. Through personal intercourse with working men, and by means of meetings, lectures, and the public press, we shall endeavor to create and educate a sentiment in favor of emigration from the City to the country, and in every manner feasible, except by direct money aid, we propose to assist individuals or groups, in seeking country homes. We shall especially seek to devise plans and solicit financial aid, to plant, from time to time, colonies, in which capital, duly guarded and remunerated, shall assist labor to find homes upon the soil, and in which the principle of associated labor shall be carried out, as far as consistent with the sacredness of the family and the force of individuality. Of course, the work of the society just now is preliminary to the great objects in view, and most of these plans will only be developed by conscientious work in the future."

"Our agent is engaged in active correspondence with the Land Commissioners of the different States of the West, North-west, and South, obtaining official reports of valuable and available lands, and the opinions and reports of reliable persons in all the different sections of our country, as to the suitability of locations for the purposes at which we aim. All this information will be carefully sifted and placed on record in our office, for the benefit of any persons who are thinking of emigrating and making homes for themselves. Our information will embrace every detail which it is necessary to know, the location, value of the land, the nature of the crops to which the land or soil, and, in short, everything that an intending emigrant desires to know. Thus, we propose to furnish what has always been lacking in this City—a centre of information, where one can be thoroughly trusted, for persons seeking to better their condition by emigration. At the same time, our agent will be constantly mingling with the unemployed working men, and by means of meetings, lectures, and personal suggestion, will endeavor to create a sentiment in favor of emigration from the City to the country. A special committee of business men will assume the task of passing judgment on the merits of lands offered us for colonies, and during the Summer the members will endeavor to visit such land in our objects will be engaged in maturing plans for the ultimate workjof our society, which is a great and important one, and must not be entered upon without proper foresight and preparation. This contemplates the planting of colonies from time to time in the most desirable localities that we can secure. The work which I have just referred to is all preparatory to this great work, in the mind of the committee.

"By planting colonies on the land on co-operative plan, so far as that plan is consistent with morality and a proper preservation of individuality in the man. In planting our colonies, we shall form joint-stock companies and incorporate them. We do not and believe in the distribution of our wealthy classes in these corporations, as affording a safe and profitable investment, with a philanthropic motive to recommend it. The land of the settlement will be bought and sold by the joint-stockholders, and the interest on their money investment is to be the first thing paid out of the profits of the colony. This will make it perfectly safe for capitalists to invest, as no profits can be made by him at first mortgage on all the products of the colony until their claims for interest are settled, and the land itself, with its improvements, will be security for the principal invested. We have not yet decided upon what plan to offer to the capitalist for his capital to aid us, but we shall be liberal enough to satisfy such men as we care to have associated with us in the scheme. The company will erect temporary houses in the settlement, possibly barracks at first, or one large building to accommodate all the colonists, lay out roads, and plan the entire settlement. It will also provide agricultural implements for the common use of all the colonists, and make the rules regulating the settlement. I cannot now say what the rules will be, but one of them will most certainly provide for the sale of liquor. There shall be a provision against the establishment of any liquor-saloon. The profits arising from the co-operative cultivation of the land, after the interest on the capital invested has been paid, will be apportioned into parts to each colonist, who, in the course of a few years, will thus be enabled to enter into possession of his own homestead, build his own house, and live a happy and independent man, instead of the miserable creature he now is in the City. Then will the cry 'in the case of the colonists, you make an exception to the rule denying all money aid!' said the reporter.

"If we find it absolutely necessary, we shall lend some of them the money to start with, I suppose," said Mr. Newton; "but my impression is that when the scheme is fairly understood, there will be thousands of good, honest men, with money enough to start, who will be glad to join our colonies. We shall only select our men with caution, and, so far as possible, we shall have representatives of all the trades which will be useful in the settlement, such as blacksmiths and carpenters, so that all necessary work for the community can be done by its own members, and in the season when agricultural life is dull and monotonous, the craftsmen can work at their trades. Our colonies will be presided over by a manager, appointed by the stockholders, who will have complete control. Everything, so far as practicable, will be done on the co-operative principle. We shall have a co-operative store, and even the cooking will be co-operative. In this way we shall economize to the utmost extent possible, and be able to develop the associate principle of life within reasonable grounds, looking forward at the same time to the ultimate and legitimate object of our work, but individual possession surrounded by all the social and economic advantages of a community. We trust in this manner, by wise provision, to lay the foundations of a township sagaciously, planning it according to the best wisdom that we can get. If our first colony succeeds, as I feel confident that it will, we shall go on and plant others, and with each success, capital will be more readily induced to come to our aid.

"The great difficulty in American agriculture," continued Mr. Newton, "has been its purely individualistic character. Each farmer has lived by himself, completely isolated from his neighbors, oftentimes seeing nobody but his wife and his family, or some passing straggler, for weeks at a time. He has recapitulated all the tools and implements that might have been used by himself and 50 others in common. He has worked in large part at his time, labor, and means in building fences, while, were he the member of a wisely-governed community, no fences would be needed, and his crops would be protected by a judicious Road law. Now, young people cannot be induced to go upon these farms, have the social feelings very strongly developed, and the farmer's sons soon leave the isolated farm-house and come to the City to swell the throng of the unemployed. Bonanza farms are springing up in the West, and men with their thousands of acres are crushing out the small farmers. The only possible way for the farmers to compete with these immense monopolies is in the associated and co-operative plan. If successful, we design to make the planting of colonies a permanent enterprise, renewing our colonies from year to year, as success may attend our efforts, in different directions. We shall thus create a permanent connection for the surplus people of our large cities. We feel that this is the true manner in which wealth should extend a helping hand to the needy; not in charity, which destroys self-respect and tends to encourage idleness, but in justice to working men who are willing to work.

"It is too late in the season to do anything this Summer, but we hope to move next Winter, if we can get suitable lands in the South. We have already had an offer of a purchase in Virginia, where there are 25 colonists working very nearly upon our plan, who are anxious that we should join them. We have, also, had applications from [illegible]

THE EUROPEAN SILK CROP.

FEARS OF A GENERAL FAILURE—THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

From the Saturday Review.

Serious fears are entertained of a failure in the European silk crop. The countries which grow silk are Italy, France, and Spain, in Europe, and in Asia, China, Japan, India, Asia Minor, and Syria; to which has lately been added America. The American production, however, is so small that it may be left out of account; Asia Minor and Syria were once producers on a very large scale, but have long ceased to be so; and the Spanish crop has also become insignificant. Even France is rapidly falling off in her cultivation of the silk-worm. Practically, therefore, manufacturers now depend for their supply on Italy and the far East. In Europe, we may say roughly, the Italian crop exceeds the French, upon an average, nearly four times, while the French exceeds the Spanish in a still greater proportion. We may further illustrate the important position occupied by Italy in this industry by saying that if the Italian crop is expected to yield about 80,000 bales, the average import from China to Europe falls short of that amount by about 15,000 bales. A failure of the Italian crop means, therefore, in effect, a failure of the European supply. Now, it is said that in parts of Italy, but in France and Spain also, the intense frosts of the Spring have fatally injured the cocoon. The badness of the weather, moreover, has checked vegetation that there are not seldom leaves for the worms, among which there is, in consequence, very great mortality. And, in addition to all this, it is feared that if heat now sets in the damage will become irremediable, as the leaves of the mulberry will be dried up altogether. To a large extent the excitement that prevails is founded upon mere apprehension, and it is possible that matters may not turn out nearly as badly as is feared. Much may happen before harvest. But it is not to be forgotten that the injury done by the severe frost on the night of April 14, 1876, was never repaired. During the two months which followed that disaster reports were in circulation similar to those now current, but they were set down to the designs of speculators. As the end of harvest, however, they were found to be correct, and a sudden and extraordinary rise of price was the result. Persons interested in the trade remember all this, and are resolved not to be caught a second time. There has, therefore, been a great deal of speculative buying, and, consequently, a sharp upward movement of the market during the past fortnight. Yet it does not necessarily follow that the experience of three years ago is about to be repeated, in the trade itself the accepted estimate is that one-third of the Italian crop is irreparably damaged. From Lyons the reports are equally unfavorable. If this estimate proves correct, the European supply will fall short by, at the least, 30,000 bales. In other words, the average annual import from China would need to be increased 50 per cent. to make up for the loss in Europe. Of course we say this merely by way of illustration. The silks of India and Japan are more like those of Europe than the Chinese, and they would naturally be drawn upon more largely by European manufacturers. All these countries would therefore contribute their quotas; yet, even so, it is not to be expected that they would be able to furnish anything like the full amount. The harvest in the far East is already completed, and is said to be abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. But the cultivation was adjusted to meet an average demand. The European failure was not, and could not have been, foreseen; and consequently means do not exist of supplying this year in full measure the European deficiency, supposing it to exist. Assuming, therefore, that there is not an extraordinary falling off in the consumption, there must be very great rise in the prices of raw material; unless, indeed, there is on hand a great accumulation of old stocks. It would be very interesting to ascertain the amount of the stocks on hand; but, unfortunately, it is not possible to do so, except for this country. Here we have accurate statistics, but abroad only estimates are to be found, and on such a point estimates are utterly untrustworthy. Apart from questions as to the competence, means of information, and good faith of the persons who frame the estimates, there is this other consideration—that, if there is a desire to force up prices, dealers would naturally return their stocks very much below the truth, for the express purpose of deepening the popular apprehension of scarcity; while, on the other hand, buyers anxious to keep down prices would, equally naturally, state that they are already provided nearly to the extent of their wants.

Leaving estimates out of account, then, we find that the stocks in this country, sold and unsold, on the 7th of the current month amounted to 32,521 bales, against 36,342 bales at the corresponding period last year—that is, a decrease of 3,821 bales, or over 10 per cent. If we may judge from this condition of things here is fairly representative, we must conclude that there is no exceptional accumulation of stocks. But a smaller supply now goes further in sailor's home than it would 12 months ago, because the consumption is considerably less. Although last year there was depression in the trade, marked by falling prices, and although prices at the end of the year were about 20 per cent. lower than in the month of December, the consumption was still not stimulated. If, then, unusually low prices failed to make a market for the manufactured article, it is certain that higher prices would tend to curtail the consumption still more. We may safely conclude, therefore, that less than the usual supply of manufactured goods, even at existing prices, is now needed; that consequently manufacturers have no motive to keep up their out-turn to the customary level, and that, even if there should be no failure, a smaller quantity of the raw material will probably be used up in the approaching season. Of course, should the failure prove great, the rise in price of the raw material; but as dealers will not be able to get an equivalent rise on the manufactured article unless some vagary of fashion unexpectedly comes to their aid, they will reduce their purchases and work their looms and spindles short time, and thus prevent such an increase of prices as was seen three years ago. Still, a failure of the European crop to the extent of one-third must have a considerable effect, even making all allowance for the depression of trade. It would cause a deficiency equal to the whole stock now in this country, sold and unsold. The failure of 1876 sent up the price of the raw material at one time from 80 to 120 per cent., according to the quality. Even though the rise did not set in till the beginning of July, and had spent itself in November, it sent up the average rate for the whole year for Chinese silk from 14s. 3d. per pound in 1875 to 19s. in 1876; and in Indian and Japanese silk the jump was still higher. For the reasons we have just been stating, it is not to be expected that the consequences of a failure now would be so great; but still they would be very considerable. The first effect is already experienced. Speculative sales at advanced rates have become very numerous, sellers are standing out for still better terms as the unfavorable news from the silk districts is repeated day after day, and large orders have been sent out to the East.

GEN. GRANT'S VIEWS OF EASTERN THINGS.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

Dr. M. J. Cramer, now our United States Minister at Copenhagen, writes, in a private letter, the following: "Nearly a fortnight ago I received a letter from Gen. Grant, dated Rangoon, Burmah, March 20, in which he says, among other things: 'We have now been very well through India, and are thus far on our way to the further East. I have been very much pleased with English rule and English hospitality in India. With that rule, 250,000,000 of uncivilized people are living at peace with each other, and are not only drawing their subsistence from the soil, but are exporting a large excess over imports from it. It would be a sad day for the people of India and for the conquerors of the world if the English should withdraw. * * * Julia [his wife] asks me to add to tell Mary [my wife] that the English speak in the highest terms of the work being done all through this country by the missionaries, especially in an educational way. They are doing much good.' This testimony as to the success of the missionary work in India is very encouraging to the Church at home."

A QUEER SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

From the Detroit Free Press, June 4.

Mrs. Emeline Ford filed a declaration in the Wayne Circuit Court yesterday against Joseph H. Bushour, alleging damages in the sum of $10,000 in a plea of trespass of the case. It is alleged that Mr. Ford, husband of the plaintiff, attached a buggy he longing to Mr. Bushour, and that the latter afterward replevied it, serving the writ on the officer who had turned the buggy over to Mrs. Ford. When Mr. Bushour attempted to regain possession of the property Mrs. Ford was seated in it, and refused to get out. The declaration then alleges that the defendant took the thills, and, seating himself in the other wagon, drove all over the city, making a "public exhibition" of the plaintiff and frightening her greatly. Mrs. Ford claims to have been in ill-health at the time, and alleges that the result of her ride through the streets and the fright she received has been most serious, and that she has been ill for a long time in consequence.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided as constitutional and valid the law prohibiting the sale of wine and beer within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipality where such sale has been prohibited by a vote of the people of [illegible]

CADETS AS CAVALRYMEN

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.

FINE WEATHER FOR VISITORS AND THE MILITARY EXERCISES—AN EXCITING SCENE ON THE PLAIN—THE CHARGE AS FORAGERS AND THE HURDLE JUMPING—THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

WEST POINT, June 5.—To-day was cavalry drill day at the Point. Yesterday, there was a grand review by the Board of Visitors, and a very pretty sight it was; but for dash and excitement, with a strong spice of danger to intensify the interest, the cavalry drill goes ahead of all other exercises. The gathering of visitors and others to see the spectacle was large, and the number of ladies present unusually so, for the West Point Hotel and Cozzens's are rapidly filling up, and, had not the weather been so unfavorable until recently, the probability is that they would have been entirely filled. There is no making this beautiful spot stale or hackneyed. It is ever fresh, ever beautiful. No matter how often the visitor may have been here before, he experiences with each recurring visit the same feelings of delight, feels the same admiration, is refreshed and invigorated as he was the first time he saw this lovely spot. If the exuberance of his enthusiasm wears off a little, it is only because his pleasure becomes deeper with its tranquility. Everything is now in the full lustiness of vigorous Spring. The rains have given the thick foliage and the smooth grass a brighter green than is usually known, even in Spring-time; the air is cool and refreshing; the crowds of visitors look happy, and the younger ones as fresh as roses. It is a fact that old observers here have noted that the number of bright, healthy faces among the visitors here is greater in proportion than is to be seen in any gathering of the same numbers at our usual Summer resorts.

It was really a pretty sight to see the groups which collected on the edges of the parade-ground this afternoon, scattered under the trees, or lining the gravel walks, to witness the future officers of the Army go through their exciting exercise. The weather was delightful. A slight thunder-storm which had come hurrying over the hills had brought with it a sudden shower of rain, just enough to lay the dust on the gravel plain, and this, with the bright sunshine which succeeded, made up a perfect day. For if the plain be dry, the passage of the cavalry across it throws up a cloud of dust which hides everything, and a charge becomes nothing but a whirlwind cloud of dust, in which a confused mass of men and horses in violent motion may be dimly discerned for an instant, and then disappears. Nothing like this happened this afternoon, except toward the close, when the charge as foragers was made. Col. Beaumont, now for many years cavalry instructor, and as fine a soldier and gentleman as ever wore a sabre, commanded the boys. Only the First Class battalion, of 120 rank and file, composes of them. The Colonel warmed them up a little by slow movements at first, marching in column of fours, by companies, in line, wheeling right and left, &c. Then he dismounted the battalion once or twice, and the well-groomed horses fretting at the bit and pawing with impatience. Then the commander began to quicken operations, the ringing notes of the bugle sounded the charge, and the thump of hoofs and clang of sabres; the officers dashed about taking their respective positions; the companies struck into a trot; the dust began to fly; then the order "present sabres!" and flourishing their sabres, off left front into line up the hill at a hot gallop, to the immense delight of the audience. Then the Colonel re-formed them, marched them quietly down to the plain, and then again he brought them up again in skirmish line, and lastly, he let them loose, yelling like fiends in the charge, as foragers. But the Colonel is a tender-hearted gentleman, and dislikes to risk the boys too much, so he only let them out one company at a time, and then only until they had crossed about half the plain. Therefore the fiery horses did not get entirely beyond control, and when the madly riding, screaming, yelling, cutting, and slashing battalion pulled up, each time in sight near the hotel at the end of the grounds, all the boys were there. No accident had happened. None had been left lying senseless on the plain, as had been seen before, and except for the capture of that two or three of the horses insisted on tearing around the green in front of the place, there was no trouble with them—no runaways.

This charge is always a very exciting affair, both to the spectators and to the boys themselves; look on in fact it is impossible to see it and not feel a thrill. The men laugh, the women hold their breath, and breathe again only when the flying troop has passed. But this performance that Col. Beaumont had another excitement in reserve. He led his forces off from the plain to the ground where the artillery is parked. Here a space had been cleared, and two hurdles—but very solidly built of poles—had been placed about 50 yards from each the other. They were not high, only about two feet, or two and a half, and the horses had no difficulty in clearing them. Nevertheless, the visitors seemed to find the affair very exciting; and as the boys came dashing up at the obstacles, two at a time; the cries of "There!" "Good!" "Oh, oh!" &c., greeted each jump, and told whether it was well or ill done, or whether the horse had looked shy, or refused. This closed the drill, and the regular evening dress parade, which followed a short time after, closed the military exercises for the day.

Yesterday the Board of Visitors organized by the election of Noah Porter, of Yale, as President; Vice-President, Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, and Secretary, Gen. H. L. Abbott, United States Army. To-day they divided themselves into committees as follows: The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Gen. J. B. Gordon, Georgia; the Hon. Eugene Hale, Maine. On Buildings and Grounds—Gen. H. L. Abbott, United States Army; the Hon. Eugene Hale, Maine; Dorman B. Eaton, New-York. On Education and Course of Study—Dr. B. Eaton, Gen. Abbott, the Rev. Mr. Hall. On Government and Discipline—Gen. Gordon, Robert H. Anderson, Georgia, and the Rev. Mr. Hall. Among the distinguished visitors who have not yet arrived are C. E. Buckingham, Illinois; G. W. Jones, Ohio; the Hon. William Windom, Minnesota. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, was on the official list, but his name now appears struck out, and the name of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, is substituted for it. The General has not arrived yet. It will be seen that the board does not lack of Southern representatives this year. There is Gen. Gordon, still carrying on his face the deep scar of a wound he received in the war; Anderson, of the same State, was on the Confederate side, and it will be interesting to witness the meeting, if it should take place, of those grim warriors on opposite sides.—Gen. Sherman (who comes next week,) and Gen. Johnston. Two years ago Sherman met there his old friend, Gen. Hood, Texas, who had done some fighting with in the days gone by; and a very cordial and hearty greeting it was. Maxey was a West Point man, and had lost none of his love and attachment for the old place. The academic examinations this morning and afternoon were in law, a very necessary branch of knowledge for Army officers in this country. To-morrow it will be law, and after that ordnance and gunnery.

There is a special amusement on to-night, except the concert to which the band annually treats the Board of Visitors every evening during its stay. This, however, is a very agreeable diversion, and all the people here in the country round and the guests at the hotel invariably assemble here to listen to the music. The band, by the way, appears to have been restored to the generous proportions it had before Congress took to cheese-paring everything relating to West Point, and does not, as it has done of Government institution, has had additions made to it, to the great comfort of its guests.

GEN. GRANT'S VIEWS OF EASTERN THINGS.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

Dr. M. J. Cramer, now our United States Minister at Copenhagen, writes, in a private letter, the following: "Nearly a fortnight ago I received a letter from Gen. Grant, dated Rangoon, Burmah, March 20, in which he says, among other things: 'We have now been very well through India, and are thus far on our way to the further East. I have been very much pleased with English rule and English hospitality in India. With that rule, 250,000,000 of uncivilized people are living at peace with each other, and are not only drawing their subsistence from the soil, but are exporting a large excess over imports from it. It would be a sad day for the people of India and for the conquerors of the world if the English should withdraw. * * * Julia [his wife] asks me to add to tell Mary [my wife] that the English speak in the highest terms of the work being done all through this country by the missionaries, especially in an educational way. They are doing much good.' This testimony as to the success of the missionary work in India is very encouraging to the Church at home."

A QUEER SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

From the Detroit Free Press, June 4.

Mrs. Emeline Ford filed a declaration in the Wayne Circuit Court yesterday against Joseph H. Bushour, alleging damages in the sum of $10,000 in a plea of trespass of the case. It is alleged that Mr. Ford, husband of the plaintiff, attached a buggy he longing to Mr. Bushour, and that the latter afterward replevied it, serving the writ on the officer who had turned the buggy over to Mrs. Ford. When Mr. Bushour attempted to regain possession of the property Mrs. Ford was seated in it, and refused to get out. The declaration then alleges that the defendant took the thills, and, seating himself in the other wagon, drove all over the city, making a "public exhibition" of the plaintiff and frightening her greatly. Mrs. Ford claims to have been in ill-health at the time, and alleges that the result of her ride through the streets and the fright she received has been most serious, and that she has been ill for a long time in consequence.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided as constitutional and valid the law prohibiting the sale of wine and beer within two miles of the corporate

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 5.

SENATE.

FEDERAL JURIES.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, moved to take up the bill reported by him yesterday from the Committee on the Judiciary in relation to juries, and to repeal sections 801, 820, and 821 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, which resulted—yeas 28, nays 19; so the bill was taken up, and Mr. HAMPTON, of South Carolina, spoke thereon. He declared his belief that the bill ought to pass, though he did not propose to confine his remarks to this measure alone, but to speak of the general questions that had been debated at this session. It was true that the Southern members formed the majority in Congress, and were responsible for what they approved and supported, as well as for what they suggested. Continuing, Mr. Hampton said: "By no vote of mine will the appropriations necessary for the efficient maintenance of the Army be refused. It is competent for Congress to declare under what limitations and upon what conditions those appropriations shall be made. The form in which this is done I regard as immaterial. In my judgment it would have been best to adhere to the general form, but, as it has been deemed advisable to make the necessary appropriations in another manner, I shall, in order to secure unanimity, acquiesce in the decision of the majority. But in no event can my consent be given in disbanding the Army and repairing its efficiency. But no act of mine shall tend to degrade it from its high rank. I will not so legislate that against its own honorable instincts and traditions it shall be an instrument of tyranny in the hands of any factious party, or any Executive who may be so unscrupulous as to desire to use it." Continuing, he criticised the provisions of the bills as just, he recognized the difficult position in which the Executive found himself. Mr. Hampton's people remembered that in a critical period of their history, when any injudicious action would have been fatal, the President, by a conscientious construction of his duty, removed the United States troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, thus enabling the people to restore their local Governments to those who represented the popular will as well as the character, intelligence, and property of the two States. For this wise and patriotic action he was grateful, and, while in the necessary party differences which must arise in a free country it would be his duty to oppose the policy of which the President was the representative, that opposition would not be captious, nor such as to drive the President into a coalition with those who were ready to trample on the rights of the people in their struggle to retain power. The South had no apology to make for the past. In the heat of conflict hard blows were struck and hard words spoken, but to recall those words now is not in the interest of that harmony for which the whole country longs. The South asks to have stricken from the statute-books laws which exhibit the project of distrust as much as were armies and navies. If you ask us to come back as States, treat us as States; join hands with us to establish national liberty as understood by our fathers.

Mr. BAYARD said the Senate was aware that similar legislation had been passed in connection with an appropriation bill which had been returned by the President with his objections, but the President had made no reference to the measures now again brought forward in separate form. If the only reason for the objection of the President was that the measure was included in an appropriation bill, Mr. Bayard would suggest that, invite or his high office, the Executive had not so stated in the Message. Continuing, he said that when section 820, which prescribes disqualifications, was repealed, section 821, which regulates their application, was, by a just construction of law, also rendered inoperative. He said the present laws excluded 99 out of 100 of the intelligent citizens in 13 States. He pointed out that the laws enacted were allowed to hold the highest offices under the Government, but those who, even as children, had extended the slightest comfort to rebels, were excluded from the jury-box. Mr. Bayard quoted from Hamilton's writings to show that the theory of the veto power was to confer upon the President the power to protect himself, and to prevent the passage of bad laws, either through haste, inadvertence, or design. The bills recently vetoed were not so passed. They represented the sober second thought of the American people, in whose deliberate judgment the reforms contained in them should be made, and the people would judge the President and his party by their works. Our first duty, said Mr. Bayard, is to supply everything needful for the sustenance of the Government, but our policy is not to be taught us by a harassing, obstructive Executive. Our measure of patriotic duty is not to be dictated by him, but by the oath we took to support the Government. Mr. Bayard observed that if the effort made to misrepresent the Democratic Party, as intending to refuse supplies, and so cripple the Government, would be futile. For himself, he would not belong to a party adopting such a policy. But shall it be said, he asked, that a man, accidentally and wrongfully vested with the enormous power which the President had now been around the Executive office, shall succeed in placing this great party, with all its patriotic objects and intents, in the position of suspicion and doubt before their fellow-countrymen? It will require two to make that issue.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the clause of the pending bill that repeals section 821 of the Revised Statutes, so that only sections 801 and 820 shall be repealed. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 26.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved to amend by adding the following:

That no citizen possessing all other qualifications, which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified or incapacitated to serve as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or examination of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to examine any citizen on account aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than $5,000.

Mr. THURMAN—Under what provision of the Constitution does the Senator from Vermont propose that Congress shall regulate juries in State courts?

Mr. EDMUNDS—This Senate has decided that we can regulate health. I do not know why we cannot regulate justice.

Mr. THURMAN—If this comes under the commercial power of Congress, I do not know what cannot come under it. If that is the only answer the Senator has to give, it will be enough.

Mr. EDMUNDS—The amendment of the committee comes under the trading clause.

Mr. THURMAN—The Senator answers my question jokingly. But he leaves the amendment in such shape as to cause everybody who does not see the Constitution through his spectacles to vote against it.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia—I would cordially vote for that amendment if it accomplished what I suppose the Senator proposes to accomplish—that is, that persons qualified by law to serve on juries shall not be rejected because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Very clearly, they ought not to be rejected for any such cause. But this objection to insert something which he thinks will otherwise make us vote against it, and make it appear on the *Record* that we are voting against the race and color clause, I think it is unfair. We do not think Congress has the right to prescribe the qualifications of jurors in a State, nor to prescribe a penalty for non-compliance with the laws of a State in regard to examining jurors. If the Senator will strike out the words "or any State," we will cheerfully vote for the amendments.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, and other Democratic Senators—I will not.

Mr. HILL—Well, I will; you may not.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 26.

Mr. CONKLING said he hoped Mr. Hill would come forward with that enthusiasm for justice that often inspired him and vote for a part of the amendment though he could not vote for all, and bring up his colleagues and followers to support his good intentions. He therefore renewed Mr. Edmunds's amendment with the words "or any State" stricken out.

Mr. HILL said the persistency with which the amendment was pressed had caused him to suspect that there was something in it that he had overlooked at first. If the Senator from New-York [Mr. Conkling] would say that he thinks the law as it stands, excludes from United States juries a man otherwise qualified because of race, color, &c., he [Mr. Hill] would vote for the first clause of the amendment with the greatest pleasure.

Mr. CONKLING said Mr. Edmunds offered the amendment to guarantee to the black men their rights under the Constitution. The Democratic vote would show that with all their professions of equality they did discriminate between the right of colored men and that of white men to vote. The same Constitution under which the Senator from Georgia professed his willingness to vote for equality of jurors in national courts applies as well to the States. The fourteenth amendment provides that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," &c. But Mr. Hill wanted to make it appear that the Democrats proposed to do just what the Republicans wanted to, except in crossing the line of the State. Mr. Eaton, with his long head, had observed a word of caution, and advised his colleagues to vote the amendment down without debate.

Mr. HILL—I feel that I owe the Senate an apology. When I heard the motion of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] I thought there was something serious in the matter, and that he thought this provision needed some amendment. I supposed the gentlemen meant it, but I discover that they are merely trifling, or making fun for the galleries. I beg to wash my hands of it, and have nothing more to do with it.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 28.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the words requiring the Commissioner appointed by the Judge to put names in the box to be "a well-known member of the principal party opposing that to which the Clerk may belong."

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, asked the other side whether this was not the first appearance of a political distinction in the matter of the Judiciary, and if it was not introducing into the jury system the principle of the ward caucus and the primary election?

Mr. HARRIS—Five or six years ago, in the United States Circuit Court in Memphis, it was found that every juror summoned by the Marshal belonged to one political party. It was stated by many citizens that they had been approached and asked if they would find for the Government in all suits to which the Government was a party if selected as jurors, and upon their stating that they would be governed by the evidence and the law as charged, they were rejected. Upon a petition by the Bar stating these facts, the Judge discharged every juror and made a panel himself. But this showed what might occur under the present system.

Mr. BLAINE—That case illustrates that the correction went along with the wrong. The court will correct it.

Mr. HARRIS—My point is that it would be better to have the jurors selected impartially than to leave it to the attorneys to appeal to the court to correct an accomplished evil.

Mr. BLAINE—Now, the result of this bill will be to get the rankest partisans on both sides into the jury.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—What if there be three parties?

Mr. BLAINE—That is the very trouble I am in. There are three parties in Maine, and the principal opposing party is now the Greenback Party, and this law would exclude the Democrats entirely from the panel. The last vote was: Republicans, 57,000; Greenbackers, 43,000; Democrats, 26,000. That leaves the Democrats out in the cold entirely. [Laughter.] And if a man does not belong to any political organization he cannot get in the jury-box at all. Seward, Fessenden, and William Hale could not get on a committee here in years gone by, because, in the opinion of such men as Jeff. Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, and Slidell, they did not belong to any "healthy political organization." [Laughter.] Now you propose to transfer politics to the jury-box. I object to it because it is a great public indecency to put in the statutes a provision that two political partisans shall stand facing each other to try issues.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 18, nays 30.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the words, "But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any Judge, in any district in which such is now the practice, from ordering the names of jurors to be drawn from the boxes used by the State authorities in selecting juries in the highest courts of the State." Rejected—yeas 18, nays 30.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the clause by which "no person shall be compelled to serve more than two weeks at any term, unless it be necessary in order to complete the trial of a cause in which he is impaneled." Rejected.

The committee amendment (being the substitute for the original bill) was then agreed to—yeas 30, nays 18.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke at some length on the bill. In reply to Mr. Thurman's intimation of sharp practice in offering the amendment in the Senate instead of in the committee, he said it is misleading to suppose that reports are given sufficient notice of the proposed substitute, and were unable to investigate its full scope in the short time they had. The law of 1875 declares that no man shall be disqualified on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude to serve as a juror in either State or national courts. That is set aside and repealed by this bill. He said that section 820 had been retained in the statute-book by a Democratic House refusing to pass the Senate bill repealing it, and intimated that perhaps this was done purposely to keep alive a good political grievance. Section 821 gives the court discretion as to whether persons are fit to serve in certain cases, just as the common law used to allow him discretion as to challenge for favor. It is a part of our mission now, he asked, to encourage rebellion, and say that hereafter, when the next rebellion occurs, we will take care beforehand that there shall be no law to keep a red-handed traitor off the jury when his fellow-traitor is tried? Undoubtedly that must be the object.

The Senate, at 5:15 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and moved that it be printed and recommitted.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, submitted an amendment to the motion, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report the bill substantially in the form and containing the matter of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill as last agreed to, excluding therefrom all general political legislation, and all appropriations for judicial expenses.

Mr. ATKINS inquired how Mr. Hawley had obtained the floor.

The SPEAKER replied that, as the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Atkins] had demanded the previous question, he had recognized the gentleman from Connecticut, [Mr. Hawley.]

Mr. ATKINS—I had not surrendered the floor, but was in expectation of the question being put by the Chair.

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman says that he demanded the previous question, the Chair will, of course, take his word.

Mr. ATKINS inquired if he could withdraw the bill.

The SPEAKER replied that he could.

Mr. ATKINS—Then I withdraw it.

Mr. CONGER inquired if that was in order.

The SPEAKER replied that it was.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois—I will come back again; you need not be afraid.

Mr. HAWLEY—And my motion will come back, too.

After the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. ATKINS again reported the Legislative Appropriation bill, moved that it be printed and recommitted, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, remarked that he had been told by some members who had seen the bill that it was, in the main, unobjectionable, but he asked Mr. Atkins whether it would not be best to have the bill show, substantively, exactly what appropriations it made.

Mr. ATKINS replied that a school-boy of 10 years who could not understand the bill should not be sent to school for another hour.

The previous question was seconded, and the bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

DISEASED CATTLE.

The House then took up, as a special order, the bill reported from the Committee on Agriculture, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals.

After some discussion, but without action on the bill, the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Simon B. Conover, of Florida, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Florida.

Charles L. Kerr, Postmaster at Shelby, Ohio.

Abraham B. Ludlum, of New-York, to be United States Indian Agent, Pima and Maricopa Agency, Arizona.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—In Court of Appeals to-day the proceedings were as follows: No. 222—Jacob S. Hallett, respondent, vs. William Henry Arnoux, impleaded, &c., appellant; argued by W. H. Arnoux for appellant, John H. Post for respondent. No. 223—Ira B. Jones and others, respondents, vs. James S. Graham, appellant; submitted. No. 224—Anderson Fowler, appellant, vs. Henriette Butterby, respondent; argued by C. Van Santvoord for appellant, Henry W. Johnson for respondent. No. 207—Eliza Reiyea, respondent, vs. George A. Norris, appellant; argued by A. Schoonmaker, Jr., for appellant, S. G. Young for respondent. No. 193—George W. Chapin and others, appellants, vs. John Dobson, respondent; argued by M. W. Divine for appellant, Thomas Henry Mead for respondent. Case still on.

The day calendar for Friday, June 6, is as follows: Nos. 216, 166, 485, 181, 194, 47, 208, 238.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE NEW FULTON MARKET PROJECT.

STANDHOLDERS CONFERRING WITH THE SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

The Fulton Market standholders, who have banded together to secure a lease of the market site, and to speedily replace the old, unsightly, unwholesome, and inadequate rookery with a new, handsome, clean, and commodious edifice, do not propose to lose a moment of time. The articles of incorporation of the Fulton Market Association have been drawn up, and yesterday afternoon the incorporators appeared before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in the Mayor's office, to urge the Commissioners immediately to grant the incorporators an opportunity to lease the premises and begin their work of reconstruction. The marketmen who represented the new association were Amos Robbins, John A. Cornsell, H. Clark Jervis, William Ottman, Eugene G. Blackford, William H. Middleton, Patrick H. Fleming, Joseph P. Disbrow, Charles Johnson, George H. Shaffer, and James Galway. In taking up the subject for consideration, the clerk of the Commissioners read the communications, already published, from the Health Board and the Building Department, in which the bad sanitary condition and perilous state of the walls of the buildings were set forth, and the edifice condemned in emphatic terms. Controller Kelly then submitted some interesting notes, prepared for the occasion. The charter of 1873 confers upon the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the power to sell or lease, for the highest market price or rental, at public auction or by sealed bids, and always after public advertisement and appraisal, under the direction of the board, any City property except wharves and piers. In regard to market property it provides that it shall "not be sold or leased unless under a condition that the purchaser or lessee shall maintain the market property for the purposes of a public market, for at least 10 years from and after the sale or lease." In 1821 the land for the site of Fulton Market was taken by the City under the authority of chapter 75 of the Laws of 1817, at an appraised valuation, by a commission appointed by the Supreme Court, of $216,284 60. In 1871 the appraised valuation by a commission appointed to appraise all the real estate of the City was $374,000. The revenues collected from the Fulton Market and paid into the sinking fund in 1878 were as follows:

From market stands, which includes all receipts for all purposes from occupants in the market	$32,160 75
From street stands	105 00
From wagons	479 25
From cellar rents, (actual receipts from Feb. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879)	15,310 00
Total receipts	$48,054 75

The annual expenses of caring for the market are:

To the clerk of the market	$1,000 00
For one cartman, $3 per day	939 00
For two scrapers, $10 per week	1,040 00
Total	$2,979 00

Mayor Cooper, as soon as the letters from the departments and the notes of the Controller had been read, asked the representatives of the Market Association if they would like to be heard, whereupon Mr. Blackford, who was selected as their spokesman, stated the wishes of his associates. Referring to the disgraceful condition of the buildings, he claimed that they should be torn down and a new structure raised upon their site. They had originally hoped that the City would undertake and erect the new market; but as there were no funds for the purpose, and the City was otherwise unprepared, the marketmen had formed an association which proposed to do the work. They would be prepared to begin, if they could obtain a lease for 21 years, as early as July 1. They were very desirous that the consent of the Commissioners should be granted by that time. Having consulted with their architects as to the probable cost of putting up a building of brick and stone, perfectly drained and secured, they found it would be nearly $300,000, and they could not raise that sum of money unless they could build the entire market in 90 days. Should the City undertake the work it would probably cost a much larger sum—probably $500,000—and it would not be built in so short a time. To consume unnecessary time would be to deprive the City of revenue while the market was building. The marketmen asked that three distinct things should be done:

First—That the proposal to lease be ordered advertised and sold.

Second—That an appraisal of the valuation of the property be ordered.

Third—That the matter be referred to a committee of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and to a committee of the marketmen to arrange the details and conditions of a lease.

He further suggested that it an understanding should be reached and a lease effected, the marketmen were willing to submit to any conditions the City might deem proper to impose to secure the building of a perfect market. It was the purpose of the projectors of the new market to provide for the present standholders in such a way that in the new building the old occupants would have the same relative positions and the same space that they now have, and that this plan should include and apply to the smallest dealer in the market.

Ex-Senator "Tom" Creamer appeared to urge that a few standholders, whom he represented, should be protected, not by favor of the corporators of the Fulton Market Association, but by law. The lease, if put up at auction, might fall into the hands of men who would not be so well-disposed toward the men before him. Mr. Blackford replied by expressing his entire willingness to have the lease so prepared that no injury should be done to any one. It was not to the interest of the large dealers to oppress the small ones; variety and competition were necessary to a market, and to drive away any dealers would be from the purpose of a market altogether. Mr. Creamer then presented a list of 216 out of 240 standholders, out of a total of 240, the signers having agreed to form the association and become a corporate body.

Mayor Cooper suggested that the terms and conditions upon which the lease should be granted should first be clearly understood, and that then bids should be advertised for. This having been done, the Sinking Fund Commissioners would know upon what basis they were to act. The matter having suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the marketmen, Controller Kelly made a motion that the board be the committee, part of it having power to confer, that the marketmen be requested to prepare a detailed statement in writing of what they propose to do, and that this statement be submitted at another meeting of the Commissioners, to be held on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock. This motion prevailed, and the marketmen left, highly gratified with the treatment they had received from the Commissioners.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ship Adriatic, of the White Star Line; the Suevia, of the Imperial German Mail, and the State of Georgia, of the State Line, which sailed for Europe yesterday, carried out about 300 saloon passengers. Dr. E. M. Deems, and the Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Stuart, of this City; Col. George Metcalf, of St. Louis; the Rev. W. B. Affleck, of Buffalo, and the Rev. E. T. Williams, of Brooklyn, were among the passengers of the State of Georgia, the saloon list of which was as follows:

Edward McVeigh, Mrs. Edward McVeigh, Mrs. B. Goods, J. W. Shannon, Mrs. J. W. Shannon, Master Frank Shannon, W. L. Ferguson, Joseph Patterson, Mrs. Joseph Patterson, Miss Mary Patterson, Rev. W. B. Affleck, Mrs. Mrs. W. B. Affleck, Mrs. Capt. Wilson, Miss Nettie Wilson, Mrs. R. Swallow, Rev. E. T. Williams, William Williams, Francis Jones, A. G. Hyndman, Mrs. Hyndman, Dr. E. M. Deems, Rev. R. S. Stuart, Mrs. R. S. Stuart, A. S. Forman, Richard Wallack, R. L. McCready, Channing Wright, Lawrence Marks, C. Gaillard, Mrs. Berenguer, Robert Ellis, Mrs. R. Ellis and infant, Col. George Metcalf, Miss Cora Metcalf, William Warner, Mrs. William Warner, William Johnson, David Reese, Edward Reese, Alexander Kerr, Mrs. A. Kerr, William Kasty, Mrs. Mary Evans, Miss Bella McCullough, Miss Susan McCarrey, George Ashton, William Kershaw, Mrs. Mary Callan, Master John Callen, Miss Annie Laughlin, William Monteoth, John Crawford, David Rogers, Miss Margaret Stewart, John Starying, Thomas Fraser, James Wright, Mrs. Jarod Bunker, Miss Edwards, Robert Williams, Mrs. Henry Humphrey, Miss Kate Humphrey, Miss Ida Humphrey, Francis Ashworth, George Meyer, William Cochrane, Charles Meyer.

A VERDICT FOR SCHWAB.

Justus Schwab, the socialistic saloon-keeper, was arrested between midnight of Sunday, July 21, and 1 o'clock of the morning of Monday, July 22, 1878, by Policeman George Mayforth, for keeping his saloon open and selling beer. He was taken to the station-house, where Sergt. Rooney ordered him to be locked up on a charge of violating the Excise law. After being discharged by a Police Justice, he began a suit against the Police officers to recover damages for false imprisonment. His suit was dismissed by Judge Shea, before whom it was tried, in the Marine Court. The General Term of that court reversed Judge Shea's decision and ordered a new trial, holding that the Excise law did not provide for the closing of liquor saloons between midnight and 1 o'clock Sunday nights. The second trial of the suit ended yesterday, before Judge Sheridan. The jury gave Schwab a verdict for $50 damages.

WHAT WAS FOUND IN MR. MOTT'S TRUNKS.

Four Customs Appraisers spent yesterday in going through the trunks seized from Mr. Thomas Mott, the wealthy Newport gentleman, who arrived on the Scythia on Tuesday. In their official report the Inspectors say that Mr. Mott declared he had only three trunks, one bag, and one parcel, instead of which they found his baggage to consist of five trunks, one bag, and one parcel, instead of which they found his baggage to consist of five trunks, one bag, and one parcel. These were taken, and the remainder of the contents, being apparel in use, were restored to the owner. Three other trunks were seized, being filled with new goods, the aggregate value of which was found to be 32,000 francs, less duty, which will amount to 13,200 francs additional, or $5,200 francs in all (over $7,000). Among the articles seized were silk dresses valued at $2,750; 10 dozen pairs of silk hose, $250; 13 silk parasols, $90; perfumery, $100; 3 seal-skin sacques and 1 fur-lined overcoat, $970; bijouterie, 1,000 francs; 1 set of dog-cart harness and 1 side-saddle, $225; beaded cloaks, watches, bracelets, opera-glasses, leather goods, silver-ware, pocket cutlery, fans, 6 dozen pairs of kid gloves from 1 to 10 buttons each, pearls, infant dresses, silk shirts, and many other things. In the valuations given the duties are not included. A number of articles were marked as being intended for other persons. The other seizures yesterday were one case of champagne on the steamer Canada, from Havre, and four cases of Chinese curios on the ship Fleetwing, from Hong Kong.

THE CONVICT HOMICIDE.

DID PATRICK TRAYNOR KILL "CHRISTIE" SNYDER?—A PRISON-KEEPER IMPLICATED.

Six Blackwell's Island convicts, handcuffed two and two, and wearing the garments in which they last appeared to public view, were marched into the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court yesterday morning, in charge of Keepers Miner, Dwyer, Ryan, and Adams. Warden Fox also accompanied the party. The convicts were some of the witnesses on whom Patrick Traynor relies to clear himself of the charge of having caused the death of "Christie" Snyder, a fellow-convict. Traynor hoped to have counsel at his examination yesterday, but his friends had been unable to raise the funds, and so Justice Kilbreth assigned Mr. Nathan Nesbit to conduct his case. The injuries which caused Snyder's death were received on the 24th of May. On the morning of that day a gang of 54 convicts was marched into the hold of the steamboat Minnahannock, and was taken to Ward's Island to shovel dirt. A fight took place between Traynor and Snyder, in which the former's nose was broken and his eyes blackened in a terrible manner. Traynor is charged by Warden Fox with having kicked Snyder in the fight, and with having inflicted the injuries which resulted in his death last Tuesday. The Warden also charges Keeper Adams with the maltreatment. No ante-mortem statement was made by Snyder, and it yet remains an open question whether Traynor or Adams is the guilty party. Traynor's term of imprisonment was up on Tuesday, and he would have been discharged from the Island had not Warden Fox, believing in his guilt, requested Justice Kilbreth to detain him, and make a judicial examination of the case. This was begun yesterday.

The testimony of Dr. C. Sumner Witherstine was a detailed history of Snyder's treatment from the 24th of May, the day he was admitted to the hospital, suffering great agony from the effects of a kick in the perineal region. The Doctor ordered the man to bed and administered sedatives. The next afternoon Snyder had a violent chill and complained of intense pain in the abdomen. Another chill came on in the evening, a fever then set in, and Snyder became delirious. In this condition he lay for the next three days. On Saturday, symptoms of blood-poisoning were detected and as his organs still refused to perform their functions, a consultation of surgeons was held on Sunday morning last. It was decided that the only chance of his recovery rested in an operation, and that afternoon the perineum was punctured and an opening made through which he effected. The patient immediately experienced relief, his fever declined, and he began to rally. A relapse set in on Monday, however, and the delirium returned, and Snyder grew rapidly worse until 7:45 o'clock Tuesday night when he expired. Snyder made a number of statements about the kicking to the Doctor, but as none of them were made at a time when he expected to die, they were ruled out by Justice Kilbreth.

The six convicts were taken into the examination-room one at a time, where their testimony could not be overheard by the others. Each man's story differs somewhat in minor details. Although they all testified to having witnessed the fight between Traynor and Snyder, and to having seen Traynor kick as Snyder, none of them were willing to swear that he actually hit him. On the other hand, two of them were positive as to having seen Keeper Adams strike Snyder, and one of them testified to the Keeper's kicking him in a vital part of the body. Snyder, who was present by his counsel, stated the wishes of his associates. Referring to the disgraceful condition of the buildings, he claimed that they should be torn down and a new structure raised upon their site. They had originally hoped that the City would undertake and erect the new market; but as there were no funds for the purpose, and the City was otherwise unprepared, the marketmen had formed an association which proposed to do the work. They would be prepared to begin, if they could obtain a lease for 21 years, as early as July 1. They were very desirous that the consent of the Commissioners should be granted by that time. Having consulted with their architects as to the probable cost of putting up a building of brick and stone, perfectly drained and secured, they found it would be nearly $300,000, and they could not raise that sum of money unless they could build the entire market in 90 days. Should the City undertake the work it would probably cost a much larger sum—probably $500,000—and it would not be built in so short a time. To consume unnecessary time would be to deprive the City of revenue while the market was building. The marketmen asked that three distinct things should be done:

First—That the proposal to lease be ordered advertised and sold.

Second—That an appraisal of the valuation of the property be ordered.

Third—That the matter be referred to a committee of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and to a committee of the marketmen to arrange the details and conditions of a lease.

He further suggested that if an understanding should be reached and a lease effected, the marketmen were willing to submit to any conditions the City might deem proper to impose to secure the building of a perfect market. It was the purpose of the projectors of the new market to provide for the present standholders in such a way that in the new building the old occupants would have the same relative positions and the same space that they now have, and that this plan should include and apply to the smallest dealer in the market.

Ex-Senator "Tom" Creamer appeared to urge that a few standholders, whom he represented, should be protected, not by favor of the corporators of the Fulton Market Association, but by law. The lease, if put up at auction, might fall into the hands of men who would not be so well-disposed toward the men before him. Mr. Blackford replied by expressing his entire willingness to have the lease so prepared that no injury should be done to any one. It was not to the interest of the large dealers to oppress the small ones; variety and competition were necessary to a market, and to drive away any dealers would be from the purpose of a market altogether. Mr. Creamer then presented a list of 216 out of 240 standholders, out of a total of 240, the signers having agreed to form the association and become a corporate body.

Mayor Cooper suggested that the terms and conditions upon which the lease should be granted should first be clearly understood, and that then bids should be advertised for. This having been done, the Sinking Fund Commissioners would know upon what basis they were to act. The matter having suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the marketmen, Controller Kelly made a motion that the board be the committee, part of it having power to confer, that the marketmen be requested to prepare a detailed statement in writing of what they propose to do, and that this statement be submitted at another meeting of the Commissioners, to be held on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock. This motion prevailed, and the marketmen left, highly gratified with the treatment they had received from the Commissioners.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ship Adriatic, of the White Star Line; the Suevia, of the Imperial German Mail, and the State of Georgia, of the State Line, which sailed for Europe yesterday, carried out about 300 saloon passengers. Dr. E. M. Deems, and the Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Stuart, of this City; Col. George Metcalf, of St. Louis; the Rev. W. B. Affleck, of Buffalo, and the Rev. E. T. Williams, of Brooklyn, were among the passengers of the State of Georgia, the saloon list of which was as follows:

Edward McVeigh, Mrs. Edward McVeigh, Mrs. B. Goods, J. W. Shannon, Mrs. J. W. Shannon, Master Frank Shannon, W. L. Ferguson, Joseph Patterson, Mrs. Joseph Patterson, Miss Mary Patterson, Rev. W. B. Affleck, Mrs. Mrs. W. B. Affleck, Mrs. Capt. Wilson, Miss Nettie Wilson, Mrs. R. Swallow, Rev. E. T. Williams, William Williams, Francis Jones, A. G. Hyndman, Mrs. Hyndman, Dr. E. M. Deems, Rev. R. S. Stuart, Mrs. R. S. Stuart, A. S. Forman, Richard Wallack, R. L. McCready, Channing Wright, Lawrence Marks, C. Gaillard, Mrs. Berenguer, Robert Ellis, Mrs. R. Ellis and infant, Col. George Metcalf, Miss Cora Metcalf, William Warner, Mrs. William Warner, William Johnson, David Reese, Edward Reese, Alexander Kerr, Mrs. A. Kerr, William Kasty, Mrs. Mary Evans, Miss Bella McCullough, Miss Susan McCarrey, George Ashton, William Kershaw, Mrs. Mary Callan, Master John Callen, Miss Annie Laughlin, William Monteoth, John Crawford, David Rogers, Miss Margaret Stewart, John Starying, Thomas Fraser, James Wright, Mrs. Jarod Bunker, Miss Edwards, Robert Williams, Mrs. Henry Humphrey, Miss Kate Humphrey, Miss Ida Humphrey, Francis Ashworth, George Meyer, William Cochrane, Charles Meyer.

A VERDICT FOR SCHWAB.

Justus Schwab, the socialistic saloon-keeper, was arrested between midnight of Sunday, July 21, and 1 o'clock of the morning of Monday, July 22, 1878, by Policeman George Mayforth, for keeping his saloon open and selling beer. He was taken to the station-house, where Sergt. Rooney ordered him to be locked up on a charge of violating the Excise law. After being discharged by a Police Justice, he began a suit against the Police officers to recover damages for false imprisonment. His suit was dismissed by Judge Shea, before whom it was tried, in the Marine Court. The General Term of that court reversed Judge Shea's decision and ordered a new trial, holding that the Excise law did not provide for the closing of liquor saloons between midnight and 1 o'clock Sunday nights. The second trial of the suit ended yesterday, before Judge Sheridan. The jury gave Schwab a verdict for $50 damages.

WHAT WAS FOUND IN MR. MOTT'S TRUNKS.

Four Customs Appraisers spent yesterday in going through the trunks seized from Mr. Thomas Mott, the wealthy Newport gentleman, who arrived on the Scythia on Tuesday. In their official report the Inspectors say that Mr. Mott declared he had only three trunks, one bag, and one parcel, instead of which they found his baggage to consist of five trunks, one bag, and one parcel. These were taken, and the remainder of the contents, being apparel in use, were restored to the owner. Three other trunks were seized, being filled with new goods, the aggregate value of which was found to be 32,000 francs, less duty, which will amount to 13,200 francs additional, or $5,200 francs in all (over $7,000). Among the articles seized were silk dresses valued at $2,750; 10 dozen pairs of silk hose, $250; 13 silk parasols, $90; perfumery, $100; 3 seal-skin sacques and 1 fur-lined overcoat, $970; bijouterie, 1,000 francs; 1 set of dog-cart harness and 1 side-saddle, $225; beaded cloaks, watches, bracelets, opera-glasses, leather goods, silver-ware, pocket cutlery, fans, 6 dozen pairs of kid gloves from 1 to 10 buttons each, pearls, infant dresses, silk shirts, and many other things. In the valuations given the duties are not included. A number of articles were marked as being intended for other persons. The other seizures yesterday were one case of champagne on the steamer Canada, from Havre, and four cases of Chinese curios on the ship Fleetwing, from Hong Kong.

THE CONVICT HOMICIDE.

DID PATRICK TRAYNOR KILL "CHRISTIE" SNYDER?—A PRISON-KEEPER IMPLICATED.

Six Blackwell's Island convicts, handcuffed two and two, and wearing the garments in which they last appeared to public view, were marched into the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court yesterday morning, in charge of Keepers Miner, Dwyer, Ryan, and Adams. Warden Fox also accompanied the party. The convicts were some of the witnesses on whom Patrick Traynor relies to clear himself of the charge of having caused the death of "Christie" Snyder, a fellow-convict. Traynor hoped to have counsel at his examination yesterday, but his friends had been unable to raise the funds, and so Justice Kilbreth assigned Mr. Nathan Nesbit to conduct his case. The injuries which caused Snyder's death were received on the 24th of May. On the morning of that day a gang of 54 convicts was marched into the hold of the steamboat Minnahannock, and was taken to Ward's Island to shovel dirt. A fight took place between Traynor and Snyder, in which the former's nose was broken and his eyes blackened in a terrible manner. Traynor is charged by Warden Fox with having kicked Snyder in the fight, and with having inflicted the injuries which resulted in his death last Tuesday. The Warden also charges Keeper Adams with the maltreatment. No ante-mortem statement was made by Snyder, and it yet remains an open question whether Traynor or Adams is the guilty party. Traynor's term of imprisonment was up on Tuesday, and he would have been discharged from the Island had not Warden Fox, believing in his guilt, requested Justice Kilbreth to detain him, and make a judicial examination of the case. This was begun yesterday.

The testimony of Dr. C. Sumner Witherstine was a detailed history of Snyder's treatment from the 24th of May, the day he was admitted to the hospital, suffering great agony from the effects of a kick in the perineal region. The Doctor ordered the man to bed and administered sedatives. The next afternoon Snyder had a violent chill and complained of intense pain in the abdomen. Another chill came on in the evening, a fever then set in, and Snyder became delirious. In this condition he lay for the next three days. On Saturday, symptoms of blood-poisoning were detected and as his organs still refused to perform their functions, a consultation of surgeons was held on Sunday morning last. It was decided that the only chance of his recovery rested in an operation, and that afternoon the perineum was punctured and an opening made through which he effected. The patient immediately experienced relief, his fever declined, and he began to rally. A relapse set in on Monday, however, and the delirium returned, and Snyder grew rapidly worse until 7:45 o'clock Tuesday night when he expired. Snyder made a number of statements about the kicking to the Doctor, but as none of them were made at a time when he expected to die, they were ruled out by Justice Kilbreth.

The six convicts were taken into the examination-room one at a time, where their testimony could not be overheard by the others. Each man's story differs somewhat in minor details. Although they all testified to having witnessed the fight between Traynor and Snyder, and to having seen Traynor kick as Snyder, none of them were willing to swear that he actually hit him. On the other hand, two of them were positive as to having seen Keeper Adams strike Snyder, and one of them testified to the Keeper's kicking him in a vital part of the body. Snyder, who was present by his counsel, stated the wishes of his associates. Referring to the disgraceful condition of the buildings, he claimed that they should be torn down and a new structure raised upon their site. They had originally hoped that the City would undertake and erect the new market; but as there were no funds for the purpose, and the City was otherwise unprepared, the marketmen had formed an association which proposed to do the work. They would be prepared to begin, if they could obtain a lease for 21 years, as early as July 1. They were very desirous that the consent of the Commissioners should be granted by that time. Having consulted with their architects as to the probable cost of putting up a building of brick and stone, perfectly drained and secured, they found it would be nearly $300,000, and they could not raise that sum of money unless they could build the entire market in 90 days. Should the City undertake the work it would probably cost a much larger sum—probably $500,000—and it would not be built in so short a time. To consume unnecessary time would be to deprive the City of revenue while the market was building. The marketmen asked that three distinct things should be done:

First—That the proposal to lease be ordered advertised and sold.

Second—That an appraisal of the valuation of the property be ordered.

Third—That the matter be referred to a

JUNE 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Sixth Page—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—3d col.
BATHS—Sixth Page—4th col.
BILLIARDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—3d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Sixth Page—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth Page—6th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Seventh Page—4th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—7th col.
LECTURES—Seventh Page—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Sixth Page—4th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SAUCES—Seventh Page—3d col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th & 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—4th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—7th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.
KUETZ ART GALLERY.—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Steevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, higher pressure, variable winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

Instead of reporting the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill in the shape it was passed by the House—minus the political amendments against which the President's veto was directed—the Committee on Appropriations has presented a bill continuing the appropriations for next year on the basis of those made for the current fiscal year, with numerous additions and modifications intended to meet the altered necessities of the public service. The result is a medley of cumbrous and inexplicable provisions which the accounting officers of the Treasury will find it next to impossible to tabulate for actual use, and about which no intelligent opinion can possibly be formed by those whose duty it is to vote on them. There is no excuse for the infliction upon the House of such a piece of legislative patchwork, since the legislative appropriations for next year, fully adapted to the existing wants of the public service, were carefully examined and fully discussed, and needed only the excision of the political legislation accompanying them to be at once adopted by both branches of Congress. The desire to perform a very simple task in a way different from that approved by the Republicans has caused the Committee on Appropriations and the majority in the House to commit an egregious and mischievous blunder.

The discussion in the Senate of the Jurors' bill, introduced by Mr. Bayard, was made the occasion yesterday for a somewhat general discussion by Mr. Hampton, of South Carolina, of the political amendments to the appropriation bills. This carefully-prepared effort was Mr. Hampton's first set speech in the Senate, and appears to have produced a favorable impression both as to his moderation and oratorical ability. He expressed his determination not to aid in any way in the reduction of the efficiency of the Army—a declaration which he afterward indirectly qualified by the opinion that the efficiency of the Army would be increased, and not diminished, by forbidding its use as an instrument of "tyranny" at the polls. It is to be presumed, however, from Mr. Hampton's professions that he would favor the voting of the supplies unconditionally. Mr. Bayard also entered the general field of politics, and disclaimed any intention, present or past, by his party, of refusing the appropriations. He spoke very bitterly of the President's veto Messages, of the President's title to office, and of the "many mistakes" of his Administration. But he, like Mr. Hampton, may be regarded as committed against further efforts at coercion of the Executive.

The Ohio Democrats are already beginning to find out how weak a candidate they have placed at the head of their ticket. The hard-money members of the party are making themselves heard in decided expressions of their resolve to vote against Ewing, and even the thick-and-thin supporters of Thurman are making very wry faces over the mixture which has been compounded under the influence of the demand for "anybody to beat Bishop." The rejected Governor is represented as finding great satisfaction in a result which counterbalances his own defeat by the political ruin of his enemies. The hand of Senator Pendleton, who is being brought to the front as the simon-pure representative of "the Ohio idea," is now recognized in Wednesday's convention, and the Thurman, Thompson, and Rice combination, which assumed the control of the convention, has merely earned from its labors what is regarded as a crushing overthrow.

The lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, though lacking the fortitude to expel the members implicated by the Riot bill bribery investigation, has resolved that "the dignity of the House demands that these men be brought to punishment," and has appointed a committee to commence criminal proceedings against them. The Attorney-General, who might be supposed to be the proper person to take the initiative in such a proceeding, but who has shown no special readiness to do so, is to be requested to lend the committee such aid as they may need in conducting the prosecution. The records of Pennsylvania politics show nothing more scandalous than the corruption brought out in evidence before the Riot Investigation Committee, and the subsequent squabble in the House over its report was suggestive of an equally low standard of legislative morals and manners. If the action now taken be vigorously prosecuted, it will do much to remove the stigma of condoning bribery which rests upon the Pennsylvania Legislature, and will prove effective in rendering such practices as those lately exposed more heinous in future.

THE TILDEN INFLUENCE IN OHIO POLITICS.

If there were many Tildens in the field, our politics, bad enough at the best, would be intolerable. The country would be constantly in a Presidential ferment. Every local election would be invested with national significance. All roads would lead to the White House, and every politician, big and little, would be engaged in a perpetual struggle to secure some supposed advantage for his favorite in the race. Something sinister might be looked for always in connection with the Presidency. Instead of a freely-chosen Executive, we should have a rich and unscrupulous intriguer, to whom the office represented so much capital invested in a manner which in ordinary affairs is stigmatized as infamous. It is fortunate that the man who invented this method of acquiring distinction occasionally experiences disappointment, and that those who rely upon his money and luck find that at a critical moment both may fail. The proceedings at Columbus teach the lesson. Bishop's overthrow is, of itself, a trifle. But Tilden had undertaken to put in Bishop, and, in turn, Bishop had undertaken to manage Ohio in the interest of Tilden. The fall of one implies a mishap to the other.

Until now, the supposition has been that Mr. Tilden confined his efforts to the manufacture of a somewhat vague opinion favorable to his renomination. There was nothing natural, nothing spontaneous, in his nomination in 1876, and there never has been any likelihood of its becoming so in 1880. But the work began earlier on the second occasion. The Liberty-Street Bureau may not now be in operation, but anybody who scrutinizes carefully the tone and tactics of Democratic journals, especially in the South and South-west, will discover recurring evidence of influences at work in Tilden's behalf. Angry assaults upon Hendricks, sneers at Thurman, innuendoes against Bayard, jokes at the expense of Palmer and the lesser celebrities whom friends invest with availability,—are all as clearly traceable to Tildenite influences as are the mysterious allusions to Tilden's "claims" and the multiplication of his alleged chances. Now, two things are certain: of devoted, unselfish friends, Tilden is destitute; and whatever is done in furtherance of his cause is, directly or indirectly, done in pursuance of his own plans. To the former fact is attributable the composition of that legion of advisers, lieutenants, and agents whose operations the attempt to buy or steal the Presidency, in 1876, brought to light. Without a particle of personal magnetism, cold, selfish, and notoriously unscrupulous, he has none of the help which more attractive party leaders have always been able to command. He buys his agents, his puffers, his allies, and they must do his bidding. He has but to hint that Hendricks is in his way, and a doughty journalist belches forth epithets that bury all there is of the representative of Indiana Democracy. So it is all round the Democratic circle. Tilden spends his money and gets "opinion" in return. His rivals are slaughtered as per contract. The method is so well understood that its results no longer occasion surprise. The Democratic Party is the most abject of organizations or it would resent a method based upon the presumption that it may be led like a flock of sheep, to be bought and sold in the nominating convention and afterward at the polls.

What has just happened in Ohio shows that Mr. Tilden is pushing his plan in new directions, not always successfully. Probably the plan has been altered in some important particulars. Newspapers that may be hired to do dirty work are not rated high in public estimation. Deferring the purchase of delegations until the National Convention is in session, involves a hazardous uncertainty. And with South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida fresh in the memory, there is still greater hazard in intrusting delicate negotiations to gentlemen of the breed exhibited in the cipher dispatches. At any rate, we now know that Mr. Tilden seeks to capture the Democratic Party in detail, as elections in the States afford him an opportunity. It was particularly necessary that he should capture the party in Ohio. Thurman had not shared the fate of Hendricks, and might be an ugly competitor in 1880. He must be humbled in the house of his friends. Other influences, also hostile, might be developed: they must be subdued as a preliminary to the extinction of the anti-Tilden element in Ohio politics. Gov. Bishop was a suitable agent for the emergency. His idea in regard to the Governorship is evidently identical with Tilden's idea in regard to the Presidency. The difference between the two men is this: the Cincinnati grocer is willing to do very mean work and to employ very doubtful tricks, but he will not spend money; while the New-York lawyer, though equally indifferent to the nature of the means he employs, is prepared to spend money freely. Given two such individuals, one coveting a renomination for the Governorship, the other coveting the Ohio delegation to the next Presidential convention, and it should not be difficult to arrange terms between them. Thus it came to pass that Bishop was the Tildenite candidate for the nomination which Ewing got. The bargain was bad for both. Tilden negotiated with Bishop in vain; and Bishop, whose load of maladministration was more than he could carry, was further burdened with the odium of being Tilden's representative in connection with a disreputable job.

The failure of the arrangement does not mend Mr. Tilden's position in relation to it. The fact remains that he was mixed up in the intrigue which ended in Bishop's annihilation. He was a party to the efforts of that person to obtain a renomination, his objects being, first, to get rid of Thurman, and, next, to exercise control in the choice of delegates in 1880. Had Bishop carried his point, the campaign would have been fought in good part at Tilden's expense. We have heard a great deal respecting the efforts of John G. Thompson and his Washington associates in Thurman's behalf, and the pride of the convention was appealed to, to secure their defeat. Undoubtedly the efforts were impudent, and merited the fate that overtook them. But Thompson, though an officer of Congress, is a citizen of Ohio, and had a small show of right on his side. Tilden had none. His interference in support of Bishop, for the attainment of his own ends, was as disgraceful as it was impudent; and the countenance given to it by Bishop proves his fitness for obscurity. The Democrats everywhere are making an outcry about Federal interference at elections. They threaten the Government with a stoppage of its supplies if its head do not surrender his constitutional and legal right to the exercise of authority when Congressional elections are held. Here, however, is Mr. Tilden, dwelling in Gramercy Park in the City of New-York, taking part in the local politics of Ohio, corrupting its Governor, tampering with its convention, and using his arts to make the votes of citizens tributary to his own purposes in 1880. The spectacle cannot surprise those who knew Mr. Tilden. But it does help to illustrate the manner in which he contributes to the demoralization of our politics.

JUDGE DUNDY'S INDIAN DECISION.

The full text of the important opinion recently delivered by Judge Dundy in the United States court at Omaha gives the essential facts of the case and the grounds on which the court based its decision. It appeared in evidence that the Ponca Indians had lived on their reservation in Southern Dakota until about two or three years ago, when they removed to the Indian Territory. Of 581 Indians who thus changed their place of abode, 158 died within a year or so, and many of the others became sick. In view of this unfortunate experience of the tribe, caused in a great measure, no doubt, by change of climate, Standing Bear, with a band of about twenty-five followers, determined to leave the Indian Territory and return to his old home, where he "might live and die in peace, and be buried with his fathers." He testified that he had notified the Government agent of this purpose, and that he and his followers had "finally, fully, and forever severed their connection with the Ponca Indians, had resolved to disband as a tribe, cut loose from the Government, go to work, become self-sustaining, and adopt the habits and customs of a higher civilization." With this object in view they went to the reservation of the Omaha Indians, who speak the same language as do the Poncas, and have long been on the most friendly terms with them. The Omahas welcomed their friends, and gave them employment and land to cultivate. While thus employed on the reservation of the Omahas, Standing Bear and his followers were arrested by the military power of the United States, for the purpose of being taken back to the Indian Territory. Application was now made to the United States court for a writ of *habeas corpus* and the discharge of the prisoners from custody, the petition setting forth that they had completely severed their tribal relations with the Poncas, had adopted the general habits of white citizens, and, when arrested, were endeavoring to maintain themselves without the help of the Government.

On behalf of the Government it was maintained by the District Attorney that only citizens were entitled to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* under the act of Congress, and that these Indians were not such citizens. The court did not accept this view of the law. Without expressing any opinion as to the citizenship of the Indians, Judge Dundy pointed out that the *habeas corpus* act describes applicants for the writ as "persons" or "parties." "It nowhere describes them as citizens, nor is citizenship in any way or place made a qualification for suing out the writ." Congress intended to give to every person, native, foreigner, citizen, or Indian, who might be unlawfully restrained of liberty under color of authority of the United States the right to the writ and a discharge under it. The next question, and one which, in the opinion of the court was decisive of the whole controversey, was whether an Indian can withdraw from his tribe and completely sever his tribal relations for the purpose of leading an independent life. In other words, whether he is entitled to exercise the right of expatriation. On this point Judge Dundy felt no doubt, and held that the subject was put beyond dispute by the act of Congress passed in 1868, and now appearing as section 1,999 of the Revised Statutes. This recites that "the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indisputable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. * * * Therefore, any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of the United States which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republic." Judge Dundy did not deny that the subject of expatriation might be controlled by legislation; but he held that there was no law or treaty denying or restricting the right in the case of the Ponca Indians.

The court admitted that power was vested in the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from a reservation any person—white or Indian—who is there in violation of law, and whose presence is detrimental to the Indians on the reservation. And this removal may be effected by military force. In this case Gen. Crook's authority to remove Standing Bear and his followers from the Omaha reservation was not denied. But this authority, said Judge Dundy, must be exercised in the manner prescribed by law. The persons arrested must be taken to the nearest civil authority having jurisdiction, to be proceeded against according to law. In the opinion of the court, the law required that the Poncas taken from the Omaha reservation should have been brought to the City of Omaha and surrendered to the civil officers of the United States. "I have searched in vain," said Judge Dundy, "for the semblance of any authority justifying the Commissioner in attempting to remove by force any Indians, whether belonging to a tribe or not, to any place or for any other purpose than what has been stated. Certainly, without some specific authority found in an act of Congress or in a treaty with the Ponca tribe of Indians, he could not lawfully force the relators back to the Indian territory to remain and die in that country against their will."

It was not denied that in time of war the Government might remove hostile Indians to a place of safety, and detain them during the existence of hostilities. But, in the opinion of the court, this is a war power, which cannot be lawfully exercised in the case of Indians whose tribe is at peace with the Government. If the friendly Poncas could lawfully be returned to the Indian Territory, and kept there by military force, Judge Dundy could "see no good reason why they might not be taken and kept by force in the Penitentiary at Lincoln or Leavenworth or Jefferson City, or any other place which the commander of the forces might in his judgment see proper to designate." This is the first time that the important questions raised in this case have been determined by a judicial tribunal. As an appeal was promptly taken, it remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court of the United States will affirm or reverse the judgment of Judge Dundy.

A TYPICAL DEMAGOGUE.

The present uneasiness in the ranks of the working men has brought to the surface no more unique product than the man who has just been made permanent President of the Working Men's Party of California. Denis Kearney is certainly a remarkable character. It may be granted that he is a vulgar brawler, a vituperative and blasphemous person. Nevertheless, he is a remarkable man. No such apostle of Labor has ever arisen in the United States. The secret of his success would be invaluable to any man who would be a leader of the people. For, when we have admitted all that can be said to the disparagement of Kearney—which would be a great deal—it must be agreed that he has contrived to gain and keep complete ascendency over the party of which he has just been made Permanent President. More than in the organizations of mere politicians, the parties made up of laboring men are liable to be rent by personal jealousies and petty rivalries. This man Kearney has managed to keep his seat firmly, to suppress or utilize all factiousness, and to compose the differences, which, under a less skillful leadership, would have wrecked the California Working Men's Party, long ago.

The party of which Kearney is the undisputed head has a very simple political creed. Primarily, it is the foe of corporations and capitalists. If either of these opposes the Kearney programme, the leader unhesitatingly declares that capital must go. The secondary considerations which move the California Working Men, are the expulsion of the Chinese, the reduction of taxation, the exclusion from office of professional politicians, the abolition of large land-tenures, and the restoration to the public domain of all lands not formally deeded to the railway companies to which they were originally granted by the United States Government. This is a tolerably extensive programme, and on some one or more of its sections Kearney harangues once a week, very much in the manner formerly employed by Brigham Young when addressing his deluded followers. On the outer margin of the City of Francisco is an extensive unbuilt section, divided into lots, but a mere waste of sand, and known as "the sand lots." On this tract, every Sunday, the working men of San Francisco have been in the habit of congregating, for the past two or three years. The organization of the party is very complete. Kearney is now not only its permanent President, but its autocrat. With his followers his word is law. His orders are implicitly obeyed. This apostle of freedom, such is the confidence reposed in him by his followers, is, in his way, an absolutist and a tyrant. The men who are continually howling about the oppression of capital have yielded their consciences and freedom of thought as implicitly into Kearney's keeping as if he were their priest and king. When Kearney is at home, he appears in the sand lots, rain or shine, and his faithful followers drink in his vulgarity, vituperation, and blackguardism with eager delight. And it must be confessed that the man has a certain genius for epithet. The highly-respectable gentlemen, mostly played-out politicians of the fossiliferous period, who attempted to seize the fruits of the victory won by the adoption of the new Constitution, organized a party to grab the offices. Kearney denounced them as "honorable bilks," and the name sticks. The members of the New Constitution Party are now known as the H. B's. California does not waste words on anything.

Kearney is an ignorant and conceited foreigner. He is a demagogue of the lowest order, appealing to the basest passions of mankind, and employing the meanest insinuations to arouse the prejudices of his followers. He assumes that the rich are not only the enemies, but the plunderers, of the mass of the people. While he does not openly advocate a communist revolution, he does preach a political reform which would keep the fortunes of men below a certain limit, and thus equalize the accumulations of all men. Hard times, low wages, a scarcity of work, and high prices for the necessaries of life, he does not hesitate to preach, are the direct consequences of an excessive accumulation of capital—results for which capitalists are individually and personally responsible. Occasionally, when some special event is made the theme of one of Kearney's Sunday diatribes, he has not hesitated to advocate the hanging of the offender; and "hemp! hemp!" has been the frequent chorus of his frenzied hearers. If Kearney or his immediate friends were eager for office, one might better understand his motives. But the man seems to be wholly disinterested. To be sure, he makes his living by his political preaching. Formerly a drayman, he gave up his humble calling for that of organizing a crusade against capital and corporations. He is everywhere during a canvass, visiting four or five ward meetings during a single night, rallying the wavering, brow-beating the contumacious, making a different speech at each point, and pouring out a torrent of invective, vulgar sarcasm, and personal abuse which is absolutely unique in its way. Yet Kearney will not take office. He hates an office-seeker with a holy indignation; and it is one of the cardinal points in the Kearneyite creed that no true working man can be a candidate for place. As a political phenomenon, Kearney is worthy of study.

CITY NOISES.

The coming in of Summer, with its demand for open windows, brings into prominence a trait of New-York life which is, perhaps, not generally appreciated. We all know that we live in the worst-governed city in the civilized world; we all know that it is the dirtiest place of its size and its pretensions to be found this side of Constantinople, Cologne being clean compared to it. Whoever has a nose, knows also that it is without a rival in the richness and the variety of its stenches, both those which are manufactured within its borders and those which are wafted to it from the surrounding country. From the suburbs of European cities comes the smell of meadows and of flowers, or, if this be lacking, at least that negative sweetness which is the accompaniment of freshness and purity; but from the outskirts and draggled borders of New-York come the odors of the dumping-ground, of the fat-trying establishment, of the bone-boiler's vats, of the petroleum-yard, and others, nameless but not less noisome. But besides these distinctions, we have another: New-York is the noisiest city in the world. The mingled roar and clatter of its streets makes a daily din which far surpasses that of any other city which can justly be compared to it. Only two others surpass it in size and in the amount of traffic carried on within them—London and Paris—but both of these are its inferiors in this respect. The busiest, noisiest quarters in either of them might almost be called silent when compared with any part of New-York below Canal-street, and many parts of it between that street and Forty-second.

The chief reason of the greater noise of New-York streets compared with those of the other great commercial metropolis of the world, London, is the paving of the road-way in our streets. All the principal London streets, even in the city proper, are "macadamized." The difference as to noise thus produced is very great indeed. It is all that could be imagined from the difference between the passage of vehicles over a smooth, soft suface and over a rough, hard one; the diminution of noise in the former case being due not only to the diminution of jar at the point of contact, but to the comparatively undisturbed condition of the vehicles themselves. Carts and carriages in London do not clatter and rattle as they do in New-York; and, besides this, there is the very appreciable difference in noise produced by the tread of the horses, whose iron-shod feet ring out at every step in our streets, but in London are comparatively silent. This difference can hardly be imagined by those who have not made the comparison. Next in noise-producing power come our street railroads, elevated and surface. As to the former, we are yet singular and peculiar in the happiness bestowed by their possession; and even as to the latter, we yet surpass all other cities in the constant traffic through our streets in these strange city vehicles. If old "Commodore" Vanderbilt had only known the blessed innovation in this respect that he was about to introduce to the world, when he obtained the privilege of continuing the Harlem Railroad down through the City, that he might deliver his passengers at the City Hall for an extra six cents a head! For that was the origin of the street railroad, and the railroad in Fourth-avenue was for years the only one even in New-York. The noise of the street railroad cars is a very appreciable addition to the confusion and the din which the inhabitants of New-York are obliged constantly to support. To the rumble and clatter of the car is added a peculiarly noisy impact of the horses' hoofs upon the stones, which is, for some reason, much more obtrusive than that produced by the horses attached to other vehicles; and besides this, there is the ceaseless jingle-jangle of the bells. Now, below Forty-second-street it is almost impossible to get out of hearing of this combination of noises, the sum of which is very considerable. Some parts of Park-avenue and of Fifth-avenue, and only some, are the only places in which it does not form a part of the daily experience of New-Yorkers. Even Madison-avenue is invaded by it. And we are sure that our readers who sit now with open windows in the evening will agree, with few or no dissenting voices, that this combination of rumble, hoof-clatter, and bell-jangle, with the roar and the puffing of steam-trains coming on one side or the other every minute, is a very serious drawback to the tranquil enjoyment of life.

Besides these noises, there are the street-cries, and the hand-organs, and all those other audible nuisances in which we are not peculiar, but which we suffer in their most aggravated form, because of the bad administration of our Municipal affairs and because of our own supineness. There are street-organs, for example, to be heard in most other cities, but in none that we know of are they so incessantly plied in all quarters—in the haunts of business and in the dwelling parts of the City—as they are here. Of this, one reason is that our people "don't like to make a fuss," and they don't tell the organ-grinders to go away, as people in other cities, particularly in England, do; and the consequence is that we suffer, to put money into the pockets of the Italian *padrones*. For, from this noise nuisance, whether musical, so-called, or that which comes from roughly-paved streets, or from cars with horses or cars with steam engines, we do really suffer. It does not follow, because any one of us cannot say that he or she is made appreciably ill at any one time, that our suffering is not worth consideration. The noise nuisance is a considerable addition to the nervous strain and irritation which we are called upon to undergo, and the greater susceptibility of Americans to nervous diseases is increased for the dwellers in our cities, and particularly for those in New-York, by the noisiness of their lives. We cannot be said to be indifferent to this, for we feel it, although like those who live near a cataract or in a mill, we are in a measure used to it. But we are supine about it—we can't take the trouble that would be required to stop it. But in Europe they do take such trouble. There the comfort of people in all respects is considered worth care, and thought and effort. And this matter of city noises is really one of no little serious import. Think, for a moment, what a blessing it would be if the noise of New-York were to stop to-morrow, and we could say, in the words of Holmes,

"And silence, like a poultice, came
To heal the blows of sound!"

The late fires in the Orenburg district are said to have destroyed property to the amount of more than $1,500,000; and it is natural that the general irritation caused by such mishaps should ascribe them to deliberate incendiarism. But, in reality, the three greatest fires which have occurred in Russia for years past were purely accidental. In 1868, the carelessness of a workman in dropping the ashes of his pipe into a heap of shavings destroyed the three great hemp-wharfs at the Tutchkoff Bridge, St. Petersburg, and $2,000,000 worth of stores, as well as several lives. In 1869, a similar negligence caused the destruction of the entire Town of Bouzoulouk, on the high road from the Volga to Orenburg, and left its 15,000 inhabitants homeless at one blow. In 1870, the forests along the railway track between Moscow and Nijni-Novgorod, ignited by the sparks of a passing locomotive, blazed for several days over a space more than 50 miles in extent, the heat being so intense as to crack the glass of the car-windows. This last catastrophe has since been repeated more than once upon a smaller scale.

The race for the Belmont Stakes at Jerome Park yesterday is some compensation for the crooked doings in connection with the Withers Stakes on Saturday. It was not perhaps altogether as satisfactory as it might have been, owing to the fact that *Monitor* instead of *Harold* was selected to represent Mr. George L. Lorillard's stable, (the public allegiance being pretty fully given to the son of *Leamington*,) but there is at least no ground for complaint, inasmuch as Mr. Lorillard made a public declaration of his intention to win with *Monitor*. Neither need that gentleman's motives in making the selection be too closely scanned, for if it seemed feasible to win with *Monitor*, there was good reason why he should endeavor to keep *Harold* free of the five pounds penalty in the Lorillard Stakes which he would incur by winning the Belmont. But yesterday's race was chiefly valuable in the fact that it showed *Spendthrift* in his true form. This was a horse which a credulous public was asked to believe could not be goaded into beating *Dan Sparling* in a private trial, and which failed (because he would not be permitted) to pass that much-whipped brute in a public race. Perhaps it will now be averred that he only won yesterday because that redoubtable animal no longer stood between him and victory. But the fact is that *Spendthrift's* running disposes of all the flimsy pretenses that have been put forward in connection with the technically legitimate but morally disgraceful procedure of Saturday. Mr. Keene has been fortunate enough in his first year on the turf to win both the Withers and Belmont Stakes, and in *Spendthrift* he has a horse which can afford to incur a penalty of 5 pounds, and yet start for the Lorillard Stakes with probably a better chance of winning than any horse opposed to him. He certainly gave the field, in the Belmont Stakes yesterday, more than that much of a beating.

The University of Copenhagen celebrates today its four hundredth anniversary with divine service in the Church of Our Lady, a grand solemnity in the university hall, a great dinner given by the citizens of Copenhagen, a popular festival in a neighboring wood, &c. Deputations from the three other Scandinavian universities, Upsala, Lund, and Christiania are present, though not invited, and the celebration will last for three days. In the earlier periods of its history, the University of Copenhagen was hardly anything more than a good school for the education of royal officers, especially Ministers. The great scientific men whom the Danish people produced, such as Tycho Brahe, Bartholin, Steno, Ole Romer, &c., were not connected with it, and there are in Danish literature considerable traces of direct opposition to it. Since the latter part of the eighteenth century, however, it has actually been the centre of Danish civilization, and much of the broadest and soundest spiritual influences which the Danish people has experienced during that period issued from its lecture-rooms; Oersted, Rask, Mavig, Martensen, Steenstrup were or are among its Professors. It was originally intended to celebrate the occasion in grand style, and the Rigsdag, where in all other cases the Peasant Party and the Professor Party are at each other's throat, agreed in this case, and came down with a very handsome appropriation. But at the same moment the abolition of Article V in the Treaty of Prague was made known. Every hope of regaining the Danish part of Slesvig seemed thereby lost, and in accordance with the wish of the whole Danish people, the University determined to celebrate its anniversary in a quiet way, as a family feast. The institution is very rich, numbers about 100 Professors and about 1,200 students, has an excellent library, a magnificent museum of natural history, a botanical garden, chemical laboratories, &c.

The Jewish-Roumanian question is again coming to the front. The condition which the treaty of Berlin made for the recognition of Roumania as a sovereign State, that all Roumanian Jews should be given full and entire citizens' right, could not be fulfilled unless a change was made in the Roumanian Constitution, and consequently the regular Diet dissolved, April 5, and orders were issued for the election, on May 27, of members to a constituent assembly. The preliminary debate, however, of the question in the Diet showed very plainly what views the Roumanian people take of this treaty of Berlin, and in what spirit the demands of that instrument will be dealt with; and as both Russia and Austria have recognized Roumania without pressing the matter, the *Alliance Israelite Universelle*, in Paris, has found it necessary to lay the case before the world, and published a report of that debate, accompanied with some critical comments. But it is curious that both the debate in the Diet and the criticisms of the *Alliance* very carefully avoid the real point at issue. The Jews cry about religious persecution and have succeeded, during the last ten years, in filling the newspapers of the world with frightful reports of the iniquities to which they were exposed. But it is not religion which is at the bottom of these controversies. It is money, and there is as much cheating and swindling on the one side as there is fraud and violence on the other. Up to 1864, the Jews and the Roumanians lived peacefully together. The Roumanians borrowed money of the Jews, and paid, generally, enormous interest, as they never intended to pay back the principal. As a kind of pledge, the Jew received a mortgage on the estate of his Roumanian debtor, but as he was not permitted to hold real estate himself in any shape or form, the mortgage was only of nominal value. In 1864, however, on the demands of Napoleon III., Jews were admitted to citizenship in Roumania, and the very first Jews who obtained the right began to deal in real estate, buying up mortgages, foreclosing them, and expelling Roumanian families from grounds which they had occupied for centuries. The Roumanians now made armed resistance against the law. They shot the Jews, hanged them, or sent them across the frontier. There was persecution, but not from religious motives. On the other hand, the members of the Roumanian Diet, speaking of the danger which would arise from the sudden admission of 500,000 Jews to citizenship, do not hint with a single syllable that the danger would be to their property, but declaim against the measure as threatening their nationality; and the argument by which they propose to elude the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin is that there exist no "Roumanian Jews"; that all the Jews living in Roumania are simply foreigners, guests, &c., an argument in which there is just as much soundness as there is equity in the Jews' proceedings with the mortgages. In 1855 there were not 100,000 Jews in Roumania; in 1865 there were more than 200,000. The cause of this enormous increase, which is still going on, was that, in 1859, Russia began to draft the Jews into the Russian Army, and immediately they flew away in huge swarms and alighted on Roumania, where no such inconvenience awaited them. Restrictions against these new-comers would, of course, be very prudent, but to say of the Jewish families which have lived for centuries in Roumania, speak the Roumanian language, and have adopted the Roumanian customs and habits, that they are mere foreigners, guests, &c., is certainly a queer piece of logic.

In no great trade has the work of the inventor been followed by more surprising results in recent times than in the manufacture of iron and steel. It is only a few years ago that the Bessemer process of steel-making came into use, and, still later, the open-hearth system of Siemens; yet these devices have produced such a revolution that steel can now be made at about one-tenth its former cost. Another invention has lately been put into use in the Cleveland iron district, in England, which, if less important than the two above mentioned devices, is, nevertheless, destined to have great influence upon the steel trade. The trouble hitherto met with in converting iron ore into steel by the Bessemer process has been the presence in the lower grades of ore of relatively large quantities of phosphorus. This prevented the making of really serviceable steel, and in England cut down the amount of ore suitable for steel-making to about one-eighth of the annual out-put. Very little of the Cleveland product was fit for anything better than iron, and, in Wales, steel has been made by mixing the native production with ore imported from Spain. Now, however, by simply changing the lining of the Bessemer converter, that is, lining it with radial bricks of magnesian limestone, and adding cold basic material to the charge and during the blow, this obstacle is wholly done away with, and ore of any kind may be used in steel-making. The result of this discovery will be to make the Cleveland district the great steel-manufacturing centre of Great Britain, for the cost of the raw materials needed to produce a ton of steel is lower there than anywhere else. With our American ore comparatively little trouble has been experienced from phosphorus, and hence the gain by the invention will not be as great here as elsewhere. Still, in most pig steel, a small percentage of phosphorus is to be found, and in making tough steel, a greater amount of care has had to be used than will be called for when the improved method is employed.

THE PITTSBURG RIOT BILL.

A RESOLUTION ADOPTED FOR THE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF THE ACCUSED LEGISLATORS.

Harrisburg, June 5.—Immediately after the assembling of the House of Representatives this forenoon, Mr. Law, of Philadelphia, arose to a question of privilege and offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Riot Investigation Committee reported that William R. Kemble, Charles B. Salter, of Philadelphia; Jesse B. Crawford, Assistant Superintendent of Public Grounds, of Bucks County; A. W. Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, and Christian Long, of Cumberland County, have violated section 30, article 3 of the Constitution, and the act of 1874, defining and prescribing punishment for corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly, &c., and that there is evidence of a violation of the Constitution on the part of E. J. McCune, of Cumberland County, and Dr. S. Shoemaker, of Harrisburg; and

Whereas, The dignity of the House demands that these men should be brought to punishment; therefore be it

Resolved, That Messrs. McKee, Madill, Wolfe, Colborn, James Neill, Magee, D. L. Sherwood, Hackett, Bradford, Kirk, and J. B. White be constituted a committee on the part of the House to commence criminal proceedings against the above-named persons, or such of them against whom they may be satisfied there is sufficient evidence, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, and that the Attorney-General be requested to lend them such aid as they may need in conducting said prosecution.

As was to have been expected, the introduction of this resolution was the signal for another parliamentary battle, as the gentlemen named to serve on the committee are nearly all, if not all, opponents of the Riot bill, and favorable to the punishment of those who have so shamelessly disgraced the halls of legislation. The "roosters," who flattered themselves that they had saved the accused members from expulsion, hoped to be able to defeat the resolution, and thus save from punishment those whose willingness to pay had made the "roosters'" peculiar practices so profitable; but in this they signally failed. Fully one-half of the men who voted against expulsion are men above suspicion. They voted as they did from motives of pity, uncertainty as to guilt, or in accordance with the spirit of justice, which gives an accused person the benefit of a doubt. But their support of this resolution would be less fatal in its results. Hence the "roosters" lost the support of most of the decent opponents of expulsion, and the result was an overwhelming victory for the friends of prosecution.

Mr. Faunce, of Philadelphia, was the first gentleman to raise his voice against the pending resolution. He thought it was making a precedent, and the House should consider the legality and constitutionality of the proposition. The secret of Mr. Faunce's opposition to the resolution was not friendship for or a desire to serve the Republicans, who would be reached by prosecution, but a desire to thwart Mr. Wolfe. Mr. Faunce sought to amend the resolution by striking out all reference to the appointment of a committee, and to insert a provision referring the evidence to the Attorney-General, with a request to prosecute. Mr. Barrett, of Lackawanna, thought the resolution was an insult to the Attorney-General. A controversy ensued between Messrs. Doyle and Barrett, the latter charging that Doyle had repudiated the report of the committee after signing it, which Doyle denied with some asperity. Barrett also brought Rhoades, another member of the committee, to his feet by charging that a dispatch which Rhoades represented as coming from Gatchell, who was at home sick, saying that he approved the report, was a forgery,

TAMMANY'S NEW TROUBLE

SMITH ELY, JR., AS A "RUMMAGER."

THE EX-MAYOR'S INCREASED INTEREST IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLUMBIAN ORDER—HOW THE SACHEMS LOST SOME VALUABLE BOOKS.

The black bird of ill-luck hovers over the Tammany camp, and one of its brightest ornaments is now accused—to put the matter pleasantly—of the basest ingratitude and of absolute dishonesty. The gentleman who has risen to this distinction is none other than Smith Ely, Jr., ex-Mayor of New-York. While Mr. Ely was the chief magistrate of this City, he was, as everybody knows, of rather uncertain methods in his dealings with politicians. He was always in a speculative mood, and of this characteristic Mr. Kelly was in constant terror. What Mr. Ely might do and what he might not do made the lives of the leaders of the party miserable in the latter days of his reign. And, when Mr. Ely stepped out of office on Jan. 1, for the first time in over 20 years the braves of Tammany Hall breathed a sigh of relief, notwithstanding the fact that Edward Cooper was Mr. Ely's successor. It was not known until recently that during the closing days of Mr. Ely's term of office he took a more than ordinary interest in the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, and that he was anxious to be the possessor of a large share of stock in the Wigwam of Fourteenth-street. He had kindly given his brother-in-law and private secretary, Mr. George B. Vanderpool, a place as Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, and, as all the rest of the family were provided for, he turned his attention to stocks, but in a way that might, according to all accounts, have caused the most hardened sinner of Wall-street to stop and tremble. Mr. Ely, in the capacity as Mayor, was ever welcome in Tammany Hall, and made himself familiar with the archives. Recently, the original stock-book and the original minute-book of the society were discovered to be missing, and the Sachems, with bated breath, followed a trail that led to the residence of Mr. Ely.

Every effort has been made in a quiet, oily-like way by the Sachems to persuade Mr. Ely to stand and deliver the books, and when a reporter of the TIMES yesterday approached one of the distinguished officers of the society and broached the subject, the Tammanyite at first turned pale and then sharply said, "Who has given that away?" then checked himself as though stunned by the situation. After exacting a pledge from the reporter that he [the Tammanyite] would not be "given away," he told a story which in substance is as follows, and it should be understood that the reporter's informant is a gentleman who is in every way able to prove what he says: He said that the Sachems and the other officers of the society were struck, as though by a thunder-bolt, a short time ago, when they discovered that the original stock-book, containing all the names of the stockholders and the amount of stock credited to them, and also the original minute-book, had been captured by Mr. Ely while he was Mayor.

"How did he obtain possession of these books?" asked the reporter.

"That is more than I can answer," was the reply, "he used to rummage around the safe a good deal."

It may as well be borne in mind that this gentleman, as one of the chief officers of the society, should have known how and when the book in question were purloined.

"When did you discover your loss?" inquired the reporter.

"Only a short time ago," replied the Tammany magnate, "and then only through a letter written by Mr. Ely to Mr. Charles H. Haswell, the Father of the Council. Mr. Ely, it seems, was anxious to secure a large amount of stock, and he informed Mr. Haswell that he would purchase it at 50 per cent. of its face value. Mr. Haswell, and all of us, for that matter, were astonished at this proposition from the chronic office-holder, and we sought our books. Then we found that Mr. Ely had them, and we made a demand for them."

The magnate asked permission at this time to express, in a free and easy way which was peculiarly his own, his private opinion of Mr. Ely, and then continued that word was sent to him to return without delay the aforesaid books. It is said that Mr. Ely chuckled, and then laughed outright when he received this notification. He reiterated his demand for stock at 50 per cent. of its value, and turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of Messrs. Kelly, Schell, Clinton, Nichols, Kearney, Dunlap, the Gales, King, Gorman, and the rest. These gentlemen became furious, but Mr. Ely held the fort and the books.

"Are these books of such great value that Mr. Ely might hold them, and thus terrorize over the society?" asked the reporter.

"Great heavens! yes," was the reply of the man, who seemed to wonder at the apparent innocence of the reporter. He said that the Sachems tried at first to make Mr. Ely believe that the books were of no value, but that, Mr. Ely, knowing that they were of value, again chuckled, and said nothing. He waited for the Sachems to become good-humored, and consequently for the stock that he wanted, but the Sachems refused to be pacified. Extensive correspondence, which is now the most secret of the secret archives of the society, followed between Mr. Haswell and Mr. Ely, and the latter put his foot down in an emphatic way, and, saying that he would have none of the stock, wrote a letter substantially as follows: "Upon mature reflection I have decided to retain the books."

Mr. Kelly, the Gales, the Dunlaps, Mr. Clinton, Major Quincey, and others put their heads together, and, in fact, held a council of war, and it was decided that to-morrow evening at the meeting of the Committee on Organization Mr. Ely's case shall be fully presented, and that some action shall be taken toward the recovery of the books.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

CHARGES AGAINST CHIEF OF BATTALION ORR—INFERIOR SUPPLIES ACCEPTED.

Gilbert J. Orr, Chief of Battalion, has been connected with the Fire Department of this City for some 14 years, and has had charge of the repair shops of the department ever since their establishment. In all the years of his service not a single charge has been made against him until the 11th of last May, when the following accusation was filed with the Commissioners by James Deignan, one of the clerks of the repair shop:

To the Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby charge G. J. Orr, Chief of Battalion, in charge of repair shop, with falsely certifying to a bill of Samuel W. Sears, on May 10, 1879. That Mr. Sears contracted to furnish the New-York Fire Department with a quantity of ulster iron; that on his bill of the above date Mr. Sears has charged 12,840 pounds of iron, not one pound of which was ulster iron, as called for by the contract. That Mr. Orr's attention was called to the fact that it was not ulster iron in the presence of two witnesses by your most obedient servant, JAMES DEIGNAN.

Witnesses—James Riley, foreman; George C. Morris, William Pierson.

It is the custom to refer all charges against officers to the chief of department before entertaining them before the board. For some unexplained reason this course was not followed in this case, and on the 24th of May these charges were taken up by the board, and the trial of Mr. Orr was begun. Mr. Orr has charge of the repair shop, and is responsible for its management only when he is actually in the building. When he is absent his duties and his responsibilities devolve upon the foreman of the shop, who at the present time is James Riley, one of the witnesses called by Deignan. The testimony, according to one who was present, showed that the iron mentioned in the complaint was delivered in five lots while Mr. Orr was absent, and Riley was in charge of the shop. All the lots were, it is said, received and accepted by Riley, and stored in the cellar. Four of the receipts were signed by the messenger, George Morris, and the fifth by Deignan, the clerk, who makes the complaint. When the bill for the iron was received by Supply Clerk Fuller, he sent it to the repair shoop for certification. Deignan certified that the iron had been received, that the weight was correct, and that the delivery was in compliance with the contract. Then he wrote on the bottom, "Chief of Battalion, in charge of repair shop," and left a blank for Mr. Orr to sign his name. He then said to Mr. Orr, "The bills are ready for your signature." "Are they all right?" asked Mr. Orr. "Yes," replied Deignan, and on the strength of that, Mr. Orr signed the bills. The next day the complaint was made against him for placing his signature on the bills. Mr. Sears, the contractor, on being sworn, admitted that his contract called for ulster iron, and that the iron furnished was not of that quality. He insisted, however, that it was better than the ulster iron which he agreed to furnish the department. One witness, whose name it was impossible to discover, swore that he had notified Mr. Orr that the iron was not of the quality demanded by the contract. The difference in the price of the ulster iron and that supplied by Mr. Sears was declared to be about 1½ cents a pound.

At this point in the proceedings and before Mr. Orr was sworn in his own defence, it was discovered that the trial was irregular, the charge not having come properly before the board. The following resolution was then offered, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the charges against G. J. Orr, Chief of Battalion, in charge of the repair shop be dismissed, without prejudice to the accused.

Having made this disposition of the case, the board ordered Mr. Orr to have the iron in question taken from the shop and returned to Mr. Sears, who was directed to supply in its place ulster iron, in accordance with his contract. This was done at once, the board was notified of the fact in writing, and Mr. Orr took steps to withdraw the bills from the Controller.

On the following day, May 25, Commissioner Cornelius Van Cott offered the following resolution, which is intended to bring this matter again before the board in a legitimate manner:

Whereas, It appears in the testimony elicited in the trial of the charges against Chief of Battalion Gilbert J. Orr, in charge of the repair shop, yesterday, that iron of an inferior quality was received and receipted for at the repair shop as ulster iron, for which a bill was rendered, and, upon the certification of Chief of Battalion Orr, audited by this board; and,

Whereas, The said Orr failed either to require the substitution of iron of the quality called for in the contract for that delivered, or to notify the board of the fact that an inferior quality of iron had been delivered; therefore, be it

Resolved, That charges of neglect of duty be preferred against the said Chief of Battalion in charge of the repair ship.

This resolution was referred to Eli Bates, Chief of Department, and it is probable Mr. Orr will be again tried on the charges.

A FEMALE ADVENTURER.

HOW SHE DECEIVED A WEALTHY FAMILY IN CALIFORNIA.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, June 5.

Mr. J. S. Spring, of Fryeburg, some years ago went to California and engaged in mining. He struck a profitable vein of ore and became a wealthy mine-owner. He resided at first at Grass Valley, but subsequently at Ophir, having his mine at Oakland, near by, and doing business also in Sacramento. About three years ago the family met a lady at Grass Valley who pleased them very much. She gave her name as Gracie St. John Clemance, said she was a sister of ex-Gov. Tod, of Ohio, and professed to be the widow of W. H. Clemance, and to have inherited a large property from her father. Mrs. Clemance and the Spring family became intimate, so much so that she resided from that time continually with them. She appeared to have money of her own, and so conducted herself that no suspicions were aroused as to the genuineness of all her statements.

In December, 1878, Mr. Spring with his wife and daughter came on to Fryeburg. At the time of his departure he left $1,500 with Mrs. Clemance, of which sum she was required for household expenses, about $500, and the other thousand she told him she could loan to Senator Sharon and get enough interest thereon to pay the expenses of the trip East. The Springs reached Fryeburg in January, and, soon after, Mrs. Spring wrote to Mrs. Clemance to come on and join them. Mrs. Clemance returned answer that owing to the Eastern climate and her delicate health at the time it would not be advisable. Furthermore, she said she had no money to spare for the purpose. Later, on the 1st of March, Mr. Spring sent her $4,599, and told her what was not required for her use in coming East she must deposit in the Sacramento Savings Bank for Mr. Spring's daughter Ida, as it was a legacy left to that lady.

The last of March Mrs. Clemance arrived at Fryeburg, and soon after she went with the Springs to visit Mr. Sweat's family in Brownfield. Here she stated to the Springs that instead of putting the money in the savings bank she had taken it, added $6,000 to it from her own property, (which she had received,) and let Senator Sharon have it, taking his note for $10,500, payable in January, 1880. The $500 she said was the interest he was to pay. She offered this note to Mrs. Spring, and told her to put it in her trunk, but Mrs. Spring replied that it would be as safe in Mrs. Clemance's as in her own.

May 12 Mr. Spring started from Fryeburg on a trip to Sacramento, intending to wind up his business there and return and settle down in Fryeburg, leaving his family and Mrs. Clemance in Brownfield. The day following, Mrs. Clemance stated she must make a trip to Dixon, Ill., to visit some relations, and she made arrangements for Mrs. Spring to meet her at Albany, N. Y., on her return, and travel with her. On his way to Sacramento Mr. Spring learned he would travel through Cleveland, and inquiries something about Mrs. Clemance's antecedents. He there ascertained that Gov. Tod left a daughter Gracie, who married a man named Clemance, but the couple were living at Youngstown, Ohio.

Mrs. Clemance in the meantime telegraphed Mrs. Spring from Chicago to meet her at Albany, and direct her answering telegram to Syracuse. Mrs. Spring replied she could not accept. On May 23 Mrs. Spring received a telegram from Mrs. Clemance, dated Albany asking her to come on and join her at the Delavan House. This telegram was also answered, declining the invitation.

On the Sunday Mrs. Clemance sent the last telegram Mr. Spring's brother in Fryeburg received a telegram from Mr. J. S. Spring, stating that Mrs. Clemance had been in Sacramento, that she drew the money ($6,000) which she had deposited in the savings bank there—this being the whole amount Mr. Spring had sent her since he and his family first came East, and inquiring if she was in Fryeburg. The next day he telegraphed he was about to take her for Maine with a requisition from the Governor of California for her arrest; that an officer would be sent on the day following, and that the Chief of Police would send a telegram to Marshal Bridges to arrest her on her arrival in Portland.

Before this telegram arrived Mrs. Clemance appeared in Portland, reaching here the same day (the 28th) the telegram was sent to Mrs. Spring from Albany. She sent to Mrs. Spring to forward her trunk to the Preble House, where she was stopping. The next day the telegram came from the Sacramento Chief of Police. Mrs. Spring's brother was in town and spotted Mrs. Clemance without her seeing him. He notified Marshal Bridges, who proceeded to the hotel and took her into custody. She was treated with politeness, and placed in the female lodging-room at the station to await Mr. J. E. Spring's arrival. The same day Mr. Spring telegraphed that the $10,000 note was a forgery. It has been ascertained that a note without signature and without any date except the year, but in other respects a duplicate of the Sharon note, was written in this city last Fast Day. It was immediately after Fast Day that Mrs. Clemance produced the Sharon note at Brownfield, saying she received it by mail, and explained the reason why it was in an envelope postmarked Portland, was, that it was remailed from this city. Some admits having written the form for the note written for her on Fast Day, saying she did it merely to compare it with the Sharon note, and to see if it was correctly written. Her statement now is that the money for the note was left with a lawyer in San Francisco named Gorham, who was to exchange it for the Sharon note and send her the note by mail.

When first arrested Mrs. Clemance wrote a letter purporting to be addressed to a brother, Edward Tod, resident in Washington, who she said would be here last Monday. There are no indications that she has communicated with any confidant while here. There is little doubt the Sharon note was made in Portland. Before she left Brownfield she borrowed $50 from Dr. Sweat and $20 from Mrs. Spring.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Clemance succeeded in making her escape from the station. She broke out between midnight and 5 A. M. She had managed probably to cut the wooden bars of the window of the lodging-room where she was confined with the knife with which she cut her food for supper, and hid the shavings under the bed. She then raised the window and squeezed through into the narrow walk back of the station, and scaled the fence into Chestnut-street. It is thought it may have been Mrs. Clemance and a confederate who broke into the stable and stole the horse and beach wagon of Mr. Tobey at Pride's Bridge, for it is said she can drive the wildest horse that was ever seen. She left behind her a trunk filled with an expensive wardrobe, $400 in money, a superb watch and gold chain, pair of expensive bracelets, and other jewelry. Blame cannot be attached to the Police for the escape, because they were given to understand by those Mrs. Clemance had wronged that it was probable Mrs. Clemance could explain everything, and she herself expressed perfect willingness to go to the station when arrested.

It has been ascertained that this Mrs. Clemance is really named Gracie Clemance. Her husband was employed on an Illinois railroad and killed in an accident. Mrs. Clemance was quite well known in Cleveland, Ohio, some years ago, but since then she has bloomed into a confidence woman well calculated to deceive. She is 32 years old, weighs 95 pounds, small, wears her hair short, has dark eyes, wide and high forehead, lower part of face narrow, freckled on the nose and cheeks. She had on a quantity of valuable rings, and elegant chain, blue dress, light gray sack. She has property, no doubt, deposited in banks, subject to her control, in Boston and Albany, to the amount of $5,000. She left two packages of silverware in her trunk, which, she said, were presents to Mrs. Spring from her sister. One hundred dollars reward is offered for Mrs. Clemance's arrest.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire in Barnum's variety store, in Buffalo, which broke out late Wednesday night, was extinguished at about daylight. The stock of Barnum & Sons was almost totally destroyed, the fire burning so rapidly as to make it an impossibility to save any quantity of the goods. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. Barnum claims it to be the work of an incendiary, while it is probable that it was caused by spontaneous combustion in a quantity of fireworks. Several persons were slightly injured by the falling of walls, but none seriously. The loss on the stock will aggregate $170,000, and on the store $25,000. The insurance on the stock is $180,000, and on the store $20,000. Warner, Jennings & Co., paper hangings and decorators, adjoining, suffered a loss by water of probably $5,000; insurance $10,000. The loss to other property amounts to about $5,000; insured.

An extensive forest fire has been raging for several days in Jackson Township and the southern portion of Manchester Township, N. J., devastating a large portion of the cedar and pine country west of Manchester, and extending in the direction of Caseville, Whiting's Creek, and Collier's Mills. Thousands of acres of woodland have been burned over, and the latest report is that the fire still rages and is extending through the Southern Jersey pine country.

A fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., this morning, destroyed Ward & Co.'s sash and blind factory, the box factory owned by the Heath estate, and Harrison's wagon factory. The loss is estimated at $25,000 to $30,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 5.—Hudsons, 10; New-Yorks, 0.

CRIME AND ITS PENALTIES

DESCRIBING A DAUGHTER'S DEATH.

MRS. HEARN'S TESTIMONY IN THE POKOMOKE MURDER TRIAL—THE DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 5.—The seventh day of the trial of Miss Dner for murder commenced with a slim attendance of spectators, the Episcopal Convention now in session here proving more of an attraction. Judge Goldsboro announced the ruling of the court on the question pending at the adjournment last night, sustaining the objection of Mr. Crisfield as to evidence by Louisa Hearn, the sister of the murdered girl, of intimacy between Miss Foster and Ella Hearn. Mr. Page said he had learned of evidence which this witness could testify to, which he had not known of until after her examination, and this rule would press hard upon the State. There were new facts which he proposed to show, namely, that Miss Hearn's intimacy had increased with Miss Foster during the last two months of her life, and during that period the prisoner had written a number of letters to Miss Hearn which had been burned, and so much of their contents as this witness could remember he proposed to show. The State had been entirely ignorant of this evidence until after their witnesses had left the stand. This testimony was excluded.

Mrs. Hearn was cross-examined as to the medicines given her daughter. Chloral was to be given when needed every four hours; if she was quiet and not suffering with pain it was not to be given at all; a good part of the time she did not take it at all; sometimes for a whole day and night; at one time she did not take any for two days and nights consecutively; this was near the time of her death; the witness judged when it was necessary to give it by her being restless and seeming to be in pain; on complaint of pain in her jaw up to the time of her death; the witness gave her a dose of chloral about a quarter of an hour before she died; after it was given she threw it up; then she became weak and prostrated; she struggled at her death; she was lying on her back and the witness turned her over. [Here the witnesse's emotion interrupted her speaking, and the examination had to be suspended for a time, while she sobbed and cried.] There was a large pillow and bolster under Ella's head, the witness ontinued. The witness turned her over on her side because she did not seem to be breathing, and thought she was so weak that if left on her back the breath would go out of her; it did not rally her; she looked up in the witness's face as she was turned, as if she wanted to say something, but could not.

Dr. Truitt testified that the ball was from a No. 1 cartridge, about the size of a buckshot—a small slug; the wound on the wrist looked as if the ball had passed across it and powder burned it; the cause of Miss Hearn's death was nervous prostration, produced by the shot; the shooting was the primary cause of her death; the chloral dose was 7½ to 15 grains every four hours; it was to be given only on complaint of pain; the witness approved Miss Hearn's mind was rational the last week of her illness; the witness did not think that he prescribed chloral during the last week of Miss Hearn's illness; he left chloral on Monday morning, and ordered valerian to be given; on Wednesday night they sent to his house for chloral; he had none and gave them none; they took the bottle and got some; he could not say that the quantity in the bottle left at his house previous to her health; the risk of taking it out was greater than that of leaving it in. The witness never had any apprehensions for the life of his patient from chloral; she improved for two or three days, when her uncle came to see her, and she got to talking to him about the shooting; she became excited, nervous, and very much depressed; she had her fingers, grew worse and worse; he did not know how much chloral she took, nor how much was obtained, nor how often the bottle was filled, nor how often he prescribed.

Mr. Page objected to the defense endeavoring to prove how much chloral Miss Hearn had taken by evidence of the quantities bought and prescribed. After argument the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HANGING OF PETER SWINGLER.

ADJUSTING THE NOOSE HIMSELF—THE CRIME FOR WHICH HE SUFFERED.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., June 5.—The execution of Peter Swingler, colored, for the murder of John Anderson, also colored, on Dec. 17 last, at Wolffstown, a suburb of this place, took place here to-day. About 150 persons were admitted to witness the execution, the gallows being erected in the prison yard. Swingler exhibited great stoicism or indifference. He slept well last night and ate a hearty breakfast. A few minutes before 11 o'clock the prisoner was removed from his cell and taken to the scaffold. He seemed extremely eager to take the leap into eternity, as he adjusted the rope around his own neck twice between the time of his arrival on the drop and its fall. The Sheriff asked him whether he had anything to say to those in attendance. Swingler, whose self-possession up to seemed to fail for an instant, said that whisky and bad company had brought him to the scaffold, and he advised all who heard him to avoid it. After thanking the Sheriff and his assistants for the gentleness and kindness shown him during his confinement, the doomed man signified his readiness to meet his fate and placed the rope a second time about his neck, the Sheriff at the same time placing a cap which was offered by the Rev. Dr. Crawford, after which the cap and rope were adjusted. At 11:05 the drop was sprung. Ten minutes later Swingler was pronounced dead, and at 11:32 the body was cut down, placed in a coffin, and given to friends for burial.

The crime for which Peter, or "Peachy," Swingler to-day paid the penalty was one of the most deliberate and brutal murders ever committed in this State. It was not done in the sudden heat of passion, for the criminal walked a mile, going and coming, to procure the weapon with which the deed was done. Swingler was born in this town in 1858, and had just turned his majority. He was employed for several years a waiter in the National Hotel here, and a few years ago, having quarreled with a fellow-servant, he tried to kill him with a carving-knife, but was seized and disarmed by a Philadelphia gentleman. On Dec. 17 last, John Anderson, with his wife and a sister-in-law named Rachel Butler, moved into a log house in the centre of the little Village of Wolffstown, which is a suburb of Chambersburg, inhabited principally by negroes and low whites. The first evening in the house was celebrated by a dance, in which Swingler, who was in love with Rachel Butler, participated. The company was made up of colored and white people promiscuously. During the evening a quarrel arose between Anderson and Swingler, on account of the intimacy existing between the latter and Rachel, of which Anderson did not approve. Friends stepped in, however, and the two shook hands, apparently reconciled. Soon after this a whispered conversation took place between Swingler and a friend named Joe Lane, which seemed to enrage Swingler. He became very violent, and Anderson ordered them both to leave the house. They did so, but in a few moments Lane returned and took a position just inside the door. Swingler ran to his mother's house, a half-mile distant, and procured a loaded musket. Returning to Anderson's house he rapped at the door. "Joe here?" asked "Peachy?" asked Lane, and upon being assured that it was he opened the door. Swingler entered, placed the muzzle of the musket close to Anderson's body, and sent the charge of buckshot through him. Anderson lived only a few moments. The next day Swingler was found in the house of a friend, and he and Lane were both indicted for murder. The defense in Swingler's case was insanity, but it failed to save him. On Feb. 26 he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. On March 1, Lane was tried and acquitted. The Board of Pardons held a special session on May 23 to hear arguments for the commutation of Swingler's sentence, when the insanity plea was again entered, but without avail.

REPRIEVED FOR THIRTY DAYS.

MEINROD SPATTENHUBER'S CASE TO BE HEARD BEFORE THE BOARD OF PARDONS.

LEBANON, Penn., June 5.—To-day was fixed for the hanging of Meinrod Spattenluber, who killed John Ivison in a drunken brawl on Friday night, Dec. 28, 1878. Spattenhuber was a German, and belonged to the army of tramps' brigade. He had taken up with a woman named Kate Harp, and upon the night mentioned quarreled with Ivison for attempting to coax away his mistress. Whisky had been freely drank, and a scuffle ensued in the dark. Spattenhuber maintained that he killed his victim in self-defense. The local gathering from the county was very large, although the privileged ones only were permitted to enter the jail yard. The scaffold was borrowed from the Dauphin County authorities, and had already been the instrument of death to seven persons. The murderer rested fairly during the night, and this morning still wore his dogged and indifferent expression. Father Kuhlman was in attendance, administering the rites of the Church. Gov. Hoyt instated Thursday as the day for Justice Pearson, attorney before whom the case was tried would give him assurance that an application to the Board of Pardons would be likely to result in a commutation of sentence, he would reprieve Spattenhuber. When the murderer was at his prayers a petition was circulated, and filled with the names of respectable people and sent to Harrisburg.

The hanging had been fixed for 10 A. M. The preparations were all gone through with carefully and the hour had come, but Sheriff Deininger was persuaded to await an answer from the Governor. Two minutes afterward a messenger bustled in with a telegram. The Sheriff excitedly opened it and read the following, dated at Harrisburg: "For the reasons given by District Attorney Adams, and to enable the case to be presented to the Board of Pardons, Meinrod Spattenhuber is reprieved for 30 days. You will suspend execution of sentence for that time." This was signed by Gov. Hoyt. After the prisoner had been above the reprieve he was led out on the platform to gratify public curiosity. He was happy, and said that God had answered his prayers. The postponement of the execution was a serious disappointment to many. The better-informed classes, among them many lawyers, say that the killing answered all the requirements of murder in the first degree. Several days ago Spattenhuber revealed to the Sheriff a plan which had been proposed to him by a fellow-prisoner to take the Sheriff's life when the Sheriff was making his nightly rounds. He was to have been killed with an iron bar, which had been secreted in the wall. The plot failed on account of Spattenhuber's unwillingness.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 5.—The counsel for the condemned man labored earnestly for the reprieve because the circumstances of the crime and the conduct of the doomed man gave justification to the theory of insanity. The prisoner did not ask or expect a reprieve, and expressed a willingness to die. He is well connected in Germany. A letter recently received from his sister in German betrayed great intelligence and sensibility in the writer, and breathed a spirit of profound sorrow, tempered with faith that the great Comforter would sustain the condemned man, and enable his friends to bear their loss uncomplainingly.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR OFFENSES.

CRIMES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 5.—The trial of Joseph Hertell, at Lunenburg, for the murder of Simon O. Farrell, a constable, in January last, was concluded last evening, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was to-day sentenced to be hanged Aug. 1.

PORTLAND, Me., June 5.—Charles Elias Prescott, who is in jail, serving sentence for the murder of Harry Williams in September last, has made a statement charging that "Nell" Pray, a woman of bad character, killed Williams, and that he simply disposed of the body at her request. He also stated that the body was buried in the cellar of "Nell" Pray's house, but investigation failed to find it. The statement needs a good deal of corroboration. The woman is under arrest.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—John Kelly and John Peters, who were arrested yesterday for having in their possession, and attempting to pass, counterfeit money, were brought before United States Commissioner Hallet this morning. Kelly, whose alias is John Wells, was held in $6,000, and Peters in $5,000 for examination to-morrow. These are the first arrests made in the country for the passage of the new and dangerous counterfeit on the Pawling (N. Y.) Bank.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 5.—Last night, in Hall County, the body of an infant was found concealed in a stump in a field. It evidently had been murdered and hidden there. Suspicion rested at once on Phidcola Peeples, a handsome colored girl. Circumstances justified her arrest, and as soon as the Sheriff went to her house she confessed the crime. She said it was an illegitimate child, and she killed it to save herself and its father from disgrace. The affair caused much excitement in the county.

Drewey Tye, who killed his father-in-law, John Sparks, in Atlanta, on May 1, went to trial to-day. One hundred and twenty men were examined ere a jury was obtained. The State has begun the examination of its witness. Tye's friends are confident of acquittal.

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 5.—In the case of Bridewell, County Assessor, charged with killing W. H. Andrews in March last, Judge Young decided to-day to refuse bail, and remanded the prisoner to jail. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The drama which was produced last night at this theatre, under the title of "Miss Gwilt," is, as previously stated here, a dramatization made by Mr. Wilkie Collins of his own novel, "Armadale;" as a play, it is undoubtedly interesting, although, like all dramatization of Mr. Collins's novels, it serves in a very slight degreee to illustrate the peculiar and striking talent of that writer, a talent which is wholly constructive—not at all literary. Transplanted from the book to the stage, a story by Mr. Collins necessarily loses its one strong claim to our admiration—the presentation through innumerable and closely-linked details of a coherent and absorbing plot. "Miss Gwilt" is no exception to the rule; for an analysis of the piece produced last night would simply show that it is unreal, morbid, and sensational, and from a purely theatrical point of view illogical and revolting. Most of our readers are probably familiar with "Armadale," one of Mr. Collins's representative works; a statement of its plot needs not, in consequence, be attempted here. A brief allusion to its motive, as exhibited in the dramatization, will be all that is necessary under the circumstances. The play undertakes to introduce us to a woman in whose nature the seeds of goodness have been liberally sown, but who, like some heroine of ancient tragedy pursued by a relentless fate, has been led into paths of crime and shame. To connect this being with her surroundings, a pivotal character is used, namely, *Dr. Downward*, who is the very foundation-stone of the story; yet this *Dr. Downward*, whose acts are meant to represent the various links which unite a single and long chain of events, is neither a consistent nor, on the stage, a possible creature, being less a creature

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

STOCKS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 5.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C. 1907.		U. S. 4s C. 1907.	
$30,000	103⅜	$65,000	102⅝
50,000	103⅜	10,000	101¼
40,000	103⅜	35,000	101¼
U. S. 6s R. '81.		U. S. 4s R. 1907.	
15,000	103⅝	10,000	101¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.		Standard Mining	
$7,000	87¼	50	b.c. 32¾
3,000	b.c. 87¼	100	32
Missouri 6s, '87.		100	31½
1,000	b.c. 107	100	31½
C. & O. 1st. ass. h.		100	32½
900	44	100	31¾
M. & St. P. 7s, gold.		25	32½
4,000	111½	150	31¾
Mor. & Es. 7s '71.		200	s3. 31½
1,000	b.c. 115¼	50	b.c. 15¾
Morris & Es. 1st con.		100	15¾
1,000	b.c. 98¼	Adams Express.	
W. St. R. G.		100	b.c. 160
1,000	b.c. 111½	100	160
M. K. & T. con. ass.		United States Ex.	
5,000	b.c. 86	25	b.c. 46¼
Den. & Rio G. 1st.		Sutro Tunnel.	
2,000	95½	200	b.c. 4½
5,000	95⅝	100	b.c. 4¾
E. Ast. J. & Je con'y.		100	b.c. 39¾
9,000	107¾	100	39¾
Michigan Cen. 7s		100	39
2,000	119	Delaware & Hud.	
Ohio & Miss. 2d.		100	b.c. 94
1,000	94	100	b3. 50
N. Y. Elevated 1st.		100	49⅞
5,000	b.c. 115½	100	b.c. 49⅝
Can. Pac. gold.		Atlantic & Pac. T.	
1,000	112¾	10	b.c. 40¾
L. & W. R. con. ass.		300	40¾
6,000	b.c. 86	Pacific Mail.	
L. & W. B. inc.		25	b.c. 16⅜
2,000	46	800	16⅜
2,000	b.s. 45	100	16⅞
Union Pacific 1st.		400	17
5,000	112¾	400	17⅛
Peoria & Mo. 1st.		2600	17⅛
4,000	107¾	700	17
K. P. Ea. J. & D. '96,		100	b3. 17⅜
with coup. cer.		Del. Lack. & West.	
5,000	117¾	200	b.c. 90¼
2,000	119	200	90½
K. P. 1st. D. D.		N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
Trust Rec. 1st.		100	b.c. 97¾
23,000	116¾	900	97¾
Calro & Fulton 1st		N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
30,000	99⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. gd.	
C. & W. 1st, ex cp.		Erie Railway.	
1,000	109	800	b.c. 27⅝
C. & W. H. 1st.		Erie Railway pf.	
2,000	116	100	b.c. 52⅜
A. & T. H. inc.		Michigan Central.	
2,000	73	300	75⅜
Am. D. L. Co. 7s as.		Lake Shore & M. S.	
2,000	b.c. 80	1200	b.c. 75
W. St. 2d ex cp.		Lake Shore.	
9,000	85¾	500	b.c. 75⅛
Erie 7s con.		400	s3. 75
10,000	b.c. 110⅞	Panama.	
D., L. & W. 7s.		200	150
5,000	b.c. 100	Chi. & N. W. pf.	
Amer. Ex. Bank.		40	b.c. 95⅝
5	107⅛	200	b.c. 95⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

S. C. 6s, non-fund.		Wells-Fargo Ex.	
$2,000	b.c. 27⅞	5	b.c. 99½
C. & O. cur. int. def.		Consol. Coal.	
10,000	b.c. 20	100	20
D., L. & W. 7s, 1900.		Quicksilver.	
2,000	113	200	b.c. 15
Den. & Rio G. 1st.		Standard Con.	
10,000	b.c. 94¾	100	b.c. 31
M., K. & T. 2d. ass.		20	31½
15,000	67⅜	Sutro Tunnel.	
Erie & T. 2d.		1000	b.c. s3. 4½
10,000	b.c. 31¼	Atlantic & Pac. T.	
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.		100	b.c. 40¼
2,000	104	Western Union.	
W. N. Car. 6s. '83.		75	b.c. 89¾
5,000	b.c. 105⅜	Pacific Mail.	
N. Y. Elevated 1st.		800	b.c. 17⅜
$5,000	115¾	100	s3. 17⅜
K. P. 1st 7s, D. D.		600	17⅝
with coup. cer.		300	b3. 17⅝
10,000	118¾	1200	17⅝
Kan. P. 1 inc. No. 16		400	17⅝
1,000	80	200	17⅝
1,000	b.c. 80	400	s3. 17⅝
Morris & Es. 1st con.		1200	17¾
1,000	110	Erie Railway.	
Morris & Es. 1st con.		225	b.c. s3. 27¾
5,000	74	Erie Railway pf.	
C., C. & I. C. 1st.		300	b.c. 51¾
Trust Co. cer. as.		Lake Shore & M. S.	
10,000	52¾	100	b.c. 75
C. C. & I. C. 2d.		Chi. & N. W.	
10,000	26	1700	b.c. 63⅜
Hol. & W. Equip.		100	63⅜
1,000	25	600	63⅝
L. & W. B. inc.		600	63⅝
1,000	55	400	63⅝
St. L. & S. P. 2d. cl. b.		600	63⅝
2,000	44	Chi. & N. W. pf.	
Rensselaer & Sar.		100	b.c. 95¼
5	b.c. 102½	C., C., C. & I.	
Bank of America.		100	b.c. 49¾
25	b.c. 129½	Central of N. J.	
Bank of New-York.		100	b.c. b3. 52
16	b.c. 127	Ohio & Miss.	
Adams Express.		100	b.c. 15
220	b.c. b3. 106⅜		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Kan. Pac. J. & D.,		Atlantic & Pac. T.	
with coup. cer.		100	40¼
$5,000	118¾	Penn. Coal.	
C. R. I. & P. 6s,		70	142
1917. C.		American Dist. T.	
$7,000	116	300	67¼
N. W. C. 6s. G.		Pacific Mail.	
2,000	113¾	900	17⅞
20,000	112	100	b10. 17⅞
L. & W. B. con. ass.		100	b10. 17⅞
$5,000	87¼	1050	17⅞
9,000	88	2700	b3. 18
L. & W. B. inc.		200	18⅛
1,000	60	900	18⅛
Jefferson 1st.		200	18⅜
8,000	104	200	b3. 18⅜
M. K. & T. con. as.		200	18⅜
9,000	67¼	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
5,000	67¾	50	118⅛
5,000	67⅝	C. C. C. & I.	
M., K. & T. 2d.		400	49
10,000	31¼	Erie Railway.	
5,000	31¼	500	27¾
10,000	31⅜	200	b30. 27¾
St. L. & I. M. 2d.		Lake Shore.	
5,000	50	200	b3. 75⅛
K. Y., L. E. & W.		100	75
new 2d Sa fund.		Michigan Central.	
10,000	72¾	Union Pacific.	
N. J., L. E. & W.		1000	75
new 2d Sa fund.		200	75¼
2,000	73	300	75¾
N. J. C. conv. as.		300	b3. 75¾
2,000	94	200	75¾
N. J. C. 1st con. as.		Lake Shore & M. S.	
26,000	93½	1200	b.c. 75⅞
L. & W. 2d ex cp.		Panama.	
9,000	86¾	200	s3. 75
Erie 7s con.		Chi. & N. W. pf.	
10,000	b.c. 110⅞	200	95¾
D., L. & W. 7s.		C., C. & I. C.	
5,000	b.c. 100	100	b.c. 67⅜
Amer. Ex. Bank.		Wells-Fargo Ex.	
5	107½	100	b.c. 99½

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 5.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

Imperial.		Consol. Pacific.	
200	b.c. s10. 2.05	10	b.c. 7¼
100	b.c. 2.05	Findley.	
100	b.c. s10. 2.05	100	.55
100	b.c. 2.05	Gold Placer.	
100	b.c. 2.05	Buckeye.	
50	b.c. s3. 2.05	500	b.c. s3. .57
200	2.05	May Belle.	
Granville.		500	b.c. .58
1500	b.c. .28	Standard Con.	
Consol. Va.		100	b.c. 31
20	67½	California.	
100	s.c. 53	50	67½
Independence.		Tioga.	
800	b.c. 4	100	b.c. s5. 4
20	3.95	100	b.c. 4¼
10	3.90	Cleveland.	
Lucerne.		400	s3. 3.15
100	b.c. s3. .30	100	b.c. 3.15
100	b.c. .31	Dahlonega.	
100	s.c. .31	500	s3. .23
800	b.c. b3. .31		

SECOND CALL—12:30 P. M.

Imperial.		Bulwer.	
100	b.c. 2	100	b.c. 14¼
400	b.c. 2.05	100	14
200	b.c. s3. 2.05	200	s3. 13¾
200	s.c. 2.05	Granville.	
200	b.c. 2.05	100	b.c. 67½
800	b.c. s3. 2.05	Bertha & Edith.	
100	b.c. 2.05	500	b.c. .29
100	b.c. 2.05	Bertha & Edith.	
200	b3. 2.05	2000	b.c. s3. .28
200	b3. 2.05	1000	b.c. .29
Tip Top.		500	b.c. .29
100	b.c. 1	100	s.c. s3. .28
100	b.c. 1	Consol. Va.	
Lucerne.		100	b.c. 67½
200	b.c. s10. .32	Consol. Pacific.	
200	.31	10	b.c. 5. 7¼
100	.31	10	b.c. 7¼
100	.31	10	7¼
200	s.c. s3. .31	20	7
Dahlonega.		Raymond & Ely.	
50	b.c. 4.50	25	b.c. 5
Mac Belle.		Buckeye.	
100	b.c. .80	200	b.c. .57
100	b.c. .75	100	b.c. .56
Bodie.		500	b.c. .57
100	b.c. .39	500	b.c. .57
50	.38	200	s.c. .57
25	s.c. .37	200	.56

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Imperial.		California.	
600	b.c. s3. 2	150	b.c. 67½
100	b.c. 2.05	200	b.c. 7
100	b.c. 2	200	b.c. 7
100	b.c. 2	25	7
400	b.c. 2.05	100	s.c. 7
100	b.c. s3. 2.05	100	b.c. 7
400	b.c. 2.05	100	b.c. 7
100	s.c. 2.05	100	b.c. s.c. 55. 7¼
500	s10. 2.05	Bulwer.	
50	2.10	100	b.c. 13½
100	s.c. s10. 2.05	Leadville.	
50	s.c. 2.10	100	b.c. 3.65
100	s.c. b10. 2.10	100	b.c. s3. 3.65
100	s.c. 2.05	900	b.c. 3.70
200	s.c. s3. 2.05	Findley.	
Granville.		500	b.c. .54
200	b.c. .28	Consol. Va.	
200	b.c. .28	100	67½
500	b.c. .29	200	b.c. s3. 67½
100	b.c. .24	100	b.c. 67¾
200	b.c. .27	100	b.c. 67¾
500	.28	100	b.c. s3. 67¾
Consol. Pacific.		50	7
10	b.c. 7	500	b.c. 7
100	6¾	100	b.c. 7
Buckeye.		100	b.c. s3. 7
100	b.c. 67½	100	s.c. s3. 7¼
Bertha & Edith.		100	b.c. s.c. 7¼
500	b.c. .58	100	b.c. s3. 7¼
100	b.c. .55	100	s.c. s3. 7¼
Goodahaw.		100	b.c. 7¼
100	b.c. 1.20	Dahlonega.	
200	s.c. 1.20	1000	b.c. c. .22
Tioga.			
100	b.c. 4		
Bechtel.			
100	b.c. s.c. 2.50		
Plumas.			
100	s.c. s.c. 3.35		
Bertha & Edith.			
500	b.c. s10. .28		
1000	b.c. .28		
Tip Top.			
100	b.c. 1		
100	s.c. s.c. 1.05		
Lucerne.			
500	b.c. b10. .32		
100	b.c. s10. .31		
Bodie.			
100	b.c. .38		
10	.39		

THURSDAY, June 5—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange there was a further decrease in the volume of business, but the speculation was, nevertheless, firm in tone, and a higher range of prices generally prevailed. Pacific Mail led in point of activity and recorded the greatest advance, closing at 18⅜, against 18¼, yesterday. The improvement in the stock was accompanied by rumors that the late election would result in the restoration of harmonious relations between the company and the Panama and Pacific Railroads. The remainder of the active list, after a fractional decline at the opening, became firm and advanced ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent., the improvement being well maintained in the late dealings. The coal stocks were unusually dull, and the fluctuations in them were only ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. At intervals there was some pressure to sell Wabash, based on reports that the negotiations for a pooling arrangements with the C., C., C. and I. Road were not likely to be successful. Among the notable exceptions to the firmness of the general market were New-York Elevated, which declined 5 ₱ cent., Louisville and Nashville 2, and Standard Mining 2¼ ₱ cent.

The transactions aggregated 116,758 shares, including 28,645 Pacific Mail, 14,355 Northwestern, 8,475 St. Paul, 7,725 Erie, 6,450 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 5,750 Louisville and Nashville, 5,175 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,300 Lake Shore, 4,100 Western Union, 4,000 Union Pacific, 3,654 New-Jersey Central, 3,150 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 2,900 Wabash, 2,375 Standard, 1,800 Sutro Tunnel, 1,700 Morris and Essex, 1,350 Kansas and Texas, 1,200 Michigan Central, and 1,150 Ohio and Mis.-issippi.

North-western common rose from 63⅞ to 65⅜, and preferred from 94⅞ to 96¼, with a reaction of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. at the close; St. Paul common declined from 52¼ to 51⅝, rose to 52⅞, and finally sold at 52¼; the preferred fell off from 90⅞ to 90¾; Lake Shore advanced from 74⅞ to 75⅛, and reacted to the former figure; Erie fell off from 27¾ to 27½ and recovered to 27¾; the preferred advanced ⅜ ₱ cent., to 52, receded to 51½, and rallied to 51⅞; Michigan Central rose to 75⅞, and declined to 76⅞; Canada Southern fell off to 56; Union Pacific advanced from 74⅜ to 75⅛; Wabash rose from 37 to 37¼, fell off to 36½, and closed at 36¾; Ohio and Mississippi common declined from 15⅛ to 15, and rose to 15½; Kansas Pacific was ½ ₱ cent. higher, selling at 8⅞; the Louisville, Kansas City and Northern rose from 14⅝ to 15½, and closed at 15¼; the preferred sold at 41¼@41½; Kansas and Texas declined from 14⅛ to 13¾; C., C. & I. C. fell off 1 ₱ cent., to 64; Hannibal and St. Joseph common declined from 22⅜ to 21¾, and rallied to 22¼; the preferred rose from 43¾ to 44; Louisville and Nashville dropped from 58¾ to 58½, recovered to 58, reacted to 57, and finally sold at 57½; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern advanced from 37 to 38; Iron Mountain sold at 27⅞@27¾; C., C., C. & I. at 49¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 59½ to 59¼, and recovered to 59⅝; Morris and Essex advanced from 92 to 92¾; New-Jersey Central fell off from 52¼ to 51⅞; Delaware and Hudson rose from 49½ to 50, declined to 49¾; Western Union advanced to 113¾, and reacted to 113⅜; Atlantic and Pacific sold at 40¼; American District declined from 68 to 67¼; Pacific Mail rose from 16⅝ to 18⅛; Standard Mining broke from 33½ to 30⅜, and rallied to 31¼; Homestake fell off from 39½ to 39, and Sutro from 4⅝ to 4½. Among investment shares New-York Elevated declined from 190 to 185; Rock Island fell off to 138½; New-York Central sold at 119; Panama at 149.

The Money market was easy, and the great bulk of the business in call loans to Stock Exchange borrowers was at 3@4 ₱ cent., the former being the ruling quotation. Exceptional transactions were reported at 5 ₱ cent. Discounts were quiet, and prime mercantile paper is still quoted at 3½@5 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, selling 5-16; buying nominal, 3-16; Charleston, nothing doing, buying 5-16; selling ¼; New-Orleans, commercial, 50c premium; bank, ¼ premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, firmer, buying 1-10 discount; selling 1-10 premium, and Boston, 9d. discount.

The foreign advices reported no change in the Bank of England discount rate, which remains 2 ₱ cent. The bank lost £76,000 bullion during the past fiscal week, the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities being now 52 13-16 ₱ cent., against 53 ₱ cent. last week. To-day the sum of £60,000 was withdrawn from the bank on balance. The London market was, in the main, strong for American securities. British Consols advanced 3⁄8 ₱ cent., closing at 97⅝@97¾ for both money and the account. United States 5s advanced ¼ ₱ cent., selling up to 105¾. New 4s fell off from 105⅛ to 104⅞, and 4½s from 108⅜ to 108¼, but the former closed at 105 and the latter at 108⅝. Erie rose ½ ₱ cent., closing at 28⅛ for the common, and at 52 for the preferred; do. consolidated Seconds advanced 1¼, to 74¼, and funded 5s 3⁄4, to 74⅞; Illinois Central closed at 86@88 ₱. Pennsylvania 6s 99, and New Jersey Central at 52@53. Bar Silver declined to 52½d. ₱ ounce. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 116f. 75c., and closed at 116f. 45c., against 116f. 15c. yesterday. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie of 3,200,000f.

The Sterling Exchange market was without change in the nominal rates, but bankers' 60-day bills were not so strong for actual business as early in the week, and sold at $4 87¼@$4 87¾; demand sold at $4 89¼@$4 89½; cables at $4 89½@$4 89¾; commercial long at $4 86@$4 86½; and do. demand at $4 87¾@$4 88.

Government bonds were weak for the new 4 ₱ cents., of which about $300,000 changed hands at the boards. The remainder of the list was firm. Railroad mortgages strong and in good demand, especially during the afternoon, when there was a general improvement in prices. The advance for the day ranged from ½ to 1 ₱ cent., the principal activity in the Erie consolidated Seconds, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, and Kansas and Texas issues. The first named advanced to 73¼, fell off to 72⅝, and rallied to 72⅞; Erie funded 5s sold up to 73⅜, and consolidated gold 7s to 110½, with a fractional reaction in the final sales; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented rose from 65½ to 68, and do. Incomes from 46 to 60, the latter recording the greatest advance of the day. Kansas and Texas consolidated assented rose steadily from 65½ to 67⅜, and do. Seconds, after declining from 30¼ to 29⅜, rose to 31⅜; C., C. and I. C. Firsts sold up from 73 to 74; Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, trust receipts rose to 117, and do. 6s, of 1896, with coupon certificates, to 118, the former, however, reacting ½ ₱ cent. at the close; Toledo and Wabash equipment advanced 5 ₱ cent., to 25; and Chesapeake and Ohio currency 6s 2 ₱ cent., to 20. The coal roads' issues were quiet on slight changes. Kansas Pacific Incomes, No. 116, declined 6s, of 1887 sold at 107; District of Columbia 3.65s at 87¼; and South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, at 2⅞.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1879.

Receipts	$2,267,514 72
Payments	2,195,250 73
Coin balance	123,889,361 69
Currency balance	40,737,117 23

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 5.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106½	106½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅜
Bills on London	$4 87½@$4 87¾	$4 87¼@$4 87¾
New-York Central	118½	119
Rock Island	139	138½
Pacific Mail	16⅝	18⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	52⅛	52¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	90⅞	90¾
Lake Shore	75⅛	74⅞
Chicago and North-western	62⅞	63¼
Chicago and North-western pref	94¾	95
Western Union	113¾	113⅜
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	40	40¼
Union Pacific	74⅛	75⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	59⅛	59⅜
New-Jersey Central	52⅛	51⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49	49¾
Morris and Essex	91½	92¼
Panama	149	149
Erie	27⅝	27½
Ohio and Mississippi	15	15¼
Ohio and Mississippi preferred	37½	37¾
Harlem	160	160
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22⅜	22¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	43¾	43⅞
Michigan Central	77½	77
Illinois Central	86¾	86¾
Wabash	37	36¾
Canada Southern	57⅛	56
Kansas Pacific	55	55½
St. L., K. C. and N	14½	15⅛
St. L., K. C. and N. preferred	41¼	41⅝
Iron Mountain	27⅝	27⅞

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	119	119	150
Rock Island	138½	138½	250
Panama	149	149	200
Erie	27⅞	27½	6,725
Erie preferred	52	51½	1,000
Lake Shore	75⅛	74⅞	4,300
Canada Southern	56	56	100
Wabash	37¼	36½	2,900
North-western	65⅜	62⅞	13,350
North-western pref	95¼	91⅞	1,155
Iron Mountain	27⅞	27½	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	52⅜	51⅞	7,775
Milwaukee & St. P. pref	90⅞	90¾	700
Del., Lack. & Western	59⅜	59⅛	5,175
New-Jersey Central	52¼	51⅞	3,654
Del. & Hudson Canal	50	49½	660
Morris & Essex	92¾	92	1,700
Michigan Central	77¼	76⅞	1,200
Union Pacific	75⅛	74¾	4,000
Kansas Pacific	55½	55⅛	550
Chica., Del., Un. and Ind.	49¼	49	100
Chicago and Alton	83¼	83¼	100
C., C. and Ind. Central	67⅝	64⅜	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22⅜	21¾	5,550
Han. and St. Jo. pref	44	43⅜	900
Ohio and Mississippi	15⅛	15	1,150
Western Union	113¾	113⅜	4,160
A. and P. Telegraph	40¼	40¼	510
Pacific Mail	18⅜	16⅝	28,645
Quicksilver	15½	15	300
Quicksilver pref	30	29¾	100
Mo., Kansas and Texas	14⅜	13¾	1,350
Am. District Telegraph	68	67⅜	600
Louisville and Nashville	58¾	58½	5,750
Standard Mining Co	33⅜	30⅜	2,375
St. L., K. C. and N	15½	14⅜	1,900
St. L., K. C. and N. pf	41⅜	41	1,250
Sutro Tunnel	4⅜	4½	1,800
B., C. R. and Northern	32	32	900
Homestake Mining Co	39½	38½	735
New-York Elevated	190	185	935
Total sales			116,758

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	121	124
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅞	104⅛
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	106⅞	107⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅜	104⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅜	103⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106⅜	106½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅜	106½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	101⅛	101⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅛	102⅜

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days' sight	488½@ ..	487¼@487⅜
Demand	490 @ ..	489¼@489⅜
Cable transfers	490½@ ..	489¾@489⅞
Commercial	@ ..	488 @486½
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	486½@486⅞
Paris francs:		
60-days' sight	5183⅛@515	515 @516¼
Demand	5111⅛@512½	5123⅛@513¾
Cable transfers	5103⅛@	5113⅛@
Commercial	@ ..	5171⅛@5183⅛
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	515 @516¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days' sight	5183⅛@515	515 @516¼
Demand	5111⅛@5123⅛	5123⅛@5133⅛
Belgium francs:		
60-days' sight	5183⅛@515	515 @516¼
Demand	5111⅛@5123⅛	5123⅛@5133⅛
Reichsmarks:		
60-days' sight	95⅜@ 95⅝	95½@ 95⅝
Demand	96¼@ 96⅝	96 @ 96¼
Commercial	@ ..	95 @ 95¼
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	95¼@ 95½

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 7s, M. & I. R.	4	N. C. 6s, o. '86-98.	25
Ar. 7s, L. R. P. & N. O.	4	N. C. 6s, c., A. O.	25
Ar. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R	4	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5.	105
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. of.	85
Cons. 7s, '83-84	10	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. of.	85
Ga. 6s, '79-80-86	101	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. of.	85
Ga. 7s, g. '90	112	N. C. fd. act. '66-1900	81
Ill. c. 6s	102	N. C. fd. act. '68-98.	81
Ill. w. l. '80	102	N. Ca., J. C. '92-98	90
La. 6s	20	N. C. n. A. O. '92-98.	14½
La. 6s, n	20	N. C. Chatham R.	2
La. 6s, n. ftg. d	20	N. C. sp. t. c. l. '98-9.	3
La. 7s, py	20	N. O. sp. t. c. l.	2¾
La. 6s, levee	20	N. O. sp. t. c. 3	35
La. 8s, lev	20	Ohio 6s, '81	105
La. 8s, lev. of '75	20	R. I. 6s, c	110
La. 7s, py, '14	41	S. C. sp. t. c. 3	10
La. 7s sm	38	S. C. 6s, J. J	10
Mich. 6s, '79	101¼	S. C. 6s, A. O	10
Mich. 6s, '83	106¼	S. C. fd. act. '96	10
Mich. 7s, '90	112	S. C. 6s, Le. '89, J. J.	45
Mo. 6s, due '82-83-106		S. C. 6s, Le. '89, A. O.	45
Mo. 6s, due '87	107	S. C. 6s, Le. '89, J. J.	20
Mo. 6s, due '88	107¼	Tenn. 6s, o. '90-2-8.	35
Mo. 6s, due '89-90	107⅝	Tenn. 6s, n. '92-8-1900.	32
Mo. 6s, due '92	108½	Va. 6s, old	32
Mo. 6s, fun. due '95	109	Va. 6s, n. '66	33
M., H. & St. J. due '80	106	Va. 6s, n. '67	33
M., H. & St. J. due '87	106	Va. 6s, cn	78
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	110	Va. 6s, xmo	67⅜
N. Y. 6s, g. r. '87	110	Va. 6s, cons. 2d s	8
N. Y. 6s, l. '83	110	Va. 6s, def	7
N. Y. 6s, l. '91	120	D. C. 3.65s, '24	87½
N. Y. 6s, l. '92	122	D. C. 3.65s, r	87
N. Y. 6s, l. '93	122		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., L. & R. 7s, c	116	L. S. div. 7s	116
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	79¼	L. S., ea. c. 1st 7s	120⅜
M. & St. L. 1st 7s, c	104	L. S., cn. r. 1st 7s	119¼
C. & O. 6s, g. a. l. def.	44	L. & N. cn. 7s	111⅜
C. & O. 6s, g. a. sm.	40	L. & N. cn. 1st def.	91½
C. & O. 6s, c. sm	17	N. & D. 1st 7s	108⅜
C. & A. 1st 7s, '93	118	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	107
C. & A. inc. 7s	105⅜	M. O. 1st s. f. 8s	109¼
L. & A. s. f. 6s	105⅜	Mo., K. & T. 1st in.	93½
L. & M. R. 1st 7s	106⅜	Mo., K. & T. 2d in.	29⅝
St. L. J. & C. 1st 7s	109½	H. & C. M. 1st 7s	104⅜
M. R. S. 1sts. f. 6s	103	N. J. S. 1st 7s	40
B. & Q. S. p. 1st 5s	93⅜	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	102¼
C. B. & Q. cn. 7s	120¼	N. Y. C. 6s, sub	104
C., R. I. & P. 6s, c	115⅝	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	124
K. & D. M. 1st g. 5s	93⅜	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124⅜
K. & D. M. an	91	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	112
R. of N. J. 1st 7s	116⅞	Ca. S. 1st int. g. 5s	85⅝
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s	93⅜	Harlem 1st 7s, c	122⅜
C. R. of N. J. ex. 7s	94½	Harlem 1st 7s, r	122½
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	101¾	Harlem 1st 7s, r	123⅜
L. & W. B. sm. gtd	85	L. & W. B. con. 1st	84½
L. & W. B. cn. as	65⅜	O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s	111
M. & St. P. 1st 8s	P. D. 127	O. & M. cn. 7s	111
M. & St. P. 2d 7s	10 PD. 112	O. & M. 2d cn. 7s	93⅜
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, g.	D. 112	O. P. g. 6s	112¼
M. & St. P. 1st 1st gtd	101	O. P. cn. 6s	102⅜
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	112⅜	O. P. C. & O. 1st 6s	102
M. & St. P. cn. s. f. 7s	107¾	O. P. St. n. 7s	107
M. & St. P. 1

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, June 5:

A. H. Muller & Son, under the direction of the Executors, sold the four-story brick store, with lease of lot 20 by 67.11, No. 59 Division-st., south side, 18.9 feet west of Market-st., for $11,100, to William H. Carpenter; leased until May 1, 1883; ground rent, $2,000 per annum. Also, two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots, together in size 45 by 66.6 by 45.6 by 62.2, Nos. 339 and 341 West 11th-st., north side, east of Washington-st., sold for $10,150 to G. W. Sherman.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Harlew M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 29 by 51.9, No. 353 West 53d-st., north side, 102 feet east of 9th-av., for $7,300, to Joseph H. Burrell.

The remaining Taintor sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett of a plot of land on 10th-av., between 212th and 213th sts., to June 11; sale by Hugh N. Camp of the house, with lot, No. 162 East 113th-st., west of 1st-av., to same date; sale by Howard W. Coates of the building, with lot, on Broadway, north-west corner of 57th-st., to June 26, and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of a plot of land on Bremen-av., north of Union-st., 24th Ward, to Aug. 14.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 4.

88th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.; Abraham Scholle and wife to William Scholle	$32,000
William-st., e. s., 170.6 ft. n. of Frankfort-st., Nos. 210 and 212; Jane De Dion and others to New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company..	13,000
Same property; Thomas McCarthy, Trustee, to New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company..	13,000
Pearl-st., No. 307, 23.2x90; Henry D. Tiffany and wife to Loring A. Robertson.....	nom.
81st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Augusta J. S. Weeks to R. N. Smith.....	1,600
James-st., s. s., n. of Oak-st., 15x50; Joseph Cone to Mary Sullivan.....	nom.
Broadway, s. w. corner of 40th-st., 124x96.6½x irregular; Anne E. M. de Montsaulnin and husband to Charles N. Woolsey.....	120,000
74th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 250x102.2; Max Weil and wife to Edward Clark.....	33,750
Farmer-st., e. s., n. of Oak-st.; Timothy Sullivan and wife to Joseph Crow.....	nom.
75th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x102.2; E. B. Shafer, Referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society.....	18,000
Madison-av., s. w. corner of 75th-st., 25x102.2; H. Mansfield to Equitable Life Assurance Society.....	21,000
80th-st., s. s., 184.2 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.4x102.2; Same to Same.....	9,800
79th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2; Same to Same.....	10,000
75th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Madison-avenue., 25x102.2; E. Thomas Thacher, Referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society.....	17,000
75th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2; Same to Same.....	18,000
75th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2; E. B. Shafer, Referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society.....	17,000
75th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2; R. M. Harrison, Referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society.....	17,000
84th-av., s. w. corner of 130th-st., 90x99.11; Edward Oppenheimer and wife to John A. Hardy..	1,500
43d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Jedodiah Kyno and wife to Peter Leyckes.....	3,400
46th-st., West. No. 55, 22x100.5; Dinah Cohen and husband to A. H. Stewart..... Sat., June 7	32,250
Lispenard-st., s. s., Lot No. 173, 25x94; M. J. Hirsch, Referee, to Elias Tuska.....	5,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 83.9 ft. s. of 49th-st., 16.8x70; J. M. Bowers, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company.....	11,450
97th-av., s. s., 50.5 ft. e. of 55th-st., 75x100; James H. Leahy to Thomas Conway.....	18,700
134th-st., n. s., 445 ft.w.of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11; Jennie L. Ruland and husband to John W. Smith.....	4,000
134th-st., n. s., 481.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11; Same to Same.....	4,000
134th-st., n. s., 465 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11; Jennie L. Ruland to Robert C. Brown..	4,000
15th-st., East, No. 136, 22x84; Charles F. Schirmer, Executor, to Edward Kearney.....	11,500
4th-av., s.w.corner of 119th-st.,140x100; Ursenge Jar. H. W. Allen, Referee, to George Miller, Executor.....	6,000
20th av., s. w. corner of 39th-st., 25.3x75; J. Margaret White to Francis Murray.....	nom.
11th-st., East, No. 330; S. M. Eaton, Receiver of the Farmers' Milk Company, to Michael Churchill.....	nom.
119th-st., s. s., 298 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.10; J. W. Searing, Referee, to Timothy Donovan.....	3,725
Bay., s. s., 35.6 ft. n. of 75th-st., 25.6½x100; S. F. Randall, Referee, to Smith Ely, Jr.....	3,000
Corthell-st., Nos. 107, 109, and 111; also, Franklin-st., No. 76; James C. Ayer, Executor of, to Frederick Ayer.....	116,867
10th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 53d-st., 25x100; Alfred Goodsell and wife to Elisa M. Bailey.....	4,935
Lexington-av., e.s., 22 4 ft. n. of 43d-st., 19x90; F. T. Baker and husband to Anna A. Babbitt..	15,500
52d-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; Christian Heckel and wife to Bernhard Kolb..	7,000
Same property; Bernhard Kolb and wife to Sibille Heckel.....	7,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Brown, Robert C., to Jennie L. Ruland; n. s. 134th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years.....	$1,000
Baumgarten, A., to Isabel Lathrop; n. s. corner of 4th-av. and 106th-st., 2 years.....	10,500
Casey, James J., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; n. s. 25th-st., w. of 6th-av., 1 year.....	3,000
Delcambe, Grace M., and husband to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. s. 55th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year.....	2,500
Dobson, Jennie, and husband to Jessie Clark; No. 244 East 40th-st., 2 years.....	1,800
Dodd, E. and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 241 Bleecker-st., 1 year.....	4,000
Donovan, Timothy, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. 119th-st., e. of Avenue A, 2 years.....	2,500
Foster, Christopher, and wife to Elizabeth U. F. Jones; w. s. 1st-av., n. of 37th-st., 5 years....	2,400
Hardy, John A., to Edward Oppenheimer; s. w. corner of 4th-av. and 130th-st., 3 years.....	3,000
Henry, Louise B., and husband to R. V. Harnett; n. s. 71st-st., e. of 4th-av., 5 years.....	3,000
Meacher, James, and wife to Augustus T. Gillender, s. s. 57th-st., w. of 6th-av., 2 months..	45,000
Price, James, and wife to Sullivan H. Weston; No. 12 Hubert-st., due.....	6,000
Reifenheiser, Margaret, and husband to Dorothea Hein; Robbins-av., near Pontiac-st., 3 years..	350
Smith, John W., to Jennie L. Ruland; n. s. 134th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years.....	2,000
Woodbury, Charles H., and wife, to Anna E. Morris, C. unless de Montsaulnin; s. w. corner of Broadway and 40th-st., 5 years.....	75,000
Zahn, Bernhard, to Clarence Warden; e. s. Chrystie-st., s. of Rivington-st., 3 years.....	15,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Barchard, Henry F., to Peter Leycke and others.	$3,400
Durand, Asher B., Trustee, &c., to Gilbert M. Speir.....	4,500
Heckel, Christian, to Bernhard Kolb.....	950
Miller, Charles H., to James M. Brown, Trustee, &c.....	7,000
Schlosser, Jacob, Executor, &c., to Peter Albert.	1,000
Schwab, Conrad, to Herbert C. Schwab.....	5,000
Simmons, Caroline C., to Duncan Kelly.....	2,000
Wiley, James, Receiver, &c., to John Theiss and another, Executors, &c.....	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HARLEM, 97TH-AV., 124TH AND 125TH sts., elegant new three-story and basement houses; cabinet trim, mirrors, &c.; complete in all details. Also, one lot on East 124th-st., 60 feet east of 5th-av., 20x100. C. WELDE, owner, on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water-st.; five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to B. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIdence, beautifully located on the Hudson at Athens, Greene County, N. Y. Address Mrs. MATTHIAS VAN LOAN, Athens, N. Y.

SUMMIT, N. J.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID FARM of 30 acres; for sale cheap. Apply to BENJAMIN WILLSON, Summit, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

REAL ESTATE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

TO LET—At New-Rochelle, on Davis-av., a neat two-story cottage, pleasantly situated; house and grounds in perfect order. Apply to

S. F. COWDREY,
Imperial Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT LARCHMONT MANOR, on shore of Long Island Sound; 40 minutes from Grand Central Depot; hot and cold water; baths, closets, and gas; bathing and boating. Address F. C. F., No. 119 Pearl-st.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—FURNISHED COTtage to let. Apply to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 8 West 23d-st., or Post Office Box No. 152 Stockbridge, Mass.

TO LET—LONG BRANCH COTTAGE, ELEGANTly furnished; 10 rooms; every convenience; stable, &c. S. SCHIEFFELIN, Long Branch, N. J.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., June 7
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, June 11

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and General Agent, at and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, June 7
Steamer GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, June 11

FLORIDA, THE CENTRAL, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
CLYDE'S PIER, foot of Wall-st., and 5 Dock Agents, office on the
CENTRAL R. R. OF GEORGIA, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 45.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO RIVERPOOL, ON QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 11, 10 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARSONS.....Thurs., June 12, 11:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Sat., June 21, 12 M.
CELTIC, Capt. CRAIGHILL.....Thurday, June 26, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 10, 9:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.

The These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer in charge. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, June 12
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 19

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., June 7 | OHIO.....Sat., June 21
MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELBICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 8 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, June 11, 11 A. M.
LAFAYETTE, Jean Samuel.....Saturday, June 14, 3 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez, Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Circassia.....June 7 | A. M. | Bolivia.....June 21, 6 A. M.
Devonia.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....June 28, noon

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California.....June 10, 10 A. M. | England.....June 24, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER...Thurs., June 12 | GELLERT...Thurs., June 26
FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19 | LESSING...Thurs., July 3

Rates of passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. H. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

BELGENLAND sails Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

P. CALAND.....Saturday, June 7

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
1st Cabin $55—$70, 24 Cabin, $40—$50. Steerage, $26. L. CAZAUX, General Agent. No. 27 South William-st.
FUCHS, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS.
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks.)
Holland..June 7, 7:30 A.M. | Canada..June 18, 3 P.M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen..June 14, 1 P. M. | Italy..June 21, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Stopping at Aspinwall, Whitehaven, Kingston, and Navassa.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tues., June 10, noon

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon

Connecting for Central and South American and Mexican Ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday June 9, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to CHINA, JAPAN, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, June 14
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE...WEDNESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only).....June 12
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
P. J. ALEXANDRE, No. 34, 36, and 38 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 7
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD, WEST SIDE LINE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REBUILDING OF THE RAILROAD STRUCTURE THE

MORRIS-STREET STATION

WILL BE CLOSED

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 12, 1879.

R. STEWART,
General Superintendent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

5 P. M., daily. Past St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 5 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 3:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this fine take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Wickford at 5 P. M. and 8 P. M. Returning leave Wickford at 6:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

COENTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Harclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Cortlandt-Street Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's, and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Twenty-Second Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of 8th Ave. Railroad.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.

For up-town trains take east side stations.

For down-town trains take west side stations.

Trains will run to 59th-st. and 6th-av. and 53d-st. and 8th-av. alternately.

PARE 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

W. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after May 19, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive in Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 9:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M., Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Seats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, avoiding a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:30, 8:35, 10:40 A. M., 12:05 and Express, 1:30 P. M., 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 23, 1879,

Express trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, avoiding a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:30, 8:35, 10:40 A. M., 12:05 and Express, 1:30 P. M., 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 9:05, 11 A. M., and 12:05, 10:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 9:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3:35, 10:35 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3:35, 10 P. M. For New-York and New-York Air Line R. R., 5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, P. M. For New-Canaan R. R., 9:05 A. M., 1, 5:16 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 4:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Chambers and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

SAUCES, &C.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE.

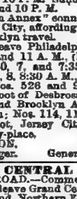
Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
JOINTS,
GAME, &c.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Sold and used throughout the world.

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents for
LEA & PERRINS,
No. 2 College-place and No. 1 Union-square, NEW-YORK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,

THE CHICAGO TERRA COTTA WORKS,
Corner 15th and Lafin sts., Chicago, Ill.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILLNESS.

For particulars inquire of Mr. ADOLPH HEILB, No. 150 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or of GEORGE BROOKS, No. 90 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass. These works are favorably known, having turned out a very large amount of Architectural and Fancy Terra Cotta during the past 10 years.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS METZGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Louis Metzger, in said district, a duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, that "Bankruptcy" for a discharge and certificate therefrom all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of June, 1879, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Lowell, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1879. [L. S.] JOHN LOWELL, U. S. Commissioner.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of JOSIAH M. FISKE, bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Josiah M. Fiske, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated May 1, 1879. GEORGE W. SMITH, Assignee.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between M. L. & S. HINSENWANGER in the saloon, No. 34 Canal-st., has been dissolved, and the business will be conducted hereafter by SIMON HINSENWANGER.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of Low and Bell-Low Grates for either hard or soft coal with dumping and shaking attachment. Brass open Fire-places, with andirons and basket grate for wood. Brass Fenders, Fire Sets, and Coal Hods of unique and special designs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Baltimore steps to Hollins-st. Factory and establishment.

THE CONOVER CO.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY.

DOUBLE TRACK OVER THE ENTIRE ROAD.

GREENPOINT DIVISION.

Trains leave foot of 23d-st., East River, by steamer Sylvan Grove, 8:45, 9:35, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45 for Manhattan Beach.

RETURNING, LEAVE

Manhattan Beach 7:55, 10, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

BAY RIDGE DIVISION.

Leave Hunts Point Station, Thos. Colyer and Twilight, 9:24, 9:55, 10:25, 11:25 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25 P. M.

Leave 23d-st., 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05 P. M.

Pier No. 8, 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:

THE AMERICAN DERBY DAY

SPENDTHRIFT WINS THE BELMONT STAKES.

FINE RACING AT JEROME PARK—BONNIE WOOD, LOULANIER, AND UNA THE VICTORS IN THE OTHER EVENTS—A FAIR ATTENDANCE OF SPECTATORS.

Yesterday was the Belmont Stakes day at Jerome Park, which implies our American Derby, which in its turn covers all the realities and possibilities of one of the most auspicious occasions in our turf contests. Had it been Saturday, the grand stand would have been crowded; being Thursday, it was comfortably filled. The day was delightful, made up of touches of glow and gloom, shadow and sunshine, and the scene was more than ordinarily inspiriting. The arcadian repose of Jerome Park was not too roughly disturbed, and the clamor of the book-makers did not reach far beyond their proper precinct. Over in the club-house the atmosphere was one of serene respectability and fashionable complaisance. By contrast with other portions of the course it had even a languid interest. The shadows and sunshine followed each other over the hill slope, as if it were unbecoming to be in too much of a hurry, and ladies in the gay plumage of the Summer lolled in the balconies or sat in the grateful shade which the club-house threw over the well-kept sward. In the foreground of the pretty picture were the customary array of coaches, Messrs. Rives, Keene, Rogers, Havemeyer, and Leonard Jerome representing the New-York Coaching Club. Meanwhile, equipages of the most diverse pretension and appearance poured into the general inclosure, while the long laboring trains carried vast crowds who made the delightful trip through the woods, now clothed in their rich Summer verdure and fresh with the recent rain. The scene was altogether too charming for chicanery, and if the Withers Stakes had not been run there so lately as last Saturday, nobody would have had a memory for anything of such ill-savor. As it was, there was some atonement in order, and an exasperated public needed to be appeased. The reparation was loyally effected, and although Harold was not the selection of Mr. George Lorillard for the great race of the day, at least there was no grievance on the score of undeclared intentions. Mr. Lorillard declared to win with Monitor, a Glenelg colt, and at a distance, at least, as like Harold as if he were an own brother.

The first race, for a purse of $500, is soon over, and falls to that excellent mare Bonnie Wood, who starts first favorite, and justifies the public preference by cutting down Danicheff and a field of four others. Then comes the great 3-year-old race, the Belmont Stakes. Harold and his stable companion make the circuit of the course at a gentle gait, and elicit universal admiration. The next horse to come under public notice is Jericho, the handsome son of Revolver, (a stayer, his pedigree avers,) but rather light of build it seems to some shrewd judges. And then comes along the gentle, even-tempered Spendthrift. Upon a portion of the course concealed by the foliage of the trees the horses are started, and for a moment they are not even heard by the grand stand. Then they burst into view, and coming down the straight the Lorillard and Keene colors are borne in the van by Harold and Spendthrift. A flash of color by the stand, a cloud of dust, the receding thunder of cantering hoofs, and the noble brutes speed on their journey. Still is Harold doing the work for his stable companion, but Spendthrift may not be tired down. Pram running neck and neck, he dashes into the lead, and the gap increases. Harold's work is done, and Monitor is brought up, but the effort is a vain one. Spendthrift has the race at his mercy, and this time there appears to be no reason why he should lose. He passes under the string, accordingly, with a lead of four lengths, followed by Monitor, Jericho, Rochester, Pawnee, and Harold. (Mr. Pierre Lorillard has made a sporting bet of $4,000 to $16,000 that two Leamingtons and an Australian would be in the first three, but only the Australian (Spendthrift) filled the rôle assigned him. The other races were won by Loulanier and Una, who, after running too often second, at length scored a victory. Details of the racing follow.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE MILE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

To open the proceedings of the day there was a purse of $500 for all ages; winners this year of $1,000 to carry 3 pounds extra; maidens allowed—if 4 years old or less, 7 pounds; if 5 years or upward, 14 pounds; one mile and three furlongs. Six were nominated for the contest, and included Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of Salina, 118 pounds, (Feaks;) Pierre Lorillard's ch. g. Baton Rouge, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Blondin, 98 pounds, (Costlaw;) August Belmont's b. g. Lord Lytton, 3 years, by Kentucky, or Kingfisher, out of Lady Blessington, 91 pounds, (Johnson;) Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, 113 pounds, (Donahue;) Oden Bowie's ch. f. Belle, 4 years, by Dickens, out of Belle Meade, 113 pounds, (Donahue;) and George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Startle, 3 years, by Alarm, out of Irene, 101 pounds, (Fisher.) The starting prices against these were five to two against Danicheff, five to one Baton Rouge, ten to one Lord Lytton, five to four Bonnie Wood, fifteen to one Belle, four to one Startle. As the distance was a mile and three furlongs, they were started midway between the three-quarter pole and the head of the T. Y. C. Danicheff was fractious as usual and delayed the start, but finally he was forced to join the other horses and they were sent away, on the first effort, very well together. As they went up the hill, Lord Lytton and Bonnie Wood came to the front, and Belle was close to them. Turning into the regular course, the lot were bunched, and they looked very pretty as they approached the stand, at which point Baton Rouge was leading by a length head and head, with Lord Lytton lapping them, Startle close up fourth, Bonnie Wood fifth, and Danicheff in the rear. As they went round the turn Belle pushed out half a length in front of Baton Rouge, who then got half a length ahead of Lord Lytton, with Startle and Bonnie Wood following. When they were passing the quarter pole, Baton Rouge, Lord Lytton, and Belle were on even terms, Startle fourth, Bonnie Wood fifth, and Danicheff still in the rear. As they came round the hill, Donahue gave Bonnie Wood the signal, and she shot up to the leaders and was followed by Danicheff, so that there was a sudden change in their positions, for, going out of sight, Lord Lytton was but slightly leading Bonnie Wood, and Danicheff had taken third place. When they were again seen, Danicheff was in the rear with a quarter of a length between him and Bonnie Wood, who was three lengths before Lord Lytton, all but the two leaders being out of the race. As they came down to the three-quarter pole, Bonnie Wood got to Danicheff's quarter, and as they got into the straight work there was much enthusiasm manifested by the backers of the respective horses. Approaching the furlong pole, Danicheff seemed to have enough, and Bonnie Wood came rushing past him, compelling Feaks to use his whip, but it was of no avail for Bonnie Wood was full of running and beat him home easily by a length in 2:28. Ten lengths away came Startle, who was a head before Lord Lytton, fourth, Baton Rouge fifth, and Belle sixth.

THE BELMONT STAKES.

The second and great event of the day was the Belmont Stakes, for 3-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and a half. It was the thirteenth renewal of the event, and more interest was attached to the struggle this year than ever before, especially since the Withers Stake turned out so unsatisfactorily. Of the 57 nominations only six sported silk, and these were Pierre Lorillard's ch. c. Pawnee, by Leamington, out of Maid, by Lexington. (Barrett;) D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Jericho, by Revolver, out of Skylight, by Lexington, (Feakes.) E. A. Clabaugh's b.s. Rochester, by Vauxhall, out of Headingley, by Baltowski, (Lacy;) James R. Keene's ch. c. Spendthrift, by Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington, (Evans.) George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, by Leamington, out of Maggie B. B., by imp. Australian, (Hughes;) and ch. c. Monitor, by Glenelg, out of Mina, by Lexington, (Fisher.) Notwithstanding the foolish reports about Dan Sparling having beaten Spendthrift in his trials, the latter was the favorite for the race, while ten to seven was offered against Harold, four to one against Monitor, ten to one against Jericho. It was Mr. George Lorillard's intention to win with Monitor, if possible, and that colt carried the first color of the stable. The betting was very heavy all round. Pierre Lorillard betting several thousand dollars on Harold to beat Spendthrift, while the tip about Jericho induced many to venture small sums on him at ten to one. The lot were sent down to the head of the Belmont course, in the woods in the south field, and there was some delay in preparing them for the start. As the official starter, Mr. Crouse, had a horse in the race, the position was taken by Mr. Purdy, and as the jockeys did not get off on the first time, and disregarded his orders, he fined them $25 each and suspended them for one day, so that none of them can ride on Saturday. The third attempt was successful, and they came up the hill of the new course at a fast pace, with Spendthrift and Monitor slightly leading. Harold and the others close up, but when they turned into the regular course as the three-quarter pole Harold came to the front, and Spendthrift immediately challenged him, while Monitor dropped back. As they came up the stretch the pace was terrific, Harold passing the furlong pole nearly a length in front of Spendthrift, Monitor third, and Jericho fourth. Evans let Spendthrift have his head, and closing on Harold, they reached past the judges' stand, with the latter leading by a head, and four lengths behind them came Monitor, followed by Jericho fourth, Pawnee fifth, and Rochester sixth. Away they went round the turn at a killing pace, and Spendthrift showed his head in front, and they were opening the gap between themselves and those behind, who could not keep the pace. At the quarter pole the great horse was leading by a length, while Monitor was five lengths behind them, followed by Jericho. When they ran under the club-house hill Spendthrift was leading by a length, Harold second, Monitor third, and Jericho fourth, and in this order they passed the stand, amid the cheers of the spectators, which his backers cheered lustily, and this oblieed Monitor to close up to aid his stable companion. Pawnee had in the meantime run up to the fourth place past Jericho. Thus they went out of sight, but when they were again seen on the lower turn Spendthrift had opened the gap to five lengths, Harold still second, two lengths before Monitor, with Pawnee fourth, lapped by Jericho. At the three-quarter pole, Harold gave out entirely and Monitor took the second place, but by this time Spendthrift was far from them, and came up the home stretch by himself amid the cheers of the spectators, and won in a fine gallop by four lengths, Monitor second, four lengths in front of Jericho, he being six lengths ahead of Rochester, Pawnee fifth, and Harold last. The time was 2:42¾. The race was enough to satisfy the doubters as to Spendthrift's standing as a race-horse, and it is believed that all the great stakes are as his mercy, and that the five pounds penalty in the Lorillard Stakes, to be run on Tuesday next, will not stop him. The first three-quarters of a mile of the race was run in 1:16½, and the mile in 1:44½, which, with 118 pounds, over a slow track, is such a wonderful performance that his admirers yesterday had some justification in saying that he is a better horse than Duke of Magenta. His description and performances have already been given in THE TIMES, and it is unnecessary to repeat them. His next engagement is the Lorillard Stakes, as above-mentioned, and following come the Jersey Derby and Champion Stakes at Long Branch, and the Travers and Kenner at Saratoga.

WINNERS OF THE BELMONT STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Subs.	Srs.	Time.
1867.	Ruthless	Eclipse	11	4	3:05
1868.	General Duke	Lexington	28	3	3:02
1869.	Fenian	Lexington	37	8	3:04¼
1870.	Kingfisher	Lexington	46	7	2:59½
1871.	Harry Bassett	Lexington	76	11	2:50
1872.	Joe Daniels	Australian	59	9	2:58¾
1873.	Springbok	Australian	72	10	3:01¾
1874.	Saxon, (imp.)	Beadsman	93	9	2:39½
1875.	Calvin	Tipperary	53	14	2:42¼
1876.	Algerine	Abd-el-Kader	47	5	2:40½
1877.	Oliverbrook	Leamington	47	13	2:42
1878.	Dk. of Magenta	Lexington	49	6	2:43½
1879.	Spendthrift	Australian	57	6	2:42¾

Previous to 1874 the distance was a mile and five-eighths.

THE MILE HEATS.

The third race on the card was a purse of $500, for all ages, mile heats. Winners this year of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra, of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. Horses beaten and not having won a race this year allowed 5 pounds, and an allowance of 10 pounds for maidens, if 4 years old or less. There were three competitors for this, viz.: George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, 4 years, by Lever, out of Lady Hardaway, 113 pounds, (Hughes;) James McCullough's ch. c. George McCullough, 3 years, by Harry Basset, out of Peerless, 98 pounds, (Jones,) and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Clifton, 4 years, by Planet, out of My Lady, 113 pounds, (Evans.) Of the trio, Loulanier was so much of a favorite that the book-makers refused to bet against her, so that very little speculation was indulged in.

FIRST HEAT.—When the flag fell the three jumped off together, and at the beginning of the turn Clifton took the lead, but only for a moment, for McCullough took up the running, and immediately took a length ahead of Clifton, and there was half a length between the latter and Loulanier, who was running in hand. As they ran under the hill, McCullough opened a length between himself and Clifton, who was leading Loulanier but half a length. Thus they went out of sight, but when they reappeared McCullough was leading but three-quarters of a length, while Loulanier held the second place, two lengths ahead of Clifton, in this way they went round the turn into the home stretch. At the furlong pole the filly collared McCullough, and then she forged gradually ahead, winning the heat by half a length, with ease, while Clifton just saved his distance. Time—1:48¾.

SECOND HEAT.—They got away at the first attempt, with Loulanier half a length in front of the other two, but as soon as they got to the turn, McCullough, as before, forced the pace, and was soon leading a length. At the quarter pole he had increased his lead to two lengths, while Clifton had taken the second place, and was half a length before Loulanier. Running under the hill McCullough kept the lead, while Clifton and Loulanier were head and head, and going out of sight without change of position. When they were again seen McCullough was leading Loulanier a length, while Clifton had dropped back four lengths. The filly closed on McCullough at the three-quarter pole, and the latter received the whip when Loulanier headed him. Again Jones used his whip all the way up the stretch as the filly kept along side of him without trouble, and as they came near the stand Hughes let the filly have her head, and allowed her to win by half a length very easily. Clifton was distanced. Time—1:48½.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding affair was a purse of $350, the winner to be sold at auction, the usual allowances; one mile and a furlong. There were eight entries, including John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, b. m. Simoon, 5 years, by War Dance, out of Saratoga, to be sold for $750, 107 pounds, (Evans;) William Astor's b. g. Mulrooney, 3 years, by Kingfisher, out of Nellie James, $750, 86 pounds, (Rafferty;) James W. Bell's ch. f. Mariana, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, $750, 101 pounds, (McLaughlin;) Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Pique, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Emmal, $1,000, 106 pounds, (Barrett;) August Belmont's ch. g. Lucky Hit, 3 years, by Kentucky, 5 Oaks, $750, 91 pounds, (Costello;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. g. Jackscrew, 4 years, by Narragansett, out of Pasha, $500, 97 pounds, (Blaylock,) and Oden Bowie's ch. g. Skylark, 3 years, by Dickens, out of Nettie, $1,000, 91 pounds, (Jones.) Just before the start Pique became the favorite at six to four against her; Simoon two to one, and Una two to one. They were aligned at the furlong pole, and at the second attempt the flag fell to a very moderate start. Jackscrew and Skylark getting away first, while Simoon was the last of all. When they reached the judges' stand Lucky Hit was leading by a neck, while Una was second, Skylark third, and Pique fourth. Una having thus early gained a good position, Costlow used his advantage to the best effect, and took the turn, and was soon leading Lucky Hit a length, but the latter challenged her, and at the quarter pole they were lapped, while Mulrooney ran from the rear and assumed the following positions: Pique fourth, Skylark sixth, Jackscrew seventh, and Simoon still behind. As they ran under the hill Una pushed out a length and a half in front of Lucky Hit, while Pique came almost head and head with Mulrooney, and they were opening a gap between themselves and those behind, who could not keep the pace. As they came round the turn Una was three lengths before Lucky Hit, while Bertha occupied third place, just in front of the rank. Again appearing on the lower turn, there was a great change for Una was leading, but Simoon was lapping her quarter, and two lengths away came Skylark, the others being out of the race. As they turned into the home stretch there were really but two contestants, Una and Simoon, but the former held command by a length, a lead which she continued to increase, and finally won the race by three lengths, Simoon second, four lengths ahead of Skylark, third, Mariana fourth, Jackscrew fifth, Lucky Hit sixth, while Mulrooney and Pique were beaten off. The distance was run in 2:01¾.

PARADE OF THE POLICE.

REVIEW OF THE FORCE AT THE PLAZA BY THE MAYOR.

The annual parade and review of the New-York Police yesterday brought out 1,480 members of the force, who presented a creditable appearance. Detachment after detachment from the various station-houses marched to the Battery at 7:30 o'clock and formed in line on State-street, in four battalions, of eight companies each. Inspector George W. Dilks commanded the first battalion; the second battalion was commanded by Inspector John McDermott; the third battalion by Inspector Thomas W. Thorne, and the Fourth battalion by Inspector William Murray. Grafulla's Band, with 56 pieces, and Gilmore's Band of 85 pieces, accompanied the line. The formation was completed at 8 o'clock, and the line moved up Broadway. Throngs of persons crowded the sidewalk, surveying the men with critical eyes. The marching showed careful drilling, the alignments being remarkably good. An Union-square the line wheeled into Fourteenth-street and marched through Fifth-avenue and Seventeenth-street to the Plaza, where the Mayor and City officers reviewed the force. At the corner of Broadway and Seventeenth-street two companies were halted a distance of 50 feet were necessary to bring the man in line with the reviewing-stand. The manœuvre brought into full play the policeman's proficiency for eating quickly around. Police Master Kaiser, Police Master Gilfeather, Police Master Price, Police Master Field, Police Master Carpenter, Police Master Lizzie L., J. G. Johnson, owner; Schemer, C. B. Lee, owner; Pirate, T. A. Howell, owner.

Third-Class Sloops—Alma, W. Lummis, owner; Mab, S. Arnold, owner; Nimbus, L. H. Bigelow, owner; Nomad, —, owner.

Fourth Class Sloops—Corinne, W. W. Beebe, owner; Pilot, R. S. Church, owner.

Catboats—Alcyone, C. D. Mackay, owner; Gertie, J. H. Rhodes, owner; Wind, William Peet, owner; Truant, H. C. Wintringham, owner.

The course for schooners and first class sloops will be from a point off Bay Ridge down through the Narrows to and around buoy No. 8½, on South-west Spit; thence to and around the Light-ship, rounding the same by the eastward and southward; thence home, keeping to the westward of Romer beacon. The course for second class sloops is from Bay Ridge to and around South-west Spit buoy No. 8½; thence to and around a stake-boat near the Gedney Channel buoy, and thence home, keeping to eastward of Romer beacon. For tshird and fourth class sloops and cat-boats the course is from Bay Ridge to and around South-west Spit buoy No. 8½, and thence home. The start will be a flying one.

SPINOLA'S STEAM-HEATING SCHEME.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, who was recently United States Minister to England, appeared before the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday in relation to the Spinola steam-heating scheme. In December last Mr. Spinola "and his associates" were authorised by the Commissioners to lay mains south of Chambers-street for steam-heating purposes. Mr. Pierrepont and others, however, who were willing to embark in the enterprises, desired to have the prescribed limits extended to the whole City. He presented a petition signed "Edwards Pierrepont, for himself and associates," setting forth that they proposed to form a corporation under the laws of this State for the purpose of introducing steam into the City as a motive power for heating all houses or buildings, &c.; that their agents have made a report that the system under which they propose to operate is a satisfactory one, "one which induces the undersigned and his associates to risk very large sums of money in the enterprise, provided that the honorable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will so amend their resolution of last December as to allow the petitioners to be laid in other parts of the City as well as that part south of Chambers-street." The petition then says: "It needs no arguments to convince your honorable body that prudent men will not embark in an enterprise requiring a capital of from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, while they are prescribed to the present limits." After this document was read, Mr. Pierrepont said he thought the Commissioners would confer a great benefit on the people by granting the privilege to lay steam-heating mains throughout the City. Mayor Cooper suggested that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, and a motion to that effect was adopted.

THE BODEN SCANDAL REVIVED.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED BY THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The last day's session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, at the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, West Thirty-ninth-street, was enlivened by an excited discussion of the Boden scandal, which has been a topic for tea-table gossip in the western part of the State for the last two years. The Rev. Dr. Mathany, of Syria, yesterday took his seat as Moderator, at 10 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. P. S. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, acting as Secretary, and the Rev. J. Sproull as Clerk. After disposing of some routine reports, the case of the Rev. Mr. Boden, of York, N. Y., was taken up on motion, and an excited debate followed. Mr. Boden is a gentleman apparently about 45 years of age, and was recently settled as Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation in York. His father is a man of considerable wealth, and intimations are not wanting that the charges against him were originally manufactured for the purpose of extorting money. According to the statement of the prosecutor, one Mr. Hunter, of York, some two years ago, while Mr. Boden was Pastor, his daughter voluntarily confessed to him that Mr. Boden had been guilty of very improper conduct toward her. Deeming it his duty to take some action in the premises, Mr. Hunter laid the statement before the Rev. Mr. Sproull, of Rochester, who declined to take any notice of it unless it was put in the form of written charges. This was finally, though reluctantly, done, and Mr. Sproull called on Mr. Boden and asked him to explain the scandal. Mr. Boden pronounced Miss Hunter's statement a malicious slander, and demanded an investigation, at the same time declining to occupy his pulpit so long as the charges were pending. A meeting of the Presbytery was called at Rochester, to try Mr. Boden on charges preferred by Mr. Hunter, Miss Hunter being the only witness. In the meantime, Mr. Boden's friends in the church had taken action by suspending Miss Hunter from membership on two charges—the first of immorality, and the second of circulating malicious reports about her Pastor. The trial was hurried through post-haste, the evidence consisting mainly of Miss Hunter's own statements, and she was placed under the ban of Presbyterian displeasure.

Mr. Sproull said yesterday, in defending the action of the Presbytery, that the only evidence presented to that body against Mr. Boden consisted of the statement of the girl herself. She confessed that she had no witnesses to substantiate the chargee, and the intimations come from another quarter that an enemy of Mr. Boden's had been active in procuring her statement. The result of a very brief session was that Mr. Boden was acquitted. But this did not satisfy public opinion in York, and when it was proposed to install Mr. Boden's friends in him as installed as Pastor, two of the elders objected, and were sustained by a sufficient majority of the members to vote down the motion. This ended Mr. Boden's status in the York pastorate, and he has since been without a congregation. His accusers were not willing that the matter should be dropped in this negative manner. A complaint to the Synod was drawn up in due form, and signed by a number of the members, charging Mr. Boden, against Mr. Boden, and alleging that the Rochester Presbytery had refused to investigate them. The complaint also prays that the case may be reviewed and adjudicated by the Synod. After the complaint had been read, Mr. Boden took in his place, and, in a quiet, dignified manner, denied the charges. They had been once investigated, Mr. Boden said, but he courted the fullest and most searching inquiry, and hoped the Synod would proceed to consider the complaint. Public opinion appeared to be turning entirely in Mr. Boden's favor, and the affair might have terminated in the charges being dismissed, had not the Rev. Dr. McAllister risen to move a committee of five to sift the scandal, and made a very effective argument in favor of the motion. Dr. McAllister said that if Mr. Boden was innocent of the charges, there was no way to establish the fact beyond controversy except for the Synod to pronounce upon the question; if he was guilty, he ought to be tried and deposed. The motion was carried, with an amendment that the expenses of the committee be defrayed by the Synod. Mr. Boden's friends say that the charges had their origin in an attempt to blackmail the accused minister.

THE RAILROAD AMALGAMATION.

FORMAL CONTROL ASSUMED BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

Contrary to the opinion expressed by officers of the Manhattan Railway Company on Wednesday, the officers and Directors of that company met yesterday and formally assumed the control and management of the Metropolitan and New-York Elevated Railroads. The representatives of each of the elevated roads were present, and went through with the formal ceremony of delivering up the property of the roads to Mr. W. R. Garrison, as the President of the Manhattan Company. As every needful paper had already been signed, sealed, and delivered, the formal transfer to the Manhattan Company was merely a verbal one. After the transfer had been properly made, the Superintendents of the two roads were called in and informed that they were hereafter to act under the direction of the Manhattan Company. Immediately after the meeting adjourned the following was sent to the officers and employes of each road:

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY, } No. 71 BROADWAY, June 5, 1879. }

Notice to Officers and Employes:

The Manhattan Railway Company this day assumes, as lessee, the control and management of the New-York Elevated Railroad and of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. The existing official organization of each company will be maintained and reports made as heretofore, until otherwise ordered.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, President.

Circular notices announcing the transfer were also sent out from each of the elevated railroad companies to its employes, and ordering them to act hereafter under the direction of the Manhattan Company.

"The two elevated railroad companies are now dead," said one of the Manhattan Company's Directors yesterday. "Hereafter there is but one company—the Manhattan. We didn't expect to take control of the roads to-day because of Baird's absence, but after we got together and began to talk about what day we should take possession, somebody said, 'Why not now?' and so we concluded we would, and that is all there is of it, and now you know all about it."

With regard to the statements that the Second-avenue line is not to be abandoned above Fifty-ninth-street or Sixty-fifth-street, which have been made by the officers of the Manhattan Company, it is a significant fact that above Sixty-fifth-street the foundations only are being laid. As soon as a foundation is ready for the iron socket into which the superstructure pillars are put, the top of the foundation is simply covered with dirt and the street repaved. To the average citizen this certainly does not look like a very speedy completion of the line to Harlem.

THE GAME OF CRICKET.

AN OVERWHELMING DEFEAT FOR THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

The victory achieved yesterday by the Young America Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, over the St. George's Cricket Club, of this City, was not a surprise to those who witnessed the play during the first inning on Wednesday. When stumps were drawn at the termination of the inning the score stood 175 to 43 in favor of the Philadelphia cricketers, and it was almost a foregone conclusion that they would not find it expedient to go to the second inning in order to beat the full score of the home eleven. Less than 50 spectators were present yesterday noon when Acting Capt. Moeran, of the St. George's Club, and Messrs. Moore and C. N. Bance to bat against the bowling of "Dan" Newhall and Walter Clark. Both made a good stand, Moore making a run for 14 and Bance for 13. R. T. Cross did some neat and effective batting to the bowling of "Dan," making the largest individual score, 22. George Giles, the veteran professional, made a run for two, when he was nicely caught out by George Newhall. When it came to the youthful Irish member of the club's band at the bat, the little knot of spectators anticipated another exhibition of his remarkable powers. They were disappointed, however, for the only fine ball played by him was one sent to the fence for three. The inning terminated with a score of 75, making a total of 118, against 175 runs made by the Young Americas in their first inning.

The Manhattan and Staten Island second "eleven" are to contest a game of cricket at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, this morning at 11 o'clock.

PURER WATER FOR NEWARK.

The approach of each Summer season renews the demand among Newark people for purer water than that now supplied from the Passaic. For some time past the Driven Well Company have been experimentally endeavoring to ascertain what amount of water can be secured for the reservoirs by the use of driven wells. The experiments have been costly, and the Well Company have refused to continue them longer at their own expense. At the meeting of the Newark Water Board, held Wednesday night, an appropriation of $5,000 for the continuation of the experiments was made. The appropriation is for the purpose of having the driven well system developed to the extent of 5,750,000 gallons per day. This will be within 1,000,000 gallons of the present supply, so that only a small quantity of the Passaic river water will be mixed with that supplied by the wells.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Dr. Colton will give another of his exhibitions of laughing gas for ladies at the Cooper Institute to-morrow afternoon.

The City of Washington, of the Alexandre Line, arrived from Havana on Wednesday, after a passage of three days and seven hours. This is the fastest time on record.

D. M. Bennett, convicted of sending indecent literature through the mails, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Benedict to 13 months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $300.

The entire stock of carriages of the firm of Wood Brothers will be sold at auction, beginning on Wednesday morning next, at No. 84 Fifth-avenue. The sale is to be absolute, in order to close the estate.

Albert Mershang, while working in the hold of the steam-ship California, lying in the Hudson River at Tenth-street, was killed instantly yesterday by a barrel of pork, which fell upon him from the deck.

The funeral of the late Thomas Bartleman, an English opera singer of some repute, took place from the Little Church Around the Corner, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Houghton conducted the services, and there were present many members of the dramatic and musical professions.

The St. Nicholas Society held its stated quarterly meeting last night at Delmonico's, about 100 members being present. Some minor business was transacted and the evening was passed in the interchange of social courtesies. President Remsen, who recently returned from Europe, was present and was warmly welcomed by the society.

Forty carrier-pigeons are to be set free at Cresson, Penn., to-day, to fly in a race of 250 miles air line to this City, Philadelphia, Troy, Utica, Scranton, and Baltimore. Prizes are to be awarded to the owners of the swiftest flyers, and the result is to be telegraphed to the Aquarium, Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. The first arrivals are expected about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Uniformed Battalion of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment is to be held at the armory of the active regiment this afternoon, to complete preparations for a trip to Brighton Beach on the 19th inst. Members of the Veteran Association not belonging to the Uniformed Battalion, and of the active regiment, have been invited to attend the picnic, although the Uniformed Battalion only will parade on that occasion.

Francis D. Moulton returned from Europe by the White Star steamer Baltic yesterday. A party of his friends sailed down the Bay in the tug-boat Vanderbilt to give him a welcome. The little boat chased the Baltic to a point opposite Christopher-street, North River, before the officers of the steamer understood that one of their passengers was wanted. When Mr. Baltic came up and Mr. Moulton was transferred to the tug-boat. He has been abroad about four months, having visited France and Spain as well as Great Britain during that time.

Dr. James R. Wood, of No. 62 West Seventeenth-street, has preferred a charge against Patrolman James Brown, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for unbecoming conduct toward Mrs. Westervelt, one of his patients, on Tuesday night last. The officer, it is charged, accosted the lady rudely, and having thoroughly frightened her, he hammered on Dr. Wood's front door and made himself generally disagreeable. He was reprimanded by the doctor, when he arrested the latter and took him to the station-house. Dr. Wood was at once released by Sergt. Westervelt, who was on duty at the time.

BROOKLYN.

Corporation Counsel De Witt advised President Jourdan, of the Police Board, yesterday, to prevent the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company tearing up the streets to build foundations unless they obtain permission from the Common Council, notwithstanding Judge Semler's decision, to the effect that the company was privileged to open the roads in the streets without permission from the local authorities.

A majority of the Coroner's jury in the case of William L. Morrell, of No. 94 Forty-fourth-street, who was run over and killed by a motor of the Fort Hamilton Line on Decoration Day, brought in a verdict yesterday to the effect that the primary cause of Morrell's death was a blow given by William Albright, which knocked deceased off the car. Two of the eight jurors found that Morrell's death was caused primarily by a blow from some unknown person, and that he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Inspector Waddy and a number of Police Captains called on Mayor Howell yesterday and requested him to urge Gov. Robinson to sign the Police Pension bill passed by the Legislature, giving 20 per cent. of the Excise moneys, instead of 10 per cent., as heretofore, to the Police pension fund. There are 1,500 members, and widows and orphans of officers who died in the service—and if the fund is not increased some of these, now receiving but a small pittance, will be thrown on the charity of the county. The bill needs the approval of all parties, and is opposed only by some charitable institutions who receive a large share of the Excise moneys.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Nursery was held yesterday at No. 188 Prospect-place. The eighth annual report, presented by Mrs. H. F. Aten, showed that there were 80 children in the institution, and that during the year 80 infants and 50 women had been cared for. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts were $9,929 75, and that there was a balance on hand of $1,198 10. The following ladies were elected to govern the institution during the coming year: Mrs. E. B. Rollins, First Directress; Mrs. G. C. Wood, Second Directress; Mrs. Thomas Dykes, Third Directress; Mrs. D. Hustace, Treasurer; Miss Josephine Thompson, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. H. F. Aten, Corresponding Secretary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Joseph McKean, of Sing Sing, now in jail at White Plains, has just been indicted for felonious assault and also for assault with intent to kill, the Grand Jury finding three bills against him.

After two postponements, the Sunday-schools of the Baptist churches on the east side of Westchester County had their May anniversary procession and exercises yesterday afternoon at Fort Chester. Four schools participated—the Mount Vernon, numbering 150 teachers and scholars; the Salem, of New-Rochelle, 95; the Church of Port Chester, with 80, and the First, of White Plains, with 60.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now sitting at White Plains, found three indictments against George Wise, of Yonkers, one for burglary, one for arson in the third degree, and one for grand larceny. When arrested by the Yonkers Police he freely admitted his guilt, and, until his arraignment, talked favorably of pleading guilty, but he then pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial at the next Court of Sessions.

LONG ISLAND.

The new edifice recently erected by the congregation of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Oyster Bay, is to be dedicated Wednesday next, the services beginning at 11 A. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of Newark have commenced suit to recover from the City of Elizabeth on $125,000 of bonds given to secure $62,500 of loaned money.

The second competition for the champion marksman's badge of New-Jersey took place at Brinton Range, Elizabeth, yesterday. The distances were 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. The best scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points: Lieut. L. B. Greve, 32; Capt. Townsend, 31; Capt. Wood, 29; Col. Howard, 28.

SURFACE ROAD RAPID TRANSIT.

Mr. E. H. Augamar's non-explosive motor made a trial trip yesterday from Sixty-seventh-street and Third-avenue to Printing House-square and return. The journey was made at the request of the Board of Aldermen, who had previously fixed the day for an inspection of the new invention. The Jerome Park races drew away most of the City Fathers, Alderman Robert Hall being the only one of the board who stepped aboard the handsome motor "Lillie" when she started. The motor was dressed with flags and had an abundance of nosegays fastened in the hand-straps in the passenger department. Superintendent Robert Stewart and Master Mechanic J. S. Drake, of the New-York Elevated Railroad; William Richardson, President of the Atlantic-avenue (Brooklyn) surface road, a representative of the Third-avenue surface road, and several other guests, rode in the motor, while the passenger car attached to it was rapidly filled with people, who wished to enjoy the novelty of a ride in the new Third-avenue surface-road car. The trip to Printing House-square was made in 27 minutes, while the return trip, to Sixty-seventh-street, occupied 41 minutes, owing to blockades along the route. The journey was made without accident, and but very few horses shied at the motor. The motor is noiseless in its operations, and emits no smoke, sparks, or cinders, and its machinery, which is under the car, is entirely hidden from view. The car in Winter can readily be heated from the fire beneath by the simple turning of a stop-cock. The inventor claims that it will draw two passenger cars at a rate of over 20 miles an hour if necessary, and that it is absolutely secure against the danger of explosion. He also claims that it can be adapted to any street car now in use without alteration or expense, and can be run at about one-third less expense than horse cars, while performing one-fourth more work than the latter. It was an object of great interest to persons along the street.

THE STRIKING LONGSHOREMEN.

The striking longshoremen have decided to accept 30 cents per hour for both day and night work, but the steam-ship companies belonging to the North Atlantic conference will not pay over 25 cents an hour for day work. Yesterday the greater number of the men seemed desirous of settling the matter by going to work at weekly wages, but the companies are not willing to employ the strikers at any higher rates than they are now paying green hands. Patrick Sheehan, a longshoreman, living at Canal and Washington streets, while passing the corner of Houston and Greenwich streets last evening, was assaulted by a gang of strikers, one of whom struck him in the face and knocked him down. In falling, a cotton-hook which Sheehan carried in his belt penetrated his back, inflicting a severe wound. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital and his assailants escaped.

NEW-JERSEY RAPID TRANSIT.

SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS OF THE COMMITTEE—THE ERIE COMPANY'S LIBERAL POLICY.

The committee of ten appointed by the New-Jersey Association to Secure Improved Railroad Facilities in New-Jersey, held a conference yesterday in the Coal and Iron Exchange, with the various special committees appointed to co-operate with them by the Common Councils and Boards of Trades of cities, and the Boards of Freeholders of counties within an hour's ride of New-York. Among those present were Mayor Henry J. Yates, of Newark; Aldermen Irvin, Collyer, and Harrison, of the same city; Mayor Hopper, of Jersey City; E. O. Doremus, Director of the Board of Freeholders of Essex County; Aldermen Denicke and McKenzie, of Rahway; Alderman John W. Carpenter and Gen. John B. McIntosh, of New-Brunswick; Alderman E. M. Hine, of Orange; Freeholders Conkling, De Mott, and Mills, of Passaic County; President Horton, of the City Council of Passaic; Messrs. Speer, McDowell, and others. Mayor Yates occupied

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8655. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OBEYING CAUCUS BEHESTS

THE TEST OATH BILL PASSED.

A DEFECTIVE MEASURE FORCED THROUGH BY THE DEMOCRATS OF THE SENATE—MR. THURMAN LOSES HIS TEMPER AND INSULTS PRESIDENT HAYES.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate, after another day of debate, passed the bill repealing the jurors' test oath by a strict party vote. The discussion of the measure to-day created considerable feeling, and at times the proceedings were quite turbulent. Mr. Edmunds argued that if the bill passed without an amendment such as he offered yesterday, and which was rejected, providing that there should be no discrimination against any person otherwise legally qualified, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, there would necessarily be such discrimination. Mr. Thurman replied that a proper construction of the bill would not affect the rights of the colored man, and during his remarks characterized the arguments of Mr. Edmunds upon this bill and the two vetoed appropriation bills as the essence of sophistry. He said Mr. Edmunds appeared to be formulating another veto, and was manufacturing more sophistry for those without ability to manufacture it for themselves, and which was to be flung back from the other end of the avenue in the shape of a veto. Notwithstanding this sneer at Mr. Edmunds's arguments, it was evident that Mr. Thurman was seriously disturbed by them. Before concluding his remarks he said he was willing, in order to make the bill entirely acceptable, to have it recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, a proposition to which he would not listen yesterday. Acting upon this suggestion, Mr. Bayard, who had charge of the bill, moved to recommit it, thus virtually admitting its defects.

Mr. Conkling taunted the Democrats with having been forced to acknowledge that they had presented a defective bill, which they endeavored to pass yesterday without permitting its amendment, and were only prevented from doing so by a motion to reconsider. He emphasized this point by saying that Mr. Thurman, who drew up the bill, now admitted its injustice and imperfections. This allusion brought Mr. Thurman from the chair to the floor, and, when Mr. Conkling had finished, he made a very petulant reply, saying, "God forbid that I should ever be obliged to learn law from the Senator from New-York." He said there was nothing the matter with the bill, but there was something wrong with the Executive branch of the Government, and as the Democrats were practical men, they wanted to get the bill in such shape that it would become a law. They were, therefore, willing to modify it to meet the objections made by the other side. He claimed that the Republicans had indicated what the policy of the President would be, and controlled him. He would not say the President was a weak man, but he knew that he had vetoed measures under pressure from the leaders of his party which he never would have disapproved if he had been left to himself.

Mr. Blaine here got mixed up in the debate, and interrogated Mr. Thurman as to who these men were who influenced the President. Mr. Thurman again lost his temper in replying, and said that the President had been coerced by Republican Senators into vetoing the two appropriation bills. Mr. Edmunds called him to order, and demanded that the offensive words be taken down, which caused great confusion on the Democratic side. The words were taken down and read by the reporter, and an hour was spent in discussing whether or not they were out of order. During the colloquy, Mr. Thurman got cooled off, and made an explanation which was satisfactory to Mr. Edmunds, and he withdrew his point of order.

Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Conkling having accomplished their purpose of committing the Democrats to an acknowledgment of the defects in the bill, made no further opposition to recommitment, but Senator Voorhees at this point antagonized his party, and said if the Judiciary Committee had not done its work properly the bill could be amended in the House. Mr. Beck took the same position. Mr. Bayard and Mr. David Davis appealed to the Democrats to vote to recommit, but they could not hold them together. The motion to recommit was rejected, after which the bill was passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THE NEW SECTION OF THE ARMY BILL—DISSATISFACTION WITH MR. ATKINS'S PLANS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day adopted the Army Appropriation bill, in accordance with the programme marked out by the Democratic caucus. The sixth section of the vetoed bill is omitted, and in lieu thereof the following is inserted: "That no money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used as a Police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State." A motion made by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, to strike out this clause was rejected by a party vote, and the Chairman was directed to report the bill to the House.

The Republicans seem to be divided as to the full meaning and intent of the new section, some of them being of opinion that it will not materially interfere with the duties of the Executive in preserving the peace under existing laws. This class holds that the Army has never been used as a Police force, and that when called upon to assist the civil authorities, it is called as a military force to suppress disorder and to restore peace. It is probable that the Republicans will hold a conference upon the bill before it is called up in the House.

The committee also considered the supplemental appropriation bill, to provide for the expenses of United States Courts, but no discussion occurred upon the political features ordered to be inserted by the Democratic caucus. The money items of the bill occupied the attention of the committee to-day.

The dissatisfaction among Democrats with the action of the committee in reporting the Legislative bill in such a cumbrous form, is increasing, and there is a fair prospect that a movement to substitute the bill which was vetoed, omitting the political sections, will succeed. Speaker Randall, and at least two Democratic members of the Committee on Appropriations, have expressed a preference for the vetoed bill, and if any prominent Democratic member would introduce the substitute, it is believed it would prevail. The Democratic members of the Committee on Appropriations appear to be afraid of Mr. Atkins, the Chairman, who is ill-tempered and petulant, and who, when he once decides upon a course to be pursued, adheres to it with remarkable tenacity, and quarrels with every one who opposes him. That his party associates on the committee are afraid to oppose him is shown by the fact that some of them who voted against Gen. Hawley's motion to substitute the vetoed bill for that prepared by Mr. Atkins acknowledge that they voted against their judgment, and admit that it would be infinitely better to pass the substitute, with all its details and guards, than blindly to vote for the incongruous measure which has been reported. The committee to-day added an item of $20,000 to the Legislative bill to enable the President to negotiate with foreign Governments in reference to the remonetization of silver. This bill, it is expected, will be reported back to the House to-morrow and its consideration proceeded with.

THE SILVER BILL LAID ASIDE.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE DECIDE NOT TO REPORT IT.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day, by a vote of 4 to 3, postponed the consideration of the Warner Silver bill until next December. Messrs. Bayard, Kernan, Allison, and Ferry voted to postpone, and Messrs. Beck, Voorhees, and Jones of Nevada, voted against postponement. Messrs. Morrill and Wallace were paired; the latter being against postponement and the former in favor of it. This action of the committee has, of course, dismissed the advocates of the bill, who felt confident that it would be reported to the Senate in some form for consideration during the present session.

In the Senate to-day, Senator Coke directed attention to the reported action of the committee, and inquired of Senator Bayard, who is Chairman of the Committee on Finance, whether the report that the consideration of the bill had been postponed until December was true. As Mr. Bayard could not disclose the action of the committee without instructions, he declined to answer Mr. Coke's question. That gentleman then offered a resolution to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill, but objections being made to it on both sides of the chamber, it went over until Monday, Mr. Coke giving notice that he would call up the resolution for consideration on that day. Should Mr. Coke's resolution prevail, the bill would come up for immediate consideration. It is not likely, however, that the resolution will be adopted, as there are at least nine Democratic Senators who will oppose it, while it is doubtful if any Republicans will vote for it. During the day, Representative Warner, the putative author of the bill, was actively lobbying among Senators in favor of his measure. The action of the Committee on Finance may be regarded as effectually disposing of the bill for the present.

The silver advocates among the Democratic Senators attempted yesterday, by a strategic movement, to force the bill out of the Committee on Finance through the rule of the caucus. A number of them signed a call for the assembling of the caucus yesterday afternoon, and in pursuance of that call Senator Wallace directed the caucus to assemble at 4 o'clock, at which hour it was expected the Senate would adjourn. Ascertaining the purpose for which the caucus was called, Senator Bayard, who had charge of the bill to repeal the jurors' test oath, determined to prevent the meeting, fearing that, should the caucus be convened, a majority would be found to favor affirmative action on the Silver bill. Accordingly, Mr. Bayard, with the aid of the opponents of the bill on both sides of the chamber, succeeded in maintaining the discussion on the bill to repeal the jurors' test oath until about 6 o'clock, and at that hour the appetites of the Senators overcame the resolution to meet in caucus, and thus the Committee on Finance at the meeting of to-day was left untrammeled by caucus dictation. The action of the committee on the bill might have been different had not the caucus plan been frustrated.

A REBEL CELEBRATION.

TWO MONUMENTS UNVEILED AT WINCHESTER THE "LOST CAUSE" EULOGIZED.

WINCHESTER, Va., June 6.—The unveiling of two monuments erected to the memory of Confederate dead and the decoration of graves took place this afternoon at Stonewall Cemetery. A procession was formed, consisting of the military companies of Winchester, Martinsburg, Alexandria, and Staunton, the Maryland Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, and the survivors of Capt. Murray's command of the Maryland line. As the procession entered the cemetery guns were fired by a battery. The infantry formed in line along the front drive of the cemetery, where the guns of the various batteries were placed in position. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was the Chief Marshal, and was repeatedly cheered on the line of march. The procession carried the different banners of the rebel States, together with the national flag. One of the monuments unveiled bore various designs and several inscriptions, among them the following: "Erected by the people of the South to the eight hundred and twenty-nine unknown Confederate dead, who lie beneath this ground, in grateful remembrance of their heroic efforts and their example of unstinted devotion to duty;" and "To the unknown and unrecorded dead;" and "Who they were none knew—what they were all know." The monument is 49 feet high, is constructed of marble, and cost $10,000. It is surmounted by a statue of a Confederate soldier, resting on the stock of his musket. The other monument is a marble shaft, surmounted by an urn, erected by the ladies of Virginia, and bearing the inscription: "In memory of the three hundred and ninety-eight Virginia soldiers lying in this ground, who fell in defense of constitutional liberty and the sovereignty of their States, from 1861 to 1865." The graves were decorated with flowers and evergreens, and marked by flags of the Southern States. The Confederate flag was also displayed, but in the adjoining national cemetery the national flag was flying.

The speakers' stand was draped with the Confederate colors—white and red with mourning stripes. Upon it were seated Gov. Holliday, Gens. Johnston, Hunton, and Maury, of Virginia; Gens. Stewart and Herbert, of Maryland, and Senator Morgan, the orator of the occasion. A heavy fall of rain caused a cessation of the preliminary proceedings, but when it ceased the reappearance of the sun was greeted with the tune of "Dixie."

Gov. Holliday delivered a brief address, in which he said: "Whatever heart-burnings or bickerings or enmities or strife exist will be buried here, for this grave-yard is and will remain a common heritage, and to Southern hearts a possession forever. The dead past is buried here. These noble men who have died with or without a name have not died in vain. This tribute to them is not an empty and unmeaning show. In a little while it will be the glory of the common country. Within sight—just over yonder fence—lie the bodies of thousands who fell upon these same fields in the Federal uniform. These were, I doubt not, as earnest as those, for they died by each other's hand. Think you that it was in vain? God does not so work. The death of a hero is the life of the State, just as the blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church. These died for the rights of the Union, those for the rights of the States. From the monuments erected over either will one day spring an arch, in which the hopes and memories of both shall be interwoven with the golden threads of God's eternal love and truth, and on which the eyes of people shall over read how individual rights and local Government can live in sweet harmony with the central power and glory of the great Republic.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, then delivered the oration. He said the men who enlisted in the flowers, and as storm after storm passed over the Confederate States their glory would grow brighter. Theirs was a fadeless memory, founded on truth and justice. What they did will never fade from recollection so long as the people of the United States have a sincere regard for a great cause. Those who lie here died in the cause of truth and justice. If there were traitors in the South, there were 8,000,000 of them. Every citizen of the South was his own leader and supreme judge of his duty, and whoever should point to these graves and say they cover traitors resorts to falsehood that cannot be formulated into statements of fact. The glory of the dead can never be tarnished by falsehood. The orator then recited the points of the quarrel between the North and the South, during which he said it was the decision of the Northern people to compel the South to emancipate their slaves, which were held by constitutional right. The South had no option but to fight or yield to the demand. They feared the occurrence of such scenes as had been enacted in Hayti and San Domingo. He alluded in eulogistic terms to Lee, Jackson, and Johnston, as the true exponents of the principles of the people of Virginia and of the South, and Hill, Breckinridge, Price, with hundreds of others, were accorded a common glory in the Southern cause of justice and truth and in resisting the invasion of their country. What they did was not the work of traitors or traitorous. He complimented the ladies for their sympathy and conduct during the war. They were soldiers in the same sense that soldiers were citizens. He spoke at length of the merits and heroism of the Southern soldier, and especially of the unknown dead, who had left the richest legacy of honor. At this point there was another heavy rain-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, during which the orator continued. He concluded by saying that the South had no quarrel with the Constitution of the United States. They carried it with them in the conflict, and for this posterity would give them due credit. Brothers in blood, but under different banners, all would agree that they died for the right. "The principles represented by our flag," he said, "command our allegiance as fully as those who supported the Federal arms. No sectional strife now distracts our country. We all believe that our form of government is the best known of men, and is founded upon truth and justice—a Government under one Constitution and one flag."

Owing to the rain the crowd of 5,000 or 8,000 persons had dwindled to less than 200. Gen. Johnston, who was vociferously called for, thanked the crowd for the cordiality of their greeting. It had been an interesting day to him, especially as he had held military association with many now present and with the honored dead whose memory was to-day so appropriately celebrated.

The crowd then returned to Winchester. Jefferson Davis had been invited to attend the celebration, but private engagements prevented him from doing so. No mention of his name was made at the cemetery to-day, or elsewhere in the vicinity.

DAMAGED BY STORMS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Reports from regions in the Delaware and Schuylkill Valleys indicate serious losses to farmers by the storm last night. A number of barns were struck by lightning, grain sheds and barns were blown down, and in some districts much damage was done to the fruit-trees and growing crops.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

THE ORIENTAL COMPLICATIONS.

A DEMAND UPON SERVIA TO EVACUATE BULGARIA—FRANCE AND ENGLAND NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE KHEDIVE'S ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, June 6.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff, the Russian commander in Bulgaria, sent an energetic note to Servia on the 23d of May, summoning her to evacuate certain disputed frontier districts of Bulgaria within a fortnight.

ALEXANDRIA, June 6.—Mr. Vivian, the British Consul-General at this city, goes to Cairo to-night to deliver the protest of his Government against the arbitrary manner in which the Khédive's decree of the 22d of April dealt with the creditors of the Egyptian Government.

PARIS, June 6.—France and England have agreed to abstain from interference in the Egyptian administration, and will not require the appointment of European Ministers or Controllers-General, but they will hold the Khédive responsible for the consequences of his acts.

LONDON, June 7.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says the excitement at Novi-Bazar, on account of the projected Austrian occupation, has increased. There has been an encounter between the Turks and Arnauts near Ipek, Albania, in which, according to Turkish reports, 60 Arnauts were killed.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna states that in consequence of the energetic representations of the powers Greece will withdraw her camps further from the frontier, so as to remove every pretext for the concentration of the Turks at Previsa and Larissa.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS ABROAD.

THE SPECULATION IN SILVER—DETAILS OF THE MELBOURNE BANK FAILURE.

LONDON, June 6.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "Speculation in silver has apparently run its course for the present. The recent buying has been mainly speculative, and the first attempt of speculators to test the market produced a reaction. If holders are able to draw back and await a better opportunity, the reaction may not be material at present. Thursday's relapse did not affect Mexican dollars, which are steady at 53d.

"A correspondent informs us that during May 108 new companies were registered, with a total capital of £7,500,000. This is something like a revival of joint stock speculation."

The *Financier* expresses the belief that the difficulties of the firm of Manchester bankers referred to yesterday, in connection with the failure of David Stuart & Co., of Liverpool, have been, for the most part, arranged.

The Australian and European Bank of Melbourne, the suspension of which was announced yesterday, was a joint stock company. Its nominal capital was £600,000, of which £150,000 were paid up. The deposits are estimated at about £500,000. There are no particulars at hand of the cause or consequences of the failure. At the half-yearly meeting of the Directors last month a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum was declared. The assets of the bank are stated at £650,000. The Associated Australian Banks have arranged to pay the outstanding notes of the broken bank, which amount to £30,000. It is thought that the creditors will be paid in full.

LONDON, June 7.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says the failure of the Australian and European Bank is supposed to have been due to a lock-up of its capital in land.

A report was current yesterday of further difficulties, involving the suspension of another local bank.

GERMAN PROBLEMS AND POLICY.

WORK OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION—THE EMPEROR'S GOLDEN WEDDING CEREMONIES.

BERLIN, June 6.—In consequence of the provisional inspection of the iron duty, the Silesian foundries have raised their prices 2 marks per 100 kilogrammes.

The Tariff Commission yesterday resumed its labors, and approved the proposed duty on yarn, but slightly altered the Government's classification.

In consequence of the absence of the Czar, the programme of the Emperor William's golden wedding ceremonies offers little of a striking character, and possibly it may be further curtailed. The Duchess of Edinburgh has likewise telegraphed excuses. The Grand Duke Alexis will come as a formal representative of the Romanoffs.

The *North German Gazette* announces that, on the occasion of his golden wedding, the Emperor William intends to grant pardons and commutations on an unusually extensive scale, including, upon certain conditions, persons sentenced for offenses against him immediately subsequent to Nobiling's attempt, and persons who evaded military service by emigrating.

The Bundesrath, including the representatives of Prussia, has approved the proposal of Bavaria that no reigning German Prince should become Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. The Bundesrath has also approved the treaty with Samoa. The consideration of the Railway Tariff bill has been postponed.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

GERMANY PROPOSING JOINT INTERFERENCE BY THE POWERS.

LONDON, June 6.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The German Government has decided to address the other European Governments on the subject of the imprudence, and, in some cases, inhuman, manner in which the war in South America is carried on by the belligerent States, and to suggest joint interference."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

FERRARA, June 6.—So far as is known, no people have been drowned by the overflow of the river Po, but several thousands have been made homeless.

MESSINA, June 6.—The eruption of Mount Etna is diminishing. The spreading of the lava has almost ceased, although one stream continues to flow toward the River Alcantara at an average rate of 15 metres per hour. Loud rumblings and dense smoke continue, and it is feared that the lull is only temporary.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—The trial of Solovieff has begun at the Fortress Peter-Paul. The proceedings are secret.

A special Commissioner has gone to Astrakhan to investigate the disease which has broken out among the Tartars.

PARIS, June 6.—*La France* says there is much excitement among the members of the Republican Union and the Extreme Left at the failure of the Government to grant amnesty to Blanqui, and a joint interpellation has been resolved upon.

MADRID, June 6.—Spain has demanded satisfaction from San Domingo for the shooting of two Generals at Puerto Plata who had sought the protection of the Spanish representative.

LONDON, June 6.—The *Times* says: "The steamer Faraday will leave Millwall, on the Lower Thames, on Monday next, and begin loading the new French Atlantic cable on Tuesday, and will sail in about a week after. The shore ends and the Brest and Scilly connection will be laid first. The Faraday will then return to the Thames for the deep-sea cable, which is being manufactured as rapidly as possible. The route for this cable will be by the way of Brest, the Island of St. Pierre, off the south coast of Newfoundland, and Cape Cod. It is expected that the line will be open for business before Autumn.

The strike among the workmen in the timber trade, which began at Sundswall, Sweden, at the end of May, has now, according to a telegram received at Hudvs, extended to all the loading ports of the Soderhamn district on the Gulf of Bothnia. About 10,000 men were idle at last accounts. The Government is taking precautionary measures against acts of violence by the strikers.

The British steamer Devonshire, which arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst., from Philadelphia, May 20, lost 155 head of cattle during a gale at sea.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to the *Standard*, from Rome, says all the rivers in the north of Italy are subsiding, and the danger from floods is now over.

The *Daily News's* dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that Solovieff, before the court-martial yesterday, persisted in denying he had accomplices. He said he had committed the crime and knew the penalty, therefore an advocate would be useless. The demeanor of the accused was firm and respectful. His wife, his two sisters, and brother were summoned as witnesses. His wife was unable to appear, as she had been in a fit for an hour before the trial opened. One of the sisters went into hysterics in the court.

The *Times's* correspondent at Paris announces that M. De Lesseps has resolved to be present in January at the beginning of the work on the Darien Canal.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Ostiglia says the whole course of the Mincio below Mantua is lined with vast lagoons. The greatest damage is at Mantua, 15 miles below Mantua, where the Po has formed a lake 30 kilometres long and 15 wide. The inhabitants of the flooded districts are encamped on the embankments. Thousands of acres of vines, rye, and wheat have been ruined. The pecuniary loss far exceeds that by the great floods of 1872.

AN OHIO DEMOCRATIC ROW.

GEN. RICE WITHHOLDING HIS ACCEPTANCE UNTIL THOMPSON IS RECOGNIZED.

COLUMBUS, June 6.—An interesting state of affairs exists in the Democratic camp, which promises to be the cause of considerable personal feeling, if it does not affect the ticket nominated on Wednesday. John G. Thompson, who for several years has been the Chairman of the Democratic Committee and guided the political "machine," managed the canvass for Gen. Rice in the recent struggle and was defeated. Gen. Ewing, on receiving the nomination, signified his desire that Col. Lemuel Harris should have charge and management of the campaign. Thompson having no claims upon Ewing, it was supposed that he would gracefully surrender, but in this his enemies were disappointed. Thompson having claims upon Gen. Rice, made a demand upon that gentleman for aid in retaining his place at the head of the State Committee. Gen. Rice, therefore, withholds his acceptance of the nomination as Lieutenant-Governor until Ewing and the others acquiesce in Thompson's request. Whether Gen. Ewing will surrender to his old enemy in order to secure Rice as his Lieutenant, is a subject of speculation. Thompson and a number of defeated Congressmen returned to Washington to-day.

THE CALIFORNIA WORKING MEN.

THE STATE TICKET FINISHED—NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The Working Men's State Convention to-day completed its labors by the adoption of the remainder of the ticket, as follows:

For State Treasurer—L. B. CLARKE, of Yuba County, in place of Charles Krug, declined.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—O. F. THORNTON, of San Luis, Obispo County.

For Justices of the Supreme Court—J. R. SHARPSTEIN, of San Francisco; C. A. TUTTLE, of Alameda County; GEORGE A. JOHNSON, of Sonoma County; W. H. MCKELLY, of San Diego County, and J. H. BUDD, of San Joaquin County, all jurists of fair ability.

Clarke is a well-to-do farmer, and Thornton is a journalist.

The Third Congressional District Convention nominated C. B. Berry, of Sutter County, a farmer, who has had legislative experience and is well educated. J. J. Ayres, editor of the Los Angeles *Express*, was nominated for Congress for the Fourth District by the Working Men's Convention.

The First Railroad Commissioner District nominated Henry St. Larkin, of Eldorado County, and the Third District Gen. George H. Stoneman, of Los Angeles County.

GUILTY OF IMPORTING VOTERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—In the United States court several persons have been on trial for two or three weeks charged with violation of the Election laws in conspiring to import illegal voters into Jennings County at the last October election. To-day the jury returned a verdict, finding James Wilkerson guilty, disagreeing as to Henry Wrape and Calvin Wilder, and finding all the others not guilty.

THE LEE-KENNEDY RACE PUT OFF.

HIGH WINDS AND ROUGH WATER COMPEL A POSTPONEMENT.

GREENWOOD LAKE, June 6.—After a day of mingled expectation and disappointment, the single-scull race between Lee and Kennedy, which was to have been rowed here to-day, has been postponed until to-morrow. Everything was in readiness for the race, and a large crowd of would-be spectators arrived on the excursion train during the afternoon, but a gale of wind has been blowing all day and the lake has been covered with white-caps in which no shell could live a moment. During the afternoon the waves were beaten down by a succession of heavy showers, and during the comparative calm the men and their friends went to the lower end of the lake. By the time they reached the course the wind was blowing as hard as ever from another direction, and after waiting until 7 o'clock, the referee, Mr. Curtis, declared that no race could be rowed, and that it must be postponed. If the water is fit it will be rowed between 3 and 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and an excursion train will leave New-York for this place at 12 o'clock. As the excursion train, heavily loaded, was leaving here this evening, a man named Edward Sherlock, of Belleville, N. J., attempted to jump on the rear car. He slipped, and fell under a wheel, which passed over his left leg, mangling it so badly that he must lose the limb at the knee. He was placed on board the train and taken to Jersey City. He is unmarried, 27 years of age and was in the employ of Mr. Eastwood, Lee's backer, as a carpenter. The accident delayed the train for nearly an hour.

SAVINGS BANK EXPENSES.

SUPERINTENDENT LAMB'S CIRCULAR—THE INFORMATION WHICH IS SOUGHT.

ALBANY, June 6.—The work of reducing salaries in savings banks is being industriously prosecuted by Superintendent Lamb, and to-day he has sent to savings bank officers throughout the State a circular calling the attention of the officers of such companies to the resolution which was introduced by Senator McCarthy in the Senate during the session just ended, and which was passed. This resolution orders the Superintendent of the Bank Department to send to the Legislature, as soon after its meeting as he can with convenience, "a report upon the expenses of the savings banks in the State; the actual expenses of each for the year 1879 itemized, so far as it is practicable, so as to show the nature of each item of such expense; the per centum of the cost of administration to deposits in each savings bank, and such other statistics as he may deem pertinent for the information of the Legislature, to the end that it may, if necessary, protect depositors against the lavish expenditure of their funds by any Trustees of savings banks." In conversation to-day upon the subject, Mr. Lamb says that his examiners have reported to him some most extraordinary cases of large salaries paid for no service, one, which he quoted, being the case of a subordinate in a Brooklyn bank who receives $9,000 a year and house rent for no apparent service. Several other instances almost as bad were also quoted.

FOR ABINGDON-SQUARE DEPOSITORS.

ALBANY, June 6.—Justice Learned has directed Frank Thompson, Receiver of the Abingdon-Square Savings Bank, to pay a third dividend of 18 per cent.; the two former dividends were 15 per cent. each.

AFTER TWO YEARS OF IDLENESS.

PITTSTON, June 6.—The Mineral Springs Colliery at Parsons, Penn., owned by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which has been idle for two years, was put into operation yesterday, giving employment to 200 men and boys.

LEGISLATIVE WORK FINISHED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 6.—The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned sine die at noon to-day. The Hon. John Lamon, (Republican,) of Philadelphia, was elected Chairman pro tem. of the Senate.

HANGED FOR THEIR CRIMES

FOR KILLING HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

EXECUTION OF THE DEATH SENTENCE UPON JOHN BLAND, AT ST. CHARLES, MO.—SCENES AT THE HANGING—DETAILS OF THE CRIME FOR WHICH BLAND SUFFERED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—John Bland was hanged at St. Charles, Mo., this morning for the murder of Elijah Warren. After the black cap had been adjusted, Bland told the Sheriff that he wished to say something. The cap was removed, and Bland then made a brief speech to the crowd present, which numbered several thousands, in which he acknowledged having committed the murder. He said that whisky and bad company were the cause, and warned all to shun both. The cap was then readjusted, the drop sprung, and in a few minutes Bland was dead. When Sheriff Ravensi gave notice to Bland to prepare to leave his cell he suddenly threw his spiritual adviser, who was standing by his side, into the corner of the cell, sprang through the door of the cell into the ante-room of the jail, and was just rushing into the jail-yard, when he was caught, and, after a desperate struggle, overpowered and returned to his cell.

Elijah Warren, the murdered man, and John Bland, were brothers-in-law, and had been engaged in rafting logs to St. Louis. Warren had hired a team from Bruce Bradshaw, a farmer in the neighborhood. Bradshaw could not get his money from Warren, and went to Bland, who told him Warren had plenty of money. The three men met in Alton on Oct. 1, and Warren accused Bland of lying to Bradshaw about him. They had a quarrel, but parted without fighting. That evening when Warren got home he found Bland there, and drove him away by drawing a pistol. Warren's home was a miserable little log cabin in the woods which cover the narrow point of land called Missouri Point, lying between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. A short time after Warren had frightened Bland away he returned and struck Warren, who was sitting in the shed, in the back of the head with a club. This occurred about 9 o'clock in the evening. Bland then succeeded in borrowing a gun from a nephew of Bradshaw. About 1 o'clock in the morning Bradshaw was awakened by some one calling him, and going to the door he found John Bland there. Bland set the gun down and turned away, remarking at the same time that "Lije" Warren was dead. Mrs. Warren and her daughter Lucy, with Mrs. Warren was struck with the club they put him to bed, and in the course of an hour retired themselves. About midnight they were awakened by the report of a gun, and Mrs. Warren, looking at her husband, whose face she could see by the dim light of a lamp which had been left burning, discovered that it was covered with blood, and that he was dead.

Bland went to his brother, "Joe" Bland, on the day after the murder, he having made no attempt to escape. The trial occupied several days. The jury was out 15 hours, and returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree as to John Bland, and acquitted Joel Bland. About two weeks after his conviction he was brought into court and sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of May. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which granted a stay of execution, which kept it alive until the 15th of May. They affirmed the verdict of the Circuit Court. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court, which again deferred the execution until the 30th of May. They affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals, and finally fixed the 6th of June as the day for executing the sentence. After the decision of the Supreme Court was announced to Bland he completely broke down, and made a confession, in which he endeavored to implicate Bradshaw in the murder. He said that after striking Warren with the club, he went home. "Mother," he stated, "said we had better go to 'Squire Keene's and give ourselves up. If I thought I had killed Lije, Joe and I were to go to Bruce's to talk to him about it, and see if he thought Lije was dead, and if he had better run, or what I should do. Bruce said he did not think we hurt Lije much. He told me Lije was a dirty, bad, dangerous man, and talked like he thought Lije would try to kill us. Bruce would not let us have his gun, but said Charley St. Cin would lend us his, and told Charley to get the gun for me. I do not remember about the loading of the gun. Bruce and Charley told me the left barrel was the surest and had the best load in it. Bruce told Charley to give me water-proof caps. I told Bruce I would. Joe went before I was. I left Bruce's and went home. Joe went to bed and tried to keep me from going to Lije's and wanted me to go to bed. Mother told me to let the matter drop. Father got up and tried to get to the gun, but I took it in my hand, and told him that I would 'tend to the gun, and that Bruce and I knew what we were doing. I left the house and went to Lije's alone. They were all asleep there. I crept to the little window and took the pistol from Lije's pants pocket under his pillow. Went to the door and put up the gun to shoot, took it down again, then put it up and rested it against the right's facing of the door, and fired at Lije's head. I then went to Bruce's with the gun; told Bruce all about what I had done. He told me to go home and put that pistol so deep in the ground that the hogs could not root it up, and then go to bed and keep my mouth shut. He said he would never tell it. I had been drinking a long time, and was scared and did not know what I was scared about.

END OF A FAMILY FEUD.

HANGING OF FELIX M'CANN AT NORWICH, N. Y.—THE TROUBLES BETWEEN TWO FAMILIES.

NORWICH, N. Y., June 6.—This little town never before saw such a crowd as gathered to-day. At daylight all roads leading in were covered with vehicles bringing farmers anxious to enjoy the double excitement of a circus and a hanging. Had the weather in the morning been good, the village could not have held the throng. As it was, 10,000 or 12,000 people lined its streets. McCann's hanging, it was understood, would be strictly private, but that did not prevent 3,000 countrymen from standing two hours in the sun, staring at the white stone walls of the jail. Only 30 people, counting the condemned man, were in the jail-yard. McCann has been very devout for a fortnight back. The Rev. Fathers Harrigan and Ludden have been with him most of the time. He was very docile and pliable. He slept from midnight until 5 o'clock this morning like a child. He ate a hearty breakfast, and declared that he never felt better in his life. At 7 o'clock low mass was celebrated in his cell, he receiving the last communion. Two hours later his wife and child took leave of him—a most tearful scene. At 10 o'clock a second low mass was said, and the litany read.

Sheriff Hill, at 10:45, went to the cell and read the death-warrant, then the little procession was formed, and came slowly down stairs, the condemned man between the two priests. The priests stopped five feet from the scaffold, and read their prayers for those in imminent danger. The two young men had never seen a hanging, and their voices and hands trembled. Then McCann was led to the platform, and placed beneath the beam. He was asked if he had anything to say, but he was not inclined to speak. The priests prevailed on him to say that he forgave all, and hoped God would forgive him. Then he was pinioned, and the cap was placed on his head. The drop, which hung by an ingenious contrivance of Sheriff Hill, on a horizontal bar and pulley, fell with a thud, and McCann swung four feet up in the air, sinking back half the distance. His neck was broken instantly. There were no contortions. The body was cut down in 20 minutes, put in a coffin, taken out by a back way to a hearse in waiting, and hurried off by side roads to Sherburne, where McCann's farm is, and where the murder was committed, to be buried in the the Catholic cemetery there, on Sunday.

The village to-night is full of drunken men, and many fights have occurred, but not the trouble that was expected. The Mudge woman, who murdered her child at New-Berlin last April, occupied the cell next to McCann's, and when she heard the noise cried all last night. Frederick Jackson, who killed his mother at Oxford in February, could see the gallows from his cell, but blankets were put up over the windows at the request of the Sheriff. He displayed no interest in the affair.

Sherburne is a pretty little village in this County of Chenango, just 11 miles north of Utica. About a mile and a half from Sherburne is a valley known as "Wigger Hollow" Road. Here lived, on one side of the turnpike, Morris Hatch, his wife, and son. They had a place of about an acre. Across the road and nearly opposite, in a little house of three ground rooms, lived Felix McCann, his wife, and daughter, the latter 13 years old. Both families were poor. Felix had a farm of a dozen acres, but he was a laborer as well, and did day-work around with his neighbors. Hatch was not especially industrious, and did not do much of anything. His wife was the worker. This Mrs. Hatch, who has lately moved out of the county to escape the comments of her neighbors, is probably about 50 years old, although she protests that she is only 43. Her son is 29. She is a small woman, bony, with a wrinkled face, which may once have been attractive, but is now very repulsive. Her reputation where she was best known is that of a quarrelsome, dissolute woman. Felix McCann, who lived just across, came to this country 23 years ago, from County Monaghan, Ireland. He was then 50 years of age. About eight years ago he moved to the house on the "Nigger Hollow" Road. He brought with him a wife and a daughter 5 years old. The Hatch family had then lived on the road about seven years. Mrs. Hatch took to her new neighbors from the first, and they to her. When, in the course of a few years, Mrs. McCann became very sick, Mrs. Hatch tended her. When his wife died, McCann took Mrs. Hatch into his affections, and the illicit connection was maintained for a long time.

McCann, on Dec. 3, 1876, brought home, without any warning, a second wife, a servant from this village, Mrs. Hatch then took every opportunity to vent her ill-will upon McCann and his family. Upon Mrs. McCann she does not seem to have succeeded very well, for there is no sign of any mutual quarrel between them. But it was not difficult to get Mr. McCann angry, and to that task she devoted most of her time. He returned her vituperation, and between them they kept the neighborhood from stagnating. There were disturbances about everything—about a new survey of the road, about the ownership of a spring of water, and, lastly, about chickens. Mrs. Hatch used to throw corn in the road and entice McCann's chickens across; then, when they were on her land, her husband or son would fire a load of buckshot into them. In the last week of November, 1878, Hatch shot a hen belonging to McCann. McCann was very angry. He marched off to a neighbor's and got there a gun, about buying which he had talked for a year. It was a brass-bound Enfield musket, and loaded. Upon what he did with that charge hung the theory of both prosecution and defense. He swore that he went to a neighbor's house and borrowed six ordinary percussion caps; that he drew the charge and divided the powder, putting back into the gun half the powder and all the shot; that he tried one after another of the caps, but they were too small for the cone of his gun, and that with the last of the six he managed to discharge the load into a post. The shot-marks were found in the post. The 3d of December was the second anniversary of McCann's wedding day. Early in the morning McCann had a violent talk with Mrs. Hatch. From her window Mrs. Hatch declared that she would have him in jail that very day for his language. This frightened McCann. About 1 o'clock Mrs. Hatch started for the village, threatening the little McCann girl, as she passed, with a pistol. McCann followed her. Although she did not go to the Justice's office, he does not seem to have got over his fright. He became intoxicated, and started home half an hour after her, having purchased a box of Army caps while in the village. When he got home he was greeted with the intelligence that his pet rooster had been shot by Hatch. Taking his gun, he marched across the road. Hatch at that moment stepped to the window. McCann rested his gun on the rail of the picket fence, sighted Hatch's breast, and fired. Mrs. Hatch was in a recess not more than five feet from the window. At the report she started forward, only to see her husband throw his arms up, and to hear his cry, "My God, I'm shot!" Looking out upon the highway, she swore that she saw McCann lifting his gun from the picket. She went to the door. He turned and saw her, then ran along to his house. It was growing dusk within, but was light enough out of doors to recognize people.

Mrs. Hatch's shrieks brought to her house all the ne

Speaker against Warmoth, the rival candidate; during the first week, you [Mr. Kellogg] were Governor of the State; witness identified the official Journal of the House for the first and second weeks: Gov. Packard was inaugurated on the 6th of January, 1877, and Lieut.-Gov. Antoine was inaugurated the same day: the Senator was elected on the second Tuesday in January; there was a joint session of the Legislature on that day; witness was instructed that day to bring in 10 members to make up a quorum; he went out and brought in five members, and then went out to get the other five, but did not get them; when he came back the Clerk [Mr. Badger] told him there was a quorum; you [Kellogg] were the only candidate voted for as United Senator, and received the unanimous vote.

Q.—When was it that you saw these members who told you that they had got money? A.—I cannot tell you that.

Q.—Was it before or after the election of Senator? A.—It was before the election of Senator that these men went to Souer; I stated to the other side that members had $200 after Kellogg was elected, and they told me they got it for voting for Kellogg.

To Mr. Kellogg—I did not bring you into that; but you bring me right into it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kellogg—I do not want to draw myself in.

Witness—Keep on as you are going, and you have not far to go new.

Mr. Kellogg—When was it that you had this conversation with these men? A.—I do not know; it was some time during the four months after your election.

Q.—Do you know what Souer paid these men money for? A.—There you are, at it again. [Laughter.] They said that he paid them for voting for Kellogg. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kellogg—What I want to get at is—

Witness (interrupting)—You get at too much. [Laughter.] I saw two other members who received $150; that was after the warrants had been issued; I heard all of them say that they got money.

Q.—What for? A.—For voting for you. It was common talk around there; I cannot name any who showed me the money, except the three I have named.

WHAT THE MONEY WAS FOR.

The witness was further examined by Mr. Kellogg for the purpose of getting from him the fact that the money he had seen was after the warrants for members had been issued; he said that he was paid $6 for 60 days' session was $480, independent of mileage, and that the custom was to give it to them in two payments. In regard to the appointment of ex-members of the Legislature to positions in the Custom-house by Mr. Merrick, the witness, he was asked whether it was not the practice to appoint to office men who had been connected with the Packard Government? He replied in the negative, and said that he had seen some of them here very hungry, while others, who had not been supporters of the Packard Government, were holding good positions.

To Mr. Merrick—At that session vouchers for the pay of members were not issued until the warrants were ready to be issued; that was the practice nearly all the time; it was not customary to draw per diem in advance, but it could have been done.

Q.—You saw Souer pay money to two individuals? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did they tell you what that money was paid for? A.—No; these two never did.

Q.—Is there any law of the Legislature which elected Kellogg in two years? A.—Yes, Mr. Kellogg is in the United States Senate. [Laughter.]

Q.—And that is the only single act of that Legislature now in active operation? A.—That is all that I know of.

Q.—How many members of the Legislature were present in joint convention at the time the ballot was taken for United States Senator? A.—Eighty-three votes were announced; the Journal will show; I cannot answer the question; according to my figures there were five men short, but when the vote was taken there were 83 votes announced.

To Senator Hill—It would take the five that I was after to make the 83, and to my knowledge those five men were not there. I did not bring them there.

Mr. Merrick—Do you know Thomas, of Bolsalier, who was a member of that Legislature? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was present at the joint convention. A.—The Journal shows he was.

Q.—What does your head and recollection tell you on that point? A.—He was at home sick with the small-pox; I saw him at 12 o'clock that day; there will be a hundred men here to contradict me on that point; I tried to get the certificate of the doctor who attended him to show to the committee; my whole reputation has been at stake on that point for the last six weeks, and my whole official character has been raked up to be used against me here: I went to see Thomas that day myself; I hated to see Gov. Kellogg go into that matter this morning; but I am both able to talk, and I am going to tell it even if I am murdered as I am leaving town.

Q.—Was not Thomas personated in the joint convention by a man who was not a member? A.—That is another point on which my reputation is at stake.

Q.—Was Jules Sevelgnes, a representative from La Fourche Pariah, present on that occasion? A.—I do not know.

A affidavit was here handed to the witness and identified by him as being in the handwriting of Jules Sevelgnes. Objection was made, however, to its being put in evidence, and it was only read for information. It was to the effect that the deponent [Sevelgnes] was not present at the session of the General Assembly that declared Kellogg elected United States Senator, but that he had recorded his vote for Kellogg the following day.

Mr. Shellabarger, counsel for Senator Kellogg, cross-examined the witness as to Thomas, of Bolsalier, not being present at the balloting for United States Senator. Witness said he had seen Thomas sick in his bed between 7 and 8 o'clock that morning, and he believed he was not yesterday.

Q.—Can you state positively whether Thomas was there or not? A.—He was not there.

Q.—Have you any reason for saying so except that Thomas said he was sick? A.—I am not ready to give the rest of the explanation, and I do not think you ought to ask me; but if you come again for my reason I will give it; [laughter;] Mr. Watson told me.

Mr. Shellabarger interrupted the witness, saying that he did not want the statement of a third person.

Senator Hill then put the same question to witnesses, and the witness made a long statement to the effect that Watson, a colored man, who was dead, recently whether there was anything in the Kellogg-Spofford fight—meaning whether there was any money in it; witness told him there was not a cent, and asked him what he knew about it. Watson then told him that Thomas was sick; he had voted in Thomas's name that day, and that he had "got his sugar" for it, too; Thomas was now dead; Thomas was a little taller than Watson and a little darker in color; witness introduced Watson to Mr. Cavanac. [Spofford's counsel,] but he told Cavanac that in his opinion Watson was "a dirty scoundrel;" Watson had since got into the New-Orleans Custom-house, and witness thought that that was Watson's reason.

Without closing the examination of the last witness, the committee, at 4 o'clock, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 7—1 A. M.—A high-pressure area is now advancing south-eastward over the lake region, producing brisk to high northerly winds in its advance. Storm centres have developed and are now east of Maine, and probably in Utah. Numerous rains have fallen in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, occasional rains in the Gulf States, lake region, and from the North-west westward to the north Pacific coast and northern Nevada. The temperature has fallen from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward to the Middle States and New-England, with northerly winds; it has slightly risen from the South Atlantic States, with south-westerly winds. The rivers have slightly risen at Pittsburg, Cairo, Memphis, and Yankton, and slightly fallen at Shreveport.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic States, higher pressure, warm south-westerly winds, generally shifting to cooler northerly, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and local rains are probable.

For the Gulf States, falling and stationary, followed by rising, barometer, winds mostly from north-east to south-east, stationary or slightly higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and light local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally higher pressure, cooler north to east winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, preceded in the first district by northerly winds, warmer and cloudy or partly cloudy weather, followed in the last two districts by local rains.

For the lower lake region, rising and high, followed by lower, barometer, cooler northerly winds, veering to easterly and becoming variable, and clear weather.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, cooler and generally clear weather, except rain areas in Southern Virginia, with south to west winds in the former, and north-west to north-east winds in the latter, districts.

For the Pacific coast regions, generally clear weather, except occasional light rains in the North Pacific region.

The Upper Ohio River will continue slowly rising.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport, Portland, and Section Seven, Boston and Section Eight, Wood's Holl, Newport, New London, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Macon, and Smithville, and are now changed to off-shore at Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, and Cape May.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	49°	66°	3:30 P. M.	70°	82°
6 A. M.	50°	66°	6 P. M.	69°	69°
9 A. M.	56°	71°	9 P. M.	60°	63°
12 M.	85°	78°	12 P. M.	56°	55°

Average temperature yesterday.....68½°

Average temperature for same date last year.....59¼°

RECEIVED THE GOVERNOR'S SANCTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

Amending the act to establish and maintain a Police force in Oshkosh.

Amending the act relative to street improvement assessments in Cohoes.

For the relief of Warren T. Silliocks, Joshua T. Cooley, and Thomas Kilpatrick.

Amending the act providing for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies, and relative to the agencies of such companies.

Three bills amending the act revising the charter of the City of Buffalo.

Amending the act relative to judgments entered upon forfeited recognizances in the City and County of New-York.

ENGLISH PUBLIC TOPICS

RECIPROCITY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE DISCUSSION OF COMMERCIAL QUESTIONS—LORD CHELMSFORD AND THE CAPE WAR—THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS—THE SHADOW OF THE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, May 24.—The question of free trade and protection advances to the front, gradually marching on to the serious position it is destined to take in English politics. The Duke of Rutland, in the Lords, leads the small party of protectionists, and the other night he elicited some important expressions from Lord Beaconsfield. The Duke called attention to a great meeting which had been held at Huddersfield in regard to the increasing depression in the woolen trade. Before this and other hundred incidents of the commercial gloom, the Duke asked the Premier if they were to fold their arms and do nothing. He enumerated a long list of eminent statesmen who had advocated a system of import duties, and pointed out what is not new but very true, that England stood alone among the nations of the world in her free-trade policy.

Now the one great weakness in the agitation of protectionists is that they are not definite in their proposals. They waver on the corn question, and Lord Beaconsfield, answering the Duke of Rutland, put his finger at once upon the thin place. First, in regard to "reciprocity," the Premier said he supported the principle, but pointed out a difficulty which hitherto has not been tackled in any of the magazine articles or journalistic editorials on the subject. To put reciprocity into motion we should have to deal with 38 treaties of commerce, in every one of which the most-favored nation clause is included; so that in obtaining a concession from any particular power in return for one conceded by us, the remaining 37 nations would have a right to claim from us the same concession. Under these circumstances the introduction of reciprocity would be a process of considerable time. Then there is another element of difficulty. Out of these 38 treaties, 20 are extended to the English colonies, and the whole of their foreign commerce would be disturbed, ("possibly destroyed," the Premier said,) by serious interference with those treaties. Some of those commercial compacts being for periods of 10 years, the Premier said it might take a quarter of a century for England to rid herself of all the treaties founded on the favored-nation clause. Therefore, reciprocity, in the present condition of affairs, is not the easy matter many people seem to think. After some preliminary fencing on these points, Lord Beaconsfield came to the very heart of this question, which has to be considered by the league now forming in support of reciprocity. "What is the real remedy he [the Duke] suggests?" asked the Premier, answering his own question in these words: "It is nothing more nor less than a tariff which shall on all foreign articles establish what he calls a moderate import duty. But, my Lords, the ideas of people upon what is a moderate import duty differ greatly. I have no idea of what may be the moderate duty my friend would impose, and when I come to consider it, I find myself in the presence of one of the gravest subjects which has ever been brought before your deliberation." He then analyzed the remarks of the Duke, and, referring to the articles and essays out of doors, said he was now glad to find that the requirements of the Duke and his friends were being put in a clear light. "It is not," he said, "a movement to increase the hours of labor, which my noble friend says he would abhor. Nor is it as a movement to produce a tariff which is to meet hostile tariffs by equal duties and equal Customs regulations—an entire change in our commercial system." Having made that fact a base to stand upon, the Premier asked if it were proposed to extend these changes to agricultural produce or to limit them to manufactory products alone. "It appears to me that the distress which is so severe in regard to manufactures is still more severe in regard to agriculture." Lord Beaconsfield paused at this point, a friend tells me who was in the House, and the Duke of Rutland turned his head aside, showing that he was hit; for his Grace knows and his friends know that they can do nothing without the farmer; and the Premier is not going to run the risk of the country vote. Moreover, Lord Beaconsfield's conclusions are, after all, just, and that is where the Reciprocity League, if it proposes to exclude the agriculturist, will find the ground cut from under them at the general election. "The only instance," said the Premier, "in which that severity of distress can be in any degree traced to the great change in our commercial system, where the principles of protection were extinguished by the country, is the agricultural, and I ask is my noble friend prepared to give to the agricultural interest that protection which he thinks is necessary. I have heard suggestions that the present distress is one which leads to so much discontent is to be remedied by what are called moderate import duties; but I am always told that in respect to the land there must be an exception, that no articles of agricultural produce are to be the subject of these moderate import duties. I can only protest against the injustice. If you choose to return to a protective system as regards manufactures, you cannot turn to a system which has the effect of taxing the food of the people. The injustice, therefore, of imposing duties for the protection of manufactures where you cannot do so for the protection of the landed interest is obvious. I trust, therefore, that your lordships will not enter into a long and desultory discussion when we have not before us properly the proposition on becoming the convictions which my noble friend holds. If he will bring before us the question whether we will give up the new commercial system established for 35 years, or go back to the old one, this House will give to so important a subject, whenever it is brought forward, the consideration which it deserves." A statesman-like challenge which Mr. McIver should take up in the Commons next week when he brings in his reciprocity resolutions. It is no good shirking the agricultural feature; and the new party is so divided among themselves that the want of a common platform does them more harm than if they took the agriculturist into their councils and made their fight one of protection versus free trade clearly and definitely. At present, the peculiar difficulties of the business have never been so well put as the Premier put them in his reply to the Duke of Rutland.

WHY AGRICULTURE SHOULD NOT BE PROTECTED.

One of the leaders of the reciprocity movement, a very able and straightforward man, is opposed strongly to taxing food, and his arguments are full of an intelligent thoughtfulness. I am not at liberty to use his name or a private letter in which he sets forth his views; but I take out the salient points. They are these: There is no country where manufactures are not protected, and there is no country that imposes a corn tax. In no other part of the world does land command such a high price as in England; therefore, land requires no protection. It is neither wise nor politic to put a duty on corn, as the first time the country suffered from dear bread a revolution would sweep the obnoxious tax away. Tenant farmers are in trouble no doubt, but so long as land sells at a high price, land can require no legislative aid. The present agricultural distress is caused more by bad harvests than by foreign competition. Beef and mutton are dearer now than before the repeal of the Corn laws. Although at present the manufacturer cannot obtain protection without the aid of the agriculturist, the day will come when starving thousands will compel a change. My friend does not stop to consider that the great tide of emigration has once more set outward from the shores of Britain, and that the starving thousands are going to seek a livelihood in other lands. The agriculturist is in a different position to the manufacturer, having a market for all he can produce, and the dearest market in the world, at his very door, and it is altogether a question of rent with him. If that be so, and the landlords acknowledge the fact and act upon it generally, as many are doing, the farmer may be said to be already on the road to improve, if not retrieve, his position. The landlords hitherto have lost nothing, while scores of manufacturers are utterly ruined. The superior landlord is beginning to suffer for the first time, and he does not like it. In some counties he has been forced to take over farms and manage them himself. Many farms will not let at reduced rents. And yet, strange to say, whenever a fine estate is put into the market it fetches a higher price than it has ever sold for before. There are many singular anomalies in this question, but there is one broad fact. Farmers are becoming bankrupt all over the country. It used to be quite an uncommon thing to see the name of a tiller of the land or a breeder of stock in the *Gazette*. Nowadays the agriculturist is as often bankrupt as the trader.

LORD CHELMSFORD AND THE CAPE.

In nothing have the Government made so grave a mistake as in their blind devotion to Lord Chelmsford. He deserved to be recalled, and he ought to have been recalled. The Government would have greatly strengthened their popularity if they had dealt severely with their military chief. That they did not do so may seem all the more honorable to them. Gen. Birrel and his lordship have had many interviews, and the plan of the campaign has been somewhat changed. It is stated in military circles that he is going away on a 12-months' leave. But I fancy in this rumor the wish is father to the thought. The commander's portrait and those of the heroes of Rorke's Drift, and the other officers fighting the Zulus, are in the London shop-windows. You can see at a glance why Lord Chelmsford is not the man for a high and responsible position; why he is more fitted for the small tea-parties of a barrack town. His nose is weak and characteriess; he has a small chin; his head wants force; his mouth is small and without firmness. The officers who held Rorke's Drift are a couple of square-headed, strong-faced, firm-lipped, resolute men, with eyes that look straight at you and right through you. They have literally fought their way to the front. Lord Chelmsford is a lucky soldier, with position and friends and Court patronage behind him. It is almost a matter of official necessity that he should be allowed to re-establish his reputation, and I think it was thought he had done so in the relief of Ekowe. But the people of England will never forget nor forgive Isandula, which, right or not, they lay at the door of Lord Chelmsford, and the Government will not know what he has cost them until the general election.

The Duke of Argyll, in his recent address on the foreign policy of the Government, practically charged the Cabinet with letting Russia have her own way at Berlin to the lasting damage of British interests. This is the cue for the Opposition in view of the general election. They will count up the victories of Russia, and make it out that the British Government, which was mainly in power because it hated Russia, has sacrificed what the Liberals, peaceful as they profess to be, would not have given up, even had they been forced to fight. In short, they will charge the accession of Russian power against the Conservative Cabinet. With regard to Afghanistan, they will not see in peace with Yakoob a satisfactory end of the war. I am ready: the Cabinet is told that the new Ameer has no firm hold upon the Afghans, and that when his subjects know what kind of a treaty he has signed, they will assassinate him, as they did Shah Goojah, a former tool of the Indian Government. One thing the war at the Cape has done for the country is to show us that, perhaps, it is more fortunate for England than we think that we did not go to war with Russia. The Cardwell Army system has broken down even under so small an emergency as the Zulu war. The Army is full of boys, and the linked battalion machinery went to pieces under the very first strain. The short-service system has given us a splendid reserve of well-trained troops, but the law does not permit them to be called out except in case of serious national emergency; and the Judges have just decided that they may not even volunteer for active service at other times. It is proposed to bring in a short bill to remedy this absurdity, Lord Cardwell himself approving. Changing the old system, which was cheaper and gave us a better lot of men, has cost the nation several millions of money. The next step will probably be a royal commission to discover what is generally known; and then, in a year or two, we shall begin to go back again to the arrangements which we have been at so much trouble to upset, that we might have regiments on paper that don't exist in reality; an Army of lads drilled by juvenile sergeants, and a reserve of comparative veterans, whose services it is contrary to law to command, and illegal to receive voluntarily. This would be funny in "Gulliver's Travels," but it is not humorous in Blue-books, and Parliamentary debates.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The French press has lashed itself into a state of high moral fury about a shadow which it believes to have fallen upon the good understanding of England and France. Remonstrated with, it is amusing to find the chief offender declaring that the French are not sentimental, nor impulsive; that they are a calm, sober people; while, on the contrary, chimes in another journal, the English are fickle, suspicious, jealous, and distrustful. The international disturbances supposed to be now brewing, and no doubt they are a factor in it; but the shadow, if there is one, is Egyptian. M. Gambetta's paper, which led the attack on England, makes no specific charges. The editorial impeachment is general. The only approach to anything definite is that England is told when France went to Berlin she supported English policy because it was in the cause of justice; that when France was in the turn takes in hand a just cause, England is in opposition. This refers to the Greek business, of course; but how can England be in opposition to the Berlin treaty? That England has taken up nobody's cause single-handed, though she has hard work to bring some of the powers to her way of thinking, is one of the reasons why her diplomacy has been successful. The *Journal des Débats* says the cloud on the friendship of the two countries is not full of thunder and tempest, but it is a very dark one, and the reason is to be found in the fact that French interests are identical with English all over the globe, but England wants to play the first and victorious part. Nothing to be more faulty than this declaration. English and French interests are not identical. It is because they are entirely different in Egypt that the Khédive was not promptly settled with and dismissed at the very outset of the troubles at Cairo. *La Liberté* sees the Greek question in a somewhat different light to that in which it appears to some of its contemporaries. "It may be well," it says, "to inquire whether our meddling in Greek affairs was very opportune. Of course, we cannot wish a country like ours to be always in the background, and take no initiative, but it should not commit itself alone, and its diplomacy, while being straightforward, just, and loyal, should be prudent enough to reserve a retreat. The hopes awakened in Athens by the Philhellenic articles in the *République Française* were built on belief in the favorable reports of a fête in which the simple confidence of the Greeks in M. Gambetta reached extraordinary proportions." This is where the shoe pinches M. Gambetta and *La République Française*. They promised Greece too much, and relied on England backing them up, but without making any preliminary arrangement with the Greeks. Meanwhile, it is not at all improbable that Beaconsfield let the Frenchmen go on until they had somewhat compromised themselves, in the hope of making terms with them in regard to Egypt. That is the part of the world on which the English Premier has his eye. I don't suppose he cares a button about the Greeks; and when the *Débats* describes French and English interests as identical in Greece, Syria, Egypt, the editor shows how little he knows about it. English interests in Egypt differ as much from French as they can well do, and presently we may expect to see this fact fully developed and illustrated; though, in the meantime, England, with a singular calmness, is letting France walk ahead of her in all the local offices of the Khédive's shaky State. Unfriendly critics of France say it is the party who desire an alliance with Russia to crush Germany in the fuss about "perfidious Albion," and that a division on the Greek question was intended to propitiate St. Petersburg. But the Russians don't like the Greeks, and it is odd that just as France is said to be holding out her hand to Russia, the relationship of Russia and England is more friendly than it has been for many years. The Czar's careful observance of the Berlin treaty has sent him up in the estimation of the English Ministry, to whom it is of great importance that the Roumelian arrangements should be carried out peacefully. The *Journal de St. Petersberg* of yesterday is cordial in its welcome of a *rapprochement* toward England. It refers with satisfaction to the speeches of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, and "hails the re-conjunction of Russia and England in the work of reform in the East."

A WOMAN'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Frank Mordaunt, residing at No. 55 Pean-street, Brooklyn, E. D., attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a large quantity of morphine. Dr. White was called in and administered an emetic, but last night the woman was lying in a critical condition. To Capt. Kaiser she stated that two weeks ago Martin Doyle had struck her on the head with an umbrella, and since then she had been suffering from the effects of the blow. She is believed to be temporarily insane. Doyle was arrested last night by Detective Luse.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Reading Railroad Company held to-day, George De B. Keim was elected President pro tem. of the company, to act during the absence of the President in Europe.

INCREASING RATES FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Representatives of five Eastern railroad lines held a meeting to-day, and decided to advance rates to the East to the Chicago basis. The advance will go into effect on Monday.

THE GRAND LODGE CLOSED

INSTALLATION OF NEW OFFICERS.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS DISPOSED OF—TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CHARLES H. PULHAM—AN EXPULSION APPROVED.

Yesterday was the fourth and last day of the ninety-eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York. At 9 A. M. the proceedings were opened with prayer by Grand Chaplain John G. Webster. On motion of John W. Vrooman, a committee of five was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions to Edmund L. Judson, the retiring Grand Master. Worshipful Brother James W. Simonton, of the committee, reported resolutions tendering the most worshipful brother the cordial thanks of the fraternity for the uniform courtesy, dignity, justice, and equity which had marked his official career, and congratulating the brotherhood on having his name added to the long roll of eminent men who had preceded him in the Grand East of the jurisdiction.

Past Grand Master Gibson, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Statutes, presented a long report, proposing, among other things, to have much of the business to come before the Grand Lodge prepared in advance, so as to reduce the time occupied in the annual sessions. These provisions were made in accordance with a suggestion of the Grand Master, as contained in his address. The report recommends that the incoming Grand Master shall, at each session of the Grand Lodge, appoint the Chairmen of all the important committees to act during the session of the succeeding Grand Lodge, with power to prepare in advance such matters as may come before the next Grand Lodge, so that when the Grand Lodge meets they may be ready to submit forthwith to their respective committees all such business brought before them. The report also provides for the seating of representatives in the Grand Lodge by districts, a change in the mode of voting, and a revision of the rules of order. The committee reported adversely on the resolution to make the sessions of the Grand Lodge biannial instead of annual. All the recommendations of the committee were adopted by a vote of the Grand Lodge. In relation to the recommendations of the Special Committee on Hall and Asylum Fund which were referred to the committee, Brother Gibson also made a report recommending the abolition of the annual tax on the fraternity for the Hall and Asylum Fund, after the debt on the same shall have been decreased to $500,000, the cancellation of all unissued bonds, the restriction of the Trustees from incurring any new debts, except for the purpose of liquidating an equal amount of the present debt, and the reduction of the number of representatives to the Grand Lodge, so that each representative shall represent 300 Master Masons. The committee reported adversely on all the recommendations save that in relation to the reduction of the number of representatives, which was referred to a committee with instructions to report at the next communication of the Grand Lodge. Worshipful James E. Morrison offered a resolution, which was adopted, acknowledging the loss to the Grand Lodge of Right Worshipful John G. Book, who recently left this jurisdiction to take up his residence in Texas.

The special committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as related to the fraternal dead, stated, as preliminary to its report, that Worthy Worshipful Brother Pulham, a member of the Grand Body, had departed this life at so recent a date that the event did not come to the knowledge of the Grand Master before he had prepared his annual address. Therefore your committee, in the report it states, deems it proper to make honorable mention of the fact, that the fraternal respect of the Grand Lodge may be rendered to the memory of one so worthy of it. Reference is had to the late Worshipful Brother Charles H. Pulham, Master of Unity Lodge, No. 773, who departed this life May 13 last, aged 32 years. Although a young Mason, he was a faithful and zealous worker in the ranks of the fraternity, devoting time and labor to the advancement of the brotherhood. He was raised in Una Lodge in 1876, served as Senior Warden in 1877, and in 1878 was elected Master. His death was deeply deplored by the profession of which he was a brilliant representative, by the lodge of which he was the honored Master, and by the Masonic fraternity of this jurisdiction. His remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery, with Masonic honors, the ceremonies being performed by Worshipful Brother J. Wallace MacWhinnie, Master of Montgomery Lodge, No. 68, assisted by the members of Montgomery and Una Lodges. The report of the committee was adopted and ordered to be incorporated in the transactions of the Grand Lodge.

E. M. L. Ehlers, William T. Woodruff, and Daniel E. Sickles, representatives from the Grand Lodge of Delaware, Arkansas, and Cuba, near the Grand Lodge of New-York, were introduced and received in the East. At noon, Grand Master Judson vacated the chair, and handed the gavel to Past Grand Master John W. Simons, who had been selected to instal the newly-elected grand officers. Grand Marshal Ten Eyck then presented the grand officers elect, who were duly installed in the following order: Charles Roome, Grand Master; Jesse B. Anthony, Deputy Grand Master; Benjamin Hasbrouck, Senior Grand Warden; William A. Wolfe, Junior Grand Warden; Charles S. Arthur, Grand Treasurer, and James M. Austin, Grand Secretary. Grand Master Roome, after installation, assured the Grand Lodge that he would serve them to the utmost of his power, and would endeavor to merit by the confidence they had reposed in him. No other jurisdiction, outside that of the Grand Lodge of England, exercised so much influence as that of the Empire State of New-York, and he, as the head of so powerful a body, urged them to assert that influence for the good of their beloved institution.

The Commissioners of Appeals reported in favor of sustaining the action of the Grand Master in affirming the expulsion of S. W. E. Beckner. The report gave rise to a long discussion, but was finally agreed to. Subsequently Philander Reed introduced the petition of Mr. Beckner asking for reinstatement, but Past Grand Master Judson called the attention of Gen. Roome to the fact that, under the constitution, such action could not be taken until the expiration of a year from the date of expulsion, and the petition was withdrawn. A resolution was adopted relieving the Grand Lecturer from holding conventions annually in each Masonic district. Frank E. Lawrence, on behalf of Frederick W. Hterring, presented the original parchment petition of a number of the members of the Grand Lodge of the year 1842, for the establishment of the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund. The document, which contained the signatures and subscriptions of the petitioners, was headed by Greenfield Polo, who subscribed one silver dollar. This petition and subscription-list was the nucleus of the fund which subsequently resulted in the building of the present Masonic Temple. The Grand Master accepted, with thanks, the historic document. The Grand Master was requested by resolution to call a convention of the Masters of the City lodges to take action in relation to the Masonic Board of Relief. The Right Worshipful Grand Lecturer announced the appointment of Appeals in place of Daniel Cameron, and ex-Judge Andrew E. Suffern and John A. De Remer were re-elected to positions on the board.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to Gregory Satterlee, the retiring Grand Treasurer, for his faithful services during two years.

William M. Penney, M. D., Abrahams, John A. Bandcroft, and Frank H. Graham were appointed official reporters to the Grand Lodge, without compensation. The communication of the Grand Lodge then closed with prayer.

The session of the Grand Council of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, of the State of New-York, held at Masonic Temple, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Albert G. Goodall, of New-York, Grand Commander; William H. Whiting, of Rochester, Grand Viceroy; George Whitmore, of Elmira, Grand Senior General; Charles H. Thomson, of Corning, Grand Junior General; Varnum M. Colvin, of Rochester, Grand High Prelate; William S. Paterson, of New-York, Grand High Chancellor; Robert H. Waterman, of Albany, Grand Treasurer; Albert P. Moriarty, of New-York, Grand Recorder; Frank L. Stowell, of Olean, Grand Standard-Bearer; Herman H. Kuns, of Albany, Grand Sword-Bearer; Courtland Avery, of Rochester, Grand Herald; Peter Forrester, of New-York, Grand Sentinel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Pier & Smith's hardware store at Holly, Mich., and before its progress could be checked, 10 buildings were destroyed. During the progress of the fire the powder magazine in Pier & Smith's store exploded blowing the roof off the building. The total loss is estimated at $24,000.

The Coroner has ordered all work in and around the Post & Co. building in Cincinnati, which was burned yesterday, to cease until the walls have been tested. One workman, who is known to have been in the building when the floors fell, has not been seen since. He is supposed to be still buried in the débris.

Cooley's block, at Front and Ferry streets, Trenton, Ontario, occupied by the Custom-house and a number of stores, was entirely burned yesterday morning. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

LOUISIANA REPUDIATION SCHEMES.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 6.—An editorial article in this morning's *Times*, which vigorously criticised the repudiation sentiments of the country delegates, gave rise to a long and somewhat stormy debate in the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Kidd, Chairman of the Committee on State Debt, declared that the country members could not be intimidated by being called repudiators; that the State could not, should not, and would not pay anything that is not justly owe. Several country delegates made speeches of similar purport, declaring such articles would only make them firmer in acting in accord with the wishes of their constituents. It is rumored that when the majority report of the Committee on State Debt comes up on Tuesday for consideration, the committee will ask leave to withdraw it and the ordinances attached for reconsideration and amendment.

A conference was held to-day between the Constitutional Convention State Debt Committee and representatives of the New-York bondholders, who proposed to accept 3 per cent. interest for the first years, 4 per cent. for five years, 5 per cent. for 10 years, and 7 per cent. after the lapse of 20 years, on the face value of the bonds. A member of the committee said the highest figure they would agree to pay was 50 per cent. of the debt, and 4 per cent. interest. No agreement was reached. A member of the committee says that a proposal by the holders of $3,000,000 of bonds to accept 75 cents on the dollar of the face value of the present bonds, with 4 per cent. interest, was rejected.

RACES ON THE QUEEN CITY COURSE.

THREE GOOD CONTESTS YESTERDAY—THE WINNERS AND THE BETTING.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The first race at the Queen City Jockey Club course to-day was a mile and a quarter dash. Pools were sold just before the race at $50 on Buckner to $40 for the field, composed of Claudia, Buckshot, May Walton, Rowdy Boy, and Ida Davis. The horses got off at the second attempt, with Claudia in the lead and Buckner second. At the first quarter Buckner gained the lead, and held it, with a gap of two lengths, until coming on the home stretch, when Buckshot came up and took the lead; but Buckner was let out, and won by a head, Buckshot taking second place and Claudia third. Time—2:12¼.

The second race was a three-quarter-mile dash. In the pools Centreline, Colonel Sprague and Krick sold for $100, and Joe Warnick, Anna Love, and Parissa in the field at $60. At the start Parissa was in the lead, and Anna Love far in the rear. Ostcrill's entry gained the lead at the first quarter, and kept it without dispute until the home stretch was reached. There they were hotly pushed by Warnick, but Colonel Sprague kept to the front, and won the race by half a length, Warnick second, and Krick third. Time—1:19¾.

The third race was in mile heats. In the pools John Harper sold at $160; Victim, $63; Glendalia, $50; Edwin A., 41; Enterprise, $37; Ella, $30; Ada Lambers, $23; Bettie F., 21; Little Planet, $11. After two false starts the drum was tapped, and away the horses went, Glendalia leading; but Harper passed her at the first quarter, and held the lead until the end, winning with ease in 1:46, with Enterprise a close second, Victim third, Glendalia, Ada Lambers, and Little Planet were distanced. For the second heat Harper was again the favorite in the pools, selling well above all the others. Enterprise was second at the start in this heat, Edwin A. was first, with Harper a close second. Harper gradually gained on Edwin, and at the first quarter was leading; but at the three-quarter pole the positions were again reversed, and Edwin was two lengths ahead, Harper falling back to fourth place. At the finish Edwin was first, Enterprise second, Bettie F. third, Harper fourth. Time—1:46½. Harper's friends here deserted him and rushed for Edwin A. to save themselves. The latter horse sold at one hundred to fifty for Harper. The heat was one-sided throughout. Edwin A. had a lead of two lengths in the start, which he increased to five, and won easily in 1:51¾.

THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION.

THE RECENT VOTE ANALYZED—THE EFFICACY OF WORK SHOWN.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 29.

The official returns of the vote on the new Constitution have all been received, except in the case of one or two isolated counties. The majority for the new Constitution is in the neighborhood of 11,000. The greatest relative vote in favor was in the most northern and the most southern portions of the State. In San Diego the vote was about five to one in favor of the new Constitution. In Siskiyou it was nearly in the same ratio. In Modoc the vote was four to one in favor of adoption. But in Del Norte, also in the northern extremity, there was a majority of 63 against. The cause is easily understood. In Siskiyou and Modoc there was no canvass against the Constitution. In Del Norte, on the other hand, an active campaign was carried on against it. In San Diego, likewise, the only meetings held were in favor of adoption. Nearly all of the counties reporting a majority against it. The only exceptions are Shasta, Plumas, Calaveras, and Placer. But the last named may now be classed as an agricultural, rather than a mining county. In all the other mining districts the vote was decidedly in favor of it. Especially in El Dorado, Mono, Inyo, Trinity, Tuolumne, Sierra, &c., abundantly testify.

Without exception, in those agricultural counties where there was a majority in favor of adoption there has been some trouble concerning railroads or land monopoly. The only important city giving a large majority in favor is Los Angeles. Elsewhere the vote was the other way. But in the City of Los Angeles the majority was much less in proportion than in the country precincts of the county. Speaking generally, wherever the campaign against the Constitution was conducted with spirit, there the majorities for adoption were either small or the vote went the other way.

Taking the counties politically, it was in those where the Democratic Party have customarily obtained majorities that the vote was strongest in favor of adoption. This is illustrated by the strength manifested in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Stanislaus, Siskiyou, Mendocino, Colusa, Sonoma, Tulare, and some dozen others that can be mentioned in New-York, more introduced into heavy majorities in favor are Humboldt, San Diego, and San Joaquin.

The same phenomena are visible in the vote for the adoption of the Constitution as marked the election of delegates from the districts. The prosperous agricultural counties, such as Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, and Marin, voted against adoption. Those counties of the interior which sent Working Men delegates to the convention, with but few exceptions, voted in favor of the new Constitution. All the San Joaquin Valley counties gave majorities for adoption. The Sacramento Valley counties, on the other hand, either gave large majorities against, or, as in the case of Butte, voted down. The lumber trade has not been brisk during the past year or two. In all the lumber counties—Humboldt, Mendocino, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, and Tehama—there were majorities in favor of the new Constitution. The whole demonstrates one fact—that hard times are an important factor in voting upon State or political issues.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) American, June 5.

Mr. Hendricks's obligation to Mr. Tilden has never existed. He owed, when he accepted a place on the ticket, a duty to his party to use every effort to have it elected. That duty was faithfully discharged. That ended Mr. Hendricks's relation with Mr. Tilden. If he now seeks to defeat Mr. Tilden in his own interest, or with a sense of duty to his party, and the country supports somebody else, it is his privilege, and it is square, manly action. The idea Mr. Tilden represents is the oft-repeated cry of fraud. It is not available with a people who demand live political issues, pertinent to the future, and connected with living issues of the present. Mr. Tilden has taught a parrot to cry "fraud, fraud," until it has become a by-word. The issue is worth something to the party which was defrauded. For various reasons it is not worth that to Mr. Tilden's hands. It was the party

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 6.

SENATE.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate House bill No. 435, to correct verbal errors in the text and title of an act making appropriations for river and harbor improvements, passed at the last session, which was considered and passed.

THE WARNER SILVER BILL.

Mr. COKE, of Texas, said he had heard that the Committee on Finance had agreed to postpone consideration of House bill No. 564 (the Warner Silver bill) until next December. If this was true, he wished to offer a resolution on the subject. He asked Mr. Bayard, the Chairman of the committee, what action had been taken on the bill.

Mr. BAYARD said he did not feel at liberty to disclose the action of the committee without being instructed by them to do so.

Mr. COKE then asked leave to offer a resolution discharging the committee from futher consideration of the bill, and declaring the bill before the Senate for action.

Several Senators on both sides objected, and the resolution went over under the rules.

THE FEDERAL JURY LAWS.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill relating to juries, and to repeal sections 801, 820, and 821 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. EDMUNDS continued his remarks thereon. Alluding to Mr. Bayard's citation yesterday of Judge Field's language in a recent case, that these laws are as invalid and unconstitutional as it would be to quarter the troops in a dwelling in time of peace, Mr. EDMUNDS said this language was used in a mere individual opinion, and was not a decision of the Supreme Court.

In the course of Mr. EDMUNDS's remarks Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio interposed to say to him, that unanimous consent could probably now be obtained to reconsider the vote by which a third reading of the bill was ordered, so that it might still be amended. He intimated that Mr. EDMUNDS's amendment offered yesterday, while considered unnecessary, would not again be advocated.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would like to move to recommit the bill if it could be arranged. Otherwise he would go on. Continuing, he said in regard to the exclusion of jurors who had given the "cup of cold water" to Confederate soldiers, that the kind of aid or comfort contemplated in the statute, and which could call for the discretion of the court, was only necessary aid—that which was intended to further the purpose of the transgressor. He pointed out what he thought the absurdity and viciousness of introducing politics into the jury system. It was the beginning of a practice, he said, that would end in recognizing all other immaterial differences in the selection of jurors. Presently we would have Catholic opposed to Protestant, and would have to provide for free-traders, Know-nothings, and all shades of political and religious thinkers.

Mr. THURMAN thought Mr. EDMUNDS was generating another vote message. He was again furnishing ophthalmics for people who were not disposed to invent them for themselves, in order that they may come back here in a sort of shuttlecock and battledore from the other end of the avenue. [Laughter.]

Mr THURMAN said Mr. EDMUNDS appeared to be afraid to leave the qualifications of jurors with the States, but section 800 left them there, and by that section the State law would exclude blacks from the jury-box. The Republican Party upheld and enforced that section, and did not find fault with it; certainly not until 1875, when the law was passed forbidding any discrimination for jurors in Federal courts on account of race, color, or previous condition. Now, if the act of 1875 prevented discrimination in selection the State law of Maryland, then it would still prevent it in spite of this bill.

Mr. WHYTE explained the Jury law of Maryland, in order to correct any erroneous impression made by Mr. EDMUNDS's remarks.

Mr. EDMUNDS wanted to know how it happened that no negroes ever get on juries.

Mr. WHYTE said he did not know why, except that their names did not happen to come out. He had never heard a word of complaint from the colored people in this regard. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Whyte said there was a practical discrimination against Democrats in drawing Federal juries in Maryland, and it was nearly a miracle if a Democrat was acquitted in certain cases tried before juries composed almost entirely of Republicans. Every Republican indicted in the State courts was violating some law immediately removes his trial into the United States Court, where he can be tried by men of his own political party.

Mr. BAYARD did not think the bill contained any provision under which discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude could be made, since it did not conflict in any way with existing law on that point.

Mr. EDMUNDS wanted the bill substantially to be successful to prevent any possible ground for criticism in any quarter as to the action of the committee, or the supporters of the bill, he moved to recommit it.

Mr. CONKLING thought this move a valuable addition to the comedy of errors for which this session was so distinguished.

Mr. THURMAN said there was no occasion for exhibitions of petty triumph. Every word in the bill was right, but there was something wrong in this Government, else it would have become a law before. The majority were obliged to look not only to what is right, but what is practicable. They did not propose to leave room for the sophistries of this chamber to be echoed from the other end of the avenue. They could survive the sneers of the Senator from New-York.

Mr. BLAINE, in the course of some remarks on the bill, asked Mr. Thurman how he knew the President would sign the bill if passed as reported from the committee.

Mr. THURMAN said he had no such information, and if he had it would be violating a plain rule of the Senate to state it.

Mr. BLAINE—The Senator has already violated the rule. He has said that the bill should be amended so as to encounter objections at the other end of the avenue.

Mr. THURMAN—I only spoke of my own inferences, and those inferences were simply founded on the fact that, in my opinion, bills have been vetoed—notably the Army bill—because the members of the Republican Party in both houses of Congress, by no means very friendly to the incumbent of the Presidential chair, have—I will not use the slang language of the day—I will not talk about bull-dozing—but have coerced the Executive.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised the point of order that Mr. Thurman was out of order.

The words were taken down and read by the reporter.

Mr. EDMUNDS said his point was that the words imputed unconstitutional and improper conduct to the President, and also to members of the Senate. He would not regard the words relating to the House.

Mr. THURMAN referred to his own decision on the point of order raised against Mr. Chandler, some time ago, namely, that the charge that Senators held their seats by fraud, did not impute motives to the Senators themselves. He then said that by coercion he did not mean duress or personal violence, but he had used the expression "coerced" because, in his judgment—and he would be willing to go to his death upon it—Republican Senators and Representatives, by the course they had taken during the present session, had coerced the State law of Maryland, then if would still prevent it in spite of this bill.

Mr. WHYTE explained the Jury law of Maryland, in order to correct any erroneous impression made by Mr. Edmunds

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—4th and 5th cols.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COAL AND WOOD—Seventh Page—4th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—5th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Sixth Page—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth Page—6th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
ICE CREAM—Sixth Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—4th col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Seventh Page—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Sixth Page—4th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—5th col.
MEETINGS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Sixth Page—5th and 6th cols.
REWARDS—Sixth Page—4th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th & 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—5th and 6th cols.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S.—Miss Gwilt. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE.—Horrors. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.
KURTZ ART GALLERY.—Paintings.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—At 3 P. M.—Laughing Gas.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
PARIS Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 442 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, cooler and generally clear weather, north-west to north-east winds.

The sixth section of the vetoed Army bill amended the Election law by omitting the purpose of keeping the peace at the polls from the two exceptional cases in which any civil, military, or naval officer of the United States could have under his control, at the place of an election, any troops or armed men. Instead of this, the Army bill, as reported yesterday, has a clause forbidding the payment of any of the money therein appropriated for the subsistence, &c., of any portion of the Army "to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election within any State." To the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the current fiscal year, the re was added a prohibition against the employment of "any part of the Army of the United States as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress." If the new amendment is intended to me an more than this, it should be vetoed; if not, it is pure surplusage—a device to conceal retreat by firing blank cartridge.

As the President pointed out in his veto Message of April 29, the above-quoted law of 1878 was considered by Democrats, both in the House and Senate, as a final settlement of the question of military interference with elections, as the recognition of a "fundamental principle" vital to "the rights and liberties of the people." As Mr. THURMAN put it, the law took away "the idea that the Army can be used by a general or special Deputy Marshal, or any Marshal, merely for election purposes, or a posse, ordering them about the polls, or ordering them anywhere else when there is no election going on, to prevent disorders or suppress disturbances that should be suppressed by the peace officers of the State." It would seem, therefore, that about the only objection which could be made to the new amendment would be that it is totally unnecessary, the laws already in force being all that is required for the purpose aimed at. That objection was urged by the President against section 6 in its original form, though it was not selected as the ground for his veto. It is extremely doubtful whether it is worth wasting time over an amendment which, whether mere verbiage or not, will leave the application of the law precisely where it found it.

The way in which the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee eluded the demand of a party caucus to report the Warner Silver bill is a curious illustration of what Democrats call their policy. A Senatorial caucus was called for 4 o'clock by those who desired to force the bill out of the hands of the committee, but, by the aid of the Republican opponents of unlimited silver, Mr. BAYARD was able to protract the discussion on the jurors' test oath repeal till 6 o'clock, and so to stave off the caucus by the superior attractions of dinner. Adroit as the stratagem was by which the Finance Committee was left to deal with the Silver bill untrammeled by caucus dictation, it is sufficiently obvious that neither the tyranny of a party caucus nor the movement in favor of a depreciated coinage can be permanently neutralized by any such devices. The conservative members of the Democratic Party are too much addicted to temporising with influences which they are afraid to defy to have any appreciable weight in the party councils. A resolute minority of Democrats, with courage and conviction, could control the situation in Congress to the obvious benefit of the country and to their own lasting credit.

The Senate yesterday passed the "Jurors" bill as it came from the Judiciary Committee. All efforts by the Republicans to secure amendments failed, which is explained by the fact that the measure is understood to be the work of the Joint Democratic Caucus Committee, which at present practically constitutes the Congress of the United States. The bill is verbatim the "rider" on the same subject that was attached to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. It consists of two portions—one repealing the two sections of the Revised Statutes which prescribe or allow a test oath for jurors in the United States Courts, the other establishing a new method of selecting Federal jurors. This part of the bill provides that jurors' names shall be drawn from a box in which they shall have been placed by the Clerk of the court and a commissioner to be appointed by the Judge, which commissioner "shall be a citizen residing in the district, of good standing, and a well-known member of the principal party opposing that to which the clerk may belong."

The acceptance by Gen. RICE of the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio seems to depend on the retention of Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON as Chairman of the State Committee. Gen. EWING wants to have a nominee of his own in charge of the campaign, but as THOMPSON conducted the unsuccessful canvass of Gen. RICE for the Gubernatorial nomination, and as THOMPSON does not propose to loose his hold on the Democratic machine in Ohio without a struggle, there is some danger that EWING will be compelled to choose between finding another associate on the ticket or being content with the present Chairman of the State Committee. The necessity of keeping up the illusion that Senator THURMAN did not suffer defeat at the Columbus Convention will doubtless help to increase the adhesiveness of his representative. But as it does not seem to have occurred to the Tilden men to claim the nomination of EWING as a triumph for their side, perhaps Mr. THURMAN ought to be content.

THE FUTURE OF THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

The House Silver bill has been postponed by the Senate Finance Committee until the first Monday in December. So far as Congress goes, this practically disposes of this particular scheme for another half year, since it is hardly possible that the motion of Mr. COKE, of Texas, to take up the bill in spite of the action of the committee will prevail. The motion is a very unusual one, and its adoption would imply the gravest censure of the committee by the Senate. It would, indeed, logically, though not necessarily, involve the reorganization of the committee, and could only be passed after a stout resistance. We assume that the Warner bill is not strong enough in the Senate to give any probability of success to Mr. COKE'S effort.

But, though the House bill is thus taken out of the category of probable or possible legislation at the present session, it cannot be said that the movement of which it is the latest embodiment is laid at rest, or that it has even received a serious check. It would be very foolish to regard the silver question as a "dead issue," or even a "side issue." On the contrary, the course of affairs in Congress has given it a renewed importance, has made it direct and urgent, and will inevitably stimulate the silver party to greater exertions. They have gained enough to make them at once eager for, and confident of, further popular support. The facts that their bill—crude, confused, and dangerous as it is—has received the sanction of one house of Congress; that it has enlisted the unqualified and substantially unanimous support of the party in that house which controls the majority in Congress, and is certain to be brought before the Senate for early action at the next session, will nerve them to the greatest possible activity during the recess.

It is not necessary to assume that the Warner bill, or any measure as extreme and absurd as that, will be made the objective point of their campaign, nor ought their opponents to rest in the hope that this bill, with its patent incongruities and weaknesses, is all that they must resist. To the great body of the party that can be rallied by the leaders of the silver movement, the more objectionable features of the Warner bill are matters of no moment. For the most part, they are not understoood, and if they were, they would readily be surrendered. What those who favor silver see in the Warner bill is the free comage of silver, the issue of silver certificates, and, above all, the direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out the silver constantly accumulating in the Treasury. If these things, or even the last of them, can be secured, the supporters in good faith of the silver movement—all who contribute to it what real popular strength it has—would give up everything else. It is to these essential objects of the bill, and especially to the disbursement of the silver dollars now being coined, that the silver party will direct their efforts. It is to these also that the opponents of that party must address themselves. By the action of Congress, the question is made a pertinent and pressing issue of the approaching elections. The silver men have a substantial advantage in that their principles have been approved by the majority party in Congress, and that a measure embodying them is past the first stage of legislation. It ought to be obvious, therefore, that theirs is not a movement which can be allowed to go on unquestioned. It calls for explicit, determined, and uncompromising opposition.

Apart from the peculiar importance which the position of the Warner bill gives to the silver movement, it must not be forgotten that the operation of the law now on the statute-book tends constantly to aid that movement. Under that law, nearly $24,000,000 of silver had accumulated in the Treasury up to the 1st of May, the last date at which the exact figures have been published. At the same rate of accumulation, there will be from $36,000,000 to $38,000,000 in the Treasury when Congress meets in December, and at least $40,000,000 by the time any definite legislation can be entered on. This single fact gives the silver movement in its simplest form—that of the disbursement of silver in the Treasury—a strong hold. The average citizen, when he is told that the Government has in its vaults $40,000,000 of money such as he must take for debts due him when offered, and that this large sum, with $2,000,000 each month added indefinitely, is being taken from the tax-payers, and held idle at the arbitrary direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be very apt to secure its disbursement by his vote if he can. It was the consciousness of the force of this feeling which made so many Republican Representatives vote for the Weaver amendment to the Warner bill, directing the indiscriminate payment of Government obligations in silver as well as gold, and which gave that amendment nearly a two-thirds vote in the House. This sentiment can only be met by active agitation. The Republican canvass should everywhere include an earnest and complete exposure of the real purposes of the silver movement. It should be shown that it aims at the complete overthrow of our financial system, at the ultimate defeat of resumption, and the establishment of a currency based on silver only, and threatening the country with the disorders and losses due to a currency out of harmony with that of the commercial world. If this position is not taken, it is as certain as that Congress will meet in December that the silver movement will be found to have gained in strength, and that some measure involving the principle of the Warner bill will be passed at the next session.

DARIEN CANAL TOLLS.

The estimate made by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Darien Canal Congress of the rate of toll which might be reasonably charged for the use of this water roadway when completed, seems, in view of the rates of freight which have for a few years past been paid for sea transportation, to be excessively high. The committee starts out with the supposition that 6,000,000 tons per annum will pass through the canal, and that by charging three dollars per ton, a gross income of $18,000,000 can be obtained. We have no means of definitely knowing how the sum total of usage has been arrived at, but presume that it includes a very considerable portion of the carrying trade between Europe and the Eastern United States and the west coast of North and South America, Australia, and, to a certain extent, China and Japan, transportation which is now chiefly done by sailing vessels, but which may in time be partially taken by steamers. It would not be difficult to prove by uniting these various interests, that a canal at Panama could be made of benefit each year to this volume of trade. But having established this fact, the more important one remains of determining the extent of benefit which each class is to receive, and how much they can afford to pay for it. In coming to a conclusion on this subject the Ways and Means Committee made a very serious mistake, and though this appears to have been corrected by the Committee on Commerce, the fact that such a blunder was made indicates that many of those who are active in this matter have but a superficial knowledge of the great trade movements whose currents they are proposing to change.

It is true that the rates of freight have been exceedingly low for three or four years past, and that in time there is strong probability of an improvement; but in making estimates in an undertaking of this magnitude, it is by far the safest way to base one's calculation at a low level rather a high one. In place of exercising this prudence, the Committee on Ways and Means gauged the income of the canal on what must have been an era of more than ordinarily high freights; and as matters now stand, put what would be to the bulk of commerce a prohibitory tariff on the use of their proposed improvement. The gains that the canal would offer ocean commerce vary considerably when the different routes are taken into account. For instance, the short cut would be of much more benefit to a steamer going between Liverpool and San Francisco than to one going between Liverpool and Valparaiso, and the same would hold true in a less degree of sailing vessels, though with these the influences of the trade winds have to be considered no less than the question of distance. Now, if the gain in time is only slight, and the toll excessive, it is not at all probable that the canal will be used.

Again, the character of the cargoes is something which ought to enter into the calculation. The owner of a cargo of English coal would not be likely to pay much more to have his goods landed at their port of destination in one-third less time than is now required to make the trip; and a similar unwillingness would probably be exhibited by the shippers of grain from California and Australia, and of nitrate and guano from Chili and Peru. Now, merchandise of this kind forms much the larger part of the 6,000,000 tons per annum which it is supposed will pass through the canal; but in order to draw it in this direction the canal toll must be placed at a point which will allow the ship-owner to make a saving in the present cost of sailing his vessels. If his ship contained a cargo of tea or any commodity whose freshness made it especially desirable, every day saved might be of great value; but in the other cases the gain is merely in the interest on the worth of ship and cargo, and in the wages and provisions of the crew, and on a steamer in the cost of extra coal, for the port charges and stevedores' bills are the same whether the voyage is a long or a short one. As, on an average, the gain will not be more than one-third in time, by using the canal rather than the circuitous routes now followed, it is evident that the toll charges should not bear a larger proportion than this to the freight money received for transporting the merchandise. If this ratio is maintained, the canal can hardly be said to be an advantage to the ship-owners and shippers, as they would make fully as much without it as with it. But in the scale of toll prepared by the Ways and Means Committee this limit has been greatly exceeded, as can readily be seen by comparing it with the current freight rates between the several great shipping points. A few illustrations will suffice to explain our position: Callao to Europe, (guano,) $8 50 per ton; England to Callao, (coal,) $5 per ton; England to Valparaiso, (coal,) $4 50 per ton; Australia to England, (wheat,) $6 50 per ton; Hong Kong to the United States, (miscellaneous,) $5 50 per ton; England to Hong Kong, (coal,) $3 50 per ton; San Francisco to England, (wheat,) $8 50 per ton—it has been $6 75; England to San Francisco, (coal,) $3 per ton; New-York to San Francisco, (miscellaneous,) $8 per ton; England to Japan, (coal,) $3 75 per ton. These all are rates by sailing vessels; but then a great part of the merchandise named, even if it was transported by steamer, would have to go at nearly as low terms, in order to secure any profit to the shipper with prices as they now are; and, what is more, the list we have enumerated includes a greater part, in tonnage, of the business which the canal is to benefit. It is hardly necessary to say that at a toll of $3 per ton, none of the vessels employed upon these great ocean routes could afford to use the short cut at the Isthmus. If the projectors of the canal cannot find a profitable return in the enterprise at a less severe rate of taxation, it will be prudent for them to postpone active operations until the further development of commerce gives them a broader margin in tonnage to work upon than that which they now possess.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COLONIZATION.

A movement headed by two Catholic Bishops from the West has begun in this City, to remove the Roman Catholic poor, by emigration and colonization, to unoccupied lands in the Western States. This scheme is the more remarkable, as the Roman Catholic clergy of this City have, during the last twenty-five years, been the bitter and consistent opponents of all plans for removing their poor to the rural districts. The asylums of that Church have been and are still crowded with youth who would be a thousand times better off on Western farms or in rural families. The Vicar-General, "Father" PRESTON, and other ecclesiastical authorities have almost exhausted the language of vituperation toward Protestant charities who were generously relieving the Catholic authorities of the burden of supporting hundreds of unfortunate children by placing them in rural homes, or on farms in the West. Even the sacred altar has been the scene of public denunciations against these benevolent Protestant efforts to relieve the City. It has often seemed that the priests of this City would prefer that a street child should grow up here to vagabondage, and possible crime, rather than be beyond their influence in the free life of the West. At length, however, some of the modern ideas of political economy have penetrated even the sacerdotal ranks, and, seeing the overcrowding of this City and the consequent poverty and crime which have flourished rankly here, the clergy have rightly concluded that the only true remedy is the transference of labor to where it is more needed, and where the influences are wholesome and reforming. A Roman Catholic colonization society has accordingly been formed, which is to have $100,000 capital, in shares of $1 each. Bishops SPAULDING, of Illinois, and IRELAND, of Minnesota, give the plan their approval, and some $7,500 have already been subscribed. It is proposed to purchase a tract of land in the West, divide it into farms and erect houses, and then sell these places on easy terms to thrifty Irish Catholics. A priest familiar with agriculture is to be in each colony, and a chapel or church is at once to be erected.

All Protestants will rejoice that Catholics are at length feeling some obligation in looking after their own poor, and that they are beginning the work of assistance in so sensible a fashion. Roman Catholic colonies among rude people have not been without success. Their influence in South America and on the Pacific coast has borne good fruit. Will they succeed equally in this country? We much doubt it. An Irish Catholic population is not the best for pioneer work or for founding institutions. They make a capital working population, where Yankee brain and Protestant character lead them. But by themselves we should apprehend many difficulties. The great advantage of the West is in the continual mingling of various races, creeds, and habits, thus sharpening every faculty and rubbing away ancient prejudices. An isolated colony of Irishmen and Romanists would learn nothing new and keep all that was bad in the old; the priestly influence would be excessive, and education very limited. There would not be the variety of occupations in such a colony which is indispensable, and bad habits would be intensified.

If the promoters have in view to help the lowest poor of the City, they must remember that these are not fit for colonies. They have neither independence, industry, nor character. They would drag each other down and make Western Botany Bays. Their only chance is in being placed individually under the guidance of some vigorous Protestant Anglo-Saxon farmer, who would teach them to take care of themselves. If it be expected by this association to found Catholic farm reformatories in the West for our poor children, it must be remembered that this is very expensive, and is unnecessary. Every farm is ready to take them. Should the plan be to reach a higher class of operatives, the objection at once arises that this class of men can take care of themselves, and would prefer to work their way alone. It is true that sometimes a colony can supply at once what the pioneer so much needs—a kind of social life, school, church, and a library, with means of improvement and intercourse. A variety of trades can be thus introduced at once, and some of the pleasures and benefits of civilization retained on the frontier. But such a people must be of a superior class, and united by some bond of enthusiasm. Even then, experience shows that the difficulties are endless, and the personal friction and dissatisfaction intense. The founders of such colonies reap anything but gratitude. Even the Russian religious colonies in Dakota have held together with great difficulty. It is among the possibilities yet that a Socialistic colony may be founded in the far West as a short cut to civilization. But for a religious colony, and, above all, an Irish Catholic one, the prospects are dubious.

MYSTERIES OF GREAT CITIES.

Every now and then there is brought to light in some great city the traces of some dark deed which furnish the fancy with a clue which leads into a realm of dismal and unknown tragedy. These traces may be studied and followed up until a clumsily-concealed crime is unearthed, but if they had never been found or the crime had been skillfully hidden, the deed might have remained forever in the dark. How many may remain undiscovered the registers of man will never tell. A short time ago the half-decomposed body of a young woman floated to the surface of the Seine, with a rope around the neck. The rope had been broken, and exploration of the river bed revealed the rest of it attached to a heavy stone. Further investigation established the identity of the woman as one who, two months before, had gone to Paris from Belgium and disappeared from mortal view. By what hand or under what circumstances she came to her fate is still unknown, and may remain so. No inquiry seems to have been made for her after she was swallowed up in the abyss of Paris life, and if the rope had not given way before the buoyant parts of the body were wholly gone, or if the remains had been kept down in the muddy ooze of the river bed by some superimposed weight, the curiosity of the world might never have been excited; and if friends in after-time had made inquiry, it would have been vague and hopeless. How often may the supposed case be a reality? Mysterious crimes are continually coming to light. Often the mystery is unsolved; the sad conundrum is given up. Who knows in how many cases the mystery is never brought to the knowledge of the heedless world at all?

It is now but a few weeks since a man "putting in coal" in the basement of a London house, in which lodgings were let, was startled by a human foot protruding from a heap of rubbish which he was shoveling out of the way. A corpse was uncovered, which was decayed beyond all recognition, and must have been lying there undetected for more than a year. This was the beginning of the Euston-square mystery. Of course, investigation then set to work, but had the body been buried with quick-lime below the surface in the cellar, it might have lain there unquestioned till the last trump. The eccentric habit of the deceased, a woman of sixty, in dressing like a girl of eighteen, and bedizening herself with cheap jewelry, led to her identification as Miss MATILDA HACKER, formerly of Canterbury, and suspicion was directed to her sole companion in the Euston-square house, a servant named HANNAH DOBBS, as the author of her mysterious death. The latter has been arraigned for the murder of her mistress. But the most suggestive feature of the mystery is that Miss HACKER was a person of marked peculiarities, well known by sight in the vicinity, and with many acquaintances in Canterbury, was possessed of some property in that town, and had been very exacting in her collection of rents; and yet though nothing had been seen or heard of her for many months, and the letters of her agent had been returned through the Dead-letter Office, no one appears to have made any exertion to discover her whereabouts. The agent had abandoned his functions as unremunerative, the tenants were living rent free, and the many people who had known Miss HACKER merely indulged in a passing wonder as to what had become of her. Had the criminal been an adept in the business, instead of a bungling servant-girl, and skillful in the art of concealment, the wonder would have died out; Miss HACKER would have been simply given up as dead, and her property would doubtless have passed by proper formalities into other hands.

When the ghastly discovery in Euston-square was made, KATHERINE WEBSTER, another servant, had just been committed, or was about to be committed, in London for trial for the murder of her mistress, Mrs. THOMAS. This case, too, had begun in a mystery, and was known as the mysterious murder of Richmond. The Thames had unaccountably cast ashore a box which was found to contain the mutilated remains of a woman, afterward identified. But before it set investigation on foot, nobody had deemed it worth while to inquire why Mrs. THOMAS had not been seen about her residence for several days. Her servant made purchases in her name, and even sold out her furniture and departed for Ireland, and yet no one troubled himself about the affair. It may be that KATHERINE WEBSTER might have gone her ways and enjoyed, so far as under the circumstances she could enjoy, the small amount of Mrs. THOMAS'S property, and the mistress might have passed out of mind as well as out of sight but for the tell-tale box which the Thames refused to retain, with its guilty secret. As it was, the identity of the dead was established and the long arm of the law brought back the living culprit. She told a somewhat plausible story calculated to implicate others, but a tedious preliminary examination resulted in the discharge of those upon whom she tried to shift the deed and the detention of herself for a regular trial. These are samples of city mysteries which accident, rather than the solicitude of man for the fate of his fellows, has brought to light, so as to set the machinery of legal investigation in motion. Other cases nearer home may be easily recalled, some of them never cleared up, and never to be, by the tribunals of man. And still the persistent suggestion comes—how many tragedies may be enacted, and buried out of sight, in the social solitudes that abound in great cities, while no human being has motive strong enough to set inquiry going. If such a terrible and exciting mystery as the robbery of a rich man's grave may be a nine days' wonder and pass out of mind, how easy for deeds which no one will care to investigate to be perpetrated and sink unnoticed into the limbo of unexplored iniquity!

Much indignation is being expressed among certain Americans because the allowance of weight long deemed necessary to enable foreign horses to compete upon even terms with England's own, has been withdrawn from *Parole* by the English Jockey Club. Mr. LORILLARD'S celebrated horse is among the probable starters next week at Ascot, and it is because they believe that with an allowance he can collect even with the one that the English have compelled *Parole* to carry weight for age, the same as home-bred animals. So argue these growlers, who, to say the least, know very little of what they are talking about. There is nothing to complain of in the doings of the English Jockey Club; the conditions of the race were known to Mr. LORILLARD, and if he chose to accept them, no one else has any right to offer objections. Besides, it is nothing new, this withdrawing of the weight allowance to foreign horses. In the long-distance races in England, such as the Ascot and Goodwood Cups, the French horses have long shone in a bright light, and it was after *Jouvence, Baronciu*, and the famous *Monarque* had won the latter trophy that the English Jockey Club withdrew that allowance from the French horses. Since then the French have entered the lists against the English far more frequently and with far greater success than they did before; and they have five times won the Ascot Cup, to say nothing of other important races in which stamina is of more account than speed. Competent writers in England believe that "never was there a moment when the British turf was more destitute of mature stayers than at present." Only four times in the past thirty years have the Epsom handicaps been won by a 6-year old or aged horse, and three of these were by foreigners including *Parole's* victories in the City and Suburban, and in the Metropolitan last April. In England they have been for at least a generation going in exclusively for speed, while in the United States thorough-breds have from the beginning been raised with a view to stoutness, and it is too late now to attempt to prove that *Parole* is not fit to carry "weight for age" in any of the events for which his owner has entered him.

One of the pleasures the Duke of ARGYLL had anticipated on arriving in this country was meeting WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. He was unaware that the eminent apostle of human rights was in other than his usual health until he had reached New-York, and was much pained and shocked to hear of his death. The two had been firm friends for a long while, and had corresponded regularly through a period of 20 years. The Duke was an early and cordial sympathizer with GARRISON'S anti-slavery views, and has been all his life long an ardent advocate of emancipation of the blacks everywhere. He first made the acquaintance of GARRISON when the latter went to London in 1840, as a delegate from the American Anti-Slavery Society to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, but refused to take his seat because the feminine delegates from this country had been excluded on account of their sex. It might have been thought that GARRISON, considering how very dear to his heart was the cause he had crossed the sea to represent, would have regarded the admission of women to the convention as of minor importance, and would leave the matter for the time. But he never waived anything that involved principle. He lived on and acted by principle from the first development of his consciousness to his dying hour. The Duke of ARGYLL is credited with saying, before our civil war, that no man in history had, in his opinion, ever been truer to his convictions, or more zealous and intrepid for what he believed to be truth and right, than WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

There are indications that within the next few weeks there will be quite an advance in the price of silk. In fact, an increase has already taken place in the value of the raw material, but has hardly penetrated to the manufactured stocks in the possession of retail dealers. The cause for this advance is found in the probable failure of the Italian silk crop of this year, the severe frosts of the Spring having fatally injured the cocoons and also prevented the vegetation upon which the worms feed from properly developing. The same troubles have been experienced in France and Spain, both silk-producing countries, but with these the effects of the frost have been less severe, and as the silk crop is also ordinarily smaller, a shrinkage in these quarters does not materially influence the market. The other great silk-producing countries are China, India, and Japan, and in these there is every promise of a fair average yield, and, with an advance in price in Europe and America, shipments will be made sufficiently large to partly offset the losses in the Italian crop. The amount annually imported from the East is almost equal to the entire European production, so that the aggregate falling off may be put at 20 per cent. of the volume of new silk which each year finds its way into the markets of the civilized world. This diminution in supply is sufficient, if other things were equal, to produce a rapid advance in values, but the decline in the worth of merchandise of all kinds has had its effect upon the price of silk, which has been steadily going down since the sudden start given to it by the short crop of 1878. A deficiency in supply will occasion at this time a falling off in use rather than an enormous advance in price, which in years past has followed upon a bad season, and it is doubtful whether the market at its maximum during this year will range much higher than what would be considered fair prices eight or ten years ago.

Justice CLIFFORD, of the Supreme Court, has just expounded the law of bucks at Saratoga Springs, apropos of a casualty which occurred in October, 1870, but has only just reached final decision. Mingling in one narrative the main facts gathered from the opposite accounts given by the parties, it appears that the proprietors of the Congress Spring, who were the parties sued, had added to the varied attractions of the "Park" several wild deer, one of which was a large buck of savage disposition, particularly in the Fall of the year, and gifted with a dangerous pair of horns. These deer ran at large in the Park, and were the objects of considerable attention from visitors; and as these attentions were not always judicious, but sometimes tended to vex rather than to please the animals, placards were posted cautioning persons walking in the grounds from meddling with the deer. The proprietors believed that their pets would do no one a mischief unless they were provoked to it. However, the lady who brought this suit, after a morning drive, took her accustomed stroll in the grounds; she met the mischievous buck; she gave him no provocation, nor did him any injury; but he attacked her, striking and goring her with his horns, and throwing her down. For the suffering and expenses thus caused, the jury found a verdict in her favor. Justice CLIFFORD sustains the finding. He explains the law to be that people may keep animals, but if the animal is of a wild and savage species, the owner is, as a general rule, liable for any mischief which it may do to others. If the creature is of a tame kind, such as a horse or a dog, its owner may let it run at large, and is not liable for a single hurtful act unless he had knowledge that such mischief might be expected from it. But in respect to wild animals, though they may be lawfully kept, as curiosities for instance, the proprietor is bound to know their savage character, and must keep them caged or chained. If he allows them to run loose where the general public have a right to go, and they do injury to persons who are without fault themselves, who have not given them any provocation, he must pay damages. It is no answer to say that he did not think his beasts would do such mischief; he is bound to know that they very probably will, and to take precautions accordingly.

The City of Madison, in Wisconsin, is likely to experience the application of principles somewhat similar to those above cited in a case which is now pending. The proprietor of two "large cinnamon-colored bears" applied to the city authorities for a lic nse to exhibit the creatures; the authorities granted the license, and the proprietor took his bears out upon State-street and began a bear show upon the sidewalk. This was highly gratifying to the men and children of the place, who gathered in a crowd, but was a cause of terror to plaintiff's horse, which ran away, and plaintiff's wife was thrown out of the wagon and injured. He sued the city for damages, arguing that two wild bears capering in a city street were an "obstruction" to travel, and that the authorities, for licensing such an exhibition, were liable for all damages suffered by innocent and careful travelers. The court said his argument was good, and sent the suit to a jury trial to settle his damages. The point in these wild beast cases is not that the individual beast was mischievous, but that it was one of a mischievous species. A man may not know that a dog or horse he has lately bought is vicious. But persons who stock a public park with deer are bound to inform themselves at what season and to what degree deer are apt to be savage. And a Street Commissioner is expected to understand that the spectacle of two large cinnamon-colored bears on the sidewalk, dancing, is not likely to be soothing to the feelings of a spirited horse.

BISHOP AGAINST PRIEST.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 6.—In the Supreme Court to-day the case of O'HARA against SHARK was argued. This case, involving the right of a Bishop to remove a priest, was originally tried in Williamsport, where the Rev. Mr. Shark, the priest removed, won the case from Bishop O'Hara, who claimed the power to dismiss him from the church. The case has been before the Supreme Court for eight years.

GENERAL NOTES.

People of Halifax, Nova Scotia, are crying for a reduction of city expenses.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union has a Union Coffee-room. In union there is strength.

Forty-six thousand dollars' worth of lobsters were shipped from Halifax for the London market on Tuesday, it being the first cargo.

Mr. Francis Barton reports that $1,100 was stolen from the room he occupied in the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, on Wednesday night.

Hartford has just had a Grand Jury whose average height was 6 feet 1¼ inches, and average weight was 195 pounds. The tallest was 6 feet 4 inches.

A Cincinnati woman is suing a sewing-machine company for $2,000 damages. She bought a machine, and, defaulting payment, the agent took it away after a struggle in which she was physically injured.

The Troy *Times* publishes an elaborate setting forth of the collar, cuff, and shirt business of that city, showing that the annual sales amount to more than $5,250,000. Last year 3,290,000 dozens of collars and cuffs and 188,800 dozens of shirts were made there.

Secretary Sherman, Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, President Eliot, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Robert C. Winthrop are among those who have accepted invitations to be present at the dinner to be given by the Commercial Club of Boston to the visiting Commercial Club of Chicago on the 14th inst.

Judge Penrose, of Philadelphia, has decided that a contingent subscription of $5,000, made by the late Matthew Baird to the fund for a female college which has never been established, is void. From all the facts developed, he says, the testator, if now living, would not be liable to pay said subscriptions, and for the same reason his estate is not liable.

The Montreal *Witness* says: "His Excellency the Governor-General's work, entitled 'Travels in the Dominion,' is to be published this season in London. It will be illustrated by the Princess Louise, with whom the Misses Montalba are now sojourning, in order that the mutual art studies of those ladies and her Royal Highness may be renewed."

About the time that the elder Quincy became President of Harvard College, says the Boston *Post*, his son was elected President of a gentleman's club. On their first subsequent meeting the salutation was "Good morning, Mr. President," and the response, "Good morning, Mr. President." "Yes," said the son, "but there is some difference between being President of boys and President of men."

The Keene (N. H.) *Sentinel* says in its latest issue: "It is conceded by parties directly interested in telephonic science that ex-Mayor Farrar, of this city, as long ago as 1851, successfully attempted to transmit sounds over a telegraphic wire, and actually succeeded in telegraphing music. Subsequently he opened a correspondence with Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, whose reply was so disheartening that he abandoned further experiments."

In conversation with a representative of the New-Haven *Journal*, the Rev. Mr. Hayden expressed himself as very much disappointed by the postponement of his trial till July. This is the third postponement, he said, and, after 34 weeks of imprisonment, it seemed hard that he should be made to wait again. Especially he regretted his inability to see his children; but he was unwilling they should be brought to his cell, "with the remembrance to be forever with them in coming years." His wife is at the old home in Rockland, Conn., and visits him as often as her means will permit.

In a recent letter referring to the early history of some towns in Onondaga County, ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour says: "All things were rude and new 60 years ago, but men were men in those days. The stern, rough duties of life developed character. Common interests, free association, and the duties of organizing society made men wise, and filled the minds of those who lived in log cabins with a sense of self-respect and manhood which we do not always see now in great cities, in grand homes, and amid the displays of wealth and luxury. I have seen much of men, of social life, of dignity in these days of our country's greatness, but my mind turns back with reverence and respect for the strong wise men who laid the foundation of our prosperity."

WHITTIER AND GARRISON.

THE QUAKER POET'S VERSES TO THE MEMORY OF HIS FRIEND IN FULL.

To the Editor of the Independent:

At the solemn and impressive funeral of my beloved and early friend, William Lloyd Garrison, one of the speakers read a part of the following poem, which I now send, asking a place for it in thy paper, although after the surprisingly beautiful tribute of Wendell Phillips, and the perhaps still more touchingly eloquent words of Theodore D. Weld, it may seem superfluous. Something on my part seems due to the intimate friendship of more than 50 years, unbroken and undisturbed by any differences of opinion and action during the long anti-slavery struggle. Thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

OAK KNOLL, DANVERS, Fifth Month, 30th, 1879.

GARRISON.

The storm and peril overpast,
The bounded hatred shamed and still;
Go, soul of freedom! take at last
The place which thou alone canst fill.

Confirm the lesson taught of old,
Life saved for self is lost, while they
Who lose it in His service hold
The lease of God's eternal day.

Not for thyself, but for the slave
Thy words of thunder shook the world;
No selfish greed's or hatred's grave
The strength wherewith thy bolts were hurled.

From lips that Sinai's trumpet blew
We heard a tender undersong;
The very wrath from pity grew,
From love of men thy hate of wrong.

Now past and present are as one;
The life below is life above;
Thy mortal years have but begun
The immortality of love.

Not for a soul like thine the calm
Of selfish ease and joys of sense;
But duty, more than crown or palm,
Its own exceeding recompense.

Go up and on! thy day well done,
Its morning promise well fulfilled,
Aries to triumphs yet unwon,
To holier tasks that God has willed.

Go leave behind the all that mars
The work below of man for man;
With the white legions of the stars
Do service such as angels scan.

Wherever wrong shall right deny,
Or suffering sprits urge their plea,
Be thine a voice to smite the lie,
A hand to set the captive free!

THE OUTLOOK IN CALIFORNIA.

*From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, May

THE DEEDS OF CRIMINALS

THE POKOMOKE TRAGEDY IN COURT.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE AMOUNT OF CHLORAL GIVEN MISS HEARN—CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION—THE COURSE OF THE DEFENSE OUTLINED.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 6.—At the opening this morning, in the Duer trial, the court decided to admit testimony as to the amount of chloral prescribed for Miss Hearn and the amount purchased. Dr. Truitt resumed the stand and said he did not remember the number of his prescription for chloral; they were on file at the drug store; it was not all for Miss Hearn; some was for her mother; he did not know how long Mrs. Hearn was taking it; he did not give any separate prescription for her; he thought he put up two vials—two ounce vials—himself; this was about the first of Ella's sickness; he had but little chloral in the house and could not put up much; he could not tell the proportion of chloral and water in those vials; he had not more than one ounce of chloral in his house. Six prescriptions were identified in the druggist's files by the Doctor. The defense stated that it would prove that they were for Miss Hearn; they called for three and one-half ounces of chloral; Dr. Truitt was then examined by Mr. Page, and went over the whole field of the effects of chloral, and was again cross-examined by Mr. Crisfield, occupying the entire forenoon session of the court. No new or important facts were brought out, except that Miss Hearn did not take the last prescription of chloral.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Quinn, who assisted at the post-mortem examination, and, with Dr. Truitt, removed the ball from the jaw, was called by the State, and detailed the circumstances of the examination. His testimony agreed with that of Dr. Truitt.

Mrs. Indiana Dennis was called by the State, and testified as to what passed between Miss Duer and Ella Hearn on the Thursday night after the shooting. This conversation, or what passed between the two girls on this occasion, has been previously testified to by Mrs. Hearn and Louisa Hearn.

Mr. Page said the State would rest its case, reserving the privilege to examine Miss Ella Foster when they got her here. Mr. Crisfield claimed it was unfair to call on them to develop their defense until they knew what was to be proved by her. Mr. Page said they expected to show the relations between her and Ella Hearn; how they bore on the relations between Miss Duer and Ella Hearn and the jealousy produced by that intimacy in the prisoner, and also an interview at which the prisoner was present. Mr. Crisfield asked the court to rule whether such testimony could be admissible. Judge Wilson said the court would rule upon that when the witness was put upon the stand.

At the evening session Mr. Purnell made the opening statement for the defense, saying they would admit the pistol was discharged while in the hands of Miss Duer, but they denied that the shooting was willful or felonious, or that death was the result of the wound.

W. J. S. Clarke testified that he and his wife were at Mr. Hearn's house immediately after the shooting; it was a half to one minute from the time he heard the first scream; Miss Ella was on the sofa and Mrs. Hearn leaning on the table; he spoke to Miss Ella, and Miss Duer came in from the passage about the same time. The latter was in great trouble and grief, going back and forth like one crazy. She asked Mr. Clarke, "Is she hurt?" and said, "If she is much hurt, I will shoot myself." He took the pistol from her and put it in his pocket, and afterward gave it to Mr. Hearn. Mr. Clarke, on his cross-examination, was very indefinite, and could not say anything positively.

Littleton J. Duer, father of the prisoner, and James Corbin testified that they were present at the house of the former on the night previous to the election last Fall, when Miss Ella Hearn and her sister Louisa visited Miss Lilly Duer. This was the occasion of the visit testified to by Louisa Hearn, when she said Miss Duer asked her sister to go into the woods with her, and she refused, and they parted without bidding other good-night. Both the witnesses testified the Misses Hearn sat in the parlor until 10 o'clock at night, and the parting was friendly. Neither of them heard a word of the conversation testified to by Louisa Hearn.

At 1 o'clock the court adjourned until to-morrow.

REPORTS OF OTHER OFFENSES.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—NEWS OF CRIMINAL ACTS RECEIVED YESTERDAY.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 6.—Gracie St. John Clemence, the confidence woman and forger, who broke jail at Portland Wednesday night, was arrested here last night.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6.—Mrs. Magdalena Boeschoff, of Dayton, Ky., opposite this city, in a fit of anger, last week, badly injured the little daughter of a neighbor. Last night the little girl grew dangerously ill. Mrs. Boeschoff hearing of it, and anticipating that the girl would die, committed suicide by throwing herself into a cistern. She had told her husband that if the girl died she would kill herself rather than have her children disgraced, as they would be if she were hanged for the crime.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—Last night William Spell, who escaped from a North Carolina jail while under sentence of death for wife-murder, broke jail at Hawkinsville, Ga., where he was recently arrested. All pursuit has been in vain.

Columbia, Ala., has had its first tragedy for a long time. Moses Matthews, a ferryman, had a quarrel with a young man named Robert Davis. Davis went away declaring that he would be satisfied. A few hours later he met Matthews and fired at him, killing him instantly. The Coroner's jury declared Davis guilty of murder, and he is in jail.

The trial of Drewry Tye, for killing John Sparks, his father-in-law, is in progress in the Superior Court here. The Court-house is filled with interested spectators. Some witnesses swear that Sparks rushed at Tye in the slaughter-house with an open knife, when Tye shot to save himself. Others assert that Tye shot Sparks in the back after he had turned to go away. The prisoner will make his statement to-morrow, and the case will go to the jury after four speeches. Much doubt is expressed as to the verdict.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 6.—Rufus Watts, a colored preacher or exhorter, living near this city, was arrested at his house to-day, charged with killing his wife. The woman's body has not yet been interred, and the Coroner is investigating the case.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—The hearing for a new trial of Buzzell, the Ossipee murderer, was continued to-day. Most of the forenoon was occupied in reading evidence given at the second trial. A State witness testified in relation to Buzzell's first arrest, and said Buzzell gave him as a reason for lying about the gun, which had not been seen since the murder, that he was excited, and did not know where it was. A detective testified that the Justice of the Peace before whom Detective Conway made oath said that Conway and Davis were both drunk when the affidavit was sworn to. Arguments were made this afternoon by Mr. Copeland for the defense, and the Attorney-General for the State.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 6.—A German tramp, name unknown, attacked an Irish tramp, named James Mooney, of New-York, by the roadside near Fishkill Landing, last night, and demanded his money, which amounted to $1 73. Mooney resisted, when a struggle ensued, and Mooney was shot through the breast, the ball entering the lung. The German fled. Mooney was taken to the Highland Hospital, and will probably die.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—It was known that the vast crowd collected at St. Charles, Mo., to-day, at the hanging of John Bland, was determined to attempt to overpower the authorities and lynch a negro murderer named Barton, who is confined in the jail, but the calling out of the Militia frustrated the scheme.

RICHMOND Va., June 6.—The case of Detective John Wren, who was jointly indicted on Wednesday with R. A. Steele on the charge of robbing E. K. Law in April last, which has been on trial in the Hustings Court for two days, was given to the jury at 8 o'clock to-night, and at 10:30 o'clock a verdict of not guilty was returned. A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Steele. Detective Wren will be examined in the Police Court to-morrow on charge of collusion in the escape of young Redford after his arrest in Baltimore for forgery committed in Richmond.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 6.—Peter Peters, 56 years of age, shot his wife, age 51, to-day, in the head, and then blew his own brains out. Both were Prussians, and had lived in this city about two years and a half. The tragedy was caused by family troubles, the man complaining that his wife thought more of their three boys than of himself. It is not thought possible for the woman to live more than 24 hours.

AID FOR COLORED REFUGEES.

The Colored Republican General Committee met last evening at No. 148 Bleeker-street, with William Freeman in the chair. The sub-committee appointed to solicit financial aid from the Republican Associations of the City, reported that the Fifth, Tenth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth District organizations had contributed a total of $105.17; that the Seventeenth had promised a subscription of $300, and that several districts yet remained to be visited. It was decided to send $250, as soon as the money is received, to Gov. Jones, of Kansas, for the benefit of the colored refugees, and the same amount to the Rev. Mr. Dixon, at St. Louis, and the local relief committee at Wyandotte, Kan. A resolution, expressive of deep regret at the death of William Lloyd Garrison, and requesting the members of the committee to wear crape on the right arm, as a badge of mourning, for 30 days, was adopted. Ex Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina, who was introduced, said, among other things, that, despite the reports to the contrary, the masses of the colored people in the South were still loyal to the Republican Party. Those who were leaving their homes, were doing so because they were not getting just compensation for their labor.

PATERSON'S DEFAULTING TREASURER.

The defalcation of ex-Treasurer Westervelt, of Paterson, N. J., was the all-absorbing topic of conversation in that city yesterday. The new Treasurer and the Finance Committee have pursued their examination of the late Treasurer's books and vouchers without discovering any further deficit, and they believe that as first reported, $7,936 73 will cover the defalcation. As already stated, Westervelt said he had lent David Henry, one of his bondsmen, $1,500; Mr. Henry admits having borrowed from Westervelt $1,200, which he supposed was his own money, and not the city's. He says he will return this sum at once. This will reduce the deficit by that much. The bondsmen have not yet settled with the city, still hoping that the ex-Treasurer's relatives will make good the deficiency. This has not been done, although efforts in that direction have been and are still being made. As to Westervelt's whereabouts, he was seen in Taylor's saloon, in Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon. He looked very nervous, and was unusually silent. Some suppose that he has sailed for China in a packet-ship belonging to a friend living on Bergen Heights. Although his expensive habits of living were well known to his friends, none were more astonished than they at his defalcations.

ALICE OATES'S WEDDING.

MARRIED TO SAMUEL P. WATKINS, OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Alice Oates, the actress, was married in this city on Saturday night week to Samuel P. Watkins, residing at No. 724 North Twentieth-street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Neill, a Methodist clergyman, who is at present in charge of a German Lutheran church in this city. Mr. Neill is also one of the Republican members of the State Legislature from the Fifteenth District. On the evening in question, at about 7:45 o'clock, Mr. Watkins called on Mr. Neill at his residence and asked him if he had any objections to marrying divorced persons. The minister replied that he had not, provided the divorce had been proper. He could see no harm in it. Accompanied by the minister, Mr. Watkins went to his own residence, where Mrs. Oates was introduced as the bride. The ceremony was quickly performed, in the presence of the members of the Watkins family, and in an hour after Mr. Neill had returned home.

Mr. Watkins had a motive in asking whether the minister would marry divorced persons which concerned himself. A few years ago he was married to Miss Mame Davis, a very beautiful and estimable lady of this city, but was separated legally from her on account of his misconduct. He was aware that Mr. Neill, who is a next-neighbor of the Watkins family, knew all about this. It is also stated that when the Pastor was told who the bride was, he demanded the production of the legal documents to be assured that she had no husband living. After being assured of all these facts he united them. Mr. Watkins is a clerk in his father's wholesale notion store, at No. 32 Bank-street. He is well known as one of the most fashionably-dressed men that appear on Chestnut-street. The family is believed to be comfortably well off, and the boys are well known about town. The newly-married couple remained here for a few days, after which they left the city.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS REVIEWED.

THE TRANSACTIONS IN GRAIN AND COTTON DURING THE PAST WEEK.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—A leading grain circular says: "The grain markets have been steadier this week, but inactive, the millers buying only to supply their immediate requirements. At the markets, during the past three days, the supplies of English wheat have been small, and previous rates were supported. Foreign moved slowly, but was quotably unaltered. Cargoes on the coast are in rather better request, with some demand for the Continent. Only six cargoes remain unsold. Business here and at the neighboring markets since Tuesday has been dull. Wheat and corn were unchanged. In the market to-day the transactions in wheat were moderate at the currencies of Tuesday. Flour was in slow demand and unchanged. Corn was in fair demand, with the tendency in favor of buyers."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "The cotton market was strong on Friday. It opened Wednesday very active, with a large business doing, chiefly by the trade, at higher prices. Although on Thursday the market was quieter and extreme rates were not maintained, quotations generally advanced. American was in large demand on Friday and Wednesday, and prices considerably advanced, but on Thursday business was small at easier rates. The prices showed an advance of a farthing above last Thursday. Sea Island was in little inquiry at unchanged prices. Futures opened strong and advanced 3-32d, but the improvement was only partially maintained. After the holidays business was active, and prices advanced 3-16d. On Thursday the market was weak, and declined 5-32d. The final rates show an advance of 1-16d. on last Thursday."

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $397,164 07, and from Customs, $449,304 87.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $659,850.

Information received by the Indian Bureau from Fort Belknap is to the effect that 800 lodges of Sitting Bull's Indians are reported to be south of the British line. They have not as yet committed any acts of hostility.

A serenade and reception were given Gen. Thomas Ewing, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, at Willard's Hotel, to-night. Speeches were made by Senator Thurman, Pendleton, Vest, and Vance, and by Representatives Ewing, Frost, Blackburn, Warner, Ellis, and King. The Marine Band was in attendance, and the assemblage numbered about 5,000 persons.

OBITUARY.

HENRY F. JANES.

Henry F. Janes, once prominent in the political history of Vermont, died in Waterbury, in that State, yesterday, at the age of 87 years. Mr. Janes was born at Brimfield, Hampden County, Mass., in October, 1792. He studied law in Montpelier, Vt., and was admitted to the Bar in Washington County in 1817. He began practice at Waterbury in that year. His first public service was as Postmaster of that place, which position he held from 1820 to 1830. He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1830 to 1834. In the latter year he was elected a Representative in Congress, serving until 1837. He was State Treasurer from 1838 to 1841; a member of the Council of Censors in 1848, and a member of the Legislature, from Waterbury, in 1855. After retiring from the Legislature, he resumed the practice of his profession.

Judge Effingham Lawrence died at his home in Flushing, Long Island, yesterday, at the advanced age of 84 years. At one time he was prominently identified with the management of the affairs of Queens County. He was widely known for his many charitable deeds.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 6.—James Farrell and William Simmonds were drowned while fishing at Oakham yesterday.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 6.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon, during the heavy thunder-storm that passed over this place, the beautiful cottage owned by the Rev. George Clark, of the Methodist Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., was struck by lightning, and two painters, James C. Kelley, 22 years of age, and Barzillai Fenton, 23 years, were instantly killed. Kelley resided at Englishtown, and Fenton at Bordentown, N. J. The men were both single. The bodies were removed to the Morgue. The building was damaged $500.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—Yesterday, an old negro named Charles was asleep in the railroad bridge across Upatoi Creek, near Columbus, when the passenger train entered at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The noise awoke him. Just before the locomotive reached him, he jumped up and tried to escape, but was horribly mangled.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 6.—A man giving his name as Benton was drowned while bathing in a mill-pond a mile from this place to-day. Benton, an Englishman, came here several weeks ago, since which time he has been engaged in repairing sewing-machines. Very little is known of him here.

OGDEN, Utah, June 6.—An excursion train on the Utah Western Narrow Gauge Railroad was blown from the track this afternoon near Blackrock. The brakeman was killed, and the conductor slightly injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 6.—The surface of No. 2 colliery, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, at Shenandoah, settled about six inches this afternoon, cracking the walls, and causing the plaster to fall from a number of houses. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR-DEALERS.

BOSTON, June 6.—The first case under the new Civil Damage law, whereby the owners of buildings are made liable for damages sustained by persons drinking liquor upon their premises, has just been entered. Thomas Scannell, of Lynn, while drunk, fell down a stairway and suffered severe injuries. A relative in this city brought suit against the owner of the building in which Scannell drank his liquor. The liquor-dealers in this vicinity have retained Gen. Butler as counsel, and propose to contest the case in both fact and law, especially as to the constitutionality of the law.

BOWDOIN BOATING CONTESTS.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 6.—The three-mile boat race to-day between the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes of Bowdoin College was won by the Sophomores, the Juniors coming in second. The time of the winners was 19:10; Juniors, 20:30; Freshmen, 21:30.

PAROLE'S CHANCES FOR THE ASCOT.

LONDON, June 7.—The *Sportsman*, though speaking favorably of Parole's prospects for the Ascot Stakes, says he has not been doing any hard work of late, is probably getting stale, and requires seeing somewhat.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6.—The Rev. N. B. Thompson will withdraw his resignation of the Pastorate of the Second Baptist Church of Newport.

LAW AND SKIRMISH DRILL

EXAMINING THE WEST POINT CADETS

IMPORTANCE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF LAW TO AN OFFICER—THE SKIRMISH DRILL ON THE PLAIN—THE BOARD OF VISITORS—FORMER RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED.

WEST POINT, June 6.—Law was still the subject of examination to-day, and the questions asked indicated a much wider range of study than one might expect in this branch. At the first glance it might seem that law and arms had not a great deal in common; that the soldier had as little need of the knowledge of the lawyer as the lawyer that of the soldier; but when it is remembered that war has its own code of laws, and that those whose profession is war have to administer to those laws, and to sit as Judges or appear as witnesses in military courts, one begins to see that a knowledge of law is really of great importance to the Army officer.

Some of the questions which the cadets had to answer this morning were very suggestive. Cadet Blank is required to give an explanation of the laws of war, and he replies to it under the several heads of "safe conduct, captured messengers, spies, and prisoners of war," giving the recognized laws in relation to each of these subjects. Cadet B. is required to define the constitution of courts-martial, and he does so by explaining each sort of these courts and its purposes. Cadet C. discourses on the subject of the "examination of witnesses;" Cadet D. on "pleas in bar of trial;" Cadet E. on "challenges;" Cadet F. on the "issuance and return to writs of habeas corpus as applied to Army officers," and possibly Cadet G. is required to explain at length the prohibitions on the States contained in the Federal Constitution. The cadets under examination this morning generally acquitted themselves very well. There was an evident tendency to stick closely to specific applications of rules, rather than to teach the broad principles upon which the rules were founded; and thus it happened that when the students failed to remember the exact language of the text-book they had used, they appeared to be lost and were often unable to answer. The examination in law had been nearly completed when the Examining Board adjourned for dinner. Two or three of the cadets were ordered to report in the afternoon. Ordnance and gunnery will be the next subjects of examination.

This afternoon was given up to a skirmish drill, for which the whole Cadet Corps turned out. It less exciting, because less dashing and dangerous, than the cavalry drill of yesterday, it was quite as interesting. Col. Neil, commandant of the Cadet Corps, conducted the operations. There was a lively spectacle of throwing out skirmish lines, advancing, retiring, falling back on the supports, rallying by companies and by forces against the enemy, and the final charge en masse at the enemy, who for this charge is annually supposed to be on the slope of the hill looking up the river, beyond the Academy, of which he was driven by the hot fire of a double line of skirmishers, which had made the first advance up from the barrack end of the plain. The boys get quite warmed up by this last move, and such a firing is kept up as makes the wooded mountains for miles around give back a thousand echoes. The weather was rather better for the actively moving boys than for the quiet spectators, for a chilling blast blew in furious squalls from the north, and rain has been feared, but luckily that held off at the time for the drill. Visitors continue to arrive, and to go, but more come than go, and the hotels became more full. Senator Windom arrived last night, and has been placed on three committees. A great many are inquiring if Gen. Joe Johnston's book is coming out soon. Since Gen. Grant declared that Johnston gave him more trouble than any other General he had before him, and Gen. Sherman paid him a great deal more, he did in his "Memoirs," Johnston has become a person people have a natural curiosity to see.

It is satisfactory to find that many important improvements which successive Boards of Visitors had vainly recommended to be made, have been accomplished during the past year. Congress having at last made the necessary appropriations. The water supply has been added to by the purchase of a lake off in the hills, so that there is no danger of a repetition of the scarcity once known here, when, during a very hot Summer, all their sources of supply were exhausted, and water had to be brought up from the river in barrels. Then the gas-works have been improved, and the recommendations in respect to improving the drainage of the place have been carried out. The present Board of Visitors has already found some more improvements which it thinks can be made.

THE SACHEMS' LOST BOOKS.

EX-MAYOR ELY DECLINES TO SPEAK—INDIGNATION OF THE KELLY WING.

The Tammany Sachems knocked their heads together yesterday as they read THE TIMES, and saw that the light of day had been shed upon the capture of the original stock-book and the original minute-book of the society by Smith Ely, Jr., ex-Mayor of the City. These books are necessary to the officers so far as the actual cash value of the society is concerned, and it is not surprising that Mr. Kelly and his friends are anxious to recover them. Tammany braves throughout the City viewed with alarm the conduct of the ex-Mayor, but hisex-Honor was as calm as the fountains in the City Hall Park. He was in the "Swamp" in the afternoon, and was as gay and lively as the traditional cricket. He had read THE TIMES's article concerning himself, and was happy to say that he had nothing to say concerning it.

"You do not deny its truthfulness?" asked the reporter.

"I have nothing to say," replied Mr. Ely.

And in spite of all attempts at getting an admission or confession of the story that THE TIMES has published the books from the safe of the society, Mr. Ely was mute. He flatly declined to answer any questions. One of his friends, a genius, by the way, in his own opinion, sought to make an explanation for Mr. Ely, and was saying that that gentleman found the stock-book and the minute-book in a second-hand store in Nassau-street, and purchased them there for a mere song. The officers of the society, with a dignity not out of place, declare that such a story is preposterous; that none of the books of the society ever reached a second-hand store in Nassau or any other street. The indignation of the Kelly wing of the society is at white heat, and the special committee which has been appointed to investigate Mr. Ely will find their labor compared to that of a toy ship's attempt to sweep the Narrows of all vessels.

THE HUDSON COUNTY FREEHOLDERS.

Ever since the election of the new Board of Freeholders in Hudson County rumors have been rife that the Democratic majority would attempt to oust County Treasurer Kingsland, who has held the position for many years. At a caucus of Democrats, held Thursday afternoon, it was resolved to elect H. D. Busch County Treasurer; J. B. Lippincott, Counsel of the Board; Matthew Kelly, County Superintendent; J. W. Bownes, Warden of the Penitentiary; J. A. Grimes, Warden of the Alms-house, and Philip Milligan, Storekeeper. When the resolution which was to make these selections effective was offered by Freeholder Morgan, in the board, Freeholder Gannon, McArdle, and O'Grady bolted the caucus and voted against the resolution, thus defeating it by a vote of 5 to 3. The salaries of the employes of the board were cut down, among them the County Collector from $2,000 to $1,800; the County Superintendent, from $3,000 to $2,500; County Physician, from $4,000 to $1,500, and the Counsel, from $2,500 to $1,500.

CHARGED WITH PILFERING COTTON.

Some time ago numerous complaints were made to the Cotton Exchange, by members, that extensive pilfering was carried on at the different cotton wharves by those engaged in packing and weighing cotton, who stole large quantities of the cotton and disposed of it to receivers who formed a dishonest combination with them. Last night, Detectives Fields and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, arrested eight men, alleged to be implicated in the cotton stealings. They are all of Brooklyn, and are: John Collindo and Joseph Cosalo, Italians, and Thomas Manton, Joseph T. Byrnes, William Campbell, Thomas Costello, Michael Collins, and Michael Dollard, for selling alleged pilfered cotton. The prisoners were locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and will be taken to court to-day.

FREE USE OF KNIFE AND PISTOL.

Officer McLaughlin, of the Eighth Precinct, was busy last night. He came upon a crowd of men who were fighting with knives and pistols, in West-street, and arrested Thomas Walsh, Juan Colindo, and George Garlobant with pistols in their hands, and Salvini Morte and Michel Alvi as they were flourishing stilettos. Later in the evening the same officer arrested Joseph Jochan, of No. 464 Washington-street, as he was firing a revolver through the dark hallway of the house. He refused to give the name of the person he supposed he was firing upon, pointing, by way of explanation, to his face, which was covered with wounds and blood. All these men were locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

"CHILDREN'S DAY" OBSERVANCES.

Next Sunday will be observed as "Children's Day" by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and collections will be taken to assist young men who are preparing for the ministry. The day will be celebrated at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, by a floral, musical, and responsive service by the Sunday-school and choir, and a sermon by the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany.

WILL SENTENCE BE PRONOUNCED TO-DAY?

The announcement that sentence of death would be pronounced upon Mrs. Jennie R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, convicted of the murder of Police Officer Smith, to-day, having been extensively published, ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, counsel for Bennett, said, in reply to questions yesterday, that he had received no notice that such would be the case. He did not believe that sentence would be pronounced to-day, though if the counsel for the defense could effect a meeting yesterday it was possible that an application for a new trial would be made to-day. District Attorney McGill said he had no means of judging whether Judge Knapp intends to pass sentence to-day or not. The Judge had not communicated with him on the subject. "But my notion is," he said, "that, if it be extensively advertised that Judge Knapp will pronounce sentence to-morrow, he will not do it." The District Attorney has before intimated that the sentence will be pronounced in the presence of as few hearers as possible.

PAYING DEAR FOR THE MUSIC.

ANOTHER DEMAND UPON THE POLICE FOR LEGAL EXPENSES.

The members of the Police force were yesterday paid the full amount of the 20 per cent. of their salary that has been withheld from them for four months, during the contest about the reduction of pay. Every effort was immediately made by those interested to collect from the men the amount of the new levy that has been made for the benefit of certain lawyers for services. At the 6 o'clock roll-call the men were asked by their Captains to contribute $2 50 each, making $6,200 altogether, to pay the two bands that furnished music for the parade on Thursday. A general rebellion against the payment of the levy was made by the men in most of the precincts. In the Tenth Precinct, however, the matter was so managed that all the men paid. In the Fifteenth Precinct, many of the men paid promptly. In the Seventeenth Precinct, where this levy was first made and officially laid before Capt. McCullagh, he swore he would not pay a penny of it or allow his men to pay. Last night Capt. McCullagh surprised his men by telling them that there was no longer any use in objecting to paying the money. A great deal of indignation was manifested among the men on post last night about the matter. A great many of them openly expressed their determination to refuse to pay a cent, and to fall back upon the Police Commissioners for protection in case they were asked to pay. They said that they supposed they would have to pay, no matter how unwilling they might be to do so.

No lady careful of health will use any sewing-machine except the New Automatic or No Tension machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Company.—*Exchange.*

Absorption vs. Disease.

SCIENCE TRIUMPHANT!—MALARIA IN EVERY FORM CONTROLLED!—YELLOW FEVER POSITIVELY PREVENTED!—IMPORTANT FACTS!

Not only malaria in its milder forms, but *Yellow Fever*, the great national yearly scourge, is again soon to engage our most earnest attention. The subject is an unwelcome one, yet it has to be met.

Science for hundreds of years has been searching for the cause of this disease and its antidote, and while an absolute specific is not yet known for the most virulent type of malaria, a preventive has at last been discovered, put into practice, and its efficacy proved by thousands who have tried it. So much is already known that, had the hundredth part been accomplished through the medical faculty proper, it would to-day stand at the very pinnacle of scientific discovery.

The principle is absorption, as illustrated in the celebrated HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY'S Remedies. Is it not time that our Government and the medical faculty were taking due notice of so important a fact, and promulgating it broadcast throughout the land? Will it be done? Should not the Navy, the Army, and remote parts of our country be warned and supplied with this most beneficent boon? Who is there able to compute the amount of misery and expense that would be saved this nation under such a reform? Again, will it be done other than in the old, sad, slow way, viz., experience and argument, that costs millions of lives before prejudice yields to reason?

The HOLMAN PAD renovates the system by absorbing all malarial poisons, and at the same time invigorates the vitals by supplying them with a natural tonic.

During the yellow fever epidemic in the South last year, thousands of PADS were successfully used as a preventive. Also, during the epidemic at Savannah three years ago, a large number of residents of that place took the precaution to provide themselves with the HOLMAN PAD. Inquiry has since established the fact that not a single one of the number was attacked with the disease.

Read the following testimonials. They speak for themselves, and are susceptible of proof.

Capt. Richard F. Hardwick, of the bark Atlanta, says: "In 1875 I was in Havana during the prevalence of the yellow fever. The bark Commodore Dupont was anchored alongside my vessel. The officers and crew of the Dupont wore the HOLMAN LIVER PAD as a protection, and every man not only escaped the yellow fever but enjoyed excellent health, while many of the officers and crews of the other vessels were dying daily."

Capt. S. O. MOORE, of brig Shannon, writes to the HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN: I left here in October, 1878, on the brig Shannon, with a cargo of lumber and a crew of eight men, for Havana. We staid in that port 30 days, while yellow fever was at its height, and all shipping interests were suffering largely, and crippled on account of the fever. We all used the HOLMAN PAD as a preventive but one man, and all escaped the fever but he, and I have no doubt he would also have escaped it had he worn one.

SHEPHERD BLANCHARD, Captain of the brig Sportsman, writes:

"HOLMAN PADS prevented both the officers and crew on the brig Sportsman from taking yellow fever while in Havana 38 days."

WILLIAM A. FRUTHY, master of the schooner Joshua Grindle, writes:

GENTLEMEN: On Oct. 5 I sailed, on the schooner Joshua Grindle, for the port of Santiago de Cuba, and remained in said port 20 days. During that time I lost two men with yellow fever, and three men died with it on the voyage back; another sick with the fever recovered. Suffice it, none escaped but myself, and I give the entire credit of it to a HOLMAN LIVER PAD which I was wearing. I believe the PAD would have saved every one of my men, and I cheerfully recommend it to every person going to any malarial or bilious climate. No seafaring man should be without one.

Capt. Hodge, a well-known Western river Captain, states that he was at Shreveport during the last ravages of the disease at that place, and knew of several persons who wore a HOLMAN PAD, he being among the number, none of whom took the disease.

No. 51 COETLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, April 12, 1879.

The Holman Liver Pad Company, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have resided five years on the Isthmus of Panama, between the years 1863 and 1878, being employed by the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The first year I was there I contracted the Chagres Fever, and have suffered terribly from it. The last time I was down there was from January to August, 1878, and I came home all broken up with the fever. I got over it in a measure, but broke down again in February last, and have had six weeks' sickness. I took your PAD and used it as directed, and am up again. I must say I am now better than I have been for years, and I think I have got the dregs of the fever out of me. I have been most liberally dosed in my day, and I hope I have got rid of all the quinine I have taken.

To your PAD I attribute my cure.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM LITTLEJOHN.

Mr. A. D. Babbitt, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New-Orleans, states that out of nine men of the company sent to Iberia to perform some necessary work, six of the number wore HOLMAN PADS, while three concluded they were equally safe without the preventive. Of the latter number two were taken with yellow fever and one died. Not one of the six who used the PADS was attacked.

Hundreds of other proofs like the foregoing are at hand, but these should suffice to convince every one of the wisdom of providing themselves with a HOLMAN PAD, and thereby not only save themselves, but arrest the disease.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY,
No. 93 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

—*Advertisement.*

Death to the Parasites,

Which hide between the gums and teeth, and eat into them to their destruction. SOZODONT is master of the situation. Wherever applied regularly after every meal, and cleanses his trusty little mouth, will soon be rid of the parasites.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Olive or Salad Oil

Is imported and bottled by CARWELL, HAZARD & Co., druggists, 577th Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., cor. 59th-st.; also No. 128 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

BURNETT'S EXTRACTS for flavoring ice-creams, custards, jellies, mousse, and soups.—*Advertisement.*

The Fatal Mistake.

"Only a shower," says the good housewife, perceiving the cloud "no bigger than a man's hand" above the horizon. But the shower may prove to be a tempest, destroying life and property. "Only a cold," said my friend, Mrs. Simpkins, when I mentioned her apparent indisposition. A week later she appeared unusually well. "Never better in my life," she declared in answer to my congratulations upon her recovery. A month later she again complained of a severe cold, although completely at a loss to account for the manner in which she contracted it. But in a few days the cough left her, and she pronounced herself quite well. After one of these repeated attacks of indisposition the cough continued, and only then did she learn from the physician she consulted that the "colds" she had considered of so little consequence were the symptoms of the early stages of consumption, and that the disease had already become so settled in her system as to be almost intractable to treatment. This is the fatal mistake of thousands who each year sink into consumptives' graves. It is the most insidious of diseases—developing without arousing a suspicion of its presence, and, even after discovery, flattering the patient into the belief that he has not consumption. Under proper medical and hygienic treatment consumption is curable, as has been proved in thousands of cases. DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures consumption in its early stages, but no remedy can arrest the disease when it has advanced to the second stage. The INVALIDS' HOTEL, at Buffalo, N. Y., affords special and unsurpassed advantages for the successful treatment of this disease. The locality, (proved by the Government statistics of 1876 to be especially free from this disease,) agreeable surroundings, luxurious accommodations, together with its unequaled facilities for treatment, both medical and hygienic, render it, without exaggeration, the consumptive's paradise.—*Advertisement.*

Judiciously alleviate Throat and Lung Affections by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Wilbor's Cod-liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The COD-LIVER OIL is in this combination robbed of its unpleasantness, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the LIME, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased lungs. DR. WILBOR, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

In stock speculation a thousand dollars are sometimes made from an investment of one hundred. Send to ALEX. FRISBIE & CO., Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, for their *Weekly Financial Report*, sent free.

Congress Water, its superiority as a cathartic, consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter or acid that irritates the mucous membranes.

$2 90 for White High Hats worth $4; $3 Mix Derbys, $1 90. No. 10 New Church-st., up stairs.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BARR—GIFFIN.—On Thursday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. William Adams, WILLIAM BARR to MARY PITFIELD, daughter of John H. Giffin, Esq.

DIMICK—ALLEN.—New-York, June 5, 7 P. M., by the Rev. Bernard Newton, at the Ashton Memorial Church, 48th-st., LORENZO DIMICK, of Buffalo, and KATE ALLEN, of New-York City.

DOUGLAS—TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, June 4, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., WILLIAM F. DOUGLAS to ADELAIDE L., daughter of Effingham Townsend, Esq.

FOSTON—DE LEÓN.—On Monday, June 2, at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, JOSEPH M. FOSTON, Comedian, Island of Cuba, to Mrs. HELEN L. DE LEÓN, of New-York.

HUBERT—WEST.—Tuesday, June 3, by the Rev. E. H. CHEBIN, D. D., CHARLES A. HUBERT to JOSEPHINE S. WEST, daughter of the late Joseph West, all of this City. No cards.

McGRILL—DEWEY.—On the 5th inst., at Clifton, Staten Island, by the Rev. George C. Houghton, D. D., CHARLES CARROLL MERRILL to JULIA FAY DEWEY, daughter of the late HON. S. H. Hodges.

MAN—MAN.—On Thursday, June 5, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, WILLIAM MAN and HELEN E., daughter of Buel H. Man, of Westville, N. Y.

NELSON—MILLS.—On Thursday, June 5, at Presbyterian Church, Dobb's Ferry, by the Rev. T. M. Niven, Jr., C. ALBERT NELSON to ESTHER PATON, daughter of E. S. Mills, all of Hastings.

PAGE—STRICKLAND.—On Thursday, June 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., FRANCIS H. PAGE to ORIENTHYE, daughter of Capt. William Strickland, all of Brooklyn.

RAWSON—H

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 6.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907	U. S. 5s C., '81.	U. S. 5s R., '81.
$7,200...b.c.101¾	$1,000.....103⅛	$1,500.....103¾
10,000.....101⅜		
5,000.....101½		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. O. 6s, old, J. & J.	St. L., K. C. & N.	Lake Shore & M. S.
$5,000.....25¼	Omaha Div.	1000.b.c.b3. 75⅝
N. O. 6's sc. '56.	10,000.....105	2400.....75⅞
1,000.....81	10,000.....104⅜	Chi. & N. W.
Tenn. 6s, new ser.	C. & S. 1st, g'd by	100.....b.c. 63⅝
1,000.....32¼	Lake Shore.	900.....63⅜
1,000.....32½	4,000.....104	300.....b3. 63⅝
D. of C. 3.65s C.	11,000.b.c.104	100.....b2. 63⅞
5,000.....87¼	Phenix Bank.	200.....b3. 63¾
N. C. 6s, A. 1st.	30.....b.c. 92	300.....63⅝
6,000.....79⅜	Hanover Bank.	100.....s60. 63¾
N. J. C. Adjmt.	10.....b.c.103	500.....63⅝
2,000.....101¼	Manhattan Bank.	200.....63¾
5,500.b.s.101½	100.....b.c.130	Chi. & N. W. pf.
N. J. C. income.	Amer. Ex. Bank.	100.....b.c. 96
2,000.....86	52.....b.c.109	Union Pacific.
L. & W. R. con. ss.	Met. Bank.	245.....b.c. 75⅛
5,000.....86¼	5.....b.c.124	100.....75⅞
15,000.b.c. 86	United States Ex.	Central of N. J.
M. & St. P. c. 6. f.	10.....b.c. 113¾	100.....b.c. 51¾
5,000.....108	Adams Express.	2200.....51⅞
N. W. C. G. G.	100.....105	Chicago & R. I.
8,000.....112	114.....b.c.106½	10.b.c.opg.104½
Chi. & Alt. 6 f.	61.....b.c.105	100.....b.c.138⅞
2,000.b.c.106	85.....105½	C. M. & St. P.
D., L. & W. 2d.	American Express	300.....b.c.s5. 59⅜
7,000.....105½	150.....47⅝	500.....59¾
S., B. & N. Y. 1st.	150.....b.c. 47⅜	500.....52
1,000.....107⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex.	100.....b3. 52⅛
Mor. & Ess. 1st.	17.....b.c.100	1300.....52¾
3,000.....123½	Standard Mining.	900.....52
1,000.....b.c.123½	100.....b.c. 31½	Wabash.
Mor. & Ess. 7s, '71.	100.....32	100.....b.c. 36⅞
1,000.....109½	Mariposa.	100.....b.c. 36⅝
Morris & Ess. 1st con	100.....b.c. 7	6.....36⅜
5,000.....98	Quicksilver.	200.....36
10,000.....98	100.....b3. 15	300.....b3. 36⅛
D. & H. 1st, Penn.	Western Union.	Del., Lack. & West.
Div. coup.	250.....b.c.113⅜	1578.....b.c. 59⅜
1,000.....107	400.....113⅝	Marquette & Ishpem.
Alb. & Sus. 1st con.	Pacific Mail.	800.....s.c. 92⅜
2,000.....102	200.....b.c. 17⅝	Canada Southern.
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	200.....b.c. 17⅝	100.....b.c. 88⅜
10,000.....95	200.....17⅝	Chi. Bur. & Quin.
S., L., I. E. & W.	200.....17⅝	100.....112
new 2d con.	100.....17⅝	Chicago & Alton.
6,000.....72⅜	200.....b3. 17⅜	100.....b.c. 83
11,000.....72½	700.....17⅜	Ind. Cin. & Lafay.
Iowa Mid. 8s 1st.	700.....17⅜	300.....b.c. 67
11,000.b.c.115½	300.....17⅜	Frank. & Kokomo.
M., K. & T. con. ss.	100.....s3. 17⅜	200.....25¼
5,000.....69	400.....17⅜	100.....24
5,000.....68¾	100.....17⅜	Louisville & Nash.
10,000.b.c. 68¾	100.....17⅜	100.....b.c.b3. 67⅝
L. & N. con.. '98.	100.....17⅜	100.....67¼
10,000.....102	Delaware & Hud.	100.....56⅜
Can. So. 1st g'd.	100.....b.c.s3. 49⅜	300.....57⅜
2,000.....83¾	American Dist. T.	500.....58⅝
2,000.....83⅜	100.....b.c. 66	Nashua & Lowell.
10,000.....83⅛	1000.....s3. 27¼	100.....b.c. 56⅝
N. Y. Elevated 1st.	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	Mo., Kan. & T.
1,000.....112⅛	100.....b.c. 97¾	100.....b.c. 14⅜
Union Pacific 1st.	Erie Railway.	Ind., Cin. & Lafay.
1,000.....112⅛	100.b.c.b3. 27⅝	100.....s3. 67⅝
Met. Elevated 1st.	45.....27¾	Nash., Chat. & St. L.
10,000.b.c.107	1100.....27⅛	200.....b.c. 41
South. Pacific 1st.	1100.....s3. 27⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. g'd.
1,000.....99⅜	Michigan Central.	40.....b.c.109
Can. So. 2d g.	200.....b.c. 97¾	Chic. & Atlantic.
3,000.b.c.103⅜	25.....77⅞	100.....b.c. 22¼
K. P. 1st 7s, D. D.	400.....77⅞	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
Trust Rec. as.	100.....b.c. 77⅞	200.....b.c. 15¾
10,000.b.c.118⅜	Illinois Central.	92.....15
St. W. & O. con. 1st.	100.....b.c. 86⅜	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
5,000.....80	100.....b.c. 86⅜	100.....b.c. 15⅜
St. L., K. C. & N.	100.....86⅝	St. L., I. M. & S. as.
R. R. 7s '95.	Clev. & Pitts. pf.	50.....b.c. 27
32,000.....104¾	20.....98¼	Ohio & Miss.
C., St. P. & M. 1st.	C., C., C. & I.	200.....b.c. 15⅜
2,000.....101½	100.....b.c. 49¼	100.....b3. 15⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Louisiana 7s con.	Union Pacific 1st.	Michigan Central.
$3,000..b.c. 43	4,000..b.c.112⅜	100.....b.c. 77⅞
Chi. & Alt. s. f.	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	600.....77⅞
1,000.....108	Ark. & Texas.	100.....b.c. 77⅞
L. & W. R. con. ss.	10,000..b.c. 92½	Chi. & N. W. pf.
6,000.....68⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d cl. s.	100.....b.c. 94⅞
C., R. I. & P. 5s r.	1,000..... 82½	Lake Shore & M. S.
2,000.....101¼	C., St. P. & M. L. G.	100.....b.c. 75⅞
Morris & Ess. con.	income.	1900.....75⅝
2,000.....93¼	C. & S. 1st, g'd by	Union Pacific.
Erie 7s con.	American Express	25.....b.c. 75⅝
2,000.....110½	8.....47⅜	100.....75¾
H. & St. Jo. 8s cons.	Wells-Fargo Ex.	100.....b3. 75⅞
1,000.....107½	100.....99½	Illinois Central.
L. & N. con. '98.	Mariposa.	100.....b.c. 86⅜
4,000.....112⅜	100.....b.c. 7⅜	Canada Southern.
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	Sutro Tunnel.	100.....86
5,000.b.c. 94¾	330.....b.c.c. 4	Mo., Kan. & T.
Mich. Cen. 7s.	Standard Mining.	100.....b.c. 14⅜
1,000.....117¾	200.....b.c.3. 31⅝	Central of N. J.
M., K. & T. 2d.	100.....b3. 32	500.....b.c. 51⅞
2,000.....32	Amer. Ex. Bank.	100.....b.c. 52
N. Y. Cen. 1st C.	52.....b.c.109	100.....s3. 52
10,000.....124½	Met. Bank.	500.....52⅜
Ohio & Miss. c. s. f.	5.....b.c.124	100.....s3. 52
3,000.....111	United States Ex.	C. M. & St. P.
Cen. Pac. gold.	10.....b.c. 113¾	50.....b.c. 51⅜
2,000.....112⅜	Adams Express.	2200.....51⅞
K. & C. 1st con.	100.....105	Chicago & R. I.
5,000.....48⅜	114.....b.c.106½	10.b.c.opg.104½
K. P. 1st 7s, D. D.,	61.....b.c.105	100.....b.c.138⅞
Trust Rec. as.	85.....105½	C. M. & St. P.
5,000.....116¼	American Express	300.....b.c.s5. 59⅜
15,000.....116	150.....47⅜	500.....59¾
10,000.....116⅜	150.....b.c. 47⅜	500.....52
T. & W. 1st, Sf. L. D.	Wells-Fargo Ex.	100.....b3. 52⅛
ex coupon.	17.....b.c.100	1300.....52¾
5,000.....93⅛	Standard Mining.	900.....52
	100.....b.c. 31½	Wabash.
	100.....32	100.....b.c. 36⅞
	Mariposa.	100.....b.c. 36⅝
	100.....b.c. 7	6.....36⅜
	Quicksilver.	200.....36
	100.....b3. 15	300.....b3. 36⅛
	Western Union.	Del., Lack. & West.
	250.....b.c.113⅜	1578.....b.c. 59⅜
	400.....113⅝	Marquette & Ishpem.
	Pacific Mail.	800.....s.c. 92⅜
	200.....b.c. 17⅝	Canada Southern.
	200.....b.c. 17⅝	100.....b.c. 88⅜
	200.....17⅝	Chi. Bur. & Quin.
	100.....17⅝	100.....112
	100.....b3. 17⅜	Chicago & Alton.
	700.....17⅜	100.....b.c. 83
	700.....17⅜	Ind. Cin. & Lafay.
	300.....17⅜	300.....b.c. 67
	400.....17⅜	Frank. & Kokomo.
	100.....17⅜	200.....25¼
	100.....17⅜	100.....24
	100.....17⅜	Louisville & Nash.
	100.....17⅜	100.....b.c.b3. 67⅝
	100.....17⅜	100.....67¼
	100.....17⅜	100.....56⅜
	100.....b3. 17⅜	300.....57⅜
	500.....17⅝	500.....58⅝
	Louisville & Nash.	Nashua & Lowell.
	700.....56¼	100.....b.c. 56⅝
	1000.....56⅜	Mo., Kan. & T.
	1000.....56	100.....b.c. 14⅜
	200.....55⅝	Ind., Cin. & Lafay.
	Kansas & Texas.	100.....s3. 67⅝
	40.....14⅜	Nash., Chat. & St. L.
	Ind., Cin. & Lafay.	200.....b.c. 41
	100.....s3. 67⅝	P., Ft. W. & C. g'd.
	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	40.....b.c.109
	200.....b.c. 41	Chic. & Atlantic.
	P., Ft. W. & C. g'd.	100.....b.c. 22¼
	40.....b.c.109	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
	Chic. & Atlantic.	200.....b.c. 15¾
	100.....b.c. 22¼	92.....15
	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.	St. L., I. M. & S. as.
	200.....b.c. 15¾	50.....b.c. 27
	92.....15	Ohio & Miss.
	St. L., I. M. & S. as.	200.....b.c. 15⅜
	50.....b.c. 27	100.....b3. 15⅝
	Ohio & Miss.	
	200.....b.c. 15⅜	
	100.....b3. 15⅝	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Bodie.	Leadville.	California.
10.....b.c. 33⅛	100.bc.b60.3.80	160..b.c.s3. 7⅛
25.....b.c. 33⅛	200.....b.c.3.65	50.....s3. 7
10.....b.c. 33	100.....3.65	100.....s3. 7
10.....b.c. 33	1000.....3.60	Mexican.
50 b.s.a.l.s. 33	1000.ac.s3.3.60	100.....b.c. 7
Tuscarora.	500.....a.c.3.55	Lacrosse.
1000..b.c. 13	500.....a.c.3.60	1000.....26
100.....b.c. 13	500.....3.60	Locomo.
90.....b.c. 11	500.a.c.b60.3.85	200.....32
Bertha & Edith.	500.....a.c.3.60	Leadville.
100.....b.c. 29	Clavada.	1200.....3.60
1000bcb30. 30	100..b.c.3.90	Findley.
700.....b.c. 29	100..b.c.b3.3.90	500.....b.c. 27
4000bcb30. 31	100..b.c.3.95	Ohio & Miss.
500..bc.b3. 29	100.....s3.3.95	100.....b.c. 15⅜
100.....b.c. 29	200.....s3.3.95	200.....b.c.s3. 15⅝
100.....b.c. 30	200.....b.c.b3. 32	
100..b.c.s. 30	Imperial.	
May Balls.	100.....b.c. 2	
100..b.c. 70	600.bc.b10.2.05	
Consol. Va.	100..bc.b3.2.05	
100.....b.c. 7	50.....b.c.2	
5.....b.c.s. 7	100.....b.c.2	
100.....s. 6⅞	100.....b.c.s3.2	
Ticora.	100.....b10.2.05	
20 bc.s10.4	500.....a.c.2.05	
Mariposa.	500.....a.s.2.05	
100.....b.c. 7	Consol. Pacific.	
100.....b.s. 7⅛	50..b.c.b3. 6⅜	
100..bc.b3. 7¼	100.....b.c. 6⅜	
Independence.	Bulwer.	
100.....b.c.2.90	10.....b.c. 13½	

FRIDAY, June 6—P. M.

The stock speculation opened firm, especially for the trunk line shares, which were favorably affected by the harmonious result of the recent conference of railway magnates at Niagara Falls. The general list advanced ⅛ to ⅝ ₱ cent., Lake Shore and Michigan Central leaking the upward movement. Subsequently a weak tone prevailed and the improvement was lost. During the afternoon a partial recovery ensued, the transactions, however, being small and the dealings lacking animation. Shortly before the close the temper of speculation underwent a radical change, the coal stocks being heavily pressed for sale, and Delaware and Hudson declining 3¼ ₱ cent., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1, and New-Jersey Central ⅝ ₱ cent; Pacific Mail, with the exception of a brief spell of firmness at the opening, exhibited weakness throughout the day, and declined about 2 ₱ cent; Louisville and Nashville was also weak, and fell off 1¾ ₱ cent. The decline in the Granger and the trunk line shares in the late dealings ranged from ¼ to 1 ₱ cent.

The transactions aggregated 132,605 shares, including 22,525 Pacific Mail, 18,395 Lake Shore, 13,800 St. Paul, 13,307 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,735 North-western, 9,575 Erie, 9,295 New-Jersey Central, 5,825 Michigan Central, 3,500 Wabash, 3,400 Morris and Essex, 3,050 Western Union, 2,450 Union Pacific, 1,850 American District Telegraph, 1,500 Ohio and Mississippi, and 1,200 Standard Mining.

North-western common rose from 63⅝ to 64, and declined to 63; the preferred fell off from 95⅞ to 94⅞; St. Paul common from 52⅜ to 53½, and the preferred from 90⅝ to 90¾; Lake Shore rose from 75¼ to 75⅞, and reacted to 75⅜; Erie declined from 27¾ to 27⅛, and rallied to 27⅜; the preferred sold at 52; Michigan Central advanced from 77½ to 78⅛, and reacted to 77⅜; Canada Southern fell off to 55, and recovered to 55½; Wabash dropped from 36⅞ to 36, rallied to 36⅜, and reacted to 36⅛; Union Pacific rose from 75⅜ to 75¾, and declined to 75; Kansas Pacific rose to 56⅝; Kansas and Texas advanced from 14½ to 14⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 22⅜ to 21⅞ for the common, and from 43⅝ to 43¼ for the preferred; C., C., C. & I. rose from 49¼ to 49½; Terre Haute declined from 27½ to 26¾, and Louisville and Nashville from 57½ to 55⅜; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose from 40¼ to 41, and declined to 40; Frankfort and Kokomo rose from 25½ to 25⅜, and fell off to 25¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 59¾ to 59⅝, declined to 58⅝, and sold to 58¾; Delaware and Hudson fell off from 49⅞ to 49⅛, rose to 50, and broke to 46¾; New-Jersey Central advanced from 52 to 52¼, fell off to 51⅞, rose to 52½, and reacted to 51⅞; Morris and Essex rose to 92½, and fell off to 92⅛; Western Union advanced to 113⅞, and fell off to 113¼; Pacific Mail opened a fraction higher, and later declined to 16⅞; weight of selling at 16⅝; American District dropped from 67¼ to 65½, and rallied to 65¾; Standard rose from 31½ to 32, and closed at 30⅞, ex-dividend. Among investment shares New-York Central advanced from 119 to 119¼, and Rock Island from 138⅞ to 139; Pittsburg sold at 96½; Illinois Central declined from 86⅝ to 85⅞, and recovered to 86.

The Money market continued to work easily, with 3@4 ₱ cent. as the ruling rates for call loans to Stock Exchange borrowers. At intervals during the day transactions were effected at 5 ₱ cent., but at the close there were abundant offerings of capital at 3 ₱ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, selling 5-16; buying nominal, 3-16; Charleston, nothing doing, buying 3-16; selling ¼; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅛ premium; bank, ¼ premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, steady and firm, buying 1-10 discount; selling 1-10 premium, and Boston, 1a. discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities a fraction lower for Consols, which closed at 97⅞@97½ for money and at 97½ for the account. United States 4 ₱ cents were steady at 105, and 5s at 105⅝, but 4½s were irregular, rising from 108⅝ to 108¾, declining to 108½, and still later recovering to 108¾; Erie rose from 28⅛ to 28¼ for the common, and from 52 to 53 for the preferred, with a reaction in the latter at the close to 52⅞; Erie bonds were firm, and sold at 74¼ for both consolidated Seconds and funded 5s, and at 112⅜ for consolidated Firsts; Illinois Central rose from 88¼ to 88½, and Pennsylvania from 38 to 38¼; New-Jersey Central was steady at 52 ₱ 53, but dc. consolidated First declined from 96 to 95½. Bar Silver was weak and lower, being quoted at 52d. ₱ ounce, a decline of ½d. since yesterday. At Paris, Rentes advanced a fraction, selling at 116f. 50c.

The Sterling Exchange market continues steady on a very limited business. Prime bankers' 60-day bills sold at $4 87¼@$4 87⅝; demand at $4 89¼@$4 89½; cables at $4 89½@$4 89⅝; commercial 60-days at $4 86@$4 86⅓; and do. demand at $4 87⅜@$4 88. In some quarters it is expected that heavy shipments of gold will be made to-morrow, notwithstanding the fact that the current rates of exchange do not warrant gold exports. The engagements for a single steamer are said to amount to $450,000. The movement is doubtless intended to tighten the money market here, and thus help the operations of the speculators who are trading on the short side.

Government bonds were firm. The transactions at the boards were quite small and there are no changes of importance in prices. In railroad mortgages the dealings continue on a large scale, the demand being active for some issues. Erie consolidated Seconds rose to 73¾, fell off to 72⅞, and recovered to 73⅜, the business footing up over $400,000; Kansas and Texas consolidated assented rose from 68 to 69½, and reacted to 68, and recovered to 68½, while do. Seconds advanced from 31⅜ to 33, and reacted to 32; the transactions in the former aggregated $195,000, and in the latter $47,000; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented advanced from 68¼ to 70½, fell off to 68, and rallied to 68½, on dealings amounting to $227,000; do. incomes fell off from 60 to 55; Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, trust receipts assented were actively traded in and fluctuated between 116 and 116⅜, closing at 116⅛; Canada Southern First Coupons from 93 to 93¾, and reacted to 93½; Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible fell off to 107, and recovered to 107⅞; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts declined from 95¼ to 94¾; Morris and Essex Firsts rose to 123½, but do. consolidated fell off to 98, and do. 7s of 1881 to 109½. The New-Jersey Central issues ruled steady at yesterday's prices. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts advanced 1¼, to 46¾, and Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts, guaranteed by the Lake Shore, 1¼, to 104. State Bonds were firm. Louisiana Consols advanced 2 ₱ cent., to 43; District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 87¼@87⅜; Tennessee old at 35⅞; do., new series, at 32¼@32½; North Carolina old, January and July, at 25¼; do. funding act of 1866, at 8⅜; do., special tax, second series, at 3⅛, and South Carolina 6s, nonfundable, at 2⅞.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the past week were $1,043,040, and the amount marketed $1,091,298. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were $38,246,778, and the amount marketed $36,378,904.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 6.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106½	106½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅜
Bills on London.$4 87¼@$4 87⅜	$4 87¼@$4 87⅜	
New-York Central	119	119¼
Rock Island	138⅜	139
Pacific Mail	16⅝	16⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	52¼	51⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	90¾	90½
Lake Shore	74⅞	75⅜
Chicago and North-western	63¼	63
Chicago and North-western pref	94⅞	94⅞
Western Union	113⅜	113⅜
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	40¼	40
Union Pacific	75½	76
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	59½	58¾
New-Jersey Central	52⅛	51⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49⅜	46¾
Morris and Essex	92¼	92½
Panama	149	149
Erie	27⅜	27¼
Erie preferred	51⅞	52
Ohio and Mississippi	15⅛	15⅝
Ohio and Mississippi preferred	37½	37½
Harlem	160	160
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22¼	21⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	43⅞	43½
Michigan Central	77	77½
Illinois Central	86⅜	86
Wabash	36⅜	36⅛
Canada Southern	56	55
Kansas Pacific	56⅛	56⅝
St. L., K. C. and N.	15¾	15½
St. L., K. C. and N. preferred	41⅜	41⅜
Iron Mountain	26⅜	26⅜
Missouri Pacific	67⅛	67⅛
Gould and Carey	10¼	10¼
Grand Prize	4	4
Hals and Nervous	17⅜	17⅜
Julia Consolidated	4¾	4¾
Justice	4¾	4¾
Mexican	23½	23½

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 6, 1879.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was moderate, with an improved feeling. Quality ranged from poor to good, the herds being in the aggregate coarse and full. Artificialfed steers' prices were 3¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; weights 8¾ to 8¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 4½c. to 5¾c. ₱ lb.; weights 8 to 8¾ cwt.; general advantage to buyers. Est. nat. Mich Cows not quoted. Buttermilk-fed Calves sold at 3¾ 25@4¾ 30 ₱ cwt.; Veals at 4½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs, as per usual, in active demand for good quality sheep, which were scarce. Sheep sold at 3¾c.@5c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 5¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened at 4¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Market Pigs at 5c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 20 car-loads of horned Cattle, sales as follows: 50 Missouri Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; weight 7¾ cwt.; 100 Missouri Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; weights 7¾ to 8 cwt.; 94 Missouri Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; weight 8¼ cwt.; 53 Missouri Steers at 5¾@5¾c. ₱ lb.; weight 8¼ cwt. E. Bancroft sold for C. F. Reynolds 34 mixed Illinois Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; weight 8¼ cwt.; also, 50 Illinois Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb., with a fraction on ₱ head, weight 7¾ cwt., strong. N. C. Cross sold for C. F. Reynolds 1 Bull, live weight 1,680 lb., at 4c. ₱ lb. 23 mill-fed Illinois Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb., with a fraction on ₱ head, weight 7¾ cwt.; for self, 39 Illinois Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb., with a fraction on ₱ head on 14 head, weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt. Vosse & Eggenstein sold for Meyer & Eggenstein 116 Illinois Steers: 10 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 20 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 40 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb., with a fraction on ₱ head, weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 106 mill-fed Illinois Steers: 19 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 20 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb., with a fraction on ₱ head, 15 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb., with a fraction on ₱ head, 12 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb., weights 8¼ to 8½ cwt. H. Walrod sold for H. Walrod 150 Colorado Steers at 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; weight 7¾ cwt. Sherman P. Cooper sold for self 126 Illinois Steers: 31 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb., 45 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb., 50 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb., with a fraction on ₱ head, weights 7¼ to 7¾ cwt. Hallenbeck & Irvin sold for Burnham, Clark & Co. 150 Texas Steers, weight 150 to 166 lb. ₱ head, at 3¾c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.; 72 medium Yoke, weight 180 to 190 lb. ₱ head, at 4¼c.@4¼c. ₱ lb.; 27 Yoke Oxen, weight 190 lb. ₱ head, at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 69 Ohio Steers, weight 190 lb. ₱ head, at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 47 mixed Steers, weight 180 lb. ₱ head, at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 464 Kentucky Steers and Lambs as follows: 40 Sheep, weight 105 lb. ₱ head, at 4c. ₱ lb.; 238 Sheep, weight 120 lb. ₱ head, at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 126 Lambs, weights 65 to 86 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Conroy & McPherson sold for Ohio Steers 50 mixed Steers: 1 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 29 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 2 head at 10c. ₱ lb.; weights 8¼, 7¾ to 8¾ cwt. E. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 49 Colorado Steers: 41 head at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 8 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt. 1 Bull, 1,750 lb., at 3¾c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 15,600 head, being an excess over those of last week amounting to 1,200 head. market for Sheep a shade higher, the advance being ¼c. ₱ lb.; common to fair Sheep, 3½c.@4¼c.; good, 5¼c.; prime, 4¾c.@5¾c.; market for Lambs 5c. ₱ lb. higher; receipts being pretty large; prices, 5½c. for common to 8c. ₱ lb. for extra, indicating a decline of ½c. ₱ lb.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 6.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market steady and about 5c. higher; choice heavy, $3 55@$3 65; light, $3 50@$3 60; mixed, $3 45@$3 50; market closed firm, and all sold. Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market active and fully 10c.@15c. higher; good to choice fat $4 40@$5 10; butchers' firm: Cows, $2@$4; Bulls, $1 75@$3; Stockers plenty at $2 10@$3; Calves, $3 75. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 450 head; market dull at $2 90@$4 90.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Cattle steady and unchanged; little doing; receipts, 700 head; shipments, 400 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady; receipts, 2 to 10 cents lower. Hogs a shade better for light grades; rough heavy, $3 20@$3 25; Yorkers to Baltimores, $4 30@$4 40; smooth heavy, $3 40@$3 50; receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 4,300 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 344 bales; gross, 693 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,770 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 150 bales; stock, 45,061 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,437 bales; gross, 2,104 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,458 bales; coastwise, 2,762 bales; sales, 4,250 bales.

GALVESTON, June 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 510 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 170 bales; stock, 4,458 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,429 bales; gross, 3,429 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,303 bales; sales, 519 bales.

MOBILE, June 5.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 64 bales; exports, coastwise, 54 bales. 100 bales in stock, 3,178 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 257 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,315 bales; sales, 300 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 6.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 182 bales; exports, coastwise, 367 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,373 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 849 bales; exports, coastwise, 767 bales; sales, 200 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 70 bales; sales, none; stock, 2,868 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 380 bales; exports, coastwise, 963 bales; sales, 250 bales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 5.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	119	119½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	143½	144
Pennsylvania Railroad	37⅜	37¼
Reading Railroad	20	20⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	89¾	89¾
Catawissa Railroad preferred	43	45
Northern Pacific	14	14⅜
Northern Pacific preferred	42⅞	43
Northern Central Railroad	47	47½
Lehigh Navigation	24¾	24⅝
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	5⅜	5½
Hestonville Railway	16½	16¾
Central Transportation	43½	44½

The Receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, give notice that *Three per cent—half of* the interest will be paid on the registered income bonds of this company, issued for funding the coupons detached from the consolidated mortgage bonds, payable on on and after the 18th inst. The transfer-books will be closed on the 9th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened on the morning of the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	29	Northern Belle	6⅝
Alta	10	Ophir	36¼
Belcher	5⅝	Overman	11
Best and Belcher	20	Raymond and Ely	7
Bullion	9⅜	Sage	18½
California	6¾	Sierra Nevada	53½
Chollar	8¾	Union Consolidated	23
Consolidated Virginia	6¾	Utah	3¾
Crown Point	5⅝	Bodie	41½
Eureka Consolidated	17	Potosi	5⅝
Exchequer	3	Imperial	2
Gould and Curry	10¼	Martin White	3¾
Grand Prize	4	Mono	8¾
Hale and Norcross	17⅜	Independence	2¾
Julia Consolidated	4¾	Consolidated Pacific	6
Justice	4¾	Leviathan	75⅞
Mexican	23½		

REWARDS.

STOLEN.—TEN PIECES JAPANESE CARVED IVORY Series, representing eagle and serpent, skeletons, females, children, &c. Seven Chinese enamel boxes, 3 by 2; 6 do., round, 4 inches diameter; 2 do., 5 inches diameter; 2 do., 5½ inches diameter; 1 do., incense-burner, oblong, 4×3 by 3½; 4 square black satin screens, fancy embroidery, 24 by 24; 10 painted silk pictures, 24 by 24; 60 do., 5½ by 13½ inches; 2 satsuma vases, red and gold decoration, 5 inches high; 5 satin screens, embroidered, 24 by 24; 4 Satsuma jars, red and gold decoration, 3 to 4 inches high, covered; 3 pearl inlaid ivory card-cases, Japanese figures, children, storks, &c.; 3 Chinese rice-paper pictures, 24 by 24; 1 pearl inlaid ivory paper-knife; 1 pearl do.; 2 rich Mandarin fans, silver, gold, and fancy colors; 2

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, June 6:

R. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry H. Anderson, Esq., Referee, sold three frame buildings, with plot of land 73.4 by 60, Nos. 714 to 718 11th-av., south-east corner of 51st.-st. for $19,000, to Junius Griffin, as Executor and plaintiff.

William Kennedy, foreclosure sale, William J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 1,068 1st-av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 59th-st., for $10,000, to Robert & Thomas Oliver, as Trustees and plaintiffs. Also, similar sale, William J. Kane, Esq., Referee, sold the right, title, and interest of Thomas Smith in a plot of land, 372.6 by 150, on 141st-st. north side, 252 feet east of Willis-av., 234 Ward., for $30, to John Flanagan, plaintiff's attorney. Amount due on this property is about $50,000, mortgage and interest.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 16.1 by 69.10 by 49.1 by 71, on New-av., south-west corner of Manhattan-st., for $3,710, to Harriet A. Walker, as Executrix and plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale announced by Bernard Smyth of dwelling, with lot, No. 105 East 35th-st., east of Park-av., was adjourned to June 9.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 5.

Stanton-st., s. s., 37.6 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 18.9x 60; Anton Weigl and wife to Morris Alexander. $5,670

Pike-st., s. s., 176 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.5; Woodbury G. Langdon and others, Executors, to Bridget M. Farley. 3,500

3d-av., s. e. corner of 51st-st., 125x100.5; Susanne M. C. Smith to Philip Smith. nom.

5th-av., s. w. corner of 142d-st., 24.6x100; same to same. nom.

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 39th-st., 25.8x75; Francis Murray to Ann Murray. nom.

4th-av., n. w. corner of 113th-st., 155x100.11; John H. Deane and wife to Joseph Murray. 23,500

129th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; Laura G. Dean and husband to Joseph P. Dean. nom.

4th-av., s. e. corner of 105th-st., 100x100.11; John H. Deane and wife to John A. Walker and William Christie. 15,000

97th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 30x100.5; John W. Ellis and wife to George Hoffman. nom.

81st-st., n. s., 106 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x100.5; Bertha Heinrmann to Jacob Fleischhauer. 7,500

97th-st., s. s., 380 ft. w. of 8th-av., 30x100.5; George Hoffman and wife to Caroline Seilla. nom.

Clinton-av., n. s., 650 ft. w. of 2d-st., 50x200, to Willard-av., 24th Ward; Hugh N. Camp and wife to Myron C. Burton. 625

4th-av., s. e. corner of 106th-st., 180x100.11; Isabella Lathrop to August Baumgarten and wife. 15,000

Same property; August Baumgarten and wife to John H. Deane and others. 15,025

Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 104th-st., 86.4x100.11x50.1.0x irregular; Same to Same. 17,025

Same property; Henry M. Silverman and wife to August Baumgarten. 17,000

Madison-av., s. s. corner of 85th-st., 75x102.2; S. G. Courtney, Referee, to Charles Mail. 31,500

95th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; G. L. Ingraham, Esq., to William H. Scott. 1,480

112th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x200 to 113th-st.; J. A. Goodlett, Referee, to P. K. Walter. 2,800

44th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Emma A. Totten and husband to Anna Schreyer. 13,000

Broadway, s. e., 139.7½ ft. n. of 77th-st., $7.11½x99.9½x irregular; Henry R. Pierson, Receiver North American Life Insurance Company, to Alice Lucille. 100

80th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x83.5½; Anthony Fischer and wife to John Fischer. Same property; John Fischer and wife to Clementina Fischer. nom.

9th-av., n. w. corner 90th-st., 100x100.3½; F. W. Lexow, Referee, to Michael H. Cashman. F.

26th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.3x98.9; R. C. Chetwood, Referee, to George D. Hilyard. 4,500

97th-st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x75.5; J. Thomassen, Referee, to Charles G. Havens. 2,850

LEASE.

East Houston-st., No. 150; Conrad Harris to Frederick Potho, 8 years. $720

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Amend, Bernard, and wife to Maria Seiss; w. s. Forsyth-st., n. of Stanton-st., one year. $10,000

Christie, William, and another to William A. Caldwell; s. a. corner of 4th-av. and 105th-st., 3 months. 19,800

Dean, Joseph P., to Laura G. Dean; n. s. 129th-st., s. of 7th-av., 2 months. 500

Farley, Bridget M., to Woodbury G. Langdon and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 72d-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years. 2,400

Fleischhauer, Jacob, to Bertha Heinemann; n. s. 81st-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years. 2,000

Harvey, Henry, and wife to Julia F. Dayton; Nos. 41 and 41½ Oak-st., 3 years. 1,500

Kent, Mary, to the Bowery Savings Bank; s. s. Broome-st., Lot No. 13, 1 year. 2,000

Murray, Ellen, and husband to Hannah Colgate; s. s. 81st-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 years. 7,000

Murray, Ellen, and husband to Jane Colgate; s. s. 81st-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years. 7,000

Murray, Ellen, and husband to Mary T. Constant; n. s. 111th-st. w. of 4th-av., 3 years. 4,000

Murray, Ellen, and husband to Myra E. Constant; n. s. 111th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years. 3,000

Murray, Ellen, and husband to S. Victor Constant; n. s. 111th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years. 1,000

St. John, Mary, to Anna St. John; s. s. 14th-st., w. of 6th-av., 1 year. 9,000

Strakosch, Max, and wife to Anne and Kate Warner; No. 133 East 16th-st., 1 year. 7,500

Walter, F. E., and others to the Citizens' Savings Bank; n. s. 112th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year. 6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Caudwell, William A., to J. H. Deane. $5,166

Havenburg, Fred, to Edgar F. Brown. 7,000

Schwarzschild, Joseph, and others to Marcus Fleischhauer. nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant full-size

Dwelling-house,

With dining-room extension,

NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,

West Side, between 57th and 58th sts.

Watchman on the premises.

Open all day.

FOR SALE—HARLEM, 57TH-AV., 124TH AND 125th sts., elegant new three-story and basement houses; cabinet trim, mirrors, &c.; complete in all details. Also, one lot on East 124th-st., 50 feet east of 5th-av., 20x100. C. WELDE, owner, on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE ELIGIBLE PROPERTY NO. 32 East 14th-st., equal to 28 by 103 feet, to let or lease, on favorable terms, to a good tenant; will be altered to suit. Apply to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 17 East 14th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 39 Pike-st., extending through to Water-st.; five stories: adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes: location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Nos. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., 5th floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 100 acres, on the banks of the Hudson River, 1 hour from New-York; first-class in all its appointments; will exchange for improved first-class property in New-York or Brooklyn; worth fully $30,000. CLARK & CLARK, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIdence, beautifully located on the Hudson at Athens, Greene County, N. Y. Address Mrs. MATTHIAS VAN LOON, Athens, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

AT LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET FOR THE Summer at a very reasonable rent, an elegant country place; house contains 12 rooms, kitchen and cellar, and is fully furnished; grounds, stable, &c.; one of the most convenient places on the lake.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY. TO LET—At New-Rochelle, on Davis-av., a neat two-story cottage, pleasantly situated; house and grounds in perfect order. Apply to

S. F. COWDREY,
Imperial Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FINE RESIdence, (furnished,) pleasantly situated on Long Island Sound, one hour from City, by steam-boat or cars. Apply to J. B. SEDGMORE, Jr., No. 284 Pearl-st., New-York.

FORDHAM RIDGE—MANSION; TWO ACRES garden; high, healthy; rent, $30 per month; cost $36,000. DENNIS VALENTINE, Fordham.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, June 7
Steamer GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, June 11.

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH WEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or E. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ. Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., June 12
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
W. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE. FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, at 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
R. S. HIAGARA.....Saturday, June 7
R. S. HAVANA.....Saturday, June 14
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsons.....Thurs., June 12, 11:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Peet.....Wed., June 25, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Graddy.....Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York; or No. 140 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 10, 9:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Saturday, June 21, 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 1, 8 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, reading-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The staterooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

From NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 11, 10 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, June 12
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 19

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
MAIN.....Sat., June 7 | ODER.....Sat., June 21
MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, June 11, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Randline.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Lacrenier, Wed., June 25, 9:30 A.M.

Checks drawn on credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.

Pier, Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Clarkson-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 103 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Circassia.....June 7, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....June 21, 6 A. M.
Devonia.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....June 28, noon
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 48 North River, foot of Charles-st.
California.....June 8, 5 P. M. | Victoria.....June 14, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER...Thurs., June 12 | GELLERT...Thurs., June 26
FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19 | LESSING...Thurs., July 3

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
EUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
P. CALAND.....Saturday, June 7
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $40—$50. Steerage, $25. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
EVONE, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS.
273. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Pass. Agt.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE
TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steam sea-going steamers of the International Steam-ship Company's Line will leave in June every MONDAY and THURSDAY; from July 1 to Sept. 22, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Boston, at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Dalhousie, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route and time, apply at the company's office, No. 4 Milk-st., Portland, Me., or to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tues., June 10, noon
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to CHINA and JAPAN:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday June 9, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., June 7
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, June 11

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocklawaha Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
Steam-ship ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, June 14
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD, WEST SIDE LINE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REBUILDING OF THE RAILROAD STRUCTURE, THE

MORRIS-STREET STATION WILL BE CLOSED

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 12, 1879.
R. STEWART,
General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 9:00, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 9:00, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 9:00, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 5, 9:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 5, 9:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R., 5, 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R., 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R., 5, 9:05 A. M., 3:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R., 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 9:05 A. M., 1, 3:40, 5:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R., 9:05 A. M., 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 9:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 6:15 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE VARNEY, Agent.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for Second Ave.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Cunningham Ferries.
PARK PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest points to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. and SIXTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest for up-town trains take east side stations.
For down-town trains take west side stations.
Trains will run on 53d-st. and 59th-st. now in use.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after May 19, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express trains for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and all Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" with Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive in Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M., Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 7:30 A. M., 4:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Tickets offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily, 24 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New-York.

The Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 23, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 12 M. (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping car via St. Albans.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and Parlor Cars for Montreal on Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Canandaigua. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Ogdensburg.

11 P. M. Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets and seats at Nos. 252 and 418 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Parlor and dining room cars.

5 P. M. daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Cars to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, to Dunkirk without change. Hotel dining coaches at Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 3:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 5th.....3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 5th.....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 7th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 8th.....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 7th.....2:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 9th.....6:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th.....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 12th.....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th.....1:30 P. M.

HELEN CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 5th.....7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 5th.....12:00 M.
Friday, 6th.....7:30 A. M.	Friday, 6th.....12:00 M.
Saturday, 7th.....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 7th.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th.....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 11th.....4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 12th.....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 12th.....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.....6:30 A. M.

ONE DOLLAR LINE TO BOSTON.

Limited tickets to Boston, $1; good supper on the boats for 50 cents. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River every day, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers leave Boston every day, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., and Sundays, at 5 P. M., for Boston, Worcester, &c., and for Portland and the White Mountains daily, excepting Saturdays.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms secured by express.

Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, Fort Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Walkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS GOBLE, leave, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

NEW-HAVEN, MERIDEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, HOLYOKE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, &c.—Steamers leave Pier 26 N. R., at 5 P. M. Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains for above and intermediate points. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, N. Y., and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion, New-Haven and return, 75 cents.

TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. Steamer AMERICUS leaves Jewett's Dock, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M. Pier No. 37 North River, foot Rector-st. Rest River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. REDUCED FARE, 50 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

THE MARY POWELL FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring by Ferry, leaves daily from Vesey-st, Pier No. 20 North River, at 3:30 P. M. Connects with Brooklyn Annex Boats.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 P. M., Pier No. 42, foot Canal-st., N. R.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 40 MILES OF RAIL.
THE F

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

SUNDAY RAPID TRANSIT.

A PROTEST TO BE MADE AGAINST RUNNING TRAINS EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

The Manhattan Railway Company will probably not be able to run trains over the Sixth-avenue route on Sundays without a fight in the courts. The ministers and influential members of the various churches along the route are preparing to take vigorous action against the running of Sunday trains. At a meeting of representatives of each of the churches interested, held last Fall, a committee of seven was appointed to watch the movements of the railroad company, (then the Metropolitan,) and to get ready for a contest with the company when the right time came. The committee, although holding few formal meetings, was not idle through the Winter, and now that it is practically settled by the Manhattan Company that Sunday trains are to be run, the committee has gone to work in earnest. The Rev. W. B. Merritt, of the Union Reformed Dutch Church; Prof. Egleston, of Columbia College, and representing Trinity Church; Mr. Powers, of St. Clement's Episcopal Church; Mr. Carter, of Robert Carter & Brother, and representing the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and representatives from the Broadway Tabernacle, the Church of the Holy Communion, and the Madison-Avenue Church in Fifty-third-street, are members of the committee. The Rev. Mr. Merritt, who has taken a very active part in the work, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the committee had not been heard of very much since last Fall, for the simple reason that they did not believe in wasting ammunition by firing before they had an object to fire at. The churches have no intention to bring "the Sunday question" into the controversy, but object to Sunday trains on the ground that they are unnecessary. With trains shooting by every minute and a half or two minutes, it will, they say, be next to impossible to hold services in the churches on the Sabbath, and the element of annoyance to those who desire the Sunday trains as an interference with the rights of worshipers. A call has been issued for the members of the committee to meet at the Rev. Dr. Dix's office, in Trinity Chapel, on Monday, when some definite course of action will, it is expected, be decided upon. It is probable that the first step will be the issuance of a formal protest against "the threatened disturbance of public worship by the running of Sunday trains," which protest will be handed to the Manhattan Company. If it results in nothing, then the committee is a unit in favor of contesting the case to the fullest. It is probable that, if legal action proves to be necessary, the committee will endeavor to have the Sunday law of 1857 enforced. They believe that law covers the case, and that under it they can restrain the Sunday trains as a nuisance interfering with public worship. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, of the Church Extension Committee, is in frequent consultation with the committee representing the churches, and it is understood that his society will act in hearty accord with the latter. The committee also has assurances that the Roman Catholic Churches along the Sixth-avenue route will co-operate with it. St. Peter's and St. Joseph's Catholic Churches will be especially affected by Sunday trains.

It is stated that one of the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company, Mr. John Baird, has strenuously fought against Sunday trains in the meetings of the Directors. He is a strict Scotch Presbyterian, and opposes the Sunday train on moral grounds. Another Director, Mr. José F. Navarro, says he is opposed to the Sunday trains because he believes the efficiency of the company's employés may be impaired if they do not have a day of rest occasionally. If he finds the majority in favor of Sunday operation, however, he says he will not vote in the negative. The other members of the Board of Directors are understood to favor Sunday trains, and they will, of course, control the company's action. Altogether, the indications are that there is soon to be a lively legal contest over the Sunday-train question, and it is not at all unlikely that others may follow the lead of the Sixth-avenue line than those directly interested in the churches may be drawn into the fight, and give the church people a helping hand.

MISS KATHERINE ROGERS'S LOSS.

SHE ASKS THE DETECTIVES TO HELP HER FIND HER $2,000 EAR-RINGS.

Miss Katherine Rogers, the actress, made her appearance at Police Head-quarters yesterday and sought the aid of the detective bureau to recover a pair of valuable ear-rings, which had mysteriously disappeared from her dressing-table. When a TIMES reporter rang the bell of the house in West Eleventh-street, yesterday, in which Miss Rogers has her apartments, the door was opened by a very diminutive servant-girl, who ushered him into the presence of the actress. Miss Rogers received her visitor with cordial hospitality. "I suppose," she exclaimed, "you have come to ask about that stupid business of the ear-rings. You will find it a very commonplace story. I can't believe yet but that I must have mislaid them, but I have hunted these rooms over and over for two days, and I haven't found them yet. There was a detective here to-day, who made a thorough search. I hadn't left him much to do in the searching line, but he searched all the same, and was as unsuccessful as I have been. Still, I can't give up the notion that my ear-rings are somewhere in these rooms. They were solitaire diamonds, and valued at $2,000. I have been in the habit of wearing them evenings, and on Wednesday evening I wore them as usual. When I went to bed I took them from my ears, and laid them on my bureau, as I always have done. At least, I think that I did. I know that I wore them, for I have asked all the friends who saw me, and they would certainly have noticed had I been without them. Yesterday morning I was going out, and went to the bureau to get my ear-rings. They were not where I felt positive that I had left them, and I became alarmed. Then I began to search, and I have searched ever since without any result. To-day I notified the Police, and if they have been stolen, which I cannot believe yet, I trust that the detectives will solve the mystery. Nothing was disturbed in the room. There was between $300 and $400 lying in an open pocket-book in the bureau, near my ear-rings, and this was not touched. No person has access to my rooms except my little servant girl, and, though I have only had her about a month, I can honestly say that no suspicion of her has crossed my mind. She came to me from Rose Coghlan, and had the very best of recommendations. I still hope that my jewels have been mislaid, and that I shall find them all right, but I am going to search thoroughly, with the aid of the detectives. I can't put up calmly with a loss like that. It wouldn't be human nature—at any rate, it wouldn't be female human nature."

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICIAL CONDUCT.

A DAY FIXED FOR TAKING TESTIMONY ON THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

A meeting of counsel was held yesterday in the office of Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, the Referee or Commissioner appointed by Gov. Robinson to take testimony in the matter of the charges preferred against Sheriff Reilly by the Bar Association's committee. Ex-Judge Shipman, Aaron J. Vanderpool, and H. W. Bookstaver appeared for the Sheriff, and J. Adriance Bush represented the committee. Mr. Bush, who had sent to the Governor for instructions as to the conduct of the case, produced the following dispatch, which is signed by the son and private secretary of Mr. Robinson:

ALBANY, June 5, 1879.

The Governor thinks it unnecessary to designate either the Attorney-General or the District Attorney to conduct the investigation of the charges against the Sheriff, as the committees of the Bar Association having the matter in charge are considered abundantly able to manage it.

D. C. ROBINSON.

To J. ADRIANCE BUSH.

Instruction had been asked in the matter, because, by law, the Governor may designate either the Attorney-General or District Attorney to proceed for the prosecution. The counsel yesterday, after some discussion with the Referee, selected Monday, the 16th inst., as the day for beginning the taking of testimony. All the hearings are to be public. Mr. Curtis intimated that he would like to have the matter expedited, so that the case might be closed before the beginning of the Summer vacation, and endeavors will be made to hold sessions daily. The testimony will be taken down by a stenographer, and printed copies of the same will be furnished to the counsel every day. At the beginning of the session, testimony for the prosecution will be put in. Thirty or forty witnesses are expected to testify against the Sheriff. The first subject to be taken up will be the mismanagement of the Ludlow-Street Jail, and, after this, evidence will be adduced with regard to the other specifications in the charges against Mr. Reilly.

AN ADVENTURER'S CAREER INTERRUPTED.

Walter Webb last September secured board with Mrs. Elvira Mitchell, of No. 171 Elm-street. He passed himself off for a young convert to Christianity, who was under the protection of the Young Men's Christian Association, and likely to be called at any moment by the association to assume a position of great responsibility. He was placed by Mrs. Mitchell in the room with Mr. George Stubbs, who had a very large wardrobe. Having been in the house two days, Mr. Webb disappeared, taking with him a satchel and $75 worth of the best of Mr. Stubbs's clothes. The Police could find no trace of him. On May 3, Webb made the acquaintance of Mrs. Lafarge, of No. 11 Perry-street, and was admitted to her house as a boarder. He wore fine clothes, displayed much jewelry, and exhibited plenty of cash. He secured one of the best apartments in the house, and paid his board in advance. In the house lived Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gay, who had several fine trunks which Mr. Webb succeeded in investigating. Mr. Gay and his wife were absent one day. Mr. Gay left $165 locked up in a box within a trunk, which he also locked. When he returned the money was gone, but the box, trunk, and doors were all locked. Mr. Webb had also gone. The Police could not find him. Yesterday, at noon, Mrs. Lafarge's son and Mrs. Elvira Mitchell were walking up Eighth-avenue. The two did not know each other, but both Fifteenth-street cars pinup against Webb as he came around the corner. They seized him at the same time, but he broke away and ran up the avenue. Officer Murray, of the Sixteenth Precinct, overtook him at Twenty-ninth-street and arrested him. He was locked up, and in the afternoon taken before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. While in prison Webb shaved off his mustache, but he was identified by Mrs. Mitchell and Mr. George Stubbs, and on their complaint was committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

RECONSTRUCTED ERIE.

HOW THE ENGLISH TRUSTEES REGARD ITS CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Copies of a private circular issued to the English bond and share holders of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company by the reconstruction Trustees were received in this City yesterday. They give the following details of the condition and future prospects of the road: The bonded debt aggregates $66,818,203 79; the preferred stock, $8,146,000, and the capital stock, $77,107,700, making a grand total of $152,072,603 69. The amount required to pay interest on the bonded debt under the scheme amounts in the present year to $2,050,084, in 1880 to $3,987,878, and in 1884, when it reaches the maximum, $4,314,884. The net receipts for the year ending 1878 amounted to $5,100,000, and after deducting rentals and losses on some of the leased lines, came to within $350,000 of meeting the whole bonded debt in full, as reached in 1884. This was earned from September, 1877, to September, 1878, the greater part of which was marked by great depression, and does not include the traffics which have ensued on the return of commercial prosperity to America. The working expenses during this period amount to 67 per cent. of the gross earnings, having been reduced 6 per cent. during the year—and this with the broad gauge all over the line.

The circular goes on to say: "The line has now been relieved from its great incubus of floating debt, and starts with a clean sheet as regards all competitors. The third track has been laid from Jersey City to Buffalo with steel rails, and owing to the new gauge can compete with the New-York Central and Pennsylvania for the through Western and South-western traffic, from which, owing to the six-feet-gauge, it has been hitherto largely shut out.

"The opening of the Hoosac Tunnel, next month, will allow free access into Boston and the New-England States, and will give great facilities for the development of the coal traffic as well as providing an inlet for passengers and goods which they did not possess before. The importance of this can only be realized when it is considered that half the whole traffic of the New-York Central is derived from the New-England States. In 1873, the traffics of the Erie Railway amounted to over $20,000,000, and for the year ending 1878, according to Sir Edward Watkin's statement at the meeting, to $16,400,000; it may be fairly assumed, that for 1879–80, considering the advantages of the third rail and their access to the New-England States, they will amount to $18,000,000, and if the expenses are taken at 65 per cent., being only a reduction of 3 per cent., (the Pennsylvania and New-York Central being worked at 57–59 per cent.,) the net earnings will reach to $6,000,000, which, after deducting the leases, &c., would not only pay the whole bonded debt and preferred shares in full, but show a sum available for the ordinary stock. If the railway earned over $20,000,000 in 1873, there is no reason why it should not earn that again, and a good deal more, with the increased facilities it now possesses, and the revival of trade in America. The line has been impoverished by years of bad management under different administrations, and has never before been able to assert its true position as one of the great trunk lines of America. Until the success of the reorganization scheme, it has even been viewed with distaste by capitalists in America, by whom it is now warmly welcomed. It is not easy to say, with

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8655. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1879.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NATION'S LAWMAKERS

SPOFFORD RUINED BY HIS OWN WITNESSES.

A DESCENDANT OF ST. HUGO DE LACY TESTIFIES THE WRONG WAY AND DISCONCERTS MR. SPOFFORD—SOME VERY INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Kellogg-Spofford investigation has been in progress only three days, and only three witnesses have been examined, yet facts have been developed, and from testimony of witnesses summoned by Mr. Spofford himself, to indicate that the cause of that gentleman will be completely and ignominiously broken down. Mr. Spofford started out to prove that Mr. Kellogg secured his election by bribery, but thus far the testimony justifies the inference that Mr. Spofford, or those who are striving to force him into the United States Senate, have resorted to purchasing testimony to sustain the allegations made in Spofford's memorial. On Thursday, Johnson, a colored man, who was a member of the Packard Legislature from De Soto Parish, was called to prove an affidavit alleged to have been made by him at New-Orleans last month, to the effect that the witness had received $200 for voting for Kellogg. Instead of acknowledging the affidavit in question, Johnson testified that the statements contained therein were different from those contained in the paper which he made, and his testimony indicated very plainly that the paper, which was prepared for and read to him, was substituted for that which he was induced to subscribe, and which was produced before the committee as his instrument yesterday. Murray, the Sergeant-at-Arms, testified that he knew the Legislature which elected Kellogg did not contain a quorum; that he knew five members were personated, and that one of the absentees thus personated, Thomas, of Bossier Parish, was at the time sick with small-pox, and, of course, could not have been present to vote.

W. J. De Lacy, who was a member of the Packard Legislature from Rapides Parish, was called by Mr. Spofford to prove that he had received $200 for voting for Kellogg. De Lacy denied having received any money for his vote for Kellogg, or having any knowledge that money was used to elect him. He also denied having signed a paper stating that he had received money from Kellogg for his vote, and that ex-Collector Smith, of New-Orleans, had placed an envelope upon De Lacy's desk, and informed him that it contained money. After this preliminary testimony, the purpose of the questions which elicited from the witness these denials was made apparent by Mr. Merrick, counsel for Spofford, who handed him a paper for identification. This paper purported to be an affidavit made by De Lacy, affirming all that he denied in answer to Mr. Merrick's questions. While the witness was examining the paper, Mr. Merrick and the Democratic members of the committee watched him with a self-satisfied air, believing no doubt that the witness was about to fall into the same trap in which Johnson had been caught a few days ago. In this, however, they were disappointed. After carefully examining the paper, De Lacy denied that the instrument or the signature was in his handwriting. As evidence that the paper was a forgery, the witness directed attention to the fact that the name attached was spelled "De Lacey," whereas he never wrote his name with an "e" in the final word. This exposure of the methods resorted to for the purpose of procuring testimony to sustain Spofford apparently disconcerted that gentleman's counsel, and he abandoned the direct examination. The witness explained that he had made an affidavit at the instance of Mr. Ward, Spofford's traveling agent, which affidavit was written by his own handwriting, but which contained no charges about Kellogg having paid him or others money for their votes. He had been driven from his parish by the White Camelias and other Democratic organizations, and Ward informed him that if he would make the affidavit he would be permitted to return to his family.

In reply to questions from Mr. Kellogg, the witness testified that in conversation with Thomas Murray, who was examined yesterday, that person informed him that if Spofford was successful in this contest he would be paid $2,500; that after De Lacy joined the Nicholls Legislature he voted for Spofford, and for doing so was paid $250, the arrangement having been made by Senator Robertson, of St. Bernard, in the office of "Charley" Howard, President of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and that several others whom he named were paid the same amount for like service. This was a decided turn in the case, the more so as De Lacy was called by Mr. Spofford to prove that he had been bribed to vote for Kellogg. It has been frequently charged that the Louisiana Lottery Company contributed a large sum of money to induce members of the Packard Legislature to desert that body and join the Nicholls Legislature, in order to give it the number necessary to constitute a quorum. The testimony of De Lacy establishes this fact and shows how it was accomplished. A bill was introduced in the Nicholls Legislature to repeal the charter of the lottery company, and in order to defeat it the company contributed $40,000 with which to induce a sufficient number of members of the Packard Legislature whose seats were not disputed to go over to the Nicholls body, in order to make a quorum. Those members who thus deserted the Packard Legislature were paid from $500 to $2,500 each from the corruption fund, which had been pinched from the lottery company to save its charter. When De Lacy went over, a Returning Board quorum had been obtained and the corruption fund exhausted, and he and a few others who failed to receive any of it were paid $250 each by Senator Robertson for their votes for Spofford, the purpose of this payment doubtless being to keep them quiet as to the payments made Packard members for their desertion. Senator Hill tried to break down this part of De Lacy's statement by questioning him as to the necessity for paying for votes for Spofford when he had already a sufficient number to elect him, but only succeeded in making additional points against Spofford. At the time of the election for United States Senator the Senate was controlled by the Republicans, and it was desired that a sufficient number of members of the Legislature, returned by the Returning Board, should be secured in votes for Spofford, in order to overcome the objection which would be raised to his admission to the Senate. This is why money was paid to induce Returning Board members to desert the Packard Legislature and to vote for Spofford.

De Lacy testified further that early in January C. J. Kennedy, an Irish Republican member of the Packard Legislature from Jefferson Parish, who subsequently seceded to Nicholls, [De Lacy himself, though half colored, claiming to be a grandson on his father's side of Sir Hugh De Lacy, a distinguished Baronet of Ireland,] waited upon him [De Lacy] and five other members who were acting with him, at Cassidy's Hotel, in New-Orleans, where they were staying, and offered each man, in the name of the Nicholls Government, $100 a day for each day of the 60 days' session, if they would go into the Nicholls Legislature and thus help make up a Returning Board quorum, so that they could proceed to elect a United States Senator. De Lacy refused this proposition, but Barron and Barrett, two of his associates, did the next day join the Nicholls Legislature. Kennedy is understood to be now on his way here as a witness, and this point is likely to be fully ventilated. In reference to the testimony of Murray as to the personating of members to vote for Kellogg, De Lacy testified that he slept with Thomas, whom Murray swore had the small-pox, the night before the election for Senator, and that he was suffering at that time from malarial fever; that he was brought to the State-house in a carriage; that he was present in his seat, and that he [De Lacy] saw him vote for Kellogg for Senator.

Murray was recalled to rebut that portion of De Lacy's testimony in which he said that Murray told him that he expected to make $2,500 out of this case, but he corroborated De Lacy, and boldly declared that although Cavanac had told him there was "not a dollar in sight," he still expected, bad as the case looked, to get $2,500.

Thus, with his own witnesses, has the case of Spofford been utterly broken down. Johnson, one of his witnesses, has been arrested for perjury by the very party who summoned him, the purpose of this extraordinary proceeding being, doubtless, to intimidate the others and frighten them into swearing according to the programme marked out by Spofford's managers.

[For a detailed report of the proceedings see second page.]

WORK DONE AND TO BE DONE.

PASSAGE OF THE LETTER-CARRIER BILL—APPROPRIATION BILLS IN COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House today passed the bill to appropriate money to pay the letter-carriers, in pursuance with the act of February last, increasing their pay. The bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations reduced the pay fixed by the act of February and confined the letter-carrier system to cities of 30,000 inhabitants, instead of 20,000. The committee's bill was defeated, and a substitute adopted, making appropriations to pay the carriers in accordance with the increase voted by the last Congress. The amounts appropriated in the bill, as passed, are those recommended by the Postmaster-General, and provide for the additional pay for the present and coming fiscal years.

The House Committee on Appropriations met to-day, but did not conclude the consideration of the appropriation bills. Another meeting will be held on Monday, at which time it is expected by members of the committee that the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill will be finished and ordered reported to the House for passage. No contest will arise on this measure, there being no political legislation attached to it. The Army bill, containing the section agreed upon by the caucus, prohibiting the use of any moneys for the transportation of troops to elections, which was reported yesterday for printing and recommittal, as also the "Judicial Expenses" bill, are nearly ready for reporting, and will probably be completed on Monday or Tuesday next. A communication from the Secretary of State recommending an additional appropriation of $20,000 for the Consular and Diplomatic Service was taken up to-day, and, after some discussion, indefinitely postponed. Representative Hawley, of Connecticut, was authorized to report to the House with a favorable recommendation a bill providing for the printing of 15,000 copies of the Consular Labor Reports received by the Department of State, and appropriating $4,000 therefor.

Chairman Sparks, of the House Military Committee, said to-day that it was not the intention of his committee to take any action on the Fitz John Porter papers, recently referred to Congress by the President, until the regular session.

ROBBED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

TWO BANK MESSENGERS BLINDED WITH RED PEPPER AND RELIEVED OF $10,000.

CHICAGO, June 7.—One of the boldest robberies ever perpetrated in Chicago occurred this afternoon. At 1:30 o'clock the Cashier of the Illinois Central Railroad made up a package of $10,000, all in bills, and after wrapping it up in a couple of newspapers, intrusted it to two young men, named Harry A. Henson and Carl Wilson, to convey to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company's Bank, at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Henson carried the money under his arm, and was accompanied by Wilson, who is a boy about 16 years of age. The young men were coming west, on the north side of Washington-street, and had just reached the alley between Wabash and Michigan avenues when they saw two men coming toward them. They had come to the alley when the men separated, going one on each side of the messengers. Suddenly, and without a word of warning, the men hurled a couple of handfuls of red pepper into the eyes of the boys, and then, by means of a heavy sand-bag, about a foot long, knocked their helpless victims down, and, snatching the money package from Henson, started south through the alley toward Madison-street on a dead run. Wilson recovered first, and, gaining his feet, started after the bold highwaymen, shouting, "Stop thief!" They did not stop, however, and, being partially blinded by the pepper, Wilson quickly lost sight of them in the alley. Henson was so badly used up that he could hardly speak. He could give no description of the men, as he was nearly blinded by the pepper. From others who were in the vicinity at the time of the robbery it was learned that the highwaymen, after getting away from Wilson, ran through the alley east toward Wabash-avenue, where they jumped into an open buggy and drove south on the avenue at a dead gallop. About 2:30 o'clock the horse was found in the rear of No. 567 State-street, where it had been left. The Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad announced that he would give a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the robbers.

TWO WORKING MEN'S CANDIDATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The Working Men's city delegation met as a District Convention to-day, and confirmed the choice of the State Convention by nominating Clitus Barbour for Congressman from the First District. Mr. Barbour was a member of the Constitutional Convention, ex-Vice President W. P. C., and a lawyer by profession. The convention, through the press, requests the property-owners and business men of the city to suggest names suitable for nominees for Railroad Commissioner and member of the State Board of Equalization, and, pending advices, adjourned until Monday next.

The Working Men rescinded the nomination of F. J. Hopp, from the Second District, and placed E. B. Williams, of El Dorado County, in his stead.

Judge George A. Johnson having declined the Working Men's nomination for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the Committee on Revision of the Ticket has nominated S. M. Buck, of Humboldt County.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL ELECTION

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company was held here to-day. Messrs. Alexander Mitchell, John Plankinton, S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee; Julius Wadsworth, Jeremiah Milbanks, Abraham Van Ness, David Dows, John M. Burke, Peter Geddis, Hugh T. Dickey, James Swinman, of New-York; Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Jason C. Easton, of Minnesota, were elected Directors. The board subsequently chose Mr. Alexander Mitchell President, and Julius Wadsworth Vice-President. A committee was appointed to examine into and report upon the feasibility of building a new and extensive union depot in this city.

THE JEANNETTE'S ARCTIC VOYAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The steam-ship Jeannette, of the American Arctic Expedition, under command of Lieut. De Long, will be fully ready here by June 15. Two firemen and two seamen are now only wanted to make her full complement of officers and men. The man-of-war Alaska, now at Sitka, is ordered here to convey supplies for the Jeannette to Wrangel Land, Behring Sea, where a depot of supplies will be established. Preparations are being made for a public demonstration in honor of the departure of the expedition.

FATAL ACCIDENTS TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

MILFORD, Penn., June 7.—John Keys, of Middle Smithfield, Monroe County, Penn., aged 45 years, while tearing down an old building, on Thursday, was instantly killed by the falling of a chimney.

August Baltz, aged 90 years, residing at Scioto, Monroe County, Penn., while riding on a load of wood, on Thursday, fell from it, and, striking on his temple, was instantly killed.

ONE MURDER LEADING TO ANOTHER.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 7.—A bloody double tragedy, the result of a long-standing feud between the White and Conners families, of this city and its vicinity, took place to-day. Lawrence White was shot dead, with a revolver in the hands of D. F. Conners, and Conners himself was immediately killed by a bullet from some unknown hand. Revolvers were freely drawn and used among the remaining parties to the quarrel, but no further deaths resulted. The cause of the quarrel is not known.

EUROPE'S MANY PROBLEMS

THE POLITICAL TROUBLES OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

GERMANY TO INCREASE HER ARMY—SOLOVIEFF TO BE HANGED—BLANQUI PARDONED—THE PORTE'S DIFFICULTY WITH ALEKO PASHA.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "In consequence of the growth of the Russian and French Armies, and in view of the increase of revenue by taxation, the Government is considering the advisability of increasing the Army, for which purpose the Government asks a perpetual grant from Parliament."

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin dispatch says the Pope has submitted to Germany definitive proposals for a compromise, which should end the clerical controversy, but the Government is disinclined to accept the proposal.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Reuter Telegram Agency says: "The Government has informed the powers that the refusal of Aleko Pasha, Governor of East Roumelia, to wear the fez, was a violation of engagements between him and the Porte. The Government will wait until East Roumelia is evacuated, when it will summon Aleko Pasha to wear the fez and hoist the Turkish flag. If the demand is not complied with, the Porte will request the powers to sanction Aleko's removal, and will send a body of Turkish troops to occupy the Balkans."

M. Blanqui, the French Socialist, has been pardoned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7.—Aleko Pasha, Governor-General of Roumelia, has appointed 62 functionaries, whereof only two are Turks. The Porte has asked him to explain his action.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The Supreme Tribunal yesterday declared Alexander Soloviеff guilty of belonging to a criminal association, the object of which is to overthrow the States. After recapitulating the facts of his attempt on the life of the Czar, the judgment of the court sentences Soloviеff to death by hanging, after deprivation of his civil rights. Soloviеff has been allowed 24 hours to make an appeal for mercy.

FIGHTING CETYWAYO.

LATE REPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR WITH THE ZULUS.

CAPE TOWN, May 20.—The Zulu King, Cetywayo, on May 16, dispatched an envoy to Col. Crealock, asking him to send a European to discuss terms of peace. John Dunn accordingly went to Cetywayo's kraal, but has already returned, the negotiations having failed, because the British refuse any terms but unconditional surrender. Cetywayo's good faith is doubted. It is thought probable that he will soon throw his whole strength against the Lower Tugela column. The contemplated rapid march against Cetywayo's kraal at Ulendi has been abandoned. Transport difficulties are increasing owing to the scarcity of grass. The health of the troops is improving. It is reported that Major Chard, who distinguished himself at Rorke's Drift, has died of fever. It is again rumored that the Zulu commander Dabulmanzi, while on his way to surrender to the British, was intercepted and killed. A great fire at Greytown has destroyed large Commissariat stores.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, June 7.—The *Statist*, referring to the failure of David Stuart & Co., of Liverpool, says: "Hopes are entertained that the firm of Manchester bankers—which was thought to be involved in the Liverpool failure—will be able to escape suspension, its largest creditor having arranged to take up his bills, and assistance from the banks being therefore expected. But the gradual liquidation of the banking firm can hardly be avoided. The cause of the difficulties is the lock-up of capital. It is not probable that even in the worst event the matter will have important consequences in London, but in Manchester other failures are expected to follow, and it is said that the poor Irish immigrants, who are in the habit of sending money to their friends at home, will be heavy sufferers by the Liverpool failure."

The Cunard Line steamer Bothnia, which sails to-day from Liverpool for New-York, takes out Lord Augustus Loftus, the new Governor of the Colony of New-South Wales, and family, who will proceed overland from New-York to San Francisco. They expect to take the steamer which leaves San Francisco on July 7, and reach Sydney in time for the opening of the International Exposition.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: The University of Oxford will confer the degree of D. C. L. on Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador to Russia; the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Ivan Tourgeneff, the Russian novelist.

Divers have recovered the bodies of the men from the cabin of the Hamburg-American steam-ship Pommerania, which was sunk by collision with the Welsh bark Moel Eilian, on the night of Nov. 25, 1878, off Folkstone.

A Paris dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company says: "Intelligence from Santiago de Chili, the capital of the republic, dated on June 6, says that Bolivia has authorized privateers sailing under her flag to seize Chilian merchandise, even in neutral ships and not contraband of war."

LIVADIA, June 7.—The Emperor and Empress of Russia have started for Tsarskoe-Selo, by the way of Sebastopol, in consequence of the continued serious illness of the wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir.

CATANIA, June 7.—The eruption of Mount Etna continues to decrease.

SUFFOLK PARK RACES ENDED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The races at Suffolk Park were concluded to-day. Ethel Medium winning the 2:34 class in the first, third, and fourth heats, and Annie Bennett the second. The best time was 2:32. The 2:32 class was won by Jersey Boy in the third, sixth, and seventh heats, Captain Emmons won the first and second, and Gray Chief the fourth heat. The best time made was 2:25.

THE DANGER OF PLAYING WITH PISTOLS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—William T. Davis, a boy 9 years of age, was accidentally shot and killed this evening in front of his residence, Twenty-fifth street and Girard-avenue, by a boy named August Frick. Frick was loading a cartridge pistol, when the hammer slipped, the pistol was discharged, and the ball struck Davis in the side. He died in a few moments.

SURVIVING SOUTHERN WAR PRISONERS.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 7.—A meeting of the survivors of Andersonville and other Southern military prisons was held here to-night, and a permanent organization effected, to be known as the Tri-State Prisoners of War Association. Preliminary action was taken for holding a grand reunion of the surviving Southern war prisoners in this city during the coming Autumn.

A CASE OF BRUTAL WIFE-BEATING.

WATERTOWN, June 7.—At Pulaski, on Monday last, John Nagle had some trouble with his son, and Mrs. Nagle, the wife and mother, interfered, when Nagle struck her with an iron spider, cutting an ugly wound behind the ear. She is now in a critical condition, having taken no nourishment of consequence since the occurrence. Nagle is in Pulaski jail.

THE LETELLIER CASE UNDECIDED.

TORONTO, June 7.—A special cable dispatch from London to the *Globe* says: "It is understood on good authority that the Letellier case has not yet been decided. Messrs. Langevin & Abbott still remain here, and will possibly await the arrival of Sir John MacDonald and Sir Samuel Tilley."

A WEST VIRGINIA STILL SEIZED.

WHEELING, West Va., June 7.—Deputy United States Revenue Collector Jaffreys, of Grafton, this morning returned home from a four days' raid in Hampshire County in search of illicit distilleries. The Collector found a distillery owned by E. Brown, in the mountains of Hampshire County, which he destroyed, together with 3,000 gallons of mash, a quantity of rye chaff, and a number of tubs. The still had been in active operation the night before the tubs being still warm. William and Noah Cline were arrested. William wanted to fight with a bowie knife, but he was overpowered and taken to the prison at Clarksburg, from which jail he escaped a short time ago. There are yet several hundred stills to be got rid of by the authorities.

EX-GOV. HOFFMAN A REFEREE.

HE IS APPOINTED TO REGULATE THE WINDING UP OF TWO COMPANIES.

ALBANY, June 7.—Justice Westbrook has appointed ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman Referee in the suit of George W. Smith against the Receiver of the Empire Mutual and Continental Insurance Companies. The plaintiff claims that $11,173 is due him from the companies, and says he is the only creditor of the Empire Mutual. The Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company became defunct in 1872, after having first reinsured its risks in the now insolvent Continental Life Insurance Company, of which John P. O'Neill is Receiver. From April 9, 1869, to April 9, 1871, George W. Smith was Vice-President of the Empire Mutual, at a salary of $6,000, to be increased $2,000 after the first year, and an annuity equal to 5 per cent. of the salary. From April 3, 1871, to April 3, 1872, Smith served as Treasurer of the company at the same salary. Smith now claims that there is $3,000 annuity due him, and, being 58 years of age, is willing to accept the sum of $11,173 in full settlement and commutation of the annuity, on the same principle on which the Continental Life has commuted and paid all the annuities of the officers of the Empire Mutual Life, except the petitioner.

Receiver O'Neill, of the Continental Life, has refused to recognize the claim or settle it in the manner proposed, and Smith, by his counsel, made application to Justice Westbrook for the appointment of a Referee to determine the justice of his claim, he asserting himself as the only remaining creditor of the Empire Mutual Life, and entitled to have his claim paid by such Receiver out of the balance of the securities belonging to the assets of the Empire—some $15,000. Receiver O'Neill filed an answer to the petition, in which, while admitting that Smith served in the capacities named, he says the action conferring the annuity was never ratified by the Directors. He also admits that the officers of the two companies entered into a contract by which the Empire Company's risks were reinsured in the Continental, but adds that such contract was never approved by the Directors of the Continental Life, and that it was a fraudulent device under which more than $100,000 was diverted from the funds of the Continental Life. He further asserts that Smith has been paid in full all sums due him, and that he has no ground for presenting a claim at this time, as the contract was not in writing.

MISS DUER'S JEALOUSY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE POKOMOKE TRAGEDY TRIAL.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 7.—To-day was the ninth day of the trial of Miss Duer on the charge of murdering Miss Hearn. Miss Matilda Duer, a sister of the prisoner, testified that she knew that Miss Hearn and her sister were intimate friends; she did not know but Lil went to Miss Hearn's more than Ella came to their house, but she came frequently; her visits continued about three years; sometimes once a week, sometimes once and sometimes not for two weeks; the night before the shooting she and Louise came and asked for Lil, and the witness went for her with Mr. Hughes, and she came back with them; Lil remained until about 10 o'clock; she evening was spent in the drawing-room laughing and talking about politics and the church.

Miss Ella Bohm was called by the defense. She testified that she knew Lilly Duer and Ella Hearn, and saw them much together; they were always laughing and talking familiarly; held each other's hands when together, and frequently kissed each other. She was shown the pistol and identified it, and said Miss Duer had on one occasion walked out into the country and shot at a mark with it. The witness visited Ella Hearn three or four times a week during her sickness, and sat up with her about two nights; the last night the witness sat up was on Wednesday of the week before the week in which she died; she remained until between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; Mr. Hearn and Mrs. Traitt were in the room. The witness did not hear any conversations about death. Objection was made to testimony about the conversation, and decision was reserved. The court adjourned until Monday.

TWO SCHOONERS IN TROUBLE.

HALIFAX, June 7.—The schooner Melinda Ann, of New-Dublin, Lunenburg County, from Halifax for Labrador, went ashore last night off Whitehead, Guysboro County, and will be a total loss. The crew were saved. She is insured in Halifax offices.

BOSTON, June 7.—The schooner William H. Rowe, Capt. Whittemore, from Plymouth for New-York, took a heavy squall off Nantucket Shoals yesterday and lost her fore-sail. After beating about all night, she anchored off Dannisport for the purpose of getting a new sail.

ACCUSED DETECTIVES DISCHARGED.

RICHMOND, Va., June 7.—The continued case of Detectives John Wren and William F. Knox, charged with collusion in the escape of Channing T. Redford, after his arrest in Baltimore for a forgery committed in this city, was called in the Police Court to-day. The Commonwealth's Attorney, H. D. Wise, who had been to Baltimore to investigate the case and secure witnesses, informed the Police Court that he had no new testimony to offer, and would submit the case as it was. Counsel for the accused thereupon asked for the dismissal of the case, which was granted, and the parties were discharged.

JAY GOULD LEASES ANOTHER RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Quincy, Ill., says: "The negotiations which have been going on between Jay Gould, on the part of the Wabash Railroad, and the owners of the Quincy, Missouri, and Pacific Railroad, have resulted in the lease of the latter to the Wabash for 99 years. The officers of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad will at once sign the papers; the old company will finish the road to Milan, Sullivan County, Mo., and the Wabash will extend it at once to points beyond Albany, to connect with the North Missouri, now being built to Omaha."

A BOYS' FATAL QUARREL.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 7.—Samuel Batson, a colored boy, about 12 years of age, was killed by another boy older than himself named William Brown in this city, this evening. The boys had been playing ball, when a slight dispute arose over the game, and Brown, without any provocation, struck the other with a bat, knocking him down. He then hit him twice on the head, inflicting injuries from which he died in half an hour.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, June 7.—At the citadel to-day his Excellency, the Governor-General, was presented by the Literary and Historical Society with an address, to which he made an appropriate reply. In the afternoon his Excellency and the Princess Louise visited the Plains of Abraham, and witnessed the annual sports of B Battery. The vice-regal drawing-room to-night was a very brilliant affair.

COST OF A PET BEAR.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 7.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Vredenburg against the members of the Crescent City Rifle Club to-day gave a verdict of $15,000 for the plaintiff, whose husband was killed by a pet bear kept on the club grounds.

A RESCUED CREW IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 7.—The schooner Annie Bliss, at this port from Hoboken, has on board the crew of the schooner Owen P. Hinds, of Calais, which vessel was run down and sunk by a steamer off Chatham on the night of June 5.

A ST. LOUIS DEFAULTER ARRESTED.

MONTREAL, June 7.—William F. Peterson, a St. Louis, Mo., defaulter for $2,200, has been arrested here by a detective from St. Louis. Peterson gave up the greater part of the money and went back to St. Louis with the detective.

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

MERIDEN, Conn., June 7.—William Hall, a butcher, was struck by an express train, while driving across the railroad track here this morning, and died in two hours.

GUILTY OF KILLING HIS DAUGHTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The trial of Edward Parr for the murder of his daughter, Mrs. Susan Irwin, was concluded to-night, and the jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.

THE CHAMPION ARKANSAS RIFLEMEN.

LITTLE ROCK, June 7.—In the State Championship Rifle Match here yesterday, between the Fort Smith and Little Rock teams, the former were victorious.

BURNING OF A LIGHT-HOUSE.

QUEBEC, June 7.—The tower showing the light which was reflected by apparatus on Algernon Rock, in the St. Lawrence River, has been destroyed by fire.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

FROST AND SNOW IN JUNE.

DAMAGE TO CROPS IN THE WEST—SNOW-STORMS IN THE NORTH.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—Reports received from the interior indicate that the frost which formed last night was quite general throughout the State and was of a seriously damaging character. Corn, potato vines, and vegetables out of the ground were either wholly destroyed or so seriously injured as to insure a material reduction in the yield. At Forest Home Cemetery, near this city, the damage to flowers and foliage beds is estimated as high as $2,000. The other cemeteries also report a wholesale destruction of plants.

WATERTOWN, June 7.—There was a heavy frost in this vicinity last night. It is thought that considerable damage was done.

QUEBEC, June 7.—The weather is very cold. There was a slight fall of snow this morning.

BOSTON, June 7.—Snow-storms prevailed at North Troy, Vt., and Sandwich, N. H., last night. Crops are much injured by snow and frost.

RIMOUSKI, Quebec, June 7.—A severe storm from the north-east set in at 10 o'clock last night, blowing at the rate of 35 miles an hour. At 5 o'clock this morning it blew 66 miles an hour. The schooners Marie Luce, Shamrock, St. Lawrence, and Bateau Levis drifted ashore here. The wharf was badly damaged, and several buildings were blown down and carried away. The sea rolled into the streets, washing away sidewalks, &c. The shore is strewn with wrecked boats, &c. The light-house on the wharf was washed away and the railway track torn up. The wind is abating.

THE FRALEIGH DIVORCE SUIT.

THE HUSBAND GRANTED AN ABSOLUTE DIVORCE—WHAT LED TO THE SEPARATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 7.—The Fraleigh divorce case, which has excited much interest in this place, came up to-day before Judge Barnard, and resulted in the granting of an absolute divorce to Col. Peter G. Fraleigh from his wife, Addie L. This was a complete turning of the tables upon Mrs. Fraleigh, who had first instituted a suit for divorce that was met by this counter suit which has just proved so successful. The quarrel in which these suits originated was begun in March, 1878, at which time Col. and Mrs. Fraleigh were boarding together in the house of a farmer named Thompson, at Pine Plains. The Colonel had a claim upon Thompson, to satisfy which he attempted to take possession of the latter's farm and sell the stock upon it. This attempt was resisted by Thompson, and a fight resulted, during which he was shot by Officer Smith, of Pine Plains.

Mrs. Fraleigh sided with Mr. Thompson rather than with her husband in this affair, and so serious did the misunderstanding between her and Col. Fraleigh become that when he left the farm and went to board with Benjamin Risdorf she refused to accompany him, and remained where she was. The shooting of Mr. Thompson took place on a Saturday, and on the following night Mrs. Fraleigh packed her trunks, opened her husband's safe, and took from it several hundred dollars, and on Monday morning went with her trunks and the money to Attleboro. From there she went to Troy, from another to Dutchess Junction, and went herself to Albany. Before she left Thompson's farm, she made the family promise not to tell anybody of her departure until she had been gone 24 hours. In October of the same year she began a suit for divorce from her husband, whom she charged with adultery. The Colonel denied all allegations of the complaint, and in turn began a counter-suit against his wife, also on the ground of adultery. In February of this year the case was placed in the hands of William L. Thorn, who was to act as Referee; but two weeks ago Mrs. Fraleigh's counsel moved to have the issues settled by a jury, and on the same day Col. Fraleigh's counsel moved to have the trial set down for to-day, before Judge Barnard. This motion was granted, and at 11 o'clock this morning Col. Fraleigh and the counsel for both sides appeared before Judge Barnard.

Mrs. Fraleigh's counsel stated that, not anticipating that the case would be tried to-day, neither he nor his client were prepared, and moved for a postponement until Monday. This motion was denied, the Judge saying that he did not think the application was made in good faith. He then directed that the trial should proceed. Testimony was given by John E. Simmons, of Rock City, as to his own criminal intimacy with Mrs. Fraleigh, and this being corroborated by several other witnesses, and much additional testimony damaging to Mrs. Fraleigh's reputation being given, Judge Barnard promptly granted Col. Fraleigh an absolute divorce. Mrs. Fraleigh was in this City, though not in court during the proceedings, and her counsel has given notice that she intends to appeal from the decision of Judge Barnard.

THE PITTSBURG STRIKE ENDED.

THE MANUFACTURERS YIELD TO THE DEMANDS OF THEIR MEN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 7.—The lock-out among the iron-workers has ended, after a brief struggle, and the boilers are the victors. The manufacturers held a meeting this morning at 10 o'clock. The general impression was that they would sign the scale. It became known before the meeting began that J. Painter & Sons and Carnegie Brothers & Co. had signed the scale, and also that seven mills in Cincinnati had signed, and this no doubt had more or less influence on the action of the meeting. B. F. Jones presided over the meeting. A discussion arose as to the best plan of action. The committee which had charge of the negotiations with workmen reported what had been done. After a somewhat animated debate, a resolution was presented, "That under existing circumstances we deem it inexpedient to further resist, at this time, the unreasonable demands of the boilers." A little further discussion ensued and then the resolution was passed unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

Several manufacturers, after the adjournment, said that the fact that many of the outsiders had signed the scale had hastened matters. The action of the iron-workers in extending the lock-out among the steel manufacturers was unexpected, and the latter were not in a position to resist. They also said that they really could not afford to pay $5, and that the success of the puddlers would inevitably injure the iron trade of the city. Western iron manufacturers were getting in readiness to take the trade from Pittsburg, which also had a powerful influence in inducing the manufacturers here to sign. On the part of the boilers the action does not cause any surprise. Mr. Bishop, President of their association, said all along stated that the lock-out would be of brief duration, and that the workers were satisfied before they took this firm stand that the reduction was not necessary to the welfare of the iron trade of Pittsburg. It is probable that the mills will all start up again on Monday, and it is said there are orders enough to keep them running steadily. Everybody is glad the strike is over, and good feeling prevails in all quarters.

COLUMBIA NOT TO ROW HARVARD.

THE FORMER'S FRESHMEN ASKED TO BE RELEASED FROM THE CONTEST.

BOSTON, June 7.—This afternoon the Harvard Freshmen were visited by representatives of the Columbia Freshmen crew, who desired a release from the race which was to have taken place at New-London on June 30 between the two classes. The Columbia men give as a reason for their action that their crew has been so broken up by various causes that they have only seven men left with whom to form their crew. The Harvard class will release the New-York men, and consequently there will be no race, as it is so late that no other race can be arranged. Therefore the Harvard crew will disband. Much regret is expressed by both the Columbia and the Harvard men at the failure to row the race.

TWO MEN LYNCHED IN NEW-MEXICO.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, June 7.—On Wednesday night last, at Las Vegas, an Italian, who last Fall murdered a Frenchman and Mexican woman, and who was sentenced to be hanged, but was subsequently allowed a new trial, and a Mexican, who on Wednesday murdered a man, were taken from the jail and hanged in the public square by citizens. The bodies were still hanging yesterday morning.

A RAILWAY FORMALLY OPENED.

BROCTON, June 7.—The formal opening of the Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake and Pittsburg Railway, of which Col. A. N. Martin, of New-York, is President, a consolidation of the Corry and State Line and the Dunkirk, Chautauqua and Pittsburg Railway, took place to-day. A large delegation of railway officials and invited guests from Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Corry, New-York Philadelphia, and Pittsburg were among the party. The road has been very thoroughly repaired. 11 new trestles having been built, 8 filled up, 5 miles of new iron laid, over 45,000 new ties laid and contracted for, and extensions to Dunkirk and Fairpoint are being made. Under amicable arrangements with the Erie, Lake Shore, Atlantic and Great Western, Philadelphia and Erie, and the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Railroads, a very large increase of business has taken place. On June 15, the Warner palace cars will commense running on the line from Buffalo to Pittsburg.

RACING AT CHESTER PARK.

VIRGILIAN, EDINBURGH, AND FRANK SHORT THE WINNERS.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The last day of the Spring meeting of the Queen City Jockey Club, at Chester Park, drew a very large crowd, a great many ladies being among the number. The weather was fine and the track in a splendid condition.

In the first race, mile heats, best three in five, there were eight starters. Belle of Nelson sold for $51, Surge for $50, May Walton $45, Virgilian, $25, Charlie Bush $20, Cash Clay $15, Tolèma, $12, and Wheeler $11. In the first heat they got off at the third attempt, with Wheeler in the lead, Surge a close second, and the rest close up. At the first half mile Surge collared the leader, and they raced together. At the three-quarter-mile post Virgilian came up, gained the lead, and won easily, Belle of Nelson second and May Walton third. Time—1:45½.

For the second heat Belle Nelson sold in the pools for $50; Virgilian, $31; Surge, $18, and the field, $19. They got off at the first attempt, with Surge in the lead, Belle Nelson second. Surge maintained the lead till coming in on the home stretch, when Virgilian was let out, winning in 1:45¼, Surge second, and Belle Nelson third. Wheeler was distanced. For the third heat Virgilian sold for $100 and the field $27. They got off at the first attempt, with May Walton in the lead, closely followed by Virgilian. At the first quarter Virgilian gained the lead, but was pushed hard by Surge on the last half, Virgilian winning by a half length, Surge second, and Belle Nelson third. Time—1:46¾.

The second race was a dash of two and a half miles, Edinburgh, Momentum, and Minnock started, with Edinburgh the favorite in the pools. At the start Momentum took the lead, Minnock second, and Edinburgh last. This position was maintained until the last half-mile, when Minnock fell to the rear and Edinburgh took the lead, winning the race in 5:46¾.

The third race was for mile heats. Before the start Frank Short brought in the pools $150, Dunkirk $61, Nettie Booker $56, Bessie F. $30, Crosslet $12, and the field, (

gamekeepers, being at a place called Sandstone, close to the main road, was attracted by the singular behavior of his dog. He went to the spot where the animal was standing and found a skeleton, which was proved to be that of young Goldsmith. It had lain there nine months. The boy's jacket hung upon a tree close by, where in December last a laborer, finding it on the grass, had placed it.

THE RICHMOND MURDER.

This appalling tragedy, in which a woman was murdered, cut up, partly boiled, and thrown, bit by bit, into the Thames, has already been referred to in THE TIMES. The case is now before the last tribunal, and if the prisoner, Kate Webster, (another domestic servant,) is not hanged, she will escape through some technicality. There is just a chance that she may; though in that case she can be charged with robbery and transported. The story may be briefly told. Mrs. Julia Martha Thomas resided at Vine Cottages, in the beautiful suburb of Richmond. In January of this year she hired Kate Webster as a servant. On the 2d of March Mrs. Thomas attended service at the Presbyterian Chapel. When she left she appeared to be somewhat excited. She was never seen again. She, like Miss Hacker, was an eccentric woman, and had a bad temper. A few days after this Sunday a man employed on the Thames picked up a box which was corded and fastened. Opened, it was found to contain portions of a human body. On the 13th of March a man digging in a manure heap at Twickenham, near Richmond, found a human foot and ankle. Submitted to surgical examination, the remains were shown to have been roughly sawn to pieces, the inference being that the murderer wanted to get rid of the body in small quantities. Between Sunday and this discovery Kate Webster asked a boy to help her carry a box, and whom she was on one of the river bridges she sent him away for a little while, and he heard a splash in the water and saw no more of the box. She told him that the man she went out to meet had taken it away. Soon afterward she informed a man whom she had previously known that a relative had died and left her her furniture, at Vine Cottages. He helped her to sell it, at her request, to another man. When eartmen arrived to take the furniture away, the next-door neighbor, who was the owner of the house, interfered, and the removal was not proceeded with, the men seeing that something was wrong. Kate Webster thereupon disappeared, and in due time, with more than usual success. The Police traced the remains floating about in the Thames and lying in refuse heaps to Mrs. Thomas. Then came out the story of the furniture sale and the statements of the buyers, upon whom the Police kept a strict surveillance. A clever detective officer found Kate in Ireland, whither she had gone to her friends. She made statements inculpating one or two persons connected with the selling of the furniture. He was arrested, but finally discharged; and Kate Webster, after many examinations, was fully committed for trial. She has admitted a knowledge of the murder, and charged Church, to whom she sold the furniture, with the crime. Fortunately for Church, she fixed the day and hour, and he was enabled to prove a complete alibi. By the evidence of the next-door neighbor, the prisoner was shown to have beef up and about most of that Sunday night, very busy all day Monday washing clothes, and was found in full possession of the woman's property. The remains have not been technically proved to be those of Mrs. Thomas, and upon this point we shall have some very learned discussions. It is said that the prisoner's counsel will hold that it is not clearly demonstrated and proved that Mrs. Thomas is dead, and has been murdered.

A WOMAN EXECUTED.

While Hannah Dobbs and Kate Webster are being tried for their lives, Catherine Churchill, a woman of 54, has been sentenced and executed at Taunton, Somersetshire, for the murder of her husband. Samuel Churchill and his wife had lived together before marriage, during which time they had a son. The old man had property, and had made a will in favor of the boy. In March of this year he had been known to express his intention of altering the will, at which his wife was very angry. Before he had a chance to alter it he was dead. The wife one day called one Whatley into the house and told him that the old man had fallen into the fire in a fit. The body was burned beyond recognition. No indications of violence were found upon it. Whatley's wife, however, remembered that the day before she heard in the house, as she was passing, cries of "murder," and in a man's voice the expression, as if uttered in pain, "You're a brute." She stopped, and saw Mrs. Churchill dragging something toward the fire. She mentioned this to her husband before Mrs. Churchill called him to show him the old man dead. The Police arrested the woman; they found one of her fingers cut, blood on the screen near the fire where her husband used to sit, blood on a hatchet, blood on the woman's clothes, and on a cloth which had evidently been used to mop blood from the floor. She admitted to Mrs. Whatley the cries of murder, but said it was nothing—Churchill was only grumbling. On this evidence the woman, who protested her innocence to the last, was hanged yesterday. The Sheriff refused to admit the representatives of the press, giving as his reason his determination to avoid in his county the scandal of published details akin to those which were printed when Charles Peace, the burglar and murderer, was hanged at Leeds. Since the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, years ago, no crimes have excited so much morbid interest and painful excitement as this terrible trinity of horrors, the supposed work of women, unaided either by the help or advice of men.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 8—1 A. M.—A high-pressure area now extends from Lake Huron to Eastern Virginia. The storm centre last night in Wyoming is now in Eastern Dakota. Occasional rains have fallen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and from the Upper Missouri Valley to Utah, Nevada, and Oregon. The temperature has slightly fallen in the Atlantic States with northerly winds; also from Wyoming to Utah. It has risen throughout the North-west and upper lakes, with winds veering to east or south. Easterly winds are prevailing in the Gulf States. The rivers have slightly risen at Pittsburg and Vicksburg, and slightly fallen at Cincinnati and Shreveport.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising, followed by falling barometer, variable winds, generally shifting to southerly, slightly warmer and clear weather.

For New-England, generally higher pressure, north-westerly winds, becoming variable or shifting to southerly, slightly warmer and clear weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally higher pressure, north-east to north-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and light local rains, with slightly lower temperature in the former States, and stationary or slightly higher in the latter.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling, preceded in the former by rising, barometer, easterly to southerly winds, generally warmer and clear weather.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valley, falling barometer, increasing south-east to south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas accompanying local storms, followed in last and probably second districts by rising barometer and winds shifting to cooler north-westerly.

For the lower lake region falling barometer, winds shifting to south-easterly, warmer, and generally clear weather.

For the Pacific coast regions, probably clear weather, except occasional light rains in the North Pacific coast-region.

The rivers will continue nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Macon, Smithville, Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, and Section No. 1.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's drug-store:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	52°	49°	3:30 P. M.	72°	68°
6 A. M.	54°	49°	6 P. M.	66°	67°
9 A. M.	60°	55°	9 P. M.	59°	62°
12 M.	65°	61°	12 P. M.	58°	60°

Average temperature yesterday.....58½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....60¾°

	1878.	1879
Average for the week	62 2-7°	71 1-7°

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Col. A. J. Kellar, of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, an ex-Confederate officer, has been in Washington some time, and writes to his paper as follows:

Who is responsible for a renewal of the war issue? Democratic leadership in Congress. Who forced the extra session? Democratic leaders. Who have made a fierce war on President Hayes? Democratic leaders. Who have declared that the Army shall be starved, clothed, and paid, and that all the executive departments of the General Government shall be closed or crippled? Democratic leaders. Who have united the Republican voters and made stalwarts out of Liberals? Democratic leaders. Who are those that a year ago declared Hayes was the lawfully-elected President, but who now denounce him as a fraudulent one? Democratic leaders. Who are they that howl lustily for "no troops at the polls," and charge President Hayes with the fell purpose of using bayonets in elections? The same Democratic leaders who a year ago approved the removal of the troops from the South by Hayes? Who, then, have exhumed the bloody shirt? Democratic leaders. Who is making the North solid? Democratic leaders. The most indifferent observers of political events can predict with the accuracy of figures the results of the elections of 1879 and 1880. The Democratic Party will be overwhelmed with political disaster and overthrow."

TESTIFYING FOR SPOFFORD

NOT EXACTLY WHAT HE EXPECTED.

WILLIAM JOHN DE LACY TELLS THE TRUTH ON THE STAND, THOUGH IT BE "DECREMENTERY" TO SPOFFORD—AN INTERESTING CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed this morning the examination of witnesses in the Kellogg-Spofford case. There were present the Chairman, [Mr. Saulsbury,] and Senators Hill, Houston, Kernan, Vance, Cameron of Wisconsin, and Ingalls. Senator Kellogg was present, attended by his counsel, Mr. Shellabarger. Mr. Spofford was not present, but was represented by his counsel, Mr. Merrick. Just before the opening of the proceedings, Johnson, the colored witness, who was examined on Thursday, was arrested in the Capitol by one of the Capitol Police, presumably on the charge of perjury.

A WITNESS SOMEWHAT MIXED.

William John DeLacy, a light-colored mulatto of intelligent appearance, testified, in reply to Mr. Merrick, that he had been a Republican member, from the Rapides Parish, of the Legislature which elected Kellogg to the Senate; he had left Rapides Parish with $1,750 in his pocket; he added that he had to run away from the parish, being bull-dosed by the White Camellias and other organizations. He had asked Mr. Kellogg to advance him $50 to assist him in a speculation, but had not got it from him; he had not asked the money for his vote, and had not said or signed a statement that he had; in the joint convention he first voted blank, as he favored Pinchback; then for Kellogg. Mr. Smith, afterward member of Congress, telling him it did not look well for Republicans to split up among themselves.

Q.—Did not Smith, before your voting, throw an envelope on your desk, and tell you it contained money? A.—He did not.

A paper was here handed to the witness, and he denied that the signature or body of it was in his handwriting. It is an affidavit, taken before Judge Pulsson on the 9th of April last, purporting to be made and signed by the witness, in which he states that Smith threw an envelope on his desk, sealed, and that he opened it and found that it contained money; also, that members had been offered from $200 to $250 for their vote, and that several who had been so promised had got nothing, and that he himself got $200 for voting for Kellogg.

To Senator Kellogg the witness said he had made an affidavit which he had written himself at the suggestion of Mr. Ward, who was Spofford's traveling agent, and who told him that if he made such a statement he could go back to his parish and live with his family.

Q.—Was there any statement in the affidavit which you made as to your having received any money for voting for me? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money for voting for me? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there ever any inducement held out to you to vote for me? A.—None at all; you and I were not friendly and I had not much to say to you.

Q.—Do you know of any person who was paid any money for voting for me? A.—I do not.

Being questioned as to his conversations with Thomas Murray, the witness said he was examined yesterday, the witness said that Murray told him that if Spofford were successful in this contest he [witness] would be provided for, and would get $2,500. On being asked about the late representative from Bossier Parish, as to whom Murray testified yesterday that he was ill of the small-pox and was personated by another colored man in the ballot for Senator, the witness said he had conversed with Thomas the night before the joint convention; that Thomas was present at the time of the voting; that he sat close by the witness, and did vote on that occasion; Thomas died about three months afterward; he had gone over with witness to the Nicholls Legislature; members who had so had received from $500 to $2,500; he, the witness, had got $500 for himself and his colleague [Drew]; this money was paid as a consideration for voting for Spofford, not for going over to the Legislature; this money had been paid by Senator Robertson, of St. Landry Parish, a Democratic Senator; Demas, of Bienville, managed the financial matters; got from $15,000 to $20,000 to divide among the men who voted for Spofford; it was regarded as material that Spofford should receive all the Republican votes, so that he might get back to the Republican Senate; the argument used against Kellogg was that he could not be seated; the names of those who received money for voting for Spofford were F. J. D'Avy, of St. Landry; Dayries, of Pointe Coupee; Romero, of Iberia; Barbin, of Natchitoches; Drew, of Rapides; R. J. Walker, of Tensas, and himself.

WHAT HE GOT MONEY FOR.

By Senator Houston—Do you say that you got money for going to the Nicholls Legislature? A.—I got money for voting for Spofford.

Q.—Did you get anything for going over to the Nicholls Legislature? A.—No, Sir; when I went over the money had given out.

By Senator Kellogg—Was it specifically understood that the $500 which was paid to you was paid for your vote for Spofford? A.—It was specifically understood. The understanding was with Senator Robertson, of St. Bernard, in the office of Mr. Charles P. Howard, President of the Louisiana Lottery Company, who advanced $40,000 to the Nicholls Government; there was before that Legislature a bill to repeal the charter of that company, and the bill failed in the House. The witness said that he had never heard Mr. Kellogg's name connected with the paying of money, or the offering of any other consideration for voting; he knew intimately the three men named by the witness Murray yesterday as having been paid money for their votes, and they had never mentioned such a thing to him.

A question having arisen at this point as to the extent of the investigation to be gone into, the Chairman stated his understanding to be that, after the examination of eight witnesses on each side, the committee would then determine whether the further investigation would be continued in Washington or in New-Orleans, the question of expenses being the principal consideration. This was assented to on both sides, with the objection, however, by Mr. Merrick, that the witness proposed by him became a witness for the other side, such witness should be charged to the other side.

The witness, answering Mr. Cameron, said that he was first approached on the affidavit by Ward early in March; he understood Ward was acting for Judge Spofford; Cavanac pledged him on his word and honor that it would not be used before the committee; that it was only to show the moral intention. In speaking of the signature to the affidavit, he said he never put in the "e" in Lacey; his name was not French; his father was Irish.

Mr. Merrick—Irish was he? A.—Yes, Sir; and my parents were Irish; my grandfather was Sir Hugh De Lacy.

The witness continued: J. W. Kennedy, of Jefferson Parish, was the man who was offering money to vote for the Nicholls Legislature; he wanted 10 to make up a quorum; Crown, myself, Drew, Barrett, Barron, and Heath were at the Cassiday Hotel in Room No. 4; Kennedy sat down, and talked to us and offered us $3,100 a day for every day for voting 60 days in the Nichols Legislature; he counted out the money and said, "Here, boys, here is your money," and counted it out; I wanted $10,000 on the ground that I take the $6,000; Brown also refused to take it; we went into the next room and got dinner; they filled us up with wine to make us intoxicated, so as to make an agreement; shortly after we were there, Robertson, a Democratic Senator, came in and asked Kennedy off, and then Kennedy made us the same offer again, and wanted us to come back the next morning, and counted out the money on the table for each of us; I am led to believe that afterward two of the gentlemen present went to the Nicholls Legislature the next day and accepted it; I would not like to tell the committee who they were. The witness detailed the manner in which he, being a candidate for the Legislature, was prevented by "red-shirt riders" from speaking in his own canvass; was driven from his house by night, and finally driven from the parish. The Chairman finally suggested that this was not pertinent testimony to the present issue, and it was not pursued further.

THE WITNESS'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Merrick then examined the witness. In the interview with Murray the fact that both he and the witness had made statements was mentioned, but the contents of the papers were not discussed; Murray said: "They are going to win this fight—let us put Kellogg out anyway, and we might as well fix ourselves up if we can make a mark for our colored people in Louisiana."

Q.—What did he say about either of you obtaining money for your statements? A.—He told me he expected to get $2,500 by it; he told me that about a month ago, in New-Orleans.

Q.—What was the substance of the affidavit you say you wrote at Algiers? A.—It was not like anything presented here; I stated in it that I was promised money for voting for Kellogg, and some patronage in my parish for sticking to Kellogg in the joint Assembly; that it should all; the amount was $200; the promise was never fulfilled; I did not state that I had received money from Kellogg; I received money from Smith as stated, but I had to pay him back; it was stated that I received $75 from Smith, who advised me to vote for Kellogg; it was in Murray's house that I was asked to make a statement for Spofford; we got to talking, and Murray said we had a chance to shake some of them out, and I told him I dare say we could, and I told him I wanted a position in the Custom-house to get a living, and he said Spofford would give me that.

Q.—Was it your intention to carry that statement, that you had been offered $200, through as the truth? A.—It was my intention.

Q.—You then wrote it with the intention of denying it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you very down a lie? A.—I wrote down just what I wrote, and nothing else.

Q.—Did you recognize it, at the time you wrote it, to be a lie? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it true? A.—What I wrote in my statement was true.

Q.—Then it was true that you were offered $200 to vote for Kellogg? A.—Yes, Sir, it was true.

Q.—Did not you say this morning you had never been offered anything to vote for Kellogg? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then you were, in point of fact, paid $200 to vote for Kellogg? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But you made a bargain? A.—It was no bargain.

Q.—You gave a vote, did you not? A.—I voted because the Republicans voted that way.

Q.—You were promised money for voting that way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you say just now? A.—I stated that a man told me to vote for Kellogg, and I would get $500.

Q.—Who was the man? A.—G. L. Smith, formerly a member of Congress.

Q.—You say that statement you made did not conform at all to this affidavit that is here? A.—No; there might be some synopsis taken from mine in it.

Mr. Merrick read the statement in evidence, questioning witness as to its various parts, some of which he thought might have been taken from the statement he wrote. The affidavit contained the assertion that when the witness was offered money for his vote he was "short." To this, the witness said he had $1,700 when he left the parish; he was never short; always had money by him.

Q.—If you had $1,700, what were you dickering about for? A.—I wasn't dickering. The Nicholls Legislature was dickering with me. [Then, with dignity]—I do not understand the word "dicker." Webster hasn't got such a word.

Q.—Well, we do not know so much about that as a descendant of Sir Hugh DeLacy, of course, but what do you call it. A.—I always worked for my money and made it honestly.

Q.—You call that honest, do you? A.—That was politics. [Laughter.]

Q.—Then you would have refused that money because it was too small an amount? A.—I wouldn't take it, because I didn't want it; when my party is at stake I don't sell it for money.

"DECREMENTERY" TO SPOFFORD.

The witness further testified: Demas was a Republican; he was in the Nicholls Legislature; he was acting for the Democratic Party; I talked with him about voting for Spofford; on the 20th of April we had a little caucus; we met at the room of Mr. Demas; I had then gone over to the Nicholls Legislature; we were all members of the Nicholls Legislature; he came in and stated the arrangements he had made for the caucus and why he wanted us to vote for Spofford.

Q.—If the Nicholls Legislature had a quorum, and Spofford was nominated by the Democratic caucus, did he not have enough votes? A.—Yes, but he wanted to get the Republican votes; he thought it would be decementary not to have them.

Q.—Would be what? A.—Decrementery.

Q.—What is that? A.—Well, decrementery if he didn't get the Republican vote.

Q.—I suppose that word is in Webster? A.—Well, no.

Q.—What was the combination for? A.—The object of the combination was to elect Warmoth for Speaker; after we could not elect Warmoth we joined in the caucus.

Q.—Did the Democrats have money placed in their hands to get members to go over to the Nicholl's Legislature? A.—Demas said so.

Q.—They were paid to go over, and after they got there they got money to go back to the Packard Legislature—is that it? A.—Yes.

Q.—That's the kind of a Legislature it was? A.—Not the kind of a legislature—it was the best men in it.

Q.—How many bad men were in it? A.—I don't propose to point out all the bad men. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you not told Murray and others within the last 10 days that the statements made in the affidavit were true? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Haven't you said you were going to stand by that statement and swear to it? A.—Yes; I told Mr. Cavanac I would swear to the statement I made.

Q.—Do you mean you were going to swear to it, and you are not now willing to say it was true? A.—I am on oath now.

Q.—Then you are at liberty to tell a lie if you are not on oath? A.—When I am not on oath I can tell anything I please.

Q.—Whether it is a lie or the truth? A.—Yes, Sir; I like to tell a social lie once in a while; I've got a conscience as well as any one else.

Q.—Is it true or false? A.—That is a question with myself.

Q.—No, it is a question to answer. A.—It is false.

Q.—Then you told him you were going to swear to a falsehood? A.—No, Sir; I said I would stand by it.

Q.—You say there was an investigation in January, and that Kellogg showed the Republican how did he exhibit his indignation? A.—The report of the committee shows that people were examined about the charges against him.

Q.—How else was their indignation? A.—Because it was appointed at his instigation.

Q.—Did he instigate the witnesses, too? A.—They were appointed by the Chair; he exhibited his indignation by talking around.

Q.—You say 13 members who went over to the Nicholls Legislature refused to vote for Spofford? A.—The record shows that 12 Republicans refused to vote for him; I don't know whether they were offered anything or not; I was offered $1,000; I didn't take it; that was the first week in January; after that I had no talk with him; I am led to believe that others took it; they went over and came back.

TRUE OR FALSE.

To Mr. Hill the witness said that he understood, when subpœnaed, that he was to come to testify for Mr. Spofford.

Q.—With that knowledge did you intend to come here and swear that these papers were not true? A.—I intended to testify to the statement I made in New-Orleans.

Q.—You now state the facts in your statement were true? A.—Yes.

Q.—You came here to testify that they were true? A.—That the statement I had made in New-Orleans was true; that no part of the $40 paid me was for going from the Packard Legislature to the Nicholls; the Packard Legislature had disbanded; the Democrats told me the money was raised in Spofford's interest; the majority of the Nicholls Legislature were Democrats; Spofford was the Democratic nominee; the money was promised after his nomination; at the time it was paid I knew Spofford did not need our votes; they paid us, knowing they did not need us, because we were Republican. He did pay me and my colleague $500 to vote for Spofford when he didn't need my vote, and for the benefit of the Democratic Party. It was because he thought it would be decremental to his interests in Washington not to have the Republican vote. By decremental I mean against, of course.

Q.—And you think that was honest? A.—I think it is legitimate.

Q.—Was there any question of conscience raised about it? Witness (laughing heartily)—We didn't discuss the morals; I have been in the Custom-house since May 1; I resigned last week; my place is not kept open for me; I resigned because I was summoned as a witness here; I could not hold my place and come here as a witness.

Q.—Did the Packard Legislature have jurisdiction anywhere outside of the building it was in? A.—No.

Q.—And all the rest of Louisiana was a mob? A.—All the rest of Louisiana was in the hands of the Democrats.

To Mr. Cameron—Demas said Spofford wanted all the Republican votes, so there could be no question raised as to his title. Some of the Packard Legislature, about whose title there was a question, surrendered their seats in the Nicholls Legislature to them, and received their mileage and per diem for 60 days. They received it on condition of giving up their certificates. The other members joined the Nicholls Legislature.

To Mr. Kellogg—There would not have been a quorum of Returning Board members in the Nicholls Legislature unless some members went over from the Packard Legislature; Spofford could not have been elected without the votes of some of those who had gone over, though he did not need all.

NO MONEY IN IT.

Charles Cavanac, called on behalf of the contestant, testified that he lived in New-Orleans, and was interested in gathering testimony for Mr. Spofford; De Lacy came to him and offered to make an affidavit; the witness told him he only wanted the truth, and was not paying any money for testimony; he thought it necessary to make this announcement because the negro members of the Legislature down there expected money for everything they did, and he wanted it understood at the start that there was no money in it. De Lacy told him his statement would be true, and the witness said: "That is a good story. Go and think it over, and come back to-morrow." De Lacy came next day and renewed his offer, drew a memorandum-book out of his pocket, and from its contents dictated a statement which Fitzpatrick took down. De Lacy went before a magistrate and swore to his signature. The witness identified the affidavit, already in evidence, as the one dictated and signed by De Lacy.

HOPEFUL, THOUGH NOT A DOLLAR IN SIGHT.

Thomas Murray, called on behalf of the contestant, said he had refused yesterday to state the facts about the affidavit, but was ready to do it now. De Lacy told him at his house that he had made the affidavit, took a book out of his pocket, and read what he put in the affidavit; "he asked me," said the witness, "how much money there was in it; I said there wasn't a dollar in sight, but I told him I would make it right; he said, 'I want to get $2,500 out of it yet, and, gentlemen, I aint seen a dollar, [laughter,] and I 'spect to get $2,500 out of it, bad as it looks, [renewed laughter;] when De Lacy told me what he put in the affidavit I said: 'That is pretty strong; I don't see that in you better swear it through or else get it withdrawn," and he said he was going to swear it through, and he has said so ever since; I pledge you my word and thought he would stick by it; he said he didn't know that nigger yet; [great merriment;] I told John if he stuck by me I thought we would make some money out of this, and I think I will get $2,500; that is all the conversation I had with him about it. Warmoth came and asked me to take a position in the Custom-house; he just said go around and go to work; there was not anything said about what it was for; Swayzee told me the same thing; I am a great friend of mine and used to come around and say "don't be a fool; go and take the job;" Swayzee was always blackguarding one. No cross-examination.

Adjourned.

TRYING TO FRIGHTEN WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—To-day Joseph J. Johnson, one of the witnesses in the Spofford-Kellogg investigation case, was arrested on a WARRANT sworn out before Justice Richard by Charles Cavanac, who charges that on June 5, 1879, Johnson committed the crime of perjury in the testimony before the committee, among other things that he [Johnson] did not dictate a single line or word contained in an affidavit offered in evidence before the committee. Johnson was released in $1,000 bail. Quarters and tacks, before the Police court this afternoon, when, by agreement of all concerned, the hearing was postponed until Tuesday next, bonds in $5,000 being given for the appearance of the defendant.

QUEER CASES IN COURT.

From the Montreal Post, June 6.

Singular cases come up for hearing in the Circuit Court now and then—some laughable enough. A few days ago for instance, a farmer brought a suit against a neighbor because he sold him a horse supposed to have two ears, whereas he had only one, the bad one being nearly bolstered up with a skiver. Yesterday an original case came up for hearing before his Honor, Judge Johnson, wherein one respectable citizen sues another respectable citizen for refusing to pay him the sum of $3, the price agreed on by the defendant to be paid the plaintiff, a beaver, for shaving said defendant's dead father previous to interment. The defendant was sentenced to pay $3 and costs.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

THE ATLANTIC FLEET IN THE LOWER BAY.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT—THE NORNA ON EXHIBITION—THE PEERLESS, REGINA, WINSOME, ALMA, PILOT, AND WIND WINNERS IN THEIR CLASSES.

The fourteenth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn was sailed yesterday in the Lower Bay and around Sandy Hook Light-ship, under the most favorable circumstances, and proved, in every way, a highly interesting and pleasant affair. Being the first yacht regatta of the season, it attracted unusual attention, and was viewed by a large number of spectators who were taken over the course on the steamer Columbia, while the judges and members of the press found ample accommodation on the tug Cyclops. Early in the morning a large fleet of yachts was at anchor in Gowanus Bay, with mainsails hoisted and everything in readiness for the day's brisk work. Soon after 10 o'clock the Columbia and Cyclops, gay with flags, appeared in the offing, and one by one the yachts began to get under way and run out toward Bay Ridge, off which the stake-boats, from which the races were to be started, were anchored. Near the point of starting, the Dauntless, Dreadnaught, and Gracie, all resplendent with fresh paint and burnished brass-work, lay at anchor, while the new schooner-yacht Norna, the steam-yacht Ideal, and Mr. Langley's beautiful schooner Comet hovered about the steamers, ready to accompany the racers down the Bay. The breeze was fresh from the north, and the tide high-water slack. As the racing yachts gradually collected in the vicinity of the stake-boats, it was seen that all their racing colors were at half-mast out of respect to the memory of Mr. C. T. Lipsitt, a member of the Regatta Committee, who recently died. Many of the yachts showed new suits of canvas, several had been pot-leaded for the occasion, and all were in the best possible racing trim. Two of them, the Undine and the Sadie, had changed color since last season, when they were white, and now appeared in coats of black. At 10:59 o'clock the signal for yachts of the first, second, and third classes to start was given, and soon afterward the graceful craft began to slip over the line; but they were so dilatory in starting that of 19 all but two were handicapped by not crossing the line within the 10 minutes allowed each class. The first to get over was the pretty schooner Lenox, flag-ship of the fleet, under reefed sails and a jib and gaff topsails. After her came in order the sloop Dolphin, the sloop Schemer, with a reefed mainsail; the new sloop Lizzie L., the schooner Peerless, carrying a flying jib, jib topsail, and gaff topsail, and a big main-staysail in addition to her working sails; the schooner Triton under the same canvas with the exception of the staysail, which, however, she set soon after crossing; the sloop Undine running up her jib-topsail as she crossed, but having her gaff-topsail still stowed; the sloops Regina and Alma, the latter carrying a club-topsail; the sloops Sadie and Regina together, both spreading balloon jibs; the sloop Genia under mainsail, jib, and gaff-topsail; the sloop Nimbus under mainsail and jib; the Pirate with club-topsail and baloon-jib-topsail; the Kaiser; the cat-boats Wind and Alcyone; the sloop Pilot with a reef turned in her mainsail, and the Corinne shaking a reef out of her mainsail, but leaving one in her jib.

By the time the last boat had crossed the schooners were well down toward the hospital islands, and the whole fleet was standing down through the Narrows on the starboard tack, some aboard, the topsails whakered out, and all scudding merrily before the brisk north wind. The Agnes led; with the Peerless hard after her, and the Undine and Lizzie L. leading the sloops. The beautiful Regina and the tidy Sadie were having a smart brush with each other, and well off to the right an amusing race was taking place between the heavy, English-looking Norma and the clumsy, three-bolted Nereid, in which the latter was enjoying the novel experience of beating an antagonist. The Norna winged out an immense balloon-jib to starboard at the imminent risk of carrying away the jib-boom, and, being deeply plunged heavily along, while the fleet of light-heeled racers under clouds of canvas hurried past her, and around them all danced the little catamaran Tarantella, of New-York, rising and falling like a frightened race-horses held well in hand. The Ideal steamed up to see what was going on, and all hands enjoyed the fun, until finally the Norna, finding that she could not reach Spit-buoy in time to see the fleet round, dropped out of the race and squared away for the Light-ship, determined to see something of the regatta, if she could not see it all. This little spurt showed that, while the Norna is a fine, able, and handsome seaboat, and a capital one for cruising purposes, she is not fast unless it be in a gale of wind. Attention was now attracted to the leaders, who were nearing the Spit-buoy No. 8½, and preparing to turn. The Agnes turned at 12h. 12m. 26s., the Peerless at 12h. 27m. 40s., the Triton at 12h. 29m. 35s., the Undine at 12h. 29m. 50s., the Lizzie L. at 12h. 31m. 12s., the Dolphin at 12h. 34m. 40s., the Schemer at 12h. 35m. 35s., the Regina at 12h. 35m. 38s., the Sadie at 12h. 36m. 10s., the Winsome at 12h. 36m. 45s., the Pirate at 12h. 39m. 40s., the Genia at 12h. 40m. 50s., the Kaiser at 12h. 44m. 20s., then the Nimbus and Alma, and after them the little fellows, who, with the exception of the latter, stood away for home from this point. As the yachts turned the buoy mainbooms were ratified over to leeward, the clouds of light muslin shook furiously, and acquired a beautiful perpendicular set, and almost before everything was hauled taut and made snug. The light headsails of the Winsome and Pirate were beautifully handled, and the prettiest turns were made by these two and the Sadie, the latter rounding the buoy in gallant style, though she might have had not been so slow in again spreading her light canvas she might have overhauled the Regina, as that boat was compelled to luff in the lee wind and remain for several minutes while the crew overhauled her light canvas. By the time the last boat had passed, the leaders were well outside the Hook, and the Cyclops was compelled to turn on a full head of steam in order to overhaul before they reached the Light-ship. At the Gedney Channel buoy, from which point the third class sloops bore away for home, the Lizzie L. was the first to turn in 1h. 6m. 14s., followed by the Schemer at 1h. 9m. 46s., and the Winsome a minute later.

The Agnes led the rest of the fleet to the Light-ship, and was the first to turn at 1:34:09. The Peerless followed at 1:35:14, and both bore away on the starboard tack under working sails, as close hauled as possible, but heading for Seabright Beach. At this business the Agnes proved the faster sailer, but she was out-pointed by the Peerless. Before these two came about they were hull down in the distance, and apparently in dangerous proximity to the line of breakers tumbling in on the lee shore. The Triton and the Undine came up to the Light-ship together, but the latter rounded very neatly inside of her big antagonist, and obtained a fine position to windward. The Triton's time was 1:43:03, and that of the Undine 1:42:48. The Dolphin rounded at 1:51:20, the Regina at 1:52:10, and the Sadie at 1:53:47. All stood away after the leading schooners, and had a course for 10 miles without breathing tacks or starting a sheet. The Winsome was the first to come about, which she did well out to sea, in hopes that the breeze might fall closer in shore and hold with her, thereby enabling her to pick up some lost ground. In this she was disappointed, for the breeze held good to the end, and brought all hands a hard work beating against wind and tide, good time was made on the home run, the latter part of which was with the young flood, and every boat had reached the home stake before sunset. Most of the long boat home was by the Light-ship, in which the most skilful work was done, was not seen by those on board the Cyclops, as that boat was obliged to hurry back and look after the little fellows as soon as the others had turned the mark; but that some very clever work was done was shown by the radical changes of position of the respective yachts as they crossed the line. This was done in the following order: Pilot, Wind, Alma, Corinne, Winsome, Pirate, Schemer, Alcyone, Lizzie L., Kaiser, Genia, Peerless, Agnes, Regina, Triton, Undine, Sadie, and Dolphin. The Nimbus returned without having passed under the whole course. After deducting the time allowances, the winners in their respective classes were found to be the Peerless, Regina, Winsome, Alma, Pilot, and Wind. The Winsome is also winner of the Livingstone Memorial prize, given to the first boat of the second class sloops, irrespective of time allowance.

The following is a table of actual and corrected time:

SCHOONERS.

	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
Name.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Peerless	11 09 00	5 38 30	6 29 30	6 29 30
Agnes	11 09 00	5 58 50	6 47 50	6 35 46
Triton	11 09 00	6 22 10	7 13 10	7 08 04

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

Regina	11 09 00	6 03 30	6 54 30	6 50 44
Sadie	11 09 00	6 24 40	7 15 40	7 11 39
Undine	11 09 00	6 24 00	7 15 00	7 15 00
Dolphin	11 09 00	6 30 30	7 21 30	7 17 27

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.

Winsome	11 14 30	4 56 10	5 41 40	5 39 57
Schemer	11 12 46	5 06 30	5 53 45	5 45 17
Pirate	11 14 30	5 03 40	5 49 10	5 49 10
Lizzie L	11 14 12	5 16 30	6 02 18	6 00 48
Genia	11 14 30	5 34 10	6 19 40	6 15 12
Kaiser	11 14 30	5 34 10	6 19 40	6 15 12

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

Alma	11 14 30	4 48 00	5 33 30	5 21 40
Nimbus	11 14 30	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00

FOURTH CLASS SLOOPS.

Pilot	11 20 30	4 34 30	5 14 00	5 14 00
Corinne	11 20 30	4 52 00	5 31 30	5 28 07

CAT-BOATS.

Wind	11 20 30	4 37 45	5 17 15	5 17 15
Alcyone	11 20 30	5 08 40	5 48 10	5 48 45

FUNERAL OF JAMES O. WOODRUFF.

From the Auburn Advertiser, June 6.

This morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the father of the deceased, on South-street, the funeral of the late James Orton Woodruff, projector of the Woodruff Scientific Expedition around the world, was solemnized, the Rev. Dr. Charles Hawley officiating. There was a very large attendance of the friends of the family and of the deceased, who had a wide circle of warmly-attached acquaintances among his former townsmen, and a number of friends from out of town were also in attendance. After the usual ceremony for the dead had been said, Dr. Hawley pronounced a very appropriate and merited eulogy upon the enterprise, bravery, energy, and public spirit of the deceased, in which he took occasion to say that his idea of a floating college would yet be an accomplished fact, and bear the name of James Orton Woodruff. He then announced that the burial would be privately conducted at the convenience of the family, when those in attendance quietly dispersed.

LETTER-CARRIERS' WAGES.

THE ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mr. HOUSE, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the joint resolution legalizing the action of the President and the Secretary of War in sending rations and tents to the yellow fever sufferers. This was passed. Mr. NEWBERRY, of Michigan, asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to convene a board of officers of engineers of the Army, whose duty it shall be to report whether, for railroad purposes, the Detroit River can be bridged at or near Detroit. Mr. FINLEY, of Ohio, objected.

The House then, at 12:30 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Reagan, of Texas, in the chair) on the bill making additional appropriations for the Post Office Department. Mr. WARD, of Pennsylvania

CURRENT LITERATURE

IPHIGENIA IN DELPHI.

O Phœbus, is it not an augury
Of good, that Fate hath led me to thy shrine,
Whom most of all the gods I should implore?
For, when division anciently was made
Above, and each immortal took his own,
'Twas given to thee to be our human kind's
Enlightener and healing comforter.
Thou showest thyself, and the benighted earth
Is splendid, and the drowsy hand resumes
The necessary task; thou stimulast.
And incense straight goes up to all the gods;
Thou measurest the year, by thee is drest
The earth in all her seasonable garbs;
Yea, even thy departing beam inflames
Innumerable lights; the moon walks forth
Clad in the pure redundance of thy ray:
By thee the heritage prospers, and the trees,
And herds, and flocks thyself hast shepherded,
Serving the throne Thessalian. In thy name
Man rear the citied homes of wealth and law,
And wells rise high with battlements and towers.
Moreover thou by wisest oracles
Dost make the future present, and hast found
Medicine, leniment of corporal pangs,
And Music, the assuager of the soul;
And taught of thee the sacred minstrels sing
Civility, and pious rites, and love,
And all that makes man lovable to man;
Needs must thou then hate all barbarity,
All jealousy and jarring dissonance,
All blood and vengeance, all the cloud of grief
That folds a kinsman for a kinsman slain.
And righteously then thou didst avert
Thy face erewhile in Argolis, and make
Thy radiant car invisible, and all
The earth a darkness, when my grandsire—O
The horror, and the horror of our house!
Be the curse spent, and may a chastened race
Entreat thee for an unwithholden boon!
I plead not my own woes, I do not urge
The Aulian altar or the Scythic years,
Or even remind thee how thou promisedst
Orestes lustral purity, and peace
From madness, and proclaim that it befits
The God to keep the promise of the God!
Mine mother would I say with simpler speech,
I have a brother, thou a sister, God:
Artemis, huntress virginal, whose ear
Is glory of lone night, as thine of day,
If thou lov'st her as I Orestes, (else
Thou, God, wert less than man, since thou well 'tis sung,
Divine and human needs must love alike,
The human being divine oppressed with bonds,
Divine, the human in glad liberty,)
Then, I adjure thee, all in him! see him free
From spasm and panic, lead him to his throne
Ancestral, granting me to sit with him
Far through the lengthening years in quiet seats;
And with us two who saved him, greatly took
The stain of half that blood, my sister dear,
Electra, whom not having seen I love.
—*The University Magazine.*

AUNT BARBARA'S PRESENT.

CHAPTER I.

Toward the end of June, 18—, Mr. Forrester's house in Grosvenor-place was the scene of much excitement with preparations for the approaching marriage of his eldest daughter. This event was regarded by the family as one of more than usual importance, as Margaret or Meta, the pet name of the pretty little bride-elect, now in her twentieth year, was the first daughter of the house who had lived to be married, for more than a generation; indeed, the first who had survived her childhood, with the exception of Mr. Forrester's only sister, who was a confirmed old maid. This lady, who was known to a numerous circle as "Aunt Barbara," had many peculiarities; but she had never made a pretense of being a day younger than she was, and now honestly confessed to her sixty years, wore her own white hair, and candidly owned that she had never received an offer of marriage in her life—always adding that she should not have accepted it if she had.

It was the custom of Miss Forrester, senior, to spend two months of the "season" at her brother's house; and she was now, somewhat against her inclination, extending her visit to be present at the approaching wedding. Now, as she was wealthy, and tolerably liberal in her expenditure, it was certainly natural that the youthful bride and her only sister—a bright, lively girl three years younger than herself—should speculate upon the nature of the present which they felt sure must be forthcoming, to add to those already received from every other relative and friend of the family. Dora, the younger sister, was the more interested of the two, and expressed her opinion that either some gift more costly than any yet received was being prepared, or that Aunt Barbara would present a handsome sum of money on the occasion.

One morning when the sisters were sitting together in the pretty morning-room which was appropriated to their special use, a knock at the door was followed by the entrance of Miss Forrester's prim maid, who said: "My mistress wishes to see Miss Meta in her dressing-room." Then, making a demure courtesy, withdrew.

"Now for it at last!" exclaimed Dora. "Do you think, Meta, I may go too?"

"I think not," was the reply. "You know how particular Aunt Barbara is, and she did not mention you, dear."

On obeying that lady's summons, her niece found her sitting bolt upright in a high-backed chair, instead of the luxurious one which had been provided for her. She rose as Meta entered, and, giving her a hard kiss, presented her with a purse—not an ugly brown leather one, as Dora had laughingly predicted, but a very elegant affair of her own knitting. "There, child!" she said, "you will find fifty pounds in it to buy a dressing-case. I have ascertained that no one else has given you one; and as I wish my gift to be really useful, I wish you to choose one which will contain all your trinkets."

"A thousand thanks, dear aunt. But will not fifty pounds be too much to spend upon a dressing-case!"

"Not at all, child! As 'Lady Davenant,' you will require a handsome one; and as you have so many ornaments, a strong jewel-case is perhaps just the sort of thing you ought to have."

Meta promised very readily to attend to her wishes; and retiring with her new acquisition, hastened to tell her expectant sister the result of her interview with Aunt Barbara.

Dora was delighted, and for a singular reason. "I am so glad," she exclaimed, "that she has only given you fifty pounds, instead of the five hundred which *entre nous* it *ought* to have been, as now we can have the pleasure of spending it ourselves, and the sooner the better; so pray let us go this afternoon."

"But we may not go alone," urged Meta; "and mamma has the carriage, too."

"Oh, I will find an escort," replied Dora. "I have been longing to go out all the morning."

It was accordingly arranged that their own maid should accompany them; and without informing any one else of their intentions, they desired her, as soon as they were well out of sight of the house, to call a cab; and then, probably for the first time in their lives, were driven alone to Regent-street. They alighted at the circus, and greatly enjoyed their walk, gazing at every gay window till they arrived at the splendid emporium which was to be honored with their patronage. Here the sisters were conducted into a spacious room, where such articles as they required were displayed in apparently endless profusion. The obsequious shopman brought forward specimens of from ten to twenty pounds' value, which no doubt he thought good enough for pedestrians unattended even by a footman; but he was told that something more costly was required; and at last, having with unwearied patience shown many more, Meta suddenly caught sight of a large and elegant casket standing quite apart from all the others. "That with the painting on the lid," exclaimed the young lady, "is the most likely to suit me, if not too expensive. I cannot go beyond fifty pounds."

"I do not think it is, Madame," was the answer. "We can take rather less than the sum you name, for that. The price is only forty-five pounds."

"How is that?" said Dora. "It appears to me to be the handsomest jewel-case in the room."

"Well, ladies," explained the shopman, "that casket was intrusted to us by a lady who wishes to dispose of it, and was never made for less than a hundred guineas; but as I have said, she will be satisfied with less than half, as for an article not entirely new, including our commission."

"Oh, pray let her have the sum intact," exclaimed impetuous Dora. "I am sure my sister will willingly give fifty pounds for such a beauty."

"Yes, certainly, if on examination I find it perfect in every part; as you know Dora, Aunt Barbara would be greatly annoyed if she should discover in it any trace of former use."

So the sisters sat down to examine the casket. No flaw was to be seen. The jewel-drawers were lined with spotless white satin; the silver-gilt fittings perfect; the richly-cut scent-bottles retained a faint odor of some delicious perfume; but no other part of the beautiful box appeared to have been used.

"To what address shall I have the pleasure of sending it?" asked the shopman, after a due examination of Aunt Barbara's notes.

"Don't have it sent," whispered Dora. "Lucy can manage to find a cab, I dare say;" for which the maid was accordingly dispatched. The casket was at once packed, and the shopman placed it opposite to the young ladies. When they were seated, he asked what address he should give the driver. "Hyde Park Corner," said Dora quickly. "We will give him further orders."

As they drove off, Meta asked her sister why she had not given the address in full.

"Because he looked so curious about us," was her reply. "I enjoyed disappointing the man; though I am dying of curiosity myself to know the history of Aunt Barbara's present."

This little fresh mystery was the cause of much perplexity afterward.

When the girls reached home, they determined to dress for dinner at once, and then wait for Aunt Barbara in the drawing-room, where she invariably made her appearance just half an hour before the dinner-bell rang. They then placed their elegant purchase on a table ready for her inspection. Presently the rustle of her stiff silk dress was heard in the corridor, and she swept into the room followed by her maid, whose daily duty it was to place her mistress's chair and footstool in readiness for her.

"Aunt Barbara," exclaimed Meta, "do not sit down till you have seen your beautiful present. I am so anxious to hear what you think of my selection."

"Think! my dear child," she gravely answered. "I think you have been very extravagant; for this painting on the lid is on Sèvres china, and is alone worth the money I gave you."

Much pleased with her bargain, Meta told its history as far as she knew it. Mrs. Forrester then came in from her drive, and pronounced the same judgment on the painting, which was an exquisite portrait of Louise de la Vallière. All agreed that it was provoking to know so little about it, excepting Aunt Barbara, who pretended not to care; but she was quite as curious as the rest.

The following day brought Sir Percival Davenant, who had been inspecting some improvements at his country-house for the reception of his young bride. He was, of course, told of her purchase, and his opinion required. He greatly admired the painting, and then set himself to examine the interior of the lid with considerable minuteness. "I am trying," he remarked, "to discover some secret spring, as I am sure these ivory panels must open, though the workmanship is so perfect that no joint can be discerned." He passed his finger carefully all round till one part yielded to the pressure and the door flew open; and in one corner of the space thus revealed was a small piece of yellow paper, on which were a few lines written in faded ink. This proved to be a marriage certificate.

"This is quite romantic!" exclaimed Dora. "But seriously, Percival, is it not a dreadful thing to lose one?"

He smiled at her question, and told her that generally it was not difficult to obtain a copy of such a document. "But this," he explained, "I see, attests a Gretna Green marriage, and might be difficult if not impossible to replace, as such marriages are not now allowed to take place."

"Then," said Dora, "we ought certainly to do our best to discover the lady to whom it belongs, and relieve her mind by restoring it."

"At the same time relieving your own by satisfying your curiosity," observed Sir Percival laughing.

Of course the certificate was duly examined by every member of the family, and was the subject of all sorts of conjecture then. But the next few days brought so many occupations to distract their attention from it, that the little document being restored to its hiding-place, was scarcely alluded to again before the wedding, and was for a time forgotten. Indeed, the sisters thought so much of their approaching separation, that they made no attempt at that time to discover the owner of the marriage certificate.

On the 30th of July Sir Percival Davenant and Meta Forrester were married under the happiest auspices; friends on both sides approving; the young couple themselves devotedly attached to each other. When all was over, the home-party was broken up; Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, with Dora, left to pay a round of long-promised visits, Aunt Barbara to return to her pleasant country-house. Two months later, the bridal tour being over, Dora joined the newly married pair at Davenant Court, their beautiful home in the Isle of Wight, where the sisters were once more happy in each other's society.

One morning toward the end of October, Sir Percival Davenant was as usual looking over the *Times* at the breakfast table, occasionally reading aloud anything he thought likely to interest his companions, when he suddenly exclaimed, "Here, Dora, is something especially interesting for you. Can you guess what it is?"

"Yes, O yes, Percival!" she quickly answered. "Some paragraph relating to that certificate, I am sure. Do make haste and read it."

There was, indeed, a very conspicuous advertisement, leaving no doubt of its identity, and offering a very handsome reward for its recovery. All communications to be addressed to a Mr. Kelly, Solicitor, Bedford-row.

"O Percival!" exclaimed Dora, "do let us take it ourselves. We shall never hear any more about it if it is sent to town."

But her brother-in-law thought the paper of so much importance that it should be sent immediately, and he could not just then leave home.

"Surely," urged Dora, "Meta is old enough to go with me without you. She is now a matron, you know; and her new maid looks old enough to be her mother; so we shall be quite safe, dear Percy."

After much hesitation, he was obliged to give way to his sister's arguments and his young wife's expressed wish. The consequence was that, to the great surprise of their parents, the sisters arrived at Grosvenor-place by dinner-time the same day. The following morning the carriage was at the door immediately after breakfast to convey them to the solicitor's chambers, where they fortunately found him in. He was a very solemn personage; but with all his professional reticence, he could not conceal his intense satisfaction at the good tidings they had brought.

"Of course," he remarked, "I may not hint at the terms offered in the advertisement to you ladies; but if I can do anything to serve you, or make myself useful in any way, pray command me. You have rendered a most important service to a young lady for whom I have the greatest respect, and whose fortune and reputation were both in jeopardy by the loss of her marriage lines."

"In that case, Mr. Kelly," said Lady Davenant, "we *will* ask you a favor. May we have the pleasure of restoring them to her ourselves?"

"I will give you her address with much pleasure," he replied, "as I am sure she will be delighted to thank you personally. In the meantime, I will endeavor to see her husband, who will be still more rejoiced, if possible, to hear of this, as he was in some measure to blame for the loss of the certificate."

Mr. Kelly then wrote a few lines of introduction, and addressed his note to Mrs. Mortimer, No. —, Stafford-place, Pimlico; that snug little nest of houses so near the Palace and the Park, yet hidden from both behind the main road.

During the drive Dora gave way to the excitement she had with difficulty restrained in the lawyer's office, and chattered incessantly to her sister on the subject of their adventure till the carriage stopped at the house. A neat little maid received them, and conducted them up stairs to a small but pretty room on the first floor, in which a grand piano-forte and a harp left little space for other furniture. Folding-doors, communicating with a still smaller apartment, were open, disclosing amid other signs of more domestic occupation, an infant's pretty bereau-nette, into which Meta could not refrain from peeping: but it was unoccupied. She had scarcely resumed her seat when a young lady in deep mourning entered the room and very gracefully introduced herself as Mrs. Mortimer. Tall and fair, with finely-cut features, and a profusion of rich golden hair falling round her face and throat in the becoming guise which fashion has since banished so inexorably, her appearance was extremely prepossessing. Her countenance was very sad; her complexion white as alabaster, till she saw Mr. Kelly's writing; then flushing to crimson with the emotion it excited, her trembling fingers could scarcely open the note presented to her by Lady Davenant, who hastened to relieve her by telling her its contents. "It is your lost certificate, which we have the great pleasure of restoring," she explained.

For some moments Mrs. Mortimer was unable to speak; but her lovely blue eyes were raised with an expression of the most intense gratitude to heaven, and she thus looked—as the sisters afterward remarked—exactly like a beautiful portrait on the casket of Louise de la Vallière. When Mrs. Mortimer had recovered her composure, she could scarcely find words to express her thankful feelings to her visitors. "You can have no idea," she said, "how much I am indebted to you, and how I wish I could in any way repay you."

"You can," replied Lady Davenant with some hesitation, "if you will indulge my sister and myself with the account of your loss, which cannot fail to be interesting to us."

"I shall be delighted to tell you all particulars," she eagerly replied, "if you will excuse me till I have seen my husband."

"Mr. Mortimer knows all by this time," said Dora, "from Mr. Kelly, and will soon be with you, dear Mrs. Mortimer, so—"

"Still," interrupted Meta, "I can so well understand that you will wish to meet him alone; but I hope to-morrow you will allow me to fetch you to spend a few hours with us at Grosvenor-place, where my father and mother will be delighted to see you, and then we may perhaps claim your promise."

The invitation was as cordially accepted as given, and the young ladies rose to take leave. As they were leaving the house, Mrs. Mortimer's children arrived from their walk in the Park. Meta took the lovely but fragile-looking infant in her arms, while Dora nearly smothered his little sister with kisses, a process to which this miniature of her beautiful mother seemed to be quite unaccustomed. After lingering for a few minutes with the engaging little ones, the sisters returned home to Grosvenor-place in triumph at the success of their expedition.

CHAPTER II.

The following afternoon brought Mrs. Mortimer, a note being dispatched to ask her husband to join the party at dinner. He proved a very agreeable companion to Mr. Forrester; and both husband and wife were considered great acquisitions to the circle. In the course of the evening Mrs. Mortimer gratified them by relating the simple story which led to their acquaintance.

"To plead my excuse," she began, "for such a marriage as ours, I must try to explain the misery of my position in my father's house before I consented to it. I was the only daughter of Mr. Wyndham, of Rossmere, in Shropshire, a fact which in itself prejudiced my father against me. The estate had for so many generations, though not entailed, descended in a direct line from father to son that he could not endure the idea of not having a male heir; and as time rolled on without the fulfillment of his wishes, his temper became almost unbearable to my dear mother and myself. Still we were happy in each other's society, till, to my inexpressible grief, her death separated us forever in this world! For long after my bereavement I was perfectly inconsolable; and it was some relief to my sorrow when my father announced his intention of sending me to school at Cheltenham. The new life, occupation, and the society of young companions helped to restore my spirits; but when at the approach of the Summer vacation others were rejoicing, I alone dreaded my return to my desolate home. Still I looked forward hopefully to the time when I should take my place as mistress of my father's house, and supply as far as possible my dear mother's place to him. Judge then of my bitter disappointment when I received a letter from him to inform me of his approaching marriage, and giving me leave to be present at the ceremony or not as I might feel disposed.

"In a passion of grief I declined the cold invitation, and gladly accepted one from my most intimate friend at school, Miss Mortimer, to pass a few weeks in London with her. In this friend's brother I saw my future husband. At this time I was not quite seventeen, George nearly seven years older, but still too young to have had much experience of the world. I had none whatever; and I had no doubt that his income, derived from a Government office, was quite sufficient to warrant an engagement. But love and prudence seldom go hand in hand; in our case the former triumphed, and we parted with mutual vows of eternal fidelity.

"On my return to Rosemere I found my position in my father's house almost intolerable. Mrs. Wyndham's temper was not only a violent but a jealous one. The most ordinary demonstrations of affection between my father and myself were sure to incur her displeasure, and if I ventured to give the slightest order to the servants, who were wont to fly at my bidding, she would remind me that she, not I, was their mistress. At last so miserable was my existence that I believe I should have accepted an offer I received from a rich old friend of my father's had my affections been disengaged. As it was, when Mrs. Wyndham discovered that I had actually declined this advantageous offer, her anger knew no bounds, and she worried my poor father into the extreme measure of insisting upon its acceptance. In terror I wrote to George, underlover to his sister, to acquaint him with my position, and at the same time confided my trouble to one whose fidelity to me was greater than his own. This person had been my nurse, and then lived in a cottage on the estate. From mistaken affection for her young mistress, she proposed that George and I should meet there and discuss our future plans. He was overjoyed to accept old Martha Blake's offer, and soon arrived from London in high spirits. His presence revived mine; and the meeting ended with my consent, given in fear and trembling, to an elopement. All necessary arrangements being made with Martha's help then and there. Pray remember," said Mrs. Mortimer to her newly-found friends, "that I was but a school-girl, and in mortal fear of being forced into a detested marriage. Never was poor girl more sorely tempted to escape from a cruel sentence, though I confess the mode of doing so was rash. Martha's first step in the plan was to give out to her neighbors that she was going to visit some friends in the North. This excited no suspicion, as she was known to have relatives in Scotland; so she made her own preparations openly, and by degrees all that was necessary of my wardrobe to pass with her own clothes; and the same day on which my nurse left her cottage, with the good wishes of all her humble friends and neighbors, I fled from my father's house alone, half repenting of the step I was about to take, but never to return. Once I nearly turned back; but, as if divining my thoughts, George at that moment emerged from the plantation which bounds the park, and hurried me into a conveyance which was waiting beyond it. In a few minutes I was seated by his side, and rapidly driven toward the first stage on the road to Gretna. Here, as previously arranged, we were joined by old Martha, who had posted on in front, and secured a splendid grand piano-forte by Broadwood, as a surprise for me. I was so delighted with this present, that George was tempted to repeat the pleasure by the purchase of an Erard harp. Then for the first time I began to think that we might be spending too much money; but George always reasoned away my fears, experience afterward teaching me for the present to relent, and at least never allow us to want. With this hope our faithful Martha, who was our only servant, proposed going to Rosemere. She wished to sell her effects there, as she was determined to remain with me, she said, until she could be of no further use to me. Dear old friend! for so I may indeed call her; her usefulness ended only with her death.

"When she arrived at my father's house she begged in vain to see him. The housekeeper declared that it was more than her place was worth even to take in her name, particularly at that time. 'Miss Helena's chance is worse than ever,' she said. 'Madame is in her trouble up stairs, and the master is in his study a-praying for a boy. There'll be news for your young mistress, Mrs. Blake, before morning.'

"The news did reach Martha just before she left the village; and she brought us the intelligence that a son and heir was born to Rosemere but a few hours earlier than it appeared in the papers, which would otherwise have been our only intimation of the event. From this time there was a perceptible difference in George's spirits; he was even more affectionate if possible, but grave and abstracted; our musical evenings were at an end, as he no longer appeared to care for music; nor did he care to talk of the fond hope now drawing near its fulfillment; so my only confidant was my dear old nurse, who helped me with my pretty needle-work, and being thus occupied, at length consented to have the assistance of another servant. Up to this time, her admirable management had kept the mere household expenses in tolerable order; but alas! after the birth of my little Helena and all the consequent outlay, George could no longer conceal from me that he was in pecuniary difficulties. At first I was angry at not having been trusted by him at once; but his distress soon disarmed me, and I entreated him to tell me the worst, that I might know how to act. George then did what he ought to have done at first; he informed me that the great increase in our expenses during the past year had involved him seriously, and that the dread of depriving me of the comforts of my home, to which I had been accustomed when I was least able to bear their loss had alone prevented him making me acquainted with our position. I deeply regretted that my want of experience should have blinded me to the truth; but I at once determined that at least the evil should not increase.

"In the evening after his confession, I met George with as much cheerfulness as I could command, and told him I had a proposal to make to him. He looked at me listlessly, as if thinking that no proposal of mine could be of much use; but I pointed to a pile of unpaid bills on my writing-table, and said with as little effort as possible: 'The harp and piano must pay these. They ought to realize one hundred pounds, having cost more than double.'

"There was a deep groan from poor George, who tried to interrupt me, but I continued: 'When that is settled, you will be able to meet other debts by degrees; and as baby is three months old, I can leave her part of the day and take an engagement as daily governess.'

"'Daily what!' exclaimed George. 'You had better apply for a clerkship in the Admiralty!'

"I desired him not to talk nonsense, as I was quite serious; but for some days he declared he would never consent to such a thing; however, eventually I gained my point.

"After many fruitless expeditions in answer to advertisements, it occurred to me that Mr. Kelly, my father's solicitor, might help me in the matter. I had not seen him since I was a school-girl; but I thought, from his knowledge of my family, that he might feel some interest in me. I determined, therefore, to call upon him, and without consulting George, who rejoiced in every failure I met with, so great was his repugnance to the plan.

"When Mr. Kelly understood who I was, he expressed himself very willing to assist me, on the one condition that he might write to my father on the subject first. Of course I consented; and was not surprised to hear that a formal answer was the result, stating that "all communications between Mr. Wyndham and his daughter were henceforth at an end." Mr. Kelly had no further scruple in acting for me. He questioned me pretty closely as to my acquirements, and then drew up a suitable advertisement, salary to be one hundred pounds per annum; reference to himself. I did not expect so much; but I left his chambers in good spirits.

"A week having elapsed and no application yet made in reference to the advertisement, I began to feel very uneasy as to its success, when one evening we were startled by the unusual sound of the visitors' bell, and Mr. Kelly was announced. I saw at once by his countenance that he had brought me good news, which he soon confirmed by informing me that he had an engagement to offer me. A client of his had seen the advertisement, and considering Mr. Kelly's recommendation sufficient, had requested him to secure my services at once. How grateful I felt. No suspense; no trouble but to convince my husband that I ought to accept it.

"Mr. Kelly said there was but one objection—he thought I looked too young. 'Perhaps you could wear a cap, or do something to your hair, to make you look older,' said this business-like gentleman; but George, starting up, declared his wife should not make a guy of herself to please any one.

"We both laughed at him, and Mr. Kelly proceeded to tell me that this friend of his was the wife of General Dalrymple, then in India, who had brought her three daughters to England for the completion of their education. 'She has taken a house in Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place; so I should suggest,' said our kind friend, 'your removal to some small street in that locality.'

"George and I listened in perplexed silence. We knew to do this we must hasten the sale of the harp and piano. Mr. Kelly saw our hesitation, and by degrees drew from us a full statement of our difficulties. The kind-hearted old gentleman absolutely refused to allow such a sacrifice as we proposed, and finally insisted upon lending us a sufficient sum to meet existing demands and move to this neighborhood, from which we could both walk to our respective avocations.

"Our last evening in our pretty villa was, of course, a sorrowful one; and the small house at Pimlico looked gloomy compared with our first home with its fragrant garden, always bright with flowers in Summer and verdant with evergreens in Winter. Still, we were determined to make the best of everything; and as soon as we were settled in our new home I was installed in my engagement. Mrs. Dalrymple and I were mutually satisfied, and I was soon much interested in my three docile pupils. My duties and my husband's being over at the same hour, we made a point of meeting in the park and walking home together. Again we enjoyed our music of an evening, and rejoiced in the growth and beauty of our dear little Helena; so that we became quite reconciled to the change in our habits of life.

"Thus happily passed three years of my engagement with the Dalrymples. But clouds were again gathering over our heads. My poor old nurse was seized with a kind of fit from which her age made recovery doubtful, though every care was bestowed upon her; and I confess my courage was shaken to the utmost at the prospect of my second confinement without her motherly care and devoted attention. About the same time Mrs. Dalrymple informed me that the General had written to hasten her departure for Calcutta; and the family was soon plunged into all the bustle of preparation for their voyage. Studies were at an end; but I continued my daily visits, generally accompanied by my little Helena, thus relieving poor Martha of her greatest anxiety. At length all was prepared for their departure. The last packing-case had been sent to the ship, and the day was fixed for the Dalrymples to go on board. I spent the last evening with them, and received many pretty keepsakes from my affectionate pupils. Their mother gratified me extremely by expressing her entire satisfaction at the result of my labors in her family; and, as a parting gift, begged my acceptance of *the jewel casket which has fallen into your hands.* As I thanked her, I think I must have looked my surprise at the costliness as well as the apparent uselessness of such a present to me; for Mrs. Dalrymple quickly added: 'It is much too large for my own use; so I intended, if I had not been so pressed for time, to have it altered for you into a work-table, which would be easily effected by having it placed upon a pedestal. And I also intended to have the painting taken from the lid and framed for your husband, as it is an exact likeness of yourself.'

"She interrupted my thanks by telling me that I should find within the casket the wherewithal to make these alterations, should I wish it; and further, that I should not hesitate even to dispose of the casket, should necessity compel."

CONCLUSION.

"On my return home I found the sum of twenty-five pounds in the beautiful box. But, as I have already prevented me saying, not any part of it to the purpose suggested by my kind friend and benefactress. Martha's illness was now daily becoming more serious, and I suppose I overtaxed my own strength in nursing her, for there were soon two invalids in the house; and the faithful creature only lived to take my baby boy in her arms and see me out of danger. How I missed her I need not say, she who used to take every household care upon herself, and had been a second mother to little Helena.

"The management of a very delicate infant now entirely devolved on me, and, unfortunately, I was as inexperienced as ever in domestic duties. George never could understand my indifference for the employment I had quitted, but I knew nothing of the one, and my education had made me feel capable of the other. Poor Martha often regretted during her illness that she had never taught me some of what she called her 'poor ways;' for she said: 'These London servants will worry the life out of my poor dear.' And so they nearly did. This tried George's temper, too; for he naturally missed Martha's never-failing attention to his particular requirements; and I became really disheartened at my own failures. The climax was, however, at hand in a form quite unforeseen by me. One day when I had been tried to the utmost by what I may call my petty domestic miseries, a very peremptory letter was put into my hands from our landlord, demanding the immediate settlement of his claim for half a year's rent. I knew that my recent confinement and poor Martha's illness had exhausted all my resources; but I hoped that George might see his way to meet the demand. To my great consternation, he declared he could not, and that, without some help, we should have to break up our home. I tried to comfort him in vain. And I forgot my previous troubles in trying to think of a remedy for this more serious one. George gave way to a despondency which alarmed me. Suddenly the idea of parting with Mrs. Dalrymple's present flashed upon my mind. Of course, it was with extreme reluctance that I entertained the idea, particularly as George valued the painting very much; but the circumstances seemed sufficiently urgent to justify the step. Up to this time, by means of quarterly, after my poor husband had gone to the office more depressed than I had ever yet seen him, I sent for a cab, and took the casket to the shop from which Lady Davenant purchased it. Within a week I triumphantly presented the sum it had realized to George, at the same time telling him how I had obtained it.

"For a moment he looked relieved and happy; but suddenly asked me if I had emptied the box before parting with it.

"'Certainly,' I replied very confidently. 'There was scarcely anything in it; merely a few of my father's old letters.'

"'Fool, you,' he said, still more eagerly, 'take out a small, piece of folded paper from the secret panel in the lid!'

"'No,' I replied. 'I never put any paper there. But why do you ask so strangely?'

"'Because,' he exclaimed, looking wildly at me, 'I put a document of the greatest consequence there for safety. Ah! wife, you have undone us, as much cheerfulness as you have done!'

"I was lost in amazement. I really thought my husband was losing his senses with his troubles, and implored him to explain himself. At length he informed me that in a recent interview with Mr. Kelly, that gentleman had warned him to take special care of our marriage certificate, and that he had placed it in the safest receptacle he could think of. I tried to comfort him by suggesting that no doubt the purchaser would be known at the shop to which I had taken it. But on inquiry I found, unfortunately, that they had no clue whatever to their customer.

"When Mr. Kelly heard of the loss, he hardly knew which to blame the most; George for concealing the paper without mentioning it to me, or me for parting with my property without consulting him.

"'I am not married myself, thank God!' he piously remarked; 'but in the course of my professional experience I have observed that many of the worst troubles of married people are caused by their singular want of confidence in each other.'

"His displeasure reached its climax when he was told, in reply to his searching inquiries, that two very young ladies had purchased the casket. 'Ah, then, madam,' he exclaimed, turning almost fiercely to me, 'then there is, indeed, little hope. They have probably curled their hair with your marriage-lines long ago.'

"I could scarcely refrain from laughing at his vehemence, and ventured to observe that even if they *were* lost, no one was likely to doubt our marriage.

"'What! another concealment?'—this time addressing George. 'You are very much to blame, Mortimer, for not telling her the truth.' Then, taking my hand, Mr. Kelly said, kindly: 'Do not frighten yourself, my dear girl; but you must now be told that your father's amiable wife has given him to understand that you are not married. I have written to him to assure him of the fact; but I have no confidence that he will see my letter, as, I regret to say, he is very ill, and Mrs. Wyndham, no doubt, can intercept any she does not wish him to read.'

"'Why,' I asked, trembling from head to foot, 'does she wish my father to think me so wicked?'

"'My poor girl,' replied Mr. Kelly, 'do you not see that by traducing you she may induce him to leave every shilling of his property to her son?'

"'I do not care for the property,' I passionately exclaimed; 'but I will see my father myself, to convince him of the truth, if I walk every step of the way.' Then I angrily told George that I should never forgive him, if my father died in the belief of my unworthiness; and insisted upon going to Rosemere immediately.

"Mr. Kelly had some difficulty in persuading me of the futility of such a step, and tried to console me by proposing his own plan. He had, he said, fully intended going himself to Rosemere to take the certificate, not daring to trust it to a letter, when he heard of my father's illness. 'Now,' he said, 'I hope, carry out my intention, so far as seeing him. In a few days, my dear, he shall know all.'

"Sorrowfully we left Mr. Kelly's office, I counting the hours to the time he had named, and thinking how slowly they would pass. But I was not destined to wait so long. The very next day Mr. Kelly was summoned to Rosemere, my father having become suddenly worse. Always prompt, his friend and solicitor lost no time on this occasion, as the letter written by our family doctor described his patient's state as—most critical."

Mrs. Mortimer's emotion was at this point of her narrative so evident that her considerate auditors begged her to defer the sequel to another opportunity, and for the rest of the evening they tried to cheer her by every means in their power.

The whole story was afterward written by Dora for "Aunt Barbara," and may be repeated here in her words from the point which Mrs. Mortimer seemed unable to proceed.

On Mr. Kelly's arrival at Rosemere he was ushered at once into the invalid's room. Mr. Wyndham had been seized with paralysis, and was fearfully altered, though perfectly sensible, and a look of indescribable relief passed over his countenance when he could think of Mrs. Wyndham, on the contrary, could hardly conceal her annoyance, and received him with the utmost coldness. But her husband at once requested her to leave the room, and as the doctor was about to follow, asked him to remain, as he felt unequal himself to explain his wishes. Upon this the good doctor, delicately avoiding names, stated that in consequence of very painful information which had reached Mr. Wyndham, he had unfortunately been induced to disinherit his daughter, but having since had reason to doubt its accuracy, he wished the necessary steps to be immediately taken to secure to her the provision originally intended for her. Mr. Kelly then heard that a will had been prepared by a friend of Mrs. Wyndham; and suggested a codicil to be added, as the readiest way of carrying out the dying father's wishes.

A restorative having been administered by the doctor, the sufferer in broken accents made known his intentions. First, he left his daughter his entire forgiveness, as he hoped for forgiveness from her and from his Maker; and on the production of "legal proof" of her marriage within three months of his decease, she was to be entitled to receive twenty thousand pounds. Mr. Kelly would have made an objection to the words "legal proof," but a significant glance from the doctor warned him to hasten to the completion of his task. Even then they thought all was lost, as Mr. Wyndham was sinking fast, and speechless, and inefectual attempts to attach his signature to this important document. When at length he had accomplished it, his trembling fingers pointed to the words to which Mr. Kelly had objected. "Not for my own satisfaction," he gasped. "I am convinced; but—for—others. The cruel slander—has spread far—and—long. My poor child's name must be cleared—the world—God forgive—the person who deceived—" He could say no more.

When Mrs. Wyndham was recalled to the room, she returned leading her little son. The dying man was much affected at the sight of this child of his fondest hopes, but passed away without noticing the presence of his wife.

When all was over, Mr. Kelly asked the doctor by what means the happy change toward his daughter had been effected.

"Your own letter was the cause," he replied. "I happened to be present when it arrived, and being on my way to my patient's room offered to convey it to him. Mrs. Wyndham had no excuse to offer for retaining it; and as I was fortunate I had done so, as he much required my professional care for some hours after reading it."

A few hours later Mr. Kelly returned to town, and lost no time in acquainting Mrs. Mortimer with her father's death, feeling very thankful that he had some comfort to convey to her with the first tidings of his illness.

The following week Mr. Kelly again went to Rosemere to attend his friend's funeral and read the will, his one hope with regard to Helena's interest being that Mrs. Wyndham would not insist upon the production of legal proof of a marriage which she was well convinced had taken place. But this vindictive woman, probably suspecting her own solicitor, would not sanction the payment of Mrs. Mortimer's legacy until the terms of the bequest were literally complied with.

The suspense of the next three months was trying beyond description to the young couple. Advertisements for the recovery of the lost certificate—a course which Mr. Kelly had hitherto avoided—were now inserted in the leading papers; yet it was only when the stipulated time had nearly expired that the last attracted notice.

It may be imagined, from the great interest and anxiety felt by Mr. Kelly for his very interesting client, with what pleasure he brought her affairs to a successful issue.

"We have since been introduced to this dear friend of the Mortimers," added Dora to Aunt Barbara, "and he says that Mrs. Wyndham is the only discontented person at Rosemere. The foolish woman laments over her son as if he had been robbed of his inheritance, though the young gentleman succeeds to an estate of ten thousand a year."

A year later, Mrs. Wyndham had indeed real cause for grief. The young heir of Rosemere, always a delicate child, was lying beside his father in the family mausoleum. The bereaved mother resisted all Helena's efforts to console her, and coldly refused her cordial invitation to remain at the Hall. She declared that she could no longer endure the place, and that she should live abroad for the rest of her miserable life.

Events have thus brought Helena back to the home of her childhood, now her own property. She is a thoroughly happy wife and mother, a benefactress to the poor, and an admirable hostess, as her friends the Forresters and Davenants can testify; for they have all met at her hospitable mansion, and the families have promised to exchange visits every year.

Lady Davenant and Mrs. Mortimer have had one dispute—it related to the jewel casket which was the first cause of their friendship. Each declared that the other had the greater claim to it. At length Helena conquered, insisting that her friend would no doubt give serious offense by parting with Aunt Barbara's Present.—*Chambers's Journal.*

LEEDS.—The machine trade of Leeds is at the present moment, like most other English industries, in a state of depression. The productive power of the various foundries and machine shops, however, is greater than ever; and when the tide of prosperity turns once more in their favor, the canopy of smoke will settle with all its old density over the woolen metropolis, and the furnaces will blaze, and the hammers and anvils will clang, with all their ancient force. It is marvelous to observe to what a position the iron industries of Leeds have risen in such a short space of time, yielding large and rapid fortunes to the leading men engaged in them, and almost elbowing the staple trade of the town into a condition of secondary importance. It is one of the traditions of the district that iron-works existed in Leeds and the neighborhood in the time of the Roman occupation, and the monks of Kirkstall are credited with having added iron-working to their other pursuits; but it was not until the Murrays, the Fairbairns, the Kitsons, and other artificers in iron entered upon the scene that Leeds came properly under the rule of Vulcan. These men not only enriched themselves, but enriched the town, developing to the general profit of the community the valuable mineral resources of the district, and giving the world the advantage of their many mechanical discoveries. It was never dreamed at the beginning of the present century that such a possibility of development existed within the boundaries of Ralph Thoresby's native town. There were in 1871 99 collieries existing in the Leeds district alone; the total number for Yorkshire being 423. In the same year there were in the Leeds and Bradford district 13 iron foundries, containing 247 puddling furnaces, and 59 rolling mills. The great industrial activity and immense resources which these figures represent are in wonderful contrast to the picture which could be drawn of the condition of things half a century ago; and whether England is destined to retain its industrial pre-eminence or not, the history of the men who were mainly instrumental in building up the nation's industrial greatness will always remain among the most attractive and most instructive evidences of progress that is at once probably the mightiest achievement of human effort.—*London Society.*

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.—In seeking an explanation of the phenomena which Herr Siemens witnessed during a visit to Vesuvius last May, the author has been led to some general studies in vulcanology which have far more than local interest. At the time of his visit steam, or other vapor, was being ejected in explosive puffs from the cone in the centre of the great crater. Sharp explosions succeeded each other at tolerably regular

blamed, there are but very few persons who have not some liking for champagne. Concerning it the learned and unlearned are for once in complete concord. The connoisseur—that is, the real and not the sham connoisseur—and the man who utterly despises a taste for wine, cease for a moment to feel a strong contempt for each other when they are drinking champagne together. Middle-aged men relish it as much as young men, and—most striking fact of all—women share with regard to this wine the taste of those whom they are known to differ from. No doubt the kind of champagne they are fond of is different from that which men usually prefer; but complete and absolute agreement between the sexes is scarcely to be expected on any subject, and may almost be considered as opposed to the laws of nature. Respecting champagne, men and women agree as much as they are ever likely to agree, and such popularity cannot be exceeded.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE MOURNFUL MINSTREL.

The Minstrel had a harp that rang
Attuned to bold, triumphant words;
The wild-flower blossomed where he sang,
Or watch-fire glinted bright on swords.
Of beauteous dames and pulsant lords
He caroled many a lightsome lay;
But now, howe'er he strikes the chords,
Each ditty ends in "Well-a-day!"—
The burthen still is "Well-a-day!"

He sings of War—impetuous foes
Like thunder-clouds resounding meet,
But ever at the conflict's close
His harp seems wailing for defeat.
Of Love he sings a prelude sweet
As zephyrs pipe to buds of May;
But Autumn winds regretful beat
Their cadence soon of "Well-a-day!"—
Love ends, like war, in "Well-a-day!"

Far echoed Pride's imperious tone,
High soared Devotion's voice divine;
Now dirges falter round the throne,
And Prayer sinks sobbing at the shrine.
Each Nature's bloom, Art's deft design,
In melancholy strains decay;
Life's early light has ceased to shine,
And darkness falls, with "Well-a-day!"—
Night comes to mate with "Well-a-day!"

And while thus chants that Minstrel strange,
Of strength or wisdom, grace or gold,
Interpreting each mournful change,
A scythe beside him I behold;
The mists that wrapped his form unfold
A sand-glass dim, a forelock gray;
Ah! now I know that harper old.
'Tis Time who's singing, "Well-a-day!"—
Time's old, and singeth, "Well-a-day!"
—*The Spectator.*

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES.—In each of these generating machines there are certain particulars of the mechanism which are the same. In all of them coils of copper wire, embracing cores of soft iron, and mounted upon revolving disks or cylinders, are driven by steam power, so that they pass round in rapid succession near to the poles of powerful magnets. Electrical currents are generated in the coils at each near approach to the magnet, and are collected into one common wire at the outlet of the system of coils, which then proceeds on to the break of the circuit, or lamp, where the light is produced. In the first instance, permanent steel magnets were employed in the construction of these machines, for the initiation of the current. But it was soon discovered that more powerful effects could be secured by adopting electro-magnets in the place of permanent ones. In doing this advantage is taken of the fortunate circumstance that soft iron which has been magnetised by the influence of an electric current always retains a small residual trace of the magnetism which the current has produced. This residual trace is as much as is needed to start the action of the machine. Indeed, a core of pure soft iron, that is quite void of even this small residual trace, is competent to play the same useful part, because it is almost certain to be so placed that some magnetism is developed in it by the inductive action of the earth, which is itself a permanent magnet of no mean power. The current which is generated by the first revolution of the coils is then made to envelop in at least some portion or its folds the soft iron core, and very soon turns the soft iron into an electro-magnet of enormous strength. A most marvelous and, to the uninitiated, almost incomprehensible interaction then begins. The current having electrically magnetized the core, the core magnetically reacts upon the current, and intensifies its strength. The stronger current then generates a still higher magnetism in the core, and the currents and magnets in this way go on exciting and urging each other into yet stronger and stronger action, as the coils whirl on faster and faster under the impulse of the steam-driven machinery, until a torrent of electric force is at last poured out from the machine, which is adequate to the production of an intensely brilliant light when finally introduced into the lamp. The mechanism of these rotatory machines is such a tangle of complexity, such an inextricable intercommingling of wires, and magnets, and coils, in layer upon layer, that the result, when a powerful machine is contemplated at work, appears, to the eye of the casual and uninitiated observer, very much like a piece of incomprehensible jugglery. Coal is heaped upon the furnace, steam pressure is raised in the boiler, and the whirling whirl of the coil-enshrouded bars of the machinery rushes on with ever increasing din. But nothing whatever can be traced by the eye of the involved relations of magnets and coils which have been described. That is all merged in the interminable tangle of coils and bars, and in the eye-eluding speed of the rapid revolution. Almost all that can be reasonably hoped for in any case where this process is looked at is that the observer may get so far as to be able to understand that a kind of electric spray is being whirled off from the whizzing coils, which is capable of breaking into sparkles of light when it strikes upon the gaps of metallic continuity provided for its reception.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

RANELAGH.—For a time Ranelagh seems to have surpassed Vauxhall in the estimation of fashionable society. Walpole, a convert to the newer place of entertainment, wrote to his friend Conway in 1744: "Every night, constantly, I go to Ranelagh, which has totally beat Vauxhall. Nobody goes anywhere else; everybody goes there. My Lord Chesterfield is so fond of it that he says he has ordered all his letters to be directed thither." Four years later he wrote to Montagu: "Ranelagh is so crowded that going there t'other night in a string of coaches we had a stop of six-and-thirty minutes." At one time it was the vogue to remain at Ranelagh until the conclusion of the concert and the fire-works, and then to adjourn to Vauxhall for supper. The patronage of the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., lent the place for a time great attraction. And Ranelagh could boast its romantic incidents. It was the scene of Fighting Fitzgerald's attempt to abduct Perdita Robinson. In the gardens of Ranelagh the Prince of Wales first met the charming Mrs. Crouch, and there the foolish Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, was first impressed by the beauty of the widow Mrs. Horton, whom he subsequently made his Duchess. Almost the last event of importance in the history of Ranelagh was the installation ball of the Knights of the Bath in 1802. The gardens were finally closed in 1803, after a festival had been held to celebrate the peace with France, and the Picnic Society had given a grand breakfast to 2,000 persons, when Garnerin made an ascent in his balloon. The buildings were demolished in 1804; the organ being transferred from the magnificent rotunda to the quiet parish church of Tetbury in Gloucestershire. It may be noted that etchings by George Cruikshank of Vauxhall, Marylebone, and Ranelagh Gardens, from contemporary drawings, appear as illustrations to Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's romance of "The Miser's Daughter."—*All the Year Round.*

BLOWING UP THE KABUL GATE.—The morning star was high in the heavens, and the first red streak of approaching morning was on the horizon when the explosion party stepped forward to its duty. In perfect silence, led by the engineer Durand, they advanced to within 150 yards of the works, when a challenge from the walls, a shot, and a shout told that the party was discovered. Instantly the garrison were on the alert, their musketry ran free and quick from the ramparts, and blue lights suddenly glared on the top of the battlements, brilliantly illuminating the approach to the gate. * * *
Strange to say, though the ramparts flashed fire from every loop-hole, the bridge was passed without a shot from the lower works. * * *
Without the loss of a man from the heavy fire of the battlements, Durand reached the gate, and having laid the first bag of powder containing the end of the hose, man after man stepped up, deposited his powder, and retired as they had advanced, in single file, edging the foot of the wall, and under the eye and charge of the engineer Macleod. * * *
The sappers having deposited the last of the powder and retired, Durand, aided by Sergt. Robertson, uncoiled the hose, laying it close to the foot of the scarp; while the defenders, impatient at the restraint of their long-holes, jumped up on the top of their parapets and poured their fire at the foot of the wall, hurling down also lumps of earth, stones, and bricks, but omitting, fortunately, blue lights. The officer and his Sergeant were hit by the missiles; their force had, however, been broken by striking on the scarped bank on which the wall is built.
* * * On igniting the quick-match, the port-fire did not light, and the engineer was some time blowing at his slow-match and port-fire together before the latter caught and blazed. Even then, however, when laid down on the ground it went out. The engineer, surprised at this, drew his pistol to flash the hose; but finding the piece of port-fire in its place, he gave it another trial, and once more blew at the slow-match and port-fire together until the latter again blazed, when, having watched it burn steadily for some moments, the Sergeant and himself retired to cover. * * *
The assault was one of simple daring, not founded on the supposed ignorance or negligence of the enemy, but with a full anticipation that success, if obtained, must be bought with much blood. Keane, however, could thus alone retrieve the errors of a position in which a want of battering guns and provisions had placed him; and he acted with a decision and resolution suited to the emergency. A grateful country may on such an occasion pour forth its titles and its honors, not making men's merits the measure of its bounty; but it will, nevertheless, act wisely in remembering that war has its principles, and that to hazard, heedless of military prudence, soldier's lives and a country's fame upon a gamester's throw is to court a stern rebuke.—*The First Afghan War—Sir Henry Marion Durand.*

ORIGEN.—Origen was of Christian parentage. The son of a martyr, he earned himself the martyr's crown through the continuous labors of 70 years. In his case no sharp struggle, no violent change, no slow process wrought the conviction of faith. He did not, like Justin Martyr, or his immediate predecessors, Pantænus and Clement, find in Christianity after painful wanderings that rest which he had sought vainly in the schools of Greek wisdom. He did not, like Tertullian, follow the bent of an uncontrollable and impetuous nature, and close in open schism a life of courageous toil. He did not, like Augustine, come to the truth through heresy, and bear even to the last the marks of the chains by which he had been weighed down. His whole life from first to last was fashioned on the same type. It was according to his own grand ideal "one unbroken prayer," one ceaseless effort after closer fellowship with the Unseen and the Eternal. No distractions diverted him from the pursuit of divine wisdom. No persecution checked for more than the briefest space the energy of his efforts. He endured a "double martyrdom," perils and sufferings from the heathen, reproaches and wrongs from Christians; and the retrospect of what he had borne only stirred within him a humbler sense of his shortcomings. In Origen we have the first glimpse of a Christian boy. He was conspicuous, "even from his cradle," "a great man from his childhood," is the judgment of his bitterest enemy. From the first the range of his training was complete. His father, Leonidas, after providing carefully for his general education, himself instructed him in Holy Scripture. The boy's nature answered to the demands which were made upon him. His eagerness to penetrate to the deeper meaning of the written Word gave early promise of his characteristic power, and it is said that Leonidas often uncovered his breast—his breast, and not his brow—*pectus facit theologum*—as he lay asleep and kissed it, as though it were already a dwelling-place of the Holy Spirit. When Origen had reached his seventeenth year the persecution under Severus broke out. Leonidas was thrown into prison. Origen was only hindered by the loving device of his mother from sharing his fate. As it was, he wrote to strengthen his father with the simple words: "Take heed! let no thought for us alter your purpose." Leonidas was martyred; his property was confiscated; and the young student at once entered on the career of independent labor which closed only with his life. At first Origen supported himself by teaching grammar, the customary subjects of a literary education. But immediately a richer field was opened to him. The Catechetical School in which he had worked under Pantænus and Clement was left without a head, owing to the fierceness of the persecution. For a time Origen gave instruction in Christianity privately to those heathen who wished to learn. His success was such that before he was 18 he was appointed to fill the vacant post of honor and danger. Martyrs—Eusebius enumerates seven—passed from his class to death. His own escape seemed to be the work of Providence. Marked and pursued, he still evaded his enemies. His influence grew with his self-devotion, and further experience of his new work stirred him to larger sacrifices. He had collected in earlier times a library of classical authors. This he now sold for an annuity of four obols—sixpence—a day, that he might need no assistance from the scholars who were grieved that they might not help him. So he lived for more than five-and-twenty years, laboring almost day and night, and offering such an example of absolute self-denial as won many to the faith of which he showed the power in his own person.—*Canon Wescott, in Contemporary Review.*

PSALMANAZAR.—While maintaining reserve as to his real name, parentage, and place of birth, he confesses that "out of Europe I was not born, nor educated, nor ever traveled." He received his early training under the Jesuits in the south of France, to whom he was indebted for his proficiency in Latin and the acquaintance which he displayed with the current questions of theological polemics. Preferring a vagabond life in France and Germany to any settled occupation, but finding it difficult to subsist, he assumed the disguise of a Japanese convert for the purpose of exciting sympathy. Failing in this attempt, he adopted the rôle of a heathen fugitive, and invented the outlines of the imposture which he subsequently elaborated in his "Account of Formosa." Having been pressed into the service of the Elector of Cologne, and accompanying his regiment to Sluys, he there fell in with Innes, who undertook to convert him to Christianity. During the colloquies that ensued, the chaplain discovered and taxed him with the imposture; but, instead of disclosing it, proposed to become his accomplice. A scheme which should be mutually advantageous was then matured between them. Innes saw the opportunity which offered of securing a reputation for professional zeal, and a prospect of preferment, while Psalmanazar was ambitious of obtaining his discharge from the Army and figuring as a lion in London society. Having gone through the farce of "converting" his confederate, Innes refused a dupe in Brigadier Lauder, who consented to stand as sponsor at the baptism. The story was then communicated to the Bishop of London, who unhesitatingly received it for gospel, and gave the chaplain and his proselyte the desired invitation to England. Soon after their arrival a lucrative regimental chaplaincy in Portugal became vacant, and was placed at the disposal of Innes, who left Psalmanazar to carry on the fraud alone, which he proceeded to do in the manner already told. There can be do doubt that one or both of these astute knaves had formed a shrewd estimate of the character of the society which they undertook to delude. The inception of the scheme was due to Psalmanazar, but Innes must be credited with the skill in executing it in England, and cloaking it in the attractive garb of religion. In the excited state of the public mind upon that subject, no bait could be better timed than a fiction which aggravated the Protestant hatred of Jesuitical craft and exalted the *via media* of Anglicanism above all the rest of the Reformed Churches. That the religious world of England had recently begun to feel interested in missions to the heathen, was another fact which the chaplain, with his professional training, was not likely to overlook. The historical details of the fraud were concocted by Psalmanazar alone, after he had resided for some months in England, and enjoyed ample opportunities of observation. The systematic shape in which they appear in his work may thus be regarded as embodying his deliberate calculation of the extent to which the public appetite for marvels would bear cramming. No society, perhaps, ever afforded a better subject for experiment than that in which he found himself.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

CALCULATING MACHINES.—Stäffel has invented an arithmetical machine in which three cylinders are so arranged that they can work all the simpler rules of arithmetic, carrying multiplication up to millions by millions; if the machine is required to solve an impossible sum, such as subtracting a larger number from a smaller, or dividing a smaller sum by a greater, it refuses, and rings a bell as an admonition. Colmar invented an arithmometer in which the action is rather by plates sliding in grooves than by rotating cylinders; like Stäffel's, it can perform addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and evolution. Wertheimer, by means of a metal plate with indexes, notches, teeth, and holes, has contrived an apparatus for adding and subtracting sums of money. Baranowski's invention is for calculating wages, prices, interest, and other sums of money; it is known as the Ready Reckoner, and is worked by means of a handle which reveals figures or numerals in openings in a brass plate. Schott, Lalanne, Roget, Maurel, Roth, Slovinaks, and Scheutz have in like manner invented machines for solving arithmetical problems. Of these, Scheutz's excites great admiration among scientific men; Mr. Babbage highly extolled it, and declared that it had drawn up numerals in America instead of in England. It can compute mathematical tables, calculate to 16 places of figures, and stamp on a plate of lead the result up to eight places, producing a matrix or mould from which a *cliché* cast in type-metal can be obtained, suitable for printing from: it does its work at the rate of 25 figures or numerals per minute, calculated, recorded, and stamped in metal—an error either in the calculating or the printing being almost impossible. —*Chambers's Journal.*

THE RATS IN BRAZIL.—From time to time in all parts of Brazil the plantations are subject to the depredations of armies of rats that issue from the forests and consume everything edible that comes in their way. During a recent excursion in the Province of Paraná Mr. Derby found an almost universal lack of corn throughout the Province, due to such invasion of rats, by which almost the entire crop of last year had been destroyed. This invasion, or plague as it is called, is said to occur at intervals of about 30 years, and to be simultaneous with the drying of the *taquara*, or bamboo, which everywhere abounds in the Brazilian forests. The popular explanation is that every cane of bamboo sprouts with a grub, the germ of a rat, within it, and that when the bamboo ripens and dies the germ becomes a fully-developed rat and comes out to prey on the plantations. An educated and observant Englishman, Mr. Herbert H. Mercer, who has resided a number of years in the Province and had an opportunity of studying the phenomenon, furnished Mr. Derby the following rational and curious explanation: The bamboo arrives at maturity, flowers and seeds at intervals of several years, which doubtless vary with the different species. The period for the species most abundant in Paraná is 30 years. The process, instead of being simultaneous, occupies about five years, a few of the canes going to seed the first year, an increased number the second, and so on progressively, till finally the remaining and larger portion of the canes seed at the same time. Each cane bears about a peck of edible seed, resembling rice, which is very fat and nourishing, and is often eaten by the Indians. The quantity produced is enormous, and large areas are often covered to a depth of five or six inches. After seeding, the cane dies, breaks off at the root, and falls to the ground, the process of decay being hastened by the borings of larva which live upon the bamboo and appear to be particularly abundant at seeding time. These larva have doubtless given rise to the story of the grub developing into a rat. New canes spring up from the seed, but require seven or eight years to become fit for use, and 30 to reach maturity. With the sudden and constantly increasing supply of nourishing food for a period of five years, the rats and mice, both of native and imported species, increase extraordinarily in numbers. The fecundity of these animals is well known, and the result after four or five years of an unusual and constantly increasing supply of excellent food and in the absence of enemies of equal fecundity, can readily be imagined. The last of the crop of seeding mature and fallen to the ground, the first rain causes it to sprout, and it dies a very few days. The rats, suddenly deprived of food, commence to migrate, invading the plantations and houses, and consuming everything that does not happen to be repugnant to the not very fastidious palate of a famishing rodent. If this happens at the time of corn-planting, the seed is consumed as fast as it can be put into the ground. The mandioca is dug up; the rice crop, if it happens to be newly sown or in seed, is consumed, as is also everything in the houses in the way of provisions and leather, if not carefully guarded in tin trunks.—*Nature.*

CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN.—The snow fell heavily on the dull December morning when Christina first saw the light in the quaint old palace at Stockholm. It was the eighth day of the month, 1626. Loud were the lamentations of the Queen and attendants at the appearance of the new-born babe, unflatteringly described by the chroniclers as a "dark ugly girl, who cried with a shrill rough voice." None ventured for a time to explain matters to the King. At length his sister, the Princess Catherine, took the poor infant in her arms, and anounced to him that he had a daughter. Gustavus, too noble to show the natural chagrin that he felt, kissed the child, and said: "Let us thank God, sister, hope this girl will be as good as a boy." Catherine reminded him that he was still young; but he hastily replied: "I am content, and pray God to preserve my daughter;" adding, smiling, "She will be an arch girl; she puts tricks upon us so early." The King, soon reconciled to her sex, loved her with passionate fondness. When quite a babe she accompanied him in his wearisome journeys through his dominions; so that from the very beginning, the soft tenderness of motherly cherishing, the indescribable caresses, which are to the young life as sunshine to the flower, were wanting to the little Christina; her mother, Eleanora—a gentle delicate woman—having neither the strength nor the inclination for camp life. On one occasion when Gustavus and his suite entered the fortress of Calma, the Governor refrained from saluting the King with the usual discharge of artillery, afraid lest the roar of the cannon might terrify the Princess into convulsions, as she was then only 2 years old. Her father, hearing of this, hesitated a moment, and then said, "Fire; she is a soldier's daughter, and must learn to bear it." The child, far from being frightened, clapped her baby-hands together with innocent glee—an exploit which enraptured the warrior-King, and awoke a burst of applause from his brave followers. It was at this moment he conceived the idea of educating her as a son; a strange mistake of judgment in a man possessing the genius of Gustavus Adolphus, who, until the advent of *le petit Caporal*, was considered the greatest General of modern times.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE MEETING OF MARY AND PHILIP II.—According to Holinshed, Mary had traveled from Bishop's Waltham to Winchester on the preceding Saturday, July 21. Her ladies traveled from Windsor in a wagon painted red, and covered with fine red cloth, the harness all of red leather. This vehicle, as Miss Strickland, quoting the order for its construction, says, must have surpassed the splendor of a modern wild-beast show. At 10 o'clock on the night of his arrival in Winchester, Philip paid a private visit to the Queen, so secret, indeed, as to escape the research of Holinshed, who says that his first visit was made on the following day. Private as it was, he was accompanied by some 20 grandees, among them Alva, Pescara, Feria, Egmont, and Egmont, names to be heard of again in far different scenes in the time to come. Passing through the gardens of the Episcopal Palace, which had been prepared for the Queen's reception, the green lawns and flowing streams in all the glory of a midsummer night, suggesting to the Spaniards the scenes described in the books of chivalry, they arrived at the door which led to the apartments where Mary, attended by Gardiner and some elderly magnates and ladies, awaited her hitherto unseen bridegroom. As he entered, she hurried forward to meet him, seizing him by the hand; he, however, putting all ceremony aside, kissed her, as, says Holinshed, the custom here. They then conversed—he in Spanish, she in French—and we are told seemed to understand one another perfectly. Lord William Howard, the Admiral, who is described as a man who would have his joke, said among his other pleasantries, "that well as they understood each other now, they would be far more intimate in four or five days." After this the King, who had had a long wet ride and a fatiguing day, manifested a wish to retire to his lodging, (the Queen from some feeling of prudery not having allowed him rooms in the palace.) Permission being granted after some little demur, he asked how he was to say "buenas noches" to the ladies of the Queen's household, according to Mufios, he correctly rendered into English by the words, "God ni hit," which were then and there taught him by the Queen. Forgetting his lesson before he reached the ladies, he was obliged to turn back when already in the middle of the hall to relearn it. This amused her Majesty very much, and so ended the evening of the first interview. The next day, after dinner, Philip again visited the Queen, who received him in an apartment called the room of "Ponela," probably thus named after an early Bishop of Winchester, John de Pontoise, who died A. D. 1304. Considering this treatment which English names meet with at the hands of the author, the resemblance in this case seems sufficiently close. The second visit being of a more ceremonious nature, the Queen issued from her chamber, preceded by her ladies, and by two kings-at-arms; retiring with Philip to another room, they remained a long time together, the Spanish attendants endeavoring, with no very great success, to converse with the ladies of the Court. This evening, Figueroa, the Regent of Naples, arrived with the investiture of that kingdom, an appointment which was intended to place Philip on a footing of equality with the Queen of England. The following day, July 25, being the day of St. James, the patron saint of Spain, the marriage ceremony was performed with great pomp. Two swords of state were borne before their Majesties by personages whom Muños calls the Condes of Puenburque and Arbinque, but whom Señor De Gayangos converts into the Earls of Pembroke and Derby. We are told that the latter could muster 20,000 soldiers, and that, as King of a certain island, (Man,) he was entitled to wear a crown of lead.—*Earl of Ducie, in Fortnightly Review.*

A CYNIC.

When the quick blood sends messages of health
To heart and brain, and the calm eye and hand
Perform harsh work with ease, who does not dream
Of miracles by right and might of will
Yet to be wrought, in sacrifice supreme
For those we love, even though the tortured flesh
Prizon a tortured soul?

O Love! O Love!
If, 'mid the shadowed silence of a dream,
Some spiritual speech made rich my tongue,
Then words might breathe of the sweet fire thy lips
Kindled in mine! When thy warm palpitant palm
Numbered the frantic pulses of my heart,
Language, more grandly graced with melody
Than any known to earth, might fitly paint
The poignancy of the deep-darting thrills
That flashed through all my being, and spent themselves
In swoons of joy. But in calm after-hours
Of recollected rapture, words are dumb,
And all the dear divinities of sound
That live in the mouth's music mutely die.
Thought stands a beggar at the door of speech,
Entreating words speech hath no power to give,
And introspection plants the outraged self
Before her, thus impeaching: "Young and strong,
Thy soul and body fresh to pleasure's yoke,
Self-sacrifice for her whom thou dost love
Seems not self-sacrifice, but holy joy.
But when starvation lays her grisly hand
Upon thee, or, with thunderbolts of pain
Fierce maladies extort from thee mad groans;
When thy coward soul recoils from the grim fires
Of conscience, and with dry lips and hard eyes,
Unmoist with hallowing dew of tears and smiles,
Thou treadest life's black paths alone—what then?
Wilt thou dream fondly of thy distant love,
And pray God to quadruple all thy pains
That she may bask in ignorant happiness?
So will thy cross grow light? So will the blood
From thy gashed feet flow sweeter than the drops
From martyrs' hearts? Shall the transcendent will
Blaze like a sun within thy spirit's sky,
And with its warm rejuvenating touch
Raise base things to divine? Is will the man?
Can it make joy of sadness, pride of shame,
Brow-beat imperious passions till they flee
Screaming themselves, like dead men newly risen
That hie back, all affrighted, to the tomb?"

O, what shall poor, dumb, shuddering self reply?
Prostrate, its head abased in the dust,
The light of its proud eyes quenched in weak tears,
I hear it pleading with shame-strangled voice.
While far above it burn the antique stars,
Within whose boundless beauty love more vast
Than may be felt by dust-appareled souls
Exhausts all ecstasies, all penances,
Created souls can know, repining self
Murmurs: "A world of animalculæ,
Gorgeous as kings, dwells on a random leaf.
I gaze with curious microscopic eye
Upon their eager, self-sufficient hates,
Keen coquetries, and little maddening loves,
At war amid their opalescent bowers.
But magnanimity dwells not with them.
Perish their mates unmourned; they succor not
Wounded or dying; their small instincts thrive
Amid minute brutalities; no sense
Of sacrifice in that leaf's world exists.

"But creatures grandlier complete than we
Sweeten with ruth their meditative smiles,
Contemplating our half-heroic deeds.
We suffer—we do suffer—and so buy
At times a costly joy for those we love.
But if God's voice should break upon the soul
And in its still eternal music say:
'Begin this endless, agonizing task
Which I ordain, that she whom thou dost love
May live in glad forgetfulness of thee
Forever and forever,' who would dare
Gird up his loins and cry, 'God, I am thine!'"

So I, whom men call cynic, dwell alone,
Content with discontent, asking not much
Of human kind, albeit human kind
Begs moral alms of me—entreats belief
In its divinity, while here and there,
Alone among ten million, I discern
Some giant soul that, with supernal brows
Radiant with angelhood, stands forth a man!

Oh, when deep in the heart of Summer night
I wander amid my spice-trees fountain-fed,
And brush aside their moonlight-filtering blooms,
I watch the calm procession of the stars
Marching in mystic rhythm. Then I dream
Of love that might have been, and on my knees,
Child of the unintelligible force
That governs motes in sunbeams, worlds in space,
I weep, but do not pray. Steals to me then
That one who never lived, whom yet I love,
I clasp her in my arms,—on her young lips
Press equal kisses of the flesh and soul,
And when tears flood her starry steadfast eyes
Vast sacrificial instincts tear my heart,
And I cry out: "Yes! I would buy thee joy,
Immortal joy, if joy could so be bought,
By death, by tortured life, by isolation,
And strong with love's remembered rapture meet
With endless fortitude an endless doom."

A. E. LANCASTER.

TEA CULTURE IN ASSAM.—To begin with the localities fitted for tea. For some time it was thought that nothing could be so charming and attractive as the career of a tea-planter. He had only to choose a picturesque slope somewhere in the Himalayas, where, while watching the flushes of the leaf, he could enjoy a delicious atmosphere by day, pass his evenings over a wood fire, and feast his eyes when he awoke with a distant view of the snowy range. Col. Money ruthlessly destroys this agreeable prospect. Tea requires a hot, damp climate. A good tea climate ought to be unpleasant, and even unhealthy. The plant will certainly grow at a great elevation, and even at freezing point. But the flushes of leaf there are less frequent, and the manufactured article has less strength. Tea flourishes to far greater advantage where there is hot sunshine, copious rain, especially in the early part of the year, and a rich soil. Draught shrivels up the foliage; damp alone gives it growth. The North-western Provinces are far inferior to the moisture and heat of Assam. Col. Money, in a chapter which would delight the Civil Service Commissioners, puts the tea-growing districts or provinces of India through a sort of competitive examination, in which the subjects selected are climate, labor, lay of land, soil, transport, and so on, with a little hesitation, adjudges the prizes to Assam, Cachar, Chittagong, and the Western or Bhootan Doars. The candidates on his list, if we may use this term, who have given excellent answers to questions put them about labor and lay of the land, are nowhere at all when we come to climate. After a residence of 20 years and a bad reputation for climate, *good* the planter means high marks for the plant. Kangra, Kumaon, the Dhoon, and Mr. Tennyson's "half-English Neilgherry air," though charming for invalids enervated by years in the plains, are prejudicial to the tea plant. Assam and the Terai, to which no one in his senses would think of going to shake off a fever, are right and second in this part of the schedule. Equally lucid and authoritative is the author on the size of a garden. Do not go in for large areas, is the burden of his song. A very large area means heavy expenditure with disproportionate yield. An estate of 300 acres, in full bearing, where there are no "vacancies"—that is, no spots where the seedlings have failed—with a good site, cheap labor, facilities for manure and ready transport, will yield a more certain and a larger return than a vast area badly chosen and not highly cultivated. Indeed, we rather that no private owner need trouble himself to have a garden larger than 450 or 500 acres. It was thought once that the plant would return a profit after the third year. The author warns us to expect no return until the fifth season. Up to that time the expenditure rather exceeds 22,000 a year, in which sum are included the purchase of the land, the erection of buildings, and the expenses of cultivation and management. In another place he sets down the cost, roundly, at £8,000. On the credit side, he begins with a profit of nearly £700 in the fifth year, and carries us on triumphantly to an income of £9,000 or so in the twelfth year. But we must repeat that this grand consummation must be won by assiduity, attention, and the good management of native laborers, who are prone to shirk work, to be sick, or to pretend sickness, to get tired of their contracts, and to make off to some rival plantation where they hope for better terms.—*The Saturday Review.*

TONS OF COAL—LIVES OF MEN.—Robert Stephenson, when admittedly standing at the head of his profession, being himself a large colliery-owner, and having for several years of his life had to descend a coal pit at 4 A. M. daily, to visit all the workings of the mine, declared that there was hardly a colliery in England that might not be worked with perfect safety from explosions; and pointed out that the great means for insuring safety was to quadruple the shaft area in every colliery. And yet the slaughter goes on. In 1864 it was at its minimum. Only 857 lives destroyed in coal mines are reported for that year, being at the rate of a human life for every 110,000 tons of coal raised. In 1866 it attained its maximum, the lives lost amounting to 1,484, or one for every 68,000 tons of coal. From 1861 to 1875, inclusive, 15,908 lives were lost in raising 1,608,576,193 tons of coal, being very nearly a thousand deaths in each year. Roughly speaking, the life tax is at the rate of a life per 100,000 tons of coal. The comparison of the number of men employed, of tons of coal raised, and of lives lost, year by year does not appear to throw much light on the subject. Such a comparison, indeed, shows a steady decline in the industrial and productive power of the colliers. But no relation is discernible between the out-put per man, taken as indicating either the number of hours worked on the average, or the industry exerted in these hours, and the death rate. From 1861 to 1866 occurred a steady increase in the productive power, not only of the collieries of Great Britain, but of the individual colliers. In 1861 the total yield of 86,039,211 tons of coal was produced by 282,473 men, being at the rate of 305 tons of coal per man. In 1866 the yield had risen to 315 tons per man, and in 1870 to 321 tons per man. From this year the productive power of the miners has decreased, although that of the collieries has continued to advance. In 1874 each miner only raised 249 tons of coal. In 1875, 133,306,486 tons of coal were raised by 525,843 men, being at the rate of 253 tons apiece. Thirty years previously, in 1845, the number of tons of coal raised in the year was 31,500,000. An increase to a fourfold amount, when the figures attained are so large, is probably without a parallel in productive industry. In 1840 about 700 collier vessels were employed in the London trade. Their average cargoes were 220 tons. In 1876 the fuel shipped to foreign countries amounted to 16,299,077 tons, and that coastwise to 211,015,178 tons.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A "COUNTRY BRIDAL" IN QUEEN BESS'S TIME.—Laneham, in his "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," gives an amusing description of a "country bridal," which the virgin Queen witnessed when she was at Kenilworth, in 1575. After the wedding there "was set up in the castle a comely quintane for feats at armes, where, in a great company of young men and lasses, the bridegroom had the first course at the quintane and broke his spear very boldly. But his mare in his manage did a little stumble, that much adoe had his manhood to sit in his saddle. But after the bridegroom had made his course, ran the rest of the band, a while in some order, but soon after tag and rag, cut and long tail; where the speciality of the sport was to see how some for his slackness had a good bob with the bag, some for his haste to topple downright and come tumbling to the post; some striving so much at the first setting out that it seemed a question between man and beast, whether the race should be performed on horseback or on foot; and some put forth with spurs, and would run his race byas, among the thickest of the throng, that down they came together, hand over head. Another, while he directed his course to the quintane, his judgment would carry him to a mare among the people; another would run and miss the quintane with his staff, and hit the board with his head." This interesting old wedding custom continued to be observed at marriages down to comparatively recent times. It is possible that it may still hold a place among the bridal rejoicings in the Principality; at any rate, Mr. John Strange, writing in 1796, ("Archæologia," vol. 1, page 303,) says that "this sport is still practiced at weddings among the better sort of freeholders in Brecknockshire;" and then goes on to describe the variety of the pastime in use there—a few flat planks erected on a green, against which the young men tilt with long thick sticks, "striking the stick against the planks with the utmost force in order to break it, where the diversion ends;" a variety of the quintain very like "the cane game," at which Richard Cœur de Lion lost his temper on Sunday afternoon outside the walls of Messina in Sicily, while on his way to the Holy Land.—*Belgravia.*

ARROWS ASTRAY.

A PARABOLIC SONNET.

Before a target we twain archers stand:
He with a sturdy bolt and steady aim
Makes a deep dent in the concentred frame:
I take a slender arrow in my hand,
And aim, yet never hit,—my shafts all land
Somewhere remote unseen. What must I blame?
—Far in the heaven I see a starry flame
Glow 'twixt miraculous peaks, as though 'twere fanned
By beating wings of life. . . strange rays touch earth.
Flit o'er my shaft, and make a spectral targe
Shine on mine eyes so luminous and large
That the plain mark I miss. My friend makes mirth:—
"Do hit the target once . . . your shafts so fly—
Unspent they'd pierce right through and hit the sky!"
—*The University Magazine.*

MICHAEL ANGELO.—As a pupil of the Ghirlandaji, Michael Angelo came under influences which it is important to apprehend correctly. Mr. Symonds, with reason, regards Domenico Ghirlandaio as summing up in himself the whole tradition of the Tuscan school. And the mighty works of that school were before the youthful Buonarroti, to illustrate the lessons taught him by Domenico, and doubtless to convey to his keen æsthetic perception profounder lessons than any that Domenico could teach him. We know how earnestly he used to study the frescoes of Masaccio in the Brancacci Chapel, and that far greater work of Giotto's, so rich in depth of feeling and creative power, the "Entombment" in Santa Croce. We know, too, how reverently he would contemplate the saints and angels whom Fra Angelico seemed to have drawn down from heaven; how greatly he esteemed the incomparable gates of Ghiberti, and all but animated types of that prophetic anticipation of himself—Donatello. These were the masters by whom his earliest studies were governed, men whose conception of their vocation was the highest and noblest. We should be glad to read his speech in public. But this being a common-sense view of the question, was naturally rejected, and so the next meeting at the Academy will conclude whether or not political considerations are to be introduced into its performances. It is a noteworthy circumstance that this will be the first instance where a discourse has been submitted to the approval of the learned Areopagus, whose opinion, no doubt, will be in conformity to that of its committee, so that M. Ollivier will again be condemned to silence, and M. Henri Martin's reception adjourned to the Greek Kalends.

The text of M. Waddington's note to the powers on the Greek question, as published by the *Pester Lloyd*, is not thought to be strictly correct, although, in the main, possibly not sensibly different from the official communication which we shall see only after the appearance of the *Livre Jaune*. The provisions of the French Minister, concerning the difficulties in which a delay in the settlement of this matter, appear, unfortunately, to be too well founded. For some time we have remarked uneasy symptoms in Greece, where the troops and the people have been arming with feverish eagerness; the Hellenic insurrection in Macedonia and Thessaly gave signs of returning vitality, and within a few days official intelligence has been received of collisions between the Ottoman regulars and the rebels (!) at Trikala and Phanari, in which the Greeks claim to have inflicted serious losses upon the enemy, the Turks, as is natural, maintaining that the insurgent leader and 60 of his band have been killed. Both accounts are probably equally unworthy of credence; but, whether Hellenes or Musulmans have been the victors is a matter of no importance. This appeal to arms, this first engagement, however insignificant it may be, is the precursor of other and most serious events, which Europe might have prevented, and would have prevented if England had accepted M. Waddington's proposal for a conference of Ambassadors, or better still, if M. Waddington had not meddled with a question which did not interest France, but which excited the aspirations of a population toward an end scarcely reconcilable with the views of those who consider the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire a necessary element of Continental equilibrium.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Richet finds that the presence of oxygen facilitates the fermentation of milk. Up to 44° C. a rise of temperature intensifies fermentation; but from that point up to 52° C. there is no modification, and above this latter point the fermentation slackens. Digestive juices hasten lactic fermentation.

On May 26 there was a special session of the section of Geology of the New-York Academy of Sciences, during which Prof. J. S. Newberry read a paper on "The Former Cretaceous and Tertiary Margin of the Continent East of New-York," and Prof. D. S. Martin submitted a note on "The Occurrence of Devonian Beds at Monroe, Orange County, New-York." Both lecturers explained their remarks with blackboard illustrations.

Chevreul proposes a new test for Daltonism or color blindness. One-half of a disk is painted with a certain color and the other half is left white. The disk is then turned at a speed of from 60 to 160 revolutions per minute, and the color complementary to that which had been painted on one-half appears on the white half. The ability to determine the complementary color constitutes the test.

Boudet, of Paris, secures an electrical inscription of speech in this way: A very sensitive microphone, in which the carbons are held together by a piece of paper folded in

THE RULING RACE AND SECT

WHAT IRELAND HAS DONE IN AND FOR NEW-YORK.

CONSTITUENTS OF OUR POPULATION—THE IMPORTED ELEMENT—CLASSIFICATION BY RELIGION—THE POLICE AND THE PRISONS—ALMS-HOUSES AND ASYLUMS—WHO FILL THEM—TAMMANY'S EVER-FAITHFUL FOLLOWERS.

Now that the special glorifications of our warm-hearted Irish fellow-citizens are over, it will do no harm and may do some good to carry the subjects of nationality and religion down to their practical working among the people. The new cathedral is a grand monument of the devotion of the subjects of the Pope to their faith, and a noble monument of architecture. Severe moralists may have sharp opinions about the case of the Cincinnati Archbishop, and point to the fact that what in him is tenderly called his "misfortune," in another man would have been denounced as his "fraud" or "theft." No one would hinder the pious depositor from receiving the derelict banker; yet no one can fail to reflect upon the moral taught by the event. The recent observation of the centennial of Thomas Moore was well enough, though it is almost a bull to call the erotic verse-smith an Irishman, for he was English all through and through. But that is a minor matter, and not so much of a bull as when Ireland adopted a Frenchman for her patron saint. It was rather startling, while this flow of soul was pouring along, when the green flag was at the very peak of glory, to hear so well-informed a man and so cautious a speaker as John Kelly say that the Irish here were starving for lack of means and want of work, and go on to advocate colonization. The crowds and the price paid for tickets and the preliminaries paid for pews in the new cathedral did not look like starvation. But, no matter. Our Irish friends are free to give and forgive as they please. We pass such matters, and proceed to set forth some facts concerning the foreign element, so strong in this City, and how it affects the record of the Metropolis in various ways.

ELEMENTS OF OUR POPULATION.

To get an intelligent insight into the responsibility of nationalities and classes for the good and evil of life, we must first ascertain the elements or composition of the people under review. New-York is essentially a cosmopolitan city. It has representatives of all tongues and nations and creeds and colors. To give a clearer view of the proportions of classes, we assume the population to be 1,000,000, and show how far from the million are what percentage) belongs here or there. The population by the census of 1875 was 1,041,886; it is now, perhaps, 1,150,000. Of a round million, then, we have those born in the United States, 571,602; born in New-York State, 515,221; born in the City, 477,570. Now, as to parentage: Unfortunately our State census took no notice of this feature, and it is a very important matter, for the children of foreign parents born here are, in a great majority of cases, quite as much foreign in sentiment and behavior as their parents are. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that where immigrants are of bad quality, their children are apt to be the worst of the several classes of the community. But the United States census of 1870 gives a little light on the parentage question. Assuming that the population was then 1,000,000, we find 555,216 persons born in the United States, 444,784 born in foreign countries; 346,839 born here but have both parents foreigners; 98,322 having one foreign and one native parent; and only 1,76,335 out of the million who were native-born of native parents. Since that census, however, in consequence of decreased immigration, the native element has slowly gained, so that of a million of 1,000,000 would now be, in round numbers: Pure natives, say 200,000; foreign and children of foreign parents, 800,000. Native blood, therefore, is responsible (mathematically) for one-fifth, and foreign blood for four-fifths, of our burden of good and evil. In reality, however, the differences are great and almost unaccountable.

The whole number of foreign-born in 1875 was 446,043, which out of 428,398 in 1,000,000. The natives of Ireland lead the foreign column, with 191,080 in 1,000,000; Germany, 158,378; England, 85,828; France, 9,053; Scotland, 7,328; Italy, 3,243; Poland, 3,575; British America, 4,795; Scandinavia, 3,069; Bohemia, 3,000; Austria, 2,570; Switzerland, 2,154; Russia, 2,015; West Indies, 2,194; Holland, 1,120, and 25 other countries all over the world, 3,597, to make up the total.

REGARDING RELIGIOUS BIAS.

Having no established Church, we Americans trouble ourselves little about religious opinions. But other people think and act differently, and it will be useful to get a view of the probable members of the two great divisions—Catholic and non-Catholic—into which all immigrants naturally fall. We present the numbers from the seven nationalities in the following table, according to the census of 1875:

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.		PROTESTANT AND NO PROFESSED RELIGION.	
Ireland	199,084	Germany	165,012
France	9,482	England	26,913
Italy	6,527	Scotland	7,635
Bohemia	3,133	British America	4,985
Austria	2,272	Switzerland	2,044
West Indies	2,285	Scandinavia	3,201
Hungary	867	Holland	1,167
Belgium	478	Wales	999
Spain	474	Pacific Islands	174
South America	293	China	157
Portugal	93	Africa	70
Mexico	71	India	56
Central America	30	Europe, not specified	55
Luxembourg	9	Atlantic Islands	44
Total	231,243	At Sea	37
Russia	2,099	Gibraltar	16
Turkey	100	Asia	14
Greece	66	Malay	10
		Japan	352
Total Roman Catholic and Greek	233,507	Unknown	212,636
		Non-Catholic	

Of course, this is not a true division, since there are Irish Protestants and German Catholics, and so in other countries; but it is correct, beyond doubt, that rather more than one-half of our foreign-born residents are naturally with the Roman Church. The influence of that Church upon morals and prosperity will be shown further on.

LAW-BREAKERS AND WHERE THEY COME FROM.

Including the Police, courts, prisons, almshouses, and kindred places, there must be more than 5,000 persons whose business it is to repress and punish crime and relieve distress. We pay this year $1,257,000 to the Department of Charities and Correction; $4,048,100 for Police; give $935,000 to various asylums, &c., and spend about $1,200,000 for courts of justice—in all, on account of crime and misery, near $7,500,000, or more than $7 a head for each inhabitant.

Now, who are the people who make necessary such an army of policemen and such an enormous expense? Here we must come to exact statements and official figures. In the seven years ending with 1878, there were 601,234 arrests made by the Police of this City. Of this number, 238,196 were native, and 363,038 foreign born—about 60 foreign to 40 native, while the proportion should be 43 foreign to 57 native. If we take into account the natives of foreign parentage, we find the real native element responsible for 120,246, and the foreign element for 480,988. Of 437,393 males arrested, 180,757 were native-born, and 256,636 foreign; of 163,841 females, only 57,439 were born here, and 106,402 were from other countries.

The most singular difference appear in a comparison of foreign-born of the various nations. This we make in the table herewith, on the distribution according to religion just given:

LARGER CATHOLIC ARRESTS.		CHIEF NON-CATHOLIC ARRESTS.	
Nationalities.	Popul'n in N. Y.	Nationalities.	Popul'n in N. Y.
Ireland	199,084	Germany	165,012
France	9,482	England	26,913
Italy	6,527	Scotland	7,635
Poland	3,809	B. America	4,985
Spain	474	Switzerland	2,044
W. Indies	2,285	Scandin'a	3,201
Others	9,896	Others	2,646
Total	233,507	Total	212,536
Average arrests per year	256,639	Average arrests per year	106,499
Over 15 in every 100 arrested every year.	36,643	Less than 8 in every 100 arrested every year.	15,214

Considering the unstinted laudation of "the only true Church" that accompanied the recent dedication of the cathedral, these facts have a genuine interest.

But we cannot leave this point without paying special attention to the race of which the magnificent St. Patrick's Cathedral is the monument. The Spanish element in the Alabama was found, but little needs amendment. He not only fills our offices with wonderful facility, but he fills the hands of the Police, the station-houses, the court-rooms, the asylums, and the alms-houses. Look at the figures shown. Out of 199,084 of him in the City, he counted, the year before the census, 41,746 arrests. Supposing each arrest to represent a different person, it follows that nearly one-fourth of all the resident Irish here were arrested in a single year. That ratio for the whole population calls for 310,000 arrests—there were only 92,112.

Where two races are so strongly represented it is hardly possible to avoid comparisons, and we observe that while in the seven years less than 200,000 Irish show 242,893 arrests, Germans to the number of 165,000 had 70,038 arrests. So the lively Hibernian "depends on the Police" about 25 times, while the Dutchman are satisfied with one to three. And that is about the difference between bucket-shop whisky and lager beer.

Another remarkable comparison brings out the superiority of our fair female citizens who come from the Green Isle. The whole number of females of foreign birth arrested in the seven years was 106,402, of which we are compelled to credit Ireland with 81,796, or 77 per cent of all foreign-born women who were arrested; yet the Irish women do not make up one-half the women of foreign birth. This number of 81,796 is very near one-half of all the females arrested, native and foreign, black and white, included.

FROM THE STATION-HOUSE TO THE COURTS.

We follow the officers, with their motley crowds, to the Police courts, to learn how the victims fare in the hands of the law. Last year's record, which is remarkably favorable to foreigners, will answer our purpose. There were 76,338 persons brought to the courts. Of these, 26,747 cases were summarily settled—that is, fined or reprimanded and discharged. The remaining 51,796 were "held" for trial. Of this number, 22,572 were born in the United States. And 29,215 born in other countries. Of the foreign-born, 19,031 were Irish—more than 34 per cent of all foreign, while the Irish population is less than 45 per cent. of all foreign. Instead of 19,021, the sum total should have been a trifle over 13,000. But Patrick is bound to excel.

Looking for special offenses, we find that 15,455 were punished for intoxication, of whom 7,693—a trifle more than one-half—were from Ireland. For disorderly conduct there were 14,241 cases, 7,707 being foreign-born, and of these 5,395 were Irish, or more than 75 per cent. of all foreign. Of vagrancy there were 4,778 cases, of which 2,125 were foreign-born, and of these 1,498, or again more than 75 per cent., were from Ireland.

FROM THE COURTS TO THE ISLAND.

Here we must take in not only the criminal, but the sick, helpless and lazy. The chief penal institution here is the Penitentiary, in which native Americans have a rousing majority; out of 4,856 committed in 1876-7, there were 2,905 natives and 1,951 foreigners, but of the foreign Ireland had 1,172, or 60 per cent. The great Alms-house, nearly always running over, received in the two years 4,336 persons, of whom 757 were natives, 2,745 Irish, 552 German, and 432 other foreign. The record of the Alms-house for 25 years shows the admission of 71,560 persons, of whom 13,680 were native born, (two-thirds with foreign-born parents,) 46,239 were Irish, 4,709 were German, and 6,952 other foreign born. As these figures cover a quarter of a century, they are worth further notice. Remember the elements of population and approximation of religious division before noted and compare:

Nationalities.	Average Population.	Average Annually in Alms-house.	Average Should be by Population.
American	500,000	546	1,354
Irish	200,000	1,850	621
German	150,000	188	498
Other foreign	60,000	278	189
Total	920,000	2,862	2,862

The middle column of figures shows the real distribution of paupers; the last column shows what each nationality should have had if their indigence had been according to their numbers. Again the Emerald Isle stands proudly pre-eminent.

VARIOUS CHARITIES.

Bellevue Hospital is the most important institution of its kind in the country, so far as amount of work goes. The records for 1876 show the reception of 140,605 cases; 32,741 were natives; 79,398 were Irish; 12,849 were German, and 15,117 were other foreign-born. Compare the proportions with the table above.

The Charity, Homeopathic, and other hospitals show about the same proportions of foreign and native, and all give old Ireland the leading rank.

The only place where the matter of religious belief is recorded is at the Long Island Asylum. There the record is from 1847 to 1877, 21 years; in that time 14,510 patients have been treated. Of these 3,153 were native-born, 6,879 were Irish, 2,764 German, 675 English, and 1,039 other nations. Of the whole number, 7,880 were Catholics, 5,596 Protestants, 552 Hebrew, and 492 not ascertained.

PRIVATE SECTARIAN ASYLUMS.

The whole of the Excise fund, or money paid for liquor licenses, goes to various private and semi-public institutions of charity. Besides a round million of dollars from this fund there are State donations, and often a little extra from the State Treasury. During the rule of the Ring there was (in about 30 months) nearly $1,400,000 handed over in chunks of $10,000 to $50,000 at a time to Roman Catholic institutions alone; for appearances sake about $150,000 was given to Protestant and Hebrew concerns. This manner of securing the blessing of the Church (and the votes of its followers) led to the act forbidding sectarian appropriations; but that act is got around easily by special exceptions, as, for instance, the Roman Catholic Directory in Westchester County, which gets this year already $236,500 from the Excise moneys. Then Sister Irene's Foundling Asylum is given $234,652.50; and about $27,000 goes to charity or Hebrew institutions. Of the whole distribution of $930,000 in the tax levy, the most inflexibly sectarian of all creeds gets within a fraction of $600,000—nearly two-thirds of the whole amount. Nineteen Protestant and non-sectarian institutions get the remaining third. Probably this condition of facts may furnish proof of the dominance of the Roman Church, as thus: We furnish the City with criminals and paupers and authorize and protect them, and keep prisons and asylums full, therefore we ought to and must have the lion's share of the money raised for relief and punishment. The argument is fair, and the premises cannot be denied.

THE EVER-FAITHFUL VOTE.

The fidelity with which voters of Irish birth have clung to Tammany Hall is one of the marvels of political history. True, they have long been in the shape of rich contributions to their churches and schools, and innumerable offices and sinecures. In the course of a third of a century, however, there are great changes in parties, strongly marked divisions and new combinations, but Tammany has had her share of these experiences. Ordinarily she claims the entire naturalized vote; but the Germans now and then kick over the traces, and there is always more or less trouble with the stand in the Second. But the ever-faithful Irish contingent is sure and steadfast. If anything could have shaken their fealty one would suppose it would have been the exposure of the enormous thefts perpetrated by Tweed and his fellow-conspirators. Did the sons of Erin waver then? Not a bit of it. When those exposures were made in 1871 Tweed was a State Senator from the lower district of this City. Notwithstanding the disclosures of his thefts Tammany renominated him. It was an audacious act; but then the Boss only grinned, and asked, "What are you going to do about it?" With some hope of beating the audacious Boss a popular Irishman was put up against him—O'Donovan Rossa. It was in vain. Even so conspicuous a fellow-countryman could not draw the loyal Irish heart from Tweed. They rallied, and he got 11,779 votes, while Rossa crept out of the fight with 6,927—a little more than half as many. Now, the voters registered in that Senate district showed as follows but a little while later: The entire number on the books was 27,460, of which 9,238 were natives and 18,222 foreign born, and of the foreign born 11,513 were Irish. The vote was not heavy, as it was an off year; but look at the figures—11,513 Irish voters, and 11,779 votes for a man already exposed as a thief.

When, after this exposure, there came the hot contest for Sheriff, Tammany put up Jimmy Hayes, and John Kelly and John Morrissey put up Isaac Fink to whip him. He got 57,625 votes. There were at the time, according to the census, very nearly 57,000 Irish-born voters. At the same time the amendment to the Constitution forbidding appropriations to sectarian institutions was fiercely opposed by Tammany and rather tamely supported by the native and the German voters. There were 56,813 votes against it—only 812 less than the Tammany vote for Hayes. Thus we see the Irish vote was not the question or who the candidates, the 56,000 Irish votes in this City are always at the service of the Tammany leaders. In the very last combination it was the German defection that beat Tammany. Tammany was forced to choose Augustus Schell for Mayor, who got 60,485 votes. The representative Irishman on their ticket was Mike Tronzey, who was defeated for Coroner; he got 58,732 votes, of which, doubtless, 55,000 were from the Irish reserves of the old Wigwam. The fidelity of the Hibernian to that party is only equaled by his fidelity to the Church. A constituency that would elect Tweed after his exposure would elect Satan for the door-keeper of heaven. It should be added that Tweed felt the situation too keenly to claim his seat, so he never appeared at Albany.

WRECK OF A FRENCH BRIG.

HAVING INSUFFICIENT SIDE-LIGHTS, SHE IS RUN DOWN BY A STATE LINE STEAMER.

The steam-ship State of Alabama, of the State Line, which arrived from Glasgow yesterday, brought the entire crew of the French fishing-brig Marie et Gabriel, which came into collision with that steamer on the night of Sunday, June 1. The Alabama left the Clyde on May 24, and had a favorable passage until the evening of the 1st, when, off the Banks of Newfoundland, the weather became foggy. Her rate of speed was then slackened to eight miles an hour, and six men kept a sharp lookout during the first night-watch. Shortly after seven bells had been struck, the Marie et Gabriel was discovered ahead. As she had out no side-lights, it was impossible to make out in what direction she was proceeding, but the helm of the steam-ship was put to port, and the order was given for the engines to be reversed. It appeared at first as if she would be able to clear the brig, but in a moment after the latter had been discovered, she was struck on the starboard bow of the steam-ship. The crew of the French-man were seen shouting and gesticulating wildly, while they hurriedly launched their boats. A thick fog then enveloped the scene, so soon as the steam-ship could be stopped she approached the direction from which the shouts came, and within 20 minutes after the collision five small dories containing 19 men, the entire crew of the brig, were picked up. A search was made for the sailing vessel, which was last seen drifting to the south, with her sails all set, but owing to the heavy fog no trace of her could be found. The search was kept up until noon on the following day, when the Alabama proceeded on her voyage. Capt. August Camberon, of the brig, says that the steamer's signals were observed about three minutes before the accident; but, owing to the light winds, he was unable to get out of the way in time. When his vessel was struck on the port quarter by the steamer, his men became terribly frightened, and, after launching the boats, they threw a little of their clothing into them and pushed away from the brig. He was the last to leave his vessel, but, although he says she was badly injured, he is not certain whether she went down. His men say that their side lights were burning, but it seems that they were not distinct enough to be seen by the steamer. On board the latter, scarcely any of the passengers were awakened by the shock, and the vessel itself sustained no injuries. The Marie et Gabriel belonged to Granville, France, and measured about 120 tons. She had been on a fishing cruise off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland for several months, and 93,000 fish had been caught. After they had been landed yesterday, the shipwrecked crew applied at the French Consulate. A boarding-place was found for the seamen, who will be sent to their homes by the next French steamer.

THREE RUNAWAYS FROM BOSTON.

Three boys, Henry Lyman, aged 15; Cyrus Greenbaugh, aged 14, and James Homer, aged 12, who ran away from their homes in Boston and came to this City by the Fall River boat, were arrested yesterday on landing from the boat, and were taken to Police Head-quarters. The Boston Police authorities were notified by telegraph of the arrest of the lads, and a reply was received last night that their parents had started for this City to take them back to their homes.

THE AMERICAN OAKS DAY

FOURTH DAY OF THE JOCKEY CLUB'S MEETING.

THE LORILLARD STABLES CAPTURE THREE OUT OF FIVE EVENTS—THE LADIES' STAKES WON BY FERIDA—A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND A FINE DAY.

Finer weather for racing than that of yesterday could not have been desired, as a fresh westerly wind tempered the heat of the sun, while the rain of the previous night prevented any inconvenience from dust. Under such favorable auspices, the fourth regular day of the meeting at Jerome Park could not have been otherwise than successful in point of attendance, and the large crowd occupying the grand stand and quarter stretch attested the interest taken in the day's proceedings. As it was the American Oaks day, and especially dedicated to the ladies, the club-house slope contained an array of rich toilets, while the drags of the Coaching Club, drawn up in line, completed a picture very pleasing to the eye. There were five races on the programme, the first of which was a half-mile dash for 2-year olds, which was very easily won by Mr. George Lorillard's filly, Rosalie. Then followed the Ladies' Stakes, which brought out six starters, and this was won also for Mr. Lorillard by Ferida, although Mr. Belmont's filly Magnetism was the best of the lot, as she had the race almost won, when her saddle slipped, and Hayward lost control of her. She belted across the track, and thereby lost the race. The Jockey Club Handicap was easily captured by Willful, with his stable companion, Louisanier, second. Thus, the Lilip Stable won the first three events. A gentleman's race followed, being won by Mr. Purdy, on Baronet, and to close the sport there was a mile dash, which brought out eight competitors, and was the best race of the day. This was won by Dan K., by a neck only, from Susquehanna, who was but a nose in front of Milan. The details of the racing are appended:

THE HALF-MILE DASH.

The first race, half a mile, on the card was a purse of $400, for 2-year olds, winners to carry three pounds extra; those not having run second for any sweepstakes race allowed three pounds. Four youngsters were stripped for the contest, including D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Canaan, by Chilicothe, out of Skipper, 104 pounds, (McLaughlin;) D. D. Withers's b. f. by King Ernest, out of Arnica, 104 pounds, (Sparling;) H. C. Babcock's ch. g. Mosquito, by Ill Used, out of Relief, 104 pounds, (Sayres,) and George L. Lorillard's br. f. Rosalie, by Leamington, out of La Rose, 104 pounds, (Costlow.) Although Rosalie did not show up well in the Juvenile Stakes, she was the favorite, only even money being offered against her, while a tip had been given about Canaan which caused many to back him, so that the bookmakers offered but two to one against him, four to one against Withers's filly, and eight to one against Mosquito and Rosalie, and then went to sleep. The youngsters were sent up to the head of the two-year-old course, the straight half a mile, and at the first attempt they were sent away, Withers's filly and Mosquito being the two favorites. After getting under way Withers's filly assumed the lead, and Rosalie ran up and challenged her, Mosquito being third, and Canaan well back. As they turned into the regular track at the three-quarter pole, Withers's filly held the lead, but in a moment Rosalie rushed to the front, and Withers's filly received the lash. At the furlong pole Rosalie held a commanding lead and Mosquito challenged Withers for the second place. Rosalie came home a winner by three lengths in 0:50½. Mosquito second, a length before Withers's filly, and Canaan beaten off.

THE LADIES' STAKES.

The second event was the Ladies' Stakes, for fillies 3 years old; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and a half. There were 40 nominations for the stake, but the only ones that sported colors were Perry Belmont's b. m. Magnetism, Kingfisher, out of Actress, by Imp. Balrownie, 113 pounds, (W. Hayward;) George L. Lorillard's b. f. Idler, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, 113 pounds, (Sayres;) b. f. Ferida, 113 pounds, by Glenelg, out of Mary Anderson, (Costlow;) and ch. f. Annie Augusta, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 113 pounds, (Sparling;) William Astor's b. f. Bonnie Leaf, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, by Imp. Australian, 113 pounds, (Blaylock;) and Oden Bowie's ch. f. Tennessee, by Diekens, out of Belle Meade, by Jack Malone, 113 pounds, (Donahue.) Mr. Lorillard's stable was deprived of Hughes's services, as he was suspended for the day, and the Lorillard trio were the favorites, the betting being even against Ferida, two to one, Annie Augusta, five to one, Idler, four to one, Magnetism, ten to one, Tennessee, and asked, "What are you going to do about it?" With some hope of beating the audacious Boss a popular Irishman was put up against him—O'Donovan Rossa. It was in vain. Even so conspicuous a fellow-countryman could not draw the loyal Irish heart from Tweed. They rallied, and he got 11,779 votes, while Rossa crept out of the fight with 6,927—a little more than half as many. Now, the voters registered in that Senate district showed as follows but a little while later: The entire number on the books was 27,460, of which 9,238 were natives and 18,222 foreign born, and of the foreign born 11,513 were Irish. The vote was not heavy, as it was an off year; but look at the figures—11,513 Irish voters, and 11,779 votes for a man already exposed as a thief.

When, after this exposure, there came the hot contest for Sheriff, Tammany put up Jimmy Hayes, and John Kelly and John Morrissey put up Isaac Fink to whip him. He got 57,625 votes. There were at the time, according to the census, very nearly 57,000 Irish-born voters. At the same time the amendment to the Constitution forbidding appropriations to sectarian institutions was fiercely opposed by Tammany and rather tamely supported by the native and the German voters. There were 56,813 votes against it—only 812 less than the Tammany vote for Hayes. Thus we see the Irish vote was not the question or who the candidates, the 56,000 Irish votes in this City are always at the service of the Tammany leaders. In the very last combination it was the German defection that beat Tammany. Tammany was forced to choose Augustus Schell for Mayor, who got 60,485 votes. The representative Irishman on their ticket was Mike Tronzey, who was defeated for Coroner; he got 58,732 votes, of which, doubtless, 55,000 were from the Irish reserves of the old Wigwam. The fidelity of the Hibernian to that party is only equaled by his fidelity to the Church. A constituency that would elect Tweed after his exposure would elect Satan for the door-keeper of heaven. It should be added that Tweed felt the situation too keenly to claim his seat, so he never appeared at Albany.

Berths at her saddle girth, with Louisanier next. Running under the hill, Willful got away six lengths, while Bertha fell back to the fourth place as Louisanier passed her, and was at Bonnie Wood's tail. Thus they went out of sight, and when they reappeared, with Willful 10 lengths in advance, there was a general exclamation. In the meantime Louisanier challenged Bonnie Wood for the second place, and soon obtained it, and left the latter far behind on the home stretch. Willful won by half a dozen lengths, with Louisanier second, about eight lengths before General Phillips, Bonnie Wood fourth, Warfield fifth, and Bertha last. It was a badly-beaten field, and stamps Willful as a very fast colt, as the race was run in 3:42.

WINNERS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

Year.	Winner.	Age.	Weight.	M'n.	Time.
1867.	Kenning	5	97	8	3:11
1868.	J. A. Connolly	4	109	4	3:48¾
1869.	*Planudes	5	117	6	3:42
1870.	Helmbold	4	111	3	3:44
1871.	Judge Durell	4	106	5	3:47
1872.	Alroy	4	113	3	3:46
1873.	Preakness	6	110	6	3:38½
1874.	Preakness	7	120	8	3:42
1875.	Wildidle	5	111	4	3:39½
1876.	Tom Ochiltree	4	128	8	3:41¾
1877.	Athlone	4	102	9	3:45
1878.	Tyrrhus	4	116	6	3:41
1879.	Willful	3	91	6	3:42

*After dead heat with Abdel Kader in 3:43.

THE MEMBERS' CUP.

The fourth race was the Members' Cup, a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $300 added; the second horse to save his stake; members of the club to ride; three-quarters of a mile. This brought out Mr. Grenville's b. h. Baronet, 6 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 163 pounds, (Mr. Purdy;) Mr. Rives's br. g. Fugitive, 6 years, by Leamington, out of Ulrica, 157 pounds, (Mr. Haslin;) and Mr. Belmont's b. g. Dan K., by H. F. Carver, out of Long Nine, 144 pounds, (Mr. Hunter.) They were started in the shute, and went off together at the fall of the flag, but the Carver colt immediately went to the front, and led a length under the stand hill, Fugitive being second, four lengths ahead of Baronet. As they went out of sight, Fugitive closed on Carver, and when they were again seen they were tripped. While Baronet was eight lengths in the rear. As they came into the stretch, Baronet closed up rapidly on his competitors and soon passed them both, winning the race by three lengths in 1:23¾, the Carver colt obtaining the second place by a length and a half from Fugitive.

THE MILE DASH.

The day's sport terminated with a dash of one mile for a purse of $350. Winners at Jerome Park this year of $500 to carry 3 pounds extra; of $1,000, 7 pounds extra; horses beaten and not having won a race at the track this year were allowed 5 pounds, and maidens, if 3 years old, were allowed 7 pounds; if 4 years, 10 pounds, and if 5 years and upward, 15 pounds. The competitors were Charles Reed's br. c. Kebbuck, 4 years, by Parmesan, out of Paraffine, 113 pounds, (Donahue;) J. J. Nelson & Co.'s br. c. Lancewood, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Ratan, 94 pounds, (Tully;) August Belmont's ch. m. Susquehanna, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Susan Bane, 114 pounds, (Hayward;) C. Littlefield's b. c. Milan, 4 years, by Bonnybourne, Jr., out of Alunina, 118 pounds, (McLaughlin;) William Astor's ch. g. Manhattan, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Verona, 105 pounds, (Blaylock;) F. Stearns's ch. c. Tom Scarlet, 3 years, by Alroy, out of Cara Lisa, 94 pounds, (Parkinson;) James W. Rail's b. g. Dan K., 5 years, by Scotland, out of Jennie June, 118 pounds, (Sparling;) George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Una, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, 96 pounds, (Costlow,) and Oden Bowie's ch. m. Viola, 5 years, by Kingfisher, out of Lady Maryland, 114 pounds, (Sayres.) This was a field that puzzled the speculators very much, as it was deemed a very close one to pick from, and so it proved. They were Willful and Dan K. was the favorite. After trying twice, the flag fell, Kebbuck and Susquehanna getting away first, while Dan K. had a bad start, and was absolutely last to move off. As they went round the turn, Una joined the two leaders, and the order of things remained the quarterpole a length and a quarter before Kebbuck, who was lapped by Susquehanna, third, Manhattan fourth, Milan fifth, Dan K. being still the last of all. When they ran under the club-house hill, Una increased her lead to two lengths, with Kebbuck still holding the second place, and two lengths in advance of Susquehanna, and Manhattan fourth, the others in a ruck, and Dan K. behind. Thus they swept over the hill, and the order remained the same when Kebbuck challenged her, and he looked like the winner, when Susquehanna came with a rush, and Milan joined the other two, and as they approached the stand the latter moved to the front, and his backers were jubilant, but only for a moment, for, to the surprise of all, Dan K. came up from the rear like a shot, and at the last two jumps passed Milan and Susquehanna, and won the race by a neck and shoulders in 1:48. Susquehanna gained second place by a few inches from Milan, while Una was fourth, she being in a "pocket" next the rails and unable to get out. Kebbuck was fifth.

A MASONIC EXCURSION.

MEMBERS OF PALESTINE COMMANDERY MAKING A TRIP WESTWARD.

About 50 members of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, stationed in this City, started on a pilgrimage to the West last night, via the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway. The pilgrims assembled in the Masonic Temple at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, at 4 o'clock P. M., in full regalia. Line was formed in the wide corridor on the second floor of the building, after which the commandery marched to the sidewalk of Twenty-third-street. Forming again on the sidewalk, Morton Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, 71 swords, and headed by Aden's Band, 21 pieces, marched past them and took up their position as escort. Palestine Commandery was accompanied by the Palestine American Brass Band, of 26 pieces, which will go with them on the pilgrimage. The line of march was through Twenty-third-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, out Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers-street, and down Chambers-street to Pavonia Ferry. The two commanderies presented a very pretty appearance, and their exhibitions of commandery drill and marching were perfect. The formations and reductions of sections of 3, 6, and 12, the Latin cross, the oblong, the triangle, and other evolutions, were well executed and frequently applauded. Following the procession was a large American Express truck, filled with baggage, and drawn by six white horses. The sidewalks were crowded with spectators, as were also the windows and doorsteps of the houses all along the line of march. Arriving at the ferry, the Sir Knights were marched on board the ferry-boat Delaware, and taken to Jersey City, where the members of Morton Commandery bade their comrades of Palestine "good-by," and the latter soon boarded a special train for the West. The pilgrimage will extend as far as Cleveland, Ohio, and, if the time-table is fully carried out, the train reached Port Jervis at 9:07 o'clock last night, Elmira at 3:07 this morning, Rochester at 5:02 this morning, Buffalo at 8 and Niagara Falls at 9:42. At 12 o'clock to-night the pilgrims will leave the Falls by a special train, and arrive at Detroit at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, where they will remain until 10:40 P. M. on Tuesday, when they will take the lake steamer North-west for Cleveland, arriving at the latter place on Wednesday, at 6 o'clock A. M. On Wednesday at 10:45 P. M. the pilgrims will turn their steps homeward, via the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to Salamanca, thence by the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway to New-York, where they will arrive at 10:25 P. M. on Thursday, after a daylight ride through the romantic and picturesque valley of the Chemung, Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers. On their return they will be met at Jersey City by Columbian Commandery, and escorted to Masonic Temple. Accompanying the excursionists were several ladies, and several prominent members of the order, including Past Commander Lefferts, of Palestine Commandery, and Ellwood E. Thorne, also Past Commander, and present Grand Commander of the State of New-York. Following are the names of the present officers of Palestine Commandery, nearly all of whom joined the pilgrimage: Eminent Sir George W. Shelton, Commander; Sir Horace H. Brockway, Generalissimo; Sir Thomas B. Rand, Captain-General; Eminent Sir John F. Baldwin, Excellent Prelate; Sir William H. Barbour, Senior Warden; Sir Wayne Hitselberger, Junior Warden, and very Sir Harry Treasurer; Sir William Johnston, Jr., Recorder; Sir James A. Rich, Sword-Bearer; Sir Chauncey Secor, Standard-Bearer; Sir William H. Chapman, Warder; Sir Wallace B. Lane, First Guard; Sir George Ott, Jr., Second Guard; Sir W. Mowbray Belmont, Third Guard; Sir Frederick G. Gedney, Judge Advocate; Sir J. W. Bowdren, M. D., Surgeon; Sir Frank Patterson, Quartermaster; Sir Samuel Hemingway, M. D., Musical Director; Sir John H. Clark, Captain of Guard.

PATERSON'S DEFAULTING TREASURER.

The relatives of John H. Westervelt, the defaulting ex-City Treasurer of Paterson, N. J., are still making efforts to raise the amount needed to make good his defalcation, and thus save his bondsmen. The latter are determined to secure his arrest and imprisonment, unless they are guaranteed against loss. Late yesterday afternoon nothing definite had been accomplished, although Albert A. Hopper, Westervelt's father-in-law, was in Paterson conducting negotiations to secure the necessary sum. Two of the bondsmen—James Bell and Robert McCullough—are wealthy citizens, were on the bond only last year, taking the place of Cornelius B. I. Westervelt, (the ex-Treasurer's grandfather, since deceased,) and Josiah B. Huntoon, who, with John C. Westervelt, P. A. A. Westervelt, David Henry, and John B. Van Blarcom, were on the bond in 1875, 1876, and 1877. Like most other Paterson people, Messrs. Bell and McCullough are certain that Westervelt's defalcation extended, at least in part, over each of these years, and they therefore insist that they should not be held liable for any deficit that existed prior to June, 1878. Unless the relatives settle, there will be a nice legal contest over this question.

Dr. Lindley died of yellow fever, at Dix's Island, last September. When his Executors applied to Major Colville, Superintendent of Dix's Island, for the Doctor's effects they were unable to obtain them, and threatened the Major with legal proceedings. The latter settled the matter by paying a sum equivalent to the value of the missing property.

Ex-County Treasurer Hugh McRoberts, of Richmond County, went before County Judge Westervelt, at the Village of Richmond, yesterday, and gave bail for trial in the sum of $15,000. His sureties were Supervisor O'Brien, of Southfield; Michael Oates, of Stapleton, and Terrence Sullivan, of Middletown. After McRoberts vacated the office of County Treasurer a deficiency of $70,000 was found in his accounts. McRoberts had in the meantime removed to Tom's River, N. J. Warrants were issued for his arrest, which was served by Deputy-Sheriff Brown, but McRoberts escaped from the officer, and the Sheriff had been looking for him since that time.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, will preach to-day in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue.

On Wednesday and Thursday of this week there will be no cases heard before Chief-Justice Waite, now holding the United States Circuit Court in this City.

Hon. Fernando Wood intended sailing for Europe by the steam-ship Main yesterday, but was prevented from doing so by an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Judge Ingersoll has removed two of the officers of the Seventh District Court who served under Justice Pinckney, and has appointed Mr. Charles H. Gibbs and Mr. William A. White in their place.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 490 deaths, 343 births, and 242 marriages, showing an increase of 45 deaths and 16 marriages, and a decrease of 44 births, as compared with the preceding week.

The aggregate of through engagements of grain effected at the cut rates quoted yesterday since the re-establishment of the west-bound pool at Niagara Falls on Thursday is estimated on the Produce Exchange at 1,000,000 bushels, chiefly corn.

The large oil-painting of the late Justice Samuel Nelson, which formerly hung in the Federal Court-house, in Chambers-street, has been touched up by Carl Brandt, and was suspended above the bench in the United States District Court room yesterday.

Lewis Semel, of One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, while at the Fordham crossing of the Harlem Railroad last evening, was struck by locomotive No. 11 of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, going north, and so injured that he died soon afterward.

Michael Dougherty, a dissipated plumber out of employment, attempted to commit suicide yesterday at his residence, No. 170 Bleecker-street, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Schapps, and removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Hotel Brighton, at Coney Island, is now fully open for the season. Besides having

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—6th & 7th cols.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Eleventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Eleventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Eighth Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Eleventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Eleventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Eleventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Seventh Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Eleventh Page—1st col.
DRY GOODS—Eighth Page—4th, 5th, 6th, & 7th cols.
ELECTIONS—Eleventh Page—1st col.
EUROPEAN—Eleventh Page—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—Eleventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Eleventh Page—6th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Eleventh Page—2d.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Eleventh Page—5th col.
FURNITURE—Eighth Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Eleventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Eleventh Page—2d col.
HOTELS—Eleventh Page—5th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Eleventh Page—1 col.
ICE-CREAM—Eighth Page—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—Eighth Page—5th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Eleventh Page—4th col.
MACHINERY—Eleventh Page—6th col.
MARRIAGES—Seventh Page—6th col.
MILLINERY—Eighth Page—4th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Eighth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Eighth Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Eleventh Page—6th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Eleventh Page—1st col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
REMOVALS—Eighth Page—4th col.
SHIPPING—Eleventh Page—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Eleventh Page—2d col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
STEAM-BOATS—Eleventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Eleventh Page—5th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Eleventh Page—3d & 4th cols.
TEACHERS—Eighth Page—6th col.
THE TURF—Eleventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Eighth Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Steven's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising, followed by falling, barometer, variable winds, generally shifting to southerly, slightly warmer and clear weather.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Foster forms a truer estimate of his opponent, and of the gravity of the contest on which Ohio is entering, than is current among the superficial talkers on both sides. He does not depreciate Mr. Ewing's candidacy; he does not assume that Republican victory is certain. Without being personally great or strong, Mr. Ewing derives unquestioned strength from his devotion to a principle that will be fought for with the ardor of fanaticism. The principle is unsound and mischievous, but a man who is everywhere recognized as its unflinching representative is not a man to be easily overcome. Moreover, it is necessary constantly to remember that the Democratic and Greenback Parties, united, outnumber the Republicans, and that the chances of the latter to a large extent depend on the maintenance of the Greenback organization, intact, as a third party, or on the abandonment of the Democratic ticket by a number of hard-money Democrats large enough to counterbalance the Democratic gain from the accession of Greenback voters. Contingencies so obvious render absurd the exultation in which some Republicans have indulged. There is no occasion for despondency; on the contrary, there is a solid foundation for hope. But Mr. Foster says truly, "the State can only be carried by hard and persistent fighting." It must be skillful fighting, too, or the field will be lost.

Three things are noticeable in connection with the convention that nominated Mr. Ewing and the convention that nominated an Independent Greenback ticket. The Democrats have as far as possible provided against "stalwart" attacks by assigning the chief places on the ticket to possessors of an honorable war record. The nomination of gallant soldiers like Ewing and Rice is a new move on the part of politicians who once derived inspiration from Vallandigham, and it is a move that must influence the character of the canvass. Similarly unexpected moderation is apparent in the rejection of a resolution designed to confirm in its purposes the extremist element in Congress. Ohio Democrats stand by their party, so far as the overthrow of national authority at Congressional elections is concerned, but they give no aid or comfort to the promoters of the plan for coercing the Executive by a stoppage of supplies. For this circumstance the course of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in relation to the controversy at Washington had prepared us. In conjunction with the altered attitude of the party toward Union soldiers, it shows that Democracy in Ohio is not always faithfully represented by Bourbonism in the national legislature. The noteworthy incident in the Greenback proceedings is the adoption of a declaration against a revival of sectional questions. With all their follies, the Greenbackers do not intend to allow themselves to be distracted by questions not germane to their movement. Theirs is a financial issue, and they stick to it.

These considerations must in a material degree affect the character of the canvass in the State. If the Republican managers were at liberty to shape it in accordance with their preferences, their task would be easy. The "stalwarts" would be unchallenged masters of the situation. Some of them are evidently under the delusion that this really is the case, and that they have only to establish cordial relations with the Foster class of Republicans, on a genuine "stalwart" basis, to obviate every chance of failure. But there are two sides to a canvass, and the Democrats and Greenbackers being on one while only the Republicans are on the other, it is evident that the latter cannot have all things their own way. Supposing that their main object is to unite their party and to infuse into it the zeal required to develop its full strength, an exclusively "stalwart" programme may not be amiss. But as against the Democrats and Greenbackers the Republican Party will have a hard fight. Their tendency is to come together. The probability is that under Mr. Ewing they will be together before the contest fairly begins. How does the Republican Party propose to draw from them the votes it needs? Not, surely, by making everything tributary to "stalwart" doctrine. The Greenbackers have said in advance that it has no charms for them: their thoughts are fixed on other matters. Liberal Democrats who, under Bourbon candidates, might be stirred by "stalwart" appeals, will point to Ewing and Rice as a justification for the retention of party allegiance. What, then, is the rational source of Republican hope? Clearly, the dissatisfaction of hard-money Democrats with the nomination of a soft-money and inflationist candidate, and the possibility of obtaining their help to secure his defeat.

We take it for granted that the Democrats who will refuse to sustain their party's nominee because of his financial opinions and projects are men of principle. Mere phrases will not induce them to join the Republicans. "Anything to beat Ewing," is not a cry that can captivate them. When, therefore, Mr. Foster talks to them of "national faith," "national honor," and of resumption as the fulfillment of a pledge to make the greenback dollar worth 100 cents, they will call upon him for something more explicit. They will want to know whether national faith and honor will be satisfied by the payment of interest and principal in a silver dollar worth 85 cents. They will remind him that resumption is honest only if the greenback is convertible into gold, and they will ask whether it is not premature to boast of resumption, and of vindicated faith and honor, while forces are at work that will drive gold out of the country and establish a single coinage of silver. And as it is with hard-money Democrats, so it is with the non-partisan business men whose votes are essential to Republican success. Generalities will not satisfy them. The Ohio Republican platform is too vague to inspire them with confidence in its financial policy. We are sorry to be obliged to add that, so far, Mr. Foster's speeches are not more satisfactory. That they are in harmony with the wishes of the Ohio Republican managers, we do not doubt. But the financial question has reached a stage at which high-sounding words are useless. Mr. Ewing is frank and specific on the wrong side. Mr. Foster and his friends must be as outspoken in opposition to the silver policy as to the greenback heresy, or the odds will be against them.

ENGLAND, EGYPT, AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

A short time ago the two Paris newspapers which most nearly represent the spirit and purpose of the present French Government, started a rather sombre discussion of the altered relations between France and England. They complained of a mistrust, a want of friendly candor, and the absence of a spirit of generous co-operation on the part of the British Government. They were somewhat vague in their statement of grievances, but referred to the disregard of French sensibilities in relation to Syria in the Cyprus affair, to an utter want of sympathy with French feeling in regard to the claims of Greece, and a marked indisposition to unite in any general policy affecting the financial conduct of Egypt. It was evident that the last-mentioned cause of difference was that on which most stress was laid, and which was the occasion of the whole discussion.

The aversion of the English Government to making common cause with France in regard to Egyptian affairs has, indeed, been sufficiently manifest, and the reason for it is not far to seek, nor has there been much effort to conceal it. The fact is, their interests in that quarter are very different, and the entrance upon any course of united action might result in awkward complications. The French Government is directly concerned only in behalf of the holders of Egyptian securities. The paternal notion that the Government is bound to protect the interests of subjects who saw fit to lend their money to the Khédive, on such security as he had to offer, and to speculate in the bonds which he issued, does not commend itself to the English mind; but, aside from that, there is a feeling in England, especially strong in official circles, that whatever importance may be attached to the Egyptian debt, it is secondary to the interests of Great Britain growing out of its ownership of nearly half the stock of the Suez Canal Company, which controls the great thoroughfare to India. England cannot confine its concern with Egyptian affairs to the limits within which it may be shared by France, and is not disposed to hamper itself for independent action by entering upon any joint policy in regard to a matter which it considers of minor importance, if not altogether unfitted for official intervention.

The difference of attitude has been plainly displayed in the views taken of the Khédive's recent action. Sir Stafford Northcote, on being questioned in the House of Commons, declared that Mr. Rivers Wilson, as a member of the Egyptian Cabinet, was in the service of the Khédive, and liable to be dismissed like any other Minister. The British Government had nothing to do in the premises, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer knew of no understanding which required that it should be consulted. In France, on the other hand, while the Government has not officially declared itself, it has been strenuously maintained that Ismail Pasha had no right to dismiss his European Ministers, and in doing so, violated a distinct understanding with the French, if not with the English, Government. It is a significant fact that while Mr. Wilson has been summoned home to resume his old official position as Controller of the National Debt, M. De Blignieres has had orders to remain in Cairo; and while England is disposed to leave the Khédive to manage his own financial affairs, France is anxious for a vigorous policy of European intervention. Clearly, this is the source of that cloud which the *République Française* and the *Journal des Débats* have been scanning so gravely.

While the English Government has shown no disposition to coerce the Khédive in regard to the management of his internal administration or of his finances, it has reminded him that British interest in the route from the Mediterranean to the East gave it a deep concern in the stable and orderly government of Egypt. Two years ago, when hostilities existed between Russia and Turkey, it took occasion to announce, with a view to quieting the apprehensions of holders of stock in the canal company, that it would regard any attempt to obstruct or hamper the canal or its entrances as a menace to India and an injury to the trade of the world, in which it had a heavy interest, and that any interference by either of the belligerents would be considered incompatible with the attitude of passive neutrality which England was then maintaining. The significance of these declarations is not to be mistaken. England will be prepared at any time to exert its power to protect the Suez Canal, in which it has such large direct and indirect interest, whether danger is threatened in Egypt or from without, and in that business it cannot admit France as a partner. What results this might lead to in case of revolution in Egypt, or war betwen that country and any other nation, cannot be foreseen, but a protectorate is one of the mildest of probabilities. The serious complications and grave results which are not unlikely, sooner or later, to grow out of England's ownership in the Suez Canal, are to be commended for thoughtful study to those who anticipate no harm, in case a company should undertake a far greater enterprise on the American isthmus, and call in one or more European Governments to help it out.

THE POPE AND THE SOCIALISTS.

The last encyclical letter of Leo XIII., formally addressed to all the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, but really intended only for the Roman Catholic Bishops of Germany, shows a surprising change of front with respect to the Socialists of that country, a change which many of the German prelates will hardly be able to make without compromising both themselves and the Church to which they belong. This letter is doubtless the first effect of the much-spoken-of reconciliation, or alliance, between Bismarck and the Ultramontane Party, and it throws a sharp light on the true character of that contest which, for more than ten years, has raged in Germany between Bismarck and the National Liberal Party on the one side and the Roman Catholic Church on the other.

The Germans, who have a talent for big words, like to describe this contest as a *kulturkampf*, as a tremendous clash between grand, elementary powers. But the Papal letter shows very plainly that it was essentially nothing but a mere party fight for purely political ends. Bismarck is a great statesman and a still greater politician, but we doubt that he ever had any ambition or any talent as a religious reformer. His idea was to destroy the autocracy of the small German States and to consolidate the German nation into one grand Empire, and in order to realize this idea he made an alliance with the National Liberal Party, adopting, for a time, their principles of free competition in the economical sphere, of absolute toleration in the religious sphere, &c. To this idea of a united Germany the Roman Catholic Church has always been averse. She likes small States and small Princes. They are easier to manage, and she had, moreover, a special predilection for several of the princely houses of Germany because they had proved available for missionary purposes, a value they would lose when they lost their power. She consequently opposed the scheme, the more ardently because it was worked in the interest of a Protestant family and a Protestant State, and when Bismarck's alliance with the National Liberal Party developed, and the principle of absolute toleration began to assume the form of separation between Church and State, her opposition grew very determined. She mistook, however, the man with whom she had to deal. When the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church began to appear dangerous, she was immediately and unexpectedly attacked directly in the front. Defeat followed upon defeat, loss upon loss. By the so-called *Kanzelparagraph* and the law against the Jesuits, she was prevented from using the pulpit and the cathedra as means of agitation; and, by the famous May laws of 1873, not only her privileges were destroyed, but her very organization, which is very much the same thing as her character, was assailed. The Bishop's power over the lower clergy and the lower clergy's power over the congregation were weakened; the support from the State was withdrawn, and the administration of the property of the Church was transferred from the clergy to trustees chosen by the congregations. The Bishops protested, and even went so far as to offer actual resistance; but they were dragged before the courts, fined, and even deposed. The poor old man who occupied the Papal See wrote pitiful letters to the Emperor, and cried despairingly about spiritual tyranny, persecutions, &c.; but it was all in vain.

Just at this moment the Socialist movement began to grow strong in Germany. The Roman Catholic Church immediately saw that here was an ally against Bismarck and the National Liberal Party, and not a minute was lost in hesitation. Bishop Kettteler, of Mayence, came forward with a book on "Christianity and the Labor Question," in which he attacked the principle of free competition with great vehemence, and spoke with unction of the state of slavery to which it had reduced working men by producing an unjust distribution of wealth and allowing capital to gather together in the hands of a few. He finally appealed with feeling to the mercy and benevolence of the rich, and exhorted the nobility to please God by furnishing money for the formation of working men's associations, as they had formerly pleased God by endowments to monasteries and churches. Bishop Kettteler was a pupil of Karl Marx and Lasalle; only he gave to the ideas a religious and moral, not a moral and political argumentation. But this latter step was taken by his amanuensis, Monfang. He declared, in a speech which was received with immense enthusiasm, that it was the duty of the State to take care of the working men, to limit the powers of capital by special legislation, to levy taxes on riches, not on livelihood, to furnish the working man with labor or to support him with money, &c. These ideas were generally adopted by the Roman Catholic clergy of Germany at the Congress of Fulda; numerous working men's associations were formed under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church; and this Christian Socialism established a very vigorous and well-written periodical, *Christlich Sociale Blätter*, at Aix-la-Chapelle. Of course, a perfect fusion could never take place between the Social Democrats and the Clerical Party, for the Social Democrats are atheists and republicans, and the Clerical Party considers atheism as a disagreeable vice and republicanism as a hideous crime. But the Roman Catholic Church, which has introduced the idea of a kingship of God's grace, and also the idea of the sovereignty of their people, knows a good deal about ways and means. At the polls, the Social Democrats and the Clerical Party worked together with a never-disturbed harmony, and Bismarck was right when he said: "There are two kinds of Internationals, the *red* and the *black*, and they must be dealt with very differently."

Meanwhile, times have changed. The German union has become an accomplished fact which it is useless to protest against; the recent attempts on crowned heads have given an odious odor to all connection with Socialistic ideas; the rupture between Bismarck and the National Liberal Party on economical grounds offers a chance for new combinations; and here is the last encyclical letter from Leo XIII., describing Socialism as a malignant epidemic which sneaks through society under the most insidious forms, and exposes it to the greatest perils by sapping the very foundations of all social order, and admonishing the Bishops to join in, wholly and heartily, with the established authorities, the Princes, Ministers, majorities, &c., in order to crush out these wicked and infamous tendencies. Of Bishop Kettteler and Monfang, of the Congress of Fulda and the *Christlich Sociale Blätter*, of the Christian Working Men's Association, the Pope recollects nothing more. He knows that an alliance with Bismarck against the National Liberal Party will be ten times more effective than an alliance with the Social Democrats, and what should prevent him from sacrificing an ally that has become not only useless, but even embarrassing to him? Opportunity is the only principle which the Roman Catholic Church ever has obeyed, but in this rule of conduct she has always been unchangeable.

INHERITANCE AND ACQUISITION.

There are probably no two words that mean more in this country than *make money*. These are understood, indeed, pretty well all over the world practically, and in the valleys of Switzerland and on the banks of the Ganges you find plenty of people who are ready to serve you for a piece of silver. But here with us, as nowhere else, it has been taken for granted that money is to be made by every man for himself in the main, while in the Old World it is expected to come, to a great extent, from inheritance. The idea of inheritance runs through the Bible, and modern Europe, with all its new science and enterprise, still holds to it, and prizes most the lands and honors that are transmitted. We Americans, of course, have no objection to a solid legacy if we can honestly have it, but our public opinion and our popular speech have not been formed according to that notion, and not only do we expect every young man to make his way in the world for himself, but we do not at all like the European custom which insists upon every young woman carrying a certain portion or *dot* to her husband to help out the expenses of the new home. It is apparently safe to say, that while Europe dwells most upon the privilege of inheriting fortune, our America has most to say upon making money, and ranks this opportunity high among the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which go with our Declaration of Independence.

The stout old forefathers, indeed, stood on this ground by necessity, for they came over from Europe with very little property of any kind, and they had quite enough to do here to get a bare living out of the rough soil without thinking of leaving silver and gold, grand halls and beautiful arts to their children. Yet, in their own way those plucky patriarchs believed in inheritance and acted upon it, both in what they received and in what they left. They had not the least doubt that the God who had elected them to His grace before all the world, also intended that this land should be theirs, and so they took it as a divine gift, and kept it as a providential legacy. With all our new culture and a considerable element of free thinking, this sentiment of inheritance has been growing among our people and coming into play with our new and growing wealth and privilege until now, when it is a most vital question with us, what shall we leave to our children or to the public welfare and what have we reason to look for from our parents and relatives or from the men of millions who are capable of caring for great social interests of education and charity.

There is surely no necessary contradiction between the two ideas of inheritance and acquisition. We cannot readily acquire anything without having some capital to start with, and, in fact, we ourselves are a transmitted capital, for we start with the inherited blood and breeding that make us what we are; and the present state of science is an utter extinction of the once favorite American notion that every man is bound to make himself and his fortune, too. There are, indeed, self-made men, in the usual sense of the term, but they are quite sure to come of adequate ancestors, and to be chips of some old block, or sprigs from some old root. So, too, the existence of heritage by no means excludes the necessity of acquisition, for the best gifts that we inherit are helps to win new gifts by our own striving, our education itself being at once our best inheritance and our best acquisition. The time has clearly come for the reasonable acceptance and combination of both ideas, and at present we are called to urge with emphasis the importance of the more neglected of these two factors in the just working of public opinion—we mean the principle of inheritance.

The true wisdom consists in being ready to receive from those who go before us, and to give to those who come after us, the best possible advantages. We, of course, cannot always have our own say in this matter, and however wise may be our judgment, there may be no legacies coming to us to test our sobriety, and no means at hand to enable us to bequeath such treasures to posterity as to prove our happy forethought. Yet we all have something to inherit and something to bequeath; and a man cannot count himself wholly poor if he is heir of an honest example and the trustee of a worthy life for those who are to look back to him for guidance. The great point is to insist upon the best motive power in legacies, and to make small account of receiving and transmitting mere luxuries.

We cannot blame our recent visitor, the Duke of Argyll, for taking pleasure in his ancient name and his ancestral estates, yet we expect to find him appreciating quite as much the motives as the luxuries of his position, and bringing up his children to be true to the great trusts of liberty and religion, as well as to the honors and titles that go with their famous house. In this respect he and his children may have an advantage over our men of fortune, who are so often in danger of leaving luxury and temptation, without noble history and high example, with their legacies. It is important to urge this view of inheritance in our Republic, now that great fortunes are multiplying and great legacies are under consideration. The principal question should be, how shall the money be left in such a way as to be the most and the best motive power in years to come? and this question should be asked alike in reference to private bequests and to public benefactions.

It certainly is not well for a man to enfeeble his own children by what he leaves to them in his will, and men of property, quite as much as any other class, are bound to bring up their children in habits of usefulness, and to leave their estates in such shape as best to quicken activity and public spirit. It is necessary to have an eye to this result, even in order to keep the family prosperity unbroken, for here, where estates are justly not entailed, great fortunes, without habits of thrift, are great temptations to prodigality, and the son of an American millionaire is far more likely than the heir of a British Duke to squander his inheritance foolishly, since his money does not of necessity carry the stern lesson of ancestral dignity, nor does it meet the strong resistance of legal prohibitions against making away with lands and money. It is not well to advise rich men to leave their property wholly or mostly to the public, and to cut off their sons either with a shilling or with a tithe of their substance; and we need not waste words in proving that especially daughters should, if possible, be generously provided for. But it is quite just to say that the great aim of a man with power of earning money should not be merely to leave an enormous estate to be divided among his heirs; and he has an entire right to use his money during his lifetime for the best purposes, and to remember also in his will such public objects as he thinks worthy of his thought and his goods. The private inheritance is not damaged, but enriched, by the public benefactions, and some wills are poverty-stricken because they have no heart of humanity, and they convey mere money, without any soul in it to give it dignity and life.

In estimating the value of public bequests it is important to apply the test of motive power to them and to encourage all legacies that tend to make men stronger, wiser, and better, and to discourage all gifts that breathe the spirit of Communism and tend to weaken the incentives to industry and to break the spurs of enterprise. To give the means of education is wise, but even education should not be wholly without necessity of labor and cost, and the higher privileges of our schools and colleges should not be the cheap privilege of mediocrity, but the dearly-won reward of earnestness and ability. In conspicuous cases even theological education has been too cheap, so cheap as to pamper conceit and to exalt dullness by making large privileges a wholly free gift without wholesome and quickening conditions on the part of the scholar. We want no Communism of any kind in our benefactions, and there could be no greater curse than enormous legacies devoted to great alms-houses, where all comforts could be had without work, and in the stolen name of charity death would be dispensed, instead of life, by the deadening of all energies and the pampering of all desires and follies and indolence. Our great inheritance is from those who give us power, who help us to light and energy, and true fellowship of liberty and order, refinement and humanity. Money is wise when so used as to add to that inheritance.

SINS OF MANNERS.

If an entire stranger, unintroduced, should request free access to the bound volumes of The Times in this office, it would be necessary, with whatever regret, to refuse the privilege, simply because experience has shown that in every thousand or so of persons who consult reference works, there is one who will take what he wants with knife instead of pencil, and we could not know but that the applicant might be that one. Most libraries and reading-rooms have specimens of this literary mayhem, and it is a humiliating fact that a special law covering it has been found necessary, and a placard of warning has to be displayed. The mutilator, in his contemptible selfishness, not only destroys the value of the work itself for everybody else, and puts all decent people to shame, but abridges for them the enjoyment of the privilege he abuses. Yet every volume in circulating libraries must have the library stamp distributed through it, especially on the illustrations, that readers may be dissuaded from purloining. The milder fault of marking seems irrepressible, and the refined reader cannot add his indignant protest without committing it himself. The borrower is another offender from whom suffer not only book-owners, but all the thrifty ones who have convenient things, each in its place. To them he, in every need, the large class who learn nothing from the methodical way of nature, but go through life driving nails with the poker and drawing tacks with a table-knife, never having any convenience unless they have first borrowed it. The habitual borrower returns nothing. He scatters books, sometimes breaking sets, and often little valuing or using them; umbrellas are practically considered as belonging to the takers; and the general rule, sustained by that unfailing, though frivolous, excuse, forgetfulness, is that when the owner wants an article lent he can come after it.

Something may be pardoned to the collector of antiques who purloins what will close a gap in the completeness of his treasures—any passion may grow into a mania which smothers moral considerations. The mutilator of books and papers cuts to save labor in copying or because he likes some print, and can do so without danger of discovery—he steals it; the borrower violates property rights without intending to do so. Law can do nothing to restrain either of these offenders, particularly the borrowing one, and there is also a large class of small infringements upon the rights of the person against which there is no protection. If a man spits upon the wayfayer, or thrusts a stick between his legs, or trips up his heels, or jostles him rudely, or throws vitriol or any uncleanly thing upon him, or crowds close to him and screams in his ear, or "makes faces" at him—any of these acts done purposely is so far in the nature of assault that the affronted person, if physically able, might stand justified in retorting by any muscular exertion not too severe for the offense. But suppose the act is not leveled against any particular person, and that it has no conceivable intent of disturbing anybody? A legion of persons drop fruit-skins on the sidewalk, regardless of the possibility that any piece may cause fracture or sprain to somebody; umbrellas and canes are carried in such a way as to make the loss of an eye possible; whoever carries paint or other uncleanly articles is quite careless whom he rubs, and one large firm in the paint trade, for example, habitually occupy and smear the sidewalk in Fulton-street with oil and dry color. Tobacco leads to constant infringement of personal rights. The street car is made loathsome by the chewer, smokers are everywhere, and some of them never fail to disregard the obvious rule that nobody, whether a user of the weed or not, likes to be made the direct recipient of the products of tobacco consumption laden with the personal characteristics of the consumer. Even in our own homes we are not secure against disregard of personal rights, for "the people next door" may keep a distressful cur, or they may thump a tuneless piano, or be vocally outrageous, or be uncleanly in their habits, or in many ways be enemies of comfort. The catalogue of these offenses is almost endless. It is difficult to draw the line exactly, because, although a noseless person, for example, is not a pleasant sight, such a person's right to use the street could not be questioned, nor have we a right to object to a bizarre costume because it offends our refined taste; yet, suppose a person likes asafœtida, employs it as a perfume and then goes to church, or that somebody whose clothes soil what they touch pushes steadily through every kind of people in the street? Evidently, a wrong done to the person does not require that some particular subject for it is selected, or even that there is an intention to do wrong. These acts are done because they suit the convenience or gratify the desires of the doer, just as the midnight cur howls to the moon—he probably does not wish to give offense, even to the moon, but howls because he wants to. The people who go through the world, figuratively speaking, with their elbows sticking out from their sides, are doing what *they* like, without troubling themselves how they affect others.

It might not be justifiable to say that sins of manners are more frequent or are more gross in this than in older countries. But if they are, the fact may be reasonably taken as a natural outgrowth of democratic institutions, like a weed in strong soil. In Continental Europe, the craftsman does not disdain to appear in public in a dress that at least does not aim to conceal his craft, even if it does not reveal it at a glance, and many family names in German are compound words which signify a worker at a particular trade. In this country, the craft must be laid aside with the working clothes; instead of cap and blouse, the dress is intentionally nondistinctive; and, when on informal dress-parade in public, all must be attired as gentlemen from similar molds. We do not name this as a fault, only as a characteristic, which, together with the absence of aristocratic and other class distinctions, may in part account for ill-behavior in public. The hard scrambling by which men do and must get up above their fellows here, is so thoroughly understood to be a sort of American right that a specially bold and even offensive assertion of one's privilege to do as he pleases in the thousand little ways of life, without regard to what others care about it, is not an unnatural result. We are so extraordinarily "free" that we crowd one another, and not even the Golden Rule itself would be protestion in all cases, even if everybody obeyed it. The hedgehog probably has no objection to prickles, and the people who offend in carrying out the prerogative of doing what they please so long as they do not aim at anybody in particular, and do not try to disturb others, are perhaps willing others should do the same. There is no remedy for these sins of manners on the road through life except in a gradual recognition of the rights of the rest in little as well as in large things.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF AMELIORATION.

Probably, at no time in the world's history has Pessimism taken such a hold as it has at present of the minds of educated men of all nations. In many parts of Europe, especially in Germany, the baleful philosophy has been wholly accepted, and fashioned into a system by which all the deficiencies and evils, of whatever sort, in the universe are explained. Our country and our people are too new, there are too many fields of activity, there is too much restless energy here, for Pessimism to be formulated, or to take very deep root on this democratic soil. But still it is in the air, and its doctrines flow from the pens and fall from the lips, substantially, of many American thinkers and writers. Pessimism may be designated as the intellectual disease of the age, and is held, strange to say, by hundreds of persons whose aims are highest, and whose humanity is greatest. It is not embraced, usually, by the vulgar, the selfish, the ignoble, but by the distinguished, the generous, the aspiring, who long to benefit the race, to relieve it of the clogs, prejudices, superstitions which hinder it from its best achievement.

Pessimism is the natural reaction from Optimism, which theologians and theorists so long maintained in the face of numberless contradictory truths, and which Leibnitz, in his able and learned "Theodicea," vainly labored to vindicate. Both are extremes, both alike untenable, and yet Pessimism is the more specious, and can be backed by stronger arguments, drawn directly from nature, life, and humanity. Optimism is reached *a priori*, the method of the schoolmen; it is the consequence of preconception and syllogistic subtleties. Pessimism comes from *a posteriori*; it is inductive, intelligent, and, in a certain sort, dismally alluring. The one and the other come less from observation and reason than from temperament and experience. The man possessed of vigorous health, large hopefulness, ample prosperity, is prone more or less to Optimism, although he may have no name for his philosophy; while the man with whom the world goes ill, or who is an idealist, and eager to realize his ideals, inclines to Pessimism.

The doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best, and so as to produce the highest good, as Leibnitz seeks to establish, impugns our senses and affronts our judgment, but not a particle more than the position of Schopenhauer, the eminent apostle of Pessimism—that this world is not only the worst world which has ever existed, but the worst world which by any possibility could exist. The mind would be dull, indeed, that could not conceive how this planet could be very much better or very much worse than it is; for there is no good without an obvious better, no bad without a palpable worse. We continually see individuals and parts of communities deteriorate, while we see civilization regularly advancing and the age steadily improving. Everything may have been ordered for the best, but the order cannot be carried out without our assistance. Humanity, it would seem, must co-operate with nature for her best development. Man would be unwise to believe that there is or can be any best or worst. Good and evil are relative, and depend on him for being one or the other, at least in degree. He is kindred to the Kosmos—every atom affects him, and he, though in an infinitesimal manner, affects every atom. The universe is fluent, and from its ceaseless flowing are evolved all created and creating things.

The true philosophy is neither Optimism nor Pessimism, but Amelioration, which is at once rational, encouraging, and healthful, preventing us, on one hand, from the stagnation of content, and, on the other, from the paralysis of despair. Amelioration puts us and keeps us on our mettle. Through it we feel and act our responsibility. We are not made enormous egotists by the belief that we are the sole end of creation, nor are we stupefied with the thought that we are driven hither and thither by resistless Fate. The precept of Amelioration does not rest on faith alone; it is not matter of reason merely; it is within our actual observation; it lives and grows under our very eyes. History teaches it; our years, even though they be few, denote it; we witness progress in ourselves and in all about us. The world has pushed forward, humanity has risen, civilization has gained vastly within the recollection of all of us, and the countless spheres beyond our ken have, we may be sure, kept pace with the visible and the known. Were our organs acute enough, we might see the world grow better and wiser, as we can hear the corn grow in a Western field on an August night.

We are shocked at the barbarity of our ancestors, not remote either, as our posterity will doubtless be shocked at the barbarity of theirs. Humanity as a virtue dates from the eighteenth century; science in any broad sense is not a hundred years old. The forces of nature, which once seemed inimical, have, since they are understood and controllable, proved beneficent. Operations and influences of the universe, which were deemed hostile and identified with gross superstition, have been discovered to be laws, working, when rightly directed, for the common good. Nature, once man's master, is slowly growing to be his servant. We now perceive that our well-being, and that of our successors is reliant upon our intelligence, our exertion, our self-discipline, our moderation, our conformity with reason. What the race will be depends upon what the race has been and what it is. Practical faith in amelioration insures progress, and larger enlightenment. There is no excuse for despondency, for inactivity, for doubt, when we see all that has been done and is doing. The philosophy of amelioration is the wisdom of the present, and the guarantee of the future.

SUNDAY LOCOMOTIVES.

The tendency of decisions in the law courts upon such questions as that of running the elevated trains on Sundays, appears to be rather in the direction of rating the importance to the general public of ready means of local travel quite as highly as the quietude of the churches. Twenty years ago, a Sabbath committee in Philadelphia took proceedings to suppress the street railroads on Sunday. They applied to the Mayor, and he directed the arrest of the drivers. A test case was made and carried to the Supreme Court. The complaint was that the noise and disturbance incident to running the cars, with that made by some of the more disorderly travelers, was an interruption of public worship in churches along the line, and so was a breach of the peace. The court held that the complaint was well founded. It seems there had been an earlier decision that driving omnibuses for public travel on Sunday was contrary to the law of Pennsylvania, and the court said the same doctrine must be applied to running street cars. And if, being unlawful, it was done in a noisy manner, or caused disturbance of persons gathered in churches, or desiring special rest and quiet at home, it was a breach of the peace. The Judge likened the case to that of a news-boy who should make a noise through the streets in crying Sunday papers. Selling papers quietly would not be a breach of the peace, but shouting about them would be. The car-drivers' counsel offered to show that the companies did not begin to run the cars till after morning service, and that they gave orders to drive slowly in passing churches; but the Judge said those facts would not make any difference. This was twenty years ago. About eight or ten years ago there were two cases in Boston, in which passengers in Sunday street cars got hurt and sued the companies for damages, and the companies' counsel set up that the passengers were traveling on Sunday, which was against the law, and therefore could not claim damages. One of these passengers was a man who rode to Charlestown in hopes to collect some money due him; the other was a woman on the way to Malden to attend a camp-meeting. The court said it might be lawful for the company to run cars on Sunday to carry persons to church, or upon errands of necessity and mercy; that the creditor was clearly traveling on ordinary secular business, and violating the law, and, therefore, could not claim damages; but the camp-meeting lady was rightfully traveling, and the company must pay her, the same as if the accident had happened on a week-day. Still later, in just the same sort of case, occurring in Augusta, Ga., the court said that, in view of the dependence of the people for travel upon street cars, in going to church, visiting the sick, &c., running them might be deemed a work of necessity.

Long before either of these cases, the First Baptist Church in Schenectady had a somewhat unsatisfactory experience of the law's uncertainty. Two railroad companies had a depot together near the church, and the work done in the yards on Sunday by running locomotives about, blowing whistles, &c., disturbed the church service so much that the church brought two suits against the companies for nuisance depreciating their property. But the suits were in two different courts, and while one court decided in favor of the church, the other decided in favor of the railroad. In the St. Mark's Church case, in Philadelphia, two or three years ago, the parties stood the opposite way; it was the church which was complained of for ringing a chime of bells, to the disturbance of the neighborhood. Witnesses testified that the bells were very loud and were rung often and long; that they annoyed the residents near, and had really injured some who were ill. And the Judge granted an injunction to forbid ringing them so much. Perhaps, it is not strange that if churches are not allowed to ring bells because the neighborhood is disturbed, they should object to bells, whistles, and rattling locomotives and trains when these disturb their services.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* wants it never to be forgotten that enough Democrats voted against the National Quarantine bill to have killed it, but for strong Republican support.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, which is Democratic, keeps standing at the head of its columns its platform, reading thus: "A good ticket! A clean registry! A fair election! An honest count!"

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "The State is bound by every dictate of personal and public honor, by every dictate of Statehood and manhood, to pay as much as it can of what it honestly and legally owes."

The Fourteenth Kentucky Judicial District, which is composed of six counties, and is usually good for 1,500 Democratic majority, has probably elected James W. Anderson, a Republican, Judge. In five counties he has a majority of 61 votes, and the county to be heard from is usually Republican.

In his address at the decoration of the graves of the rebel dead at Frederick, Md., Congressman J. C. S. Blackburn said: "The stern arbitrament of the sword was given against us, nor is there in this broad land to-day one who would seek to assert again *by arms* the principles for which these lives were given."

With commendable promptness, the Republican newspapers of Maine, notably the Augusta *Journal*, the Portland *Press*, the Lewiston *Journal*, and the Bangor *Whig*, have begun a vigorous and telling campaign against the "Greenback" heresy, and are showing up the fallacies of the Portland platform with figures that cannot be refuted.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* claims that it shows its conservatism by "resisting the centralizing laws passed during the war, and in fighting against the attempt of Radicalism to establish negro domination, social equality, and miscegenation

ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY

CADETS EXAMINED IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

SOME THINGS THE CADETS ARE EXPECTED TO KNOW—THE ORDEAL OF EXAMINATION—SIEGE BATTERY DRILL—THE WEATHER AND THE VISITORS.

WEST POINT, June 7.—The examination of the first class in ordnance and gunnery was commenced this morning, and when it is completed the class will have completed the cadet course, always excepting any unfortunate member who may have to be turned back for another year. This study is one peculiar to the fourth year, and is perhaps the most difficult he boys have to encounter. Nevertheless, in he examinations this morning there were very few cadets who did not make their demonstrations with an ease and thoroughness quite surprising, considering the extremely complex and difficult character of the problems some of them had to work out. Not a few of these required for their solution tables of figures that filled quite a space on the large blackboards. That the students should be able to carry such a mass of figures in their heads showed the thoroughness of the teaching on these subjects which is given at West Point.

Some of the easier problems given for explanation were: "The use of the phonograph in measuring the velocity of projectiles," which required to be illustrated with diagrams; "the Parrott gun and projectile;" "the gun carriage for siege guns," and "the cartridge for the rifle," which also required drawings. In each of these cases the subject had to be exhaustively treated. For the Parrott gun, not only were the special merits and uses of this arm described, but the whole process of manufacture, the various materials of which it was composed, and the reasons why they were used were enumerated and explained, and this both with gun and the projectile. The same sort of demonstration was required in respect to the rifle cartridge; and the gun carriage was taken to pieces by the cadet who had this subject, and shown to be a very nicely adjusted and scientifically constructed machine. Another cadet was called up, and, without the aid of the blackboard, required to explain the whole process of the manufacture of gun-cotton, which he did with readiness and facility. These were the easy questions. Cadet Alexander—a Captain of a company—who had a peculiarly difficult problem to work out, was specially noticeable for ease of manner and excellent management of voice in explaining it. This was noticeable because most of the cadets feel a nervousness under the ordeal of public examination, which betrays itself in the manner and in the jerky way they throw out their sentences, while the tones of the voice in nine cases out of ten become harsh and dis-cordant, and the enunciation very bad. Elocution is not a study included in the curriculum of West Point, it being thought, perhaps, more important for an officer who has to shout out his orders at the head of a body of men that he should have a loud and strong voice than a musical intonation.

In the afternoon there was siege battery drill. The battery is on the face of the slope looking up the river, and the firing is done across the little bay which cites into the water shore here, the target being placed at the foot of a projecting point of land. The guns, six in number, are 24-pounders; seven shots were fired by each gun, concluding with a broadside; but the target stood through all. If any shots passed through it, they were not observable from the slope of the hill. Shots struck up clouds of dust in front of it, behind and above, and on either side, most apparently so close that it barely reached a miss; but yet they did miss; and it could not be seen that the target suffered any damage. Last year it was torn all to pieces; and maybe when this one is brought in for examination, a shot hole may be discovered in it. The mortar drill, and the pyrotechnic display will probably take place on the night of the 11th, by which time all the grand people will be here together. Secretary Schurz is to come, and Secretary McCrary, Chief Justice Waite, and Attorney-General Devens. Gen. Sherman may possibly be accompanied by his brother, the Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Pope delivers the address on the last day.

The officers' hop took place in the hotel last evening and was well attended. The dining-room—which has been almost doubled in size by extension—was as usual used for the occasion, and the music was furnished by a detail of musicians from the band. The grand ball of the season will come off in the Mess Hall on the 11th. Great preparations are being made for it, and the decorations this year are, it is understood, to be unusually fine. It is to be hoped the weather will be a trifle warmer than it is now. Last night the thermometer on the piazza marked 55°, and every body who was fortunate enough to have an overcoat within reach wore it; the officers were muffled in their cloaks, and those who had neither cloaks nor overcoats shivered. This morning at 9 the mercury stood at 60°, and crept up by noon to 66°; but there is a cool wind blowing, and it is more comfortable to be in the sunshine and sheltered from the wind than elsewhere. Among the arrivals to-day was Gen. Sharpe, formerly Surveyor of the Port, who has a son in the Academy just ready to become a first classman. The General came up—to use his own expression—"to scoot around a little," and, as usual, was brimful of fun. He was a little disappointed at missing Senator Gordon, who, with his family, went to Saratoga this morning to stay over Sunday. Gen. Sharpe paroled Senator Gordon at Appomattox. The majority of the members of the Board of Visitors have also gone to Saratoga, but President Porter remains here to preach to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK CANOE CLUB.

A PADDLING MATCH AND A REGATTA OFF THE STATEN ISLAND SHORE.

The New-York Canoe Club gathered together yesterday a brave array of little craft at their club-house, Staten Island. First they had a paddling match, and then the regatta proper, a sail over a six-mile course, took place. The paddling match was along shore, from a stake-boat off the club-house to and around another stake-boat moored near Tompkinsville, and return, the distance being altogether about a mile and a half. The race was won by Mr. P. Tuckeman, in his canoe Star, the time being 19:00. Mr. Frederick Hussey was second, in the Elise, and Mr. William T. Fitch brought the Arco third to the home stake-boat. There were in all eight entries. The prizes were a silver-mounted paddle, a silver medal, and a silk ensign. In the sailing match there were 10 starters. The wind, which blew fresh from the north-west, was more than the tiny craft could stand comfortably, and their skippers had in many instances to sit up on the weather-rails to prevent their canoes from upsetting them, and were, of course, thoroughly drenched before the race was over. The course was from a stake-boat off the club-house, round the Robbins Reef buoy, and return, the distance to be sailed twice. To prevent confusion, (the little boats being rather unmanageable in the strong wind and chopping water,) they were started three at a time, the Elfa, (Dr. E. B. Bronson,) the Lina, (D. Satherland Smith,) and the Dot, (C. Bower Vaux,) being sent off in the first batch, at 3h. 37m. The Louise, (A. C. Constantine,) the Elise, (Frederick Hussey,) and the Titania, (Judge F. Smith,) were started next, at 3h. 39m. The third batch included the Clochette, (W. Whitlock,) the Star, (L. F. d'Oremieulx,) and the Jersey Blue, (A. Roosevelt.) These were dispatched at 3h. 42m., and the Dolly Varden was sent off by herself at 3h. 45m. 30s. Some of the fleet staggered back under the force of the fresh breeze, and in a little while the least stanch of them were left far behind. Others sailed remarkably well. This is especially true of the Elfa, which kept up well in the wind, laid an excellent course, and jibed round the buoy in good style. The Dot was remarkably well sailed, but was so tender that her navigator had to sit up constantly to windward to keep her from going over. Once the nearly capsized in an attempt to jibe round the buoy, but the peril was very skillfully averted. The lead was held by Elfa from the start, the Louise and Clochette taking second and third places. These took the home stake-boat for the first time in the following order: Elfa, 4h. 7m. 30s.; Louise, 4h. 15m.; Clochette, 4h. 19m. The next round was accomplished in the same order, the Elfa winning the race in 59:30, the Louise being second in 1:00:30, and the Clochette third in 1:36:30. Those among the other starters that turned the buoy came in at various intervals. Dr. H. G. Piffard's canoe, the Psyche, had an upset before the race, and was prevented from taking part in the contest. The prizes awarded were a gold and silver medal and a set of colors. A large number of spectators witnessed the regatta from the club-house, from various points along the beach, and from the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club.

PIGEON SHOOTING FOR PRIZES.

The New-York Gun Club had a pigeon-shooting tournament of five events at Bergen Point, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The first match was a sweepstakes handicap, 30 yards boundary, five ground traps, five yards apart, Hurlingham rules. Each competitor shot at five birds. Col. Butler killed all of his birds and won first money, H. Robbins killed four and received the second prize, and Dr. Zellner took third money by killing three of his birds. A second match under similar conditions resulted in a victory for the winners of the previous match in precisely similar order, each man having killed all of his birds. The third match brought the same winners to the front, but by a system of handicapping the second money went to W. Manning, and the third to J. Lee. In the fourth contest six marksmen divided first money, having killed all their birds; nine men killed four birds each and divided second money, and W. Manning killed three birds and captured the third prize. The sport terminated with a match between two teams of eight men each, commanded by Capt. C. Butler and Dr. Zellner, respectively. The result was a tie on the total score of 18, but Capt. Butler's team having made the best shooting scored a victory.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE THEATRES.

Nothing new of any importance will be produced at the theatres during the coming week, although the chief attractions of last week will continue to be offered for public approval. At the Union-Square, "Horrors" will be acted every night, as usual, by the Rice Surprise Party, and those who enjoy this kind of entertainment may gratify their doubtful taste to the fullest extent.... To those who have not yet visited the San Francisco Opera-house, where the Salsbury Troubadours have successfully located themselves, we commend heartily the bright piece of revelry known as "The Brook," and the sparkling manner of its performance.... At the Aquarium, Miss Angie Schott will appear in her "grand original illusion," as it is expressively termed, "Le Salon du Diable," in which she fills four parts; the Aquarium performances include several other attractive features.... What gives real interest, however, to the present late season is Miss Ada Cavendish's impersonation of *Miss Gwilt* at Wallack's; this actress made a very strong impression in Mr. Collins's play, and those who fail to see her present performance cannot hope to form a just conception of her ability. Miss Cavendish affects different people in strangely varying degrees, but the force which she exhibits is genuine, and it is also of a sort with which all natures are apt to sympathize. The play is represented at Wallack's with very even excellence, and is placed upon the stage with the same care and taste—always free from extravagance—which are always shown at this theatre.... We may note here that Miss Ethel Allen will play in "Pique-Frou" for her benefit at one of the theatres during the coming week, and that Mrs. Alfa Merrill is about to start for England, where she will appear in the characters comprised in Miss Neilson's repertory. Her manager will be Mr. H. J. Sargent.... It is also probable that a benefit will shortly be tendered to the managers of the Broadway Theatre, Messrs. Edgar and Fulton, who may not direct the affairs of that house next season.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. William Popper, the violoncellist, of this City, whose musical reputation is deservedly high, sailed last week on the City of Richmond for Europe. Mr. Popper's absence will be only temporary, and he will return to New-York early in the Autumn.

A new prima donna, Mme. Melitta Otto Alasleben, has arrived from Germany under an engagement to sing at the approaching Cincinnati Saengerfest. The lady is described as 33 years old, with a powerful voice, and comes with the claim of being "the most eminent soprano of the Continent."

"Pinafore" will be given this week at the Standard Theatre by Mr. William Henderson's company, which has justified the success of its provincial representations by a very clever performance during the past week.... At Haverly's Theatre the English Opera Company concluded their season yesterday. The children's troupe will give their representation of the opera during this week in the evenings and at the matinées of Wednesday and Saturday.

Koster & Bial's Garden, in Twenty-third-street, with the orchestra under the direction of Herr Bial, and the Madison-Square Garden, (formerly Gilmore's,) with Dodworth's Band and a number of solo performers, are the principal musical attractions for the Summer season. The programmes at each of these resorts is well rendered by a full corps of competent artists, and the size of the audiences makes it evident that Summer-night concerts of a light and popular character, with the accessories of a garden, and promenade, are the points of that portion of the public bent on amusement.

The season of opera by Mr. Strakosch in San Francisco has apparently been a continuation of successes, the audiences being large, and the enthusiasm exceptionally hearty. Miss Cary is recorded as having been a "charming spit-coaxing" *Zerlina* in "Don Giovanni," Mme. Maple Röze being the *Donna Anna*, with Miss Litta, Mr. Adams, Signor Pantaleoni, and Mr. Carl in the other rôles. Concerning Miss Litta, whose singing did not strike the untutored Eastern ear as being of any particular merit, a Western paper says that she has been engaged by Mr. Strakosch for his next opera season, beginning in October, and that she has renewed her brilliant successes in San Francisco, after "pulling the season through on the Atlantic coast." This artiste, who is described as "Bloomington's Nightingale," after a return to her native heath, will sing in Denver, Omaha, Springfield, and Peoria. Mr. Adams's hoarseness, which was a constant subject of apology here, does not seem to have deserted him even in the more genial Pacific climate. He is spoken of as being almost unable to sing in a recent performance of the "Huguenots," and has, as usual, been steadily applauded for. Mr. Strakosch has been fortunate in having two thorough and genuine artists in Mme. Marie Röze and Miss Cary, and it would seem that the success of his season in San Francisco is mainly due to the brilliant efforts of these two admirable singers.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A new drama, in verse, entitled "La Décadence," ("Decadence,") has been accepted by the management of the Théâtre Français.

The two first novelties for next season at the Gymnase are Albert Delpit's "Fils de Coralle" and a comedy in three acts by Paul Ferrier.

Mlle. Melanie, of the Paris Gymnase Theatre, whose real name was Marie Jeanne Melanie Prieur, and who created parts in "Les Fils de Famille," "Le Demi-Monde," "La Gentilhomme Pauvre," and other well-known plays, has died in Paris at the age of 72.

The *Saturday Review*, in an article on Mlle. Bernhardt and Miss Ellen Terry, alludes in very high terms of praise to the English actress. According to this authority Miss Terry is equally proficient in comedy and tragedy, versatility being in fact one of her most striking gifts.

A Paris journal makes the following observation: "Affairs dramatic and musical have suddenly fallen into a state of complete stagnation. We are rapidly approaching a period of the year when such a condition of things is naturally looked for, but the lull has occurred prematurely, and some weeks in advance of the ordinary close of a season which, it must be confessed, has been neither brilliant nor prolific.

The following Paris Theatres closed at the end of May: Théâtre Français, Opéra Comique, Variétiés, Folies Dramatiques, Ambigu, Athénée, and the Théâtre des Arts. The Odéon, Vaudeville, and Renaissance will close in June. The Bouffes Parisiens is already closed. There will therefore only remain four or five theatres open this Summer—the Opéra Châtelet, Port St. Martin, Gymnase, and Palais Royal.

The veteran Shakespearean actor, Mr. Henry Marston, who opened his London career at Drury Lane in the character of *Benedick* nearly 40 years ago, was lately the recipient of a benefit tendered to him by several brother-artists at Mr. Irving's Lyceum Theatre. The programme comprised the comedietta, "All is Vanity," performed by Mr. Charles Kelley and Miss Ellen Terry, and "Much Ado About Nothing," with Miss Henriette Hodson and Mr. W. H. Kendal in the chief parts.

Apropos of M. Thiron, who lately appeared upon the stage of the Théâtre Français in a state of drunkenness, the *Parisien* remarks: "The dignity and worth of the Comédie Française are qualities which are worth more in the world than cash. The conduct of several of its members both toward the public and toward the administration of the theatre itself is becoming simply ridiculous. In any other country but France the escapade of M. Thiron would have proved the 'last straw' on the patient back of the public."

Sheridan Knowles's comedy "The Love Chase," was recently revived in London at the Folly Theatre. Old plays seem to be coming into fashion again across the water. Three of these were lately running at the same time, namely: "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Hunchback," and "The School for Scandal." Farquhar's best play, "The Beaux' Stratagem," is soon to be produced at the Westminster Aquarium Theatre. It is said by an English journal that Mr. Charles Coghlan may become a member of the company attached to this house.

At the annual general meeting of the Dramatic Artists' Association in Paris, Baron Taylor, for the first time since that excellent institution was organized under his auspices, 38 years ago, failed to preside. The chair of the respected founder of the association, who is now in his ninetieth year, was left vacant, although the Administrator of the Gymnase exercised the Presidential functions. The income now derived from the capital of the society amounts to the large sum of 102,400 francs, and it distributed during the past twelvemonth, in pensions and gifts to old, diseased, or needy members of the theatrical profession, as much as 104,000 francs. Actors are generally reproached with their improvidence, but the charge cannot be brought against the members of the dramatic profession in France, when they have raised such a splendid, practical, and enduring monument to their prudence as this society, which at the present moment allows no fewer than 246 pensions, 161 to men and 85 to women.

THE CAMP-MEETING SEASON

OPEN-AIR SERVICES FOR THE MILLION.

PERFECTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR WORSHIPING IN THE WOODS—LIST OF MEETINGS ALREADY ANNOUNCED.

When the "great camp-meeting revival" of three years ago occurred, there were very many persons, in and out of the churches, who predicted for it a very short duration. It was an old-fashioned, Methodistical idea, they said, and might last for a season or two, but modern Christians had outgrown the camp-meeting and would not support it. A glance at the long list of meetings already announced for the present Summer shows that the camp-meeting revival is steadily on the increase. A few of these open-air services have already been held, and within two or three weeks many thousands of persons will be "worshiping in the woods" all over the land. July and August are the favorite months in which to hold camp-meetings, and there will not be a day of the next two months in which songs of praise and prayers of entreaty will not be heard in some grove, on some mountain-top, or in some green valley. A new feature of this institution of Methodism is gradually growing into favor among camp-meeting attendants. This is the suspending of the regular camp-meeting services on Sundays, and holding them only on week days. The advocates of this system desire to do away with the practice among those in the vicinity of a camp-meeting ground of making a holiday of the "camp-meeting Sunday," and going to the services much as they would to a traveling circus—merely for a day of sport. On the other hand, there are some in the Church who go to the opposite extreme, and, devoting the week to recreation, only hold revival services on the Sabbath. This will be the case this year at Sea Cliff, Long Island, where a camp-meeting service is to be held in the great Tabernacle every Sunday. Round Lake, N. Y., will exemplify this season another new feature. The gentleman at the head of the Camp-meeting Association is a layman, and he proposes to make everything pay for itself. There will therefore, be a fee charged for entrance to the grounds during the various meetings. Round Lake offers a long list of attractions for summer visitors this year. On July 8 a 10-days' Sunday-School Assembly is to commence, and it will be conducted by the Rev. J. H. Vincent. The Troy Conference Camp-meeting begins on July 22, lasting up to Aug. 1. Ministers and their families will be "tented" free during the meeting. On Aug. 26 another camp-meeting will be held under the auspices of the Women's National Christian Temperance Association, and the direction of Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, President of the Association. Among the features of Round Lake will be a Palestine Park and model of Jerusalem, a kindergarten, children's concerts, temple, etc. Lectures by various Professors and ministers are to be given every day of the season. The Thousand Island Park will make itself heard this year through a long series of meetings, in which many prominent speakers will take part. Among the meetings to be held are a camp-meeting, July 8-15; Scientific and Æsthetic Conference, July 16-22; Young Men's Christian Association encampment, July 23-27; Christian Temperance Convention, July 30 to Aug. 5; Lectures on Social Science, Aug. 6-10; Normal Educational Conference, Aug. 11-16; Sunday-school Parliament, Aug. 17-23. For many years of Good Templars of New-York State, Aug. 26-28.

The visitors to Chautauqua will be entertained during the Summer by sermons, addresses, and lectures by the Rev. W. O. Simpson, one of the most prominent Wesleyans of England, and who comes to this country at the expense of the Cesntauqua managers. The programme for the season at Ocean Grove, N. J., has not yet been completed, but the prospects for a good season are flattering. At Sea Cliff there is to be a German camp-meeting late in July, for the German churches of this City and vicinity. It is probable that a general camp-meeting will be held at some time this season at Coney Island, but it is likely to be confined to Sunday worship in the tabernacle. At Martha's Vineyard a new iron tabernacle is being built, to be completed in July. As an outgrowth of the camp-meeting institution there is to be this season a much larger number of open-air Sunday-school, temperance, Christian Song, and other similar assemblies and conventions than ever before. At Round Lake, for example, there is to be a "Ministerial and Theological Institute of the North-west" held during the Summer. At Emory Grove a fence is to be put up, and the gates closed on Sunday. At Summit Grove, Penn., the gates will be closed after 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The Camp-meeting Association at Battle Ground, Ind., offers a free lot to any one who will build a cottage. Two National Temperance camp-meetings are to be held this season by the National Temperance Society. The first will be at Spencer, Tioga County, N. Y., Aug. 6-11, and the other at South Framingham, Mass., Aug. 19-25. The Rev. D. O. Babcock, of Philadelphia, will conduct each, assisted by the Secretaries of the society.

All of the camp-meeting associations seem to be making extra efforts to attract both saints and sinners, and those who wish to spend a few days or three months out of the hot City, and enjoy all the pleasures of the country under thoroughly moral influences will certainly have no trouble in finding a spot to suit them. The following list comprises most of the camp-meetings and Sunday-school assemblies that have thus far been announced for 1879, excepting those that have already been held. The list covers the entire country:

CAMP MEETINGS.

Byron, Wis.	June 11	Woodlawn, Md.	Aug. 12
Morenci, Mich.	June 13	Clear Lake, Iowa	Aug. 12
Sandstone, Mich.	June 17	Cumberland Valley,	
Lansing, Mich.	June 17	Penn.	Aug. 12
Chapin Hall, N. Y.	June 18	Juniata Valley,	
Guernville, Cal.	June 20	Penn.	Aug. 12
Sismarck Grove,		Crystal Springs, Ala.	Aug. 12
Kansas	July 2	Kenton, Ohio	Aug. 12
Doty Island	July 2	Summit Grove,	
Leshute, Canada	July 3	Penn.	Aug. 13
Fort Collins, Col.	July 3	Cadiz, Ohio	Aug. 13
Thousand Island		Denville, N. J.	Aug. 14
Park	July 8	Grandview, Ind.	Aug. 14
Bennett, Neb.	July 8	New-Athens, Ill.	Aug. 14
Rehoboth, Del.	July 11	Latrobe, Penn.	Aug. 14
Chester Heights,		Big Prairie, Ohio	Aug. 15
Penn.	July 15	Shiloh, Ill.	Aug. 15
Union City, Ind.	July 16	Newcastle, Penn.	Aug. 16
Green Lake, Wis.	July 17	Butler, Penn.	Aug. 18
Sewickley, Penn.	July 17	Winnepesaukee,	Aug. 18
Round Lake,	July 22	Martha's Vineyard	Aug. 18
Douglas, Mass.	July 23	Moundsville, W. Va.	Aug. 19
Battle Ground, Ind	July 24	Bloomingdale, Pa.	Aug. 19
Jackson Grove, Md.	July 24	Hamilton, Ohio	Aug. 19
Castleton, Ind.	July 18	Carmel Grove, N. Y.	Aug. 19
Camden, Del.	July 25	West Branch, Penn.	Aug. 19
Lovelead, Ohio	July 27	New-Berlin, Ill.	Aug. 20
Lancaster, Ohio	July 29	Northampton,	Aug. 21
Merrick, L. I.	July 29	Kavanaugh,	Aug. 22
Emory Grove, Pa.	July 31	South Framingham,	
Embury Park, Ohio	July 31	Mass.	Aug. 25
Sing Sing, N. Y.	Aug. 5	Kennebec Valley	Aug. 25
Putnam Grove, Md.	Aug. 5	Portland District,	
Acton, Ind.	Aug. 6	Me.	Aug. 25
Wye, Md.	Aug. 6	Benton, Penn.	Aug. 25
Mountain Grove,		Branch, Penn.	Aug. 26
Va.	Aug. 6	Lake Bluff	Aug. 26
Deering Park's Hill,		Marion, Ohio	Aug. 27
Ky.	Aug. 8	Parentum, Penn.	Aug. 27
Beech Glen, Ind.	Aug. 11	Ocean Grove, N. J.	Aug. 28
Lakeside, Ohio	Aug. 11	Lock Haven, Penn.	Aug. 29

TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETINGS.

Canton, Ohio	June 14	Bismarck Grove,	
Lakeside, Ohio	June 30	Kan.	Aug. 14
Lakeside, Ohio	July 7	South Framingham,	
Lakeside, Ohio	Aug. 11	Mass.	Aug. 19
Laporte, Ind.	July 15	Round Lake, N. Y.	Aug. 19
Spencer, N. Y.	Aug. 6	Round Lake, N. Y.	Aug. 26
Old Orchard Beach,			
Me.	Aug. 13		

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLIES.

Akron, Ohio	June 3	Chester Heights,	
Yosemite Valley, Cal.	June 7	Penn.	July 7
Mason City, Iowa	June 10	Owensboro, Ky.	July 8
Detroit, Mich.	June 17	Round Lake, N. Y.	July 8
Richmond, Ind.	June 25	Clear Lake, Iowa	July 15
Oakville, Penn.	June 30	Lake Bluff	July 15
Niagara	July 1	Salina, Kan.	Oct. 21

A series of camp-meeting prayer-meetings are being held in Baltimore and vicinity, preliminary to holding a camp-meeting at Jackson's Grove, Md., from July 24 to Aug. 5. This plan of holding preparatory services of prayer is being largely adopted throughout the Methodist Church.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT BRINTON.

There were two interesting rifle matches at Brinton Range, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. The first competition was the Sharp's match for military rifles, open to all members of the New-Jersey National Guard, or the New-Jersey Rifle Association. The trophy was a Sharp's military rifle, which was won by Mr. F. H. Holton, of Brooklyn, upon the score of 42 out of a possible 50 points. The distance covered was 200 yards; 10 scoring shots. The second match was open only to members of the New-Jersey Rifle Association, the conditions being similar to the previous match. There were 10 prizes offered, which were won as follows: F. H. Holton, 46; E. M. Squire, 45; T. Davids, 44; M. J. Gilbert, 44; J. W. Todd, 44; Homer Fisher, 42; J. E. Miller, 41; J. W. Martin, 41; A. Rubbell, 40; W. A. Mulford, 38.

TWO SOLDIERS IN TROUBLE.

The military depot at David's Island, in Long Island Sound, off New-Rochelle, Westchester County, has lately been stirred from the hum-drum of such a post by the discovery that somebody in the Quartermaster's Department was pilfering from the Government supplies of clothing, &c. When a suspicion of the fact was brought to the attention of Major Z. R. Bliss, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who is the post commander, that officer constituted Capt. John Simpson and Lieuts. Whitney and Guthrie a Board of Officers to investigate the suspected frauds. They reported that the suspicions were well grounded; that clothing, shoes, blankets, coats, &c., had been fraudulently abstracted from the Government stores to the value of about $200, and that the thievery had been accomplished in various ways, among others by false and fraudulent entries in the books of the Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. Simpson, one of the investigators. These books had been chiefly in charge of John H. Morgan, a Corporal and Lance Sergeant of Company A of the post garrison, who had been promoted in keeping them by Private Augustus Bennett, who was styled a clerk to Morgan. The arrest of Bennett followed as a matter of course, some of the false entries in the Assistant Quartermaster's records being in Bennett's handwriting. He was arrested on the morning of May 13, and committed to the guard-house, where he remains awaiting trial. On May 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., Morgan was arrested and confined to his quarters in the barracks, although he is not an officer, even non-commissioned, except by a sort of brevet that has only a custom of the post for its support. Morgan is still in confinement, and he chafes under it strongly, and his friends, confident of his innocence, are making persistent efforts either to have him tried speedily or released pending trial. A New-Rochelle lawyer was retained yesterday in his behalf.

SAYINGS OF "TRUTH."

From London Truth, May 29.

I had occasion once to call in a professional accountant to inspect the books of a concern in which I was interested. He looked a very benign individual, and on my explaining to him that I wanted a balance-sheet, he said, in a suave voice: "Quite so; and do you wish me to take a sanguine view or the reverse?" I said: "I don't quite understand. I want to know exactly how I stand." "Oh," he replied, "I didn't know if you wished me to show a profit or loss; I can, of course, do either. I thought you might want it for publication." He evidently fancied I was going to dispose of the concern to the public. The Cyprus balance-sheet is for the public.

The Nihilists would appear to be full of grim humor. An address couched in terms of abject obsequiousness was recently dispatched to Livadia to congratulate the Czar on his escape, but when it reached its destination there appeared the astounding declaration: "We are intensely grieved that the assassination of your Majesty has not taken place." The unlucky authorities of the town in question were at once placed under close arrest, and copious explanations (and probably a liberal dispensing of roubles) were necessary to save them from instant transportation to Siberia.

Last Sunday my repast consisted of a sirloin of American beef, washed down with some German beer. The former I procured—as American beef—from the Falstaff Food Company, in Oxford-street; the latter was brewed by Messrs. Panton, of Wareham. Both the beef and the beer were excellent. It was impossible to perceive any difference between the beef and the best English sirloin, and it was equally impossible not to perceive the difference between the "German beer" and the heady, stupifying, and muddy stuff which is termed English beer. "German" beer is, I understand, being shipped largely from the United States, both to France and the East. If, therefore, our English brewers will persist in ignoring its advantages over their compound, one more export trade will be lost to us.

I heard the following amusing story of Mr. J. E. Millais the other day. He was introduced to a lady whom he was to take down to dinner, but neither he nor his partner caught the other's name. So soon as they were seated at the table the lady opened fire with the usual stock questions. "Have you been to the Academy?" "I have," said Mr. Millais. "And did you notice that odious old Millais's pictures?" "Well, yes; I saw them, too." Presently the champagne came round. Said Mr. Millais, with his best smile: "I am going to ask you to take wine with me, and not a mere sip, but to drain your glass to me, to strengthen your nerves." The lady pledged him accordingly. Then said the artist, quietly: "Now that you are fortified, I may venture to tell you that I am the odious old Millais." The lady put up her hands in horror. "Good gracious!" was all that she could find to express herself.

Well do I remember the sisters Hacker, years ago, when they lived at Canterbury, and were known as the Dame John Puppets, or Winship Dolls. They always set the fashions in dress at Canterbury. In their ideas of social life their notions were, to say the least of them, peculiar. One of the amusements of an evening was to walk round by their house in Winship-street, when the Puppets were to be seen sitting in their dining-room, with the blinds up, and their feet raised gracefully up against the mantelpiece. Both sisters had, in the days of long ago, they had a photograph taken of him in his coffin, each of them standing on either side, with large handkerchiefs up to their eyes. Regardless, however, of all their eccentricities, they were perfectly harmless. The worst that I remember against them was a certain kleptomaniac failing for penny tarts.

An amusing instance of the way in which Sir Garnet Wolseley throws himself into his work was given to me by a commissariat officer, who was invited to breakfast during the African campaign, and requested to bring a skeleton map with him to note down the places and roads for the General's information. "He kept me at work until 2:30, but I never heard a word about the breakfast."

I hear of a sensational elopement from one of the Channel Islands. The hero deserts a wife and three children, while the heroine leaves six children and a husband. The fugitives are understood to have started for America, and as their pecuniary resources are limited, the misery and repentance inevitable to such "rash acts" will doubtless set in before they reach New-York.

YESTERDAY'S BASE-BALL GAMES.

The Jersey City grounds were visited yesterday by a crowd to see the game between the Alaska Club, of this City, and the Jersey Browns. The game was opened by the Alaskas, who did not succeed in scoring. Their opponents then went to the bat and were also blanked in the first; but when the City boys went in for the second time they were not retired until they had scored three runs through the errors of their opponents. The Browns were again whitewashed in the second, but in the third they got in three runs, one of them being earned. This ended the score a tie. Both sides were blanked in the fourth inning, and in the fifth they both managed to score a run each, again making the game a tie. Eleven innings were played before the game could be prized out of the possession of the players, heavy batting, assisted by the poor playing of the City nine, made three runs and won the game by a score of 7 to 4. Appended is the full score by innings:

ALASKA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Neal, p.	0	2	0	4	0	Farrow, c.	0	2	10	2	1
Isherwood, 1st b.	1	2	9	0	3	Troy, s. s.	0	1	2	2	3
Sullivan, r. f.	0	1	2	1	0	Booth, r. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Bannon, 1. f.	0	2	0	1	1	Cramer, 1. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, 1. f.	1	0	1	1	2	Easterb'k, 2d b.	0	2	1	4	0
Tracey, s. s.	0	2	1	6	1	Ricker, 2d b.	0	1	6	1	2
Hall, 3d b.	2	0	0	2	0	Foorman, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Buchanan, 3d b.	0	1	3	3	0	Callahan, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Dungan, c.	1	1	4	0	0	McCann, 1st b.	1	1	15	0	0
Total.	4	11	33	16	13	Total.	7	11	33	20	9

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Alaska.	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Jersey City.	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3—7

Runs earned—Alaska, 0; Jersey City, 2. Base hits—Alaska, 11; Jersey City, 11. Time of game, two hours and four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lilis.

A fine game was played on the Union Grounds yesterday, between New-York and Montgomery nines, both of this City. Ten innings had to be played before either side won. The result was a victory for the New-York nine by a score of 11 to 9. The employes of Evans, Peake & Co. and those of Thorn, Carroll & Co., of this City, played a game in Hamilton Park. The result was 43 to 6 in favor of the Evans, Peake & Co. nine.

To-morrow the Flyaways and the New-York nines, both of this City, will play on the Union Grounds. The Hudsons, of this City, will to-morrow play the Jersey nine, at Jersey City.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 7.—Princeton College picked nine, 12; Defiance Club, of Princeton, 22.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 7.—Stars, 9; Cincinnatis, 3. Bostons, 4; June 7.—Buffalos, 4; Bostons, 1.

NEW-BEDFORD, June 7.—New-Bedfords, 9; Uticas, 6.

NEW-HAVEN, June 7.—Springfields, 19; Yales, 5.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 7.—At Holyoke—championship—Albanys, 20; Holyokes, 3.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is at the St. James Hotel.

Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nevada, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Acting Bank Superintendent Henry L. Lamb, of Albany, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Congressman J. H. Ketcham, of Dover Plains, N. Y., and David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn., are at the Gilsey House.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Pay Inspector H. M. Denniston has been ordered to report to the Paymaster-General at Washington for duty. Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Beyer has been detached from the training-ship Portsmouth and ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado.

NORFOLK, Va., June 7.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa has arrived here from Washington, with stores for the Navy-yard. She will tow the torpedo-boat to New-York, where she will next seek. The Fortune arrided to-day, and left here this afternoon with stores for the Powhatan.

THE PEDESTRIAN MANIA NOT ENDED.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Arrangements were made to-day for a 150-mile running race, between James McLeavey, champion runner of Scotland, and Jerome Murphy, of Lemont, Ill. The race will begin here next Friday. It will be a "go-as-you-please" race, winner to receive the stake—$250—and two-thirds of the gate-money. At the request of both the contestants, Daniel O'Leary will manage the affair.

BUFFALO BOY BURGLARS ARRESTED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—For some time past a number of boys, from 15 to 18 years of age, have operated quite extensively, in a petty way, in burglary and larceny in this city. A part of the gang was captured by the Police last night, and the balance of the party were arrested to-day. One of the number has made a confession.

A QUAKER CITY REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The twenty-first annual regatta of the Quaker City Barge Club came off on the Schuylkill River to-day. The four-oared shell race was won by the Pearce, and the junior single sculls by No Name. The Quaker four-oared crew beat the Pennsylvania, and the Falcon won the barge race.

NEW SCALE OF CARPET-WEAVERS' PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The new scale of prices adopted by carpet-weavers and manufacturers goes into effect on June 9. At a large meeting of weavers this evening reports were received showing that the scale will be adopted by most manufacturers.

KENNEDY WINS THE RACE

ROWING IN THE EVENING AT GREENWOOD LAKE.

GEORGE LEE DEFEATED BY THE OARSMAN FROM MAINE—WAITING ALL THE AFTERNOON FOR THE WIND TO SUBSIDE.

GREENWOOD LAKE, June 7.—With the single-scull race which was rowed on these capricious waters early this evening, George Lee, of Newark, ceased to be an amateur oarsman, and took place in the list of professionals. His first race

THE ARYANS' BIRTHPLACE

EXPLORATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS AND THE PAMIR STEPPE—GEOGRAPHICAL AND CLIMATIC PECULIARITIES.

The outline of the Asiatic Continent resembles rudely an isosceles spherical triangle, whose base, deeply indented by the Gulfs of Bengal and Arabia, has a length of about 4,500 miles between the Malayan and the Anatolian Peninsulas, and whose sides, meeting at the north-eastern cape, are about 6,500 miles long. The mountain system of the continent conforms in general shape to the configuration of its shores. Behind the maritime plains of Siberia, China, and the Indian and Mesopotamian rivers a loosely-triangular girdle of mountain chains incloses three vast elevated plains, the plateaus of Tibet, Kokonor, and Mongolia, scarped by mountain walls, and drained for the most part into inland lakes, and contains, also, a depressed plain lying between Tibet and the most elevated parts of Mongolia, and to the westward of the Kokonor elevation. The rudely triangular central area of continental elevation shows no excessive proportions toward its apex. But along the base of the triangle is found the most elevated region on the face of the globe, buttressed by the Himalayan wall, which is lofty enough to beat back the winds of heaven, and cause the wandering upper rain-clouds to discharge their burden on its flanks. From the angles of the region of elevation, mountain ranges run out to the furthest corners of the continent, reaching to Kamschatka and Cape Vostochnyi, to the extremity of Farther India and to the Caucasus. In the lower corners of this elevated region the mountain chains are deflected from their courses, or knotted and massed together at their junctions in such confusion that geographers are at a loss to tell the different mountain systems apart in the western angle, which is the only part of the elevated area, covering nearly one-quarter of the whole continent, of which anything scientific is known. The whole of the elevated region belongs to the Chinese Empire, whose dominion there is safe enough, since no protesting European power will consider it a part of its mission of civilization to wrest from it the desert stretches of Mongolia and Tartary, or can wrest from it the inaccessible lake plains of Tibet and Kokonor, nor their beautiful mountain valleys secure within their natural bulwarks. This western corner has always attracted the particular notice of geographers, because there the mightiest mountain chains abut upon each other, there the highest peaks in the world are found; it has awakened a deeper, because human, a interest, since there is supposed to have been the original seat of the Aryan race, which was driven thence into India and on the path into Europe by the progenitors of the Tartar races, who have acted such a domineering part in the history of Asia, establishing everywhere, and ever anew, their ephemeral, piratical empires. Certainly, the defiles of this tangled knot of converging mountains were the only gateways between Europe, Eastern Asia, and India; and through them the migrations of nations, the invasions of conquerors, and the caravans of early commerce could only find their way. This same corner has given rise of late to a new kind of interest which has been more fruitful of scientific results than all the scientific interest has hitherto. Russia has extended her Asiatic possessions until she stands before the very gates of India, which, for military invasions, are still the passes in this complex fangle of mountain chains. The entrance to India lies through Afghanistan, through the Bamyan and Khybar passes over which Genghis Khan and Nadir Shah marched their hordes, or by the Khurum Pass of equal historical interest. The Khawak Pass, which conducts into the country of the independent hill races, which was crossed by Alexander, the Great and Timour, and the Bolan Pass from Bluchistan, are more remote from the influence of Russia's truly Oriental policy, all accommodation and velvety friendship for the compliant, but darting forth its swift and ruthless claws when denied; for it is with a moral invasion of sedition and rebellion with which Russia seeks to menace India and bring England to terms upon the Turkish question.

Near the Khawak Pass the Russian boundary has been stretched out to within 100 miles of the British. They are only separated, but pretty effectually separated, by a strip of no-man's ground, a ribbon of Afghan territory and the mountain fastnesses of the invincible hill tribes. That piece of lordless land, a mere dot on the earth's surface, no bigger than the State of South Carolina, was declared by Karl Ritter to be "the most remarkable spot on the face of the whole globe for the history of humanity."

It was this Pamir Steppe which the bold guessers who originated geography chose as the birthplace of civilization, the prehistoric abode of the Aryan race, in spite of, or perhaps on account of, the dreadful tales which travelers had told of its insufferable climate and naked wastes. It is a desert plateau, elevated 13,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, swept by the raging *dunmuck* wind, a region of freezing nights and scorching days, colder than Greenland in Winter and as hot as the Libyan desert in Summer; the air is so rare that neither man nor beast can draw sufficient breath—the blood spouts from the nose, the pulse rises to a hundred, and the face and hands bloat out in a distressing and dangerous manner. The only product is a succulent grass, sought by the Kirghis Tartars for their herds in Summer, and cropped by flocks of the Pamir goat, the famous *Ovis poli*, which Messer Millione related would leap head first from mountain cliffs and rebound from its horns. This bleak desert refuses the first conditions of life. A more impossible spot could not be selected for locating the primitive home of the Aryans.

This tract has been visited by many scientific explorers of late years. It is a barren plateau crossed by ridges, running parallel in the general direction of the Tian Shan range, and, according to a Russian geologist, who has recently examined it, it is of the same formation with those mountains, while the Trans-Alai and Alai chains, which bound the plateau on the north, are of different rock. On the west, the plateau sends out irregular spurs, which lose themselves in the upper valley of the Oxus. On the east, transverse ridges separate it from the flat steppe of the Kysyl Yart, from which rises an enormous irregular complex of mountains, with a series of lofty peaks overhanging the steppe and gigantic mountain masses extending deep behind them, to end in abrupt declivities looming over the smiling plain, in which Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan snuggle at the foot of the skirting mountain chains. This Kysyl Yart chain is all that is left of Humboldt's famous meridional range, the Balor Tag, which was formerly a large figure on all the maps, and whose existence Humboldt established by the completest possible evidence, from Ptolemy and the ancient geographers, who are certainly worthy of respect, from scientific reasons for the existence of such a range, and from the actual visual testimony of Jesuit Fathers, who had seen it. It has been seen many times lately, and found to be one of the most colossal mountain masses in the world, but a great puzzle. In the blue distance it looks like a magnificent mountain chain, fit to gird a continent; on nearer view it does not seem to be a chain at all, but a confused group without uniform shape, direction, or continuity. It is as though the Cyclopean forces which rend the solid earth to heave up the mountain chains had collided here and belched forth the fluid rock all on this spot in elemental war. That is not exactly the theory of mountain formation; but the Pamir is the best place on which to test every theory; since here the vast ranges of the Himalaya, Kuenlun, Hindu Kush, and Tian Shan actually do converge and collide. The Kysyl Yart, of which the ridges of the Pamir appear to be the lateral spurs, might, as it looks upon the map, be taken to be the continuation of the Musta-tha and Karakorum range, or of the Hindu Kush, or of the Trans-Alai chain, or of the Tia-chan beyond.

For studying the orography of Asia the most favorable point of departure is the Pamir, and as a water-parting it is not less important. It stretches like a great saddle between the Southern Himaleyan, Hindu Kush, and Kuenlun, and the Northern Tian-chan and Alai ranges. This prominent divide deserves the poetical native epithet of *Bam-i-Duniah*, "Roof of the World." At its ends open two valleys of the highest interest, for historical as well as for physical reasons; from its hills spring the headwaters of two great rivers, the Tarim, flowing eastward into the remarkable central depression of Lake Lob, 900 or 900 miles distant, and the Oxus or Amon-Daria, flowing westward into the Aralo-Caspian depression, which lies 600 feet deep below the ocean's plane. The upper Valley of the Oxus, directly under the Pamir, is the spot selected by the intrepid theorists of to-day as the original dwelling-place of our Aryan ancestors. The part played by these two basins in determining the distribution of mankind and the development of early civilization was probably important. Of their importance as one of the principal avenues of ancient commerce we know more. Up the Valley of the Tarim, across the passes of the Pamir, and down the Valley of the Oxus was the route by which the much-prized silks of China were brought to the western nations of Asia and to Europe in antiquity. To render this highway secure, the Chinese rulers sent armies to conquer the intervening countries, one of which, in A. D. 95, crossed the Pamir and extended the Chinese Empire to the Caspian Sea.

The width and conformation of the Lob Nor depression are not yet determined. It is bounded by the Tian-chan, and its inclosed steppes on the north, by the Kuenlun range, which forms the edge of the great Tibetan plateau on the south, by the Pamir on the west, and the Kokonor elevation on the east. This valley once presented a different aspect from what it does to-day. Along the base of the Kuenlun Mountains were fertile oases containing flourishing cities, and even kingdoms, whose sites are now buried below the driven sands of the Gobi Desert. Near the head of the basin, under the shadow of the mountains, is a fertile belt still occupied by the cities of Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan, which furnished the precious jade which the Persians called *bash*, but all the eastern part of the Tarim valley is now an arid waste. At the base of the Kysyl Yart the elevation of the plain is 4,000 feet; at its other extremity the elevation of Lake Lob is 2,200 feet.

The Lake Lob Nor has long been one of the romantic mysteries of geography. Its recent probable discovery and exploration by Prejevalsky has therefore awakened the keenest interest. He approached the lake which he identifies with the Lob Nor from the northwest, starting from Kuidja, a town which is a bone of contention between Russia and China. Following the Ili River up into the Tian-chan Mountains, he crossed the range, and striking the Khaidu Ghol followed it part way down to the Tarim, and then the Tarim down to the lake. He passed from the valley of the Ili into that of the Kunges, which flows east by south across an extensive plateau, rich in game, 8,000 feet in altitude, which is named the Little Yuldus, south of which, separated by a ridge of lofty mountains, is a larger plateau, the Great Yuldus. East of these steppes is the large lake of Bagratch Kul, commonly called Bostang Nor, into which the Khaidu Ghol flows from the north-west and again emerges at the lower end, flowing south-westward through the Kuruk Tag Mountains, by the long, narrow gorge called the Iron Gate, which was a point of the first strategical importance to the Chinese in their ancient wars with the Mongols. The Kuruk Tag is the southernmost of the spurs of the Tian-chan. Prejevalsky crossed this range and descended into the Lob Nor Plain, taking a nearly southerly route until he reached the Tarim at a point where it seems to turn from its general easterly course to flow south-eastward, and then southward, into the lake. The lake reached by Prejevalsky bears the name of Kara Kushan, which the river enters through a smaller lake called the Kara Buran. Both lakes are shallow and filled with reeds, except the river's current through their centres; their waters are fresh; but extensive salt marshes surround them. Kara Kushan is about 60 miles long by 15 broad in its widest part.

Another important discovery of Prejevalsky is a range of mountains called the Altyn Tag, a few miles south of the lake, presenting a wall-like face 13,000 to 14,000 feet in height, and rising on the south-west far above the limit of perpetual snow. This wall of mountains he supposes, from the accounts of the natives, to run in a south-west direction as far as Khotan, and to form the northern escarpment of the Tibetan Plateau. The Lob Nor basin at this point of lowest depression seems to have a breadth of not over 100 geographical miles. The traveler learned from native hunters that beyond Altyn Tag was a plateau over 30 miles broad and 13,000 feet high, and beyond a ridge of mountains a second plateau, and beyond that the towering range of impassable, snow-covered mountains. The desert plain of Lob Nor, in this region, is formed of salt containing clay or shifting sand. The vegetation is exceedingly scanty. Among the fauna are, besides the lynx, wolf, otter, fox, and hare, the mural stag, the wild boar, the royal tiger, and the wild camel, whose existence until recently was a matter of doubt. Since Prejevalsky has followed the Tarim down to its mouth there would seem to be no further question as to the issue of this river. Baron Richthofen, however, cannot accept the Kara Kushan as the true Lob Nor. Relying on the general truthfulness of the Chinese geographers, he identifies it with a lake called Karas, which is found on the Chinese maps considerably to the west and south of Lob Nor. The Tarim is made to flow into the Lob Nor, after a due east course. The fact that Prejevalsky's lake is fresh, instead of salt, and apparently too small to be the reservoir of the Tarim, whose area of drainage is larger than that of any other known stream, adds weight to the doubt. Richthofen conjectures that Tarim, through the sanding of its bed, may have sent forth an arm which worked a course into the Khas Lake, while the main stream still flows eastward into Lake Lob, but was overlooked by Prejevalsky. Whether this is the true Lob Nor or not is still somewhat doubtful. It is certain, however, that here lay the silk-traders' route, through the ancient kingdoms of Lin-lan on the shores of the lake, and Shen-shen at the head of a river now called Cherchen, which joins the Tarim from the south-west near its outlet. The discovery of the Altyn Tag explains why this route passed through these Kingdoms, now for the first time located by Prejevalsky, and through the Lop desert, whose horrors are depicted by Marco Polo, instead of further to the southward.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Early yesterday morning the Inman steamship City of Richmond was boarded by a crowd of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, who had come to pay their respects to Prof. Archibald Alexander and his bride, formerly Miss Carrie Stevens, of Hoboken. The saloon tables were crowded with floral designs of every description, addressed to the bride and groom. Two state-rooms on the starboard side, forward of the saloon and the first cabin state-room, which had been engaged for the bridal party, were decorated with lace curtains and flowers. Representatives of nearly all of the first families of New-York and vicinity were present to bid farewell to the Professor and his bride. Among the other passengers who sailed in the Richmond were John M. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway; A. Godlot, the foreign representative of H. E. Thurber & Co.; F. B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; his brother, F. J. Gowen, S. M. Swenson, the banker; Imri Kiraify and family, Q. F. Peixotto, Mrs. A. J. Vanderpool, C. Addison Bixley, William H. Crane, the actor, and Prof. William Popper, the violoncellist. The Richmond left her pier at 8 o'clock, and the Circassia, of the Anchor Line, sailed at about the same time, and the Main followed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Henry G. Pearson, Assistant Postmaster of this City, and Frank James, a son of Postmaster James, sailed from this port on the German steam-ship Main, to be absent on a two months' vacation in Europe, during which Mr. Pearson will make an examination of the British and Continental Post Office systems. They were accompanied to the steamer's dock at Hoboken by Postmaster and Mrs. James and Mrs. Pearson, Inspector Gardner, Superintendents Gayler, Purdy, Plimley, Forrester, Richards, Bowne, and Jackson, Auditor Blakeslee, Assistant Superintendent Waring, Secretary Bannerman, and other officers of the Postal Service, and a large party of private friends met them at the pier. The steam-ship left the dock at 2 o'clock, the friends of Messrs. Pearson and James remaining on board until she was well up off the Battery to receive the mails from the mail dispatch steamer. The visiting party then left the Main and came aboard the dispatch-boat and was landed at the Battery, while the steam-ship sped off to sea amid hearty cheers and expressions of farewell. Mr. Pearson has been about 18 years in the Postal Service, working up through all the grades, and is regarded by competent judges as one of the most thorough and accomplished Post Office men in the country. In a period of 10 years he has been absent from duty but six days, until now. During his absence Superintendent Gayler will be Acting Assistant Postmaster.

HOW TO GET RID OF A BURDEN.

Caroline Wernerspath, a comely young matron, and her two children, aged respectively 4 and 2 years, were found sleeping on the sidewalk yesterday morning, and taken to Castle Garden. Mrs. Wernerspath says she came to this country from Hamburg five years ago. She proceeded to Hoquedale, Clearfield County, Penn., where she soon afterward married a resident of the place named Fritz Wernersgath, and her children were born there. She and her husband lived happily until recently, when he began to treat her cruelly, and on Wednesday of last week he abandoned her, taking nearly all her and their children's clothing. Finding herself thus reduced to a condition bordering on nakedness and starvation, she applied to the village authorities for relief. They farnished her and the children with passes, and put them on board the train for this City. They gave her no money, and she had nothing to eat on the road. She has neither friends nor relatives in this country. The case has been referred to the State Board of Charities.

THE IMMIGRATION TO THIS PORT.

There arrived at this port during the month of May, 1879, 21,567 passengers, 18,109 of whom were immigrants. During the corresponding period of 1878 the total number of passengers arrived at the port was 15,371, of whom 12,313 were immigrants. Of the total arrivals at the port during the month of May, 1879, there were from England, 2,533; Scotland, 901; Wales, 150; Ireland, 3,142; Germany, 4,420; Austria, 710; Sweden, 2,501; Norway, 1,058; Denmark, 794; France, 286; Switzerland, 503; Spain, 51; Italy, 471; Holland, 151; Belgium, 22; Russia, 162; Poland, 104; Hungary, 158; all other countries, 63.

QUEER MEXICAN COOKING

THE FOOD OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS LIVE ON.

SNAILS IN AND OUT OF THE SHELL—PANCAKES MADE BY HAND AND WITHOUT ANY PANS—CHILI THAT IS NOT CHILLY, BUT QUITE THE CONTRARY.

Whatever may be whispered against Mexico in the way of brigands and beggars and cheap revolutions, it must be said of her that she has plenty to eat. Nobody need go hungry there—and nobody does. The dinner question is one of the first importance to a traveler in a strange country, and some of the Mexican dishes would strike an American rather queerly. Not in the big cities for people who have plenty of money, for there anything can be had that can be bought in New-York—and more, too—but at about four times the cost if it has to be imported. It seemed like a whiff of pure fresh air from home—say from Long Island City—to see on a grocery shelf one day a can of East River oysters, bearing the label of a well-known New-York wholesale grocer. But the climate was too voluminous for them, and the simile was fully carried out, when the can was opened. They have oysters in Vera Cruz, and take them up to the capital on the cars. They had a sign out in front of one of the principal cafés in Mexico City, "Fresh Oysters." I went in one day and asked for some, but they were just out; a norther in the gulf had prevented the fishermen from going out after them. Four or five days afterward the fresh oysters arrived—at least they called them oysters, and they had shells on. If they were real genuine oysters they must have been delinquents from Shrewsbury, that had been kicked out by their companions, and had crawled down southward to die. They were small enough to eat four or five dozens of them, but nobody would want to. It is not on oysters, however, that Mexico prides herself.

One of the first of the queer dishes that the stranger meets on entering Mexico is the delibérate snail. He finds this in Vera Cruz at all the hotels. A hungry party, of which the writer was a member, were at the principal hotel in that queer old city, on the arrival of the steamer, and ordered a dinner. The meal was served in the public dining-room, just off the the street, with stone floor, plaster walls, stone pillars, and heavy timbers in the high ceiling. The first course was bread, without any butter; the second course was butter, without any salt; the third course was snails and toothpicks. A great heaping big dish of steaming, odorous snails, and the toothpicks in a tumbler. The toothpicks were to coax the snails out of their shells with; but it the future adventurous traveler will take the advice of a person who has been there, he will eat the whole tumblerful of toothpicks, rather than touch a single snail. As a frightful example of slowness, the snail is a useful insect; but as an article of diet, he is a glaring fraud. Yet he is much sought after in Mexico. He is "raised" and fed and fattened; he is encouraged to immigrate; all sorts of inducements are held out to him. There was in the centre of the stone floor a loose stone about a foot square, with an iron ring in it. The loose stone exposed by raising this stone was a receptacle for "slope" and such dirty water as the waitress desired to make way with. It looked slimy and snaily and yellow-feverish down in the hotel, and I could not get the notion out of my head that that hole was the snail-roost; that down there the snails were kept in peace and quiet, and fattened and left to enjoy themselves. However, the snails on the table looked and clean enough, and we all tried them. They were not the impecunious little snails we see crawling about rotten old boards up in the North, but majestic old fat fellows, as big as Little Neck clams, some of them. I picked out an aldermanic looking chap, and went fishing for him with a tooth-pick. The amount of snail, compared with the quantity of shell and tooth-pick, is in about the same ratio as a bent hair-pin to a half-cracked hickory-nut. But presently I got him out. He was a cross between a shriveled-up oyster and a three-cornered file. His color was a rich gray. His smell—well, no matter about the smell. No orthodox American of sound mind could look at one of these creatures long and then eat him, so, with closed eyes, (my eyes, not the snail's,) he was hurried into the yawning chasm for which he was cooked. When the teeth shut down on him he squeaked—he did, indeed—and slimy juices began to run out of all his pores. He filled his way all around my mouth, took a fresh start, got half-way down my throat, and stuck. He wouldn't go further down, nor he wouldn't come up again. It would have been worth $10 to have him start either way. After a few minutes, being sufficiently rested, he went on. One of the other members of the party said he liked them; was very fond of them, but couldn't eat them because he had dyspepsia. They're so slow, you see, it takes them so long to digest. Several other people who were there were very fond of them, but I didn't see anybody eat any of them except the natives.

But the snail is a luxury. The two great Mexican dishes of the common people are tortillas and frijoles. The tortilla, (by a queer twisting of the l's pronounced t-ortilla,) is shaped like a buckwheat cake. It is eaten almost exclusively on the table-lands, for down by the coast all sorts of fruit are so abundant that the natives don't take much trouble to cook anything. The process of making a tortilla is a very simple one—it takes a great deal more nerve to eat it. The Indian woman takes a big double-handful of white or yellow corn, pours it into a rough hollow stone, prepared for the purpose, and pounds and grinds it with another stone till it is reduced to corn-meal. This is the great Mexican grist-mill, patent applied for 800 years ago. A hollow earthen dish can be bought at any potter's for a cent. The woman has one of these, if his lordship hasn't come home full of pulque and broken it, and she puts the meal in the dish, pours in a little water, and mixes it up. Clean water is not at all necessary to make good tortillas. Well mixed up, this makes dough. She takes a little wad of the dough in her left hand, laid out on the flat palm, and spanks it briskly with her right hand. This she continues until the little wad of dough is converted into a buckwheat cake in shape—round and thin. The fire has been burning by the door all this time, and the ashes are hot. The cook spreads her pancake out in the hot ashes, covers it over with more hot ashes, and lets it bake. In five minutes or so, when it is done, she pulls it out. The ashes stick to it a little, but what the cook can't blow off with her breath she wipes off with her hand. She makes them, in this way, as fast as a cook makes buckwheat cakes, and then the family "fall to" and eat them. A skeptical American might think that these things would not be fit for a civilized person to eat. And they're not. If some prison contractor could get hold of a lot of tortillas, and work them up into shoes, they would be serviceable, but it would take a camel to digest one of them. Yet, they are not only the staple article of food among the poorer people all over the table-lands of Mexico, being to them what bread is to us, but are really liked and eaten by rich and cultivated people. There was a wealthy old Mexican planter, with two young daughters, on the steamer going home. They had been spending some time in Havana, and when we reached Campeche, and the ship anchored, the old fellow sent a servant ashore to buy some tortillas for the dear girls. They had been away so long, they were homesick for them.

Tortillas and frijoles (pronounced freehelies) generally go together. Frijoles are beans—little brown beans. They grow very easily in Mexico, as everything does, and the Mexicans all eat them, high and low. When they are cooked they look as if they were covered with chocolate—a very rich brown. They would hardly be considered a luxury in New-York. The tortillas are not only bread and meat to the poor people, but they also serve as spoons. They have a frightful compound, a sort of thick soup, known as chili. A great place for the sale of this is in front of the Guadaloupe cathedral, where 40 or 50 little booths are stationed. The proprietors of these concerns must grow rich principally by trading among each other, for they seem to have very few other customers. If there are 50 booths there, 49 of them sell chili. The booths are shaded from the sun by ragged canvas awnings, curiously arranged to keep off the burning sun at all hours of the day. The awning is of irregular, corner is staked to the ground, and a pole keeps the other two corners apart. Another pole keeps the wide end up in the air. As fast as the sun moves the pole is shifted, and the concern swings around. But it must be a frightful weight on an American peddler's mind to have the responsibility of shifting the awning often enough to keep off the sun. The sun, though, is not half as hot as the chili. From one very small taste of it, I should say it was made by putting two pounds of cayenne pepper, eight large peppers, and a few vegetables in a about a gallon of water. It would be a jolly thing for a Fourth Ward tramp who wanted something "just to warm him up." The natives eat it freely, but no American can unless he is copper-lined. There used to be a big iron dog standing in front of Secretary Palacio's handsome house. One day an Indian came along with a pot of chili, stumbled, and spilled the chili over the dog's feet. The dog went off howling, it scalded him so, they say. The Mexican way of eating chili is peculiar. In these open-air restaurants the soup is boiled in an earthenware pot, over an open fire. It is always steaming. A customer comes along—a native, of course—and pays his two cents. The vendor hands him two tortillas, and he sits down on the ground by the side of the pot. He takes little pieces of the tortilla, doubles it up into something like spoon-shape, dips out as much chili as he can with it, and eats both together. It is very handy to eat the spoons in this way. As long as the tortillas last, he may keep on eating chili; when the tortillas are gone the contract ceases. Tortillas and frijoles are the staple and almost the only food of at least 5,000,000 people in the Republic of Mexico. There is no cry of bread or blood there. If the Indian has no corn and no frijoles, the way is still clear; he goes out and steals them.

Because the poorer people, principally Indians and half-breeds, live on this primitive diet, it is not to be supposed that there are not plenty of luxuries in the cities, and among the rich. A rich man in Mexico, if he is willing to spend his money, (and they generally are,) lives not only on the fat of the land, but on the fat of many lands. He has hams from the United States at 75 cents and $1 a pound; candied fruits, such as are sometimes poorly imitated in the "swell" American confectioneries; he has choice wines and brandies from Spain; canned meats at fabulous prices; the best of cigars from Havana; and everything, in short, that importers with an eye to the main chance can order, or steam-ships carry over. When a man goes down to Mexico and does make money, he can, and generally does, live like a Prince; but the number of enterprising men who have gone there with noble resolves, and are now "walking around on their uppers," is almost beyond computation. It is not the well-fed aristocrats who stir up the revolutions; they are very well satisfied as they are, and are content to let well-enough alone. It is the poor but enterprising fellows who have grown tired of a frijole diet and want to taste the sweets. W. D.

A LEGAL-TENDER SUIT.

HAS THE GOVERNMENT A RIGHT TO REISSUE ITS NOTES?

A suit to test the validity of the reissue by the Government of United States legal-tender notes in time of peace was submitted to Judge Blatchford, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, and a decision was at once rendered by him, pro forma, that the case might go to the United States Supreme Court on appeal for final decision at the October term. The suit is based on a bona fide transaction between two merchants in the regular course of business, and involves a question of importance, being in effect a test of the lawful currency of these notes, now that the Government has resumed specie payments.

The suit is brought by Augustus D. Juillard, of this City, against Thomas S. Greenman, of Connecticut, to recover $5,100 due on the note of the plaintiff to the defendant of 100 bales of cotton, the total amount of the bill being $5,122 90. The plaintiff avers that defendant agreed to pay for the cotton in cash, on delivery, and that he has called to pay any part of the amount excepting $22 90. The defendant in his answer admits the contract, and sets up that he offered payment in full to the plaintiff at the time of delivery, and that it was declined. He further says that at the time of making the tender of payment he offered to the defendant a United States note for $5,000, numbered "A, 106, series of 1878," and a United States note for $100, numbered "A, 17,015, series of 1878," together with $22 50 in gold coin of the United States and 40 cents in silver coin of the United States; that the notes abovementioned were "payable to bearer" and of the description known as United States legal-tender notes, but that the plaintiff declined and refused to receive them in payment, but did receive the coin as part payment. He further alleges that these notes were a reissue of that amount of legal-tender notes which had been redeemed subsequent to Jan. 1, 1879, at the United States Sub-Treasury in New-York, and were issued and kept in circulation, subsequent to such redemption, under and in pursuance of an act of Congress entitled "An act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes," approved May 31, 1878. The answer closes by stating that the defendant is ready and willing, and has always been ready and willing, to pay the sum of $5,100 to plaintiff, and has never refused the same.

Subsequent to the filing of the answer, an amended answer was filed, setting out some minor details of the transaction and of the character of the notes offered, and to this the plaintiff demurred.

When the case came before Judge Blatchford yesterday, Mr. William Allen Butler appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. James McKeen for the defendant, and the case was submitted on the papers without argument. The court overruled the demurrer and gave judgment to the defendant for a dismissal of the complaint, with costs. It is understood that Senator Edmunds will appear before the United States Supreme Court to argue the case for the plaintiff, and that Gen. Butler will appear for the defense.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH ROBBED.

Detective Harris, of the Eighteenth Precinct, met a man carrying a suspicious-looking bundle in Third-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The officer examined the package, while the thief ran away. Officer Joyce pursued and arrested him, and he was locked up in the station-house. The bundle contained a number of chalices and other paraphernalia belonging to St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, which had been stolen on the same morning. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn identified the property and took it away. The thief said his name was Joseph Hill. Soon after he was locked up Hill cut the arteries of his left wrist with the intention of committing suicide, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

DRY GOODS.

PREPARATORY

TO OUR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, AND NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN WOOL, COTTON, FLAX, AND SILK,

We Have Made GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN ALL SEASONABLE FABRICS OF THESE MATERIALS. BUYERS WILL BE WELL REPAID BY A THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF OUR

IMMENSE VARIETY OF ELEGANT FABRICS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

BUNOUT, FROM PARIS, LATE AUGUSTE BERTIE, No. 7 Rue de la Paix, will sell, at great reduction, all his Chatelaine braid, made of the finest and longest hair ever imported; the Zephyr braid, the latest Paris novelty; the Coquet, made of real water-curls; hair and silk nets, hand-made. No. 27 Union-square, near 16th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOREIGN AGENCY WANTED.

The proprietor of one of the largest business in watches and watch materials in Hamburg, Germany, intending to visit New-York in June of the present year, is desirous of obtaining the agency of goods belonging to that branch of trade for the whole of Germany. Orders may be addressed to J. R., care of Messrs. G. LAMBINCK & CO., No. 150 Pearl-st., New-York.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM, MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.

Rich, delicious, and always reliable. Try it and you will use no other. Depots, No. 306 6th-av., No. 1,868 Broadway, and No. 76 Chatham-st.

RUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.—$1 PER GALLON Best in the City. Great reduction. No. 12 Bible House, New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MONEY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, and silverware bought and sold back 6/8 small ad-vance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

No. 1,267 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office; Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

REMOVALS.

DR. S. A. JARVIS, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED [illegible] West 42d-st.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

Straw Goods.

THOUSANDS OF CASES. PURCHASES LAST WEEK.

IMPORTED FAYAL HATS.

PRICES DOWN! DOWN!! DOWN!!!

DOMESTIC FAYAL HATS. PRICES DOWN. 500 CASES

FINEST BLACK FRENCH CHIPS At 50c. At 65c.

DESIRABLE SHAPES.

SHADE AND PICNIC HATS, 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c.

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S LEGHORN HATS.

35c., 40c., 50c., 65c., 75c., up.

TRIMMED SCHOOL AND SAILOR HATS, 17c., 25c., 35c., 50c.

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS.

LATEST STYLES—MUCH BELOW HATTERS' PRICES—50c., 75c., $1, $1 25 up to $2 50.

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND.

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen Sts., New-York.

SUITS, COSTUMES, ULSTERS, SACQUES, &c. STILL LOWER PRICES.

LADIES' LINEN ULSTERS, FROM 95c. to $4 50. FINE MOHAIR ULSTERS, $2 95.

SILK-TRIMMED SUITS, from $4 85 to $15, up.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS, $13 50 to $45; bargains.

STRIPE SILK SUITS, $12 45 UP, THE SUIT.

LINES OF BUNTING SUITS, ALL COLORS, $6 and $7 50. FROM $10 to $18 50—A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT.

LAWN SUITS, LATEST STYLES, $1 85, $2, $2 50, to $6 50.

COSTUMES MADE FROM INDIAN FOULARD, $8. BARGAINS.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

100 SPRING SACQUES, 95 cts., $1, to $2 50, (half-price.)

LACE, LAWN, AND ORGANDIE DRESSES. BATHING SUITS—LARGE VARIETY.

BOYS' SUITS

AT $1 50, $1 90, $2 25, $3, $3 25, $3 75 UP. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN THIS STOCK.

DRY GOODS.

100 PIECES, ALL WOOL BUNTINGS, DESIRABLE COLORS, AND BLACKS, } 20 CENTS.

50 PIECES, 46 INCH, ALL WOOL FRENCH BLACK LACE BUNTING, } 60 CENTS.

SEWING SILK DAMASSEE GRENADINES, 50, 60, and 75 cents.

SATIN DE LYON, ALL SHADES, } 49 CENTS.

25 PIECES LUPIN'S ALL-WOOL CASHMERE, 50c.; GREAT BARGAINS; DOUBLE FOLD.

ALSO,

ORGANDIES, LAWNS, SEA-SIDE SATEENS, CAMBRICS, SCOTCH AND ENGLISH ZEPHYRS, GINGHAMS, RENFREW CLOTHS, BENZALINE AND CRAPE CLOTH, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, & 70 ALLEN ST.

FURNITURE.

Piazza Shades, Window Curtains,

RATTAN CHAIRS, RECLINING CHAIRS, KURRACHEE RUGS, BASKETS, &C.,

AT THE SALES-ROOMS OF THE

WAKEFIELD RATTAN CO

NO. 814 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.—CONVICT LABOR.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are solicited, and will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings, and the Keeper of the Penitentiary of said county, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Room No. 10, County Court-house, City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock, M. of WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened, for the labor of four hundred (400) convicts, (male,) and fifty (50) convicts, female, more or less of each, sable bodied, and under sentence for terms of from thirty (30) days to for life, now confined or which may hereafter be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of the "Bay State Shoe and Leather Company," manufacturers of men's, women's, and children's shoes, expires on the 15th day of July, 1879, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.

Each proposal must state separately the per diem allowance for each effect, as follows, for those sentenced for terms of from thirty days to three months, from three months to six months, from six months to one year, and for terms of life. A contract for the labor of said prisoners will be awarded for either five years or ten years only, and two proposals are solicited and will be required, stating each allowance for the several classes of prisoners aforesaid separately for a term of five years and for a term of ten years.

Each proposal must state the nature of the work to be carried on, which must be accompanied with a certified check for ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) made payable to the order of Edward Lambert, Clerk of said board, as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which check will be returned to the bidder upon the awarding of the contract and execution of the same.

Full particulars of the present and past management, and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office of the Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Court-st., near Montrand-av., in said city.

The county reserves the right to reject any or all bids which may be deemed to be prejudicial to the interests of the same.

By order of Board of Supervisors Kings County.

PETER L. WILLIAMSON,
GEORGE W. ANDERSON,
JOHN J. LADLEY,
JOHN L. SYDER,
JOHN H. SNYDER,
Committee on Penitentiary.
JAMES SHEVLEN,
Keeper of Penitentiary.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, are invited by the undersigned for furnishing Headstones for Soldiers' graves in private, village, and city cemeteries, as provided by the law approved Feb. 3, 1879, of which the following is an extract:

* * * "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who died in the regular or volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided for the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in national military cemeteries."

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17,000. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals, can be had on application, in person or by letter, to Capt. A. E. Reichmann, Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.

Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.

All proposals must be accompanied by good and sufficient guaranty, and none will be considered except for American WHITE MARBLE, of the grades named in the specifications.

Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose office they will be opened in the presence of bidders on MOND

THE HOUSEHOLD

CHINA FOR TABLE USE.

As the standard used for estimating the ordinary expenses of a family in procuring an outfit for the table has been taken as composed of six persons, the cost of china may now be stated. There is no exact limit as to outlay. A Dresden plate, a Sèvres cup, may cost much more than a whole service of ordinary china. The entire dining-room could be furnished sumptuously for the price paid for a single vase painted *pate sur pate* by a Solon. As we have commenced with the strict *necessaires*, the ordinary stone china will be taken, which is quite good enough for common use. For six persons a dozen and a half dinner-plates, costing $1 40, will be just sufficient; a dozen soup-plates will cost $1 60; a dozen breakfasts, $1 20; the same of tea-plates, $1; fruit-plates, 75 cents; a dozen cups and saucers for tea, $1 60; coffee-cups, $1 90. Four covered vegetables will cost 90 cents each, and the same without covers 45 cents. Soup tureen, $3 75; a salad bowl, $1. For dessert, two fruit dishes would be worth 90 cents. Two china leaves for pickles will cost 35 cents, a gravy boat about the same. Four platters of different sizes would cost say, the lot, $2 50. As to the glassware, goblets are worth $1 50 a dozen; tasters, $2; salt-cellars, 25 cents each; a celery-stand, 50 cents. For preserves and stewed fruit for the tea-table, a glass bowl, to cost 90 cents, or two smaller ones, to cost 25 cents each, will suffice. Total sum, $30. If French china is used, the expense will increase 100 per cent., or if gilt china is wanted, the additional cost will be about twice and a half that of stoneware. As to the durability of these various wares, there is no difference, as the resistance to breakage is the same. When fancy or decorated china, such as complete sets, is required, as has been before mentioned, there is no limit as to price, though quite large and serviceable sets of good ware can be bought at from $40 to $50, though very handsome ones mount into the hundreds. The advantage of purchasing a set of china with a small gold border is quite manifest. It is always in vogue, and when a piece is broken it can always be replaced. Of course, true Chinese china willow pattern is always very handsome, but of late years, when pieces are broken, it is difficult to match them. In glass, the same remarks can be made, with the exception that very ornate glass, such as was in vogue 50 years ago, has gone very much out of use. The former fashion of cut glass, with its sharp angles, made it very uncomfortable to handle, and the risk of spoiling it was very great. Engraved glass, unless the pattern be very minutely executed, is not used. The best of taste, when means are ample, can be indulged in glass which is simple and graceful in form, and which exhibits brilliancy in material and light. Referring again to the dishes used at table, experience has shown this fact, that the cost of two or four vegetable dishes in plated ware will be say ten times as much as those made out of china or stoneware; plated dishes will, of course, outlast china twenty times. When the breakage of table ware is thoroughly understood and estimated, it will be found to exceed all estimate. Careful servants have unlucky and heavy hands, and "let us break this day our daily plate or cup" seems to be a positive tenet of the cooks' or waitress' creed. It is rarely that actual rage at the table causes a fictile crash. Patiently raised from wear and tear in removing plates or dishes from table, and when the washing is done. In good old times the lady of the house did not disdain to wash with her own hands the table equipage. To-day, such polite care is unfortunately obsolete. In washing china, a zinc waiter in the kitchen to place the china on is of great help, and saves much breakage. The use of a rack through carelessness often induces wholesale smashing. Common brown soap is good enough, but plenty of water should be used afterward, in order to insure a thorough cleansing. A wooden handle, with cotton-wool, is the best for cleansing drinking cups and saucers. The heavy cup, as used in France in cafés, has in the United States come but little in vogue. Its extreme thickness renders it objectionable to handle, and its apparent strength does not make it resist accident. Nothing is more useful, and especially glass, look so well as a good outlay of what old-fashioned people used to call "elbow-grease." The cook should always be provided with good towels for wiping and polishing glass and china ware. A little soda in the water helps the thorough cleansing of the china. Some time ago a correspondent gave some good advice to smokers, and told how, when they place their ashes in china, it rewarded the gilding. The sense of tobacco consisting both silica and potash, the latter in very large proportion, the alkali acts as a ready solvent. Some late experiments with cigar ashes showed that in a very short time, and with but slight friction, all the gold could be removed from a plate. A cook should be encouraged to make a display of her china in her pantry or kitchen. Nothing is better than an old book-case with glass windows for for this. The china is then always in view. Thrifty housekeepers, even when their store of china is ample, should make a habit of counting all the pieces at least twice a month. This is the only way in which breakage or mysterious disappearances can be discovered or accounted for. Plates which are used at table should never be relegated to the cook for kitchen purposes. If baking has to be done in a plain, suitable ware should be provided. Nothing is more disagreeable than to have on table, mixed up with the white ware, a plate which shows crackle, the glaze having been saturated with greases which have been burned black. There are always, besides, plates enough which are chipped which can be used to do kitchen service. A word should be said in favor of American china or porcelain, which is excellent of its kind, both in shape and quality. For very few people know that our home products in fictile ware, are quite equal to the English and French china.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

As the warm season advances, vegetables and fruit spring into life nearer to us, and meanwhile the Southern States, the West Indies, and the hot-houses of colder climates empty their products into our markets. New-York has probably a larger variety of edibles offered for the consumption of its inhabitants than any city in the world. There is no city in the United States where better prices may be obtained for what is really choice, and no other where a quicker sale may be found for articles of inferior quality. Produce merchants and hucksters in Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, when they have anything that is exceptionally good, send it to New-York, knowing that they will realize the largest possible profit, and when they have left in their possession articles they find unsalable in their neighborhoods, they send them here also, knowing that something may be got for them, and that they will not be absolute losers of all the money invested. So it happens that when the householder goes marketing in one of our large markets he has laid before him for purchase much that is excellent, much that is fair, a vast quantity that is poor, and not a little that is not fit for any human being to eat. If he is epicurean in tastes, wants the best his means will afford, and is at the same time economical, he is bewildered. The vendors of the cheap and nasty will tell him that nothing better than they offer can be found elsewhere, and frequently he is entrapped into buying articles which he finds, after cooking, are dear at any price. His cook, perhaps, has only simple rules to follow in the cooking of the articles furnished, and is ignorant of the many ways in which the keepers of pretentious restaurants, with the aid of skillful French and Italian cooks, render stale meats and vegetables palatable. It is to these cheap and pretentious restaurants that the refuse of other cities, and the stale spoils on the hands of dealers here, goes in most cases. Cheap boarding-houses and ignorant families take the rest.

At present there is a large quantity of fruit and vegetables of prime quality coming to us from the Southern States, which is sold at low rates; the best is now received from Maryland, Delaware, New-Jersey, and Long Island. The prices in Washington Market for articles of which the value has changed some what since last Saturday are as follows: Pineapples, 10 to 25 cents; apples, 30 to 50 cents per half peck; gooseberries, 10 cents per quart; cherries, 15 to 25 cents per pound; strawberries, 12 to 25 cents per quart; peaches, from Georgia, 50 cents to $2 per dozen; bananas, 25 to 50 cents per dozen, (according to size,) and oranges, 30 to 50 cents per dozen. New Bermuda potatoes were worth 45 cents per half peck, and Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, 30 to 45 cents. North Carolina and Virginia potatoes, rather small, were sold at 25 to 35 cents per half peck, and old potatoes at 20 to 30 cents. Cucumbers were worth 50 cents per dozen; string-beans, 10 cents per quart; tomatoes, 20 cents per quart; green peas, (which are now very plentiful,) 12 to 20 cents per quart, the best coming from New-Jersey and Long Island; cabbage, 6 to 10 cents per head; cauliflowers, (received only from Long Island and the suburbs,) 20 to 30 cents per head; new beets, 8 cents per bunch; new turnips, 6 to 10 cents per bunch; Oyster Bay asparagus, 20 cents per bundle, and New-Jersey asparagus, 15 to 18 cents; new carrots, 3 cents per bunch; onions, 10 cents per quart; lettuce, 2 to 3 cents per head; radishes, 1 to 2 cents per bunch.

Good eggs may be bought at the rate of 16 cents per dozen, but for choice Leghorn, large and all warranted to be fresh and choice, as much as 35 cents per dozen is asked. Butter is low, selling in Washington Market at 12 to 20 cents per pound, and in first-class groceries at 22 to 25 cents. The best things offered by poulterers at present are young tame ducks, which sell at 30 cents per pound, scalded Spring chickens at 25 cents, and "Philadelphia" dry-picked at 45 to 50 cents. Spring lamb is worth 20 to 25 cents per pound, and choice cuts of veal are a cent or two higher. In the fruit stores, hot-house grapes sell at $1 50 to $2 per pound; hot-house peaches, 30 to 40 cents each; choice bananas, 40 to 50 cents per dozen; strawberries, 25 to 30 cents per quart; pineapples, 60 to 75 cents per pair; Mediterranean oranges, 50 to 75 cents per dozen, and West Indias, 30 to 50 cents.

The Connecticut shad harvest this year has not been as large on the average as in 1878, although the fish were exceedingly big and in fine condition. The season commenced later, about April 20, and was at its height on the 10th of last month. In 1878 it opened on the 19th of April. These facts are of great interest to fish-culturists. The fishing outside of the Connecticut River in the Sound was, however, unusually good, 16,000 shad having been captured so far during this season in a single pound. Over one-half of the Connecticut fish find their market in New-York. Connecticut shad are worth 6 cents a pound, and are in large quantity. There are are no North River shad as the season is over. Striped bass, of which there was a large catch off the coast between Freeport and Fire Island on Friday last of some 2,600 pounds, the fish weighing from 25 to 50 pounds, are worth 12 cents for large, 15 cents a pound for small. Blue-fish are very abundant all along the coast; the best, from three to eight pounds, from the Long Island coast, are worth 8 cents. Salmon from the Connecticut are coming in at the rate of six fish a day, weight from 10 to 20 pounds, worth 25 cents a pound, as the Restigouche salmon enter into competition with them. The Restigouche fish are at present in market in large quantity, big fish weighing 30 pounds, worth from 15 to 25 cents, according to cut. New-York can take fully 12,000 pounds a day. This is the grand roan, but salmon will continue plentiful for at least 30 days, fish arriving from other sources. Weak fish very plenty, worth 8 cents; Spanish mackerel improving in size and quality, from Chesapeake Bay, worth 25 to 30 cents a pound; common mackerel scarce, worth for choice 12½ to 15 cents each; cod scarce, 8 cents; haddock, 6 cents; halibut, 12 to 18 cents a pound; kingfish very scarce, worth 25 cents a pound; sheepshead from North Carolina, a few from Long Island, the former 15 cents, the latter 20 cents; flounders, 8 cents; eels, 15 to 18 cents a pound; brook trout, very fine fish, from the Provinces, worth 50 cents a pound, but demand light; lobsters improving in size, worth 10 cents; soft crabs of good size and in prime condition, but scarce and worth $1 50 a dozen. Good demand for all kinds of fish, with increased use of fish food, due to the opening of the hotels at Coney Island. Any one who has been forced for business or information to visit Fulton Market during the last week, during the wet weather, noticing the damp condition of the place and the noxious atmosphere, would most certainly desire that the present effort which is being made to rebuild the market would be carried out.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

TONGUE SOUP.—Put a small tongue into a stew-pan, with trimmings of any bones of fowl or veal, and stew for four hours, removing the scum; take out the tongue, skin and clean it, and leave it to cool; put back the trimmings and the roots, with a carrot, a turnip, a head of celery and an onion, half a teaspoonful of cayenne, and stew one hour more; then strain the soup, and when cool remove the fat, and set it on to heat, with a turnip and carrot cut in squares, and two tablespoonfuls of grated tongue; let it simmer slowly for an hour, and serve with boiled rice. A useful and cheap soup.—NEW COOKERY BOOK, MRS. BOWMAN.

BROILED EELS.—Clean and cut two pounds of eels in pieces two inches long; put in a vessel with a piece of butter as big as an egg, and set it on the fire; when hot lay the eels in, fry about three minutes, turning them over all the while; put them now in an earthenware dish, and add a teaspoonful of chopped parsley and onion, a pinch of grated nutmeg, a tablespoonful of sweet-oil, salt, and pepper; set it on the fire, and simmer slowly for two hours; take off the fish, sprinkle a little bread-crumbs on them, and put the pieces on a gridiron, and cook for about two minutes. Eat with a sauce tartare, or simply with lemon juice.—CONEY ISLAND COOK.

FOWL A LA TARTARE.—Take a good-sized chicken, take off the head and feet, tuck in the legs, split quite through from the back, and beat it flat; take four ounces of butter, and fry the chicken a light brown; take two yolks of eggs, beat them lightly, and mix in a teaspoonful of powdered cracker, and cover the fowl; renew the frying, turning frequently. Make a tartare sauce as follows: Pound in a mortar half a small onion, with the hard-boiled yolks of two eggs, and the yolk of one raw egg; a teaspoonful of salt, the same of mustard, as much red pepper as will go on the end of a pen-knife-blade, with three tablespoonfuls of oil, and one of tarragon vinegar; get it as smooth as possible; lay the chicken, still hot, on the dish, and surround it with the sauce; garnish with some quarters of eggs, a few sprigs of salad, and some pickles.—J. O. N.

TO FRY SOFT CRABS.—Take the crabs, which should be alive, and lift up the pocket-book clasp which is in the under part; remove the hard portions which radiate from it; the soft part is to be taken out can easily be known—being hard and fibrous; leave all the claws; have some milk, dip the crab in it, and then roll the crab in some pounded bread crumbs; have some butter, it must be the best, made boiling hot, and fry rapidly to a bright brown. The best method of frying is to have plenty of butter, and to place the crabs in a kind of wire cage which is fastened into the hot butter; a little parsley, a slight addition of salt and pepper should be made last.—A. B. B.

GREEN PEAS.—There is a vast difference in the peas in the same pod. Those nearest to the stem are the oldest and toughest, being the most fully matured. In Paris peas are cooked in this way. Not more than once or twice in a whole season are good green peas sent to table. Either the peas are old and flavorless, or they have been badly prepared. This is a good receipt, as Mr. Bloc taught it to me. Take a saucepan and put in a half-teaspoonful of salt; at the very first boil drop in two quarts of peas; boil gently and drain; put in a colander, shake them, turn them into a hot dish; put into that four ounces of butter, a little salt and white pepper, and put the dish with peas in an oven for not over two minutes.—MRS. J. A. O., Brooklyn.

SOUR BEEF AND STRING BEANS.—Take six pounds of beef, the brisket or bolar, or pin bone is the best. [The pin bone is the piece which is cut off first before what is known in New-York as the flat-bone steaks are cut.] Put this in a close stewpan with half a peck of string beans, cutting the beans in three pieces; add half a tumbler of water; season with salt and pepper and dredge well with flour; when the beef is half cooked add one-third of a tumbler of vinegar and a tablespoonful of brown sugar; stir it well so that the ingredients are well mixed; cook for three hours or more slowly, preserving well the stewpan. The art in cooking this dish, as in all boiling or stewing, is not to allow it to cook too fast. Should it boil too rapidly move it to a cooler portion of the range. It should simmer all the time.—YE-DISH.

PEAS AND LETTUCE.—Blanch a quart of peas for about five minutes and drain them; blanch a head of lettuce for one minute, (blanching is only boiling or steeping in boiling water;) put peas and lettuce in a saucepan with one ounce of butter; simply on the fire for about one minute, and then add a little broth or water, two or three sprigs of parsley, salt, and pepper; boil slowly until done, and serve warm. The parsley may be served or removed just before serving, according to taste. The lettuce is served with the peas.—HAND-BOOK OF COOKERY, P. BLOT.

CANNED CORN.—To every six quarts of corn take one ounce of tartaric acid, dissolved in boiling water; cut the corn from the ears, and put in sufficient water to cook; put the acid in while the corn is cooking; when done seal in glass cans; to prepare for the table, pour off the sour water and save it; put enough fresh water to the corn to cook it; for every quart of corn add one small teaspoonful of saleratus, and let it stand a few minutes before cooking; while cooking put in a teaspoonful of sugar; if the corn turns yellow, too much saleratus has been used; pour back some of the sour water till it turns white again; season with salt, cream, butter, and pepper; same as fresh corn.—DOROTHY.

DOVER CAKE.—One pound of flour; one of sugar; one-half pound of butter; six eggs; a glass of sweet milk; one teaspoonful of soda; two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; add a little nutmeg.—L. A.

EXCELLENT GINGERBREAD.—Two cups of molasses, one cup of butter, four cups of flour, one cup of boiling water, with two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in it, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, three eggs.—GUATE.

GINGER CRACKERS.—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger, half teaspoonful of cloves. Take enough flour to stiffen; boil all the ingredients excepting the flour; while boiling hot, pour over the flour, stirring it all the time. Roll out thin and bake in a quick oven.—M. A.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Receipts for cooking macaroni in various ways.
A receipt for cold wine soup.
How far into June asparagus should be cut.
Why a cake "falls" in the oven, or just after taking it out.
A receipt for White Mountain cake.
How to destroy parasites on rosebushes.
How to destroy roaches and water bugs.

THE ALLEGED COTTON THEFTS.

SOME OF THE PRISONERS RELEASED ON BAIL —OTHERS COMMITTED.

Yesterday morning the prisoners arrested by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, on indictments charging them with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, were brought from the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house to the office of District Attorney Phelps. The investigations of Mr. Murdock, representing the New-York Cotton Exchange, District Attorney Phelps, and the detectives set to work upon the case, resulted in the discovery of a gigantic ring of licensed sample thieves by which cotton dealers were plundered of over $60,000 a year in a number of years. It appears that certain samplers appointed by the Cotton Exchange would take excessive samples, which, after being made into bales, would be disposed of through fictitious firms. The proceeds being divided between all parties interested. John and Nicholas Collins, junk dealers, at No. 25 Bridge-street, received, as is alleged, the stolen cotton and gave checks for the amounts paid therefor, the checks being duly honored and paid by James and Thomas Costello, who kept a liquor saloon next door, at No. 27. On the information laid before the Grand Jury, four indictments have been found. Many of the cotton robberies recently discovered in the lower wards of the City are attributed to some of the prisoners now under arrest. The persons arrested so far are Nicholas and John Collins, junk dealers; James and Thomas Costello, liquor dealers; Thomas Manton, James F. Byrnes, Thomas Horan, and William Campbell, samplers; James MacLaughlin, a public porter, and Michael Dollard and John Martin, laborers. The Collins brothers were released on $5,000 bail each on each indictment; the Costello brothers on $1,000 each on the same number of indictments, and Manton in $1,000 bail. John Martin, who is an old man and the father of a large family, living in South Brooklyn, was allowed to go on parole until Monday morning by Assistant District Attorney Russell, and the other prisoners, being unable to procure bail, were committed to the Tombs. A large number of additional arrests will be made to-morrow.

MILITARY GOSSIP

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Archibald N. DeVoe, Military Secretary to the Governor, has resigned.

First Lieut. Henry J. Richardson, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned.

A new company has been organized in the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, to be designated Company I.

The Thirty-third Separate Company of Infantry, Oneonta, Capt. R. G. Marvin commanding, mustered 64 men present at its annual inspection.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Lieut.-Col. John B. Meyenborg commanding, is to shoot for marksmen's badges at Creedmoor on Thursday next.

The Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, Col. J. W. Yale commanding, is to parade at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 P. M., for review and dress parade.

Major Henry E. Drake, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Twentieth Brigade, has been rendered supernumerary, and will do duty on the staff of Major-Gen. Henry Brinker, Seventh Division.

The Medford Amateur Rifle Association, of Massachusetts, has taken a lease on the Bellevue Rifle Range at Medford, and is about to prepare an interesting programme of matches for the season.

Gov. Robinson has granted permission to Gatling Gun Company A, New-Jersey National Guard, to enter this State armed and equipped, for the purpose of visiting Albany, from June 16 to 19.

The charges and specifications recently made against Capt. Peter Bertsch, Separate Troop G, Brooklyn, have been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, who will appoint a court-martial for his trial.

At a recent meeting of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Edward Fackner commanding, Corp. F. A. Gunther was elected Sergeant and Private Benjamin Brown Corporal. Warrants have been granted to them.

The Eighth Separate Company, Johnstown, Capt. James A. Dennison commanding, was inspected by Col. Briggs on Wednesday last. The result of the muster was as follows: Present, 26; absent, 25; total enrolled, 51.

The Second Division Cavalry and Gatling Battery shot for marksman's badges at Creedmoor last Monday. The number of winners was as follows: Separate Troop D, 13; Separate Troop G, 10; Gatling Battery, 9.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, is to attend service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, to-day at 7:30 P. M. A sermon is to be preached by the Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Courtney.

At a meeting of the Sixth Division Rifle Association, Syracuse, last Wednesday evening, it was decided to hold a Spring prize meeting on Friday next. There are to be two matches, one open to military teams of 12, the other an all-comers short range contests for a series of cash prizes.

At a meeting of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, last Monday evening, the following non-commissioned officers were elected: John Briggs, First Sergeant; John T. Bultman and Henry C. Gordon, Sergeants; Theodore W. Specht, Commissary-Sergeant, and Adolph W. Callisen, Edward J. Cody, John H. Griffith, and Louis Sanchez, Corporals.

The Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, Conn., is to take part in the celebration of the battle of Stony Point, at Stony Point, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 16. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley is to deliver an oration on that occasion. The Phalanx will pass through this City on its way to Stony Point, and some arrangements ought to be made by our enterprising National Guard to give it a reception.

Capt. L. C. H. Goldman, of Company C, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, has received leave of absence for 90 days. Assistant Surgeon Edward Fridenburg, and Second Lieut. Henry Deringer have received their discharge from the service. Private Fleischmann has been elected Sergeant, and William Oswald and S. R. Richmond have been chosen Corporals in Company F of this command.

Special orders have been issued by Adjt.-Gen. Woodward directing the Adjutants-General of the several division and brigade staffs to wear the silver metallic shield adopted as insignia of rank, on the shoulder-knot, midway between the pad and the button or fastening, instead of on the pad, and for fatigue dress it is to be omitted on the strap, but is to be worn on the cap, displacing the letters "N. Y."

The Directors of the Bay View Rifle Association, Buffalo, reorganized at an adjourned meeting last Wednesday evening. Major-Gen. William F. Rogers was elected President. Lieut.-Col. E. A. Rockwood was chosen Vice-President, and Capt. Henry S. Mulligan and Lieut.-Col. E. B. Jewett were appointed Executive and Statistical Officers respectively of the Spring meeting, which is to be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

At First Division Head-quarters the return of election of Second Lieut. George B. Rhoades, Company E, Seventh Regiment, has been received. Separate Troop B, Cavalry, has been converted into a Gatling battery, and is to be known as Gatling Battery E hereafter. Capt. L. T. Baker has received orders to return all the cavalry property in his possession belonging to the State, and to make requisition for four Gatling guns and carriages.

The Cadet Corps of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, turned out 140 strong on Saturday, May 31, to shoot for marksmen's badges at Creedmoor. The champion shot was Corp. W. Carll, who scored 22 at 50 yards, 20 at 100 yards, and 17 at 150 yards. Private L. H. Feet scored 20 out of a possible 25 at 150 yards, and received a field-glass as a prize. The corps paraded for the reception of its badges at Fort Greene Plaza, yesterday.

The annual inspection and muster of the Tenth Regiment, Albany, Col. Amasa J. Parker commanding, which had two gorgeous drum-majors, took place on Thursday afternoon last. The result of the muster was as follows: Present, Philip H. Briggs and Major Thomas H. McGrath, was as follows: Present—field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, 14; Companies—A, 51; B, 39; C, 53; D, 34; E, 39; F, 54; G, 48; H, 77; I, 71; K, 47; band, 23; total, 506; absent, 285; total enrolled, 791.

The Second Brigade marksmen went to Creedmoor to shoot for marksmen's badges last Friday. Gen. Frederick Vilmar and staff were present. The Ninth Regiment paraded 127 men, under command of Col. Ryder; Eleventh Regiment, 25 men, Col. Unbekant, and Seventy-first, 86 men, Lieut.-Col. Chaddock. The number of winners was: Ninth, 54; Eleventh, 14; Seventy-first, 38. The members of the brigade staff who won badges were: Capt. W. E. Webb, 44; Major C. E. Orvis, 35; Col. W. H. Van Wyck, 34.

Col. Emmons Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, has issued orders directing the marksmen of his command and such other riflemen as are certified to by Capt. Robbins, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, as being sufficiently skilled, to go to Creedmoor to shoot for marksmen's badges to-morrow. Those who qualify by making 25 out of a possible 50 points will be exempt from further rifle practice during the year. The detachment is under orders to assemble at its armory in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks containing one day's rations, at 7 A. M. Lieut.-Col. Louis Fitzgerald will be in command.

There are in the possession of Adjt.-Gen. John B. Woodward, at Albany, engrossed copies of resolutions, passed by the Common Council of this City, of sympathy for the families of Lieut.-Col. James H. Bull, Capts. John P. Dodge and Julius Wehle, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, and of five Volunteers, (formerly Sixth Regiment, New-York State Militia,) and Capt. James Hoagland, Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, (and Militia,) who were killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. The Adjutant-General desires to deliver the resolutions to the proper parties, and any person having information which will enable him to do so will confer a favor by communicating with him.

A court-martial for the trial of the delinquent drummers, George D. Dayton, D. Johnston, Charles Van Ronk, John Raynor, Frank Wilson, George Dillon, Jr., W. E. Johnston, W. E. Dean, J. F. Mc-Nulty, Thomas Allen, and Albert Bennett, who mutinied just before the parade of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, on May 24 last, has been ordered to meet at the regimental armory on Thursday evening, June 19. Lieut.-Col. George C. Bradley, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, will preside. Robert S. Sinclair has been elected Corporal of Company F, in this command. The regiment is to be escorted through Newport, R. I., by the Light Infantry, on its arrival at that place en route for camp next month. A flag is to be presented to the regiment by the ladies of Newport.

A court-martial for the trial of delinquents in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, is to meet on Thursday, the 19th inst. Col. David E. Austen will preside. The following non-commissioned officers have been elected in this command: H. J. Bird, Corporal, Company I; P. A. Miller, Quartermaster Sergeant; William F. Etherington, Sergeant, and George H. Davis, Corporal, Company C; David M. Demarest, Sergeant, and Stephen Arnott, Jr., William A. Waugh, Thomas F. Randolph, and Edward E. Cooper, Corporals, Company D; George A. Grove, Quartermaster Sergeant; Julius Blindeshofer, Sergeant, and George I. Thompson, and George Karr, Corporals, Company F. First Sergt. John J. Tewan, of Company F, has again won the Briggs medal. His score was 35 out of a possible 50 points.

Col. William A. Pond, commanding the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, has issued orders directing the uniformed battalion of the Veterans to assemble at Gilmore's Garden at 9:15 A. M. on Thursday, the 19th inst., for parade and an excursion to Brighton Beach. Line will be formed at 9:45 o'clock, and the route followed will be through Twenty-seventh-street to Fifth-avenue, thence to the Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry. A general invitation has been extended to the Veterans not members of the uniformed battalion, as well as of the active regiment, to accompany the party. Tickets may be obtained of companies of the Veteran Corps, or of Commissary Edward Kemp, up to June 17. The excursion will be on the Long Island Railroad, leaving Hunter's Point as 10:30 A. M. Grafulla's Band will accompany the party, and the new wing of the Brighton Beach Hotel will be christened by the Veterans, who are to have the exclusive use of it on that occasion. It is expected that 250 members of the uniformed battalion will make the trip. The lady friends of the Veterans, as well as of active members, are also to be made welcome.

Gen. J. M. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, has issued orders providing for rifle practice in his command as follows: Seventh Regiment to-morrow, Eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiments on Monday, June 16, for marksmen's badges. Third class—Seventh Regiment, Thursday, June 26; Eighth Regiment, Thursday, July 17; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Thursday, July 24. Second and First Classes—Seventh Regiment—Thursday, Aug. 21; Eighth Regiment, Monday, Aug. 11; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Monday, Sept. 8. Gen. Varian includes a very sensible clause in his orders as follows: "It is hereby made the duty of the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice to prohibit shooting on either of the days named in this order in the event of the absence of a surgeon, and regimental commanders are directed to report to these head-quarters any delinquency of surgeons in this respect on the day it occurs, provided both surgeons are absent." The brigade staff will shoot for marksmen's badges on Monday, June 16, assembling at the Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry at 7:40 A. M.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh, commanding, has received an invitation from the St. Patrick's Society, Montreal, to visit that city on "Dominion Day," July 1, next. As the regiment has its hands full during the previous week in a reception to the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard, the invitation has been declined. The Board of Officers has resolved itself into a Committee of Arrangements, with Major Edward Duffy, Chairman, for the reception of the Ninth on June 26th next. The regiment will arrive by the Fall River Line during the morning of the 26th, and the Sixty-ninth will assemble at its armory at 8 A. M., and, marching to the boat, will escort its visitors to its armory, where a collation will be enjoyed by both commands. An effort is to be made by the officers to get a boat and take the visiting officers on a sail among the Island institutions, and a drive through Central Park subsequently. The Ninth will put up for the night at Earl's Hotel, in Canal-street, and on the afternoon of the 27th will be escorted back to the boat by the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The marksmen of the First Brigade, comprising 32 from the Fifth, 118 from the Twelfth, and 89 from the Twenty-second Regiment, went to Creedmoor to shoot for marksmen's badges last Thursday. The day was quite an eventful one. Thomas J. Lawrence, a private in Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, was accidentally shot by Arnold Gelsman, Jr., of the same command, and received two severe wounds, one in the arm and the other in his leg. The arm will probably have to be amputated. Lieut. Leon Backer, of the same company, says that, although the brigade surgeon has received the credit for prompt action, Dr. Livingston S. Hinckley, of the Insane Asylum at Blackwell's Island, who is a member of the same company as Lawrence, really performed the work, and saved the patient's life. Lawrence bore himself manfully, but Private Burnton, of Company F, and the State scorer, neither of whom were injured, promptly fainted, as it becomes a soldier to do at a critical moment. Nobody knew who was responsible for the accident. Gelsman picked up a gun which proved to be loaded, and without ascertaining that fact by pulling back the breech-block, he pulled the trigger for the purpose of testing its strength. The case ought to be a lesson to the officers in charge of the ammunition not to distribute it on the present plan. Instead of issuing cartridges to the scorers, and allowing the latter to dole them out shot by shot, each man as he steps to the firing-point should receive five cartridges, for which he should be held responsible. On the return of the troops to the City they were packed tightly on the ferry-boat crossing the East River at Thirty-fourth-street, and several hacks were driven in between the detachments. The result was that one hackman drove into a squad of the Twenty-second Regiment, knocking down Private Mood, of Company A, while one of the horses stepped on Mood's abdomen. The Twenty-second boys attempted to back up the team, when the driver became enraged, and began to cut right and left with his whip. It is to the credit of the soldiers that they did not give the fellow the thrashing he richly deserved, and which he would probably have received had they not been in uniform. There were 12 winners of badges in the Fifth, 58 in the Twelfth, and 33 in the Twenty-second Regiments.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the Matter of Knapp.—Referred to Francis M. Scott. See memorandum.

Bleise et al. vs. Rice.—Motion granted; order for allowance to stand.

Murray vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Braunlick vs. Conn.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Geno vs. McConn.—Order granted.

Granted.—Russell vs. Seiter: Russell vs. McMahon; in the matter of Jones; Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Hodges; Miller vs. Miller et al.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hergesey vs. Hennessy.—A counsel fee of $150 and an allowance of $5 per week is granted to the defendant.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company vs. Clair.—The names of the affiants are not stated in the affidavit attached to the undertaking.

Huntley vs. Riley.—On the papers before me there is nothing to show that notice of the examination was served upon the judgment debtor.

Allder vs. Allder.—Report and supplemental report of the Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

In the Matter of Brown.—After hearing counsel, I am of the opinion that the bail originally fixed by me should be reduced to $500.

Eagles vs. Rising.—Motion denied, without costs.

Orders Granted.—Rubsamen vs. The Pictet Artificial Ice Company; Nicholson vs. Nicholson; Stanford vs. Lockwood; Palmer vs. Hussey.

Bonesteil vs. Austin.—I wish to hear counsel as to proposed allowances.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Reed vs. Fry.—This action having been discontinued, the papers are returned to the Clerk.

By Judge Donohue.

Findings and Decrees Signed.—Martin vs. Jones; Eisig vs. Eisig et al; Reed, &c. vs. Roof et al.

Ryan vs. Curran.—Complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion.

Miller vs. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.—Motion granted. Opinion.

Findings Signed.—Russel, &c., vs. Donaldson et al; Brownell vs. Goodwin et al.

Waldo vs. Belcher et al; The Atlantic National Bank.—Judgment for the plaintiff, with leave to defendant to amend.

Depau, &c., vs. Martin et al.—Set down for the 18th.

Ruigier vs. Ruigier, &c.—Motion granted. Decree ordered.

Patten, &c. vs. Laurnette.—Order as settled signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

The National Bank of North America vs. Meyer et al.—Order vacating order of arrest and canceling bond.

Lena Shillak vs. Jacob Shillak.—Decree of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Orders of Discontinuance.—Pastor et al. vs. The International Navigation Company; Sandowine vs. Wallis; Schwab vs. Dietz et al.; Atterbury vs. Seldon; Gebhard vs. Fargo et al.

Orders Granted.—Corbett vs. De Comeau; Dickinson vs. Connor; Keck vs. Werder; The People, &c., vs. Price.

By Judge Spehr.

Parsons et al. vs. England.—The motion to continue an injunction order granted by this court to prevent an Assignee from paying to the creditors of the assigned estate 5 per cent. on their several respective claims against the estate from funds in his hands as such Assignee. The claim for the injunction order and its continuance is put upon the ground that the payment of the dividend would be a violation of, and an injury to, the rights of the plaintiffs and of others, the creditors of the assignor. All the creditors do not join in support of the motion. Many of them, with the defendant, the assignee, resist the right of the plaintiffs to interfere with the administration of the estate invested in his hands under the law, and by consent of nearly all the creditors. This right is admitted by an application to the Assignee to unite with the plaintiffs in the execution of a deed, the sole object of which is to separate from the deed, is to place the management of the assigned estate, in a great measure, back into the hands of the assignor. It is difficult to see how the paying of a dividend to creditors of any assigned estate by the Assignee whose first duty it is to do that very thing, if he have funds in his hands, can work an injury to them. The proposition is novel. The plaintiffs here are creditors, and it is not apparent that to restrain the paying of this dividend during the pending of the suit would produce injury to them. It is not in violation of the plaintiffs' rights respecting the subject of the action as tending to render the judgment ineffectual. See sections 603 and 604 of Code. The motion must be denied, with costs.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Levy et al vs. Loeb et al.—Memorandum.

Van Beil vs. Prescott.—Findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

The People ex rel. Oushman vs. Campbell, &c.—Mandamus granted in part, refused in part; no costs. Opinion with Clerk.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Shea.

Gagney vs. Bartell.—Motion for writ of inquiry granted.

Motions Granted.—Thorne vs. Hummel; Hayward vs. King; Shafer vs. Thompkins; Nichols vs. Sweeney; Hoes vs. Diggles; Mendelsohn vs. Popkin.

Moses vs. Wittstein.—Motion denied on plaintiff filing note of issue within five days, and cause set down for trial June 17, 1879.

Jobes vs. McGoldrick.—Motion granted, amendment allowed.

Orders vs. Hassell.—Defendant discharged.

Kitts vs. Sanderson.—Motion granted; justification dismissed, with $10 costs.

Bursing vs. Hanlon.—

A FOUNDER OF THE NATION

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S CAREER.

HIS PLACE IN HISTORY AS SOLDIER AND STATESMAN—JOHN C. HAMILTON'S LIFE OF HIS FATHER.*

In the face of the growing liking for small and pithy books, the appearance of this ponderous new edition of Mr. John C. Hamilton's life of his illustrious father in a form so attractive is a significant and encouraging fact. The work could not well have come had it not been called for, and it is a cheering sign of the times that prudent publishers are ready to trust enough in the intelligence and patriotism of their countrymen to send from their press this patient and extended record of the thoughts and services of the most gifted and remarkable of American statesmen. There is certainly great need of this publication at this time, since our people ought to study carefully the origin and the constitution of the nation whose existence they have vindicated by arms. All the follies and passions that threatened our body politic in Hamilton's days threaten it still, and our Congress apparently presents specimens of dunces and dreamers, time-servers and quacks, that were unknown then. Our people are slowly waking up to the fact that their most pretentious advisers are neither self-denying patriots nor far-seeing sages, and that the business of government calls for at least as much judgment and experience as any other business, and it ought not to be intrusted to upstarts who are more eager for the rewards of office than for the labors and studies of patriotism. Our people are seeing, moreover, that something more than quick wits and good intentions is necessary in order to secure true statesmanship, and that the body politic, like the human body, needs careful observation and treatment on the part of its keepers, and that it cannot safely be left to smart guesses and rash experiments. They are shrewd enough to see that such bunglers as are parading their foolishness now in Congress would not have dared to show their heads in the august body which met May 14, 1787, at Philadelphia under the Presidency of Washington, and under the lead of Hamilton. It is well that our New-York has not lost wholly the leading place in national affairs which her illustrious statesman then won, and that during the emergencies of the last 20 years the helm of State has been in the hands of men who have not forgotten the national law which Hamilton vindicated in the beginning.

These seven volumes present to us the life of Alexander Hamilton, with full particulars of its events and service, from his arrival in New-York from his birthplace in the Antilles in the Autumn of 1772, when in his fifteenth year, to his death in 1804. With the numerous portraits of celebrated men, the original and new notes, and the improved print and paper, this edition has great value, and from its intrinsic worth, as well as from the present aspect of our national affairs, it ought to lead to a wide and thorough study of the career and character of its hero. What may be called by some readers its censorious defects may be regarded by others, and with justice, as peculiar merits. We cannot expect the son, who heard the funeral oration over his father's body from the lips of Gouverneur Morris, to be wholly cool and impartial in illustrating his merits and honors, nor can we ask for entire freedom from personality in in his treatment of his father's defamers. In some respects the personal and partisan character of the volumes gives them interestand power, since this quickens attention to the narrative, and lights up the discussions of State questions with the glow of family feeling and filial devotion. Of the three elements essential to a good history two are here present in full force, while a third is less abounding. The author deals fully with the particulars of the statesman's life, and with the conflicts and discussions in which he figured. Thus we have the life and times of Hamilton set before us with personal zeal and minuteness, and with documentary fullness. Thus, the book has the merit of personal particularity, and of general detail, yet its claim to worth of the universal kind is less obvious, and it may be that the author has done wisely in leaving the universal lessons of his father's career and intellect to more philosophical thinkers, while he has been content with providing ample materials for the formation of the final judgment of history.

I. We need not undertake to review these volumes minutely, or to go into the particulars of Hamilton's career. It is enough to call attention to a few points of interest at the present time. The thoughtful reader cannot but ask, after looking through this narrative of a career so romantic and so significant, why it is that Hamilton, who has done so much for our nation, has been more noted as a historical personage than a popular celebrity, more the favorite of artists and writers than the idol of the people. The reply is not difficult to give. Not only was he identified with ideas of government that were opposed to the dominant popular sentiment of his day, a lover rather of the conservative order of England than of the revolutionary liberty of France, but his life among our people was cut short at both ends. He was born in the West Indies, of a Scotch father and a French mother, and there was no boyhood for him here among the scenes and circumstances that did so much to make the boyhood and youth of his compeers famous. He appeared in Boston and New-York in 1772, and he died in 1804, after a career of 32 years, which is about what we count as a single generation, while his illustrious associates were natives of the soil, and lived to a good old age. Thus he had no boyhood and no old age in America, and so he lost the romantic charm of those two seasons for our people. He died at 47, and with honors enough to give any man immortal name. Pitt died two years afterward at the same age, but his life is read as part of his own father's, and it was wholly English by promise, in advance, as by fact afterward, and his party was full of his blood for generations. But Hamilton, thoroughly American as his work and his thought were, has been looked upon by many as a visitor to this country, who came and vanished, without visible parents or native home, without the halo of age, and without any dominant party to keep in power the principles that he had so nobly affirmed and defended with sword and pen and voice.

What is the inference fairly drawn from the undoubted fact that Hamilton has come short of the popular fame that justly belongs to him? What should it be but the duty to insist that time and sober second thought shall give him his due, and that these volumes shall be allowed and made to do their proper part to set before our people at this peculiar time in our national affairs the priceless service which the great statesman rendered to us in the crisis of the nation's need? From all the prolix and sometimes wearisome details of this ponderous work the career of this hero and statesman rises up with the charm of a romance and the point of a drama. The facts and not the style or the ideas give the narrative its power. Let the facts speak for themselves, and give new light and life to the great man who came to us like a vision and went from us in a cloud. At 17—in 1774—he began his public career as orator before the people and as a writer upon the patriotic side. Before the age of 19 he was Captain of Artillery, and when only 20 he was put by Washington upon his own staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1782 he was member of Congress from New-York, and in 1787 he was delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution. In 1789 he was Secretary of the Treasury under Washington. In 1798, at Washington's own demand, he was second in command of the Provisional Army, and in 1799, on the death of Washington, he became chief in command. In 1804 he fell by the hand of Aaron Burr in a duel which he acquiesced in as a necessity of his public position while he condemned it in principle. His eulogy was pronounced here in front of Trinity Church by Gouverneur Morris, and in Boston in King's Chapel by Harrison Gray Otis.

II. The acts of his life have made part of our politics and history since death set upon them its seal of completeness and sacredness, yet these acts themselves have gone more deeply into the life of the nation than any account that we have of them. The full record of his public career gives us, probably, materials enough for an estimate of its services, but the desire to state fully all that may contribute anything toward his father's honor has exposed the son to the danger of hiding that great man under the wealth of his riches. Let any reader who would appreciate Hamilton duly try, with the help of these important volumes, to look back to where that statesman was a hundred years ago, and then see what he did for the country between that date and his death in 1804. It is hard to believe that in 1779, at the age of 22, Hamilton had been two years on the staff and of the military family of Washington, and that he served his chief as aid, secretary, commissary, and strategist, and that he was using his mind and pen to meet the great economical, financial, diplomatic, and political difficulties of the struggling country. The little flurry which led him, in February, 1781, to resign his place in Washington's family did not alienate him from his good-will nor remove him from the service of the chief. He retired from Washington's staff on the last of April in that year, and sought a command, but he never failed to serve him, and was to the last his most devoted and cherished adviser.

Hamilton's great work, however, began at the age of 25 years, after he had gone from the siege of Yorktown, after the surrender of Cornwallis, to exchange the victories of war for victories of peace, not more in keeping with his courage, but more promising to his genius. Chosen to Congress from New-York July 19, 1782, he went to his seat under the inspiration of that noble plea for the union of the nation which Schuyler, his father-in-law, urged and the State Legislature accepted. Henceforth he was by eminence the statesman of the nation, and as such, in its essential form and purpose, he remains to this day. Bancroft, who is not enthusiastic over the merits of Hamilton, thus speaks of his entrance into the Congress of the Confederation: "Hamilton, of New-York, thus became the colleague of Madison, of Virginia. The State papers which they prepared were equal to the best in Europe of that time. Hamilton was excelled by Madison in wisdom, large, sound, roundabout sense and perception of what the country would grant, and surpassed him in versatility and creative power." He served in his place less than a year; yet he did all in his power to correct the faults of the confederacy in that illegal assembly, which consisted generally of about 30 members, and if his speeches, as reported, are less full and pronounced than we could wish, we must remember that he gave bolder prescriptions for the body politic than his colleagues were willing to swallow, and that the ideas of statesmanship which his biographer publishes from his private papers are virtually the substance of what was afterward the Constitution of the United States.

But the time was coming when his thoughts for the nation were no longer to be held in reserve, and when the famous Federal Convention assembled in Philadelphia, May 14, 1787, with Washington to preside, Hamilton, still young—but 30 years old—was then next in dignity to his illustrious chief. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis is not given to exaggeration, nor is he especially the eulogist of great Union men, but these are his words as to the relations of the leaders in that convention: "Next to that august name of the President should be mentioned that great man who, as a statesman, towered above all his compeers, even in that assembly of great men—Alexander Hamilton." Then Mr. Curtis gives sketches of him and his principal associates—Madison, Franklin, Gouverneur Morris, Rufus King, C. C. Pinckney, James Wilson, and Edmund Randolph. Hamilton was eminently the solar force in that convention—the man whose thought and purpose aimed to bring the States together, and to keep them together in spite of the excessive centrifugal tendency to make them fly off from the Union.

It was well that his own genius had such powerful allies, and that while he had with him in all essential principles of government the majestic presence of Washington, he carried with him into the convention the great power of New-York, whose large spirit and national temper went virtually with him in his work of building up the nation and backed him up in the end in spite of the broad and bitter opposition. The great question to be decided was to settle the true principles of the new Union. There was universal conviction in favor of more positive union on some definite grounds. The issue was between the two plans presented by Virginia, then the most populous State of the confederacy, and New-Jersey, then not large in population, and with territory so limited as to make her leaders aware that her future exposed her to the ambition of more extended and growing rivals. Virginia, of course, was quite ready to drop, as far as possible, the old equality of the States, and to give all possible power to the votes of the entire population, in both Senate and House of Representatives, sure thus of making her own vote tell. New-Jersey was quite as ready to turn a deaf ear to the claims of the popular majority, and to secure for each of the old States, for the small as well as the great, a share in the national jurisdiction in a single national assembly.

Hamilton liked neither of these plans, that of Virginia or New-Jersey. He was for a positive National Government upon the republican basis, and upon the most stable foundation. There is no good reason, apparently, for regarding him as ever favoring a monarchy in America, and there are early expressions of his that are full of enthusiasm for the rights of man, and he once expressed fears of putting too much and too protracted power into the hands of the Senate. He argued strongly in his opening speech for an active interest in support of the Government, for a conviction of its utility and necessity, for encouraging a sentiment of national obligation, for giving to the Government the help of sufficient force and the dignity of public influence. These results could not, in his opinion, be secured by the New-Jersey plan, for it made over to the General Government only a few interests of trade and revenue; it left unprovided for the protection of the frontiers against savages and European invaders, and it moreover failed to do justice to the people of the country by keeping in power the old State jurisdiction, with no representation to the great and growing population in the larger States. He disliked the Virginia plan in its utter rejection of distinct State representation, and its provision for electing both Senate and House of Representatives from the people according to numbers. He desired to make room for the votes of all freemen in the House of Representatives, and also to retain the conservative check of a Senate further removed from popular influence than the House. He went so far in this latter direction as to favor the continuance of the Senate and the Executive in office during good behavior—a very conservative, and, perhaps, somewhat aristocratic, suggestion, but not in the least degree monarchical, since all these offices were to be filled by vote, and to be vacated by impeachment on defect of faithful service.

He was clear in his conviction that a merely Federal Government could not secure union, that a league of any kind was full of dangers, and that at best the establishment of a General Government was full of dangers which called for careful thought and discriminating choice between opposing evils. With all his sagacity he does not appear to have urged at first in the convention the plan of securing to the States equal representation in the Senate, but the strength of his reasoning was spent upon exposing the weakness of the Virginia plan of virtually checking a Democratic House by a Democratic Senate, while it left, in many respects, the old State sovereignties unimpaired, with loose only of such jurisdiction as imperatively required national action. The Virginia plan carried the vote of seven States against three, and Hamilton alone of the New-York delegation voted for it. He voted as between the two plans in question. His scheme for the perpetual Senate and Executive during good behavior met with little favor, but his defense of vesting power in both these branches of the Government sufficient to secure the country from the sway of the fitful opinions and impulses of the popular current was not in vain, and we, at this day, owe much of our security from the gusty legislation of Congress to the far-seeing wisdom and patriotism of Hamilton.

Apparently the master spirit of the convention, he was in the sad plight of being deserted by his New-York colleagues and in danger of being ignored by his State. The only names that represented her coming empire on the roll of signers of the Constitution, Sept. 17, 1787, was put there to make the best face of a sad vacancy—"Mr. Hamilton, of New-York." His genius never conquered as at that emergency. From the convention he went home to New-York, began the publication of the *Federalist* in October, 1787, with Jay and Madison as colleagues, set in motion the activities necessary in order to call the State Convention at Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788; he led the debate in that convention, and July 26 he carried the State for the Union. The majority was only 3 votes out of 30, or 30 to 27, but in this case the majority has never lost its rule, and New-York, the eleventh State to accept the Constitution, made further resistance futile, and North Carolina, the next week, Aug. 2, followed her lead, leaving Rhode Island, the last of the old thirteen, to stay out in the cold till May 29, 1790. Hamilton, to all appearance, turned the scale for the Union in this great crisis, and he brought his greatest gifts and best energies to this work. Jurist and statesman and orator, he was General, too, and his generalship is combining his forces was as masterly as his skill in ordering his arguments.

Well might this New-York of ours do him honor by peculiar festivities, in which the trades vied with the merchants and scholars in celebrating his victory for the Constitution. His image was carried aloft on banners, the Constitution in his right hand and the Confederation in his left. Fame appeared crowning him with laurels. His name was emblazoned upon a miniature ship—the Federal ship of State—and the enthusiasm went so far as to anticipate the administration of the first President by putting the names of Washington and Hamilton together upon the national flag. Nothing could go beyond this to crown his joy, and Hamilton's place the next year in Washington's Cabinet, and 10 years afterward as second in command of the Army with Washington, and head of it after his death, all this was but the unfolding of what that triumph meant. For a man just over 30 years of age to receive such honors for service of such wisdom and such force comes near to adding another to the wonders of the world, and this Colossus towered and spread beyond that of Rhodes.

III. We may thus see to a certain extent the general relation which this man, of such marked personality, bore to the events, the men, and the movements of his time, and what he was to his own generation. Can we be as sure of his place in universal history, and has he any place there? The fact that he has gone into and lives in the history of his age, and that his name is spoken and written now here and in Europe as never before, is unquestionable. To say upon what grounds his universal fame rests is a more difficult matter, yet the question may be answered in a way not wholly unsatisfactory. He belongs to the history, the science, and the art of government, and his place there is fixed by universal as well as by peculiar conditions. He came to our America, with his peculiar temperament and endowments, in the crisis of our affairs, and these elements were so acted upon by our people and our tendencies as to grow up into powers that belong to mankind and to the ages. Scotch from his father and French from his mother, he brought from the Antilles the blood and brain of two mighty races in the time of our need, and our great financier and statesman gave us the economic sagacity of Adam Smith and the civic wisdom of Montesquieu, in his patient study of facts and his grand generalization of their ideal principles. One might venture to say that his good mother had brought with her from France to the West Indies some scrap of Julius Cæsar's Gallic relics, and fascinated her boy by its spell. It is surely not too much to say that there was something of the fire of Cæsar's courage and the sweep of his intellect in this pilgrim toward our shores, and that this island Julius Cæsar brought a certain imperial force to the calm presence of George Washington and to the rising Republic of the United States.

This, we know, is using pretty high speech, but we have no notion of being taken off our feet by any wild gusts of fancy or extravagance. Great as Hamilton was, he had his defects and limitations. He did not make the Constitution or the country. God was with our fathers, and He used all true men among them to make us a nation. In some respects, as foreign born, Hamilton was better fitted for his work here, as being free from our prejudices and capable of bringing fresh powers of observation and adjustment to his august career; in other respects less fitted for his work, because more alien to the soil and the people, and never fully up to the tide of popular sympathy in all things, or responsive to its pulse-beat. Of the seven stars of first magnitude in our firmament, Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Jay, Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson, he was not the one solar orb. Others had as much warmth and as much light, and on the whole, they had as much light. Perhaps no man, unless we except Franklin, wrote then as well as he, whether in the colloquial elegance of his story of Andre, or in the logical strength of his papers in the *Federalist*. In one respect he was chief. He had most point to his thinking, and most power to make it tell. These probably made him without a peer in debate; but others, like Franklin, Adams, and Washington, had more mass, more magnetism, and, in the long run, as much fire. He defined the nation better, probably, than others; but his definition needed correction and enlargement, by the sagacity of his associates, and by the weight and balance of experience. He could say, perhaps, better than any one man what the nation ought to be; but there were other men who had more of the actual nation, in its its essential life and substantial growth, in them than he had. He appreciated Jay and Madison, but he little appreciated Franklin, and hated Adams only less than Jefferson.

Fair-minded and patriotic Americans in our time will not be satisfied with the judgment passed upon Adams and Jefferson, in these pages by Hamilton's son, in evident keeping with the animosities of the father. Both of these men undoubtedly made mistakes, but they belong to the roll of honor among American patriots and statesmen, and we cannot consent for a moment to leave such denunciation unrebuked.

We need a calmer and deeper philosophy and a truer humanity to give these men their due in the country which they did so much, in conjunction with Hamilton, to defend and to honor and enrich. Wisdom delights rather in reconciling differences than in exaggerating and perpetuating them, and Adams and Jefferson were needed to enlarge and integrate the nationality which Hamilton did so much to establish. These two men were saviours of the country and the Constitution abroad in England and France, while Hamilton and Madison were doing their noble work in the Federal Convention, and they brought home with them lessons and characteristics that were needed in order to keep off threatening dangers. Radical as Jefferson nominally was, he really did much to take the mischief out of the raging revolutionary radicalism, which caught the infection from France, by taking it into the keeping of his Virginia statesmanship, and finally putting upon it the weight of his practical Presidential policy. Adams belonged to another school, and as a liberalized Puritan he tended more to the thought of John Locke than to the old theorizing of J. J. Rousseau, which the liberalized Churchman of Virginia at first favored. He did his part for the Constitution by being every inch an American, and putting his American blood and breeding into his first great work upon the independent States, which had so much to do with setting the standard for the nation.

Perhaps these two men, Adams and Jefferson, had each separate characteristics that Hamilton combined to a great degree. Perhaps Adams had—especially in his religion—more of the Germanic pluck which tends to a certain individualism, and Jefferson, while zealous for individual liberty, tended strongly to oppose it in masses of men, and so he came to favor a certain democratic imperialism, which has not been wholly good for his time or ours in its danger of crushing the few with the might and the sweep of the many. Hamilton abounded in the grand historical sense which sees civilization in the continuity as well as the combination of its laws and forces. He was neither French in sweeping imperialism nor Germanic in his dogged individuality, but a constitutionalist statesman who taught the lessons of ages not only in his thought but in his policy, and knew how to bring the many and the one together in a way without despotism, and in a diversity without discord. Great, certainly, was Hamilton's triumph in seeing Jefferson entering upon the course of national policy, which he was afterward to carry over to measures more extreme than the old Federalism contemplated, until at last a new Jeffersonian Democrat, Andrew Jackson, was to vindicate by threats and show of arms the Union which the mad slave power assailed. Strange it is, that Aaron Burr was first to nominate Jackson, and by a nemesis of destiny, in 1815 he wrote to Gov. Alsten: "Nothing is wanting but a respectable nomination made before the proclamation of the Virginia caucus, and Jackson's success is inevitable." In a strange way the fortunes of Hamilton and Jefferson have been bound together and are so still. When Hamilton fell by the hand of the wretched adventurer, Aaron Burr, Jefferson's hand was unconsciously there, since Jefferson's Presidency kept Hamilton, probably, at New-York in private life, and left the discomfited rival candidate, by the wrongs his defeat upon Hamilton by a duel which was little less than murder under the circumstances. It is not easy to understand why Hamilton accepted the challenge, in the face of his conscientious scruples, the good of his family, the state of public opinion on the subject, and the claims of his country upon his services and his life. But he was, apparently, unable to retract his charges against Burr by honest and utter denial, or to prove them by such specific statements as at once must silence dispute, and he met the challenger from what seemed to him the necessity of his position, and in order to enable him to meet public duties and dangers before him. It is a pity that no friend like Washington was there to hold him back from his fatal error—a pity that this life, so precious to the nation, could not have been spared until its discipline was complete and the sincere tribute to Christian faith which was paid in the pains of death could have been paid in the fullness of health and the ripe fruits of piety and charity in old age.

But the great disaster that took him away in his prime has not been without its wholesome lessons and its significant testimonial. He fell, but he is not fallen. The triumphs of his enemies prepared the way for the vindication of his patriotism and his genius. The disposition to make light of the Union which he cemented, to set the States above the nation, was a perversity that he denounced, and to bow down to the rising power of slavery, which he abhorred, led to a signal nemesis of destiny and a marvelous reckoning of Providence. The Union was assailed, and Virginia led the assault on it as once on him. The nation rose in its might, and it needed no second sight to see that at the head of our loyal Army marched the great captain and his trusty Secretary and adviser. Washington and Hamilton went together on that march to that victory; if needed again, they will come again.

* PLAYS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON. A History of the Republic of the United States of America, as Traced in his Writings and in those of his Contemporaries. By JOHN C. HAMILTON. Illustrated with numerous Portraits in seven volumes. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1879.

THE NOVELTIES OF FASHION

LATEST FRENCH COMBINATIONS.

SIMPLER STYLES OF TRIMMING—MANTLES AND FICHUS—THE MODE IN GLOVES—SUN-SHADES—NEW SUITS—TRAVELING ATTIRE AND RIDING HABITS.

The fashion of trimming dresses in a less complicated manner than heretofore is a great improvement on last year's styles. The uniques are no longer raised in many places by means of cordings and tapes, which almost prevented ladies from moving or sitting. Costumes are now as elegant and graceful as they well can be, although they are so much simpler in make. As the stage offers at present as good models of fashion as can be found anywhere, and some of the toilets worn in the new play given at the "Vaudeville" Theatre, in Paris, will fully illustrate the changes alluded to above.

The materials, colors, and ornaments are magnificent, but the cut and general effect is plain. For instance, an old-gold-colored broché satin has the front of the skirt covered with an embroidery of beads in the color of the satin. In the back is a long plain train, cut very narrow, and falling in plaits. The waist is cut like a jacket and trimmed with beaded embroidery. In the neck it is cut in shawl-shape. Down the front is a lace "jabot." The sleeves are half long. On the right side of the dress, falling over the train and apron, are quilles formed of flowers in all colors. A white tulle and faille dress is trimmed up the front with narrow white tulle plaitings reaching up to a small apron of white faille, which is plaited and trimmed with bronze-colored beaded galloon and grass fringe in the same shade. In the back is a long pointed end of white faille, trimmed to match the apron. The small "corsage" is cut low in the neck and trimmed with the same galloon. Three elegant black satin costumes are covered with jet beads. The aprons are richly trimmed, and the long trains perfectly plain, without the slightest draping. Another toilet is of light-blue satin, with a long train cut very narrow and rounded. It is trimmed with blue silk fringe. In front is a narrow satin plaiting, surmounted by fringe; the remainder of the skirt is formed of flat puffings, separated by shirrs. On the upper part of the skirt is a very small plaited panier with a narrow fringe on the end. The waist consists of old cachemire embroidered with garnet-colored beads, and is trimmed with fringe. The back is cut "tailleur" shape, and opens in the middle below the waist. On the inside of the waist a piece of lace is sewed which falls on the outside, and also forms a jabot. The sleeves terminate at the elbow, and are trimmed with lace.

Small mantles and fichus of black silk netting trimmed with silk fringe are much worn. These hang very gracefully, setting in to the figure, and will be worn during the heated term.

Open waists are now very pretty, trimmed. A lace is sewed on the inside of the open space in front, and turned over on the outside. Sometimes it falls perfectly plain all around, terminating under a bow where the waist closes. Sometimes the lace is placed on the inside, and forms a kind of shell-shaped trimming on the outside, all the way down over the button-holes. The sleeves are trimmed in the same way.

With the short sleeves now worn it is impossible to use less than a four-button glove, with a gold bracelet falling over the glove. The "gant de Suède" is *de rigueur* for Summer use, chevreau kid only being worn for full-dress purposes, and not always then. The plainest gloves are the most stylish, so gloves embroidered on the back are not in general use.

Very long thread gloves, with lace cuffs, and mitts are to be much worn. For evening wear there will also be worn white or black "chevreau" kids, with insertion let in at the wrist, and gloves finished with a small ruching of lace. These are not to be used at all for walking purposes.

Pompadour percales, batistes, and satinettes are to be among the materials most in favor this Summer. The satinettes are especially pretty, as they are soft, and have a lustre like silk. They are trimmed with real satin in bright colors. Fine Russian lace is now much used, as well as bretonne lace; it is difficult as yet to tell which will be preferred.

As very long waists are worn, it is a good plan to have the corset-jean underskirts, and to place a full trimming on the lower part of the skirt, thus obtaining with one skirt the fullness of three or four. For dresses with long trains these full muslin and lace trimmings are indispensable. They are altogether on the lower part of the back, and the waist remains perfectly free, without fullness over the hips.

Many of the Parisian sun-shades and parasols are this year made of foulard. Plain shades are made of "kissore" or of ecru batiste, with stripes of red, yellow, or blue. The more dressy ones are of Pompadour goods with light groundings. Some are white, without any trimmings, and many ecru embroidered in colors, and bordered with marabout fringe. Some plain foulards have "indienne" borderings; some have cachemire designs, principally in red or yellow, on light or dark grounds. Shades are made very large and also quite small, so that all tastes may be satisfied.

Suzah and "soie de Chine," trimmed with bretonne lace, are much employed for night-dresses. Matinées are often made of crepe de Chine trimmed with shell-shaped lace and insertions. Underskirts are trimmed above the large flounces, with small open-work with lace. Sometimes there is but one above the flounces and sometimes two, one falling over the other. This trimming makes the lower part of the skirt hang much better. A walking suit may be of cachemire de l'Inde, faille, and striped satin. The skirt is faille. In front is a drapery of cachemire, plaited in a bias, which falls over three fluted flounces, two of which are of cachemire, and the third of faille. The back of the skirt is of faille, forming a slight puff, fastened up by a cachemire sash, made of two ends which start from the side seams of each hip, and are tied under the puff, forming two loops and two ends. On either side of the apron is a pekin revers, which falls over the faille skirt. The lower trimming on the sides and back of the skirt consists of a bias piece of cachemire, plaited in double hollow plaits, fastened through the centre and joined to each other on the ends. The cachemire jacket has a collar and revers of the striped pékin, and opens over a pékin vest. The back seam is open, and the side pieces form each a plait, like a gentleman's "redingote." On the top of each plait is a metal button. On both sides of the waist are the same kind of buttons. Smaller buttons close the vest. Around the revers, waist, and skirt, and trimming the lower part of the vest, is a faille cording. The sleeves open on the outside of the wrist, and are trimmed with two rounded bias pieces of faille, with loops and a button on the outside. The Leghorn bonnet to be worn with the suit is bordered with a cream-colored satin puffing. Around the crown is a scarf of the same satin, on which is placed in front a garland of flowers and leaves, and on the left side is another bunch of flowers. The strings are of cream-colored satin.

For children, the plaited dresses are much made of light goods, in white or beige color. They are also of soft woolen or of white cotton goods. Both little girls and boys wear this style of dress. For the use of the first-named, they are trimmed with a deep faille sash in a different shade; for little boys, no sash is employed. The hats worn are rasher large; they are sometimes placed on the top of the head, and sometimes incline a little backward. English straw is most fashionable this year. Light felts are also worn, in gray or beige colors, and are trimmed with satin bows and small feathers.

A suit for a little girl about 8 years of age may be of striped "mousseline de l'Inde." The English dress is cut the usual length, with the lower part raised in plaits and forming the panier, and is fastened down on either side under a long pocket. In front, the drapery is taken in a seam, which is concealed under a blue ribbon bow. Under the draped part of the skirt is a small false border covered with a blue faille plaited flounce, surmounted by a green one, which is the color of the groundings of the dress. This flounce is plaited in three hollow plaits. The front of the dress is plaited down as far as the drapery. The sleeves are trimmed with a blue faille plaiting, a green faille one, and a small blue cuff. On the lower part of the pocket, in the back, above the draperies, and in front of the collar are ribbon bows. The bonnet worn with this suit is of white beige-colored straw. It is raised on the left side and trimmed around the crown with blue ribbon, which is tied in the back in a bow with ends. In front, toward the left side, are pink roses. A suit for a little girl about 11 years of age may be of Pompadour foulard. The English dress is buttons on the side. In front is a plain foulard plastron, with plaitings on either side of the same goods, under which are small bands of goods closing the garment. The lower part of the dress is trimmed with a blue foulard plaited flounce, above which is a drapery which comes from the plastron, and is fastened down on either side under an aumonière pocket. The "Mazarin" collar is of blue plaited faille, surrounded with white lace. The sleeves have double rounded cuffs of blue foulard, trimmed with lace. On the pockets and lower part of the plastron are pink faille bows. The Leghorn hat has a broad brim, a little raised on the left side. It is trimmed with a blue foulard drapery and field flowers. A suit for a little boy 5 years of age consists of a chemisette and trousers, fastened together. The suit is of beige-colored cachemire de l'Inde. The sash is of the same goods as the suit. It is tied on the left side and falls in two ends. The hat is of beige-colored straw with a band of red ribbon around the crown.

A traveling suit may be of gray cachemire and "pékin de Lyonnais" in two shades of gray. The cachemire skirt is trimmed in front with large, lengthwise plaits, from which come fine narrow ones extending around the skirt. On the upper part of the skirt is a Louis XIII. drapery, which forms the panier. This is crossed through the centre by several rows of shirrs, and plaited in large plaits, which are fastened in the seam on the left side. On the right side the seams are fastened down under a plaiting which commences at the waist, extends down the side of the panier, and trims the lower part of a small, wide piece of goods, which falls under the drapery. This same piece of goods is trimmed on the left side with three rows of pékin, which becomes wider toward the border. The bottom of the tunique is made of a large straight breadth, which is draped in waves by means of cordings placed on the wrong side. The jacket is cut "tailleur" shape, and trimmed with a bias band of pékin. Down the seam in the back of the basque, on three rows of pékin, bronzes. The turned-down collar is also of pékin. On the side of the basque, over the hips, are small bias pockets. The sleeves are trimmed with bias bands and buttons. The bonnet worn with the suit may be of gray English straw trimmed with a gauze scarf, and gilded pheasant's wings on the side.

Riding-habits are no longer made as long as formerly. They just cover the feet. There is no longer any superfluous goods in the riding-habits; they are made tight fitting, but leaving perfect freedom of movement to the body. There are three kinds of "pantalon" worn with these habits. First is the one made of the same goods as the habit, and worn with ordinary gaiters. The second is the half "pantalon," tight on the end, and closed in with the soft black boot. The third is the short trousers fastened above the knee, terminating in leggings, which fasten over the trousers. The leggings and trousers are always made of the same goods as the habit. Some ladies have heels in their boots, the plain boots, with flat heels and strong soles, are the best for riding purposes. The "stove-pipe" hat, with a low crown and narrow brim, is generally worn. It is trimmed with a twisted piece of gauze, without any end being left to hang. For Summer, the gloves worn have three buttons, and are of dressed kid or "gants de Saxe."

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

WHAT GEN. SHERMAN THINKS ON THE SUBJECT—POWERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 2.

Following are some extracts from a letter written by Gen. W. T. Sherman to Judge Braughn, of this city: "As a matter of course, each State may be the best judge of the interests and well-being of its inhabitants, and to that extent may be 'sovereign;' but its area may, like that of Louisiana, astride the mouth of a river common to more than 20 other 'sovereign' States, have interests away beyond its own borders, and far outside the knowledge and interests of local population and authorities. The people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Montana Territory, and the whole central part of this continent have a word to say in whatever concerns the mouth of the Mississippi. Louisiana, therefore, cannot be sovereign as that, but is a corporate unit in the great whole, typified by our Union, and now composing the 'nation.' I believe the war settled this great question finally and forever, just as much as the question of slavery, and I confess to a sense of surprise to observe that our politicians want now to go back to 1861 for political issues, as though there had been no civil war.

"The power of the National Government must be coextensive with its emblems, and must have power, 'actual physical power,' to enforce its own laws and decrees. It may abuse such power and be tyrannical, as all power may be abused, but this don't alter the case. The Government of the United States possesses the right and power to enforce her own laws, everywhere and at all times, it ceases to be a Government, and will become contemptible, resulting in anarchy and downfall. It does seem to me that the fight—and which was demonstrated by our civil war. But the power of the United States is sub-divided into three great parts—the legislative, judicial, and executive. All these are as well defined in the Constitution as can be done by word, (and our language is very expressive.) Just where the legislative ceases and the judicial begins; just where the judicial ceases and the executive begins, are the borders of authority about which men have disputed, quarreled and fought in the past, are now disputing, and will to the end of time dispute; but on the whole our system of government is admirably adapted to the growing and ever-changing interest of our diversified land; and though we often lose patience at particular events, every American who goes abroad, especially those of the South who in disgust at the end of the war swore, on return, never more than satisfied with their own country. I remember in 1861 discussing with Boyd and Bragg, and Dick Taylor all these questions in Louisiana, and confess that I am surprised that this old doctrine of a sovereignty belonging to a State like Louisiana, Mississippi, or South Carolina, greater than that of the nation, should be revived in our national debates, after it had been settled by the great tribunal of war. Rivalry may exist, and does exist, in the intellectual and physical development of each by its own inhabitants is right and proper, but if a State claims to be above the whole, and usurps such power, the nation must suppress it, first by judicial process, and if that is insufficient, then by force and violence. If this conclusion be universally recognized as the law and the fact it never will occur."

LATEST CENSUS OF PORTUGAL.

From Galignani's Messenger.

A census of Portugal was taken on Dec. 31, 1877, the previous one having been taken as far back as 1863. The results of the new census have not yet been published, but information supplied from an official source gives the following data as to the districts of the country and the adjacent islands. To show the increase or decrease, we give as the second figure in each case the population of 1858—1,287,112; 1,270,940; 1,305,251; 1,252,347. Beja—151,672; 137,648. Braga—330,111; 320,573. Bragança—175,617; 160,049. Castello Branco—180,206; 162,182. Coimbra—308,454; 293,122. Evora—114,777; 104,153. Faro—205,901; 179,509. Guarda—238,861; 217,552. Leiria—199,787; 179,576. Lisbon—523,896; 459,049. Portalegre—108,054; 100,504. Porto—472,703; 423,503. Santarem—328,362—304,292. Vianna do Castello—212,580; 204,347. Villa Real—234,844; 221,079. Vizen—392,686; 367,325. Total of Continental Portugal (in 1877)—4,348,551; in 1863, 3,980,529, showing an increase of 369,022. Of the Azores, Angra do Heroismo, and (1877) 72,208 inhabitants, as compared with 78,341 in 1863, showing a decrease of 1,139; Horta, 68,639 in 1877, and 66,430 in 1863, decrease, 2,791; Ponta Delgada, 128,511, as compared with 115,965 in 1863, increase, 16,406. The population of Funchal is 132,221, as compared with 111,530 in 1863, increase 20,691. Thus the total population of Portugal and the adjacent islands is 4,745,124, as compared with 4,348,985 in 1863; and the total increase is 401,189.

THE BILLINGS TRAGEDY.

From the Troy Times, June 6.

District Attorney Ormsby, Attorneys N. C. Moak and P. H. Cowen, and other parties visited Fort Miller Bridge on Wednesday, the anniversary of the Billings tragedy, and made observations at 8 o'clock P. M., the hour of the murder, to ascertain how far objects could be discerned and recognized in that vicinity at that time. The state of the weather was about the same, and the observations will go far, it is said, to disprove the testimony of Jones and others.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN FAILURE.

A Massachusetts paper says that French Canadians are not popular with the traders of Chicopee. Instances are cited where Canadians with $80 or $90 of store debts, have appeared before the astonished tradesmen just as they were about to leave for Canada for the Winter, and said: "Me French-man, go to Canada now. You gif me full receipt and I gif you $10. Lots good people fall now, pay 10 cents for dollar; why not Frenchmans?"

MR. RAUM ON THE PRESIDENT.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, June 3.

The Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left Chicago last evening for Washington, via St. Louis, after a flying visit in this city. Being asked as to the influence of the President's veto, the gentleman said: "I think, myself, that the proposition of the Democrats to make specific appropriations for the Army and the Department of Justice, carefully omitting appropriations for the enforcement of important laws, is a very dangerous proposition. For a bare majority of Congress, finding itself unable to repeal laws which they regard as objectionable, may effect a virtual repeal of them by declining to make appropriations for their enforcement. It is certainly a revolutionary scheme, and should meet the prompt disapproval of the President. The President, having a voice in the making of laws, and also sworn to see that the laws are executed, can very properly decline to approve any appropriation bill which is passed by Congress, where the majority deliberately announce that they intend to handcuff him in respect to the enforcement of any important laws upon the statute-book. I am satisfied myself that they will find the President firmly fixed—just as firmly established in his opposition to this proposition as he was in regard to the attempted repeal of the laws which he has vetoed, and he certainly will have the support of all thought-

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The first ordination of a Chinaman to the Protestant Episcopal ministry in the United States took place in San Francisco, May 10.

Nearly $10,000,000 have been contributed since 1870 toward the sustentation fund of the disestablished Episcopal Church of Ireland.

The Baptist grove-meetings at Martha's Vineyard will be held this year from the 10th to the 17th of August, under the lead of the Rev. C. H. Spalding.

The district returns of the British Wesleyan Methodist Church for this year, so far as they have been made out

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant full-size
Dwelling-house,
With dining-room extension,
NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,
West Side, between 57th and 58th sts.
Watchman on the premises.
Open all day.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.—FOR SALE AT Woodstock, a very beautiful place; good-sized house; carriage-house; all the accessories of a gentleman's country seat; within a few minutes' walk of depot; schools, churches, &c.; all in perfect order, and immediate possession given; will be sold at a bargain.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—ONLY $275 (Easy payments) will buy choice lots in New-York City, 40 minutes to City Hall; many houses built; improving rapidly. Call at No. 151 Broadway, Room No. 2.

EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FULL-size house, only $22,500; 18th-st., Stuyvesant Park, medium size, four stories, only $10,500. Decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—HARLEM, 5TH-AV., 124TH AND 125th sts., elegant new three-story and basement houses; cabinet trim, mirrors, &c.; complete in all details. Also, one lot on East 124th-st., 80 feet east of 5th-av., 20x100, on which Elias Lewis, owner, on premises.

TWENTY-THIRD AND 24TH WARDS.—For sale, some plots of land, from 5 to 20 acres, as well as various plots laid out in lots, for sale at low prices. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—100 LOTS IN and near Central-av. for sale at a bargain.
HUGH M. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ELEGANT MANSION LEASED 20 ACRES OF LAND OF ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,
THE ABOVE PROPERTY.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A—FRENCH FLAT.—10 LARGE ROOMS. ALL conveniences, in "Bancroft," No. 412 West 57th-st., near elevated railroad depot; lease to May 1; furniture for sale very cheap; cheap rent. Call to-day or all the week; ring third bell.

THE ELIGIBLE PROPERTY NO. 32 East 14th-st., equal to 26 by 103 feet, to let or lease, on favorable terms, to a good tenant; will be altered to suit. Apply to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 17 East 14th-st.

TO LET—IN "THE MADISON," (MADISON-AV. and 25th-st.,) facing the park; the parlor floor, consisting of three elegantly-furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman or married couple; none but responsible parties need apply. Inquire at Rooms Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

FOR LEASE—THAT SPLENDID PROPERTY, No. 25 Waverley-place, 33 feet by 100; extended basements; is complete repair; will be rented for a series of years on easy terms. Inquire on the premises.

APARTMENTS.—NINE ROOMS; LIGHTED; ON Madison-av.; steam heated; first class. Apply to A. OGDEN, No. 44 East 79th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South-st., extending through to Water-st.; five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

TO LEASE—ONE YEAR; SUITE FURNISHED offices. Apply at *Evening Post* Building, Room 2.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., 50th floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"ODINWALD" COUNTRY RESIdence of David Groesbeck, Ramapo Township, Rockland county, N. Y., 32 miles from New-York City via Erie Railway; about 64 acres; large mansion, in perfect order; suitable outbuildings; magnificent view; gas, hot and cold water throughout; steam-heating apparatus. For descriptive pamphlet, photographic views, terms, &c., apply to SCOTT & MYERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A DESIRABLE RESidence, beautifully located on the Hudson at Athens, Greene County, N. Y. Address Mrs. MATTHIAS VAN LOON, Athens, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

REAL ESTATE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

TO LET—At New-Rochelle, on Davis-av., a neat two-story cottage, pleasantly situated; house and grounds in perfect order. Apply to
S. F. COWDREY,
Imperial Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—TO LET—A large, commodious house, with 11 acres of ground, near residence of R. Roe; will be rented for a term. Spring-house; ample stable accommodations; within a few minutes' walk of depot, and one hour from Wall-st., by boat or cars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT LARCHMONT MANOR, on shore of Long Island Sound; 40 minutes from Grand Central Depot; 10 rooms; cold water, bells, closets, and gas; bathing and boating. Address P. C. F., No. 116 Pearl-st.

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, CENTRALLY LOcated in Saratoga Springs; furnished complete; with or without stables; terms moderate. For full particulars inquire at office of the Hotel Brighton, Broadway and 42d-st.

AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND—VERY desirable and handsomely-furnished Swiss cottage; 14 rooms; ample grounds; stable; beautiful view of the Sound; near the water. S. T. BUSSELL, No. 6 Wall-st.

FORDHAM RIDGE—MANSION; TWO ACRES garden; high, healthy; rent, $30 per month; cost $36,000. DENNIS VALENTINE, Fordham.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND Shrewsbury cottages to rent. Catalogues and particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY OF TWO WISHES A HOUSE to take care of for the Summer; best reference. Address M. H., Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE WOULD LIKE to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; 14 years' reference. Address, by mail, Mrs. M. Sullivan, No. 349 East 32d-st.

ELECTIONS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 156 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1879. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 3D inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	HENRY COFFIN,
CHARLES R. SWORDS,	JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
AMOS R. ENO,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
JOHN MCLEAN,	WILLIAM PALMER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAMES B. AMES,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	E. A. CLARK,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	R. S. MIDDLETON,
JOS. CORLIES,	H. B. CORNELIUS,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,	M. N. PACKARD,
JOHN E. WILLIS,	D. H. HOUGHTALING,
	PRESTON H. ROGERS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES B. AMES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Esq., Vice-President. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, }
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1879. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, the 10th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE F. FITCH, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1879.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner of 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1879.
Poll open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
OBAS. N. BROWN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1879. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND a three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of two per cent. on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879. The transfer-books will close June 18 and reopen June 30.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD }
COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, 7th June, 1879. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent on the capital stock of this company will be paid at this office on the 16th day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed at 4 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 14th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 21st of July next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1879. }

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY will close June 10, reopen July 1, 1879, when the semi-annual interest will be paid.
FREDERICK H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Down-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,359 Broadway, south-east corner of 33d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH-Swiss lady; Protestant, and highly recommended; as companion to lady or take care of children. Address Swiss Lady, Box No. 295 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COMPanion to a lady or young girls. Address H. F., care the Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 1 East 29th-st.

COMPANION.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES (to go to California with a family; salary no object. Address Mr. Schroeder, No. 747 6th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK WHERE AS-sistance is given; experienced and reliable. Address Competent, Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY PROTESTANT FRENCHWOMAN (as head cook; can take man's place; best references; is first-class family; New-York preferred. Address G. A., Box 271 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING (woman who has been three years at present employer's, where she can be seen and recommended. Call at No. 1155 Madison-av.

COOK.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE (Summer wishes to find a place for her Swedish cook. Call at No. 241 East 14th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AND ASSIST IN (washing and ironing; can do it; thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 57 West 51st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman to go in country as dress-maker and family seamstress; first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address Dress-maker, No. 51 Lexington-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—CUTS, FITS, AND TRIMS perfectly; cuts by Taylor's system. Call at No. 1,263 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., second floor; no cards answered.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced person, who can take entire charge of house and servants; can take charge of all provisions, &c. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURse.—By a capable person; take entire charge of wardrobe; willing to be useful; best City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 269 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A BELGIAN AS LADY'S (maid, or take charge of a child and give French lessons. Address Miss F. Vassart, No. 99 6th-av.; no cards received.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SWISS (person of ability and experience; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; good City reference. Address No. 367 6th-av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant as maid and seamstress; understands dress-making; first-class City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 298 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, (in private family; best City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Address M. F., Box No. 265 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; TO GO OUT BY (day or month; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; best City reference. Call at 547 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS, BY A RESPECTable woman; City or country; best City reference. Call as No. 206 Charles-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE (for an invalid, or monthly; or could take charge of a house; best of reference given. Call or address F. D., No. 53 West 24th-st.

MALE NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN as nurse to sick gentleman or to wait on invalid; has the highest of testimony, both medical and private. Address No. 964 9th-av., corner of 57th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—AN EDUCATED English lady wishes to find immediate employment; can care for and instruct children; can supervise a household, and is an excellent invalid's nurse. Address M., Box No. 305, *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; very good with a bottle baby; is a good seamstress; good City reference; just out of country. Call Monday, at No. 709 6th-av., in toy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children or wait on table; City or country. Call at No. 791 Washington-st.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GIRL AS Nurse. Call or address R. F., No. 422 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS SEAMStress; no objection to minding a grown-up child; understands hair-dressing, and if required, no objection to travel or go in the country. Call at No. No. 265 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.; top floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY for the Summer wishes to find place for her waitress. Call at No. 241 East 14th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl; no objection to the country. Call, on Monday, at No. 263 5th-av., present employer's.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT LADY (book-keeper desires a position; wholesale house preferred; will pay strictest attention to business. Address R. G., Box 322 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

SALESLADY.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A first-class bakery or confectionery as saleswoman; very best reference. Call Monday, 10 to 4, at No. 252 West 22d-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, DEsires a position where he has a show of advancement. Address Honest, Box No. 313 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A FAMILY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A place for their French butler, whom they can highly recommend to be perfectly capable, honest, sober, and a good-appearing man. Call or address 109 West 25th-st.

CHEMIST.—WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES and several years' experience both in analytical laboratory work and in practical fabrication of chemical products. Address E., Box No. 147 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY THOROUGHly experienced man; good groom and careful City driver; understands the proper cold water bathing of horses; is useful and obliging; over four years' recommendations from last place. Call or address Coachman, No. 7 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class German who understands his business in every respect; perfectly sober and trustworthy; safe and careful driver; willing and obliging; City and country references. Address William, Box No. 323 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROtestant man in a private family; is a thorough horseman and groom, and will make himself generally useful; best of City ref-rence. Call or address, for two days, S. B., No. 342 West 45th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; (single; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to any part of the country where there is a good situation offered; 10 years' best City reference. Call or address N. B., No. 75 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (married; City or country; can be well recommended from last place. Call or address No. 1,460 Broadway, harness store.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, married, whom he can thoroughly recommend; is honest and strictly sober. Call or address Mr. A. M. Hoyt, No. 19 South-st.

COACHMAN, OR TO TAKE CARE OF (Road Horses.—Just out of employment; first-class City reference; City preferred. Call or address, for two days, Coachman, No. 239 West 41st-st., in stores.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN (Englishman; single; considerable experience in both branches; good City reference. Address W. R., Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; THOroughly understands the business in all branches; has the best of references; will be found willing and obliging. Address, for two days, George, 422 East 112th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWEDISH;) (has had care of very valuable horses for the last 12 years; six years in last place. Call at 118 East 13th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and groom; understands all horses; good references. Address Wm. C., No. 131 West 51st-st.

DRIVER OR WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE colored single man in private family; six years' reference. Address H. N. R., Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—MIDDLE-aged married couple, without family, in the country, with a gentleman's family; man as plain gardener and coachman; wife is a good plain cook and first-class laundress. Address R. S., Box No. 253 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (Swedish,) 29 years of age; would like to travel with a gentleman; one experienced in traveling; best of reference. Call as No. 118 East 13th-st.

WAITER—SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCHman and wife; wife is a good seamstress or nurse; both are willing and obliging; good City reference. Address L., Box 315 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTFUL COLORED MAN as waiter in private family; best City reference. Address F. P., Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN IN A PRIvate family; is a competent servant; has eight years' reference. Call at present employer's, 41 Bond-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DEMOISELLE SUISSE, PROTESTANTE, bien recommandée, désire une position de nourrice, gouvernesse ou lady's companion pour voyager. S'adresser pour March, par lettre, J. L., Box No. 292 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR FOR A LUMBERyard; none but those having knowledge of City lumber trade need apply, nor unless they can come thoroughly recommended. Address Lumber, Box No. 312 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE; salary $75 to $100 per month and expenses; references required. LA BELLE M'F'G CO., Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN THE TELEGRAPH business. Apply to WM. JOHNSON, No. 61 East Houston-st.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN IN EACH STATE to sell cast goods; salary $1,000 a year. TRIUMPH MANUFACTURING CO., No. 116 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,

COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COMFORT AND PLEASURE OF ITS GUESTS.

Reopens June 14, 1879.

Rates Reduced to $4 Per Day.

ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED at the PARK AVENUE HOTEL or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

THE RENOVO HOTEL,

RENOVO, CLINTON COUNTY, PENN.

This favorite mountain resort will open for the reception of Summer boarders on May 1. Good trout and black bass fishing; no mosquitoes. Rates reduced for 1879. For circulars, address
WM. R. DUNHAM, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world. First-class accommodations for 300 and 400 guests. Accessible by the day boats and Hudson River Railroad. Open June 14. Terms reduced and liberal arrangements made for the season. Address
PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL,

NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

The examination at Military Academy commences June 2, the reading ball takes place on the 11th. The hotel has an Elevator, and is entirely refitted. Two cottages to let.
GOODSELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.
West Point, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

NARRAGANSETT BAY, RHODE ISLAND.

This well known and popular Summer Resort opens JUNE 18, with all the advantages of a first-class hotel. The following reduced terms are offered for permanent guests: $8 to $15 per week; transient, $2 50 per day. Address
E. H. KENT, Manager,
Rocky Point, Warwick, R. I.

BLYTHEWOOD.—THIS SELECT HOUSE, FIRST opened last year with no small success, in the heart of the Catskill Mountains, will be ready for boarders on the 1st of June; important improvements have been made, and the design is to combine an excellent table and the comforts of a home with the finest mountain air and scenery; terms moderate at all times; lowest in June and September. Apply to Mrs. ALEX'R HEMSLEY, Tannersville, Greene County, N. Y.

SPRING LAKE BEACH AND SEA GIRT.

MONMOUTH HOUSE, BEACH HOUSE, CARLTON HOUSE.
Address L. U. MALTBY, SPRING LAKE, N. J.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

House new in 1878; enlarged and improved for 1879. Contains all modern improvements, telegraph, steam, and gas. Elevation over 2,000 feet; above Kaaterskill 500 feet higher than any other hotel in the Catskills. View magnificent; valley and mountains. Terms, $2 per day. Reasonable rates for a week or more. For circulars address
JAMES SMITH, Proprietor,
Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y.

1824. FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON. 1879.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Largest and leading hotel of the Catskill region. Situated on the Catskill Mountains, twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Open June 5 to Oct. 1. Reduced rates. (June 5, $3 per week.) Send for circular. C. A. Beach's stages and carriages from Catskill Landing

ROGERS ROCK HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.

This hotel will open June 2. For terms and rooms address T. J. TREADWAY, Rogers Rock, N. Y. Reference: M. Snow, No. 9 Wall-st.; Birdseye Blakeman, No. 140 Grand-st.; C. J. Murray, No. 343 Broadway; Gen. J. B. Riddle, Union Club, Brooklyn; Bunker, No. 24 Cliff-st.; the Hon. O. Cleveland, Jersey City, N. J.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND,

OPENS June 20; healthful location; good boating, bathing, and fishing. Also cottages to let in connection with hotel. Apply, previous to opening, to
DORLAN & SHAFFER, Fulton Market, N. Y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN FROM JUNE 14 TO OCT. 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

"THE BELLEVUE,"

HIGHLAND BEACH, N. J.,
(About four miles north of Long Branch.)

This new and elegant hotel, one of the finest and most perfect of sea-side resorts, will open June 14. For engagements address MARSHALL WHITHED, Proprietor.

THE HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

Best known of any hotel on the Atlantic coast, OPENS JUNE 21. Special arrangements for the season. Coaches to and from depot and churches free.
JAMES HOWLAND, Manager.

COLUMBIA HALL,
LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Open JUNE 10 to OCT. 1.
Terms $10 to $17 50 per week, according to location of rooms.
C. PELTES,
Of Welcker's, Washington, D. C., Proprietor.
FRANK CUMMINGS, Manager.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE COUNTRY? HOME JOURNAL,
Out to-day, will supplement,
Has list of summering places, giving prices, distances, and other necessary particulars.
Single copies for sale everywhere; price, 7 cents.
MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

The West Point Hotel,

ON THE PARADE-GROUND, IN THE MILITARY POST.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

LELAND HOUSE,
SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,

Opens June 2, 1879; finest location, scenery, driving, boating, fishing, &c., in the Adirondacks; terms reduced to $10 and $12 per week. For circulars, diagrams, references apply to
WM. G. LELAND, Manager.

HOTEL FENIMORE,
COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
Will open JUNE 18. Fine boating and fishing. For terms, apply to THOS. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor, New-York, or JAMES BUNYAN, Cooperstown.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. JAMES BUNYAN.

THE MAPLEWOOD,
BETHLEHEM, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
Ample accommodations for 400 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect.
O. D. SEAVEY,
Of Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

TENAKILL HOUSE, DEMAREST, N. J.—Now open; only 18 miles from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; noted for high grounds, pure air and water; no malaria.
H. W. HOWLAND, Proprietor.
Late of Long Branch.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH.
Will open Saturday, June 14.
LAIRD & VAN CLEAF,
Proprietors.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.—A first-class family hotel, with all modern conveniences, now open. Special rates for June.
H. ROWLAND, Manager,
Late of Howland Hotel.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Prices to suit the times. Beautiful mountain scenery and cool atmosphere.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BASS ROCK HOUSE, GOOD HARBOR BEACH, GLOUCESTER, MASS.—A first-class family resort on North Shore of Massachusetts Bay; delightful drives, fine white sand beach, surf and still bathing; billiards, bowling, stabling, fishing, &c. Mrs. G. A. BROWN.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—QUIGOU HOUSE, PINE HILL, ULSTER COUNTY.—Unrivaled location, one mile from depot; fine views; trout fishing; first-class table; bowling; livery; terms moderate. Address A. QUIGOU, No. 111 Broadway, care *Hotel Gazette*.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA, OPENS June 1; rates reduced; $10 and $12 per day; liberal arrangements with families. Address
Clarendon House, New-York; Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga; Delavan House, Albany. CHAS. E. ELAND.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPUlar family hotel will open its eighth season JUNE 1. Parties may secure rooms by application to J. BIERA, Proprietor. Furnished cottages, private or in connection with hotel.

AT SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.,
PAVILION HOTEL. OPEN JUNE 14.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Proprietors.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
South Orange, N. J., now open; healthiest resort near the City; one hour by Morris and Essex Railroad.
GARUNA & WRIGHT.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Distance, 60 miles from New-York; permanent and transient guests accommodated; private tables if required. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J. Now open. Special terms for May and June. Apply to Hotel Buneon, No. 1,337 Broadway, or J. W. COLEMAN, Manager.

GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.—47 MILES FROM City, via New-Haven Road; house delightfully situated on the Sound; open from May 1.
Mrs. DE GRAFF, Green's Farms, Conn.

MOORE'S HOTEL, TRENTON FALLS, N. Y., first-class. Finest scenery and falls in the world.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—"THE COLUMBIA," first-class, opens June 15. GEO. L. CAREY, Proprietor. (From St. James Hotel, Jacksonville.)

ALL SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS Advertise rates and particulars in the HOTEL GAZETTE, office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

CLIFF HOUSE, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—Now being thoroughly renovated; will open June 9, at moderate rates.

FLORENCE COTTAGE, LONG BRANCH.—Ocean frontage; new building; gas and modern improvements; reduced season rates. Mrs. H. BROWN.

SCHROON LAKE HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, Adirondacks; terms low. Send for circular.
H. T. ABEL, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Windsor Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

WITH COTTAGES ADJOINING,

On the European Plan,

Reopens June 14, 1879.

ROOMS CAN be ENGAGED AT THE PARK AVENUE HOTEL or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

CHARLES H. SHELLEY, Manager.

POPULAR PRICES.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL.
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

This splendid hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Will open for guests June 21.
CLEMENT & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, late Lindell Hotel, St. Louis.
WM. WILKINSON, Supt.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND, now open and in splendid running condition; the coolest breathing places, largest and most convenient rooms, best beds, table, and service of any Summer hotel in the country. Only 18 miles from New-York, with convenient trains, surf and still water bathing, (bowling alley, billiards, fishing, sailing, rowing, music, dancing, and all sorts of comfort and recreation at reasonable rates. Engagements at date more than quadruple those of last year. A few excellent rooms left. Take train at Long Island City or Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn. Address A. S. GLADWIN & CO., Woodsburg, Long Island, by letter or dispatch. Telegraph office in hotel.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD-CLIFFS-ON-HUDSON, 370 feet above the river, NOW OPEN.

40 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY BOAT,
2 minutes' walk to landing. Send for descriptive book. For terms apply to D. S. HAMMOND, Englewood Post Office, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Opens June 10. This select family hotel has been placed in first-class condition. It directly adjoins the NEW OCEAN PIER, and possesses many special attractions. For terms, &c., address W. L. McINTYRE & CO., Proprietors.

MAGNOLIA HOTEL,
TOM'S RIVER, N. J.

This elegant new hotel, three hours from New-York, is now open; plenty of fishing, boating, gunning, and bathing; near Barnegat Bay, Ocean Grove, and Island Heights; no malaria; terms, $9 to $12; diagram and full particulars, Hotel Bureau, No. 1,337 Broadway.
H. J. WOODRING, Proprietor.

THE FRANKLIN,
Corner Franklin-st. and Franklin-square,
SARATOGA, N. Y.,
Opposite United States Hotel and Railroad Depot. Convenient to Congress, Hathorn, and Columbian Springs.
WM. A. ELMER, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,
POINT PLEASANT, N. J.

Delightfully located within 100 yards of the surf, and a half mile from head of Barnegat Bay; good sailing, running, fishing, and bathing. R. C. SEARLE, Jr.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—Now open; transient board, $2 50 per day; liberal rates for families. For particulars address
W. L. SHERWOOD,
J. W. MEAGHER, } Managers.

WONONSCO HOUSE, LAKEVILLE, CONN., now open; boating, fishing; healthy location; beautiful scenery; terms per day, $2; for the season, per week, $8 to $10. Send for circulars.
O. F. POTTER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 28 BANK-ST.—Single and double, second-story front and rear; all modern improvements; location central.

NO. 234 47TH-AV., NEAR 3D-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen only.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms to let; suitable for one or two gentlemen. No. 20 West 21st-st.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS; second, third, and top floors; all modern improvements; terms low.

NO. 25 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—Fine suites and single rooms, furnished; low rates.

NO. 9 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, singly or en suite, at Summer rates.

HOTELS.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER AT GREATLY Reduced prices at the Hotel Brighton, Broadway and 42d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ADIRONDACKS.—SCHROON LAKE.—FOWLER'S private cottage; delightful scenery; fishing; it is most beautifully located on the highest land, immediately adjoining and overlooking Schroon Lake; terms, $6 to $10 per week. Circulars and particulars given by addressing JAMES S. FOWLER,
Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR adults with refined family on the Sound, close by the water, near Pequot Hotel; excellent table; fresh vegetables on place; piano, croquet, bathing, bathing, fishing, and rowing; free unsurpassed; cool, healthy; no malaria; number limited; references exchanged. Address Box No. 8, New-London, Conn.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family in a pleasant country town in Connecticut, one hour from New-York; large house and grounds, shade, fruit, &c.; very healthy; terms, $6 and $7 per week; best references given and required. Address Connecticut, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

GENEROUS BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in Pine Grove; cool, airy rooms; location high, air invigorating; vegetables; plain terms reduced to $5; accessible by daily express; connecting with day boats at Catskill; City reference. Address Mrs. HELEN L. BATES.

GOOD BOARD IN A COMMODIOUS FARMhouse near Tarrytown; accommodations for two can be desired; for health, mountain scenery, beautiful drives, trout-fishing, &c., this location is unsurpassed; terms very reasonable. Refers to Mr. WM. H. BEEDE, New-York Custom Exchange.

NEAR LAKE WARAMAUG, CONN.—IN A private family, pleasantly situated, with fine shade, pure air, large rooms; terms, $6. Address
GEO. A. TOMLINSON,
Marbledale, Conn.

BOARD ON LONG ISLAND.—IN A PRIVATE family; pleasantly situated; shade and good fresh sea breeze; 1 family of six or eight, or others wishing surf and boating; half mile from Post Office, two from depot; water in front of house. Address W. C. RAYNOR, Westhampton, Long Island.

LONG BRANCH.—TO RENT, MODERN COTtage; full board; French table and attendance; rooms, with bowers in adjoining cottage; stable accommodations; terms moderate. SANDS'S BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 1,151 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMOdations for families and single persons; beautiful and extensive grounds; stabling. Particulars of S. CROMWELL, No. 34 Union-square, or on premises, De Luse Place, Mountain-av.

WINDLE PARK, TARRYTOWN.—ELEGANT private residence; large grounds, shady lawns, brook, piazzas, commanding extended river views; one hour from Chambers-st.; 10 minutes from station. Address Post Office Box No. 127, Tarrytown.

PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING VILLA IN the Ramapo Hills, one hour and a half from City, offers four large, cool rooms, with board; fine view; no mosquitoes. Address M., Box No. 251 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

AT MORRISTOWN.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMOdations for families in a large, well-shaded country house, 15 minutes' drive from depot. Address Box No. 570 Post Office, Morristown, N. J.

BOARD.—AT BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY Railroad, for a person who can find good accommodation in a private family; house convenient to cars. Address B,

RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

WHO KILLED CHRISTIE SNYDER?

THE ASSAULT ON THE MINNAHANNOCK—PATRICK TRAYNOR DISCHARGED — KEEPER ADAMS PROBABLY TO BE ARRESTED.

The list of convicts from Blackwell's Island who swear to having seen Keeper Adams kick Christie Snyder, from the effects of which he died in the hospital, was still further lengthened yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, where Justice Kilbreth was examining the charge of Warden Fox, accusing Patrick Traynor of having caused the fatal hurt. A batch of six of the convicts gave their testimony, and five of them—William Buck, John McAuley, Martin Quigley, John McManus, and Simon Winston, a bright colored boy—described the fight in the hold of the Minnahannock, and the brutal treatment which Traynor received at Snyder's hands, and the assault upon Snyder by Keeper Adams when he learned of it. In speaking of the latter they each said that the Keeper struck Snyder twice, the second time knocking his hat off, and it was while Snyder was stooping over to pick up his hat that Adams came up behind and kicked him. The sixth convict witness was a boy named James Hyland, who is employed to wait upon the Keepers. He admitted that he called the attention of Keeper Dwyer to the fight in the boat's hold by saying, "Look at the men's faces when they come up." The details of the fight, however, and of the assault charged by the others upon the Keeper, he knew nothing about. Nine witnesses in all have told to Justice Kilbreth the story of Adams's assault, and in no material point have they differed one from the other.

Dr. Curtis R. Estabrook, Chief of the Medical Department of the Charity Hospital, testified in regard to the nature of Snyder's injuries. The cause of death, he said, was blood poisoning resulting from physical violence; the direction of the blow which caused the injury must have been from below and upward while Snyder was in a stooping position, and it was most likely given from behind; such an injury as Snyder's might have been caused by a blow given from the front, but it was hardly probable; the Doctor could not imagine how the blow could have been given unless Snyder was in a stooping position, or standing; Snyder could not have been seated when he received it. It was expected that the Doctor would testify that Snyder had told him that Adams kicked him. He explained to Justice Kilbreth that Snyder's mind was not only in a normal condition, but he also expected to recover at the time he made the statement.

"Then, what he said under those circumstances would hardly be competent evidence," said Justice Kilbreth, and the matter was not gone into.

Traynor himself then took the stand and told his story in a straightforward, simple manner. He still bore the marks of his encounter with Snyder. A long black line showed under the left eye, and his nose, although restored to its proper position upon the face, was swollen and very red. Traynor is about 28 years old, short of figure, of freckled face and bristly red hair. While there is nothing attractive about his appearance, there is also nothing repulsive. His eye is bright and clear, and he looks straight at the person whom he addresses. He was serving a first term on Blackwell's Island when this affair took place, he told his Honor, having been arrested for "loaning," as he expressed it, a baker's wagon which was standing on a side street one Sunday morning, when it attracted his attention. He was drunk at the time, and the maudlin idea of hitching himself into the thills and playing horse on turning to him, he acted upon it, and was staggering along in high glee with the wagon when he stumbled and fell. He was too far gone to play horse any more, and an officer found him where he fell, between the thills. For this he received a sentence of 30 days. After he had installed himself seven of the day when Snyder was injured, and had assured Justice Kilbreth that he had spoken to nobody about the case since he was locked up, on Tuesday last, Justice Kilbreth said: "Your statement to me this afternoon is exactly the same in every respect as the one you made to me when I first saw you, on Tuesday."

To a question by Warden Fox, Traynor said, "I didn't tell you, when you asked me, that Adams kicked Snyder because I was a prisoner and was scared of being punished if I said anything against the Keepers."

Counselor Nesbitt informed Justice Kilbreth that the sister of Snyder was in court and that she could also testify that her brother had told her that Adams had given him the kick. The testimony was considered incompetent. The Counselor briefly summed up the case, and then moved that Traynor be discharged from custody. "I am thoroughly satisfied that the man's injuries were not inflicted by Traynor, and I grant the motion," said Justice Kilbreth. Traynor stepped forward and he thanked him for the interest and privileges he had shown him. He also thanked the gentlemen whom the court had assigned to conduct his case. Justice Kilbreth called Warden Fox aside and a long conversation followed in a whisper. The Warden then took his hat and hurriedly left the court-room. He was gone only a short time, and upon his return he told the Justice that "the man isn't here now, but we shall certainly be able to find him." Justice Kilbreth had taken the steps necessary to produce Keeper Adams in court to answer to the charge which Patrick Traynor had cleared his own skirts of. "That's the last of whisky for me," said Traynor as he went into the world beyond the court-room.

A BULK-HEAD CAVES IN.

NARROW ESCAPE OF OFFICERS OF THE BALANCE DRY DOCK COMPANY.

The bulk-heads on the East River from Pier No. 41 to No. 43 are old and rotten. The owners have frequently been notified of the necessity for repairing them, but they have paid little or no attention to the warning. The Balance Dry Dock Company has recently been rebuilding its large dock, which floats in the slip between Piers Nos. 41 and 42, nearly opposite the foot of Pike-street. Two planks, extending from the bulk-head to the dock, afforded ingress and egress to the workmen employed on the dry dock, and along the margin of the bulk-head, close to the water, was piled about 20 or 30 tons of iron and other material for making repairs on the dock. About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. W. F. Buckley, President of the Balance Dry Dock Company; Mr. Metzar, Superintendent of Repairs, and Capt. Hilton, Superintendent of the Dock Department, stood on one of the planks discussing the general unsafety of the bulk-head. Suddenly Mr. Buckley heard something snap beneath his feet, and, surmising the cause, he jumped to the shore, followed by the other gentlemen. They were not a moment too soon. The bulk-head for about 175 feet had broken loose, and the mass of earth, timbers, and iron slid into the river and sank to the bottom, held down by the weight of iron on its surface. The dock was not injured, and the surrounding piers were intact, but Mr. Buckley and his friends looked upon their escape as almost providential. The workmen, of whom there were about 300 employed on the balance and the bulk-head, had just gone home, and thus possibly a terrible loss of life was averted.

THE MAYOR OF JACKSONVILLE.

OVERCOME BY THE CHANGE IN CLIMATE, HE VISITS A POLICE COURT.

Officer James Gaffney walked into the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court at a funeral gait yesterday afternoon, with a man leaning heavily on his arm for support, who announced himself as the Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla. He was short and thickset, wore a black cloth coat that might have been cut for the Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., many years ago. His skin was as yellow as any Southern gentleman's, and his mustache as fierce. The stranger steadied himself before the bench and looked gravely at his Honor as he answered: "My name is Joseph Seither. I'm Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla. Was re-elected last April. First time I was ever in New-York. Been round to see the elephant and the sights, and finally called on."

"Yes, yes," said Justice Kilbreth, looking with interest upon his distinguished visitor. "What's the matter, officer."

"I found him going through the street, very unsteady. He came up to me and wanted me to take care of him. He was willing to go to the station-house or anywhere else. He was almost gone, (sotto voce.) He must have fairly bathed himself in the stuff to be so drunk."

"Don't send me up for more than three months," quietly interrupted Mr. Seither.

"Do you think you can take care of yourself now?" queried the court.

"You just come down to my hotel and see whether, I can't take care of a couple of us," said Mr. Seither, winking one eye horribly.

"I guess the people of Jacksonville want you more than we do, and you may go."

The self-announced Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., slowly wheeled, balanced himself with some effort, and made as straight for the door as he could, leaving the audience delighted at this little exhibition of a Mayor's eccentricities when he comes to Gotham on his trial trip.

THE REV. DR. TYNG'S ILLNESS.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., whose serious illness of pleurisy was noticed several days ago, is not yet regarded by his physician, Dr. Howard Pinkney, as out of danger, and is prohibited from seeing visitors. His condition was a little improved yesterday afternoon, and he sat up an hour or more, but the fever and rapid pulse had returned last night. A week ago yesterday Dr. Tyng, who has been complaining of debility ever since the warm weather set in, was seized with pain in the left side and difficulty of breathing. The attack was so severe that a request was sent to his father to fill the son's pulpit last Sunday, and Dr. Pinkney was immediately summoned. On Sunday Dr. Tyng grew steadily worse, and on Monday the disease had made such progress that Dr. Pinkney asked for a council of physicians, naming Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., and Dr. Alonzo Clark as gentlemen with whom he would like to consult. Dr. Tyng's family were also summoned home from Summit, N. J. At a second consultation, on Tuesday afternoon, the fever being high and the difficulty of breathing extreme, Drs. Flint and Clark concurred in advising an operation. This was performed in the usual manner, and 52 ounces of serous fluid mixed with fibrin and pus were taken from the cavity of the left pleura with a trocar. This gave immediate, but only temporary, relief, as the cavity, as is common in such cases, commenced to fill again at a rapid rate, and yesterday the accumulation was far advanced toward the point that rendered the first operation necessary. It is thought that the inflammation of the pleura is slowly subsiding, but that paracentesis will have to be resorted to to-day, or to-morrow at the latest, in order to empty the cavity. Dr. Pinkney reported yesterday that, while Dr. Tyng was in no immediate danger, the utmost quiet was absolutely essential. The attack is ascribed by Dr. Pinkney to prostration from overwork.

OLD SOLDIERS PICNICKING.

VETERANS OF THE LATE WAR AND THEIR FAMILIES ENJOYING AN EXCURSION.

Many veteran soldiers and sailors of the Union Army and their families enjoyed an agreeable excursion up the Hudson to Alpine Grove, yesterday, at the invitation of the Hon. John H. Starin. The event proved a great success, and the party numbered over 5,000. The committee of the veterans had refused to allow Mr. Starin to provide a dinner for the excursionists, and the guests provided themselves with cold dinners before the start. For the accommodation of the majority of the excursion party there were provided eight barges, all decorated with flags, and the steamer D. R. Martin carried the more prominent guests. Among these were Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. John Cochrane, Col. Truesdell, Major M. Ball, Corp. Tanner, Gen. H. A. Barnum, Gen. Locke, Col. J. W. Leonard, Capt. Spaulding, of the Cavalry; Lieut.-Commander H. C. White, Lieut. Hubbell, of the First Artillery; Capt. Andrews, Lieut. Guthrie, Lieut. Brownschleder, of the Third Artillery; Gen. D. F. Burke, Lieut. Millen, Capt. Whitney, of the Seventh Infantry; Major John M. Cooney, Major Charles K. Olis, Gen. Kilburn Knox, Major William S. Diller, Col. Charles Vezbal, Major George W. Cooney, Major Bullard, Lieut. L. Israels, Gen. Moredith, Major Quimby, of the Eleventh Infantry; Gen. Jackson, Gen. Morris, Gen. M. C. Burns, Col. Rogers, Capt. Ferris, Gen. Dayton, Gen. F. T. Locke, Col. A. M. Clark, Col. Tidball, Gen. H. E. Tremain, Judge Freeman Fithian, Miss Emma Celia Terry the Hon. William H. Stinser, and Miss Von Leer. The D. R. Martin left her wharf at the foot of Cortlandt-street at 11 o'clock, followed by the tug Black Bird, and as soon as both vessels got into midstream, the Governor's Island Band, on board the D. R. Martin, struck up a stirring air, which, however, was instantly drowned in the shrill and long-continued chorus of salutes that arose from the neighboring vessels. The two vessels rounded the Battery and steamed up to and saluted the barges, which were in waiting near the Brooklyn bridge. With banners flying, bands playing, cheers ringing from the shore, and steam-whistles screaming from innumerable vessels, the whole gayly-decked flotilla then started toward the Bay under the command of Gen. Charles K. Graham, Grand Marshal; Major John M. Cooney, Adjutant-General, Col. Joseph Forbes, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Gen. George Von Schaick, Officer of the Day. Off the Battery, the battery on board the Black Bird, under the command of Lieut. H. C. White, fired a national salute, and the band on the D. R. Martin played in rapid succession "The Star-spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle." The barges were then drawn into line two abreast, and under the escort of several tugs, glided up the East River to the point where the United States Frigate Minnesota, Capt. S. B. Luce commanding, lay at anchor. Nearing the frigate, the flotilla slowed up, while the Black Bird fired a Captain's salute, and an instant later the young crew quickly manned the yards and gave three hearty cheers from their perches in the rigging, to which all the veterans on the flotilla responded with a like greeting, while the band played a national air. This demonstration was designed as a compliment to Capt. Luce, in return for the interest manifested by him in the parade on Decoration Day.

As the barges passed the frigate, the company on board the D. R. Martin retired to dinner, which was spread on the main deck. Gen. Graham proposed the health of the generous giver of the excursion. It was drunk standing, and as the gentlemen drained their glasses they gave three lusty cheers and a tiger for Mr. Starin, and sang with a will, "He is a jolly good fellow," which greeting Mr. Starin acknowledged with a smile and a bow. The next toast, "The Ladies," was responded to by Gen. Cochrane, and then the company adjourned to the upper deck, where they amused themselves with dancing. F. W. Carrington, the champion drummer, played an accompaniment to the band, and afforded entertainment to the company with some of his fine fancy drumming. After a delightful trip past the Palisades, Alpine Grove was reached, and the party landed and spent a pleasant hour or two, admiring the beautiful scenery of the grove and the fine prospect on the river. During the stay on shore speeches thanking Mr. Starin were delivered by Gen. Graham, Gen. Barnum, Major Willard Ballard, Corp. Tanner, and others, and cheers were again given. Later on, the members of the following Grand Army posts marched to the grove from the barges in double file: Kimball, No. 100; Sumner, No. 24; Ellsworth, No. 67; the Hawkins and Duryea Zouave Veteran Associations; Phil Kearney Post, No. 8; Kolten, No. 32; Riker, No. 62; Thatford, No. 3; Rankin, No. 10; Mallory, No. 84; Harry Lee, No. 22; Barbara Fritchie, No. 11; Mansfield, No. 35; Frank Head, No. 16; Reno, No. 44; James G. Rice, No. 29; J. H. Perry, No. 89; Metterrich, No. 122; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Veteran Union; the Williamsburg Veteran Association, and the Protective Corps. A delegation of sailor boys from the frigate Minnesota also marched with the Posts. After dancing and promenading under the trees, the excursionists embarked once more, and the flotilla started for the City, the homeward trip being, if possible, even pleasanter and more enjoyable than the journey to the grove. The City was reached at about 8 o'clock, and the tired but happy excursionists landed, every one agreeing that the day could not have been passed more pleasantly.

A CHRISTIAN BROTHER ARRESTED.

HE IS CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY AND HELD FOR TRIAL.

Justice Bixby yesterday committed John Hunolt, a lay brother of the Catholic Church of the Holy Redeemer, in Third-street, to the City Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. A few years ago Hunolt arrived in this City from Berlin. He is about 32 years of age, and affects the demeanor of a Catholic clergyman. He is short and stout, and of dark complexion, and is gifted with a brilliant education. He was cordially received among the Christian Brothers in this City, and soon became attached to the church in Third-street. In December last he mysteriously disappeared, and clothing of value not his own was missed at the same time. It was learned that he went to Pittsburg, and in the same manner robbed his fellows of $300 in money, and of clothing and religious books of equal value. Then he started for Alexandria, Va., and Annapolis, Md., and in the latter place supplied himself with skeleton keys and all the implements which a first-class burglar finds necessary. He tried his hand in Alexandria, and then started for this City. Here he took rooms at No. 237 Stanton-street, and on Friday morning told his landlady that he was about to go to New-Orleans. A few minutes later he directed an expressman to take his trunk and valises to the steam-ship Caland at Jersey City, intending to sail for Rotterdam. Brother Gabriel, of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, had heard that Hunolt was in the City, and informed Capt. McCullagh of the facts. Then Sergt. Jacob Welsing and Detective Michael Bissert kept their eyes open for Hunolt, and traced his baggage to the steamer Caland. Then Bissert arrested Hunolt on Friday, and the prisoner and his baggage were taken to the Fifth-street Police station. Yesterday the prisoner waived an examination and elected to be tried in the Court of General Sessions.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

A long and entertaining story about the revival of the project to build a Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in this City having been published in an evening paper yesterday, inquiry was made of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, one of the incorporators, to ascertain whether any steps had recently been taken in the matter. He replied that while he was gratified to see the subject kept before the public, he was sorry to say that he really knew of no recent motion of the Trustees to press the project. No meeting of the Trustees had been held recently. In fact, the Trustees met only once a year since the charter had been obtained, and the meetings were held simply to enable the incorporators to keep the charter up. Mr. Blodgett and another of the Trustees had died since the act of the Legislature was passed, in 1873, to authorize the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and at a meeting to be held some time this year, no meeting yet having been held in 1879, the two vacancies would probably be filled. Dr. Dix knew absolutely nothing about the alleged decision of the Trustees to "take active measures for the revival of the undertaking," nor did he know that offers of large subscriptions had been made, although, as a Trustee, and one deeply interested in the project, he would be likely to hear of anything to its advantage. It is safe to say that no unwise haste will be made.

A SYNOD AT CONEY ISLAND.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, now in session in Newark, sat for only two hours yesterday. In that time they listened to an address by the Rev. Dr. See, Secretary of the Board of Education, in relation to the educational institutions of the board. Rutgers College was represented as in a flourishing condition. The Rev. Dr. Ferris, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, addressed the Synod in the interest of those missions. Owing to the want of funds, the residents of 100 villages in India alone are without the means of enlightment. The board is $38,000 in debt, and $96,500 will be needed to carry on the department till April 1 prox. Resolutions were referred directing the Classis to hold special meetings to raise funds for the missionary labors, and directing the Pastors of the churches to bring the needs of the board to the notice of the congregations. The session of Wednesday morning was set apart for the hearing of the board by the Synod. In the afternoon the members of the Synod went, by invitation, to Coney Island.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK'S EXCURSIONS.

The excursion steamer Plymouth Rock was taken out of her quarters at Hoboken yesterday, and ran up and down the North and East Rivers, with a small party on board, preparatory to beginning the excursion business for the Summer. She saluted everything she passed, and everything that had a whistle responded. She left her Hoboken pier at 3:30, and landed her passengers at Pier No. 1 North River at about 5 o'clock. The Plymouth Rock is to begin her excursions to Rockaway to-day.

Cuticura

REMEDIES.

The success attending the use of these great remedies in the treatment of affections of the skin and Scalp with Loss of Hair is astonishing. From every part of the country we receive the most grateful acknowledgments of what might be called miraculous cures. Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER extend their thanks to all who have spoken a good word for CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and will thankfully receive reports of new cases wherever they occur.

SALT RHEUM ON BODY

And Limbs. Obliged to go about on Crutches. A wonderful cure.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter:

GENTLEMEN: In justice to those who may suffer as I have suffered, and as a grateful acknowledgment of the cure I have received from the use of CUTICURA REMEDIES, I voluntarily make the following statement:

I have had Salt Rheum on my body and on one leg in a very aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, or medicine, or doctors, during this time, did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me despair of ever being able to find a cure, or even a relief. In fact, when I began the use of CUTICURA, my limb was so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on it without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. I commenced to use the CUTICURA in April, and at once realized its beneficial effects. It gradually drew the inflammation and humor to the surface and, as fast as it appeared, healed it. At times large quantities would come to the surface, causing burning heat, inflammation, swelling, and itching, which, under the constant use of CUTICURA, would rapidly subside and heal. Each time these outbreaks grew less and less severe and finally disappeared, leaving me perfectly cured. I use the CUTICURA five months and took the RESOLVENT most of the time which were the only remedies I used. I think the RESOLVENT a very strengthening and purifying medicine to take in such extreme cases as mine, because the disease is so weakening to the system.

Very gratefully yours,
Mrs. ASA E. BROWN.

MALDEN, MASS., Oct. 18, 1878.

ECZEMA OF THE HANDS

Cured. Interesting Letter from a Well-known Attorney.

Editor New-Orleans Picayune:

SIR: Since the fall of 1867, up to the last three weeks, I have been troubled with an eruption of the skin, which the doctors call by various names; but which is generally known by the name of Eczema or Salt Rheum. The principal place of attack was my hands, which at times, especially during the Winter time, were very sore.

At times the disease threatened to spread from my hands and envelop my whole body. Doctors have been consulted in Philadelphia, Washington, and in this city, with no more success than a temporary relief. After considerable expense and much pain and suffering, I had come to the conclusion that I would, as the saying goes, have to grin and bear it.

About four weeks ago I read in the *Picayune* the advertisement of CUTICURA, for sale by our well-known druggist, Mr. LYONS, and resolved to try it. I purchased a fifty-cent box, and before it was half used the disease had completely disappeared, and I feel certain that mine is a permanent cure.

My object in sending you this letter is to make known to other sufferers the value of CUTICURA, and thus benefit, if ever so little, suffering humanity.

Yours truly,
J. A. CAROLL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

No. 38 CAMP-ST., NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 25, 1878.

Consultation Rooms for Chronic Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, especially of Women and Children, No. 71 Madison-av. Mark JOSSELYN, M. D.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, Boston, and sold by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach, they stimulate the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, perfect Digestion, cure Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Cramps, and Pains, and prevent Ague and Malarial Diseases. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, they are the best remedy in the world. Get the genuine.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

ARE THE VERY BEST.

Made from Wamsutta Muslin. Bosom three-ply linen. The very best.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, six for $6. Only plain seams to finish.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, very best, to measure, six for $9. Fit guaranteed.

NIGHT-SHIRTS, all styles, extra long, $1 each.

BOYS' COMPLETE SHIRTS, $1 each.

An elegant set of extra heavy Gold-plated Buttons presented to purchasers of six shirts.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR.

WHITE CASHMERE SHIRTS, 50c. each; Summer Merino Shirts, whole or half sleeves, 60c. each; Scarlet gauze, (anti-rheumatic,) $1 25 each; Canton Flannel Shirt and Drawers, 75c. each; Best Pepperell Jean Drawers, 50c. each.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.

BEST GINGHAM, PATENT PROTECTED RIBS, $1 each: 50 per cent. stronger than any other umbrellas. Regina and Twilled Silks in all styles. Novelties in Ladies' Sun and Rain Umbrellas.

KEEP'S KID GLOVES.

For Gents, the very best, plain or embroidered, $1 a pair.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, TIES, &c.

All goods warranted. Samples and circulars mailed free. We have removed our Sixth-avenue store to No. 1,299 BROADWAY, between 33d and 34th sts.

KEEP'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

STORES,
Nos. { 637 Broadway, / 1,299 Broadway, } New-York. No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RIKER'S AMERICAN FACE POWDER.

FACE POWDER is an article of the toilet been heretofore impossible to obtain a satisaration. WE WARRANT OURS to be such the SUPERIORITY OF OUR POWDER IT DOES NOT IMPEDE THE FREE AC It contains neither lead, arsenic, bismuth, skin.

It contains no chalk, magnesia, or other It is impossible to detect it on the face by It "goes on" so smooth and easy, and stays It keeps the skin soft and healthy, prevent It is the only powder which is not only to the skin.

It causes the skin to have that beautiful

PREPARED IN FIVE DISTINCT SHA

FLESH OR WHITE, suiting the majority. PINK, suiting the Pallid. YELLOW, suitable

BEING PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO A PECULIARLY BEAUTIFUL APP

It is put up in a large, handsome, and con LAST, but not least, it costs but 25 CENTS

APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PRO DRAMATIC AND LYRIC ARTISTS, AND HAVE USED IT FOR ITS ABSOLUTE PU FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

VICTOR E. MAU GER & PETRIE,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR FACE POWDER ONLY, NO. 110 READE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Riker's Liq uid Rouge,

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND PERFECTLY NATURAL. LARGE BOTTLES, (FOUR TIMES USUAL SIZE,) 25 CENTS.

Riker's Na il Powder,

SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED. LARGE BOXES, 25 CENTS.

Riker's Flui d Dentifrice.

When you want a GOOD DENTIFRICE —one that you can rely on as ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS—get a bottle of RIKER'S FLUID DENTIFRICE. It is composed of the following ingredients, (you can judge for yourself as to its merit:) Best White Castile Soap, Orris Root, Peruvian Bark, Myrrh, &c., and is delightfully flavored with Violet and Wintergreen. It is put up in HONEST four-ounce bottles, and sold at 50 CENTS per bottle; trial size, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists, or at the Depot, No. 353 6th-av. Established 1846.

W. B. RIKER & SON,

DRUGGISTS. NO. 353 6TH-AV. NEW-YORK. SOLE PROPRIETORS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The official examination and report on baking powders, by the Brooklyn Health Board, shows the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be free from alum or any other injurious substance.

It is a pure grape cream of tartar powder, always uniform and full strength.

It costs a trifle more per pound, but is cheaper in the end, as it goes further, and saves health.

STERN BROTHERS,

32, 34, AND 36 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.,
BETWEEN
BROADWAY AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

Will offer Monday the following

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS:

100 CASES

Finest French Black Chip Hats and Bonnets,

All the Leading Shapes, at 88 cents.

THE SAME HAVE BEEN SOLD UNTIL NOW AT $2 AND $2 50.

THE BALANCE OF OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF STRAW GOODS BELOW COST.

IN THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS

123 Pieces All-wool Colored Buntings, Double Fold, 40 inches wide, all the desirable colors, at 30 cents a yard.

100 PIECES

Satin de Lyon, in all shades, at 69 cents.

AND THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MONDAY WE SHALL DISPLAY THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Summer Costumes and Suits,

CONSISTING OF GRENADINES, FIGURED LAWNS, PERCALES, MOMIE CLOTH, CAMBRICS, FIGURED SWISS, SCOTCH AND MADRAS GINGHAMS AND ORGANDIES, EVER OFFERED BY ANY HOUSE, AT

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS,

West Twenty-third-street,
BETWEEN
BROADWAY AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

WALL PAPERS AT RETAIL.

Robert Graves & Co.

HAVE ON EXHIBITION AND OFFER A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

ARTISTIC PAPER-HANGINGS,

Of their recent manufacture, in "JAPANESE," "EARLY ENGLISH," or "MORRISS" and EAST-LAKE STYLES and COLORINGS, together with a line of elegant WALL PAPERS IMPORTED DIRECT from LONDON AND PARIS.

CUSTOMERS INTERESTED IN

INTERIOR DECORATIVE ART

ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THIS COLLECTION AT OUR NEW STORE AND WAREHOUSE,

833 BROADWAY, near 13th-st., N. Y.

FACTORY:

CARLTON-AV., FULTON AND ADELPHI STS., BROOKLYN.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES

At Auction.

To close the Estate of

WOOD BROTHERS,

The entire stock of Carriages of that well-known firm will be

SOLD AT AUCTION

By VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, at

NO. 84 FIFTH-AVENUE,

Corner of Fourteenth-street, New-York, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The stock contains almost every variety of pleasure carriage, unsurpassed in design or quality. Also, some second-hand carriages, in good condition. The sale will BE ABSOLUTE, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE. Catalogues may be obtained from the auctioneers, No. 84 Fifth-avenue, where the carriages will be on view until the sale, or from BROWN & PRAY, successors to Wood Brothers, CARRIAGE BUILDERS. Factory and Warerooms, BROADWAY AND 39TH-STREET, NEW-YORK.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS IN

STRAW GOODS

J. A.

BLUXOME

5TH AVE. & CO. & 21ST ST.

Have made large reductions on their entire stock of Millinery.

100 CASES FINE IMPORTED BLACK, WHITE, AND COLORED FRENCH CHIP HATS, at 75c., recently sold from $2 25 to $3 50.
100 CASES FINE LEGHORN HATS, 45c., UPWARD.
100 CASES MILAN BRAID HATS, 35c., UPWARD.
100 CASES CHILDREN'S SAILOR HATS, 18c.
100 CASES FINER GRADE, 25c.
100 CASES AMERICAN CHIP HATS, 35c.

Clearing out our entire stock of trimmed Hats at a great sacrifice.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
SILKS AND SATINS.
FANCY GRENADINES, &c., &c.

BLUXOME & CO.,

6TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST.

CARPETS.

AN IMMENSE STOCK,

COMPRISING

WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, &c., OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY, AT RETAIL, BY

THE MANUFACTURERS,

INCLUDING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New and Exclusive Designs,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

ALSO, INDIA, TURKEY, AND PERSIAN RUGS AND MATS, CHINA MATTINGS, &c., OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

And EVERY DESCRIPTION of FLOOR COVERING, ALL AT

Extraordinary Low Prices.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CHURCHES, HOTELS, AND STEAMERS.

J. & J. DOBSON,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, and RETAILERS,
40 & 42 WEST 14TH-ST., N. Y.
Near Sixth-Avenue Elevated R. R. Station.
John Van Gaasbeek, Manager.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

Broadway, 5th-av., and 22d-st.,

In order to decrease their large assortment of

SUITS, DRESSES, AND COSTUMES

before the Summer season is further advanced, HAVE MADE A GENERAL REDUCTION OF

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

through this department.

They would also invite particular attention to their unexcelled assortment of

YOUNG LADIES' AND MISSES' WHITE DRESSES, IN

SWISS, ORGANDIE, AND INDIA LAWN, together with a variety of

WALKING, SEA-SIDE, AND MOUNTAIN DRESSES.

PARIS-MADE COSTUMES IN SILKS AND SUMMER FABRICS.

MANTLES, SACKS, AND CARRIAGE WRAPS.

THEY ALSO OFFER

SEASONABLE BARGAINS IN

CAMBRIC WRAPPERS, with borders, price, 45c. to $1.
CAMBRIC OVERDRESS and BASQUE, price, 85c. to $1 25.
CAMBRIC SUITS, price, $1 25 to $1.
FINE LINEN SUITS, three pieces, price, $1 to $5.
FINE LINEN ULSTERS, price $1 to $4 50.
MOHAIR ULSTERS, price $2 50 to $5.

AND

413 FRENCH WALKING SACKS.

Price, $5; cost to import, $12.

Samples of dry goods and illustrated catalogues sent gratuitously to all parts of the country on application.

J. & C. JOHNSTON.

ARTISTIC

FURNITURE.

IMMENSE STOCK

EASTLAKE, QUEEN ANNE, JACOBIN, JAPANESE,

And other styles of Furniture, of our own manufacture, as

EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.

OFFICES PROMPTLY FITTED UP AND FURNISHED. FURNISHING COUNTRY HOUSES A SPECIALTY.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

75 and 77 Spring-st., cor. Crosby, New-York.

THE LATEST STYLE PARASOLS

AND

SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

N. B.—PARASOLS AND SUN SHADES MOUNTED TO ORDER IN ANY STYLE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

DRESS SHIRTS,

FANCY FIGURED PERCALE SHIRTS, STEAMER AND BATH ROBES,

Yachting and Negligee Shirts,

PONGEE SILK and CHEVIOT PAJAMAS.

LONDON AND PARIS STYLE

NECK DRESSINGS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

BATHING SUITS.

GLOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR DRESS, DRIVING, AND SUMMER WEAR.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

GREAT STAMPEDE

IN

China Mattings.

A CARGO FRESH FROM THE SHIP, JUST RECEIVED, AND PURCHASED FOR PROMPT CASH, WILL BE SOLD AT

Prices Never Before Heard Of,

CONSISTING OF ELEGANT WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY, IN NUMBERLESS DESIGNS, SPLENDID QUALITY, AS LOW AS 10 CENTS, 12 CENTS, AND 15 CENTS PER YARD.

The Best Opportunity to Buy Good Mattings Cheap Ever Offered.

ALSO, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CARPETS, AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE-PLYS, AND INGRAINS, ALL WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, WILL BE CLOSED OUT, TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR FALL STOCK, AT A

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CROSSLEY'S,

320 and 322 Broadway,

CORNER OF PEARL-STREET.

DECORATED DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, CUT GLASS.

SUMMER SUITS.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

321 to 329 6th-av.

SECOND GRAND OPENING OF SUMMER SUITS, MONDAY, JUNE 9,

Comprising Figured and Plain Lawns, Organdies, Linen, Calico, Cambric, Foulard Cambric, and Seersucker and Gingham Suits.

Special line of Bunting Suits, in all colors, trimmed with all new and fashionable materials.

A large assortment of Black Figured Grenadine Suits, manufactured on the premises with the greatest care in regard to style and finish.

As an inducement, we will sell the entire stock at much lower prices than ever before offered.

Bargain lot of 150 Embroidered Silk Drap d'Ete Pichus, with deep fringe, $3 75 to $7 50; worth fully $5 75 to $12.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

6th-av., corner of 20th-st.

Ehrichs'

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT DIRECTS SPECIAL ATTENTION TO AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF LADIES' FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS, CONSISTING OF OVER ONE THOUSAND PAIRS, IN EVERY SIZE AND WIDTH, WHICH WILL BE OFFERED UNTIL OUR PRESENT SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED AT $2 69.

THESE BOOTS ARE MADE OF REAL FRENCH KID, WITH BOX TOES, HALF FRENCH HEELS, BUTTON-HOLES WORKED, SILK TOP LININGS, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT TO BE EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR, TO BOOTS THAT ARE USUALLY OFFERED AT $5 PER PAIR. LADIES WHO IMAGINE THAT THESE BOOTS MUST BE INFERIOR, JUDGING FROM THE VERY LOW FIGURE AT WHICH THEY ARE OFFERED, DO THEMSELVES GREAT INJUSTICE IN NOT PAYING THIS DEPARTMENT A VISIT OF EXAMINATION, AND THUS CONVINCING THEMSELVES THAT THIS IS POSITIVELY THE GREATEST BARGAIN THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED IN FINE BOOTS BY OURSELVES O

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8656. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

TAMMANY'S COMPLETED PLAN OF REAPPORTIONMENT.

THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—WHY ANTI-TAMMANY WAS LEFT OUT IN THE COLD—A REPUBLICAN APPORTIONMENT PLAN PREPARING—TALKS WITH ALDERMAN MORRIS AND COL. GEORGE BLISS.

The Tammany Sub-committee appointed to submit a plan for the reapportionment of the Assembly Districts of New-York City to the Committee on Apportionment of the Common Council, have completed their scheme, and it will be presented to the Aldermen on the appointed day, one week from to-morrow. The sub-committee was composed of Timothy J. Campbell, Chairman; Edward Gilon, Richard J. Morrisson, Thomas L. Heitner, Ambrose Monell, J. M. Guntzer, Thomas F. Gilroy, Frank B. Spinola, and Denis Quinn. They spent two weeks in the work assigned to them, and now offer a plan by which the Republicans will be deprived of two of the four Assemblymen given them by the present apportionment, and the Seventh and Eleventh Districts only are left to them, which, estimating on the basis of the vote in 1876, will yield Republican majorities of 728 and 820, respectively. It is hinted, also, in political circles, that the Anti-Tammany men are negotiating for a union with Tammany Hall on the question of apportionment, and will present a plan of their own giving all the 24 Assemblymen to the Democrats, and leaving the Republicans entirely out in the cold. The publication of Tammany's plan, and the rumor of the conspiracy by Anti-Tammany, have considerably excited the politicians of all parties. There are but six Republicans in the Common Council, as against 16 Democrats, including the Tammany and Anti-Tammany men, and if the Democrats can make a fusion they have it in their power to walk over the field, so far as election to the Assembly from this City are concerned. By a judicious system of gerrymandering, they can prevent the Republicans from electing a single Assemblyman. It is the knowledge of this fact that has created such excitement among the politicians, and in order to discover, if possible, the extent of the danger, or whether any danger of the kind expressed really existed, a TIMES reporter yesterday called upon Alderman John J. Morris, and Col. George Bliss, who are supposed to know as much about the Republican side of the question as any two gentlemen in the City. Alderman Morris appointed the Committee on Apportionment of the Common Council, he being the presiding officer when the resolution authorizing it was adopted, some 12 days ago. The committee consists of Aldermen Roberts, Carroll, and Keenan, representatives of Tammany Hall, and Aldermen Burns, Perley, and Morris, Republicans. The Anti-Tammany faction has no representation on the committee, and it is on this account that it is alleged that they will do their utmost to so apportion the City that the Republicans will not be able to elect a single Assemblyman.

Alderman Morris said: "I have no doubt that the Anti-Tammany men would gladly make a fusion with Tammany Hall to prevent us from getting a single Assembly district if they could do it, but I am convinced that they can't do it. The moment Tammany unites with them for that, or any other purpose, it recognizes them as a party, and I very much mistake the temper and purposes of John Kelly if he is prepared to do anything of the kind. The Anti-Tammany faction is simply a grabber after spoils. They want position, and they want to dictate to any party whose ranks they swell. It was for this reason that they were kicked out of Tammany. They came to the Republicans almost in the character of humble suppliants. We took them, and warmed them into life, and the first thing that they did was to break faith with us. They refused to confirm our nominations. They wanted to treat us as they had tried to treat Tammany. They wanted all the patronage, and all the glory of the success which the Republican Party had made. The result was that we were obliged to do one of two things, either to go to Tammany voluntarily to secure our rights, or to be thrown into the arms of Tammany in the end by sheer force. We chose the former alternative, and secured the confirmation of our nominations in spite of Anti-Tammany. That was the position of affairs when this Apportionment Committee was formed. I was called to the chair because it was well known that these men would not vote for a representative of Tammany Hall, who would certainly ignore them in making up the committee, while they would vote for a Republican. Of course, they supposed that they would get a representation on the committee, but I felt it my duty to disappoint them. The affirmative vote authorizing the committee had scarcely been recorded when these Anti-Tammany men all crowded about me, seeking for places on the committee. Now, supposing I had given them two members, Tammany Hall two, and the Republicans two, can't you see the result? These men are all Democrats; they will always vote for a Democratic ticket. There would have been four Democrats, then, to two Republicans on the committee. They could have done, and would have done, just what they pleased, and in all probability they would have pleased to give us no Assembly districts at all. But this, though an important consideration, was not the main one. Had there been a representative of Anti-Tammany on the committee, it would have given dignity to the faction and raised it to the rank of a party. The men who run it would have had some claim to recognition by Tammany. They would have had something to sell, something to offer Tammany in exchange for its influence and support, as against the Republicans. Now, I, for one—and my Republican colleagues agreed with me heartily—could see no justice in such a condition of affairs as that would have been. We knew the treachery of these men by experience, and we had no intention of trusting our fate in their hands again, and certainly no intention of giving them the means of making their peace with Tammany Hall. I divided the committee fairly between the two parties, the only two parties which I recognize, the Republicans and Tammany Hall. The Anti-Tammany men were thus prevented from going to Tammany and saying, 'You want our votes, and we want your recognition;' which was what they intended to do. That was their only object in wanting to get on the committee, and they were foiled. Of course, they are angry. Disappointed politicians always are. But my action has taken it out of their power to sting us again, as they have once, and it will probably incline Tammany to be more just to us in the apportionment than it would otherwise have been."

"Are you satisfied with the plan of apportionment proposed by the Tammany committee?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly not. We think that instead of reducing our Assembly districts by two, as this plan proposes, we are entitled to at least one more, and we want two more. The Republican plan is not yet completed. It is in the hands of Col. Bliss, and I suppose will be perfected and presented to our committee some time this week. If then we shall fight for it with all our strength in the committee. Of course, it is impossible to predict how justly Tammany will act by us, but I think we shall succeed in getting at least five Assembly districts under the new apportionment. Tammany Hall owes us that in common gratitude, if no higher motive prevails with its leaders. If no compromise can be effected by which justice is done to us, we shall go before the Common Council with the two plans and make as strong a fight as we can there. But as I said before, the Anti-Tammany men are still Democrats, and on a question of this kind they will vote with the Democrats every time. There will be 16 Democrats to 6 Republicans, and it only requires 12 to make the apportionment. You can see for yourself how the matter stands. We must try and carry our point in the committee, and if we fail there, I am afraid but little comfort will await us in the Council."

"When does your committee meet?"

"We have held no meeting yet, but I suppose we shall be called together early this week. Mr. Byrnes is our Chairman, and we are waiting on him. We are to report on the third Tuesday of this month, and we must get to work very soon, or valuable time will be lost. So far as the threat of the Anti-Tammany men to prevent a separate plan, debarring us from all the Assembly districts, is concerned, Republicans may make themselves easy on that score. Tammany will not join with them in any such scheme, for in doing so it would recognise them as a political power, and relieve them from the odium of being renegades, under which they now suffer. Tammany will join with us to vote down any such plan. I believe, too, that Tammany will meet us half way in the committee, and that some compromise will be effected by which we shall gain our five Assembly districts."

Col. George Bliss, upon being asked what the Republican committee thought of the apportionment proposed by Tammany, said: "We are not satisfied with the plan at all. It proposes to take two Assembly districts from us, while we claim that the number of our Assemblymen should be increased as a matter of political equity. Why, just look at the question for a moment. Our actual vote in the City should entitle us to 8 of the 24 Assemblymen. In the last three elections we have cast over one-third of the total vote of the City, and if strict justice were done, the apportionment would be so arranged that the Republicans would have one-third of the Assemblymen. But we don't ask for strict justice, based upon our votes. We should not get it if we did, and policy suggests that we should not be too greedy. We strike a happy medium, and ask for only 5 of the 24 districts. We are entitled in all fairness to that number, and I have not the slightest doubt that we shall get them."

"You are engaged in arranging the Republican plan, Colonel, are you not?" asked the reporter.

"I have been engaged in forming a plan of my own to meet the difficulty, but I have not perfected it yet. In times like these every Republican and Democratic statesman is doing the same thing—that is, in his own district—trying to solve the grand problem of how it can be so arranged, as to boundaries, that his own party may carry it. I have been circulating among these gentlemen and getting their views, and when I have them all complete, and have modified my plan in such respects as my information tells me that it needs modification, I shall offer it to the committee. The whole subject is in the hands of a sub-committee of the Republican Central Committee. The sub-committee consists of Chester A. Arthur, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., John D. Dawson, Robert C. Brown, myself, and two others, whose names I cannot recall just now. Gen. Arthur, who is Chairman of the committee, is out of town. He will return to-morrow night, and I presume that he will call a meeting for next Wednesday. There is no particular hurry about our meeting, as we shall have no trouble whatever in agreeing upon the plan to be presented to the committee of the Common Council. I have not the least doubt that we shall secure five Assembly districts in some way or other. I am under the impression that Tammany Hall is not going to oppose us very strongly in this matter. Mr. Kelly has some regard for the decencies and proprieties of things, and he is not going to put himself on record as a wholesale gambler of Assembly districts which he does not absolutely need. If Tammany does show the cloven hoof in the Aldermanic Committee, we must fight it out in the Common Council. We have Tammany and Anti-Tammany there. They cannot coalesce; the breach is too wide. But we can go from one to the other at will, and gain our fight by means of their dissension."

"The apportionment plan put forth by Tammany Hall," continued Col. Bliss, "is absurd on its very face. The First District, as it now stands, is short several thousand votes of the number required to make a district. Instead of adding to it, this plan reduces the population still further. It gives to the down-town districts a smaller population than they ought to have, and to the up-town districts more voters than are required to entitle them to an Assemblyman. All the up-town districts have increased in population since the census of 1875, while all the down-town districts have lost ground; yet the boundaries of the up-town districts are enlarged, while those down town are contracted. According to the census of 1875, a population of about 45,300 should entitle a district to an Assemblyman. By this apportionment plan suggested by Tammany, far less than this number are represented by Assemblymen in the down-town districts, which are always Democratic, while a much larger population is forced to be content with one representative in the up-town districts, which have a leaning toward Republicanism. A just apportionment would divide the City at about Fourteenth-street, creating 12 districts below and 12 above that thoroughfare. The actual population north and south of Fourteenth-street will only vary by a few thousands. The strength of the Republicans is on the ridge of the island, say from Third to Eighth avenue and from Fourth to Seventieth street. There is a good sprinkling of Republican voters above Seventieth-street, but our main strength is in the area I have marked out, and it is from this area that we must get our five districts. They must be made up, with some changes, of course, in the boundary, from the Ninth, Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts, which are now Republican, and the fifth we must get in some way out of the present Twentieth District. That is what the scheme of apportionment contemplates, and I feel confident that we shall succeed in getting it safely through the Aldermanic committee. If we do that, of course there will be no trouble in passing it through the Common Council."

"Do you think," asked the reporter, "that there is any danger to be apprehended from the threats of Anti-Tammany to join with Tammany and give the Republicans no Assembly district in the City?"

"I don't think the threat is worth noticing. It amounts to about as much as the Anti-Tammany faction itself, and that is nothing. Tammany Hall will never recognize Anti-Tammany, and the two could never fuse in a scheme of this kind without such recognition. I am under the impression from what I hear from his henchmen, that John Kelly does not mean to have anything to do in any manner whatever with the men who have dared to set his authority at defiance in the wigwam over which he presides. The organization of Anti-Tammany, if it ever had an organization, is completely broken up, and every man knows this better than John Kelly. He is not going to revive it and set it on its legs again for the poor satisfaction of depriving the Republicans of a few Assemblymen. We have nothing to fear from Anti-Tammany; you can depend upon that. This whole matter is in the hands of the Republicans and Tammany, and I feel confident that we shall arrive at a settlement satisfactory to both parties."

THE BOURBONS SURRENDER.

AN EFFORT TO PASS THE LEGISLATIVE BILL TO BE MADE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—It is probable that the Democrats will make an effort in the House to-morrow to pass the Legislative Appropriation bill under a suspension of the rules. While the Republicans will make no protracted opposition to this bill, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations, they will not permit it to be passed without making an effort to substitute for it the vetoed Legislative bill with the political sections omitted. It is known that a number of Democrats would prefer that bill to the medley reported by the committee, and if an opportunity is presented to offer it, there is a fair prospect that it will be adopted. The Army bill and the supplemental bill making appropriations for United States courts are completed and ready to be reported.

The Jurors' Test Oath bill was received in the House yesterday from the Senate, and was laid on the Speaker's table. The bill cannot be reached until Tuesday except by unanimous consent. It will be taken from the table on Tuesday, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which committee will doubtless correct the defects in the bill pointed out by Senator Edmunds, and to correct which Senators Thurman and Bayard made an effort on Friday to have it recommitted to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. It is understood that the Democrats of the House Committee on Appropriations have determined to attach a similar bill to the Supplemental Appropriation bill, providing the necessary means to continue the Federal courts. It is the purpose, however, to push the Senate bill forward in advance of the Supplemental Appropriation bill, and the measure in question will only be made part of the appropriation bill in the event of the President vetoing the Senate bill to repeal the test oath.

DEPARTURE OF A RUSSIAN CRUISER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The Russian cruiser Zabaeka, built by the Messrs. Cramp, at this port, sailed this morning at 5 o'clock, in charge of Capt. Shankland. She was cleared yesterday at the Custom-house, ostensibly for Sitka, by W. W. Barker, of this City. After passing outside the Breakwater she was formally handed over to the Russian officers.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MOVEMENTS DELAYED BY A LACK OF TRANSPORTATION—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN MISSION STATION IN NATAL.

LONDON, June 8.—According to the latest advices from Cape Town, Cols. Crealock and Wood have recovered from their illness and resumed duty.

The Orange Free State Assembly, contrary to the advice of the President, had adopted resolutions expressing hopes for the restoration of the independence of Transvaal.

The *North-German Gazette* says that the German Foreign Office has received confirmation of the reports of the destruction of the German Mission Station in Natal, and of the ill-treatment of the Missionary by the British. Communications are still proceeding with the British Government on the subject.

LONDON, June 9.—Official dispatches from Cape Town, dated May 20, are published. In one Lord Chelmsford states that the advance of Cols. Wood and Newdigate should begin in 10 days; but a dispatch from Gen. Clifford says no date can be fixed for the completion of preparations, because of the difficulties met with in obtaining transportation.

A special dispatch of the *Daily News* from Maritzburg says the reports of the deaths of Major Churd and Cetywayo's brother, Dabulamanzi, are denied.

A dispatch from Landsman's Drift, dated May 13, says spies report that there are four Zulu armies in the eastern angle of Zulu-land designed to enter the colony.

THE QUARRELS IN THE ORIENT.

TROOPS MARCHING ON THE SERVIANS IN BULGARIA—BLOODSHED IN TURKISH TOWNS.

LONDON, June 8.—Reuter's dispatch from Sophia announces that the late Governor of Sophia, with a body of Cossacks, has started to occupy the districts of Trn and Breznik, held by the Servians. A battalion of Bulgarian Militia has been ordered to co-operate if necessary.

Official intelligence has been received that violence and bloodshed occur daily in Janina, Arta, and Prevesa, caused by the insubordination of Turkish troops.

ATHENS, June 8.—An official statement has been published that the Greek camp near the frontier was formed solely for the purpose of manœuvres; not to menace Turkey.

LONDON, June 9.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople, dated Friday, reports that many persons of good position were arrested in Stamboul on Thursday.

It is expected that a Russophile Ministry will shortly be formed.

Private dispatches represent that the inhabitants of Lebanon are preparing for revolt, and demand the recall of their Governor.

THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS.

M. BLANC'S NUBIENNE WINS BY A NECK—THE FAVORITE NOT PLACED.

PARIS, June 8.—The race for the Grand Prize of Paris was run to-day and was won by M. Blanc's Nubienne by a neck. M. Fould's Saltesador was second, and Count de Lagrange's Flavio II. third. Zut was the favorite in the betting at the start, but did not gain a place. Twelve horses ran. The betting before the start was two to one against Zut, six to one against Nubienne, six to one against Saltesador, fifteen to one against Flavio II., six to one against Scapegrace, ten to one against Ismael, ten to one against Vignemale, twenty to one against Barde, twenty-five to one against Narcisse, and twenty-five to one against Swift. The following is a summary:

SIXTEENTH RENEWAL OF THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS; for 3-year-old colts and fillies at 1,000 francs each, with 600 francs forfeit, but 500 francs only if declared out by midnight on the Wednesday preceding the race, and 100 francs if declared by midnight on the 1st of May preceding the race; 100,000 francs to the first by special, half by the City of Paris and half by the five great railroad companies; the second to receive 10,000 francs and the third 5,000 francs out of the stakes; colts to carry 121 pounds, fillies 118 pounds; closed with 325 subscribers; about a mile and seven furlongs:

M. Blanc's br. f. Nubienne, by Ruy Blas, dam Nice, 118 pounds. Hudson.....1
M. Fould's c. Saltesador, by Vertugadien, dam Slapdash, 121 pounds. Hunter.....2
Count F. de Lagrange's ch. c. Flavio II., by Consul, dam Fille de l'Air, 121 pounds. Dodge.....3
Count F. de Lagrange's ch. c. Zut, by Flageolet, dam Regalia, 121 pounds. Goater.....0
M. Blanc's ch. f. Tocsaraelle, by Ruy Blas, dam Tarlatane, 118 pounds. Watts.....0
M. Fould's b. c. Avermes, by Uhlan, dam Attraction, 121 pounds.....0
Mr. Gosden's b. c. Scrapegrace, by Wild Oats, dam Pompano, 121 pounds. Custance.....0
Count F. de Lagrange's ch. c. Ismael, by Flageolet, dam Vedure, 121 pounds. Archer.....0
Count de Berteux's b. c. Narcisse, by Trocadéro, dam Julia Peel, 121 pounds. Mitchell.....0
Count Lehndorff's ch. c. Swift, by Kingcraft, dam Eyeee, 121 pounds. Carroll.....0
M. A. Lupin's b. c. Vignemale, by Dollar, dam La Maladetta, 121 pounds. Heslop.....0

Saltesador beat Flavio for the second place in the race by a head only. Zut came in a bad fourth. The time was 3:27.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

CATANIA, June 8.—The eruption of Mount Etna has almost ceased. The flow of lava has completely stopped.

LONDON, June 8.—Advices from Liberia announce that the Boundary Conference has decided that the Liberians have not proved their claim to any territory north of the eleventh parallel of latitude. The conference has dissolved.

PARIS, June 8.—A dispatch to the *Temps*, from Constantine, reports that the Ouled-Abdi tribe, near Batna, are in open revolt. The troops have arrived, but are much fatigued by the march.

LONDON, June 9.—The *Times's* dispatch from Calcutta reports that riots have occurred in the Godavery district of the Madras Presidency. The local papers dignify them by the name of rebellions. A considerable force has been engaged in suppressing the disturbances.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Simla reports that the envoy from the King of Burmah requests a personal interview with the Viceroy of India. It is impossible to grant the request because of a point of etiquette.

THE HANLAN-ELLIOTT RACE.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, June 8.—Twenty thousand people witnessed the practice of Elliot on the river to-day. He made 36 to 38 strokes a minute, and outpaced an eight-oared cutter of which William Renforth was the stroke. Hanlan, while he was on the river, did not exceed his customary stroke.

BETTING AGAINST PAROLE.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Sportsman* says odds of three to one were offered against Parole for the Ascot Stakes Saturday, anything over that being eagerly taken. It is said that Parole had a good gallop Friday, and may be ridden at Ascot by Archer.

THE NORTH AMERICAN SAENGERBUND.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 8.—The preparations for the twenty-first festival of the North American Saengerbund, which is to be held in the Music Hall, in this city, from June 11 to 15, give promise of a very successful meeting. The chorus, made up of local German singers and societies from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cleveland, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Columbus, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Hamilton, Ohio; Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Milwaukee, Youngstown, Ohio, and Omaha, will number at least 1,200. The soloists are Mme. Otto Arnoldi, of the Royal Opera, Dresden, who visits America expressly for this occasion; Miss Josephine Yorke, of Carl Rosa's English opera company; Miss Emma Cranch, Miss Annie B. Norton, Mrs. Flora Mausley, and Emma Cranch, all of Cincinnati; Miss Helene Balatka, of Chicago; Miss T. S. Friedenheimer of Louisville; Mr. Myron W. Whitney, of Boston, and Messrs. Bischoff and Remmertz, of New-York. The orchestra will number 109 pieces. In compliance with a change in the constitution of the Sund, made in 1874, the chorus will include female voices. The musical programme for the festival has thereby been greatly widened, and the programme selected is remarkable for works of such magnitude as Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," Verdi's "Requiem Mass," part of Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost," and scenes from Gade's "Crusaders" and Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba." Besides these, there will be selections for a male chorus, and a number of minor works by Hiller, Wagner, Schumann, Rubinstein, Raff, and the composers of less fame. There will be four evening concerts, in which the chorus will participate, and three matinées. The festival will conclude with a monster picnic on Sunday next. The total cost of the affair will be not much short of $50,000, to secure which citizens have subscribed $100,000 as a guarantee fund.

CROPS DAMAGED BY FROST.

GREAT INJURY REPORTED FROM WISCONSIN—THE MINNESOTA CROPS ESCAPE.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Special dispatches from Milwaukee say that heavy frosts prevailed last night throughout Wisconsin, doing incalculable damage. Corn, potato vines, and vegetables of all descriptions were cut to the ground, and either wholly destroyed or so seriously injured as to insure a material reduction in the yield. Early fruits suffered severely, and, in many instances, are said to have been entirely destroyed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—No complaints have been received of damage to vegetation by frost in this State, and there is no reason to suppose that such damage has been serious. Light frosts in June are common in Minnesota, but are rarely so destructive as in more southerly States. The vegetation is generally of a hardy sort, and the dry atmosphere and generally light sandy soil permit it to endure quite a low temperature with impunity. Damage by frost is usually confined to isolated places in low grounds. Reports from the State represent that the injury by earlier frosts is confined to garden vegetables, and this is likely to be true of that of Friday night. Of the great staple, wheat, the Spring variety common in Minnesota does not suffer from frost. Wheat was sown in February, 1878, during an unusually protracted thaw. It came up and lay under the snow, afterward coming out all right later in the Spring. In the Red River Valley wheat is sown as soon as the ground is thawed out enough on the surface to be scratched by the harrow, while there is three feet of frozen soil below. Corn is not much grown here; some patches on low ground may be injured. The same is true of potatoes. This will not be a serious matter, however. It is thought likely that the injury described in Milwaukee dispatches must be greatest in the southern part of the State and on the shores of Lake Michigan.

DUBUQUE, June 8.—Advices from Vermont and New-Hampshire show a heavy frost last night, with much damage to the crops.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITIONS.

PROVISION MADE FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The joint resolution authorizing the representation of the United States at the Australian Exhibitions in Sydney and Melbourne, which Mr. Morton, of New-York, was instructed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report to the House, has passed both houses, and will be approved by the President within a few days. The resolution authorizes the President to appoint Commissioners to represent the United States at both Exhibitions, and $20,000 is appropriated for the purposes of such representation at either or both of them. The Sydney Exhibition will be opened in August next, and the President will appoint the Commissioners during the present week. The Melbourne Exhibition will be held during the year 1880. The colony of New-South Wales subsidizes an American line of steamers between San Francisco and that colony, it being the first instance in which a foreign flag has been selected for a Government subsidy by a British colony. Exhibits intended for the Australian exhibition should be sent via San Francisco and the Pacific Mail steamers, which, it is understood, will carry exhibits at a nominal rate, not exceeding 20s. per ton. The Australian authorities have reserved for this country 30,000 feet of floor space indoors, and 15,000 feet out of doors.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

MRS. HONORA LACY'S CLOTHES TAKE FIRE FROM A MATCH IN A CARRIAGE.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8.—A most distressing case of burning to death occurred here last evening. As Mrs. Honora Lacy, who resides in Chester County, Penn., was starting for her home from this city, a friction match in the bottom of the carriage became ignited and set fire to some raw cotton and other combustible material which she had purchased. It was some time before she noticed the fire, and then her clothing was found to be blazing fiercely. The horse at once became frightened and ran away at a furious pace. The interior trappings of the vehicle soon ignited. A colored man arrested the animal's progress after he had run a considerable distance, and the unfortunate woman alighted. Her clothing was still in flames, and people who chanced to be near by tore the half-burned garments from her body, and she sank down by the roadside too weak to stand. Her flesh was charred almost to a crisp from her head to her feet. She lived, to the surprise of all, for 10 hours, and was conscious when her death occurred this morning.

THE BOSTON WATER SCARE.

NO DANGER APPREHENDED FROM THE ALLEGED POISONING OF MYSTIC LAKE.

BOSTON, June 8.—The stories about poison in the Mystic water, with which the people of Charlestown, East Boston, and several suburbs are supplied, have a very slight foundation and no danger is threatened, neither is there any excitement outside of certain newspaper offices. The amount of acid which ran into the brook from the chemical works at North Woburn, which were burned last Monday, has been considerably overstated. In the chambers were 235 tons of oil of vitriol, instead of 500, as the reports had it. A large portion of this must have been volatilized by the heat, which was sufficient to fuse gravel-stones, and another portion was absorbed by the ground, whence it might in course of time work into the streams, but in a dilute form, and filtered through sand and gravel. The amount which could find its way into Mystic Lake, some six miles distant, if appreciable, could hardly be more than enough to furnish a harmless tonic for the water consumers.

A THREAT FROM STRIKING HOD-CARRIERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 8.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the Communistic threats of the striking hod-carriers. A week ago, 12 hod-carriers, employed by Henry Morton and Whittemore & Sanderson, struck for an advance in their wages from $1 25 to $1 50. The places of the strikers were easily filled, and work went on as usual. Yesterday the following warning was found pasted about the place.

"This will be your last day sending mascons on our place for bullets is putty cheap and you don't know the night or day and we mean what we say."

Further developments are awaited with interest. Precautions have been taken to prevent violence.

NEWPORT CHURCH EVENTS.

PROVIDENCE, June 8.—The Rev. N. B. Thompson, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, of Newport, to-day read a letter withdrawing his resignation, a course agreeable to a large majority of the congregation. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Malcom, former Pastor of this church, and the present Secretary of the American Peace Society, was to-day confirmed as a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Clark, in Trinity Church, Newport. Dr. Malcom's wife, son, and daughter were also confirmed at the same time. Warm friends of Dr. Malcom have been connected with the discontent in the Second Baptist Church.

THE BASE-BALL TRAGEDY.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8.—The killing of the little colored boy, Samuel Batson, with a base-ball bat, was investigated to-day by the Coroner, and the verdict rendered charges William Brown, 19 years old, with the deed. Brown was committed to jail for trial next September.

GORED TO DEATH BY A BULL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—Walter Rockwith, a prominent farmer of the town of Stanford, Dutchess County, was gored by a bull at an early hour this morning in such a manner that he lived only two hours after. He was about 60 years of age.

NOT FOUND IN TEXT-BOOKS

SOME THINGS WEST POINT TEACHES.

THE SORT OF MATERIAL THE ACADEMY HAS TO WORK UPON—THE CRUDE ORE AND FINISHED PRODUCT—WHAT DISCIPLINE CAN DO AND WHAT IT TEACHES.

WEST POINT, June 8.—If it be true that the West Point Academy is the very aristocratic institution it is so persistently charged with being, and that its training and teaching are infused with a spirit of exclusiveness and aristocratic pride foreign to the genius of the people, this is now the time when the truth of the charges may most readily be discovered. For it is during the month of June that the young applicants for admission gather from all parts of the country to West Point, preparatory to undergoing the initiatory examination, which, being passed, admits the aspirant to membership. Here, then, we ought to see the pampered sons of wealthy families, the favorites of fortune whose money has bought them the coveted honor of an appointment, or whose influence has commanded it—the young gentlemen of our American aristocracy, who would like to wear a military title for show, or follow the easy and luxurious life which it is notorious our Army officers lead. One may see groups of these young aspirants about the grounds at drill times, or scattered through the neighboring village when there is nothing attractive going on at the Academy. But where are those scions of wealthy families which this exclusive institution only consents to admit? Such a crowd of raw-boned, green, gaping specimens of young humanity was surely never gathered together for admission to any other academic institution in the country. Here they are fresh from the fields of the South, the prairies of the West, the mountains of the East, a few showing in their bearing and manners the influences of city life or cultivated surroundings; but the great majority as rustic in their ways and appearance as the farms they have come from; awkward in manner, confused and amazed at what they see, or sprawling around with all the freedom of the boundless West, and the hay-seed obtrusively sticking out all over them. This is the crude material; and it can be understood how thorough must be the process of manufacture which, from such unpromising stuff, can turn out the finished product as it is seen four years after. This young first classman, talking to his father and his proud sisters on the piazza of the hotel, will graduate next Thursday. Four years ago he was probably such a green and gaping boy as several of those who are now staring at him. But he has been rubbed down and polished with merciless severity, and he bears himself like a gentleman. He stands uncovered, holding his hat in hand, because he is in the presence of his father and strangers, but his bearing is easy and self-possessed; his appearance is punctiliously neat; his manner polite and respectful. You see he has been taught self-respect in its highest sense, which means respect to others. He will neither overstep the proper line toward them, nor permit it to be overstepped toward himself; and this is one of the things which West Point teaches and which is not down in the text-books.

To the boy who has been brought up in the free and easy style of manners, and to believe that he is as good as anybody else, West Point is a new and quite unexpected world. He is taught, first of all, that the free and easy style has no place there, and that he is not as good as everybody else in very many important things. His eyes are opened, it may be rather roughly, to the fact that subordination to recognized superiors, that severe discipline, that implicit obedience to regular commands in things of vital importance; and as he learns these, possibly to him disagreeably surprising facts, he also learns that subordination does not mean servility nor the habit of obedience indicate a slavish spirit; he learns, on the contrary, that the highest pride and most delicate sense of honor are perfectly compatible with the strictest subordination to superiors. The line between the subordinate and the superior is strictly marked out; within this, each is equal; neither can overstep it without offense; and if such an offense be committed, the military code provides the proper remedies. Thus the young cadet is taught both to obey and to command; but he cannot command another who has not first learned to obey. Of course, there are persons who are graduated at West Point, and yet prove themselves unfit for command; who ought never to have control of men, and whose insolence of spirit, or meanness, disgust and irritate equals and subordinates alike; but, fortunately, the conditions of military life in this country make it sure that, sooner or later, such men will be deprived of the trusts they abuse. It is far from being so in civil life, for to what tribunal can the subordinate bring the superior who, in the insolence of power, has abused and insulted him? He cannot call him to answer charges of misconduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." That the effect of teaching a young man to respect himself and others, neither to offer nor permit undue familiarity, should be regarded by the untrammeled sons of freedom (in manners) as being "aristocratic" is easily understood; and as West Point is notoriously and glaringly guilty of teaching these things, it must plead guilty to being "aristocratic" to that extent. Nevertheless, there are not a few people who think it would be well if we had more of this aristocratic teaching in civil life, both for superiors and subordinates; and the necessity for it becomes greater as society here becomes denser, and the struggle of life harder. Unfortunate is the subordinate who permits his official superior, in his familiar moods, to overstep toward him the line of distinction drawn between them. He has thrown away his only defense; he has destroyed a barrier which, so long as it existed, was an effectual protection against the abuse of power. Nowhere is discipline more rigid and exacting than at West Point; nor is there anywhere a more exact regard for the rights of those who obey, or a stricter accountability for those who command.

Possibly it is true, in a measure, that the graduates of West Point are inclined to look with some disfavor on brother officers who are not graduates. That there is a good deal of exaggeration about this must be apparent to all who have had any opportunities for impartial observation; but that it does exist is unquestionably true. Yet the ideas which lie at the bottom of it are rather different from those commonly attributed. To go through West Point is a hard task for any young man; those who have done so feel that they have earned their commission by a course of severe labor, and that any one who gets a commission without going through has something given to him which they, the graduates, had to work long and hard for. Officers appointed to the Army from civil life have usually been appointed through the political influence they could command; and the West Point men are apt to feel that this is not fair to them, and they are inclined to look coldly on the newcomer until he proves himself to be of the right stamp. If he is such, this feeling at once disappears. I have known officers who have risen from the ranks, and who have been appointed from civil life; they were thorough soldiers, and if there was any feeling against them because they were not West Point men, I never observed it. Probably Yale and Harvard both engender a much stronger class feeling than does the West Point Academy. The difference is that there are less opportunities for its display.

Two other things which West Point teaches—not found in the text-books—are strict honesty and truthfulness. A cadet guilty of lying is expelled. There is no hope for him, and there ought to be none. Of all mean and detestable vices falsehood is the meanest and most detestable. A cadet guilty of dishonesty is expelled. Dishonesty and falsehood go hand in hand. They are twin vices. A dishonest man is always a liar; a liar may at any time become a thief, if he be not one already. No young man who should show the taint of these vices goes through West Point if the authorities can help it. The sentence of a court-martial, which had been fired, Centurion, Captain of the guards, ordered them to load with ball cartridges. The fight continuing, Blaney, one of the guards, fired. The ball struck O'Brien in the thigh, lodging in the groin, and inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. Both prisoners were sentenced from Wyomitar Territory, for stage robbery. Blaney is the same guard who killed McWatters, a leader in the Penitentiary mutiny several months ago.

be "aristocratic," West Point is very aristocratic; and when one looks again at the crudity of the material which it works up, and which can now be seen in such abundance about the Academy grounds and neighborhood, one may feel inclined to echo the exclamation of old Lord Paget, when he was visiting West Point two years ago. After inspecting the place and watching the young fellows go through their exercises, he inquired how many boys were here. "About three hundred," was the reply. "Three hundred!" exclaimed the old gentleman with energy, "you ought to have three thousand, for the good of the country."

AN OUTRAGE ON INDIANS.

HOW THE YANKTONAIS SIOUX HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF THEIR POSSESSIONS.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Reports have been received at military head-quarters here of a series of outrages on a remnant of the Yanktonais Indians, who for years have been in peaceful possession of a reservation in the Valley of the James River, near Watertown, the terminus of the Winona and St. Peters Railroad. These Indians were formerly part of the Sioux nation, and are under the leadership of a chief who is known as Drifting Goose. They were settled on the lands mentioned more than 20 years ago, and expected always to remain there. The land was theirs by possession and inheritance, as it had belonged to their ancestors before them. They had always been friends of the whites, and during the Indian outbreaks they never wavered, but rendered valuable assistance to their white allies. They were guaranteed the continued possession of their reservation by the treaty of March 17, 1866, and their title has never heretofore been disputed. The white settlers began to encroach on their territory, but the Indians raised no objections, even when the enterprising settlers began to stake out claims for future occupation. Last Fall, however, an order came, in accordance with the policy of the Interior Department, that these Indians must go to the Crow Creek Agency, near Yankton, Dakota. They obeyed the order under the impression that they would be allowed to return in the Spring. When Spring came they learned from the agent, Capt. Dougherty, that it was intended they should remain at the agency. Finally, permission was given to a few of them to go back to their homes and make arrangements for the transfer of the others. When they arrived at their once happy homes they found that the white settlers, to whom they had been such good friends, had taken possession of their farms, houses, fields, of growing corn, and every description of property, and had even gone so far as to stake out claims in the burying-ground, an act especially exciting to the Indians. They accordingly attempted to take possession of their property, when the settlers threatened to fire upon them. Lieut. James M. Burns, with a detachment of the Seventeenth Infantry, was immediately sent from Fort Sisseton to keep the peace. Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, commanding the post, who makes a report of the trouble, says that no one complains that these Indians are dishonest or dangerous, but they are peaceable and mind their own business. They were well advanced on the way to civilization until this unfortunate action on the part of their white neighbors.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

GEN. RICE ACCEPTS THE SECOND PLACE ON THE TICKET—THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Gen. Rice, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, who is now here, has concluded to accept the nomination, and will formally announce his acceptance in a few days. It was reported that Gen. Rice would make his acceptance of the nomination contingent upon the continuance of John Thompson as Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, but this threatened difficulty has been removed by Mr. Thompson declining to serve at the head of the committee. Col. Len Harris, of Cincinnati, will succeed Mr. Thompson and lead the Columbus nominations on defeat in October. Gen. Rice is here to consult Gen. Ewing, Senator Thurman, and other leading Democrats in reference to the conduct of the campaign.

COLUMBUS, June 8.—Col. Len Harris, the gentleman who presented the name of Gen. Ewing to the Democratic Convention, has been here for the purpose of consulting with Ewing's friends in regard to the Chairmanship of the State Committee. It is understood that Harris does not desire the position, and Gen.

and look for something brighter." Of this letter, the *Examiner*, in the only editorial I have seen in an English journal on this matter, says: "It seems to us, taking all the circumstances into consideration, that a more beautiful letter was never written. In its infinite simplicity and pathos, in its gentle dignity and sorrow, it is a wonderful production for the pen of a domestic servant."

Note all that it expresses and suggests; that "wonderful production:" the patient, unselfish, and so pure love of the passionate maternal affection; the sensitiveness of a proud, but tender, heart that could bear no more stabs from the hand that should have bound up all its wounds; gratitude toward the good friend who had been "kind" to her in her great trouble; trust in God, though she should hurl herself and her baby uncalled at His feet. Are these things stuff for the halter? There was, at least, one man, beside the writer in the *Examiner*, who thought not—whose sense of justice, right and reason, whose manly feeling, whose human instincts, whose very soul cried out "No!" This was not an Englishman, but an American. I am proud to say, a physician still young, but winning distinction as a scholar and thinker, and a man of the broadest, profoundest humanity. While in Europe he has been making insanity a special study, medical and psychological. This good man and friend happened, while in a reading-room in Paris, on the 24 of May, to see in a copy of the London *Times* of the day previous, an account of the trial and conviction of Emma Wade, and the statement that she had been condemned to death. The account was very brief, but it contained the letter I have quoted, which, to my friend's mind, threw a great deal of light on the state of mind of the poor girl at the time of the act of murder—so called. In reply to an inquiry I lately addressed to him in regard to his happy interposition he writes: "That letter made upon my mind a singularly deep impression. I could not believe the girl to have acted with any criminal intention, or with any such comprehension of her act as to make her morally responsible for it. She was sentenced to death. In England execution usually follows sentence by an interval of not more than two or three weeks. No time was to be lost. As an American, it was probably none of my business to interfere with the administration of justice in England. Nevertheless, I wrote to the Home Secretary, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, giving my reasons why this verdict should be set aside. The letter was posted May 3; five days after came the following reply:

SECRETARY OF STATE, HOME DEPARTMENT, }
WHITEHALL, 7th of May, 1879. }

SIR: Mr. Secretary Cross having carefully considered your application on behalf of Emma Wade, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that he has felt justified in advising the commutation of the capital sentence in this case. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. F. O. LIDDELL.

ALBERT J. LEFFINGWELL, M. D., Paris.

If I could have known of this at the time it would have saved me much mental pain and disquiet. I could hear of nothing being done, of no hand being lifted up in behalf of that poor, distracted girl, when it seemed to me that a moral sense of manly horror, of fatherly and brotherly indignation, should have greeted that monstrous sentence; that a strong cry for mercy should rise from the heart of English womanhood to the throned motherhood of England. It was not until the 24th that notice appeared of a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life in Woking Castle. The *Examiner's* noble, Christian plea appeared on the 10th, but I did not happen to see it till after the result was obtained, as I have stated. This commutation is much, I suppose, but it is not enough. Again let me quote the *Examiner*: "We are not apologists for infanticide. We have no sympathy for the mother, however troubled or distressed, who, to save herself from ignominy or inconvenience, destroys her helpless child. But for the poor, bewildered, frenzied girl, herself little more than a child, who loves her baby so passionately that she cannot bear to hear it spoken of with scorn, and who, having no earthly hope, cries to God, 'Forgive me—take me—take it both—to a home of rest!' we feel, and every true-hearted man must feel, that pity which is too deep for tears. The law of this country, by a curious inconsistency, pronounces suicide to be a criminal offense, and at the same time connects with every suicide an exemplary explanation of temporary insanity. The sentiment of this country pronounces that there are a thousand things so hard to bear, so terrible to understand, especially among those classes on whom the pinch of life comes sorest, that suicide is sometimes the only escape from a great and apparently endless difficulty. Further on it puts the matter in a singularly startling light: "If a broken-hearted mother, clutching her child to her breast, were to jump from Waterloo Bridge, and if, when they drew her forth, still breathing, the child was found to be dead, who would not sympathize?" And who, I would add, would not shrink with horror from the idea of arraigning, imprisoning, trying, and hanging the unwillingly surviving mother? The article concludes thus: "Her punishment has already been terrible beyond measure. If there is any justice in the law of England, if there is any pity in the hearts of Englishmen, if this is a Christian land, the prison gates will ere long be thrown wide open and the poor would-be suicide, awakened from her temporary insanity, will pass forth to make one more trial of a wicked and cruel world."

Some 10 years ago an English servant-girl was convicted in the State of Pennsylvania of infanticide, and condemned to death, according to law. But, as she was young, of previously good character, had been foully wronged, and at the time of the act was utterly desperate and despairing, being when found, with the stricken baby, her own child, writhing delirious with fever, the entire community, our whole vast country, in fact, cried out against the execution of the sentence. The burning eloquence of Anna Dickinson gave voice to the public protest—but I hope it hardly needed it. I hope the Governor obeyed rather the manly instincts of his own heart than yielded to the great pressure brought to bear upon him when he pardoned the unhappy girl, on free pardon. Fortunately, she had been tried under a fictitious name, and her crime was not known in England. Money was raised for her, and she was sent back comfortably clad, to the home of her childhood, there to try life again, leaving the tragedy, if not the sorrow, of the old life behind her in the New World. Will the people of Stamford, who, my friend writes, "testify uniformly to Emma Wade's good conduct, amiability, and respectability in everything except her connection with Scarcliff," do as much for their townswoman as we did for a stranger? Will the Queen of England do as much for this poor girl as the Governor of Pennsylvania did for another of her subjects? I only ask. From what I have heard of her strict, even severe, ideas of feminine virtue, I should say she could far more easily pardon Emma Wade for the death than the life of her child. Perhaps it is hardly to be wondered at. There is no possible way in which she could be made to realize, to be moved to melting pity over the weakness, the temptation, the passion and sin of a poor young girl, obliged to leave the shelter of an honest home, deprived of her share of a mother's care and counsel—only a fourteenth part, but something—driven by harsh poverty into service, into peril, into error, and finally to desperation and crime, found her Magdalen's own youth, natural pride, hope, loyalty stood "as a wall of fire;" maternal love the most jealous, tender, and wise was ever on guard beside her.

"Peace charmed the street beneath her feet,
And honor charmed the air."

Her beloved daughters have been so faithfully, ceaselessly watched and guarded, that the temptations and dark tragedies of unlawful love could almost as easily fall to the lot of fair angels in the seventh circle of the seventh heaven as assail them. But, certainly, this case and that of Pace, the working man, who lately struck down, slaughtered in self-defense of his daughter, should of course both the sovereign and the people of England to a realization of the monstrous fact that in a Christian country, ruled by a Christian woman, there is no law to punish the basest, most cruel, and dastardly of crimes against womanhood. There must be "something rotten in the State"—in the laws, in the administration, in the spirit of the country in which such things can be as the awful punishment which came so near being inflicted on that frenzied girl, now lying in Lincoln Prison, as the tortures of restraint, isolation, and disgrace which she must yet endure there, when the cowardly lover, the unnatural brute of the poor child for whom there seemed no room, except with God, is allowed to go and come freely, to hold up his accursed head in a decent community, absolutely unpunished and unreproached. And yet, by the light penalty inflicted on Pace, the avenger, by the sympathy universally awarded him, and the money lavishly poured into his "ruined home," it would seem that the sentiment of the English people is that the seducer of an innocent, loving young girl is worthy of death, as he is, Heaven knows. But would it not be better for the law to take his punishment into its own hands than to leave it to frenzied fathers and brothers? Axes and rifle-shooters are good things after the evil is done, but the prison, the halter—even the chain-gang and whipping-post—might be more effectual as warnings and preventives.

It seems to me it were well, speaking with all due respect of the Statutes and constitutional usages of England, that the Queen

NEW PUBLICATIONS

COUTURE ON ART.

CONVERSATIONS ON ART METHODS. By THOMAS COUTURE. Translated from the French by E. R. STEWART. With an Introduction by ROBERT SWAIN GIFFORD. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1879.

Under the guise of the most infantile simplicity Thomas Couture managed to write some of the sharpest, most stinging rebukes to artists, art critics, art patrons, and the Government—rebukes even to the very age and century in which he lived. To understand his allusions thoroughly one should be posted on the literary and art wars in Paris during the first part of the century. But it is not at all necessary to understand them thoroughly; they are amusing enough as they stand. The title of this translation does not describe the book exactly, whereas its French title does. "Méthode et Entretiens d'Atélier" exactly conveys what Couture was aiming at, namely, to give artists instruction as to the mechanical methods which he had found most suited to painting in oils, and, besides this, to gossip to his listeners just as he might talk while standing before his easel painting the portrait of an alert and appreciative sitter, who was himself an artist, or at least an amateur. A great number of the anecdotes and descriptions have an indirect bearing on the working methods of an artist, and are designed to cultivate his mind, as the more formal methods are meant to give skill to his hand. But others cannot be strained to convey instruction in any way; they reflect Couture's views on styles, on men, on Governments, and peoples. It used to be at one time remarked that Couture was forever introducing a harlequin into his pictures. Now it was Harlequin in this predicament, now it was Harlequin in that. Satirical reasons were assigned for this figure; Harlequin was supposed to symbolize in his various adventures things that could not be submitted to print without bringing the Government Police down upon the offender. Couture tells the following fantastic tale to account for his ubiquitous harlequin, leaving the reader, as well he need, just as wise at the last as he was when he started.

"I will here relate a little indiscretion which perhaps justified my never again appearing at the exhibitions. * * * I was upon a scaffolding at St. Eustache painting the Virgin, and giving my whole attention to my work. It was incessantly troubled by a strange vision; the door of the chapel opened after a little noise at the lock, and admitted a charming harlequin. He made me a gracious salute, while I had nothing to common with those of our world. He commenced by a delicious pirouette, then bending one knee to the ground, rested his two hands on his wand: his head was a little turned, and expressed the delight that one feels in seeing a friend. This contemplation was of short duration: he raised himself, running with the grace of a cat around the chapel, striking my paintings; he darted up and down my scaffolding, while his many motions made the light scintillate on his spangles, &c. * * * For eight days I was pursued by these apparitions. * * * During this time an amateur found me upon my scaffolding painting, and said to me: 'Why is it I cannot see one of your pictures?' This idea came into my mind to use what has been called an old woman's remedy, so I said to the amateur that I was ready to satisfy him, provided he would let me paint a harlequin. * * * I left the church. * * * I was attracted by a pile of old books very much defaced, in the middle of which I saw a unique volume, titled 'Life of Dominick, Celebrated Harlequin of Italian Comedy.' * * * I learned with great surprise that by will he had given the greater part of his fortune to the Church of St. Eustache, on condition of being buried in the Chapel of the Virgin. All the harlequins I have painted were suggested by this adventure. I have believed it my duty to a good Christian to assure you that I never represented a harlequin that came from hell."

If this *bizarre* tale has not a hidden satirical meaning, we must suppose Couture's head to have been light while he wrote. But it was Couture's pen that was light, not his head. When he tells us he has not enough to say to fill his volume, we know it is all gammon; he is poking fun at publishers and literary men. The only book in English that is like it appeared some time ago from the atelier, if not the pen, of William Hunt, of Boston. William Hunt was an enthusiastic admirer of Couture, and for a long period painted beautiful pictures in his style. The appearance of Hunt's studio talk is one of those cases where we see the tremendous influence of early impressions. So Couture gives as a hint of the reasons for the strong influence of Paolo Veronese, and especially of the picture of the marriage at Cana, on his greatest production. Couture's painting embodies the influence of the Romans in a strikingly like the older picture, and we find it is that picture which created the deepest impression upon him when a boy, according to one of his anecdotes here recorded.

The present translation has a short introduction by Sir. R. Swain Gifford, testifying to the excellent quality of Couture's instruction as exemplified by his own experience. Very few writers on the technicalities of art, says Mr. Gifford, touch upon the subject of "values." Couture defines (*l*) "value" in this way:

"The word value, as we employ it, applies rather to drawing than to coloring. Value is the greater or less intensity of a tint, so that we say a strong value, a weak value. To the painter you say, observe your values and your coloring. Colors are the different tones, as red, blue, yellow; but these colors can be made either more or less deep. We mean this difference by the word value."

Various curious and suggestive are Couture's ideas about the old masters and the modern French painters. He was fond of his master, Gros, but describes in an amusing vein how he invariably painted vile pictures when he followed his beloved master's instructions. The great point in all his book is to impress on artists that they should dare, above all things, to be themselves.

MUSCULAR EXERCISE.

HOW TO GET STRONG AND HOW TO STAY SO. By WILLIAM BLAIKIE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

No book could have a more attractive title. A strong body is a treasure, the value of which cannot be overestimated. The secret of genuine physical improvement would be of immeasurable benefit to human society. If Mr. Blaikie really does reveal it he will have plenty of grateful readers. And there can be no doubt that his theories have a decided air of reasonableness. They would be readily accepted were not the whole subject so full of intricacy and mystery, and did not so many people with weak bodies spend their lives in vain efforts to make them strong. Mr. Blaikie's leading idea is that of symmetrical muscular development as bringing with it unlimited advantages. He says that men thoroughly erect, well-proportioned, and graceful in their movements are seldom to be seen. Some slouch their shoulders or double in at the waist; some overstep; others cant to one side: this one has one shoulder higher than the other, and that one has both too high; some have heavy bodies and light legs, and others the reverse, and so on, each with his peculiarities, which in most cases are inherited. The father's walk and manner reappear in the son, often so plainly that the former's avocation might almost be known from the look of the latter. The habits of the farmer, merchant, mechanic, or laborer have each their characteristics. The farmer develops some of his muscles, but leaves others unused and weak. He is seldom a good walker or runner, but has a hitch in his gait. Though he may be hearty and well, he is lumbering and lacks elasticity. The merchant is in a worse situation, wearing himself out from excessive mental activity and neglect of bodily exercise. Mechanics and laborers get only a one-sided development, as they do most of their work with the right hand, and usually in a constrained and stooping attitude. They strengthen their backs, but become round-shouldered.

Having demonstrated that we are all much uglier and ill-shaped than we like to believe, our author proceeds to a special consideration of the boys, who, he declares, are but half built. And their natural deficiences are very poorly repaired by their favorite sports and pastimes. Marble-playing and bean-shooting do not produce muscular symmetry. Croquet and archery are inadequate. Skating does not continue long enough to yield material benefit. Ball-playing makes the right arm larger than the left, involves sudden and jerky but not sensible running, and very much standing still, without sufficient activity to keep the blood warm on a cool day. The play-grounds in our large cities are few and but little used. Such spaces as we have are usually ill-kept, unstocked and furnished with signs, "Keep off the Grass." The chapter on the physical condition of our girls contains more truth than romance. It recommends abundant muscular exercise to mothers of families, as likely to increase to a remarkable extent the personal charms of their daughters. Sebastian Lenzi, who built a gymnasium for the City of Florence, is introduced as the father of the most beautiful women in Italy.

Mr. Blaikie illustrates the special value of developed muscle to the sterner sex by noticing the eminent examples of our own day. Under the title of "Home Gymnasium" he explains how daily in-door exercise may be taken with a few pieces of apparatus that are so simple and inexpensive as to be within the reach of all. The proper place for the physical culture of children is, he thinks, their schools, which should be supplied with teachers qualified to give instruction in the requisite movements. The present teachers could become skilled in the art by a few half-hour lessons under the tuition of a judicious gymnast. Hitherto the importance of the subject has been generally underrated. President Eliot, of Harvard College, says that "a majority of those entering the university had undeveloped muscles, a bad carriage, and an impaired digestion, were without skill in out-door games, and unable to ride, row, swim, or shoot." The college gymnasiums are often costly and pretentious, but, from lack of competent direction and supervision, they chiefly fail to attain the objects. The newcomer finds nobody to receive him, place him, or encourage him, and invite him on. If naturally persistent, he goes on for awhile, groping about in a desultory way, and trying now this and now that, until, deriving no perceptible benefit, he abandons the place, as many have done before him. He has no more given it a trial than he would have his chemistry had he treated it in the same way. The performances of student oarsmen have been so extensively reported by the American press as to give currency to the notion that the regular curriculum was becoming secondary to the athletic contests. But, in fact, the number of boat-clubs in the rowing or ball matches, evince any desire to do so, is ridiculously small. Dr. Sargent, of Yale, affirms that it does not exceed 3 per cent., while 5 per cent. will include every man in college who takes active work in the gymnasium, on the river, or on the ball-field. Mr. Blaikie unfolds, in a clear and practical manner, his conception of what a gymnasium might and should be, and promises that after spending therein an hour each day the graduate would not only depart with a bright head and a body like a pair of tongs, but find himself a hale, comely, strong, and well-proportioned man. For the benefit of doubters the author gives a chapter of actual results from systematic exercise stated mathematically in inches and pounds, and with the names of the authorities. He discusses specifically the proper methods for the fleshy, the thin, and the old, explaining how weight can be reduced or increased certainly and steadily, and detailing wonderful feats of persons in advanced age. An elaborate and carefully-prepared chapter treats of the exercise of special muscles, showing the proper means of enlarging the chest, filling up the shoulders, developing the waist, strengthening the hands, and the like. Hopping on one foot is a swift way to develop the calf; frequent stooping down as long as possible and rising again—at first without weights, but eventually with them—is the surest and speedy way to expand and invigorate the thighs.

Mr. Blaikie concludes with a system of directions as to the kind and amount of exercise to be taken daily by all classes, including children, women, young men, men of business, and even consumptives. The book seems complete and exhaustive, and few readers will care to dissent from the opinion that he has given a thorough, earnest, intelligent, and judicious treatment of a most important subject, one regarding which ignorance is not only foolish, but culpable. That all persons would derive as great benefit from following his advice as those which he holds up for examples cannot, of course, be expected. That any could be injured seems scarcely possible, since nothing extravagant is recommended to the beginners. Even the most skeptical, and those who have already made fruitless attempts to improve themselves by seeking to develop muscle, may well examine the work to see if their failure was not due to some radical misconception of the true method. At all events, we would advise every one to try the exercises of Mr. Blaikie's agreeable and rational expedient before resorting to nauseous drugs and intoxicating draughts, and before abandoning their useful employments as despairing invalids. His bright, encouraging words are calculated to make the heart of the feeblest reader glow with anticipations of health and happiness. The book is illustrated with diagrams and pictures, rendering every point abundantly clear, and the type is large and open, so that the little volume is as attractive to the eye as the promises it holds out are cheering to the mind.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Franklin-Square Library. Harper & Brothers.*—Since the publication of Capt. Hamley's "Lady Lee's Widowhood" this popular and cheap series has added to its number Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," Mrs. Hunt's "Basildon," Miss Mulock's "John Halifax, Gentleman," and Mary Crommelin's "Orange Lily." The last is the sixtieth issue of the series.

—*Poor Papa. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.*—Mary W. Porter imagines a widower left with two small children to educate, and gives an amusing, but by no means burlesque, account of his dilemmas and cares with his pair of wild children. They go to Europe, are frightened by rigid *Miss Stout*, play her some ugly tricks, and are comforted by a new mother, who knows how to lead their high spirits out of mischief into proper channels.

—*Harper's Half Hour Series.* The latest issues cover the fields of fiction pure, charitable fiction, and history. John Esten Cooke's pleasant story of Virginia life called "Mr. Grantley's Idea," is one, and Laura M. Lane's English tale, "My Sister's Keeper; a Story for Girls," is another. The historical treatise is designed by Mandell Creighton as an introduction to "Epochs of English History," and is called "Half-Hour History of England."

—*The Rifle Club and Range. Harper & Brothers.*—Mr. A. H. Weston's hobby is rifle-shooting, and he hopes that rifle clubs and associations will be established throughout the country. To this end he has written a little manual, fully provided with explanatory woodcuts, by the use of which an organization can get to work at once, establish its *personnel*, locate its targets, and arrange for its matches and prizes. It is a thoroughly practical book, wasting no space on irrelevant matters, and plainly written by a man who knows how to make a "centre" every time.

—*First Blows of the Civil War. The American News Company.*—The former Minister to the Netherlands, the Hon. James S. Pike, testifies to his earnest work as a politician by printing a surprising number of letters addressed to him during the decade before the war by Horace Greeley, Wade, Chase, Seward, Gurowski, Sumner, and a host of others. The most amusing are those by Gurowski, but not historically the most important. Mr. Pike shows the progress of the struggle between the North and South for the 10 years previous to the election of Lincoln, when the South at length carried out its often-made threat to secede. Gurowski, like Wendell Phillips, was for allowing the Southern States to go, believing that the North would get on much better without them. Persons with plenty of time on their hands and already versed in American politics of that era will find parts of this collection lively reading.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Froude's "Cæsar" is shortly to be brought out at Moscow.

—At Prof. Huxley's invitation Mr. John Fiske has gone to London to repeat his lectures on American history, recently delivered in Boston.

—The second issue for the present year of the "Bulletin of the American Geographical Society" contains a long illustrated essay by Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, United States Navy, on the preservation of life at sea.

—There is nothing like having a member of the royal family for the subject of a biography to make a book sell. The fourth volume of Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" is already in a third edition.

—The preparation of the biography of the late Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer, has at length been intrusted to Prof. Blaikie, formerly editor of the *North British Review*, and now in charge of the *Catholic Presbyterian*.

—"The Artists of the Nineteenth Century," by Mrs. Clement and Mr. Lawrence Hutton, has been so successful in London that the Trübners, who publish it there, ask for a new and enlarged edition for the holiday trade, upon which the authors are already engaged.

—The third part of a very useful publication, the "American Catalogue" of authors and titles, appears with the name of A. C. Armstrong & Son on the covers. Messrs. F. Leypoldt and L. E. Jones remain, as before, the editors, but the publishing has passed into new hands. Mr. Armstrong was formerly a member of the firms of Scribner, Armstrong & Co. and Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. On retiring from these firms, he opened a new business at No. 714 Broadway, where subscriptions to this invaluable guide to book-buyers and book-publishers will be received henceforth.

—The third series of Mr. Edward A. Freeman's "Historical Essays" will include, among other papers, "First Impressions of Rome," "First Impressions of Athens," "The Illyrian Emperors and their Land," "Augusta Treverorum," "The Goths of Ravenna," "Race and Language," "The Byzantine Empire," and "Mediæval and Modern Greece."

—More amusing wood-cuts from the old English ballads are to be seen in the June *Art Journal*, where Llewellyn Jewitt is printing a series on "Art among the Ballad-Mongers." The English painter, Henry Brittan Willis, has a notice, and Mr. Tiffany's "Among the Weeds," recently exhibited in this City, has the honor of a wood-cut and complimentary notice.

—A very important work has just appeared at St. Petersburg. It is called the "Collection of Prince Chilkoff," and consists of 252 documents dealing with events between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries. Much of it concerns Russia's early relations with Central Asia, particularly with Bokhara; but almost every line of historical interest is touched upon in the volumes.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry Cowles, so widely known for his notes on the Old and New Testament, has in the press the 10 shorter epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians I. and II., Timothy I. and II., Titus, and Philemon, and the four General Epistles of James, Peter I. and II., and Jude, which will shortly be published by D. Appleton & Co.

—Dean R. W. Church, of St. Paul's, who has supplied Morley's series of "English Men of Letters" with the extended essay on Spenser, is not unknown as a writer on Spenser. Spenser, he says, was certainly a Londoner by birth and early training. All his "virtues" spring from a root of manliness. Strength, simplicity of aim, elevation of spirit, courage, are presupposed as their necessary conditions. But with him they all grow from the soil of love.

—The "Souvenirs" of Mme. Le Brun are about to appear in an American edition issued by R. Worthington, the two volumes complete in one large 12mo. Mme. Le Brun was equally celebrated for her beauty and skill as portrait-painting. She took the likenesses of some 650 persons of more or less distinction, among whom were Marie Antoinette, Mme. de Staël, and Lord Byron. Her souvenirs deal with the noble and illustrious of the end of the eighteenth and beginning of this century.

—Rossiter W. Raymond has been engaged, in conjunction with the Adult Bible-class of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on the critical study of the Book of Job. The result is a publication embracing the text according to the revised edition, a metrical, rhymed paraphase in parallel columns, and essays fully pointed with references. The work will always interest a number of people, but rather on account of the subject than the treatment. Now that Mr. Raymond says about it. The Appletons are the publishers.

—The great work of Bible revision is proceeding slowly. The members of the American Revision Committee have printed for private circulation a little book describing the reasons for the work, the manner in which it is being carried out, &c. Ex-President Woolsey gives the reasons; Dr. Howard Osgood has a paper on "The Hebrew Text of the Old Testament;" Prof. Kendrick describes "The Inaccuracies of Authorized Version in Respect of Grammar and Exegesis," and many others have papers on kindred points. Dr. Schaff is Chairman of the committee.

—Archbishop Makarius, the new Metropolitan of Moscow, is the author of many standard historical works. His first effort, "The History of Christianity in Russia Previous to the Time of Prince Vladimir," appeared in 1846, and was followed in rapid succession by "A Glance at the Russian Church Before the Tartar Subjugation," "A History of the Russian Church," and, in 1857, the first volume of his great undertaking, the "History of the Russian Church," besides a number of minor works dealing with ecclesiastical affairs. His "History of the Russian Church" is the leading authority on the subject, and has been translated into the French and German languages.

—"Light in Dark Places" is a realistic study of working girls and street boys, by Henry S. Drayton, which has just appeared from the shop of Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. The author puts his hand without flinching on the weak spot of the relations between working girls and their employers. *Briggs* is the foreman of a bindery and *Mr. Gaff* one of the proprietors. The latter begins by asking *Sallie Camp* to drive with him, and her refusal is likely to cause her dismissal. The book is said to have been written to illustrate principles of physiology and social economy. F. A. Chapman contributes several drawings on the wood.

—A work of very great interest has been in preparation for some time, and will soon be ready for the press, on "The History and Traditions of Marblehead." Besides giving a complete history of all notable local events from 1629 to 1878, it will furnish, for the first time, the story of the part which Glover's famous regiment took in the Revolution, the exploits of the Marbleheaders on the sea, both in the Revolution and in the war of 1812, and extended sketches of the prominent men who have gone out from the antique old town, the most peculiar, and, in many respects, the best preserved in its old-time features, of all the towns which border on the Massachusetts Bay. The history has been prepared by Mr. Samuel Roads, Jr., a native of the town, and will probably be published in the early Autumn by a prominent Boston house.

—To do something toward stemming the tide of the attacks upon the Jesuits which have been so popular in France for many years, Paul Féval wrote a counter-novel of much picturesqueness, which has reached in France a tenth edition. Paul Féval begins by relating a little anecdote about himself. "At the height of the din caused by the *feuilleton* and its children, who were laying about with their rods on the bushes supposed to contain St. Ignatius, I had a visit from the manager of a very great Parisian journal, who said to me, too: 'There is a fortune to be made with the Jesuits.'" The publisher had documents which were to eclipse the successful "Confessional of Mère Gerôme Sue. Féval says that these documents made him a champion of the Jesuits, instead of their defamer. Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, have issued a translation of his novel, by T. F. Galwey, under the title, "Jesuits!"

—Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, have completed arrangements for the publication of a new monthly, to be devoted to the practice, theory, history, and archæology of art, and to be called the *American Art Review*. Its scope will be wide, and it will aim to present thorough and scholarly writing, representing fairly the different schools of art. The novel thing about its pictorial contents will be a series of original etchings by American artists, and each number will also contain at least one etching by a European artist. The monthly will be under the special management of Mr. S. R. Koehler, who, with the publishers, has been engaged for several years in preparing the way for its proper beginning. The letter-press will be in the hands of Dr. William C. Prime, of this City, and of Mr. C. C. Perkins, of Boston. Each monthly part will contain 40 pages of reading matter, with three full-page plates and many smaller illustrations.

—Under the auspices of *L'Art* a new remarkable etching of Hans Makart's picture, "The Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp," has been made by Ad. Lalanze. This etching is of the grandiose size, being fully 24x12 inches, and gives an admirable conception of the peculiar broad and picturesque style of the artist.

A great deal of very stupid and unnecessary comment has been made in regard to certain half-nude figures of young girls, which are grouped around Charles V. The painter has simply carried out the chronicles of the time, which give faithful details of the triumphal entry. The whole subject, under the skillful needle of Lalanze, is treated with breadth and vigor, and this particular etching, printed by Salamon, is likely to be remembered as one of the most remarkable examples of the graphic art. This etching accompanies the volume of *L'Art* for this year, of which Mr. J. W. Bouton, of No. 706 Broadway, is the American publisher.

—One series of condensed books after another is projected in England, until there is hardly a British literature that has not been occupied. The latest is a work entitled "The English Poets; Selections with Critical Introductions," to be edited by Mr. T. H. Ward, a late Fellow of Oxford University, and to be published by Macmillan & Co. The design is to provide a really representative selection from the British poets, other than dramatists, from Chaucer to Landor and Clough. The different parts will be undertaken by different writers, who will be responsible for the selections, and will add short critical introductions. The general introduction will be written by Mr. Matthew Arnold, and the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Henry Taylor, Prof. Mark Pattison, Mr. Stopford Brooke, Prof. Nichol, Prof. Skeat, Mr. Thomas Arnold, Mr. Walter H. Pater, Mr. William Jack, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. George Saintsbury, Mr. Edmund H. Gorse, and Mr. J. C. Collins are to take part in the work. It will be in four octavo volumes, two of which are expected before the end of the year.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER TALK

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL GOSSIP.

The broadest street in France is said to be the Cannebière, in Marseilles.

There is talk of a new penny weekly in London, to be edited by Mr. George R. Sims; the title is *One and All*.

M. Mène, a French sculptor of note, specially known for his groups of animals, died recently at the age of 69.

Fifty-six royal personages had at last accounts announced their intention of attending the golden wedding of the Emperor of Germany.

The double-barreled steamer, or twin ship, as it is called, Calais-Douvres, was to begin running across the English Channel on the 28th of May.

The editor of *Truth* says: "I believe that only a few days before his death Dickens received from America the offer of £30,000 for 30 readings."

A man was recently mulcted in damages, in Birmingham, for keeping a "savage and dangerous sock fowl," which had peaked and injured a small child.

A fortnightly review, entitled *L'Esprit Libre*, is to be started in Paris, under the direction of Mme. Edmond Adam, better known as Mme. Juliette Lamber.

A man at Pontypridd, Wales, was recently bound over to keep the peace for six months, because he kissed his neighbor's wife and threatened to do it again.

A master of University College was recently held for trial by a London Police magistrate on a charge of disorderly conduct, using obscene language, and assaulting a constable while in discharge of his duty.

An old man who had invested the savings of a life time in the stock of the West of England and South Wales Bank and prepared to retire and live on his income, just before that institution failed, recently committed suicide as a consequence of his misfortune.

Meissonier as well as Gérome has taken to sculpture. He has modeled a spirited group in wax, of a mounted trumpeter blowing his trumpet, and it is to be cast in bronze. Gérome has a new group representing Anacreon with two loves, one drunk and one wide awake, in his arms.

The pension asked for Mme. Fanny Keats de Llands, sister and only surviving relative of the poet Keats, is not to be granted, but an award of £150has been made from the Queen's bounty fund, which is to be made the nucleus of a more generous provision to be raised by subscription.

The five bridges over the Thames, from Lambeth Bridge on the east to Battersea Bridge on the west, were opened to the public free for the first time on Saturday, May 24. The ceremony was performed by the Prince of Wales, and there was a considerable demonstration on the occasion.

The *Athenæum* says: "The tombs of Henry Fielding and Dr. Doddridge, who are buried in the English cemetery at Lisbon, have been cleaned and the inscriptions renovated by order of the Rev. Godfrey Pope, the resident Chaplain. The monuments of these famous Englishmen sadly required such an attention."

Gen. Bourbaki and his wife had a narrow escape recently while driving in the Bois de Boulogne. The horse ran away, but the General prevented his wife from jumping out, and stuck to his post until the animal got his legs entangled in the reins and fell, causing a slight accident where there might have been a serious one.

The Liverpool *Post*, in discussing the Rev. Mr. Talmage, informs the world that "the Americans are a great people, and one of their foibles is that almost every American considers himself a great man, or liable to become great by having public attention and the efforts of sensational reporters concentrated upon him."

Another man, and he is an Englishman—Sir Patrick Colquhon, Q. C., Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature—maintains that Shakespeare was not the writer of the plays that pass under his name. He purchased them and "died in good circumstances, while the real authors, without exception, died in penury."

At the recent commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Spurgeon's connection with his present congregation, the testimonial fund was found to amount to £6,225, and the pastor therewith avowed his purpose of devoting all but the price of a bronze clock, to be kept as a souvenir, to charitable objects connected with his ministry.

An enterprising London photographer tried to relieve the depression of the times by offering to furnish anxious inquirers with an accurate likeness of their future wives or husbands. One of the female resipients of his prophetic pictures expressed a little surprise to marry the original, but as he was not forthcoming she had the photographer arrested for fraud.

A young man of Darmstadt and his betrothed tied themselves together and jumped into a pond last Winter. The coldness of the water produced a change in the young man's ardent feelings, and he disentangled himself and made for the shore, leaving the damsel to her fate. He was lately sentenced to three years and nine months in prison for the performance.

Sir William Thomson, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow, was recently examined by the select committee of the English Parliament on the subject of the electric light, and expressed the opinion that before long the light will be used everywhere, in private houses as well as in public buildings or in the open air, and in small rooms as well as in large ones.

London *Truth* expresses itself thus about the present House of Commons: "As for the House of Commons, a more contemptible one never sat. What intelligence there is seems to be mainly on the Liberal side, but very little of this intelligence is on the front Opposition bench. If the Conservatives do obtain a victory at the next general election, it will be mainly owing to a conviction that there is little to choose between the fire and the frying-pan."

A Paris paper says: "A porter at the Halles Centrales cut the fore finger of his left hand a few days ago with a knife with which he had been clearing out his pipe. The next day the finger swelled and the arm became inflamed, while tumors appeared under the arm-pit. The medical man called in, diagnized poisoning by nicotine, and seeing that amputation was necessary sent the patient off at once to the Neckar Hospital, where he lies in a very precarious condition."

A startling discovery was lately made in the County Court at Leeds. "It was no more nor less than the preparation of some unknown Guy Fawkes to blow up the High Bailiff. Under the seat of that functionary was stowed a large quantity of blasting-powder, mixed with broken glass and small nails, and connecting with it was a train of gunpowder, running across the floor, with the heads of matches scattered in it, evidently with the view to their ignition by being trodden upon.

Reports are again beginninning to get abroad of the fearful amount of sickness now existing in Russia. A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* writes from St. Petersburg that, although the Governor of Astrakhan reported on the 29th of April last that the general state of the health of the people in that Province was satisfactory, trustworthy information has nevertheless been received in the Russian capital that an epidemic is raging in several villages in the Gori district, and is committing great ravages among the inhabitants.

The Sheffield *Telegraph* is informed that the American Missionary Association has decided to accept the proposition of Mr. Arthington, of Leeds, accompanied with $15,000, to occupy a district in Central Africa which lies south of Abyssinia and north of the Victoria Nyanza. It is accessible by the Nile, and steamers can be used on the Nile and its tributaries so as to facilitate communication with different points. The American Missionary Association is now making an appeal for $35,000 more to start the mission. About 10 missionaries will be required.

The Nihilists have just had a medal struck, bearing on one side the effigy of the Czar with a revolver pointed at him, and the inscription "Death to Despotism," and on the other the statue of Liberty distributing bread and salt to the people, with the legend, "Everything for Liberty." The medal is executed with great care, and the "Grodovol" or Police subalterns, who, for the most part do not know how to read themselves, distributed a large number to the public, believing that it was to commemorate the attack of April 14, and that it was struck by order of the Government. It was some time had elapsed before the blunder was discovered.

According to the London *World*: "Attempts were made during the visit of the Empress to draw out her *entourage* upon the subject of Prince Bismarck, her Majesty's formidable political enemy, and not entirely without success. They describe him as declining in reputation and rapidly decaying in physique. Corpulence is rendering his huge form more unwieldy than ever; puffy and unhealthy is the look of his flesh; no Kissingen can avail against his enormous appetite, which consumes a variety of everything, but especially of bread-and-cheese and beer. His incompetence in domestic policy is beginning to alarm the best-of his previous admirers."

The Moscow correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Golos*, writing in May, says: "On the 5th of this month the first batch of offenders, numbering 900, was dispatched from the central prison of Moscow. They go to Nijni-Novgorod, and thence to Siberia. On the 12th inst. a second party, consisting of 400 persons, was sent off to the same destination. And again on the 20th a third batch of criminals, numbering this time 600 individuals, departed, also for Siberia. Altogether," continues the *Golos* correspondent, "there are at present in the central prison of Moscow 11,000 persons who are already sentenced to deportation to Siberia. Of these, upward of 9,000 are political offenders. The fourth party is to be dispatched on May 28. As soon as these are sent off the criminals at present confined in the various jails throughout the country will be transferred to the central prison at Moscow, and then this transportation of criminals to Siberia will recommence again."

Paris was recently startled by an unfounded report that the ex-Prince Imperial had died at the Cape. A correspondent of the *Figaro* recently interviewed the ex-Prince and elicited the following opinion upon the present régime in France: "France at present is Republican; of that there can be no doubt. The Republican Party has not as yet committed faults enough to reader a revulsion of opinion probable for a long time to come. Moreover, the Conservative Party is so divided that a period of transition is necessary to round existing angles and make up internal dissensions."

Mr. Sothern made a capital farewell speech, says the London *World* of May 21, in the Theatre Royal of Dublin on Friday, in the garb of *Garrick* and the accents of *Dundreary*. He said he was going to Canada to fish among the Indians, and that the pursuit of the gentle art there was nice, but exciting, as you had to angle with a rifle cocked in your left hand, a bowie knife between your teeth, and an uneasy feeling in the top of your head. This, of course, must be taken as banter. The Mic-Macks are really most peaceful boys, with the failings of their race for filth and fire-water, and a fondness for tips.

The Masonic world, says the *Estafette*, seems to be in a state of complete discord. Lodge No. 133, "La Justice," has been dissolved by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, and, moreover, several of its members have been deprived of their Masonic rights for asking that the general rules should be modified according to modern democratic ideas. This revolt on the part of the Supreme Council is apparently of considerable importance, for it is signed by M. Crémieux, Grand Master of the Scottish Rite, and countersigned by M. Guiffrey, Grand Chancellor. The decision has been greatly commented on, and will raise discussions necessitating an appeal for a convention.

London *Truth* tells this story apropos of shipcanals: "I remember hearing once M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, as he was reviewing the difficulties which he had to overcome when canvassing the Suez Canal, relate what he called *'un trait de mœurs Anglaises.'* He was in London, and wanted to launch some pamphlets relating to his scheme. He applied to one of the leading publishers, who said to him: 'First of all, you ought to spend a heap of money for getting your scheme attacked. I have always found that it paid to do so.' 'I would readily have acted on the advice,' said Lesseps, in conclusion, 'but for the fact that Lord Palmerston spared me the expense, and, indeed, it paid all the same.'"

An alliance of farmers and agricultural reformers has been formed in England, with headquarters in London. The following objects of the association are to be submitted for approval to a conference of members: 1. To secure the better representation of tenant farmers in Parliament. 2. To stimulate and encourage the improved cultivation of the land, by obtaining security for the capital of tenants invested in the improvements of their holdings. 3. To obtain the abolition of class privileges involved in the laws of distress and hypothec. 4. To promote the reform of the Game laws. 5. To obtain the alteration of all legal presumptions which operate against the tenant-farmer. 6. To procure for the tenant-payers their legitimate share in county government, and a fair apportionment of local burdens.

The London *World* says: "The Queen did did not quit Baveno without leaving behind her mementoes of her visit in the shape of very valuable and graceful presents for the owners of Villa Clara. For Mr. Henfrey her Majesty had chosen a large, silver-gilt flagon, with a St. George and the dragon on the lid. The cup is engraved, 'Mr. Henfrey, Villa Clara, from Queen Victoria,' and the date. For Mrs. Henfrey there was a bracelet having as a centre a V. R. I., with a diamond, ruby, emerald, and pearls combined; this centre can be removed, and worn as a pendant. The design is of great beauty. The Queen also left a number of engraved portraits of herself, and of members of her family; but what pleased Mr. Henfrey most was an autograph letter, assuring him of her Majesty's great enjoyment of her stay, and of the benefit she had derived from the rest and quiet."

A writer in the Paris *Figaro* draws the following contrast between Gambetta and Dr. Clémenceau, the leader of the French Radicals: "M. Gambetta, a classical orator, able to draw a majority along with him, a Southerner, his nature full of passion, content-to-day to live, and finding, to use a famous expression, that the Revolution must be intoxicated when it has well drunk; M. Clémenceau, an orator of slighter attainments, but with a humid vein of subtlety, the offspring of a temperate climate, concentrated and cold, a kind of Vendean dog of primitive race, half wolf, half hound, thin, with no sonorous voice, but keen of scent and good at biting; M. Gambetta, with talents superior to those of M. Clémenceau, but with an inferior temperament. In this contest, which has begun between these two men, the betting has been for M. Clémenceau—that is to say, for the one with the least voice, but the most wind. People have backed the Importunate against the Opportunist."

LAND SWINDLES IN GEORGIA.

CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF THE ORGANIZED GANGS.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, June 5.

For 10 years past there has been a species of rascality in successful operation in many parts of Georgia. We refer to the forging of wild land certificates, to which are attached counterfeits of the great seal of the State. This business has gone on so long that there is no telling how many of these bogus certificates have gone out to swindle innocent purchasers. It is said that there have been several organized gangs of these swindlers, who have pushed their villainous schemes with considerable success. About two years ago a gentleman informed the Secretary of State that in a printing-office in Atlanta several hundred landgrants had been printed for the use of one of these gangs. In other places in the State there have been frequent exposures of the same kind. The sharpers have bogus land-grants printed. They learn the names of Justices of the Peace in various counties, and somehow they procure their signatures. These are affixed, attested and signed to the certificates. To make the bogus instrument complete a fac-simile of the great seal of the State is attached thereto, and the swindler disposes of his home-made certificate for a paltry sum to anybody he can find. Usually these fraudulent papers are offered for $2 each. It is said that many of them first go into the hands of what are known as land-sharks or speculators in wild lands, who, in turn, dispose of them to honest men for a mule or anything they can get. Frequently, lands with perfect titles are exchanged for these bogus certificates. While this crooked business has been in vogue for at least 10 years, it appears that all efforts to suppress it, and to catch the criminals, have been unavailing. The fault has been mainly with the local authorities. There is no way to stop this rascality except for the authorities of each county where it is practiced to take hold of the matter and search it to the bottom. Where such large quantities of wild lands in Georgia that these counterfeiters have had ample material on which to operate. Their business has been particularly lively during the past two years. Frequently parties have brought land grants to the office of the Secretary of State for verification. They are instantly detected. The imitation of the seal is usually very good, but sometimes is a little rough in finish, and in nearly every case larger than the genuine. Recently there have been very bold and successful operations in this line in North-western Georgia, on the Alabama line. There is said to be a regularly-organized gang in this traffic, which has proved disastrous to the hopes of many a poor fellow.

ELOPEMENT OF A PROFESSOR'S DAUGHTER

From the Albany Argus, June 6.

On Tuesday last the pretty little hamlet of Malden-on-the-Hudson was thrown into intense excitement by the announcement of the elopement of the daughter of Prof. Wolf, an old and respected citizen, with a young man named Snyder. It appears that the couple had been courting very secretly for some time, unobserved by the parents of the young lady. Prof. Wolf, having a business engagement in New-York, embarked on the steamer plying between Catskill and New-York on Monday night, leaving his family as was supposed, happy. It is conjectured the couple had their plans all laid, and, desirous of carrying out their intentions, availed themselves of the favorable opportunity afforded them. Although he has shouldered a brother of Snyder was connected with the affair. About 12 o'clock Monday night the young lady packed her trunk, taking all the necessary wearing apparel, and among the goods she packed in her trunk were some silks bought for the purpose of making dresses to wear at her sister's wedding, which is to come off soon. Snyder's brother, after securing the trunk from the house, at midnight, with some help, drove to Hudson. He remained until Tuesday morning, when she embarked on the City of Hudson for this city. It is supposed Snyder went to Tivoli and secured his passage by railroad. The couple met this City on Tuesday, this city later in the day, when they were married. Miss Wolf is a very prepossessing young lady, highly educated, moved in the wealthiest society in Malden, and is connected with the well-known Bigelow family, once large stone-dealers in Malden. Snyder is a poor but respectable young man. The affair has created intense excitement at Malden, and promises to be an excitable and noteworthy case, as it is rumored the father of the young lady is very indignant over the matter.

RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S, HARLEM.

From the New-Haven Palladium, June 7.

It was announced some days since that the Rev. Francis Lobdell, Rector of St. Paul's Church, had received a flattering call from St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, New-York. Although the reverend gentleman has not formally accepted the call or communicated his purpose to the Vestry of St. Paul's,

JUNE 9 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
CODNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—5th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—7th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—5th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—6th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—5th col.
INSURANCE—Seventh Page—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Sixth Page—7th col.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MEETINGS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—5th col.
PERSONAL—Sixth Page—4th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—6th & 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—4th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—5th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Seventh Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.
KURTZ ART GALLERY.—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Steveart's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, lower pressure, winds mostly from south-east to south-west, warmer and generally clear weather.

The Kellogg-Spofford case was reopened by the Democrats in Congress after it had been once heard and decided on its merits. This course, which was contrary to all precedent, was undoubtedly suggested by the probable need which the party will experience by another year of Mr. Kellogg's seat, in order to preserve any majority whatever in the Senate. The pretext for it was that new testimony had been discovered, which put an entirely different face upon Mr. Spofford's title. So far the testimony has proved more decidedly "new" to the contestant than he could have imagined. One witness who on Friday had sworn to facts intended to be quite damaging to Senator Kellogg acknowledged, on Saturday, that he expected to make $2,500 out of the "case." Another witness bluntly insisted that an affidavit alleged to have been made by him and produced by the contestant was a forgery, and testified that he had received money for voting for Spofford. It seems that one of the devices of the representatives of "Character and Property," as Senator Hampton calls them, in Louisiana, was to "strike" the famous Lottery Company of that State for $40,000 by threatening to repeal its charter. It was this fund, apparently, which furnished the money for converting enough members of the Packard Legislature to secure a quorum for the Nicholls body. It does not look now as if Mr. Spofford would get Mr. Kellogg's seat.

It is gratifying to see that the House had the independence and the justice on Saturday to defeat the bill by which the Committee on Appropriations sought to annul the bill of February last increasing the pay of the letter-carriers, and prescribing a system of classification and promotion in the force. Apart from the question of an increase in the salaries, which was in itself exceedingly just and reasonable, the other provisions of the act of February were calculated to add to the efficiency of the system. It divided the carriers into two classes, of which the highest was to be filled only by promotion for merit from the lower. The bill which has passed the House also provides money for the extension of the free-delivery system, which has so far been everywhere not only very convenient to the people, but very profitable to the department.

A dispatch from Chicago this morning contains statements which are are only too familiar regarding the treatment of one of the Indian tribes. A remnant of the Yanktonais Sioux, who have for many years occupied a reservation confirmed to them no later than 1866, were removed last Fall to the Crow Creek Agency, near Yankton, Dakota Territory. In their absence, their land, houses, and crops have been seized by white settlers, and restitution is now refused them. To add to the injustice of the act, these Indians are said not only to have been themselves peaceable and friendly, but to have been active and valuable allies to the whites in the disturbances with other Indians. If the facts are correctly stated, a grave fault has been committed by the Government, and its action cannot be too soon reversed.

Prince Bismarck is already beginning to count his eggs with reference to the new tariff duties. It is reported that he is about to ask a perpetual grant of money for the increase of the Army, basing his appeal on the increase of revenue by taxation, and alleging the growth of the Russian and French Armies as considerations which should lead Germany to add to hers. The idea of a perpetual Army grant has long been a favorite one with the German Chancellor, but he has not yet been able to find a majority in Parliament sufficiently subservient to concede it. Nor is he likely to now, in spite of the success with which he is meeting in his fiscal policy. The Germans are too practical to give a substantial and unlimited claim on the public purse to a Government which will be only too sure to use it, in the very doubtful hope that the revenue will be increased by protective taxation. The Anti-Protectionists have maintained, and with reason, that the new system is more likely to lessen than to increase the revenue, and they will find enough to agree with them on that point to prevent a vote of money not yet in the Treasury and by no means sure of being there.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that the bill making an appropriation for taking part in the International Exhibitions at Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, has passed both houses and will be signed by the President. The former is to be held in August, and it is now too late, we fear, to send forward any exhibits that have not already been prepared. But such as may be presented, it is to be hoped, will fill the liberal space allotted to this country by the colony of New South Wales. There are many flattering possibilities of trade with the Australian colonies, which ought to be carefully studied, and for this purpose the Exhibition will afford a most excellent opportunity. The Exhibition at Melbourne is not held until next year, and for this there is ample time for preparation. Victoria has been much disturbed lately by annoying political difficulties, but these have not prevented the colony from pushing the project of an exhibition with great energy. Commissioners will probably be appointed this week for the Sydney Exhibition, and in due time for that at Melbourne.

THE SOUTH RESTIVE.

More and more plainly, representative Southern journals notify the Democratic Party that their section will no longer allow itself to be misunderstood and injured to suit the convenience of Northern and Western leaders. What at first were mutterings have grown to be distinct warnings. The conviction is strong that the extreme ideas and purposes which have controlled the party since its acquisition of a Congressional majority have damaged its chances materially; and the South protests, not only against the impolicy of the tactics adopted, but against the supposition that the South proper is responsible for them.

The frankness with which the untenableness of the Democratic position is confessed is noticeable because it stands in contrast to the vague threats and the evasive apologies of Northern Democratic journals. It is refreshing to turn from the Northern demands for firmness at Washington to the sensible declaration of the South that the party suffers from obstinacy and cannot too soon get out of the scrape. The difference is a repetition of that which was apparent between Northern Democrats, who at a safe distance urged continuance of the war, and Southern Democrats, who had to do the fighting and to endure its consequences. No one will suspect the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of being a disciple of the peace-at-any-price doctrine, or even of a constitutional bias in favor of moderation. But it has lost patience with the party's management in Congress, and while yet in mid-stream recommends a change of leaders. As the Louisville observer sees, the blundering began when the majority in Congress, being unable to set aside the President's veto, did not quietly accept the alternative and resolve thenceforward to appeal to the country. Mr. Thurman's leadership he deplores as a calamity: "Its only effect is to consolidate the North;" and he applauds the "superior forecast" of Mr. Bayard, whom he would have installed in the party's leadership. To justify the change, its advocates should be able to show not only that the theoretical moderation of the Delaware Senator is better than the practical ultraism of the Senator from Ohio, but that the former has evinced the possession of the courage which is one of the essentials of controlling influence. The trouble with Mr. Bayard is, that while discerning the dangers toward which his party has drifted, he has not once resisted the tendency in the only way that renders resistance effective. The *Courier-Journal* is quite right in its refusal to follow the Thurman class of politicians, but the Bayards of the party must acquire more backbone before they can hope to repair its shattered fortunes.

Senator Hampton has given partial expression to the discontent which evidently prevails in his State. He is not strictly logical: no man can be who with one breath acknowledges that his party is wrong and with the next asserts his continued allegiance to it. Nor is the general impression produced by his speech favorable to the belief that he brings into the Senate the dash and decision which in another sphere gained for him distinction. While awaiting further evidence as to his Senatorial quality, we may reckon him among the minor Southern forces that will serve in some degree to restrain their party's tendency toward extremism. What is especially wanted, however, is a little of that plainness of speech on the floor of Congress which we find in leading Southern newspapers. Mr. Hampton's State supplies a fair sample. The Charleston *News* shows that the Northern and Western Democrats, relying upon a solid South, have shaped events with the view of improving their respective chances in 1880, and that the South has been their tool. "We say this," remarks the *News*, "in order that the Southern Congressmen may realize that it is their want of sagacity, their ill-judged complaisance, their well-meant deference to Western and Eastern members, who have nothing to lose, that has given an excuse for a renewal of sectional strife, and has broken through the crust which hid from the public gaze the prejudice and animosity engendered by the war. The South is placed in a false position." "After this," it adds, "the *Bobadils* of the North and West must do both the bragging and the fighting." We wish that it were possible to accept the assurance literally.

That the South is in a false position in relation to its own interests, no one can doubt who watches the increasing bitterness that runs through the Congressional debates, and the increasing tendency to invest subjects with a sectional aspect. Comparing the character and tone of the debates, notably in the Senate, with those of the last two or three years, a painful change is apparent. It is as though the country had been suddenly carried back to the time when war memories were fresh and the feverish struggles of the reconstruction era were hardly over. Moreover, truth requires the admission that a certain class of Republicans have contributed rather more than their share to this unwelcome transition. We think that from a party as well as from a patriotic point of view they are unwise,—that infinitely more might be gained by the adoption of a broad and generous policy than can be gained even by success in irritating encounters, always possessing the same general characteristics. Still, it must be said that the South is primarily responsible. If the mild remark of the Charleston journal, that the South in Congress "has given an excuse for a renewal of sectional strife," covered the case, the folly of the attempt to make the Republican Party responsible for a renewal of sectional strife would be apparent. But what Southern Congressmen supplied was much more than "an excuse" for sectionalism. They thrust sectionalism forward, wantonly and offensively. They made the policy of the Eastern and Western Democrats their own, and championed it in a manner that quickly called forth whatever sectionalism was latent in the Republican ranks. The South suffers, of course. To a large proportion of its people, perhaps, the attacks made upon it are unjust. Its ground of complaint, however, bears more directly upon its Senators and Representatives in Congress, who sacrificed it to partisanship, than upon Republicans, who have availed themselves of the sectional pretexts furnished by their opponents.

We are more concerned in the future consequences of the present Southern experience than in the attempt to adjust to a nicety the relative degrees of responsibility attaching to Eastern and Western Democrats, on one hand, and Southern Congressmen on the other. There is yet a possibility of action on the part of the Southerners that would at any rate mitigate the mischief produced by servile compliance with the partisan demands of their Northern associates. The moderates, however, are too moderate to be aggressive even in behalf of their own convictions, or of the desires of the South as developed in the columns of its influential newspapers. They will probably continue to hesitate, to qualify, to protest; ending, as usual, by voting with their party. Will the South, restive as it is under the immediate effects of the Democratic policy, be more practical in its condemnation of that which subjects it to misapprehension and to an antagonism which isolates it from other parts of the country? We cannot expect it to join hands with the Republican Party. But if it is sincere in its expression of disgust as excited by the proceedings of the Democrats in Congress, it must be willing to afford some tangible proof of the fact. What shape shall it take? The Southerners in Congress go about whispering their discontent, and at the critical moment "stand by their party," wrong as they declare it to be. Will the South itself always follow their example? Its newspapers suggest the question without helping us to find an answer.

A COASTWISE WAR.

The story of the engagement at Iquiquè, in which, Kilkenny-cat fashion, three war vessels annihilated each other by mutual fire, has been marred by the later tidings that the *Covadonga* escaped, that the *Independencia's* mishap was due to running on a reef; and that even the *Esmeralda*, if we can credit one doubtful account, was blown up by her own Captain. The reduction of the three black crows to "something as black, Sir, as a crow," is thus paralleled in this naval encounter. Nevertheless, fuller details may restore some of its rubbed-off gloss, and in any case, the engagement will be famous in history, and point its moral.

For our country, the interest in this war is commercial and political, rather than military, and its military value will be confined to the operations by sea. It is possible, even probable, that no general engagement will be fought by land; in which case Bolivia, the original cause of Chili's anger, having no navy, would begin, continue, and end her war without a battle. The *terrain* of operations shows that between Peru, Chili, and the main part of Bolivia lies the great desert region of Atacama, hostile to campaigning; and, although Chilian troops have been landed beyond, on the line of the Rio Loa, which forms the boundary, at the ocean, between Bolivia and Peru, yet all the armies hug the coast, where naval superiority will determine the supremacy. We have seen the suggestion that the Chilians might attempt to prevent a junction between President Daza's Bolivian Army (which, about 5,000 strong, has reached Arica, on the Peruvian coast,) and Gen. Buendia's Peruvian forces at Iquiquè and Pisaqua, by attacking the former. But to do this, the Chilians would have to convey north of Pisaqua in transports, and land on hostile soil, a large movable column, and run the risk of having it cut off from its fleet communications. It has taken two months for Gen. Daza to get his troops across the mountains from La Paz to Tacna, and thence a few miles beyond, to Arica, for there was no railroad, and the post-road is not of the finest. But the distance from Tacna southerly to the Loa is still greater than from La Paz to Tacna; and should the Chilians withdraw from the line of the Loa to the Antofogasta region, the distance yet to be traveled would be doubled.

But Chili, on her own account, has no reason to trust her fortunes to a land campaign. Her troops go north by sea, and get supplies through the fleet. Having overrun and occupied with her garrisons the entire Pacific coast of Bolivia and subjected Peru to blockade, she may well be content to fight out the rest of the war on the sea, if the allies, who outnumber her on land, will permit, and their own difficulties in campaigning we have noted. Though she has carried her outposts to the Loa, it has been less to challenge the Peruvian Army to combat than to indicate her purpose of depriving Bolivia of Atacama, as a penalty for alleged treaty infractions, and a protection for the Chilian nitrate works. Peru's Army has on paper only an aggregate of 13,200 men, and ordinarily in actual service only about 3,000, exclusive of 2,000 Gendarmes and Vigilantes, or armed constabulary; Chili has 3,573, under the law of 1875, but really only about 3,100—1,200 cavalry, 400 artillery, and 1,500 infantry; Bolivia has a total of about 2,000 men. But these are only the peace establishments, and when we note that Peru has a population of 2,673,075, Chili of 2,283,568, and Bolivia of 1,978,352, by the census of 1875, their potential forces are to their little regular Armies what our own would be in a like comparison.

The true reasons why we are likely to see only a naval or coastwise war are not the lack of land forces, but the enormous difficulties and expenses of campaigning, added to its greater ratio of mishaps by ill-luck or ill-management, its larger element of doubt, and its greater indecisiveness, which would protract a war that both Bolivia and Chili, with Seward-like optimism, have expressed an expectation of winning within sixty days. With already equipped Navies, the work is far less costly, requires far less magnitude and variety of preparation, and quickly shows decisive results. Thus, when Bolivia had seized the Antofogasta saltpetre works and ordered a public sale of the company's property for Feb. 15, 1879, the day before, Feb. 14, four Chilian vessels reached the harbor and landed 1,500 soldiers, and before night the works were in Chilian possession. Within a fortnight troops had been landed and fortifications thrown up all along the Bolivian coast, protected by the fleet. With the same bold initiative, when Chili declared war against Peru, the latter almost instantly found her ports blockaded. Since then, Pisaqua has been bombarded, the guano-loading appliances at Punta de Lobos, Guanillo, and Pabellon de Pica have been destroyed, Mollendo has been fired upon, and one or two naval engagements have occurred, of which that off Iquiquè is the most important. All this, inflicting vast material injury to Peru and a greater loss of prestige, was effected while Daza was marching his Army to the coast and the Peruvian forces were getting ready to take the field.

Peru and Chili have for years been naval rivals. Possessing vast coast lines, which require harbor defense, visited constantly by foreign war-ships which they see with the desire to imitate or surpass, they have laid out large sums on their fleets, and the instinct of both, at the outbreak of hostilities, was to test them. The chief war-ships of both powers have come from well-known English and American shops, and are well supplied with heavy rifled Armstrong guns. Among the latter are 70-pounders, not a few 150-pounders, and even 300-pounders.

Thus far, Chili has gained the advantage by a bold and brilliant initiative; but though Peru is evidently afraid of the two powerful Chilian iron-clads, which are more heavily armored than any of her own, yet she has a larger number of iron-clads. For land operations of importance, away from the coast, we need hardly look, during the present season, unless in repelling Chilian expeditionary columns which may undertake brief raids, or in reoccupying posts seized by small Chilian garrisons.

LEGAL RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

The Society of Literary Men, which was formed last year, and held its first congress at Paris, during the Exhibition, meets again for conference in London, to-day. The chief object of its existence, and the sole purpose of its deliberations, is to secure more complete recognition and better legal protection for the rights of property which authors are presumed to have in the work of their brains. Considering the elaborate investigation of the subject by a Royal Commission in England, whose report was also made last year, and the reform in legislation which it is proposed to base thereon, and the general agitation which is going on in a gentle way in regard to the claims of writers to more effectual protection against the appropriation of their productions, it is quite in season for the literary men to formulate their demands and support them by such arguments as they may have to offer. Heretofore they have made little effort to secure their rights. Copyright legislation has been more or less influenced by the makers and sellers of printed books, laws have been drawn and interpreted by lawyers, with a certain vague reference to the interests of the public, but the real producer of the valuable thing which is the subject of ownership has been about the last person whose rights were thought of, and he has meekly acquiesced, thankful if the products of his mind have not been wholly appropriated by others. It is quite time the authors made themselves heard and put forth an adequate presentation of their side of the case.

The dire confusion which has so long prevailed in regard to the legal rights of authors, and the present chaos of statutes and decisions and international claims and grievances, which make reform at once so necessary and so difficult, are, no doubt, due to a departure long ago made from the plain and fundamental principle of property, applicable as fully and justly to the products of the mind as to the products of the hands. That what a man makes from materials belonging to himself is his, to be disposed of as he pleases, and for his own benefit, and to be transmitted in perpetuity, is a principle denied nowhere but in the realm of intellectual production, perhaps the highest and most beneficent in which a man can work. But there it is assumed, on a doctrine of the broadest Communism, that what he does belongs to the public, except so far as it may graciously grant him the enjoyment of it for a limited time. This doctrine was no part of the common law, and before ever a copyright statute existed, that body of jurisprudence theoretically protected property in intellectual productions as completely as in any other; but owing to the nature of such property and the ease with which it could be in part appropriated by others than the owner, statutes were framed affording special guarantees of protection for a limited time. For half a century longer it was never imagined that these statutes in any way abridged the exclusive rights of authors to their productions by undertaking to give them special security for the period during which it was presumed to be necessary. It is now little more than a century since the element of confusion was introduced by the decision in England that all the right that existed was conferred by the statute, and outside of that there was no protection. In other words, authors, of all men in the world, were owners of what they produced only by grace of a special statute, and for a limited period. Since then legislation and judicial action have taken that ground, and on it the law rests to-day.

If the literary men who meet in London next week, and the great guild which they represent, desire to present a strong, logical, and consistent case, they should insist on going back to first principles and restoring authors to equal rights with other workers in the ownership of what they produce. Special statutes, and even international arrangements, will be necessary to secure their protection, more especially for the undoing of the injustice which now has the sanction of law, but they should demand that these recognize the plain, fundamental principle of a property right, which is to be enforced and not abridged by public enactments and compacts. Let this principle be recognized and established, and most of the difficulties of the subject will disappear. Granted that a man owns the product of his brain, that which constitutes the valuable substance clothed in a book, just as he owns the products of manual labor, and it at once becomes evident that the purpose of the law should be to protect him against its unauthorized appropriation in any form or under any pretext. Law should protect him, not only in his own country, but wherever law for the protection of property exists, and it should protect that property in his hands or the hands of those to whom he assigns or transmits it, so long as it has a value. Piracy and plunder, the appropriation in form or in substance, of that which is the subject of ownership should be no more tolerated in the realms of literature and art than in those of agriculture and manfactures. This is a plain case for the authors to present, and it will have an impregnable basis of logic. It will also have the recommendation of furnishing a solid foundation for legislation and for international compacts, as the principles upon which it rests are already universally recognized and in force, and need only to have their operation restored to a kind of property from which it never should have been taken away. That all that may be claimed can be secured at once is not to be expected, but much will be gained by basing the claim on definite grounds, the justice of which cannot be denied without questioning the soundness of all right of individual ownership in property.

MARRYING IN HASTE.

During a two-days' session of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, lately, there were no less than thirty-four applications for divorce from husbands and wives. This, it should be borne in mind, was only the business of two days, and other cases were to come. A glance at the statements made by the petitioners reveals a most deplorable condition of affairs among the married people who sue the court to loose their matrimonial bonds. We need not assume that the wedded couples of Massachusetts are less happy, as a rule, than those of any other State; but when we consider the vast surplus of unmarried women in that State, as compared with the unmarried men, it must occur to every thoughtful person that the so-called hopeless spinsters are better off as they are than in the wedded state. Certainly, they can truly say that if the proceedings in the divorce courts indicate anything, the phrase "single-blessedness" means a great deal with them. There was no double-blessedness in the homes of the miserable thirty-four who asked the court to set them free once more.

One striking feature of the Massachusetts cases was the comparatively short period in which the estranged couples had lived together. This indicates that the petitioners had married in haste and that they had hardly given, in some instances, matrimony a fair trial. The commonest cause of conjugal infelicity is the failure of one or both of the partners to realize that marriage involves a surrender, to a certain degree, of one's individuality. Congugal happiness, to be complete, must be based on mutual compromise. It is quite likely that many of the apparent irreconcilable differences which drove the crowd of men and women to the Divorce Court, the other day, might have been composed happily, if the partners had been patient. But, perhaps, the people who are married in haste are most in a hurry to be unyoked. A majority of the cases to which we have referred were founded on charges of immoral conduct on the part of the respondents. It is hardly exact, however, to call the partners complained of "respondents," as in almost none of the cases did the guilty parties appear to defend themselves. And this, too, is a bad indication. It shows that there was a tacit understanding that there should be no contest in the matter. This is procuring divorce by mutual agreement—a proceeding which is always of doubtful morality.

Looking over the evidence proffered by the petitioners in the divorce suits, one cannot fail to be struck with the amount of domestic misery therein involved. How much of this was purely imaginary, and how much might have been averted by a spirit of mutual concession, nobody can guess. But here are revolting tales of marital infidelity, cruelty, and brutality. Here, too, are instances of a lightness and frivolity which would be amusing, if they were not so serious as to destroy all of that solemnity with which the marriage tie ought to be regarded. Desertion is so frequently adduced as the ground on which divorce should be granted, that the courts are wary in considering that plea. Exactly what constitutes desertion has never been accurately determined by any final authority. The definition of the word, as used in divorce proceedings, is about as undertain as that other term, "extreme cruelty." It is certain that a man may be extremely cruel to his wife without once employing personal violence, and it has been alleged of a fugitive wife that she had deserted her husband, when she had only "gone to her mother's," in fulfillment of a favorite threat. But, in most of the Massachusetts cases, the desertion was real and absolute. The deserter was as often the husband as the wife; and it was noticeable that the wife never took much trouble to hunt up the fugacious husband, but went straight to the Divorce Court, while the husbands did search long for their fleeing spouses, before giving them up at last.

After all, it must be admitted that the foundation of most of the divorce cases in the courts is hasty marriage. It does not follow that a hasty marriage presupposes a short acquaintance of the contracting parties. A marriage is a hasty one when it is undertaken without due consideration. It is hasty when the consenting partners undertake it without being impressed with the fact that it is a compact which is to endure, or should endure, through the lives of those who agree to the conditions. Divorce incites divorce. Probably, some unhappy person who read the long docket of the Massachusetts Divorce Court, the other day, saw there his or her case repeated as in a mirror. It is the most natural thing in the world for a discontented person to think that his case is, if anything, a little worse than that of the couple who have just been disunited by the law. And it is so easy to unlock the bonds which the priest declared no man should break! And, because it is so easy, men and women marry in haste. When they take the plunge into the perilous sea of matrimony, they have their eye fixed on the Divorce Court as a sort of saving apparatus, which may be useful if the worst comes to the worst. With this intent, it is likely that there would be fewer hasty marriages if there were fewer easy divorces.

When the great historian of the United States shall come to the front and sit down to his work, he will be appalled at the mass of material with which he will have to deal. A marvelous literary digestion will be a previous condition of his success, for without it he can never turn to best account the vast stores of books and manuscripts—particularly the latter—upon which his mind must feed for years before he puts pen to paper. The Librarian of Congress has just reported, in response to a Senate resolution, upon the condition and extent of the manuscript papers known as Force's "American Archives." Peter Force, in 1830, began the great work of putting in permanent and accessible shape all obtainable State papers and public documents, with extensive selections from private papers, narratives, and newspapers, bearing upon the country's history from its discovery to the adoption of the Constitution in 1789. The publication of his materials was begun with the fourth of the six periods into which our colonial history was divided, extending from 1774 to the declaration of independence. Six folio volumes of the series and three of the fifth series were published, bringing the work no further than 1776, when it was stopped by a discontinuance of the appropriation. In the forty years devoted to the work, Mr. Force had made an enormous collection of books, pamphlets, maps, manuscripts, and newspapers, and in 1867 this collection was bought by the Library of Congress for $100,000. The Senate resolution which called out Librarian Spofford's report, referred mainly to the papers belonging to the fifth series to 1783, the publication of which would complete the documenary history of the Revolution. Besides letters of officers and other war papers, this series embraces the full manuscript journals of the Continental Congress and the Congress of Confederation, from 1774 to 1783, of which only brief selections have been published. There are about 230,000 foolscap pages of manuscript, which would make 30 folio volumes of 800 pages each, of which the estimated cost, for an edition of 1,000 copies, would be $4 a volume. The editing of these papers will be a serious work, and should be intrusted to some one able, not only to reduce the bulk of the work by judicious omissions, but, by his familiarity with other collections, to supply gaps, of which there are naturally many. These "Archives" will do for the historian of this country what the old English chronicles and the great collections of *mémoires pour servir* have done for those of England and France. Supplemented by the stores of information treasured up in the libraries of historical societies and of private collectors, like Mr. Lenox, Mr. Murphy, the late Mr. Brinley, and in the Carter Brown library, at Providence, they will throw upon our early history a steady and revealing light.

Prof. Pancoast, who has been, and is still, explaining to medical students the Carolina colored twins, exhibited about the country under the title of the Two-headed Girl, regards them as far more wonderful than the Siamese Twins. These were two distinct human beings, while those sisters have a single back-bone below the shoulder-blades, at which point the spinal column branches like the letter Y. They were born back to back; but, in learning to walk, they so changed their original position that they now stand nearly side by side. When either is touched below the point of conjunction, both feel it; but above that point sensitiveness is separate. These monstrosities are not nearly so uncommon as is generally thought, as any one must know who has read St. Hilaire's "History of Anomalies of Organization." There was the twin monster, Rita Christina, born in Sardinia, who was taken to Paris and died there. Her head, neck and upper extremities were duplicated, while the chest and abdomen were single. A child with three heads, born some 35 years since at Catania, (Sicily,) attracted much attention from scientific men. Ambrose Pare describes two girls united by the back, belly, and forehead. They lived to be 10 years old, when one of them died. The dead girl was then separated from her living sister, who soon died also. The Hungarian sisters, in the last century, were united by the back, and had one alimentary and urinary canal. They, or she, as you like, did not die for 22 years. Of all the human monstrosities known, none has lived so long as the Siamese Twins. They lasted 63 years, while hardly any of those on record have survived half so long, most of them dying before 30.

Several German newspapers are strongly advocating "a colonizing policy like that of England," and the feeling of the nation has been setting steadily in the same direction for several years past. The non-colony system hitherto adhered to is plainly traceable to Frederick the Great, who, requiring nine-tenths of his scanty revenue to maintain the formidable Army which made his little Kingdom one of the first powers in Europe, had no Navy, no colonies, and no "outside connections" whatever. But what immature Prussia durst not attempt, mature Germany may accomplish with ease, especially since the Germans are as truly "born colonists" as the French are not. To give only one instance out of many, 5,000 German emigrants were scattered in 1869 in the Brazilian Valley of Juiz da Fora. By 1872, the cultivation of sugar and coffee had advanced so far as to yield a large annual profit. The emigrants had increased to 14,000, and had established two churches, three schools, several mills, two very comfortable hotels, a daily stage-coach to the terminus of the Rio de Janeiro Railway at Entre Rios, and a branch railroad in the same direction, which was completed a year later.

By late European advices, William Prince of Orange, heir to the throne of the Netherlands, or Holland, as we are accustomed to calling it, is reported to be in so much better health that great hope of his recovery is entertained. His illness is due, doubtless, to his excesses. The Prince has for many years—he will be 39 next September—rendered himself notorious in the Old World capitals by his profligacies, usually of a very gross character. His chief field of dissipation and licentiousness has been Paris, where he long since received the nickname of Citron, by which he is known to most of its of Salisbury, Md. The contestants for the Hibbard prize in declamation were from the Freshman Class. W. A. Mott, of Middletown, Conn., had for his subject, "Daniel O'Connell;" W. Cookman, of Philadelphia, "Death of Benedict Arnold;" A. S. Eiswald, of Atlanta, Ga., "Karl, the Martyr;" G. R. Prentice, of Middletown, Conn., "Webster's Reply to Hayne." The prizes have not yet been announced. On the 7th the University crew launched their new four-oared shell, which is to be used at the July intercollegiate regatta. The crew are in excellent condition, and well trained.

Providence, June 8.—President Hayes has remitted the remainder of the sentence of Col. O. L. Shepherd, which confined him to the post in New-York.

At a meeting of the English holders of Virginia State bonds, held in London about three weeks ago, it was voted to accept the proposals made by the Virginia Legislature last March. This action was by no means a voluntary one, for the Chairman of the meeting plainly said that the plan of settlement submitted was anything but what they had a right to expect, and his only reason for urging its acceptance was that a failure to do so would probably result in their getting no money at all. What seemed to add to the exasperation of those who were present was the thought that if the first offer to compromise had not come from them, their standing would have been better in the negotiation. The system agreed upon is one which was originally drawn up by the English bondholders, but in its revision by the Virginia Legislature quite a number of its leading features were struck out; yet this emasculated scheme still bore the title of its first parents, and seems to have been considered by the Virginians as indicative on their part of a readiness to meet their creditors on a footing selected by the latter. It is safe to say that this compromise will not add anything to the eagerness with which another Virginia State loan will be taken by English capitalists.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Iowa Prohibitionists are to hold a State nominating convention in Des Moines on the 4th of July.

A Michigan lady has commissioned a Washington artist to paint a portrait of Senator Chandler to be hung in the new Capitol at Lansing.

The Rev. J. A. Nash refuses to accept the Greenback nomination for Superintendent of Instruction in Iowa. He is not of their color.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*, a Republican paper, says that it sincerely regrets the defeat of Gov. Bishop for renomination, and that it thinks he has been unfairly treated by his party.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* expresses the belief that Senator David Davis, "who is much smaller in person than in intellect," can carry, if he is given the opportunity, just twice as many States as Mr. Tilden.

Col. A. J. Kellar, the ex-Confederate editor of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, writes from Washington that the calamities of the yellow fever plague are almost equaled by the follies and crimes of Democratic leaders.

The Minnesota Greenback State Convention is to be held in St. Paul to-morrow, and the Iowa Republican State Convention in Des Moines on Wednesday. On Friday the Republicans of the Fifth District of Iowa will hold their convention to nominate a successor of the late Rush Clark in Congress.

Speaking of the opening contest in California, the San Francisco *Alta* says: "We want a straight Republican ticket for the State executive officers, District Commissioners and Equalizers, and Congressmen, but we should like to have judicial officers chosen under as little partisan influence as possible."

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* says confidently that at no time since the organization of the Republican Party has there been such unanimity of expression and opinion in the Republican press of Ohio as to the action of a State Convention as now obtains regarding the platform and nominees of that lately held.

Gen. A. Saunders Piatt says that he intends to stick as the Greenback candidate for Governor of Ohio, and that he will canvass the State thoroughly so far as in his power. He says that the Republican and the Democratic State tickets are both very strong, "but the people are tired of strong tickets without relief."

The Republicans of New-Hampshire are honestly proud of their new Governor, Gen. Natt Head. The Concord *Monitor* says that, elected by a handsome majority, inaugurated with an éclat never excelled, popular with all classes, he enters upon the duties of Governor under auspices which promise the most brilliant success.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The Pennsylvania Legislature has lost its opportunity. It might have purged itself of a few men whose reputation is, to say the least, unsavory, and by the cheap method of a two-thirds vote. The gentlemen who one by one have been proposed for expulsion, and have escaped by a technicality, cannot regard their escape as a vindication. They have been condemned, in fact, by a decided majority vote."

In a recently-published letter, ex-Gov. R. D. Hubbard, (Democrat,) of Connecticut, says: "While the battle and confused noise of our great civil conflict were in my ears, I could only interpret their meaning very blindly. More and more, as the years go by, the event takes significance and clearness to my mind. And so I unite—forgetting for this purpose all other differences—I gladly unite with all men of all parties in rendering honor and homage to those who fought or fell for the Union."

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Waechter am Erie* has long been Democratic, and its editor has been for years among the most influential Germans of the city. Relative to Ewing and the Democratic ticket he talked to a reporter thus: "I do not like Ewing at all. I have always been for hard *geld*, (hard money.) The German papers from all over the country are bitterly opposed to Ewing's election. I read Baltimore, St. Louis, and Chicago German papers this morning, and they all say that Ewing should be defeated, just as Vallandigham was, and so make an end of it. Mr. Hassaurek, who was talked of for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, is violently opposed to Ewing, and his paper, the *Volksblatt*, supports Foster and the entire Republican ticket. The Cincinnati *Volksfreund* and Columbus *Westbote* support the Democratic ticket." The *Waechter* will support the whole State Republican ticket.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Middletown, Conn., June 8.—The Senior examinations closed June 5. The Examining Committee reported very favorably upon the quality of the work done in the various departments of the college, and were specially complimentary to the graduating class. The annual contest for the Miller and Hibbard prizes occurred Friday evening, June 6. The subject of the Miller prize debate was "Shall the Property of Higher Educational Institutions be Taxed?" The contestants were from the Junior Class. The speakers in the affirmative were W. P. Stoddard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and C. S. Chapin, of Worcester, Mass.; those in the negative, W. F. Holmes, of North Brookfield, Mass., and W. F. Gordy,

SAVINGS BANK SALARIES

A TALK WITH SUPERINTENDENT LAMB.

EXTENT OF EXCESSIVE COMPENSATION—PLUCKING INTEREST ACCOUNTS TO PAY UNNECESSARY OFFICERS—WHAT ARE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS?

Mr. Henry L. Lamb, State Superintendent of Banks, came to this City from Albany on Saturday, and is at the Westminster Hotel, where he will remain for two or three days. He spent the afternoon yesterday at Coney Island, and says it is a magnificent place of recreation for tired workers. In conversation with a TIMES reporter last evening, he said he had come to the City to look after some minor business with two or three deposit banks, but that his visit was not made upon any matters of general public interest. His attention being called, however, to his recent circular to savings banks in respect to the excessive salaries which are being paid to officers in many of those institutions, the Superintendent said that there was great injustice being practiced upon depositors and stockholders, and he believed that in many savings banks, both in New-York and Brooklyn, the salaries paid were not merely excessive, but were outrageously high. As a matter of fact, he was powerless to remedy the evil, but he had personally called the attention of many bank officers to the subject, and was going to agitate the matter in order that appropriate legislation may be had for the protection of the public against this plan of exploiting trust funds. The Bank Examiners are now at work securing information on this subject, in compliance with the resolution of Senator McCarthy passed late in the last session of the Legislature asking the Superintendent to make a detailed report on the expenses of the savings banks of the whole State for the year 1879, to be submitted to the next Legislature.

As instances of what had been reported to him, and of what might be expected from the full report, he said the Brooklyn Savings Bank has in its service an officer who was styled "Controller of the bank." This man is a son-in-law of the President, and had been in business for himself some years ago, but failed. He is now paid a salary of $9,000 and house-rent free, his position being a purely subordinate and unnecessary one, and his duties entirely clerical. The house-rent which was thrown in with this munificent salary was stated by the bank people to be equal only to $1,000 a year, but the house is a four-story brown-stone, and is elegant, and some people said it was easily worth $1,500 a year. "Just think of it," said Mr. Lamb; "for purely clerical duties, for he is in no wise charged with the making of investments or other high responsibility, this man is receiving $2,000 a year more than Gen. Hillhouse, the Sub-Treasurer, who has $100,000,000 in his charge and gives $250,000 bonds for the faithful performance of his duties. It is $2,000 a year more than Postmaster James receives, who passes $40,000,000 of money a year through his hands officially, and sets postage stamps for the Government to the amount of about $3,000 000 a year, and is personally liable, also, for any loss or defalcation that may occur. It is more than double the salary paid to Judges Benedict, Choate, and Walker, who sit on the bench of the United States Courts. This is merely an instance; but take the Cashier in the same bank, and he receives $8,000 a year, and all the official salaries in the bank are on the same scale. The bank, I must say, however, is a well-managed institution, and has deposits aggregating $15,000,000, and a surplus of $700,000 or $800,000. Here in New-York City, too, is the Broadway Savings Bank, another perfectly safe and well-managed bank, with $2,600,000 of deposits and a large surplus, but its salary list looks to me to be excessive and extravagant. They have got an officer there they call an "Actuary." In an insurance company an Actuary is a very responsible man, and if he is a good one he would be gifted with very great and subtle qualifications, but there is no need whatever for such an officer as employe in a savings bank. This Actuary gets $6,000 a year for merely nominal services, if any, and even they are not required. This state of affairs prevails in too many of the savings banks, and I look to a good deal that what has been discovered in some of the life insurance concerns. As a general rule, also, we find that in the institutions where this salary-grabbing goes on, it is hand-in-hand with a system of mismanagement, either willful or through incapacity. And in most instances, too, it arises from the custom of bank officers to work incompetent or unfortunate relatives into employment, and ultimately into fat positions, where not only the funds so squandered or misapplied do not come from any form of peculation or from the surplus of the banks, but rather from interest or dividends withheld from depositors and stockholders. The depositors are led to understand that they will get 6, 5, or 4 per cent. interest, as the case may be; but it is generally scaled down so that it amounts to 4, 3, or perhaps 2 per cent. less than the interest promised, and in per cent. on $15,000,000 will pay a good many salaries and other items, and leave a large amount also to the credit of the surplus fund. And it is in just this way, by plucking the interest and dividend accounts, that a good deal of this boasted surplus is accumulated."

Mr. Lamb went on to say that in many, and, indeed, most cases where these unnecessary officers are employed, they are incompetent men, and that it is perhaps fortunate that their duties are merely nominal or purely mythical; for if they had responsible duties to perform endless trouble and misfeasance might result. But there is not just reason why the system should be continued beyond the time when it may be stopped by prudent legislation. In the case of an up-town savings bank, he some time since removed a man from his position as Trustee, and as a result of it the bank subsequently removed the man from his position as Secretary, both of which places he held at one time. He was getting $6,000 a year at the bank. Since he left it, nearly three years ago, he has been unable to get a place at a salary of $2,000 a year even, which showed clearly what his competence and qualifications were when thrown on the market in a great city like this. Mr. Lamb said he had talked with the officers at the Broadway Savings Bank about their high scale of salaries, as well as with officers of other banks, and they laughed at him, asked him what he had got to do with it, and said they didn't care for him, which is, of course, the fact, seeing that he is powerless to interfere, however much he may protest against it. In another bank that he knew of a man who was a son-in-law of the President, and was a piano-polisher by trade, was drawing a salary of $3,300 a year as a bank clerk, and the report would be full of such cases.

On being asked whether what are called the "unclaimed deposits" were not sometimes drawn on to pay these salaries and incidental expenses, Mr. Lamb said there was a good deal of disappreheusion as to these "unclaimed deposits." What is an unclaimed deposit? he asked, or when does a deposit become an unclaimed deposit? In 1829 a man made a deposit in an Albany savings bank, and transactions took place on the account on that and the two succeeding years. Then the depositor failed to appear, and the account lay undisturbed until the year 1875, nearly 50 years afterward, when one day a man came and claimed it. Investigation showed that the depositor had recently died, and that the claimant was his brother, who was administering his estate, and who said that he had come across the bank-book while hunting over his dead brother's effects. In New-York a savings-bank officer had told the Superintendent of a case where a negro woman came and claimed an account deposited by her mother 29 years before. She, too, had found the book after her mother's death. One day, Mr. Ledwith, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank in this City, was in the bank alone—it was a legal holiday—and an old man with a coon-skin cap, a perfect realization of the ideal *Rip Van Winkle*, came in and presented a book. Mr. Ledwith looked at it, and saw that it was a book issued by another bank, which had since been located in Chambers-street, near where the Emigrant Industrial then was, and informed the old man that he was in the wrong bank. The book contained a deposit credit for $1,000, made 20 years before, and nothing more, not even a single interest entry. The old man said he made the deposit himself, and that the bank was somewhere along that part of the street, and he thought this was the same bank. He was a seafaring man, and had been abroad and had never till then happened to be in New-York since he made the deposit, and thought he might as well drop in and see about it, as he didn't know when he might be along this way again.

SUNDAY MUSIC AND LAGER BEER.

It was supposed last evening that the Police might interfere with the sale of lager beer in the Madison-Square Garden, (formerly Gilmore's Garden,) but the thirst of the 5,000 persons who visited the place was quenched with unlimited beer by ponies and schooners. Everybody drank beer, and exchanged congratulations that there was no Police interference. There was a sharp lookout, however, for the entrance of the officers, but they did not arrive, and the Garden, which was never so beautiful as last evening, was the place of all places for fun-loving New-Yorkers. The musical programme was attractive and pleasingly performed.

DEATH OF LEONARD MINUSE.

Mr. Leonard Minuse, of the *World*, died last Saturday at his residence in Brooklyn, after a lingering illness. He was in his forty-sixth year. The funeral will take place to-morrow from the First Reformed Church, Bedford-avenue and Clymer-street, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M. The body will be buried at Evergreen Cemetery.

A MULATTO GIRL MISSING.

Inspector McDermott was informed last night that Adele Nelson, a light mulatto girl, aged 15 years, had been missing since Thursday last. Adele lived with an aunt at No. 127 West Twenty-seventh-street, and on Thursday last went with her aunt to a house in Pitt-street, in response to an advertisement for a young colored girl to act as children's nurse. When they arrived at the place they found that the situation had been already filled. On the way home the aunt and niece became separated, and since then Adele has not been seen or heard from by her relatives. Her aunt said last night that Adele is attractive in appearance and was neatly attired, and she feared that she had been decoyed into some disreputable establishment and detained there against her will. A general alarm was sent out to all stations directing the Police to make search for the missing girl.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Emma C. Thursby is singing at ballad concerts in London with her customary success.

The London *Figaro* says that Mr. Jerome Hopkins's oratorio of "Samual" has been "very successful at the New-York Academy of Music." Truly one must go abroad to get all the news at home.

"By command of the Queen," Mme. Patti and Signor Nicolini will sing at the state concert at Buckingham Palace, on the 16th inst. A concert for which these artists were previously engaged is, therefore, postponed.

The Paris Grand Opera is to present next Winter a new work by Gounod, under the title "Le Tribut de Zamora." M. Vaucorbell, the new manager, is in London for the purpose of discovering a suitable diva for the part of *Zamora*, a Spanish girl under the Moorish rule.

Sims Reeves has been very ill, but is recovering, and is announced to sing at St. James's Hall. The fact that he is announced to sing, however, carries but little weight, for the English public generally understand that Mr. Sims Reeves will sing or not as the humor strikes him.

The number of concerts and the list of aspirants for musical fame in London this season is something unusual. As was the case in New-York last Winter, there are a great number of pianists of good average ability, with a few of special merit. Mme. Essipoff has made a decided success in her recitals, and is mentioned with particular praise by all the London papers.

The London *World* says: "As for the new opéra comique by Offenbach, "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," which was presented with such tremendous success the other night to a private audience at the maestro's residence, (his own daughters singing the principal parts), it is not to be played in Paris just now, but at the Imperial Theatre, Vienna, for which it has long since been secured."

At the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent Garden, Mme. Patti has been singing *Zerlina*, in "Don Giovanni," with Mme. Cepeda, Mlle. Valeria Nowelli, and Maurel in the cast. "Dinorah," "Faust," and "Der Freischütz" have also been performed several times, and the latest announcement was the production of the Marquis d'Ivry's opera "Les Amants de Verone." Mme. Patti has had a pronounced and unequivocal success from the commencement of this London season.

Mr. Mapleson's London season has at last accounts been rescued from the depression caused by the sickness of his most eminent artists, and Mme. Gerster, Mme. Nilsson, Miss Hauk, and Signor Campanini are again able to come before the footlights. Mme. Nilsson made her first appearance in two years as *Marguerite* in Gounod's "Faust," and all accounts agree in pronouncing her performance to have been an entire success. The *Times* says: "How cordial was her reception may easily be guessed; it was, in fact, a marked recognition of eminent artistic worth, as thoroughly well merited as spontaneously offered. What ensued sufficed to prove that the object of this flattering tribute had lost none of her claims to distinction. M. Gounod's "Faust" was the work selected, and *Marguerite* being one of those characters with the impersonation of which Mme. Nilsson has been most closely identified, and to which her engaging individuality bears the strongest affinity, a happier choice could hardly have been made. Mme. Nilsson's voice is in admirable condition, and her dramatic talent has still further ripened with experience." Mme. Gerster's first appearance was in *Lucia*, in which character she is so well known in this City. The criticisms of her performances are naturally of the most laudatory character, and the opera was given with the same cast and perfection under Signor Arditi's direction that New-Yorkers were accustomed to last season. "La Sonnambula" was the opera selected for Mme. Gerster's second appearance, in which she was no less praise than in "Lucia." "Trovatore," with Mlle. Drog and Brignoli; "Le Nozze di Figaro," with Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Hauk, and Galassi in the cast, "Carmen," "Don Giovanni," and "Robert le Diable" have been the other operas produced by Mr. Mapleson's company, according to the latest accounts received.

FOREIGN THEATICAL NOTES.

The Théâtre des Nations has Paul Fourcher's drama "Notre Dame de Paris" in active rehearsal. This adaptation of M. Victor Hugo's famous novel was first played at the Ambigu in March, 1860.

M. Perrin, the Director of the Comédie Française, has prepared some just and dignified regulations for the use of the company now playing in London. The following passage from these regulations is especially worthy of notice: "During the sojourn in London it will, therefore, be strictly forbidden to any member or *pensionnaire* to let his or her name figure on a placard or in a newspaper advertisement. Moreover, as regards private soirées, if it is difficult for an artist not to accede to solicitations arising from the esteem felt for him or her personally, or for his or her talent, it is desirable that the artists should singly grant an individual representation. The combination of several artists for a collective representation which cannot be tolerated, and the whole Comédie Française cannot exist in London except in the theatre to which it has consented to give performances. The rule, however, after the reading of these rules an advertisement appeared in the London papers announcing that Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt had arranged to give drawing-room performances, and had at once been sent for by her creation of *Séraphine*, (1858,) in Aucier's admirable play "Les Lionnes Pauvres." In 1862 she returned for good and all to the Comédie, and in 1868 she was made associate. She was the true Molière servant—the *fort en gueule* of "Le Tartuffe," and "Le Malade"—the *Cléanthis* of "Amphitryon"—voluble, active, impudent, saucy, delightful. In the youthful creation of these types she has been replaced of late by Mlle. Samary, who, the grand-daughter of Suzanne and the niece of Augustine and Madeleine Brohan, will probably in her turn marry the *Zerbinetta* and *Martines* and *Nérines* she is now mistress of for the *Jacquelines* and *Frosines* given over to Mlle. Dinah Félix. Mlle. Samary, a first prize (comedy) at the Conservatory, appeared as the Comédie as *Dorine* in "Le Tartuffe" in 1875, and was made associate last year. She is very young, and very charming and sprightly; she *chasse de race*, and has apparently a very brilliant future."

KILLED BY A PLAYMATE.

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOY DIES FROM A KICK IN THE ABDOMEN.

On Saturday night, James Brown, aged 7 years, residing with his parents, at No. 512 East Eighteenth-street, came home from playing in the street and complained of a pain in the abdomen. He said that he had been playing in front of his home with a number of boys living in the neighborhood, and had thrown a stone into a group of boys, and struck Michael Lahey, aged 9 years, in the back, between the shoulders, hurting him slightly. The little fellow ran crying to his elder brother, James, aged 12 years, and told him that he had been hit by Brown. James Lahey thereupon attacked him [Brown] and kicked him in the abdomen. Brown's parents did not at first suppose that the boy was seriously injured, and paid but little attention to his complaints, but yesterday morning, finding that the boy was in a very feverish condition and evidently suffering great pain, they called in Dr. Moorehead. To the doctor the lad told the same story that he had related to his parents, and complained of pain in the abdominal region, where he said they had kicked him. The boy Lahey, who lives in the same house, was sent for, and, on being questioned by the doctor, corroborated Brown's story except as to kicking him in the abdomen. He admitted that he had "slapped him in the stomach." Dr. Moorehead endeavored to alleviate the injured lad's suffering, but all his efforts were in vain, and the lad died yesterday afternoon. Dr. Moorehead declined to give a certificate of death, as he could not determine from the symptoms the cause of death, but believed it to be traumatic peritonitis. The Police of the Eighteenth Precinct were then formed of the first time of what had occurred. Capt. Clinehy ordered the arrest of the lad Lahey, and he was locked up at the station-house to await the result of an investigation. Coroner Flanagan has assumed charge of the case, and Dr. Miller will make an autopsy to-day to ascertain the cause of death.

A FIGHT AFTER AN EXCURSION.

A fight occurred last night on the pier at the foot of Seventeenth-street, North River, among a number of young men who had been on an excursion up the river, and had been drinking freely on the trip. During the fight several pistol shots were fired, and John Rafferty, aged 19, of No. 91 Tenth-avenue, was shot in the thigh and slightly wounded. John O'Neil, aged 25, of No. 152 West Seventeenth-street, received three severe scalp wounds. The injured men were attended by Police Surgeon Wade at the West Twentieth-Street Police Station, and then left for their homes. There were no arrests made by the Police.

LAST TRAMP OF THE SEASON.

THE WESTCHESTER CLUB INVADES THE JERSEYS.

HOW SOME WERE TAKEN AND SOME WERE LEFT—WHAT BECAME OF THOSE WHO WERE LEFT—THEIR ADVENTURES IN THE AMBOYS.

It was with regret that the members of the Westchester Walking Club read in their notices of the walk of yesterday that it was to be the last of the Spring season; but they realized the wisdom of discontinuing the walks during the hot weather, and determined to extract all possible enjoyment from this last tramp. All had been duly notified that the tramp would begin at the Highlands of Neversink, and be continued around them on their seaward side, and on up the Shrewsbury to Red Bank, where they were to dine. After dinner they were to walk to Monmouth Beach Station and take a train for home. It seemed somewhat queer that no part of this programme should be carried out by a single one of the 25 members. They all started with the best intentions yesterday morning, and hurried from distant parts of the City and from Brooklyn toward Pier No. 8, North River, where they expected to take the Long Branch boat. The morning was so cool and glorious, the sun shone so brightly, and the waters of the river danced and rippled so merrily, that the members were filled with exultation at the prospect of the long sail down the Bay, and the brisk tramp that was to follow. A number of them met at the head of the pier and stopped for a moment to exchange greetings, one of them having looked at his watch and assured them that they had 5 minutes to spare. Suddenly a member uttered an exclamation and dashed off toward the boat. But he was too late, and to their inexpressible chagrin the members saw that she had started and that they were actually left behind, something considered as utterly disgraceful as it would be for a Westchester to admit a preference for riding rather than walking. As they stood in a disconsolate group on the end of the pier and watched the fast-receding steamer, two members from her deck waved their hats to them kindly, but patronizingly, and pointed in a most tantalizing manner toward the Bay, from the sail on which all had anticipated so much pleasure. It was noted as a significant fact at the time that these two members sported new straw hats, white neckties and vests, and had a general spruce and unpedestrian-like appearance, while half of those left behind were clad in flannel shirts and serviceable walking suits.

As the boat disappeared from view, the unhappy "members of the left," as one member was facetious enough to dub them, turned away and began to cast about as to what they should do next. The first suggestion was to go to the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and take a train for Red Bank; but this plan was quickly found to be impracticable, for no trains are run over this road on Sunday, and something else had to be proposed. "Boat to Staten Island, train to Tottenville, boat to Perth Amboy, and walk to Red Bank," was the next suggestion, and it was no sooner made than the walkers were hurrying down West-street toward the Battery and the Staten Island Ferry. They caught a boat just about to start, and in a smoking minute were on their way, enjoying the beauties and fresh breezes of the Bay. At Clifton Landing, Staten Island, they were told "no train for an hour," and so, impatient to be doing something, they started off at a brisk and rattling pace down the railroad track, and before the train overtook them were at Gifford Station, six miles on their way. The salt air, laden with the perfume of the meadows and woods, was never more exhilarating, and they were all keenly alive to the exquisite beauty of the day, the members felt that they could have kept up the pace to the other end of the island, and were almost inclined to be disappointed with the train itself; but by the time they were set down at Tottenville, seven miles further on, they were well satisfied that they had not done so, for here they began to realize the keenness of their appetites, and to realize the difficulties that lay in the way of reaching it. None of them had ever been beyond Tottenville or crossed to the country lying beyond the glistening sheet of water known as Staten Island Sound, which is occupied about the Mauld of Perth, a tidy ferry-boat that was in waiting, they gazed with lively curiosity at the scene about them. On all sides were signs of the calling and occupation of the people of this section, whose whole attention is devoted to oysters and fish; and while the beach was a mass of bleaching oyster-shells, the sheds of the wharves were festooned with nets, and scattered everywhere were oyster tongs, rakes, oars, anchors, boats, lines of cordage, and the innumerable odds and ends of a seaport waterside; the air was full of a fishy smell, and not far from shore lay at anchor dozens of trim little oyster-boats nodding to and fro in the tide-way, as if evidently appreciating their own Sunday cleanliness and neatness. Further out in the stream were anchored a large fleet of coasting schooners waiting to take in cargoes of coal from the huge chutes on the New-Jersey shore, while to the south and west there were numbers of canal-boats waiting to be towed up the Raritan. For 5 cents apiece the Maid of Perth carried the members across the Sound and landed them at an old pavilion built by the ancient Dutch of Perth Amboy, once the commercial rival of New-York, but now the picture of serene and comfortable old age, unburdened with cares and living in the memories of its past. At Tottenville they had been 12 miles from Perth Amboy; in Perth Amboy it was 14 miles away, and not to be reached unless that portion of the journey lying between Perth Amboy and South Amboy was made by water, as between these places there is no railroad bridge, and the draw to the railroad bridge, of which the draw is always kept open on Sundays. Fortunately a ferry-boat—the most diminutive steam launch imaginable—plied between the two ports every hour on the hour, and the Westchesters set foot on New-Jersey soil one ran her inquisitive little nose bump against the old wooden wharf, having just arrived from the other Amboy. Here they lounged about the river smokestack when he stood on the ridiculous little hand-breadth of space denominated "the deck," seemed kindly disposed toward the strangers, and readily answered their questions. Perth Amboy is, let me say, 7 miles further on there, I should say. Oh, yes, capital liveries; find anything over to South Amboy. This steamer'll leave in exactly six minutes, and she don't wait for nobody." Much might be accomplished in six minutes, and it was time not to be wasted in the midst of such a fertile field for exploration and anticipatory research as this charming old town; so, hurrying back to the head of the pier, the party set off up the water street, which, with its quaint old buildings with high roofs and gable ends presented to passers, the boats hauled up on the other side, and the all-pervading tarry, salt odor, were a fac-simile of the water streets of dozens of Atlantic coast towns, particularly the older ones of New-England. After walking a short distance, the party turned at right angles up the hill for a block, through a street as thoroughly grass-grown as a country lane, and found themselves in a region of charming residences shaded by great trees, surrounded by thick shrubbery, and overlooking the water. On their porches and just within their open doorways sat groups of thoroughly contented and comfortable people, not one of whom the walkers made some inquiries, and who took the occasion to tell them that Amboy was a corruption of the old Indian name of "Ambo," originally applied to the point of land now occupied by the city; that the first settlers, being Scotch, had named the place Perth, but that as one name was used as often as the other, a combination was finally effected, and the city became Perth Amboy. This information and conversation occupied a whole minute, the members were obliged to hurry back to their steamer, the Captain of which was just yelling in stentorian tones to a small boy on the wharf to "cast off that there spring line, will you? Hang on to it, can't you, and give her a chance to swing out." The members sprang aboard, nearly capsizing the ship as they did so, and in another moment the was making fast time, for one of her size, over the two miles of water lying between the pleasant old town they had just left, and the grimy locality known as South Amboy. They were landed amid a perfect labyrinth of coal-sheds, cars, chutes, and railroad tracks, and while the engine was getting and ready for shipment in the waiting schooners, from which they found their way after considerable difficulty. In South Amboy Red Bank began to fade from their imaginations in a mysterious distance, and it was already late in the day for walking, though the members would gladly have done so, and a search was begun for means of conveyance. The first livery man said, "Well, I've got a good 19 way to Red Bank, and I calculate its worth about 50 cents apiece a mile, an' that'll be—" but they did not wait to hear any more; this man's ideas were too princely for their simple tastes, and they sought elsewhere. While half the party hunted for men possessed of teams and hard-times ideas of the value of money, the others undertook the discovery of food, for by this time they were very hungry. One man was found who had a horse but no wagon, and another who had a wagon and no horse; but no amount of persuasion could induce these two to combine forces and divide spoils. Still a third man had horses and wagon, and calculated the distance at 21 miles, and proposed to charge accordingly. At last the members became convinced that the luxury of joining their friends in Red Bank was one to be purchased at any expense, and decided to turn their faces homeward. The foraging party had been equally unsuccessful, for it seems that there is a sort of a blue law in force in this section of New-Jersey that forbids the natives to relieve starvation on Sunday, and it was with empty stomachs and full hearts (full of bitterness) that the party again sought the tiny steamer, and slowly made back to Perth Amboy. Here they found the same blue law, for the suppression of charity, in force; but at last they discovered an inn-keeper who for a large consideration consented to admit them secretly by a back door to his house, where he spread a table with such as he had. After their troubles, this was so much better than they had expected that they made merry over it, and at 4 o'clock started for Tottenville and home in high spirits, and quite well satisfied, after all, with their day's experience.

When they reached this City they hurried again to Pier No. 8, which they reached just in time to meet, on their return, the two members who had sailed so gayly away from them in the morning. For some time these two tried to persuade the others that they had taken the regular walk as laid down on the notifications; but they were finally compelled to confess that their interest in the construction of the great pier at Long Branch had led them to spend the day at that famous resort in studying its architecture. Although the "members of the left" felt disappointed that the programme of the day had not been carried out by those who where there, they knew that nothing but what they did do was to have been expected from members who dressed for a long tramp in the country as though for a wedding. Although the next walk of the Westchester Walking Club, as a club, will not take place until the middle of September, several of the more enthusiastic members have already arranged to take long tramps together at intervals during the Summer.

THE DELAWARE PEACH CROP.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE PENINSULA.

MIDDLETOWN, Del., June 8.—Again have fruit-growers been made to feel that the cultivation of peaches is a speculative business that only capitalists can afford to engage in. Two months ago there were abundant promises that the crop to be gathered in this county would be in every respect a highly satisfactory one. Few, if any, growers looked forward to anything but a full yield. Now all is changed, and no one expects a crop, while very many of the largest orchards no longer have room for blossoms, which will absolutely have no chance on them. Whatever may be the state of the peach orchards in other parts of the peninsula, it is certain that there will be very little, if any, of the fruit here. From this station there were shipped during the season of 1875 upward of 1,000,000 baskets of peaches. This season not one-twentieth of that amount will be shipped.

From the river district, just east of here, the shipping point of which is Port Penn, from which place during that season 250,000 baskets were shipped, it is calculated that not 5,000 baskets will be picked during the coming season. The cause of this failure is not easily explained. "Black rot," the blight, the yellows, and the frost have all been assigned as the causes, but the opinion is very prevalent that peaches cannot be successfully grown in this county because all the elements of soil necessary to grow them have been exhausted by long cultivation. Many of the most intelligent growers predict that the end of peach culture in the upper end of the peninsula is near at hand.

JEFF. DAVIS ON SOUTHERN WOMEN.

HE HAS YET TO SEE ONE WHO IS RECONSTRUCTED.

The Mississippi Press Association held its fourteenth annual meeting in Pascagoula, that State, on the 4th inst. The correspondent of the Vicksburg *Herald* says that it was the largest ever held, and that nearly every paper in the State was represented. The same correspondent says:

"Dr. E. F. Griffin delivered an address of welcome. It was full of welcome, and was replied to by Mr. Jane, of the Newton *Record*. A poem, by Mrs. M. A. Davis, was read by the Hon. E. P. Gordon, of the Senatobia *Times*, with great effect. Major George W. Harper read an essay, when the following telegram was received and read to the meeting in reply to a telegraphic invitation to the Hon. Jefferson Davis, which received vociferous applause to the full capacity of every one present:

"OCEAN SPRINGS, June 4, 1879.

"*W. H. Cochran, Secretary Mississippi Press Association, Pascagoula:*

"Will be on the 9:30 train to-night.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"A committee met the honorable gentleman at the train, and escorted him to the Court-house, where he was received with the most vociferous applause ever witnessed by the writer. He was welcomed by the Hon. Ethel Barksdale in quite appropriate remarks, when Mr. Davis responded in telling words. He said: 'I have been a friend of Mississippi in peace and in adversity. [Applause.] Both in freedom and in chains.' [Great applause.] I have never yet seen a Southern woman reconstructed. [Uproarious applause.] I wish it understood that I am not preaching revolution or party strife,' and closed by saying, 'I love Mississippi and God bless you one and all, now and forever.' [Continued applause, taking his seat amid a shower of bouquets.] Great enthusiasm was manifested. President Sharpe extended an invitation to those present who desired, to come forward and shake hands with their hero. It is unnecessary to say everybody took."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 9—1 A. M.—The barometer is generally above the normal from the lakes to the Atlantic coast, being highest over the North Atlantic coast. It is generally below the normal from the South-west to the North-west and North Pacific coast, and is probably lowest over the Red River of the North. Occasional rains have fallen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States from Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota. The temperature has continued nearly stationary in the Southern and South East Gulf States, and has generally risen in the Northern districts and West Gulf States, especially over the upper lakes and Upper Mississippi Valley. The rivers have slightly fallen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Shreveport, and continued slowly rising at Memphis.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States, lower pressure, winds mostly from the south-east to south-west, warmer and generally clear weather.

For New-England, rising or stationary, followed by falling, barometer, variable winds, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, easterly to southerly winds, stationary or slightly higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and local rains are probable, with nearly stationary pressure, except lower pressure in the Carolinas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower pressure, winds mostly southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, probably followed by rising, barometer, winds mostly from south-west to north-east, nearly stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the lake region, lower pressure, variable winds, mostly from south-east to south-west, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and over the upper lakes local rains.

For the Pacific coast regions, clear weather, except occasional light rains in North Pacific coast regions.

The rivers will continue nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, and Escanaba.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	57°	55°	3:30 P. M.	66°	77°
6 A. M.	58°	56°	6 P. M.	64°	74°
9 A. M.	65°	63°	9 P. M.	63°	69°
12 M.	65°	71°	12 P. M.	64°	65°

Average temperature yesterday.....86½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....62½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in McKay's harness shop, Dwight, Ill., at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and destroyed 11 business houses and one dwelling before it was got under control. The total loss is estimated at $75,000; insured for about $25,000, principally in the Hartford, Springfield, Phoenix, North-British, and German-American Companies.

A fire at Buffalo yesterday damaged the bakery of Robert Owens to the amount of $6,000. The loss is mainly confined to machinery, and is fully covered by insurance in various companies. The fire was of accidental origin.

Talbot & Co.'s saw mills, at East Machias, Me., with a large quantity of lumber and considerable machinery, were burned yesterday morning. The loss is heavy.

MARRIAGE OF MR. ROSS R. WINANS.

From the Baltimore American, June 8.

The announcement has just been received in this city of the marriage, at All Saints' Church, Princesgate, London, of Mr. Ross R. Winans to Miss Neva Whistler, both formerly of Baltimore. Mr. Winans, who is the eldest son alive of the late Mr. Thomas Winans, died last year in Newport, and was married about six years ago to Miss Minnie Ludlam, of Baltimore, who died about three years after the wedding. The marriage took place in Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, and caused quite a flutter among the eligible young ladies of the community. Mr. Winans immediately went abroad with his bride, who died in England. Miss Whistler, who is the daughter of the late Mr. George W. Whistler, and a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, is a first cousin of Mr. Winans, her father having married Miss Julia Winans, daughter of Mr. Thomas Winans, and after her husband's death she came over from England and lived in the old home in Baltimore with her children, three daughters and two sons. The bride's father had also been married twice, his first wife being Miss Ducatel, a lady who was well-known in Baltimore. He went to England with Mr. Ross Winans some time ago and was engaged in the railroad supply business, in which he had amassed a considerable fortune. He died about 10 years ago. The wedding was conducted in a very simple style, Mr. Winans not wishing the publicity which would have attended a wedding of the kind in this country. Cards and wedding-cake were dispensed with here, however, by both the bride and groom's friends. The unassuming style was also due to the recent death of Mr. Winans's father. The marriage was a surprise to most of his friends in this city, although he came over on the 10th of May last in order to make some arrangements in regard to it. The happy pair is expected to visit Baltimore shortly.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK MOVEMENTS.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point last week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	74,479	65,227
Wheat, bushels	704,000	1,356,286
Corn, bushels	2,946,388	1,203,109
Oats, bushels	454,390	521,074
Rye, bushels	40,908	30,891
Barley, bushels	28,902	8,425
Live hogs	137,996	33,157
Cattle	22,508	15,738

THREE YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

BOSTON, June 8.—Three young men—Charles Fifield, William O. Pinkham, and William Rowell—were drowned in Salem Harbor to-day by the capsizing of a sail-boat. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

FASHION'S SUMMER HOMES

NIAGARA READY FOR VISITORS.

GUESTS NO LONGER TO SUFFER FROM EXTORTION—THE FALLS TO BE ILLUMINATED BY ELECTRIC LIGHT—THE PROJECT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL PARK.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 7.—The last few years have witnessed great changes and improvements here. Adversity has proved a most excellent teacher. The war interfered with business not a little, and when that was over, and the old tide of visitors began to come back, the panic and the depression in business came, and proved more disastrous even than war. But with the decreasing number of visitors came complaints of high prices, extortionate fees, and importunities, and after a long time the remedy has been applied effectually. The visitor arriving at the Falls now is neither greeted with the din of shouting drivers and hotel-runners, nor is his baggage snatched from his hands and himself collared and placed by force in an omnibus or carriage. The hotel omnibuses are drawn up in line, and the visitor is permitted to enter which he chooses unsolicited. The hack-drivers are kept under a reasonably strict surveillance by the village authorities. Each hackman is compelled to pay $10 for a license, and give bonds in $200 to obey the regulations. They are permitted to charge $1 50 an hour, but are willing to make a bargain.

A few new features are being added to the surroundings, for the entertainment of visitors. Chief among these is the electric light, preparations for which are now making. The managers of Prospect Park have contracted with the Telegraph Supply Company for the apparatus for generating electricity to supply 17 lamps. The electricity will be generated by water-power. The lamps will be so disposed as not only to light the park and the main street of the village, but it is hoped to produce some fine effects upon the waterfall. For this purpose it is believed that one lamp may be kept burning under the American Fall. It is known to every visitor at the Fall that on clear and still nights, when the moon is nearly at its full, a beautiful lunar bow is formed. As this can only be seen at rare intervals, however, comparatively few people have seen it. It is believed that by the use of the electric lamps, each of which is of 200 candle-power, and which may be moved and adjusted as the wind may make it necessary, the rainbow colors may be always produced in the form of a very brilliant electric bow. Some experiments made here with the calcium light, three years ago, satisfied the managers that their plan is feasible, and they expect to have it in full operation on or before July 4.

The park managers have also added to the attractions of the park itself. It is now very pleasant and well shaded. The park gallery on the park grounds contains a variety of views, 600 or 700 in number. Last Winter was remarkable for the scenic effects produced by snow and ice. The ice-bridge formed below the Falls remained for a long time, and was crossed by hundreds of people. A mountain of ice also formed near the Falls, on the American side, nearly 100 feet high. It has been one of the sights on the Canadian side this Spring. The Clark Hill Islands, on one of which is the burning spring, have been connected by two handsome suspension bridges with the mainland, and a pathway has been cut, thus cutting off half the distance of the old drive to the spring, and altogether avoiding the hills. The drive from the new suspension bridge below to these islands has been graded, and will be speedily ready.

The subject of forming an international park at the Falls, to be owned by Canada and the State of New-York, has been much discussed here since it was suggested by Lord Dufferin and approved by Gov. Robinson. It has received much interest in the subject by the action of the State Legislature in referring it to the Commissioners of the State Survey, and last week one of these Commissioners, Mr. Casey, of Albany, was accompanied by Fred. Law Olmstead, the landscape architect, came here and spent two days in looking over the ground. What conclusion they arrived at they did not state. According to the ideas of business men here it would be necessary for the State to purchase about 100 acres of land, valued at about $1,500,000, and for Canada to spend about the same amount on that side. The 100 acres on this side would include Goat and Grand Island, about 70 acres; Prospect Park, about 11 acres, and other property along the river. To maintain such a park would, of course, cost the State a large amount yearly.

The Falls, from time to time, great changes in the kind of people who visit Niagara Falls. Formerly, many families from Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities in the vicinity spent some weeks here during the Summer. Now but few from Buffalo is so cool and attractive a place in hot weather that the people do not care to come here for a change of air, as the change is not great. Aside from foreigners, New-York, Philadelphia, and Southern people come here now. But the lower class come from everywhere. There is no place like this for brides. The proprietor of the Cataract House, the oldest hotel here, says that it is not an unfrequent occurrence for the young husband, on the arrival of a newly-married pair, to ask if he can be assigned to the same apartments that the father and mother of himself or his bride occupied on their wedding tour. This custom is fast dying out, however, as do curs especially, by many large excursion parties from all parts of the country. The opening of the Canada Southern Railroad to the West gave an impetus to excursions of this kind. They are now brought at very low rates, and all the Falls can be seen in a few hours, the excursion here costs little more than the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 7.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana 7s con.	Western Union	St. Paul pf.	
$10,000.....41⅛	200.....113⅝	200.....90⅛	
Lake S. & M. S.	100.....113⅞	200.....90¼	
2nd con.	Lake Shore.	Del., Lack. & West.	
$5,000...85.. 73	1100.....75	100.....89	
$150,000.....73	1000.....74⅞	$30,000.....90¼	
$5,000...83.. 73⅛	Erie Railway.	2000.....89¼	
$6,000.....73⅛	500.....27⅜	N. Y. Elevated pf.	
$2,000.....73	100.....27⅝	50.....99	
Pa. Cen. pf. W.	1500.....27⅞	200.....99⅛	
new 1st 6s fund.	Erie Railway pf.	Wabash.	
$8,000.....73¼	100.....51¼	100.....35¼	
T. & W. con. con.	Union Pacific.	100.....35⅝	
ex coupon.	100.....75⅛	100.....35⅞	
$5,000.....72	300.....75¼	100.....b3. 36	
N. Y. Elevated 1st.	100.....76	200.....36⅛	
7,000.....116	Pittsburg.	100.....36⅜	
Un. Pacific 1. g.	100.....92	St. L. & S. F. pf.	
$4,000.....112¾	Central of N. J.	100.....91	
1,000.....113¼	100.....51⅞	Louisville & Nash.	
M. K. & T. con. 6s.	100.....52	100.....54¾	
$9,000.....100	Del., L. & W.	100.....55	
$3,000.....97	200.....48¾	100.....55⅛	
$5,000...s3. 97	North-western.	50.....55¼	
L. & N. con. 6s.	100.....94⅜	100.....55⅜	
5,000.....68¼	600.....94⅝	100.....55⅝	
C. & O. 1st. srs. b	1100.....94¾	100.....s3. 55	
3,000.....14	2100.....b3. 94⅞	Frank. & Kokomo.	
Diamond Mining.	400.....94⅞	200.....64½	
60.....s3. 30¼	50.....94¾	200.....24¼	
50.....30⅜	200.....94⅞	200.....b3. 24½	
Delaware & Hud.	50.....94⅞	100.....24¾	
100.....48¼	Kansas & Texas.	500.....b3. 14¼	
Atlantic & Pac. T.	1500.....64⅝	500.....s3. L. K. & N. pf.	
100.....40	1500.....64¾	200.....b3. 64¼	
M. Y. Cen. & Hud.	200.....b3. 64¾	100.....44¼	
10.....s3. 119½	200.....b3. 64¾	Ches. & Ohio.	
Pacific Mail.	100.....64¾	100.....6	
400.....16¼	200.....51⅝	Bal. & St. Lo.	
200.....16⅜	500.....51⅞	200.....21⅝	
200.....b5. 16⅜	800.....51⅞	Ohio & Miss.	
300.....16⅝	1000.....s3. 51⅞	100.....15¼	
100.....b3. 16⅝	500.....51⅝	C. C. & I. C.	
200.....16½	1000.....51¾	200.....7¼	

MONDAY, June 9—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows an increase in all the averages. There is a gain of $1,209,300 in deposits, of $1,059,900 in loans, of $1,031,400 in legal tenders, of $211,300 in specie, and of $108,400 in circulation. The movement for the week results in an increase of $940,276 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $5,078,675 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	May 31.	June 7.	June 8, 1878.
Loans	$257,272,800	$258,332,700	$236,132,900
Specie.	18,783,400	18,996,700	16,301,200
Legal Tenders.	41,791,400	42,822,800	47,816,400
Deposits.	225,754,000	226,963,300	202,271,800
Circulation.	19,869,400	19,977,800	19,979,600

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$18,785,400	$18,996,700	Inc. $211,300
L'it'd's	41,791,400	42,822,800	Inc. 1,031,400
T'ta'v	$60,576,800	$61,819,500	Inc. $1,242,700
Res. required	56,438,500	56,740,825	
Exc's of reserve above legal requ're ments.	4,138,300	5,078,675	Inc. 940,376

The Money market was fairly active early in the week, when the ruling rates were 2½@3 ₱ cent. on Government bonds, and 4@5, with exceptional transactions as high as 6@7 ₱ cent., on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Toward the close a very easy feeling prevailed, and there were large offerings of capital to Stock Exchange borrowers at 3@4 cent. Time loans are offered at low rates, the general belief being that the monetary situation will be characterized by a very easy tone after the semi-annual disbursements for interest and dividends are made. The discount market has been quiet, with 3½@5 ₱ cent. as the range of rates for prime names.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities quiet. British Consols were a fraction lower early in the week, but subsequently were quoted ex interest, and advanced ½ ₱ cent. United States 4s declined ½ ₱ cent., but 4½s and 5s closed steady. American railway shares show very slight changes on the week's transactions. The Bank of England discount rate remains 2 ₱ cent. The bank lost £76,000 bullion for the past fiscal week. Bar silver advanced to 52¾d., under a demand chiefly for speculative purposes, but closed at 51¾d. ₱ ounce. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed an increase in specie of 3,200,000f.

The Sterling Exchange market was steady throughout the week, on a light volume of business and a limited supply of commercial bills, and the nominal rates ruled unchanged at $4 88½ for 60-day bills and $4 90 for demand. Bankers were disposed to draw freely at 60 days, but the difference between the rates for long and short sight being so slight, remitters preferred the latter, and as the supply of demand sterling was rather limited, some shipments of gold followed. It is considered doubtful, however, whether gold shipments will be carried on to any great extent, under existing circumstances.

Government bonds were firm at the opening, but subsequently became weak, especially for the new 4 ₱ cents, which declined ½ ₱ cent. on the announcement that the Treasury would begin the conversion of the 4 ₱ cent. certificates on June 9 instead of July 1. The changes in the other issues were very slight, and the transactions throughout the week were on a smaller scale than for some time past. In railroad mortgages the volume of business was large, and the strong tone which has characterized the dealings in this department for months again prevailed. The transactions were especially large in Erie, Kansas and Texas, Kansas Pacific, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre issues. Erie securities were lower early in the week but subsequently recovered; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented rose from 63½ to 70½, and do., incomes from 46 to 60, with a reaction of about 2 ₱ cent. in the former and 3 ₱ cent. in the latter at the close; C. C. and I. C. Firsts advanced 6 ₱ cent., and do. Seconds 3 ₱ cent., to 74 and 25 respectively, but the former reacted to 71½; Kansas and Texas consolidated assented and do. Seconds declined 1½@2 ₱ cent. early in the week, but later advanced 3@5 ₱ cent.; Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, Trust Receipts assented rose from 112¼ to 117, and closed within a fraction of the highest point. State bonds were irregular. Louisiana Consols were feverish and fluctuated frequently between 38¾ and 43, closing at 41½. The bonds were influenced chiefly by the advices in regard to the prospects, favorable or unfavorable, of the compromise between the creditors and the State. District of Columbia 6 65 advanced 0 ¾ early in the week, when the Governor signed the bill allowing savings banks to hold the bonds as assets, but later declined to 87, and closed at a fractional recovery.

The stock speculation was irregular, and the volume of business comparatively light. In the trunk line shares, Michigan Central and Illinois Central were conspicuously weak and both show a decline of 1¼ ₱ cent. on the week's transactions; Erie, after an early decline, recovered sharply and was firmly held at the close. The principal activity was in the coal stocks, which were fairly steady in the early portion of the week. Late on Friday, however, these shares were freely pushed for sale and made a serious decline, and Monday's business was in sympathy with the downward movement. Toward the close a firmer feeling prevailed, and a partial recovery ensued. Among the Granger shares, North-west developed considerable strength in the late transactions on reports of increased earnings, and an advance of 1⅞ ₱ cent. on the common and 4 ₱ cent. on the preferred was established. St. Paul alternated frequently between strength and depression, the final quotations showing no material variation from those current at the close of last week. The Southwestern shares were not very largely dealt in, and were generally weak, Iron Mountain showing a decline of 2½ ₱ cent., and Wabash of 1¼ ₱ cent., as compared with last week. Pacific Mail was unusually prominent in the transactions, and on large purchases advanced from 15½ to 18⅜, but later reacted to 16⅛, and closed at 16½. The telegraph stocks were quiet. Western Union declined 1¼ ₱ cent., and Atlantic and Pacific 1 ₱ cent, on the week. The general market exhibited a strong tone at the close.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing June 8. 1878.
U. S. 6s, 1907, coupon	103⅛	102⅞	101⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	108¼	108¼	105¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	103¾	103⅝	105¼
New-York Central	119⅞	118	111
Rock Island	109	108½	102⅜
Pacific Mail	16½	16	19¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	52⅜	50⅝	52⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	91	90	80
Lake Shore	75⅞	74	64⅜
Chicago and North-western	64⅞	62¼	62½
Chicago & North-western pf.	93¼	91¾	77
Western Union	114⅝	112¾	85⅜
Union Pacific	75⅞	74	69⅞
Delaware, Lack. and West.	60½	58⅝	52
New-Jersey Central	52¾	50⅝	30
Delaware and Hud. Canal	50⅜	49⅜	57⅝
Morris and Essex	92½	91¼	88
Panama	149	148	123
Erie	27⅞	27	24
Ohio and Mississippi	15¾	14¾	9¾
Harlem	159	159	148
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22½	20⅝	12¼
Hannibal and St. J. pref.	44⅜	42	25
Michigan Central	73¼	69¾	54
Illinois Central	87¾	85¾	46½

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS —JUNE 7.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	..	..	119¾	119¾
Harlem	..	..	159	161
Rock Island	..	..	138⅝	139
N. Y. L. E. & W.	..	..	169	..
United R. R. of N. J	..	..	..	144½
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	..	..	115	116
Panama	..	..	148	150
Erie	27⅜	27	27⅝	27⅜
Erie pref	51¾	51¾	52	52
Lake Shore	75⅜	74⅞	75	75⅛
Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅜	57	57
Wabash	36¼	35⅞	36¼	36⅜
North-western	64⅞	63	64⅜	64⅜
North-western pref	94¾	93¾	95¼	95¼
Fort Wayne	..	..	109	..
Milwaukee & St. Paul	51⅞	51	51⅝	51⅞
Mil. & St. Paul pref	90¾	90	90¼	90⅜
Pittsburg	96⅞	96¼	96¼	96⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	59¼	58¾	59⅜	59¼
New-Jersey Central	52⅜	51¾	52	52⅛
Del. & Hud. Canal	49	47¾	48⅜	48⅜
Morris & Essex	91¾	90¾	92⅜	92⅝
Michigan Central	77⅜	77⅛	77¼	77⅛
Illinois Central	85¼	85⅛	85⅜	85⅜
Union Pacific	75⅛	74⅜	74⅝	75
Kansas Pacific	24¾	24¼	24⅜	24⅜
Cleve., Col., C. & Ind.	49¼	48¾	48⅝	49
Chicago & Alton	83	82¼	82⅛	83
Chicago & Alt. pref	..	..	112	115
C., C. & Ind. Central	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	7¼
Hannibal & St. Jo	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21⅝
Han. & St. Jo. pref	43¾	43	43⅜	43⅝
Ohio & Miss	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
Ohio & Miss. pref	..	..	37	37¼
Western Union	113⅝	113⅛	113⅜	113⅝
A. & P. Telegraph	40	40	39⅞	40
Pacific Mail	17	16⅞	16¼	16⅝
Quicksilver	..	..	15¼	16
Quicksilver pref	..	..	38	37
Adams Express	..	..	105½	105¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	..	..	99	99½
American Express	..	..	47¾	48
United States Ex	..	..	46½	47

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,352,400
Corresponding week last year	4,695,355
Since Jan. 1 this year	136,677,065
Corresponding period last year	127,195,255

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,721,038
Corresponding week last year	5,139,552
Since Jan. 1 this year	133,281,300
Corresponding period last year	145,507,518

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,178,965
Corresponding week last year	154,606
Since Jan. 1 this year	9,531,134
Corresponding period last year	7,827,048

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,832,634
Corresponding week last year	1,638,682
Since Jan. 1 this year	44,054,772
Corresponding period last year	41,117,037

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,375,127
Corresponding week last year	1,392,637
Since Jan. 1 this year	27,456,432
Corresponding period last year	29,196,508

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest Earnings Reported. Week or Mo.	1879.	1878.
Al. Gt. Southern	March	$33,152	$28,748
Atch., T. & S. F.	3d w'k May.	153,000	69,698
At. & Gt. West.	April	327,790	281,634
Atl. & Pac.	4th w'k May.	118,113	126,931
Bur., C. R. & N.	4th w'k May.	42,331	48,499
Bur. & Mo. R. in N.	March	147,542	150,304
Cairo & St. Louis.	3d w'k May.	5,288	6,938
Central Pacific	April	1,437,000	1,529,000
Chic. & Alton	4th w'k May.	124,241	98,633
Chic., Bur. & Q.	April	1,018,755	1,118,736
Chic. & East. Ill.	4th w'k May.	18,949	17,789
Chic., M. & St. P.	4th w'k May.	294,000	242,021
Chic. & N. West.	April	1,139,472	1,255,587
Chic., St. P. & M.	4th w'k May.	33,858	26,986
Clev., Mt. V. & D.	3d w'k May.	7,231	6,768
Dakota South'n.	April	17,164	19,777
Dub. & S. City	3d w'k May.	21,561	23,275
Gal. Har. & S. An.	March	106,619	88,801
Gal. Houst. & H.	April	27,812	23,046
Gr'nd Tr'nk.	Wk. end. May 24	155,114	151,959
Gr't West'n.	Wk. end. May 23	68,947	83,136
Hannibal & St. Jo.	3d w'k May	20,779	20,777
Hous. & Texas C.	April	158,318	143,077
Illinois Cen. (Ill.).	April	391,073	406,800
Illinois Cen. (Ia.).	April	111,054	127,038
Indian'a, Bl. & W.	1st w'k Apr.	22,237	28,992
Int. & Gt. North.	3d w'k May.	19,650	17,324
Kansas Pacific	4th w'k May.	98,589	99,182
Mo. Kans. & Tex.	May	217,383	206,757
Mobile & Ohio	May	116,971	103,731
Nash. Ch. & St. L.	March	143,257	143,257
N. Y. L. Erie & W.	February	1,207,391	1,121,412
Pad. & Elizabeth.	3d w'k May.	4,495	5,670
Pad. & Memphis.	3d w'k May.	2,424	4,812
Phil. & Erie	April	215,697	215,090
Phil. & Reading	April	1,134,884	991,010
St. L. & T. H. (bs)	3d w'k May.	10,280	9,755
St. L. I. M. & S.	May	303,228	270,330
St. L. K. C. & N.	4th w'k May.	54,861	61,454
St. L. & S. E	3d w'k May.	24,741	21,357
St. P. & S. City	April	53,383	49,579
Scioto Valley	April	25,462	20,788
S. City & St. P.	April	28,146	28,974
Southern Minn.	April	42,982	59,823
Tol. P. & War	4th w'k May.	37,382	30,727
Wabash	4th w'k May.	116,675	131,480

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 7, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	38	Mustard-seed, bags	219
Beans, bbls	128	Oil, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	7	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,249
Copper, bbls	90	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Copper, cakes	355	Pork, pkgs	6,595
Dried Fruit, pkgs	21	Oil-Cake, pkgs	2,030
Eggs, pkgs	2,193	Lard, tcs	1,394
Flour, bbls	12,180	Lard, kegs	300
Corn-meal, bbls	1,540	Butter, pkgs	4,960
Wheat, bushels	191,050	Cheese, pkgs	3,608
Corn, bushels	239,250	Starch, pkgs	2,500
Oats, bushels	36,256	Stearine, pkgs	207
Rye, bushels	2,000	Tallow, pkgs	58
Malt, bushels	21,021	Tow, bales	57
Barley, bushels	1,100	Tobacco, hhds	201
Grease, pkgs	86	Tobacco, pkgs	36
Hides, bales	79	Whisky, bbls	170
Hops, bales	268	Wool, bales	306
Leather, sides	11,435		

COFFEE—Steady, with sales of 3,250 bags Rio, per City of Para, and 1,500 bags Maracaibo, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand in the option line at irregular prices, closing firmer for June and July, and weaker on the later months. Early deliveries very dull at unchanged figures....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 38 bales, of which 20 bales were on last evening; all to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 15-16c.@13 1-16c.; Middling at 13 1-16c.@13 3-16c.; Fair at 15 5-16c.@15 7-16c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 57,200 bales, (of which 15,400 bales were on last evening, and 41,800 bales to-day,) with 7,200 bales on the basis of Middling. ....Exports from all the shipping ports thus far, since Sept. 1, 1,948,028 bales to Great Britain, and 1,332,248 bales to the Continent, against 1,912,150 bales to Great Britain, and 1,289,559 bales to the Continent, same time in the preceding cotton year....The week's exports hence have been 2,672 bales.

Option Sales.

Month.	Morning. Bales.	Price.	Bales.	To-day. Price.
June			1,400	13.12@13.18
July	400	13.23@13.24	3,200	13.23@13.30
August	4,900	13.38@13.42	16,500	13.39@13.48
Septem'r	5,700	13.12@13.16	20,700	13.10@13.19
October	1,500	12.12@12.16	5,300	12.07@12.17
November	900	11.57@11.59	600	11.53@11.58
December	2,000	11.43@11.47	1,700	11.44@11.47
January			300	11.45@11.47

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
June	13.09@13.10	13.12@13.13
July	13.23@	13.25@13.26
August	13.39@13.40	13.40@ .....
September	13.13@13.14	13.11@ .....
October	12.12@	12.07@12.08
November	11.56@11.58	11.49@11.50
December	11.42@11.43	11.36@11.38
January	11.44@11.45	11.37@11.39

Transferable orders issued to-day at 13.10.

Yesterday's Sales on Options.

June	12.96	October	12.08
July	13.17	November	11.53
August	13.38	December	11.39
September	13.04	January	11.37

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was quoted quite firm, and the market for it ruled stronger, with a fair inquiry noted, chiefly for home use. Minnesota Extras attracted some attention....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,250 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were small lots of low Extras, in lots, for shipment within the range of $3 75@$3 90....2,500 bbls. City Mill Extras, West India grades, at $4 75@$5 25, for about fair to very fancy, chiefly at $4 90@$5, and South American Standard brands at $4 50, with ordinary English brands quoted at $3 65@$3 90; 2,450 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $3 75 @$4 25, chiefly at $3 90@$4 05,) and closed about 1,200 bbls. for export, at $3 90@$4 20;) 2,700 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $4 00@$5 85, largely at $4 25@$5 50; 1,000 bbls. were at $5 10 for export;) 700 bbls. do. Patent Extras at from $5 50@ $7 75, (200 bbls. choice brand went at $7 65;) 4,150 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 50@$6, mainly at $4 85@$5 60, with very choice to fancy Family Extras quoted up to $6 25@$6 50, the latter an extreme;) 650 bbls. Patent Extras, at $5 75@$7, with very fancy quoted up to $8 50@$8 75;) 650 bbls. Rye Flour, (these chiefly at $3 @3 25 for poor Spring to $3 90 for strictly fancy Winter Wheat, mostly at $3 45@$3 65;) 1,150 bbls. Corn-meal, (these at $2 40@$3 15, mainly at $2 75@$3, fancy at $3 20@$3 25;) and unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 25@$3....Southern Flour firm; sales, 850 bbls., chiefly Extras, at from $5 25@$6 50, the latter for very choice....Of Rye Flour, 375 bbls. sold at steady rates, including choice Pennsylvania at Saucon at $3 85@$3 40; very fancy do. as high as $3 50....Corn-meal unaltered; 350 bbls sold, of which 200 bbls. Brandywine at $2 50.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and somewhat variable in price. No. 1 White, for early delivery, was a shade dearer, and wanted. No. 2 Red was in less urgent request, and, though opening somewhat firmer, left off generally weaker, in instances a cent per ½ bushel lower, on freer offerings. Spring grades attracted less attention, with No. 1 Milwaukee and Chicago held at full prices, but the available supply continues unusually moderate for the season. Other qualities unsettled; No. 3 Spring weaker. Options also a shade lower. Western reports of a less favorable condition. Cable advices of essentially unchanged, but tame, markets. Sales have been reported to-day of 392,000 bushels, of which 345,000 bushels for early delivery, including 16,000 bushels Extra White at $1 17¾@$1 17⅞; 300 bushels White State at $1 17¾; 17,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 16¾@$1 17; 6,000 bushels do. Spring, also do. June options, at $1 16¾@$1 16⅞, closing with this price asked; 61,000 bushels do. July options, at $1 16¾@$1 16⅞, closing at $1 16⅞; 1,200 bushels No. 1 White at $1 16; 8,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 14@$1 14⅞; 3,800 bushels ungraded White at $1 15@$1 15¼; 800 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 18; 56,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 12¾@$1 18, mainly at $1 15, (a small portion to settle, 10,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 17⅞, last evening;) 40,000 bushels do. August options, at $1 16⅞; 34,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 16@$1 19½; 6,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, in lots, at $1 14@$1 14½. Rear-load lots held higher, with 1,000 do., June options, quoted at $1 18 bid and $1 17 asked; 4,800 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 14@$1 15; 1,200 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 15; 88,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 04½@$1 06 (of which about 64,000 bushels Chicago and Milwaukee at $1 06, and car lots of New-York No. 2 at $1 04½@$1 06); 16,000 bushels New-York No. 3 Spring, June option, at $1 05½, (as against $1 06 yesterday;) 24,000 bushels do., July option, at $1 05, (as against $1 05¾ last evening;) 35,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at 90c.@91c.; 9,000 bushels Red and Western, 23 to 29 lbs., part at 15c.@16¼c., 4 months, selected; 1,150 Dry-salted Cears, 23 lb., 1,023 Dry-salted Texas, 23 lb., 1,000 Salted Silver Plate Cow, 40½ lb., 745 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres 0s, 65 lb., 600 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, in Boston, 50 lb., and 1,085 Texas, 68 lb., on private terms; 3,000 Cow, to slaughter, 50 lb., at 9c., and 900 bales Patna Buffalo, 22 lb., private terms....Stock in first hands to-day, 144,300 Hides and 630 bales do., against 140,600 Hides and 515 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been quoted steady on a rather livelier inquiry....New-York, new crop, choice, quoted at 9c.@ 12c., fancy do. do. choice to fancy from Pompelton, 13c., do., medium, at 7c.@8c.; New-York, new crop, low to fair, 5c.@6c.; Eastern, 6c.@9c.; Westerns, 6c.@9c.; Yearlings, 10c.@14c., and 1878 crop, 2c.@2c. ₱ lb.; Pacific coast, 7c.@12c.... The receipts for the week were 844 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1878, as made up by Mr. Emmett Wells, 70,750 bales, against 30,334 bales same period in 1877-8. The exports this week, 468 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1878, 26,689 bales, against 76,183 bales same period in 1877-8.

LEATHER—Sole has been offered less freely, and has been in fairly active demand at very full and hardening prices....Upper has been quoted firmer, on a rather livelier movement....Morocco has been unchanged; calls in, and prices have favored sellers....Harness Leather in fair request at previous quotations....The week's receipts of Sole have been 73,731 sides, and 2,593 bales do.; exports, 5,600 sides, including 4,600 sides to England and 5,000 sides to the Continent.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quoted weak; 1,668 hhds. and 117 tcs. Cardenas sold previous to arrival on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet to-day, with good demand; sales at $1 32½@$1 37½, and other grades as before....A slow call noted for Spirits of Turpentine, with merchantable quoted at 26c.@26½c., and 50 bbls. sold at 26c. Tar and Pitch unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined less sought after, but quoted steadier, with early deliveries quoted here at the close at 7¾c. bid....Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 13c.@ 13⅛c. for standard to strictly fancy brands, crude at 6¼c.@7½c., in shipping order, here, and 4c. in bulk....Naphtha at 6¾c.@7c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 7¾c. bid, and 5,000 bbls. sold....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, at 7¾c. bid....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of 50,000 bbls. here (in export from Oil City) at 67¾c.@68¾c., closing at 68¾c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been more active, and prices generally quoted a trifle stronger. Mess Pork, for early delivery, in better request and quoted at $10 10 for new, ordinary brands, and $9@$9 12½ for old....Sales of 800 bbls. new Mess at $10@$10 10.... And for forward delivery, firmer and somewhat better market noted, closing, for June, at $9 85@$10; for July at $9 95@$10 10; August at $10 10, and September at $10 15@$10 20. Sales of 250 bbls. for August at $10 10, and 1,250 bbls. for September at $10 10@ $10 20....Dressed Hogs moderately sought after, with City quoted at 4¾c.@5c., and Pigs at 5½c.... Cut-meats in more demand at former rates....Sale of 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 5c.@5¼c.; 25 tcs. Pickled Hams, 12 lb., 9¾c., and 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, in Chicago, at 4¾....Bacon slow of sale, with Short Clear at 6½ and Long Clear at $4 95@$5....Western Steam Lard has been less sought after for early delivery, but quoted firmer....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 750 tcs. at $6 32½@$6 35, closing at $6 35....And for forward delivery, Western Steam Lard more or less dealt in at firmer prices, closing, for June, at 6.. 32; July at $6 40; August at $6 47½; September at $6 52½; year option at $6 32½@$6 35. ....Sales have been reported of Western Steam for 2,750 tcs., for June, at $6 32½@$6 35; 2,500 tcs. July, at $6 37½@$6 40; 1,500 tcs., August, at $6 47½.... Refined Lard in more demand and quoted firmer, in instances a cent per ½ bushel lower. A lot of 200 tcs. No. 1 City sold at $6 10. ....Refined Lard in more demand and quoted firmer, for the interest, for early delivery. At the close, at $6 67½@$6 70, and 500 tcs. sold.... Beef unchanged but very quiet....Beef Hams inactive at former figures....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs as last quoted....Tallow in demand, with prime quoted at the close at 6c.; sales of 95,000 lb., in lots, at 6c.@ 6 1-16c.....Stearine in request, with City quoted at 7c. @7c. and Western at 9½c.; sales of 75,000 lb. City on private terms....The week's export clearances hence for European ports include 861 pkgs. Pork, 1,380 pks. Beef, 10,781 pks. Bacon, 11,413 tcs. Lard, 16,879 pkgs. Butter, and 44,208 pkgs. Cheese; also, 1,334 pkgs. Tallow.

SKINS—Dear have been of ready sale, and quoted strong....Receipts for the week, 271 bales; sales include 13,000 lb. Maranham, 7,000 lb. Puerto Cabello, and 1,500 lb. Central American on private terms....Goat have ruled firmly dealt in, and quoted higher....Receipts, 395 bales; sales, 1,000 bales Mexican, 200 bales Carnoca, 95 bales Rio Hache, 8 bales Payta, 10 bales Maracaibo, 78 bales Buenos Ayres, 30 bales Puerto Cabello, 42 bales Capo, 20 bales West India, and 60 bales Texas on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw in more request on the basis of 6¼c.@ 6 5-16c. for fair and 6⅝c.@6 7-16c. for good Refining Cuba....Sales reported of 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 6⅜c....Refined unchanged.

TEAS—Weak, with sales of 1,200 half-chests Green and 1,000 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry has been noted for most kinds at about former rates. Include 400 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 2¾c.@12¾c.; 250 cases 1877, New-England Seconds, at 12c.; 100 cases 1878, New-England Seconds, at 12½c.; 100 cases 1878, Wisconsin, Havana Seed, on private terms; 300 bales Havana, at 85c.@$1 10.

WHISKY—Inactive; quoted at $1 06 asked, and $1 05½ bid.

WOOL—The demand gains on the available supplies, and serves to strengthen the confidence of holders, who view the immediate future rather hopefully, and show no eagerness to place desirable lots at current figures.... Sales have been in the domestic fleece at 32c.@35c.; 350,000 lb. Unwashed do., part at 25c., 34,000 lb. Georgia at 30c.; 350,000 lb. Spring California at 18c. @30c.; 80,000 lb. Fall do. on private terms; 126,000 lb. Spring Texas at 21c.@25c.; 140,000 lb. Fall do. at 16c. @18c.; 10,000 lb. Combing Oregon at 29c.; 14,000 lb. Combing Pulled at 40c.; 75 bags Colorado at 17c.; 30 bags Lambs' Fulled at 36c.; 25,000 lb. Domestic at 55c.; 5,000 lb. Cape at 22c.; 100 bales Donskoi, 28 bags Domestic Pulled, and 30,000 lb. Foreign Noils on private terms.

FREIGHTS—An active inquiry was noted for Grain accommodations, chiefly in the chartering line, at essentially unaltered rates. Tonnage for Petroleum also attracted a fair share of attention. A moderate movement was reported in most other trade connections at about former figures....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, about 900 bales Cotton at 13-16d. ₱ lb., and 3,000 bushels Wheat at 4¼d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 2,000 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ lb., in good part of through freight and by outport lines at 3-16d.; 2,700 bbls. Flour, of through freight and forward shipment, reported at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, of through freight, at 17s. 6d.@20s., (by outport steamers at 17s. 6d.;) 10,500 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel; 18,000 bushels do., on owner's account, to Grock & Co.'s benefit; 1,850 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d., (through freight by outport steamers as low as 22s. 6d., and direct shipment hence as high as 27s. 6d.;) 2,500 tcs. Cheese at 50s.@32s. 6d.; odd lots of Butter at 80s.@ 32s. 6d., regular way; 500 pks. do., in refrigerator, at 90s.; small lots of Leather at 40s.; equal to 125 tons Heavy Goods, at 32s. 6d.; and 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton; and small lots of Provisions, in tcs. and bbls., at 5s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. Also, a Norwegian bark, 661 tons, reported Deals, from Dalhousie, N. B., at 52s. 6d....FOR LONDON—By sail, 620 sacks Flour at 17s. 6d.; 100 tons Oilcake at 16s. 3d., odd lots at 17s. 6d., and 17s. 6d.@ 20s.; 50 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d. @13s.; and, by steam, 1,300 bbls. Flour, of through freight, at 3s. 6d. @3s. 9d.; 2,000 sacks Flour and Meal at 22s. 6d.; odd lots of Butter and Cheese at 40s., equal to 150 tons general carg

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, June 7, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, E. F. Raymond sold the three-story brick building and two one-story frame stables, with lot 25 by 75, No. 72 Broome-st., north side, 50 feet west of Cannon-st., for $3,000, to Harriet Ann Marsh, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, under a similar court decree, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick store, with lot 25.1 by 74, No. 940 1st-av., 50.2 feet south of 52d-st., for $11,093, to Mary Braun, plaintiff.

The two following legal sales advertised for Saturday were both adjourned sine die: Sale by Hugh N. Camp, of building, with plot of land, on Bank-st., between 13th-av. and West-st., and sale by Richard V. Harnett, of the house, with lot, No. 159 West 15th-st., east of 7th-av.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday was $169,-869, as against $359,415, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) June 9.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Hamilton Morton, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 41 East Broadway, east of Catharine-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, No. 105 East 35th-st., north side, 105 feet east of Park-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 738 2d-av., east side, 74.1 feet south of 40th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, John M. Bachour, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.10, No. 220 East 119th-st., south side, 275 feet east of 3d-av.

Tuesday, June 10.

By E. T. Raymond, partition sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick building, with lot 24.6 by 81.10 by 15.3 by 38 by 43, on 12th-av., south-west corner of 130th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 14 by 105.9 by 45 by 100, on East 153d-st., north side, block front between 3d and Elton avs.; also, two lots, together in size, 50.10 by 85.6 by 50 by 76, on Old Boston road, west side, a part of Lot No. 730 on a map of Village of Melrose South.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, of 6 lots, each 25 by 250, on Valentine-av., west side, known as Lot No. 25 and a half of Lot No. 26 on a map of Peter Valentine's farm, Fordham.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a three-story frame house, with a plot of land 100 by 75.1 by 105.7 by 75.1, on Manhattan-st., north-west corner of Bloomingdale road, 23d Ward.

Wednesday, June 11.

By Howard W. Coates, Asalgnee's sale, A. S. Cassidy, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick factory building, with lease of three lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 541, 543, and 545, on West 21st-st., specials, 200 feet east of 11th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, John H. Kitchen, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Lawrence-st., south side, west of 9th-av.

By Louis Meisler, foreclosure sale, J. F. McLaughlin, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 22.6 by 98.9, No. 340 East 80th-st., south side, 147.6 feet west of 1st-av. Also, similar sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 14.6 by 100.5, No. 230 West 52d-st., south side, 385.5 feet east of 8th-av. Also, similar sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 201.10 by 100, on 6th-av., east side, block front between 122d and 123d-sts.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Jacob F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 19.5 by 98.9, No. 307 East 80th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.; three-story brick and three-story frame buildings, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 492 10th-av., east side, 74.1 feet south of 38th-st.; three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.6 by 100.5, No. 36 West 44th-st., south side, 375.6 feet east of 5th-av., a similar house, with lot 18 by 65, No. 34 West 44th-st., south side, 394 feet east of 6th-av., and three five-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 766, 768, and 770 10th-av., north-west corner of 52d-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Richard McHenry, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.1 by 100.5, No. 109 East 58th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 3d-av.; also, similar sale, Louis B. Kerchels, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 260 by 225, on 10th-av., east side, block front between 212th and 213th sts.

By Van Tassel & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. R. Meade, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 162 East 113th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 1st-av.

Thursday, June 12.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustee's sale of the two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 92, No. 109 West 17th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 6th-av., and the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 104.2, No. 6 East 41st-st., south side, east of 5th-av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick buildings, with lots, together in size 42 by 53.9 by 40 by 54.8, Nos. 60 and 62 New-st., east side, 77 feet north of Beaver-st.

By Phillips & MacRae, foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 339 West 56th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 10th-av.; also, a similar house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 433 West 56th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 10th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick factory, with lot 26.5 by 80, No. 1,550 3d-av., north-west corner of 87th-st., also, the three-story and four-story brick factory buildings, with two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 1,554 and 1,556 3d-av., west side, 100 feet south of 88th-st.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, E. N. Eliot, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 34 by 30.2 by 49.9 by 25.11, on 118th-st., south-west corner of St. Nicholas-av.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John A. Ballister, Esq., Referee, of 28 317-1,000 acres of land, on Old Albany Post Road; east side, adjoining lands of George F. Coddington, 24th Ward.

By E. B. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of a one-story brick building, with plot of land 464 by 95, on Harrison-st., north side, 287.4 feet west of Columbia-st., together with pier, bulkhead, and water rights, Brooklyn.

Friday, June 13.

By Van Tassel & Kearney, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 80 by 5.5 by 24.3 by 56, No. 13 Sullivan-st., east side, 87.4 feet south of Grand-st. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 1,039 1st-av., north side, 75.5 feet south of 60th-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and four-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 85, No. 130 East Houston-st., north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Van Cott, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.4, No. 329 West 43d-st., north side, west of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25.1 by 100, No. 727 11th-av., west side, 75.4 feet north of 51st-st.

Saturday, June 14.

By John H. Wilson, foreclosure sale, George E. Sibley, Es-q., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 301 Delancey-st., south-west corner of Lewis-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the three three-story brick house, with lots, each 18.1 by 100, Nos. 87, 89, and 91 Lewis-st., west side, 104.3 feet south of Stanton-st.; also, the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 531 West 49th-st., north side, 425 feet west of 10th-av.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Edward M. Barghard, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 97.2, No. 79 East 4th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 2d-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 92.6 by 50.11, on East 108th-st., north side, 25 feet west of Madison-av.; also, two lots, each 23 by 87.6, on Madison-av., west side, 50.11 feet north of 108th-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 6.

Fifth-st., s. s. 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x72.3½; Meyer L. Sire to Jacob Rothschild.....$12,000

Second-st., s. s. 60 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x50.5; Annette Smith, wife to Elizabeth R. Olson.....16,400

Fifth-st., n. s. 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.11; Lambert de Lamar et al.; Daniel Seymour to Norman Seymour.....1,284

Fifth-st., n. s. 138 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Abraham S. Underhill and wife to Mary Murray.....1,500

Fifth-st., s. s. 114 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21.1 3-5x 141.11 4-5; Henry E. Cox to Mary E. Moore.....200

Fifth-st., n. s. 137 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x 100.5; Anthony Mowbray and wife to John G. Lyon.....30,500

Fifth-st., s. s. 152.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 23x 100.5; Same to Same.....30,500

Fifth-av., s. s. 25.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x90; Mary M. Stewart to Mary Burchell.....nom.

Same property; Mary Burchell to Lake and others, executors, to Mary Burchell.....6,000

133th-av., e. s. from West 124th-st. to Bloomfield-st., 213.11x100; Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to Ambrose K. Ely.....30,075

Delancey-st., n. s. corner of Goerck-st., 20x75; R. E. McCaffery, Referee, to Julia M. Luther.....10,000

Clinton-av., s. s. corner of 1st-st., 125.4x100; W. F. Dixon, Referee, to Charles Mail.....300

City Hall-place, s. s. 202.1 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 20.5x99.11; R. E. McCaffery, Referee, to Julia M. Luther.....6,660

Harlem Railroad, west side of, part of Lot No. 165, 24th Ward; G. P. Smith, Referee, to J. Rhinelander.....1,500

Eldridge-st., No. 103; R. F. Farrell, Referee, to Annie S. Stone.....12,000

Fifth-st., s. s. 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x102.3; W. A. Coalwell and wife to Albert J. Millbank.....15,000

Fifth-st., s. s. 50 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x102.3; [illegible].....6,000

30th-st., s. s. 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; James Coggey to Silas Davis.....5,000

Greenwich-st., between Liberty and Cortlandt sts., Lot No. 4, 22.10x100 irregular; Thomas G. Hodgins to Edward Smith.....

71st-st., n. s. 138 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; N. A. Prentiss, Referee, to Abraham S. Underhill.....1,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bailey, Charles D., and wife to Sarah E. Acly; Catharine-st., Lot No. 175, 5 years.....$13,000

Burchell, Mary, to George G. Lake and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 4th-av., s. of 55th-st., 1 year.....5,500

Colyer, J. H., and wife to J. S. Hitchcock; Nos. 181 and 183 Cherry-st., 2½ years.....4,000

Roybuck, J. G., and wife to the North River Insurance Company; n. s. 74th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years.....

Ingraham, Elizabeth P., to Sarah Burr; s. e. corner of 2d-av. and 128th-st., 1 month.....5,800

Johnston, Emma J., and husband to S. G. Taylor; s. s. 35th-st., e. of 1st-av.....1,548

Johnston, Emma J., and husband to William Stone; n. s. 35th-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 months.....2,900

Lawlin, Catharine, guardian, &c., to H. S. Fearing and others, Trustees, &c.; w. s. 4th-av., s. of 24th-st., 5 years.....5,000

McQuade, F., to A. Ryder; n. s. 75th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year.....2,800

McQuade, F., and wife to William A. Cauldwell; n. s. 75th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 months.....

Moffat, Cora and Myra, to William M. Kingsland; s. s. 46th-st., w. of 8th-av., 5 years.....30,000

Monsell, Anna M., and husband to Joseph Ferry; 123d and 124th sts., 3 lots, 2½ years.....3,500

Morton, Henrietta, to J. Simpson, Executor, &c.; No. 46 Broadway, &c., 3 years.....18,000

Murray, Mary, to A. S. Underhill; n. s. 71st-st., e. of 1st-av., 5 years.....1,200

Murray, Joseph, and wife to Rebecca E. Williams, Executrix, &c.; n. s. 111th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years.....

Murray, Joseph, and wife to S. S. Constant and another, Trustees, &c.; n. s. 111th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years.....4,000

O'Brien, John A., to Joseph M. Ferrer; s. s. 52d-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year.....

Rothschild, J., to M. L. Sire; n. s. 57th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 year.....600

Seymour, Norman, to Daniel Seymour; n. s. 115th-st., s. of 6th-av., 3 years.....2,500

Seymour, Norman, and another, to H. P. Wessell; same property, 3 years.....333

Smith, Edward, to Thomas G. Hodgkins; No. 154 Greenwich-st., 5 years.....1,400

Stafford, Charlotte, and husband to Juliet B. Morris; n. s. 113th-st., west of 1st-av., 3 years.....30,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Corning, E. L., and another, Executors, &c., to Emma E. Corning.....12,750

Miller, William C., to Charles P. Hunter, President of People's Bank.....$14,000

Norwood, Carlile, and another, Executors, &c., to Annie T. Slosson.....6,250

Ruggles, Philo T., Referee, to Louis F. Theraason.....4,000

Same to Same.....2,195

2,310

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant full-size

Dwelling-house,

With dining-room extension,

NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,

West Side, between 57th and 58th sts.

Watchman on the premises.

Open all day.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

"THE WINCHESTER," BROADWAY, ABOVE 31ST-ST.—Apartments containing three to eight rooms, furnished and unfurnished; arranged for housekeeping; light and cool; reduced Summer rates.

A THREE-STORY RESIDENCE ON WEST 43d-st., near Central Park; just put in perfect order throughout; rent low. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 60.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Soap Works, 50 Scott-st., extending through to Water-st.; five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 100 acres, on the banks of the Hudson River, three hours from New-York; first-class in all its appointments; will exchange for improved first-class property in New-York or Brooklyn; worth fully $20,000. CLARK & CRANE, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIdence, beautifully located on the Hudson at Athens, Greene County, N. Y. Address Mrs. MATTHIAS VAN LOON, Athens, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

REAL ESTATE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

TO LET—At New-Rochelle, on Davis-av., a neat two-story cottage, pleasantly situated; house and grounds in perfect order. Apply to

S. F. COWDREY,
Imperial Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FINE RESIdence, furnished, pleasantly situated on Long Island Sound, one hour from City, by steam-boat or cars. Apply to J. R. SKIDMORE, Jr., No. 284 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 11, 10 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 43 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, June 12
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 19

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 29 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 26-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28
ODER.....Sat., June 21 | REIN.....Sat., July 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

GELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Devonia.....June 14. | F. M. Anchoria.....June 28, noon
Bolivia.....June 21, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia.....July 5, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Second Cabin, $25.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Ohario-st.

California.....June 9, 5 P. M. | Erpia.....June 14, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $50 and $55. Excursion rates at reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Thurs., June 12 | GELLERT.....Thurs., June 26
FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19 | LESSING.....Thurs., July 3

Rates of passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., | GERHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. | General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE,

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

P. CALAND.....Saturday, June 7
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
1st Cabin, $55 to $70. 2d Cabin, $45 to $50. Steerage, $23.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUCHS, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. TO LONDON. (Victoria Docks:)

Canada.....June 11 | Egypt.....June 25

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The Queen.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Italy.....June 21, 6:30 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $70, currency. Steerage, $25. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, June 11, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Surgine.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.
SAINTE LAURENT, Lacrosse, Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.

Chasse drawn on credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thurs., June 12, 11:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PETERS.....Wed., June 25, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL.....Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. J. J. COETIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 10, 9:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having spacious, smoking-room, saloon, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, ROUND AND SINGLE, $80. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tues., June 10, noon
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Monday, July 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday June 9, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passages forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, June 11
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, June 14

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia Railroad, and Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Ocean S. S. Co. and
Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Agent A. and G. R. R.,
No. 315 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, June 11
Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, June 14

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, foot B. 7 Broadway, Gen'l Agents, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, June 14
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, WEDNESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Sailing at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF MATANZAS, (Havana only,) Thurs., June 12
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28

P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 7
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after May 19, 1879,

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive in Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Express for Second class, 7:30 P. M. daily.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: from Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3, 9:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:35, 6:05, 8:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:35, 6:05, 8:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Tickets offices, No. 838 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistents with absolute safety.

On and after April 23, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8:35, 9 A. M., 12 M. (limited) Express, 3:35 P. M., 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City, Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections for Saratoga, Lake, and Sharon Springs.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping car for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Cincinnati.

11 P. M. Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD. Trains leave Harlem Railroad Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—9:00 A. M., 5 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 5:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, and valuables of all kinds loaned on and bought and sold; also, a small sum wanted on mortgage. C. C. ALLEN, No. 1,189 Broadway, near 29th-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's, and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and

A LAND-MARK VANISHING

THE OLD FULTON MARKET.

EXTRAORDINARY CHANGES OF SIXTY YEARS

—A PICTORIAL NUISANCE THAT WOULD NOT BE REMOVED—DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS AND FOREIGNERS WHO HAVE BEEN AT THE MARKET.

Although Fulton Market has long been obnoxious to more senses than one, it is hard to see its demolition already in progress without something akin to regret, in consequence of its past, and its many rather pleasant, associations. It has stood in its original form, or what was left of it, for near 60 years, and 60 years seems, in this new country of ours, to be a great while, and is indeed, measuring by events and progress. When the market was first put up, Philadelphia was still the metropolis and money centre of the Republic; New-York had little more than 200,000 people; the Erie Canal had not been opened; the first steam-boat, built at this port to navigate the Hudson, was only seven years old; the town was lighted, so far as it was lighted at all, with wretched oil lamps; Canal-street was the business boundary, and the survey and laying out of the inland north of Houston-street, had not been completed. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were still alive; Aaron Burr was practicing law here; Andrew Jackson was living at the Tennessee Hermitage, crowned with the doubtful laurels won by his Florida campaigns against the Seminoles. Not a single mile of railway had been laid or contemplated in all the United States; Broadway was a quiet thoroughfare; Fifth-avenue was undreamed of; the *Journal of Commerce* had not been conceived; Daniel Webster, then only 32, had just begun to make a reputation at the Boston Bar; Henry Clay was supporting the Missouri Compromise at the age of 43, and still had more than 30 years of continued schemes for compromise to waste his talent on. The Republic was as a province compared with what it is to-day; we had no idea of our strength, our importance or our destiny; neither steam nor electricity had begun their miracle-working; the world was not half developed when that ancient rookery in South-street was in its infancy. How can it fail to be interesting if we think of the wondrous changes it has seen?

Everybody has called it a nuisance for more than a quarter of a century, and an unmitigated and unmitigable nuisance it has been in many respects. Nevertheless, it has had its uses and advantages, and its inconvenience, its rambling, awkward additions, its dinginess, its dreariness, its entire dissimilarity to anything that it ought to have been, have lent it a certain picturesqueness, such as squalor, combined with irregularity, often insures. While the market-house has been execrable, the market has generally been excellent—hardly to be surpassed anywhere. The best and richest of meats, the most delicate of fish, the nicest of vegetables, the finest of fruits, foreign and domestic, were always to be found there in profusion, and, therefore, hundreds of citizens who detested the building and the place have gone there regularly to furnish their tables and gratify their palates. On the outside stalls, luscious grapes, pines, peaches, oranges, lemons, apricots, pears, plums are, in season, always arranged temptingly, and by their form and color have contrasted strangely with their tarnished background, their disordered surroundings. Articles of food need to be appetizing to recommend themselves by their appearance when their environment is what it has been there. The stalls, benches, shelves, and crannies have been and are kept scrupulously clean; but the old sheds, swelling out from time to time into booths and cubbies for the sale of coffee, cakes, pies, periodicals, newspapers, and miscellaneous gimcracks, have been for years soiled, unseemly, and impaired.

Fulton Market has been a curious and unenticing structure for many a year, and has of late grown more and more so. For a quarter of a century strangers and citizens have asked one another why the shambling old place was not pulled down, declaring it to be a disgrace to the Metropolis. New-York has become so accustomed, unhappily, to disgraces—personal, political, and material—as to feel indifference to them. Recently the market has not been so bad as it was. Still, it is a nondescript structure, with its oyster-stories, coffee and cake shops, petty haberdasheries, cheap restaurants, hucksters' stalls, oyster-saloons, newsvendors' stands, and skirmish-lines of fruit-hawkers' wagons. It abounds in pleasants of various descriptions, such as a very hungry and unfastidious man, with a few nickels or coppers in his pocket, finds it difficult to resist. He can procure, he is informed, a good meal for 20 or 25 cents, a cup of coffee and a bit of pie for 10 cents, with other luxuries in proportion. There is no privacy in those humble refectories, (privacy must be paid for,) and the passer-by may see street vagabonds and many a poor devil enjoying, for a pittance, the ordinary fare for which appetite is the best sauce. Men who are now prosperous, men who have acquired position and reputation, have, in their early days of struggle, satisfied their stomachic cravings at those lowly trenchers. Bennett, Greeley, Raymond, and journalists less prominent, have, while contending with poverty, patronized the homely eating-houses of Fulton-street, and always had too much pride to be ashamed of it.

Poe has been seen there before he had fully recovered from a debauch, tremulously holding a cup of coffee to his parched lips, trying to steady his nerves so that he might compose new "Ravens" and "Falls of the House of Usher" to put a few dollars in his ever-exhausted purse. McDonald Clarke, known as the Mad Poet, whose blue cloak, cloth cap, erect form, and beaming face were very familiar to Broadway 40 years ago, has often eaten the national pie, and the equivocal sausage, reciting in the intervals of mastication snatches from his eccentric poems to whosoever would listen. It is a tradition of the place that an oysterman to whom he had volunteered to read the whole of his "Elixir of Moonshine," agreed to furnish him luncheons gratis for a month, if he would stop after 15 minutes of the recitation. The poet indignantly refused, and was, in consequence, rudely ejected. It is not unlikely that young men who are at present frequenters of the cheap pie and coffee shops may yet become the George Laws, Robert L. Stuarts, Cornelius Vanderbilts, or John Jacob Astors of a not distant future.

The chief attraction of Fulton Market since the incoming of the latter half of the century has been its oyster-saloons—not the common sort where so many are deposited on a plate to be swallowed down in perpendicular position by any greedy biped backed by a shilling, but those of a superior order, for that locality. The oysters of the market have been celebrated through all this generation as the best that the globe affords. The Manhattanese reason thus: Of all the oysters of the world, those of America take the lead. Of all American oysters, those of New-York stand first, and Fulton Market oysters excel any oysters brought to this port. These oysters have a metropolitan, national, and even transatlantic, reputation. Epicures in shell-fish, or in sea-food generally, have long made it a custom, and ranked it as a rare titillation to the palate to go to Fulton Market. Of the interior oyster-saloons, the two best known and most esteemed are kept by Dorion, a mysterious person, or mysterious persons, with whom no frequenter of the place has any acquaintance except by name. Which is the original Dorion's has been for years a mooted question, decided usually in favor of the saloon that each person patronizes. One of the saloons is larger than the other and resorted to by women, alone or attended, while the smaller—really the first one opened—is visited by men almost exclusively. Both the Dorion places used to be plain and primitive. The furniture was of the simplest; modern refinements and artificialities had not invaded them; even butter-knives and napkins were not furnished, unless specially ordered. But the oysters, crabs, or other fish, everything, indeed, was of the best, so that one could overlook certain deficiencies. Fastidious men and elegant women visited Dorion's periodically for the sake of the delicious seafood they felt sure of getting, and of getting always cooked to a turn. The saloon, obviously, was not inviting. The service, rendered by Americans, was good, but charged with a spirit of independence that belongs to the nation, which at first impressed as strange persons accustomed to foreign waiters and their ways. Fees, gratuities, tips were never given or expected. Fulton Market—Dorion's, at least—was an exception to most places in New-York where *douceurs* are looked for nearly as much as in London or Paris, and the habit of giving and anticipating them is steadily on the increase. Strangers generally wondered why ladies went to Dorion's. It impressed them as very peculiar after they had gone once they were very apt to take ladies themselves. The excellence of the fare, regardless of surroundings, explained the matter. New-York ladies of this generation have always visited Fulton Market for oysters during eight months out of the twelve. Several years since the Dorion establishments were seized with the spirit of innovation, and so metamorphosed that when their old habitués entered they imagined that they had made a mistake. New tables, chairs, dishes, had been introduced; the whole interior had been altered, modernized. Butter-knives and napkins were universally adopted; progress had swept in with the Atlantic tides. The changes added undeniably to convenience, but diminished the interest. Dorion's had ceased to be unique. In all probability, other oyster-saloons were quite as good as Dorion's, but Dorion, or what represented him—the general public is not aware whether any such human being or beings have ever existed, and in truth do not care—had gained a prestige that was valuable, and could not easily be weakened. Hundreds of people in and out of town would have felt, if they had erroneously eaten oysters anywhere but at Dorion's, that their eating had been unsubstantial, and they would have been hungry again.

Fulton Market might narrate some delightful reminiscences if it were indiscreet enough to tell half of what it has seen and heard. Scores of celebrated foreigners have been there and tasted of its specialty. It was at Dorion's that Thackeray, on his first visit to this country, was persuaded to taste the American oyster, against which he avowed a prejudice on account of its size. Persistent urging had been insufficient to induce him to make the attempt in Boston; but here he yielded. He harpooned an enormous fellow, as he expressed it, carried it to his mouth, closed his eyes, and gulped it down.

"Well, how do you like it?" asked the companion.

"Nothing serious has happened yet," was the reply, "but I feel exactly as if I had swallowed a live baby." Dickens learned to appreciate our oysters there, and often sighed for them in England, saying that they were worth a voyage to the States any day. Rachel, after she had made her début in the Metropolis as *Camille* in "Les Horaces," was escorted to the market, and mastered half a dozen raw in the grand tragic vein. A traveled Manhattanese, who looked admiringly at what he pronounced to be a dramatic degustation, said that she went through the performance as if she were swallowing theatrical poison to slow music, and repeating Racine's Alexandrines when she had drained the last drop. Rachel did not relish the Western bivalves; they were too unlike the little coppery things she was accustomed to at home. She could play *Phèdre*, *Hermione*, *Agrippine*, and *Roxane*, but she had no correctness of taste in oysters. She is not to' blame. Cultivation of the palate in regard to Fulton Market oysters has never been a distinct branch of instruction in the Paris Conservatoire. Fannie Elsler, Céleste, Sontag, Biangy, Bogumil Dawison, Jenny Lind, Macready, Alboni, Ristori, Parodi, Charlotte Kean, Ellen Tree, Frezzolini, Amodio, Cook, Fulvini, Seebach, Patti, all the prominent dancers, singers, and players from beyond the sea, have eaten oysters some time in Soundside-street, though, having failed to record their opinions on the subject, the world of gourmets will never be informed how they enjoyed the extra Saddle Rocks. This name, by the by, is given to the best and largest oysters of any or every kind served up at the counter. It is derived from a rock shaped like a saddle, in adjacent waters, whence excellent oysters were once taken. They obtained such a reputation that it was thought policy to keep the name after the supply had been exhausted. Therefore, Saddle Rocks appear on all the bills of fare, notwithstanding years have passed since the last of them were consumed. What an enormous quantity of oysters must be absorbed each season in that riskety pile, soon to disappear forever. There Brooklyn eats part of its way to New-York, and New-York stays itself near the ferry-house to gain strength and courage to invade that town as apparently remote and really unknown city. The market is the half-way halting and baiting place between the border of the Empire State proper and the confines of Long Island. Every variety of people have sat about Dorion's tables and enjoyed Saddle Rocks in all styles. The dead have distinguished themselves not less than the living at the pleasant clash of knives and forks. Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Fisk, Jr., William Lloyd Garrison and William M. Tweed, Wendell Phillips and Jefferson Davis, Theodore Parker and Dr. Gardiner Spring, George B. Cheever and Peter G. T. Beauregard, John G. Whittier and S. Barnwell Rhett, Longfellow and Mike Walsh, Abraham Lincoln and Gov. Pickens, James Russell Lowell and William M. Gwin, Peter Cooper and William B. Astor, James Lenox and George Francis Train, Octavius B. Frothingham and the Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, Dr. John Hall and Felix Adler, William Cullen Bryant and James Nye of Nevada, Charles Francis Adams and Clement L. Vallandigham, Robert C. Winthrop and King Kalakaua, of Hawaii—all these and many other antipodes have partaken of toothsome mollusks—not, perhaps, at the same time—in those ancient cribs. Probably, had they sat opposite they would not have known one another by sight, possibly not even by name. The ancient land-mark bristles with Manhattan history; an interesting chapter might be written from every week of its duration. Its days are numbered. Almost before this next season is well on its way the memorable rookery will have disappeared. It obeys the universal law of progress. Something new and better will rise in its stead. But the old Fulton Market can never be replaced.

MODERATE DRINKING EXPOUNDED.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S SOCIETY IN BROOKLYN —MEETING IN BEDFORD HALL.

Bedford Hall is a curious one-story building in Tompkins-avenue, near Fulton-street, Brooklyn, sometimes used for amateur dramatic entertainments, lectures, and shows. Yesterday afternoon this hall was graced by the presence of an audience numbering, possibly, 75 persons, assembled together to hear an exposition of the plans and principles of the Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation in the Use of Intoxicating Liquors, from the lips of the Secretary and organizer of the society, Mr. Henry H. Hadley. The meeting was announced for 4 o'clock, but it was almost 5 o'clock before Mr. Edgar W. Crowell, who is Second Vice-President, called the assemblage to order, and requested the seattered few to take seats as near the desk as possible. Mr. Crowell announced that this was the first of a series of meetings to be held in Brooklyn, and it was proposed to follow the plan of interlarding the addresses by music. He requested Prof. Weeks to open the exercises with a temperance hymn, and, with the assistance of Prof. Weeks, the Misses Waldron, Mrs. Rutherford, and others, this part of the programme proved very entertaining. It should be added that the speaker's desk was draped with the stars and stripes. After "Lord, forsook Adams and the smile left his face. He tried to reason with Justice Kilbreth. He asked him to remember that he had not been arrested, but had come to the court voluntarily, and that he had a bargain on hand, to which the service was opened under the leadership of Dr. O. H. Tiffany, the Pastor of the church. He read a verse of a hymn, to which one of the children in the gallery responded by repeating a selection from the Scriptures. All the children on one side of the gallery then repeated a few lines of a hymn, while those on the other side of the building followed with a like recital from a different hymn. The entire Sunday-school then united in the recital of a doctrinal selection appropriate to the service. The choir and children sang the hymn: "Come, O my soul, in sacred lays, accept thy great Creator's praise." More recitals from the catechism followed, and then two children were led to the pulpit for baptism. As the rite was being performed, Dr. Tiffany said: "And in this name are the disciples baptized," to which the Sunday-school replied: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." After this the infant class chanted very sweetly the "Gloria Patri." "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost." Points of doctrine were specified after this ceremony, prayer was delivered, and the Commandments were repeated, and then Dr. Tiffany delivered a brief address in which he told how the day came to be celebrated, and urged the congregation to contribute liberally to the fund for the Educational Society of the Church, devoted to aiding the theological students. After the collection the Russian anthem was sung, and the benediction pronounced. Then, while the congregation were still seated, the ushers, each armed with an enormous bouquet formed of innumerable little button-hole nosegays, passed through the church, and presented floral mementoes to all the children. The assemblage then dispersed.

Similar ceremonies marked the celebration of the day at the Thirty-seventh-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Dr. E. A. Blake is Pastor. The Rector preached upon the theme, "Men and Women's Duty." In alluding to the religious education of children, he said that the Methodist Episcopal Church had a million and a half souls committed to its care, and that both the near and the remote future would feel the influence of the training of those children. The responsibility was great, and the work should have for its objects not Methodism alone, but Christ. A collection was taken at the close of the sermon.

CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATED.

INTERESTING OBSERVANCES IN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Some years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church set aside a certain Sunday in June to be devoted to services in which the Sunday-school pupils should participate. It was also made the custom to devote the collections for the day to assist young men of the denomination who were preparing for the ministry. Yesterday was observed as "Children's Day" by the Methodist churches in the City generally. The services in St. Paul's Church, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, were very interesting. The interior of the edifice was profusely decked with flowers, whose fragrance filled the building. At the opening of the service in the morning, the infant class, clad in bright costumes, sat embowered among the flowers on the broad pulpit, rising tier above tier. The service itself was one arranged by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, and embodied the salient points of the Church catechism. At 10:30 o'clock the organ played a march, the doors of the gallery were suddenly thrown open and the Sunday-school girls and boys marched into the pews, the girls on one side of the church and the boys on the other. When all were seated, the service was opened under the leadership of Dr. O. H. Tiffany, the Pastor of the church. He read a verse of a hymn, to which one of the children in the gallery responded by repeating a selection from the Scriptures. All the children on one side of the gallery then repeated a few lines of a hymn, while those on the other side of the building followed with a like recital from a different hymn. The entire Sunday-school then united in the recital of a doctrinal selection appropriate to the service. The choir and children sang the hymn: "Come, O my soul, in sacred lays, accept thy great Creator's praise." More recitals from the catechism followed, and then two children were led to the pulpit for baptism. As the rite was being performed, Dr. Tiffany said: "And in this name are the disciples baptized," to which the Sunday-school replied: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." After this the infant class chanted very sweetly the "Gloria Patri." "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost." Points of doctrine were specified after this ceremony, prayer was delivered, and the Commandments were repeated, and then Dr. Tiffany delivered a brief address in which he told how the day came to be celebrated, and urged the congregation to contribute liberally to the fund for the Educational Society of the Church, devoted to aiding the theological students. After the collection the Russian anthem was sung, and the benediction pronounced. Then, while the congregation were still seated, the ushers, each armed with an enormous bouquet formed of innumerable little button-hole nosegays, passed through the church, and presented floral mementoes to all the children. The assemblage then dispersed.

Similar ceremonies marked the celebration of the day at the Thirty-seventh-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Dr. E. A. Blake is Pastor. The Rector preached upon the theme, "Men and Women's Duty." In alluding to the religious education of children, he said that the Methodist Episcopal Church had a million and a half souls committed to its care, and that both the near and the remote future would feel the influence of the training of those children. The responsibility was great, and the work should have for its objects not Methodism alone, but Christ. A collection was taken at the close of the sermon.

THE SYNAGOGUE B'NAI ISRAEL.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW EDIFICE.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new synagogue was performed yesterday morning, at No. 289 East Fourth-street, by officers and members of the congregation B'Nai Israel. The congregation is composed exclusively of natives of Holland, and is distinctively orthodox. It was founded on April 14, 1847, when the members worshiped in the old Shakespeare Hall, at the corner of William and Duane streets, under the Presidency of Leonard Gosling. On April 25, of the same year, the congregation adopted the name which it now bears, B'Nai Israel, and about three weeks later its first synagogue was dedicated, the Rev. Simon C. Noot officiating. The society removed to Pearl-street on April 23, 1848, remaining there until April 20, 1851, when it changed its place of worship to No. 63 Christie-street. While located there the congregation began to accumulate the necessary funds for the erection of a more commodious synagogue, to meet the requirements of a rapidly-increasing membership. The sum of $10,000 having been collected by the Treasurer, the board of officers were enabled to expend that amount in the purchase of property at the corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, on June 10, 1860, and in August of that year the edifice was consecrated by Rabbi Raphael, assisted by S. M. Isaacs and D. Bondy. Here the congregation worshiped during more than 18 years. In May, 1878, the property was disposed of for $20,000, just double the amount originally expended on it. Since the middle of last August a temporary synagogue has been occupied at No. 125 Rivington-street, where the regular services will be held until the completion of the new building in East Fourth-street. The edifice is being erected on a lot 97 by 96, for which $6,000 has been paid. The building itself will cost the society $10,000, and will be two stories high, the material used being Philadelphia brick, with stone trimming. The main hall will be on the second floor, and on the first floor will be a school-room and private apartments for the officers and Trustees.

At 9 A. M. yesterday a large crowd took up position on the sidewalk fronting the lot, to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone. On the south-east angle of the foundation a cavity had been prepared for the reception of a copper box. In this receptacle were deposited copies of THE TIMES and the other daily papers of the City and County, No. 2, volume 4 of *Frank Leslie's Monthly*, containing a history of the Jews in New-York, a history of the congregation, $100 in silver and paper currency, several foreign coins, copies of all the Jewish periodicals, and of the by-laws of every Jewish society in the City, and a full list of the officers and members of the B'Nai Israel congregation. The Rev. Isaac C. Noot, the Rabbi, opened the exercises with a prayer in Hebrew and English, at the close of which the New-York Musical Society rendered Psalm exiii. The box having been carefully sealed, it was deposited in the cavity by the builder. A silver trowel of elaborate workmanship was then taken from a black morocco case lined with blue satin and handed to Dr. Lyon Berhard, who, being the oldest member, was chosen to lay the stone. Before going through the formality Dr. Berhard delivered a brief address to his fellow-members. Rabbi Noot recited Psalms cxxxiii. and cxxxiv., and, after delivering an eloquent address, brought the exercises to a close with prayer. The following are the present officers of the congregation: President, Meyer Rosenthal; Vice-President L. I. Schilt; Treasurer, B. S. De Young; Trustees, Dr. Berhard, I. Frankford, M. E. Goodhart, Dr. D. Brakes, and S. Joseph Osterman.

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

BLACK PEOPLE WHO WILL TAKE THEIR CHANCES IN AFRICA.

The bark Monrovia, now lying at Pier No. 11 East River, will sail for Liberia during the latter part of this week with about 60 colored emigrants from the Southern States, who are to be sent out at the expense of the African Colonization Society. A few of the emigrants who have already arrived will live on board the bark while she remains in port. Capt. Richardson, the commander of the vessel, received word that he might expect 90 emigrants, but it is not likely that more than two-thirds of that number will go out on this trip. The Monrovia was built expressly for the Liberian trade last year, and has made one successful trip to that country. She sailed early last December with about 50 colored persons, and arrived at Monrovia after a passage of 33 days. Nearly all of the passengers she had taken out were doing well when the bark left. One old man who did not take proper care of himself, eating too freely of fruit after he had first landed, died soon after his arrival. The Colonization Society pay all the expenses of the emigrants, and if they have any money they are free to take it to Liberia, where it can be advantageously laid out by them. Most of the household goods which they desire to take out will be transported free of charge. The quarters for the emigrants on board the vessel are large and well ventilated, and a great improvement on those of the ships employed in the coastwise trade. The people who are going out on the Monrovia have chosen the best season of the year to go, as it will be the rainy season when they arrive, and they will become thoroughly acclimated before the dry season comes on. Yates & Porterfield, of No. 111 Wall-street, have had the bark Liberia engaged in this trade for some years, and were so well satisfied with her success that they had the Monrovia built expressly for the same use. In the cabin of the latter there are several state-rooms for the accommodation of passengers who desire to pay their own way. The balance of the emigrants who are to sail in the Monrovia are expected here from South Carolina and Georgia within a day or two.

DEATH OF PATRICK FINN.

Patrick Joseph Finn, for a number of years connected with the New-York press, died at his residence in this City, in the 29th year of his age, at 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in Tralee, Ireland, and was educated in Killarney Seminary. He studied phonography under P. D. McDonnell, Superior of the Christian Brothers' Schools in Tralee, and attained a proficiency which subsequently secured for him in this country a wide reputation as a stenographic expert. He adopted the profession of journalism when a boy, and became attached to the Cork *Southern Reporter*, one of the leading newspapers in the south of Ireland. In 1869 he came to New-York, and secured a position on THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Since 1876 Mr. Finn had devoted himself exclusively to the practice of phonography, and it is acknowledged that, as a phonographic expert, he had few equals. His funeral will take place at 1 P. M. to-morrow from St. Anthony's Church, Sullivan-street, where an address will be delivered by the Rev. W. A. Herman, of the Dominican Order, who was a classmate of the deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE PROMISE OF THE MARKETS.

STRAWBERRIES TO BE ABUNDANT AND GOOD THIS WEEK—CHERRIES AND PEAS.

The coming week promises to find our markets better supplied, both in quality and quantity, with strawberries than they were last week. The severe rains of last week did not come to the growers any too soon, as a severe drought has been felt throughout the entire fruit-growing country of the Atlantic. Not for many years have the fruit fields of Maryland, Delaware, and South Jersey suffered more for the want of rain than this season. This drought made the quality of the berries poor, besides shortening the quantity. The two days' rain during the past week destroyed many of the ripe berries and lessened the quantity which otherwise would have reached our markets, but has had the effect of causing those which are to ripen during this week to grow larger and be much finer.

The shipments from Delaware this week will fully equal the quantity which came from there last week, but from Maryland there will be much lighter shipments; none of any consequence will come from Virginia and Lower Maryland. A few Monarchs of the West will reach our markets from the Lower Hudson during the latter part of the week, but in no great quantities. Those magnificent Wilson Seedlings which are so largely grown along the Hudson River between Newburg and Hudson, will reach us in very limited quantities during the latter part of the week. The berries mostly used for church fairs and festivals, because of their clear and bright appearance and good size, and which come to market freed from hulls, and in small baskets containing one-sixth of a quart, are the Charles Downings. They are grown in great perfection in the Hackensack Valley, along the Erie Railway. The first crate of these berries was sold in the market on Saturday. To-morrow the market will be liberally supplied with them, and they will probably sell for about 20 shillings a hundred baskets. Strawberries will probably sell as low during this week as they will during this season. Good, appetizing cherries will arrive in our markets this week from Lower Maryland, where such fine and early varieties as the Eltona, the Spanish Yellow, and White May Dukes are largely grown. For cooking purposes, the sour cherries known to growers as the Early Richmond will be in our market this week in good order. This cherry is not as popular as it should be, because its virtues are not well known. It is decidedly acid, and by many is, for that reason, and because of its very light red color, condemned as green. It is not only a good cooking cherry, but a remarkably wholesome cherry to eat from the hand. There will be some Early Troth peaches from Georgia, and perhaps some North Carolina mountain huckleberries, in the market this week.

Asparagus is running out, but the supply will undoubtedly equal the demand. The long-wished-for Long Island peas will arrive in quantity great enough to guarantee cheap prices before the end of the week. They will command good prices on Monday and Tuesday, but by Thursday the quantity will be great enough to bring the price down to what the Maryland peas sold for on Saturday—from 80 cents to $1 per bag, or $1 50 to $2 per barrel.

KEEPER ADAMS LOCKED UP.

HELD TO ANSWER THE CHARGE OF CAUSING CHRISTIE SNYDER'S DEATH.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning a very dark-complexioned, stout man, wearing a dark-brown mustache, entered the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and with a swagger and a forced smile, took his seat on the prisoner's bench in front of the bar. Justice Kilbreth, who had temporarily retired from the bench, upon his return a few moments later, called this man to the railing. The man was Michael Adams, a Keeper in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, who is implicated by the testimony given last week on the trial of Patrick Traynor, in the death of the convict, Christie Snyder. Justice Kilbreth said to him that he was convinced, from the testimony given last week, that Traynor ought not to be held for the death of Snyder, and that same testimony convinced him that he ought to issue a warrant for Adams's arrest. He asked Adams if he had anything to say why he should not be committed for examination. "Well," responded Adams, in an indifferent tone, and with a forced smile, "I don't know that I've got anything to say; I've sent for my counsel, but I don't suppose he'll be here to-day." "In that case," said the Justice, "we can't go on until to-morrow morning, and I shall have to adjourn the case until then." The Justice hesitated to take bail, saying it was a very serious case, and that he was by no means certain that he was authorized to do so. At this announcement the smile left his face. He tried to reason with Justice Kilbreth. He asked him to remember that he had not been arrested, but had come to the court voluntarily, and that he had a bargain on hand, to which the service was opened under the leadership of Dr. O. H. Tiffany, the Pastor of the church. He read a verse of a hymn, to which one of the children in the gallery responded by repeating a selection from the Scriptures. All the children on one side of the gallery then repeated a few lines of a hymn, while those on the other side of the building followed with a like recital from a different hymn. The entire Sunday-school then united in the recital of a doctrinal selection appropriate to the service. The choir and children sang the hymn: "Come, O my soul, in sacred lays, accept thy great Creator's praise." More recitals from the catechism followed, and then two children were led to the pulpit for baptism. As the rite was being performed, Dr. Tiffany said: "And in this name are the disciples baptized," to which the Sunday-school replied: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." After this the infant class chanted very sweetly the "Gloria Patri." "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost." Points of doctrine were specified after this ceremony, prayer was delivered, and the Commandments were repeated, and then Dr. Tiffany delivered a brief address in which he told how the day came to be celebrated, and urged the congregation to contribute liberally to the fund for the Educational Society of the Church, devoted to aiding the theological students. After the collection the Russian anthem was sung, and the benediction pronounced. Then, while the congregation were still seated, the ushers, each armed with an enormous bouquet formed of innumerable little button-hole nosegays, passed through the church, and presented floral mementoes to all the children. The assemblage then dispersed.

Similar ceremonies marked the celebration of the day at the Thirty-seventh-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Dr. E. A. Blake is Pastor. The Rector preached upon the theme, "Men and Women's Duty." In alluding to the religious education of children, he said that the Methodist Episcopal Church had a million and a half souls committed to its care, and that both the near and the remote future would feel the influence of the training of those children. The responsibility was great, and the work should have for its objects not Methodism alone, but Christ. A collection was taken at the close of the sermon.

THE SYNAGOGUE B'NAI ISRAEL.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW EDIFICE.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new synagogue was performed yesterday morning, at No. 289 East Fourth-street, by officers and members of the congregation B'Nai Israel. The congregation is composed exclusively of natives of Holland, and is distinctively orthodox. It was founded on April 14, 1847, when the members worshiped in the old Shakespeare Hall, at the corner of William and Duane streets, under the Presidency of Leonard Gosling. On April 25, of the same year, the congregation adopted the name which it now bears, B'Nai Israel, and about three weeks later its first synagogue was dedicated, the Rev. Simon C. Noot officiating. The society removed to Pearl-street on April 23, 1848, remaining there until April 20, 1851, when it changed its place of worship to No. 63 Christie-street. While located there the congregation began to accumulate the necessary funds for the erection of a more commodious synagogue, to meet the requirements of a rapidly-increasing membership. The sum of $10,000 having been collected by the Treasurer, the board of officers were enabled to expend that amount in the purchase of property at the corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, on June 10, 1860, and in August of that year the edifice was consecrated by Rabbi Raphael, assisted by S. M. Isaacs and D. Bondy. Here the congregation worshiped during more than 18 years. In May, 1878, the property was disposed of for $20,000, just double the amount originally expended on it. Since the middle of last August a temporary synagogue has been occupied at No. 125 Rivington-street, where the regular services will be held until the completion of the new building in East Fourth-street. The edifice is being erected on a lot 97 by 96, for which $6,000 has been paid. The building itself will cost the society $10,000, and will be two stories high, the material used being Philadelphia brick, with stone trimming. The main hall will be on the second floor, and on the first floor will be a school-room and private apartments for the officers and Trustees.

At 9 A. M. yesterday a large crowd took up position on the sidewalk fronting the lot, to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone. On the south-east angle of the foundation a cavity had been prepared for the reception of a copper box. In this receptacle were deposited copies of THE TIMES and the other daily papers of the City and County, No. 2, volume 4 of *Frank Leslie's Monthly*, containing a history of the Jews in New-York, a history of the congregation, $100 in silver and paper currency, several foreign coins, copies of all the Jewish periodicals, and of the by-laws of every Jewish society in the City, and a full list of the officers and members of the B'Nai Israel congregation. The Rev. Isaac C. Noot, the Rabbi, opened the exercises with a prayer in Hebrew and English, at the close of which the New-York Musical Society rendered Psalm exiii. The box having been carefully sealed, it was deposited in the cavity by the builder. A silver trowel of elaborate workmanship was then taken from a black morocco case lined with blue satin and handed to Dr. Lyon Berhard, who, being the oldest member, was chosen to lay the stone. Before going through the formality Dr. Berhard delivered a brief address to his fellow-members. Rabbi Noot recited Psalms cxxxiii. and cxxxiv., and, after delivering an eloquent address, brought the exercises to a close with prayer. The following are the present officers of the congregation: President, Meyer Rosenthal; Vice-President L. I. Schilt; Treasurer, B. S. De Young; Trustees, Dr. Berhard, I. Frankford, M. E. Goodhart, Dr. D. Brakes, and S. Joseph Osterman.

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

BLACK PEOPLE WHO WILL TAKE THEIR CHANCES IN AFRICA.

The bark Monrovia, now lying at Pier No. 11 East River, will sail for Liberia during the latter part of this week with about 60 colored emigrants from the Southern States, who are to be sent out at the expense of the African Colonization Society. A few of the emigrants who have already arrived will live on board the bark while she remains in port. Capt. Richardson, the commander of the vessel, received word that he might expect 90 emigrants, but it is not likely that more than two-thirds of that number will go out on this trip. The Monrovia was built expressly for the Liberian trade last year, and has made one successful trip to that country. She sailed early last December with about 50 colored persons, and arrived at Monrovia after a passage of 33 days. Nearly all of the passengers she had taken out were doing well when the bark left. One old man who did not take proper care of himself, eating too freely of fruit after he had first landed, died soon after his arrival. The Colonization Society pay all the expenses of the emigrants, and if they have any money they are free to take it to Liberia, where it can be advantageously laid out by them. Most of the household goods which they desire to take out will be transported free of charge. The quarters for the emigrants on board the vessel are large and well ventilated, and a great improvement on those of the ships employed in the coastwise trade. The people who are going out on the Monrovia have chosen the best season of the year to go, as it will be the rainy season when they arrive, and they will become thoroughly acclimated before the dry season comes on. Yates & Porterfield, of No. 111 Wall-street, have had the bark Liberia engaged in this trade for some years, and were so well satisfied with her success that they had the Monrovia built expressly for the same use. In the cabin of the latter there are several state-rooms for the accommodation of passengers who desire to pay their own way. The balance of the emigrants who are to sail in the Monrovia are expected here from South Carolina and Georgia within a day or two.

DEATH OF PATRICK FINN.

Patrick Joseph Finn, for a number of years connected with the New-York press, died at his residence in this City, in the 29th year of his age, at 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in Tralee, Ireland, and was educated in Killarney Seminary. He studied phonography under P. D. McDonnell, Superior of the Christian Brothers' Schools in Tralee, and attained a proficiency which subsequently secured for him in this country a wide reputation as a stenographic expert. He adopted the profession of journalism when a boy, and became attached to the Cork *Southern Reporter*, one of the leading newspapers in the south of Ireland. In 1869 he came to New-York, and secured a position on THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Since 1876 Mr. Finn had devoted himself exclusively to the practice of phonography, and it is acknowledged that, as a phonographic expert, he had few equals. His funeral will take place at 1 P. M. to-morrow from St. Anthony's Church, Sullivan-street, where an address will be delivered by the Rev. W. A. Herman, of the Dominican Order, who was a classmate of the deceased.

THE PROMISE OF THE MARKETS.

STRAWBERRIES TO BE ABUNDANT AND GOOD THIS WEEK—CHERRIES AND PEAS.

The coming week promises to find our markets better supplied, both in quality and quantity, with strawberries than they were last week. The severe rains of last week did not come to the growers any too soon, as a severe drought has been felt throughout the entire fruit-growing country of the Atlantic. Not for many years have the fruit fields of Maryland, Delaware, and South Jersey suffered more for the want of rain than this season. This drought made the quality of the berries poor, besides shortening the quantity. The two days' rain during the past week destroyed many of the ripe berries and lessened the quantity which otherwise would have reached our markets, but has had the effect of causing those which are to ripen during this week to grow larger and be much finer.

The shipments from Delaware this week will fully equal the quantity which came from there last week, but from Maryland there will be much lighter shipments; none of any consequence will come from Virginia and Lower Maryland. A few Monarchs of the West will reach our markets from the Lower Hudson during the latter part of the week, but in no great quantities. Those magnificent Wilson Seedlings which are so largely grown along the Hudson River between Newburg and Hudson, will reach us in very limited quantities during the latter part of the week. The berries mostly used for church fairs and festivals, because of their clear and bright appearance and good size, and which come to market freed from hulls, and in small baskets containing one-sixth of a quart, are the Charles Downings. They are grown in great perfection in the Hackensack Valley, along the Erie Railway. The first crate of these berries was sold in the market on Saturday. To-morrow the market will be liberally supplied with them, and they will probably sell for about 20 shillings a hundred baskets. Strawberries will probably sell as low during this week as they will during this season. Good, appetizing cherries will arrive in our markets this week from Lower Maryland, where such fine and early varieties as the Eltona, the Spanish Yellow, and White May Dukes are largely grown. For cooking purposes, the sour cherries known to growers as the Early Richmond will be in our market this week in good order. This cherry is not as popular as it should be, because its virtues are not well known. It is decidedly acid, and by many is, for that reason, and because of its very light red color, condemned as green. It is not only a good cooking cherry, but a remarkably wholesome cherry to eat from the hand. There will be some Early Troth peaches from Georgia, and perhaps some North Carolina mountain huckleberries, in the market this week.

Asparagus is running out, but the supply will undoubtedly equal the demand. The long-wished-for Long Island peas will arrive in quantity great enough to guarantee cheap prices before the end of the week. They will command good prices on Monday and Tuesday, but by Thursday the quantity will be great enough to bring the price down to what the Maryland peas sold for on Saturday—from 80 cents to $1 per bag, or $1 50 to $2 per barrel.

KEEPER ADAMS LOCKED UP.

HELD TO ANSWER THE CHARGE OF CAUSING CHRISTIE SNYDER'S DEATH.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8657. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN SEEKING VOTES

CIVIL SERVICE RULES ABANDONED.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY USING HIS POSITION TO SECURE VOTES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION—NONE BUT SHERMAN MEN WANTED IN OFFICE—SAD EXPERIENCE OF A GRANT SUPPORTER.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In the Spring of 1876, just prior to the meeting of the National Republican Convention, and while State Conventions to elect delegates to Cincinnati were being held in all parts of the country, it was frequently charged that Gen. Grant, through the power of Federal office-holders in the South, was endeavoring to secure for Senator Conkling the votes of that section. An investigation of this charge, made at the time, proved it to be untrue. The fact that not more than half a dozen Southern delegates in the Cincinnati meeting gave support to Mr. Conkling left no further doubt on the subject. In fact, Judge Alfred Morton, at that time a prominent Republican of Virginia, and who had recently been appointed, at Mr. Conkling's request, to be a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, was the only Federal office-holder in the South who could properly be regarded as a personal follower of the New-York Senator. There were many reasons why, at the time in question, it would have been impossible, even if the desire existed, by means of Federal patronage to control votes for any particular candidate for the Presidency. In the early part of 1876, the Republican Party of the cotton States was united and hopeful, well-officered, thoroughly organized, supported by numerous speakers of great ability and by a number of ably-conducted newspapers. At that time Chamberlain was in South Carolina, Packard in Louisiana, Judge Settle and Col. Keogh in North Carolina, Stearns in Florida, and Spencer in Alabama. All of these men were practical, hard-headed political leaders. This fact must be admitted even by their enemies. Of course, they held widely-different views in regard to Presidential candidates. They were to a very large extent independent of, and they would listen to no dictation from, the National Administration. and in most cases the Federal office-holders were their personal supporters, indebted to them for their positions. In short, the Republican Party of the South rested upon such a basis that Federal interference would have no more effect upon it than upon the organizations in the North or West.

Now all this is changed. Chamberlain has been driven from South Carolina, Packard from Louisiana, Stearns from Florida, and Spencer from Alabama. In all the Southern States, excepting, perhaps, North Carolina and Louisiana, the Republican organizations have been abandoned, and the Republican Party exists only in name. In those States the Federal office-holders are practically the only recognized Republicans. Notwithstanding all this disorganization, however, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all the prominent Republican leaders have left the South, that section, will, of course, send the usual delegations to the National Republican Convention of next year, and in that convention, the vote of a southern delegate who has no organization, and is likely to have no party behind him, will have just as much weight as the vote of a delegate from Maine, Iowa, or Massachusetts. Mr. John Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, who has publicly announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency, is well aware of this fact, as he is also aware of the further fact that the delegates from the South to the next National Republican Convention will, in most instances, be selected by, and, for all practical purposes, be under the control of, the Collectors of Customs, United States Marshals, Internal Revenue Agents, and other Treasury and Federal officers who live in that section of the country. In Washington it is just now a matter of common report among politicians that Secretary Sherman is not only thoroughly informed of these facts, but that he sees in the condition of things described a golden opportunity to forward his own campaign for the Presidency, and that he is, and for some time past has been, quietly, but none the less effectually, using his power with the Federal office-holders in the South to secure delegations to the convention from that section which can be relied upon to support him. There is no direct evidence that there is any truth in these reports, but it is a fact worthy of note that the gentlemen who hold Government positions in the South have recently begun to evince a marked interest in political affairs—an interest which very few of them have found it safe to display since the conception of "the conciliation policy," and almost to a man they have declared in favor of Mr. Sherman for President. In the New-Orleans Custom-house, according to reports printed from time to time in the local papers, and from information of a not less trustworthy character received from Louisiana politicians now in Washington, it appears that all the employes are more or less pronounced Sherman men, and that applicants for places receive most consideration when they can show that they favor the Secretary's candidacy and are supported by gentlemen known to be his personal friends. In this connection I may also relate a most significant incident which came to light here a few days ago, and which, in view of recent events, is worthy of more than passing consideration:

Just before the close of the last session of Congress Mr. Paul Strobach, who for years past has been a prominent leader of the Republican Party in Alabama, applied for the position of Postmaster at Montgomery, in that State. He was in every way fitted for the place. A man of much natural ability and thorough education, he was well qualified to fill much higher positions. He was a man against whom the malignant critics of the White League Democracy could bring no charge of dishonesty. In addition to everything else, he was a Republican who had suffered much for his party, and fought its battles often at great personal risk. When he made his application, the Montgomery Post Office was notorious for the lax and happy-go-lucky style of its management, and upon the representation of many business men, the President decided to make a change in the office. Then, for several weeks he considered the application of Mr. Strobach, made all sorts of inquiries, and had several personal interviews with him. The inquiries and interviews must have been satisfactory, for at last, when almost worn out with waiting, and when he had completely exhausted his stock of ready money in paying his expenses in Washington, it was announced that Mr. Strobach had received the appointment. This, however, was only one step in the struggle which he was obliged to make for the position. The outgoing Postmaster was "a Conservative Republican," so "conservative," indeed, that he had filled his office with gentlemen whose only recommendation was that they had been engaged in efforts to overthrow the United States Government. For this reason, and because Mr. Strobach was known to be an earnest and hard-working Republican, Mr. Morgan, the distinguished "last-ditch" Senator from Alabama, at once set about preventing the confirmation of the new appointee. In spite of every opposition, however, the appointment, on the very last night of the session, was taken up and confirmed. Then, naturally much rejoiced at his success, Mr. Strobach went among his friends to make the bond which was required of him under the regulation of the Post Office Department. To do this he went to Boston, where he was well known to a large circle of influential business men, and in a short time had upon his bond names sufficient to guarantee four times the amount required. Then he returned to Washington, presented it to the Postmaster-General, and waited for his commission. He waited for two weeks in vain. Then he went to the President and asked him when the commission was to be issued. He was received very coolly, but in the end was told to return to his home in Montgomery, and that the commission would be sent to him there. Relying upon the promise, he did as he was directed. Still, this commission failed to arrive. In its place came a letter from the Post Office Department, a copy of which I have seen, in which Mr. Strobach was informed that if he did not immediately resign the position to which he had been appointed and confirmed, not only would his commission be withheld, but his son, a young man who held a small place in the United States Land Office, would be removed. Of course, he was obliged to submit, and shortly afterward "a Conservative Republican" was appointed to the Postmastership of Montgomery, Ala.

The reason for this action on the part of the Administration for a long time remained a mystery. Now, however, an explanation is suggested by the following letter, written by a prominent Alabama Republican, and received here a day or two since:

MONTGOMERY, June 2, 1879.

MY DEAR ——, Equally with yourself I have been at a loss to know what reason the Post Office Department could have had for treating Strobach so badly. Recently, however, I have had a number of reasons to conclude that the President was anxious to please Senator Morgan in the matter, and that Secretary Sherman, who wants to be President, may not have favored Strobach. You know, of course, that he [Strobach] was at the head of the Vice-Presidents in the convention which nominated Gen. Grant the last time, and that he favored the General's nomination for a third term. He is still the warmest kind of a Grant man, and, being honest about the matter, of course could not be relied on to support Mr. Sherman. This explanation of his trouble with the Administration may or may not be the correct one, but, in view of the fact that most of the Federal office-holders South are declaring for Sherman, I think it is worth a little notice.

In addition to the support which, which from this and similar communications, it seems the Secretary is gaining in the South, it is announced that at least one gentleman is traveling through Georgia in his interest. Mr. Thomas Blodgett, son of Foster Blodgett, who was at one time the recognized leader of the Republican Party in that part of the country, has appeared in Atlanta, fresh from a visit to Washington, and says that he favors Mr. Sherman for President, and will canvass the State in his interest. The Secretary's campaign in the South may be said to have fairly commenced.

H. C.

SITTING BULL AND HIS ALLIES.

THE CHIEF RETIRES TO BRITISH AMERICA, BUT THE OTHERS REMAIN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9.—The *Pioneer-Press* publishes a letter from a correspondent who went as far as Fort Keogh on the predicted trip to Sitting Bull's camp, but received news which made further journeying necessary. He says, under date of Fort Keogh, May 31, that Charles Gilser, of Miles's scouts, returned to-day from a trip to Sitting Bull's camp, and furnished the latest and most trustworthy information at head-quarters regarding the hostiles. He reports that Sitting Bull, with five lodges of immediate relatives and a single lodge of Nez Percés, has retired from the vicinity of Wood Mountain and Pinto and Horse Buttes, and gone further north into the British possessions to the Saskatchewan country. Before taking his departure from the allied bands, he had a long talk with them, in the course of which he told them they would be very foolish if they had any trouble with Americans; they could accomplish nothing, and for his part he would take no part in any proceedings they might institute and endeavor to carry out. He further counseled them to come back into this country on any terms they could make with Americans, saying they would be treated better here than they were over the line. This move of Sitting Bull seems determined, and it is not probable that he will cause any further trouble personally.

The chiefs of the hostiles, Bear Cap, Little Knife, No Neck, Spotted Eagle, Medicine Bear, and Long Dog, do not deny that they mean to hold the Buffalo country to maintain their supposed rights. There are 2,500 lodges, each of them encamped and living on the boundary line, having moved from the vicinity of Woody Mountain. From this point they are, and have been for weeks, hunting buffalo, coming north into the country above the Dry Forks of the Missouri River, 25 miles from Fort Assiniboine. The buffalo are all between the Dry Forks of the Missouri at Fort Peck and the border line, and as the Indians' means of subsistence are all derived from their slaughter, it seems probable they will make strenuous exertions to hold a territory which contains the one thing they need above all others. This buffalo country is the only one they seem to care for, or be particularly interested in, and settlers within its limits will be continually harassed, and have their stock stolen. The allied Indians are well informed as to the lay of the country and the doings throughout a large extent of it. Their principal scout, White Gut, has been lately all over the Yellowstone country and the forks of Sunday Creek and Miles Creek. He is the greatest scout they have, and has been taking a general survey. There does not seem to be any indication of an uprising, and rumors of attack against frontier posts appear to stand on very weak foundation. That there may be trouble, that depredations will be committed and white men killed this Summer is probable, but it will be by straggling hunting parties. The scout does not think the new Milk River post, Fort Assiniboine, well adapted for the alleged purpose of keeping the Indians in check. He says it is not in the buffalo country, which is endangered, and is 50 miles further from the hostiles than Fort Keogh.

CROPS HURT BY FROST.

SERIOUS DAMAGE IN MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, INDIANA, AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Heavy frosts are reported as having occurred in Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, and some portions of Illinois. Corn and wheat are said to be seriously injured in some regions, while barley and oats were touched to some extent. The reports from Iowa are that wheat is looking well, and corn in good condition.

MADISON, Wis., June 9.—Heavy frost fell throughout the north-eastern and south-eastern portions of this State early Saturday morning, doing great damage. Corn, potato-vines, and vegetables of all descriptions were cut to the ground, and either wholly destroyed or so seriously injured as to make certain a material reduction in yield. At the cemeteries a great destruction of delicate plants was experienced. In Forest Home Cemetery, in Milwaukee, the damage is estimated at $1,500. At Kinnickinnic River, in the suburbs of Milwaukee, was skimmed over with ice; also exposed ponds in the vicinity of Watertown, in Southern Wisconsin. Frost only visited low lands here and there, working much damage, owing to scattered and isolated visitations. It is impossible to state the extent of the loss, but it must amount to $100,000, at least. The weather is now sultry, with indications of the approach of a heavy storm. This is the tornado season in Southern Wisconsin.

MINNESOTA'S WHEAT CROP.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9.—Frequent thunder-showers keep the air and ground moist and favor the growth of the wheat crop. It cannot be learned that there were perceptible frosts anywhere in the State Saturday morning. Yesterday and to-day the thermometer ranged above 70°. Dispatches from 30 points in Southern Minnesota give uniformly favorable reports of the present condition of the wheat crops, but begin to indicate that it is not going to be thick on the ground in that region. As it has been on the best years, dry weather in April caused the wheat to lie in the ground some time without germinating and weeds gained a start. Good weather since has produced a rank growth of weeds, as well as of wheat, and this may reduce the yield per acre. In the southern counties, in places where there is the most complaint of their grain and weeds, however, an average crop is expected of superior quality, unless burned up next month, as last year. No such complaints yet from the middle and northern counties.

CELEBRATING A REBEL VICTORY.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 9.—To-day was the fifteenth anniversary of the repulse of the Federal Cavalry, under Gen. Kautz, in their almost successful attempt to capture Petersburg. In honor of this event, the 9th of June has been annually observed as Memorial Day here, and 10,000 people gathered in Blandford Cemetery this afternoon to honor the memory of the Confederate dead, nearly 12,000 of whom are buried there. All business was suspended, the military of the city paraded, accompanied by two companies from Richmond, and artillery and musketry salutes were fired over the graves. The yards of the city and adjacent country were stripped of flowers and evergreens to decorate the graves. The great outpouring of people shows that the memory of their dead is still kept fresh.

THE DEMOCRATIC RETREAT

REBEL BOASTS FORGOTTEN.

THE OLD LEGISLATIVE BILL RUSHED THROUGH UNDER A SUSPENSION OF THE RULES—MR. ATKINS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS MANY DEFECTS—A LIVELY SKIRMISH ON THE ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—In the House today the Democratic column took up the line of retreat on the appropriation bills, under the leadership of Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The retrograde movement was begun by Mr. Atkins reporting back a substitute for the Legislative Appropriation bill and moving for its passage under a suspension of the rules, unanimous consent having been given that Messrs. Atkins and Hawley should each have five minutes in which to explain the attitude of their respective party associates on the committee in reference to the bill. The gentleman first named stated that the substitute differed from the bill originally reported only in a few details. The changes made consisted in providing for the salaries of additional internal revenue storekeepers in the Southern States, whose appointment was recommended by the Treasury Department, and in making provision for certain officers in the Land Office who had been accidently omitted from the original bill. An increase was also made in the clerical force of the Pension Office, in order to perform the additional labor imposed upon that office by the Pension Arrearage act of the last Congress. Having explained these changes, Mr. Atkins made an apology to the country for the folly of the Democrats in reporting such an incongruous measure. He admitted that the bill was "irregular" in form, and the desire of the committee to avoid the time and labor of going over the regular bill, section by section, was offered as justification for passing a measure under a suspension of the rules which appropriates about $17,000,000 in about seven printed lines, without any of those guards and checks so essential to an intelligent and honest disbursement of the public funds. Mr. Atkins's excuse for offering the bill in the crude shape in which it passed the House to-day, in preference to adopting the vetoed bill, which was fully and carefully considered by both branches of Congress, and which, in all its details, was specially made to fit the present requirements of the several departments of the Government, was no excuse at all. The perfected bill could have been passed under a suspension of the rules as easily and with as much unanimity as was the makeshift which he was instrumental in having forced through the House to-day, and no one knows this better than Mr. Atkins himself. That the perfected bill was not offered, is attributable to the stubbornness and petulancy of Mr. Atkins, and the exercise of the Democratic members of the Committee on Appropriations, a majority of whom acknowledged that they acted against their own judgment when they voted against the proposition made by the Republican members of the committee to report the vetoed bill minus the political sections.

In the five minutes allowed Gen. Hawley to speak for the Republican members of the committee, that gentleman said the Republicans assented to, rather than approved, the bill reported by Mr. Atkins. While they would have preferred the vetoed bill, they assented to the measure of the majority, because the Government could, at least, live under it. It was doubtful whether any one could explain what the bill contained, but it was believed that three or four expert clerks of the Treasury Department, by days of patient labor, would be able to codify its provisions and pick out and arrange the various appropriations.

When Gen. Hawley had finished speaking several members desired to ask Mr. Atkins questions, but they were cut off by demands for the regular order, and the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was carried by an overwhelming vote. The Speaker declared the bill passed, and Mr. McMahon had offered the Supplemental Appropriation bill, when Mr. Cox, of New-York, insisted that a division had been demanded before the result was announced. As a matter of fact, no one rose to demand a division, and even Mr. Cox had not the hardihood to assert that he had asked for a further count. After some confusion, the Speaker withdrew his decision on the result of the vote, and a count of the House was made, showing 170 in the affirmative, and 19 in the negative, the latter being all Democrats. Mr. Cook, of Georgia, now demanded the yeas and nays, and, to the surprise of the Democrats who had voted against the bill, the entire Republican side rose to second Mr. Crook's demand, thus forcing those who opposed the bill to record themselves against it. The roll-call resulted—yeas 188, nays 21, and the bill was again declared passed. Mr. McMahon again presented the supplemental bill, and it was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Both sides now began to skirmish on the Army bill. Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, was first on the list to suspend the rules, and it was generally known that he would move to pass the Army Appropriation bill. The Democrats, with the aid of the Speaker, succeeded in delaying Mr. Ryan's contemplated movement until 4 o'clock by reporting bills for passage under instructions from the various committees. After four or five bills had been thus reported and passed, the list of committees asking for a suspension of the rules became exhausted, and Mr. Ryan was recognized. He sent to the Clerk's desk the Army Appropriation bill, and explained that it was the identical bill reported last week by the Committee on Appropriations. The reading showed this statement to be correct, and threw the Democratic side into great confusion. They did not expect that Mr. Ryan would retain the sixth section in reference to the use of the Army as a Police force, and the fact that he did so, and that the Republicans seemed unanimous in favor of passing the bill, filled the Democratic mind with suspicion and alarm. Mr. Atkins jumped up excitedly and moved to adjourn. "Are you not willing to pass your own bill" was shouted from the Republican side; but Mr. Atkins was too busy pleading with his political associates to vote for adjournment to notice the question. Amid great confusion the Clerk began calling the roll on Mr. Atkins's motion. Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, in second on the roll, and his name was called as voting "No" in a very loud tone. Instantly Mr. Clymer, who has charge of the Army bill, rushed toward Mr. Aiken and begged him to "stick to the party," and not permit the Republicans to pass the Army bill. While Mr. Clymer was wrestling with Mr. Aiken, Gabriel Bouck, a Democrat from Wisconsin, shouted in a loud, determined voice. Mr. Clymer abandoned Mr. Aiken, and, joined by Mr. Atkins, rushed to Mr. Bouck, but the latter seemed immovable. "This bill," said Mr. Atkins, "is now in possession of the Committee on Appropriations, and in charge of Mr. Clymer. It is not courteous in the committee then to pass the bill directly over their heads." "D—n courtesy," replied Mr. Bouck. "I am not going to stay here all Summer just to be courteous to your committee. I want to go home." Messrs. Culberson, of Texas; Felton and Stephens, of Georgia, and Lowe, of Alabama, also voted against adjournment, and each of these gentlemen were appealed to by Messrs. Clymer, Atkins, and other Democrats to change their votes, but they declined to do so. When the roll-call was finished, it was discovered that the motion to adjourn had prevailed by 5 majority, which discovery quieted the alarm of the Democratic leaders. Messrs. Sapp, of Iowa, and Keifer, of Ohio, (Republicans,) voted with the Democrats.

The only objection urged by the Democrats to the passage of the bill to-day was that it came from the Republican side, although the earnestness with which Messrs. Atkins, Clymer, and other leading Democrats worked for adjournment justifies the suspicions entertained by the Republicans that they intended to plate amending the bill before reporting it back. The vote of to-day shows that the Republicans will not oppose the Army bill as it now stands, and, unless changes are made in it by the Committee on Appropriations, it will be passed with as little opposition as was shown to the [illegible] bill.

be resisted by the Republicans, but their opposition will be confined to voting against it. The prevailing belief among Republicans is that it will be vetoed.

THE SILVER FIGHT IN THE SENATE.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ON THE WARNER BILL —ITS ULTIMATE DEFEAT PREDICTED.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The resolution of Senator Coke, of Texas, to discharge the Senate Finance Committee from the further consideration of the Warner Silver bill, offered on Friday last, caused a caucus of the Democratic Senators to be held to-day. The resolution came up in the regular order during the morning hour, but was passed over until to-morrow on motion of Mr. Voorhees, the object being to get such a caucus expression and action in the meantime as would induce the opponents of the Silver bill in the Finance Committee to agree to report the measure at this session, and thus avoid the contest inside the party which would inevitably follow the attempt to force the bill out of the committee by pushing the resolution of Mr. Coke. When the caucus was called to order, the silver men on the Finance Committee, under the lead of Mr. Voorhees, began the contest. They argued that this Silver bill was an important measure, demanding the immediate attention of Congress; that it was a Democratic measure also, and that the country would hold that party responsible for any delay in disposing of it. They charged upon the Democratic members of the Finance Committee who opposed a consideration of the bill at this session a disposition to ignore the demands of a majority of the party in the House of Representatives and in the country. The hard-money Democrats on the committee, under the lead of Mr. Bayard, denied any disposition to trifle with an important measure of this character, either by reporting it to the Senate without due consideration or delaying its proper consideration and presentation. Mr. Bayard took the ground that the majority in the Senate had nothing to do with the proceedings of the House, and could not permit its action to be dictated by party friends in that body. He denied that the Silver bill was in any sense a party measure, and declared that to make it so would be to create a serious division in the councils of the Democratic Party. He also denied that there was any disposition on the part of the majority of the Finance Committee to shirk any responsibility in relation to this measure, or unnecessarily to delay it. But the committee regarded it as too important a bill to be reported without more extended consideration than could possibly be given it at this session, and they had, therefore, decided to let it go over until December. In this action the committee simply acted in accordance with a resolution adopted at the beginning of the session to do no general business during the extra session of Congress. This firm stand taken by the hard-money Democratic members of the Finance Committee prevented any attempt on the part of the silver men to bind Senators as to their action upon the Silver bill, either in the committee or in open Senate.

The caucus adjourned without formal action, and Senators are left free to vote as they please upon Mr. Coke's resolution, which will come up to-morrow. The silver men are determined to press the resolution to a vote, and they claim to have sufficient strength to pass it. The opponents of the bill are equally confident that the resolution cannot be passed. A Democratic Senator is authority for the statement that a count in the caucus to-day shows that Messrs. Bayard, Butler, Davis of West Virginia, Eaton, Groome, Hill of Georgia, Hampton, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Randolph, Saulsbury, and Whyte are unequivocally opposed to the passage of the bill, and that at least five Senators who favor the bill will vote against the resolution to discharge the committee. All the indications point to the defeat of the Coke resolution.

ACCUSING A DEMOCRATIC JUDGE.

JUDGE HARGIS, OF TENNESSEE, ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9.—Pending the election of Judge Hargis, by the Democracy of Eastern Kentucky, to the position made vacant by the assassination of Judge Elliott by Col. Tom Buford, charges based upon alleged disreputable and dishonest actions were made against the nominees of the Democrats. These charges were, in brief, that, in order to render himself eligible to election to a State office, Judge Hargis had altered the record in his family Bible so that his age appeared greater than it is. This charge was supported by evidence which seemed clear and indisputable; but, notwithstanding these facts, the Democracy flaunted their banner about him, and as that is all that is necessary to secure election in this stronghold of Confederate Brigadiers, he was accordingly elevated to the high position of Justice of the Supreme Bench. On Saturday a few Louisville lawyers, who believed that Hargis is guilty as charged, called a meeting of the Bar, and to-day this meeting demanded of him an explanation before he should be permitted to take his seat. Hargis has refused thus far to make any explanation, but can no longer hold his peace.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 9.—The wheel mill of the Warren Powder Works blew up at 6 o'clock this morning. John Young, one of the workmen, who was entering the door at the time, was badly hurt by the explosion, but his injuries are not thought to be fatal. Other buildings were uninjured.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 9.—A telegram from Morgan City reports the accidental drowning, on Sunday, of Dr. John A. Smith, Quarantine Officer there.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 9.—There is a growing belief that the body found on the shore here may be that of James Herzog, a New-York merchant, supposed to have been drowned from the Steamer Newport in November last. The remains are so far decomposed as not to be recognizable. Mr. Hersog's family have been give notice.

STORMS OF HAIL AND WIND.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—A Topeka (Kan.) dispatch says: "A severe hail-storm passed over a portion of this county during the afternoon, doing considerable damage. A strip of country about a mile wide was traversed. Hogs, chickens, &c., were killed, and crops were badly cut up. About 5 o'clock this afternoon a heavy wind-storm passed over the city without doing serious damage, but the storm was exceedingly heavy in the south-west." A special to the *Commonwealth* from Wichita says: "Hail-stones weighing from 5 to 12 ounces fell thick and fast this afternoon. The injury to crops in the immediate vicinity of Wichita is very large, and metallic roofs and glass in the vicinity are badly damaged."

ELECTING WHERE TO BE TAXED.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 9.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in favor of John N. A. Griswold, of the Chicago, Quincy and Burlington Railroad. Suit was brought against him by the city to recover personal tax to the amount of $2,569 60 ordered June 9, 1874. He paid his tax on real estate, but claiming three abiding places, Newport, Boston, and Portsmouth, R. I., paid his personal tax at the last-named place. The Judge decided that he had a right to elect his residence, and hence was a resident of Portsmouth.

SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN STALLION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—Col. W. H. Johnson, of Nashville, Tenn., arrived in St. Louis to-day, and, acting for Gen. W. G. Harding, of Belle Meade Stock Farm, purchased of Gen. Abe Buford the famous stallion Enquirer. The purchase price is stated to be $15,000. Enquirer will be removed from Bosque Bomla to Belle Meade at once. Buckbow Lass broke down behind while exercising this morning, and will consequently be unable to fill this year's engagements.

MARIE ROZE HURRYING ABROAD.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Marie Rôse, with her husband, passed through this city this afternoon without making a stop. Her haste is occasioned by an urgent cable dispatch from Col. Mapleson, who is in need of her services. She will therefore make the long journey from San Francisco to London without stopping at any intermediate point.

BURNING ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

HAVANA, June 9.—The Spanish Bank yesterday publicly burned $1,053,952 of the paper currency of its own emission.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES

GOV. TALBOT'S SUCCESSOR.

PARTY MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS—BUTLER'S CONTROL OF THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE.

BOSTON, June 9.—That Butler will run for Governor in this State this Fall is not at all certain, notwithstanding the very positive assertions in some of the Boston papers that he will be a candidate, and the candidate of the regular Democratic Convention this time, and not of a "rump." His opponents have been misled, no doubt, by the activity in his camp. This is due to his instructions to his workers throughout the State last Fall, immediately after his defeat, and repeated many times since. These were to bend all energies to get possession of the regular Democratic machine. Uncertain as to his course in other directions, in this there has been no hesitation. Butler had satisfied himself that without a well-organized machine in his control, popular as he may be, he was almost powerless, and attempting to satisfy his political ambition and to "get even" with his political enemies, who are found in all parties, with all the organized party machinery against him, was a most disheartening as well as a most expensive business.

So he determined to get a machine at all hazards, and pocket it, for use at any moment. To this end his men have been working all Winter long, and since, with a tireless energy and a zeal worthy of a better cause. Not an opportunity has been lost. Town organizations have been seized whenever chance has offered, and caucuses have been invariably worked, whenever possible, in the interest of the Butler wing. At every point the Butler movement has been met. It was present in the Legislature; it has been present in almost every town fight, and in the local politics of the several cities. The result of all this work is that the Butler men have at last got a firm grip on the Democratic machine, and can exert a powerful influence. But how powerful is a question. It is a serious question not only with the Abbott Democrats, the old-liners, who abhor Butler, and can give him no countenance, but with the schemers of Pemberton-square. If the Boston local machinery were better in hand the latter would feel more easy. But in Boston, where they no doubt have a majority of the Democratic voters, they have steadily met opposition, and in the management of city affairs, and in the local party councils they have been snubbed and crossed in a most unexpected and aggravating fashion. Here a sharp and savage struggle is yet to come. Though upon this Boston struggle much depends, Butler's decision to run does not hinge upon it. He is awaiting bigger developments.

If Butler should run it will be, no doubt, as the regular candidate of the Democratic Party, regularly nominated, as he has been in the past. He will not repeat the attempt of last year to capture it. With this belief the Republicans, and the anti-Butler men generally, are making their plans. It cannot be disguised that there is a great deal of uncertainty, not as to the result of the campaign, but as to its conduct. There appears to be a stronger feeling than last year that the Democratic machine can easily be beaten, and that the Republican ticket can be elected by a much more respectable figure this year than last. There is a confidence among the Republican leaders which cannot but affect the masses, and of a Butler panic there is not the least sign. At the same time there does not seem to be a disposition to relax in the least degree in the confidence in the result; and the indications are that the enemy will be watched, and a vigorous campaign be arranged for early, and with more thoroughness this year than last. Whether it will open publicly, early, and hot depends altogether on Butler's movements. If it should open early it will open hot. About this there is no room for question.

In all human probability, the Republican ticket will be Talbot and Long, as last year, that is to say, should Butler be the opposing candidate. A little flurry was created a few days ago by a singular paragraph in the *Journal*, intimating a movement to crowd off Talbot. The Governor is, no doubt, obnoxious to some for his sanction of the Civil Damage and other Liquor bill, and in this opposition, it is also true, are included strong and influential property-holders who have worked with the Republican Party. But this opposition is cooling down, and it is generally conceded that if Butler should be the Democratic candidate, the safest and surest way to fight would be with the old ticket and the old issues. Talbot has made, on the whole, a most excellent record, and has steadily strengthened himself. He has been a business man in the Executive chair, and has run the State business with the care, attention, and system that a thoroughly-trained business man would apply to the conduct of a great business concern. His State papers have been models, and his wisdom and good sense have been displayed at almost every step. His most serious mistakes have been his action on this Civil Damage bill, and in sanctioning the sale in the open stock market of New-York and New-England Railroad stock owned by the State. In the first case he found before him a bill for his signature, passed by a large majority of the Legislature, and approved by influential men of his party; and in the second he acted according to his own judgment, as he thought wise and proper. And he has shown himself to be a man who will act as his own judgment dictates, no matter what the consequences to himself, politically, may be, and one possessed of that quality is generally absent in public officials, backbone. In saying that he does not desire to run again he is, no doubt, sincere. He is weary of the exacting duties and the great responsibilities of his office; his political ambition is satisfied, and he would welcome a rest and a return to private life. But if called he will respond. If by any chance, however, he should find it necessary to withdraw, Lieut.-Gov. Long stands the best chance of succeeding him in the nomination. Ex-Mayor Pierce, who has been mentioned as the *Journal's* dark horse, insists that no consideration will be a candidate this year. Lieut.-Gov. Long, like Gov. Talbot, has steadily strengthened with the party and with the public at large. He is a sturdy, straightforward, clear-headed, and progressive man, and possesses a sufficient amount of independence of thought and expression to make him popular with the younger element of the party in the nomination of Gov. Talbot he is not antagonistic, but, on the contrary, is earnest in urging it, promising his hearty and substantial support.

Should Butler not be nominated by the Democrats, then the situation may, and probably will, entirely change. Talbot would probably retire from the ticket for the sake of harmony, committees will meet earlier than usual this season and appoint the time for the nominating conventions. The contest will be directly between the two leading parties. The active little band of Prohibitionists will probably make a nomination of its own, but, being a weak faction and fast losing political influence, the movement will amount to little. The Greenbackers, should Butler not be nominated, will find their occupation gone, and though they may struggle, it will be as useless as the struggling of a fish on the sportsman's hook—it will be a death struggle.

OHIO'S GREENBACK CANDIDATE.

A RUMOR THAT GEN. PIATT HAS WITHDRAWN IN EWING'S INTEREST.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 9.—A report is current in political circles to-night that Gen. Piatt, who was nominated for Governor by the Greenback-Labor Party, has withdrawn from the contest and advises his followers to vote for Gen. Ewing, the Democratic candidate. The rumor lacks confirmation.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF WAR.

OMAHA, Neb., June 9.—Dispatches from Washington mention the name of Gen. Charles F. Manderson, of this city, in connection with the Secretaryship of War, although Manderson has received no intimation yet that the President is considering his appointment as Secretary McCrary's successor. A young gentleman is here who was at the White House last week with his wife, the latter being a relative of the President. He says he heard Manderson's name mentioned in the White House during his visit in connection with the prospective vacancy in the War Office. Manderson is a personal friend of President Hayes, and is from Ohio. He has many personal friends among the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York Congressmen, who would undoubtedly press his name. He has a high standing in the Grand Army of the Republic.

SENATOR WHYTE ANXIOUS.

SEEKING FOR THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—There is much excitement in the Democratic political camp here to-night. To-morrow primaries are to be held to nominate city members of the State Legislature, which next January is to elect a successor to Senator Whyte. About a month ago he withdrew formally from the Senatorial contest, but continued to work for a renomination, and last week reentered the contest. Of 70 odd Democrats in the State Legislature, 21 are from Baltimore. The opposition to Whyte in the counties is so strong that he cannot be nominated without a solid Baltimore delegation. He has found great opposition in some city wards, and yesterday several of his strongest supporters deserted him, carrying with them several delegations. This breaks the city delegations and renders Senator Whyte's renomination impossible. His friends concede his defeat. The senior Maryland Senator owes this to the fact that he has run the Democratic machine in Whyte's interest alone, naming men for the legislative and other offices who were unfit to fill the places, and bringing the party into disrepute in the State. The best men in the party have been opposed to him for years, and have finally overthrown him. It is probable that his successor will be W. T. Hamilton, of Hagerstown, who expects to ride through the Governor's chair. Robert M. McLane, member of Congress, and S. Teackle Wallace, of this city, are also spoken of.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DISEASE.

MEASURES ADOPTED AND UNDER DISCUSSION BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—At a meeting of the National Board of Health on Saturday regulations were adopted in regard to maritime quarantine, providing for attention to cleanliness on the part of masters of ships sailing from any foreign port liable to contagious disease, and care in excluding from their ships passengers or goods suspected of being infected. These regulations make it the duty of consular officers to keep themselves thoroughly informed as to the existence of disease in the neighborhood of their stations, and the master of every merchant-ship sailing from a port where there is such an officer must procure from him a bill of health, which shall be either clean or foul, according as disease does or does not exist at said port. The principal diseases recognized as contagious or infectious are the plague, yellow fever, plague, small-pox, typhoid and typhus fever, scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria.

A meeting of the board was also held to-day, at which, though no quorum was present, measures were perfected, which will undoubtedly be acted upon by the full board at its meeting to-morrow, looking to an effective system of inland quarantine to be recommended to the State and municipal organizations with which the National Board is required, under the recent law, to co-operate. Prominent among these measures is one requiring passengers and freight taken aboard railroad cars or steam-boats at infected places to be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected after leaving such places, and afterward transferred at a point some distance from the point of departure to other vehicles, in which to be transported to their destination. It is believed that the danger of the spread of disease will be greatly lessened by an observance of this regulation.

At the meeting on Saturday, Sir Edward Thornton, Minister of England to the United States, was introduced by the President of the board, and in the course of some informal remarks made special reference to the system of quarantine adopted in Louisiana and Texas, which he thought and sweeping and severe, and which tends to affect English commercial interests, especially in the case of vessels plying between Liverpool, the Bahamas and the West Indies, and New-Orleans and Texas ports.

Dr. Choppin, President of the New-Orleans Board of Health, and one of the members of the National Board, was asked to reply to Sir Edward's objections. He explained that the National Board could only co-operate with State organizations where such existed, and was not authorized to change them. He then defended the New-Orleans system, and showed why it was adopted and would continue to be enforced. Dr. Choppin, in conversation to-night, expressed the belief that the National Board and local organizations would be able to agree upon a uniform system of health regulations.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Secretary of War having decided that enlisted men who have served in Indian campaigns approaching the magnitude of wars are entitled to wear a distinctive chevron for "service in war" the following campaigns against hostile Indians have been selected and are announced as being within the scope of the Secretary's decision: The campaign in Southern Oregon and Idaho, and northern parts of California and Nevada, 1865-8; the campaign against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches in Kansas, Colorado, and the Indian Territory, 1868 and 1869; the Modoc war, 1872 and 1873; the campaign against the Apaches of Arizona, 1873; the campaign against the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory, and New-Mexico, 1874 and 1875; the campaign against the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, 1876 and 1877; the Nez Percé war, 1877; the Bannock war, 1878; the campaign against the Northern Cheyennes, 1878 and 1879.

Secretary McCrary will leave here to-morrow to attend the closing exercises at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, where he is to deliver the address. He will be accompanied by Representative Ward. On Tuesday night he will join Gen. Sherman and Col. Tourtellotte and Gen. Poe, of Gen. Sher

glad to see you;" the witness said he saw Elder for the first time in New-Orleans on the 2d of May; Elder said he was from Washington, getting up testimony for Spofford; Elder had a room on Custom-house-street; the first of the three affidavits was given to Elder because Elder did not previously believe the witness was for Spofford; by this means the witness was posted as to how parties were making up affidavits; Elder told him Cavanac was getting up affidavits for Spofford to show there was no quorum in the Packard Legislature that elected Kellogg; Elder said he wanted only five to break the quorum, and that that was the plan; and further, if they could succeed in breaking the quorum, Kellogg would be unseated before this session was over; Murray said that by testifying for Spofford they could get all they wanted, and Cavanac said that Spofford, when seated, would divide his salary among those who stuck to him; [laughter;] Cavanac wanted an affidavit similar to the one the witness gave to Elder; the witness mentioned the names of four men with whom to break the quorum, including Murray and himself.

Q.—Was there not another man? A.—Yes, but they did not have so much confidence in him; [laughter;] they were depending on the fact that Thomas was not there; Watson was to personate Thomas. The witness did not know whether or not Thomas was present at the joint session of the Legislature, but thought Elder was.

Q.—Do you know of others who made affidavits similar to yours? A.—It is said one was made by Brooks, but Brooks was present at the joint session; I can't remember seeing him there, but the record shows that he was.

Q.—All this is new to me; now tell me why you signed the affidavit? A.—I signed it to show how easy it was to get up affidavits knowing them to be untrue.

Q.—You wanted to find out all the facts in the case—to learn all about it? A.—That's it exactly.

Q.—Have you not been a consistent Republican, and whenever you found a point against a Republican you acted like a detective, and worked it out? A.—Yes.

Q.—And whenever you saw a scheme on foot you would follow it up and get to the bottom of it? A.—Yes; I made the affidavit to obtain Elder's confidence, and went to Cavanac's office to get the facts; I was approached on the cars while coming here, and was told that by supporting Spofford I would be taken care of.

By the Chairman of the committee—What inducement was made to you, and by whom? A.—By Mr. Cavanac, who said Spofford would divide his salary.

During the further examination of the witness he said he was told that $1,500 would be given for going over to the Nicholls Legislature, but he never received the money.

Q.—Who said this? A.—Drouett, who is a Democrat. The examination of the witness here ended.

By Mr. Hill, of the committee, said the witness came here on false testimony, and, therefore, he did not want his fees to be paid until the question could be settled by the committee.

The committee, at 1:30 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER WITNESS ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—W. John DeLacy, the witness for Spofford, who testified on Saturday and to-day before the Senate Committee in the Kellogg-Spofford contest, was arrested this afternoon upon complaint of Cavanac, Spofford's agent, on the charge of perjury. He gave bonds in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the Police Court to-morrow morning.

AID FOR COLORED EMIGRANTS.

GEN. CONWAY'S PROJECT—HIS BOAT GOING DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI NEXT WEEK.

Another enthusiastic meeting of the colored citizens of New-York to secure aid for their suffering brethren who are fleeing from the cruel treatment of the planters in Mississippi and other Southern States was held in Cooper Institute last evening. On the platform were the Revs. Henry Highland Garnet, William F. Dickerson, Abram Anderson, J. S. Attwell, and John P. Newman, ex-Chaplain of the Senate; Gen. T. B. Conway, and Messrs. N. R. Ashby, Samuel W. Clay, William E. Gross, John Lucas, Charles A. Minnie, Warren M. Stewart, Louis Williams, Peter W. Downing, George M. Rice, William H. Freeman, E. V. C. Esto, P. M. Gallego, David Bush, and James W. Marx and Mrs. H. M. K. Gough. The Rev. William F. Dickerson, President of the New-York Association for Aiding Southern Sufferers, occupied the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. A. Brathwaite, of Trinidad, West indies, and a series of resolutions sympathizing with the refugees and pledging financial assistance were then read by the Rev. J. S. Attwell, Pastor of St. Philip's Church, and subsequently adopted. Secretary Gross read a letter from Mr. George T. Downing, of Newport, R. I., in which, after expressing regret that his illness prevented his attendance, he urged that the exodus should go on, and should be encouraged by the people of the North. It would have the effect of transforming Southern brutes into men with reason, of creating respect for the rights of the black man, and of bringing about fraternal relations between the two races in the South.

President Dickerson, after a few words of warm indorsement of the exodus, introduced Gen. T. B. Conway as the speaker of the evening, and a gentleman who had witnessed the suffering which the meeting was called upon to assist in alleviating. The North had heard many appeals from the South, Gen. Conway said, but this one from the colored refugees of Mississippi was a most urgent of them all. He was now preparing a boat which should start from Cincinnati the latter part of next week, and steam down the Mississippi to pick up the colored persons who were only too willing to become her passengers and take their flight to new homes in the North. Boston and Philadelphia have each pledged $5,000 toward defraying the expenses of the trip, and he wanted a similar sum from New-York. The project had struck as much favor in the Southern heart as did John Brown's raid, and threats of destroying the boat and those who accompanied it had been freely indulged in. President Hayes had promised him that the Mississippi should be maintained in its freedom for legitimate business, [applause,] and with this assurance at his back the speaker proposed to start this boat on the 20th inst. Gen. Butler had promised him 21,000 acres of land in Wisconsin on which to settle any of the refugees who desired, and a gentleman had agreed to give him $10,000 toward a fund to aid in giving them new homes upon this tract of land. Under his direction men were now traveling through half a dozen States, inquiring who of the farmers were willing to employ the colored hands, and the most encouraging reports were received from this direction.

Mr. Germon indorsed Gen. Conway as a man who was honest seven days in the week, and whom he thoroughly believed in. If the Mississippi was not a highway for the colored people, he said the people of the North would make it a highway. [Applause.] After the relation by Mrs. Gough of a few of her experiences among the colored people of the South, and the announcement that the association had thus far received $512 24 in subscriptions, the meeting adjourned.

SALE OF THOROUGH-BREDS.

EIGHTEEN ANIMALS DISPOSED OF—THE PRICES REALIZED.

There was a joint sale of thorough-breds yesterday at Barker's New-York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street. The stock offered was the property of Pierre and George L. Lorillard, August Belmont, and other parties. The prices realized were as follows:

THE PROPERTY OF P. LORILLARD.

Zodiac, b. c., 4 years, by Australian, out of Maxirk, by Lexington. C. Smith, New-York.....$156
Cedric, br. g., 3 years, by imp. Saxon, out of Fanny Ludlow, by imp. Eclipse. G. Cash.....135
Arrow, b. g., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Emmal, by Voucher. J. F. Lewis, Harrisburg, Penn.....40
Gradisca, ro. g., 4 years, by imp. Consul, out of Girl of the Period, by Virgil. L. F. Boyes.....350
Minstrel, blk. c., 2 years, by Leamington, out of imp. Merry Wife, by Bendizzan. E. Wiley, New-York.....75
Timbrel, blk. f., 2 years, by Saxon, out of Estelle, by Australian. H. D. Phelps. New-Rochelle, N. Y.....120
Chestnut filly, yearling, by Milesian, out of Betty Washington, by Lexington. Charles Reed, Saratoga.....80
Chestnut colt, yearling, by Limestone, out of Quita, by imp. Eclipse. F. Richards, New-York.....80

THE PROPERTY OF G. L. LORILLARD.

Harlequin, ch. g., 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Blunder, by Leamington. New-York.....$350
Vasee Tom, blk. g., 2 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, by imp. Eclipse. Mr. Briggs, Fordham.....85

THE PROPERTY OF A. BELMONT.

Sir Alfred, ch. g., 5 years, by Kingfisher, out of imp. Nellie Agnes, by Dollar. J. H. Keating, New-York.....$250
Woodcraft, br. g., 2 years, by imp. Ill Used, out of Woodbine, by Kentucky or Lexington. Mr. Hopson, Brooklyn.....60
Balmagundi, ch. g., 2 years, by imp. Ill Used, out of imp. Sabrina, by Trumpator. Mr. Hopson.....125
Solemnis, 5 years, by Kingfisher, out of trotting mare Gypsy, broken to saddle and harness. H. O. Peal, New-York.....220

THE PROPERTY OF OTHERS.

Virginius, blk. h., 6 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington. C. S. Bissell, Springfield, Mass....$265
Falkland, ch. g., 4 years, by Australian, out of Fanny Washington. G. Archibald, New-York..145
Bay gelding, 7 years, by Harry Bassett, out of Jamima. H. Roach, New-York.....50
Bay colt, 4 years, by Baywood, out of Lucy, by Scythian. H. Zabriski, New-York.....155

CATHOLIC INFLUENCE IN OHIO.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, June 6.

Gen. A. Saunders Piatt, of Logan County, the Greenback-National nominee for Governor, is a member of an influential Catholic family of Cincinnati, and is himself a very influential man in that Church. He is a man of good abilities, superior personal character, and was a worthy soldier. His intimate relations with the Ewing family tend to confirm the impression that he was nominated in the interests of the Democratic nomination, in the belief that he would hold that portion of his party who were formerly Republicans to the National organization, while those who were former Democrats would quietly aid the election of Ewing. Those who have been Republicans should observe the trick.

PASTIMES OF THE SEASON

YACHTING ON THE HUDSON.

SEVENTEEN YACHTS IN THE RACE—THE WINNERS IN THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES.

The eighth annual regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club was sailed yesterday, between Seventieth-street and Yonkers, and, with a large number of entries and starters, proved a very successful affair. This club has given up its triangular course of former years and adopted that heretofore sailed by the Columbia Club, which is straightaway 20 miles up the river. Although the regatta of yesterday was highly successful, it was too devoid of incident to render it particularly interesting as the yachts sailed both ways with fair wind and tide, and at no time was the breeze sufficiently strong to cause the slightest apprehension of a capsize or any injury to rigging. The 17 yachts starting in the regatta were divided into five classes, of which the fourth went only from a line off the club-house, at the foot of West Seventieth-street, to and around a stake-boat off Spuyten Duyvil. The others started from the same point and rounded a stake-boat off Yonkers. The start, which was a flying one, was made shortly after 12 o'clock, and within 20 minutes from the time that the first boat got away the whole beautiful fleet was speeding away before a steady south-west breeze and with the strong flood tide of the river. They were the Meehan, and Annie G., in the first class; Irene, in the second class; Annie L. and George B. Deane, in the third class; Gussie, Fire Bug, Joe, Eagan, Nellie Shaw, Sophia T., and Maggie M., in the fourth class, and St. Elmo, Lydia T. Prospect, Rosy H., Willie A., No. 5, and Antelope, in the fifth class. Before the following breeze they winged out their jibs, and as the hulls were sunk in the distance they looked like a flock of white sea-birds flying up the river. They kept well together to the mark off Spuyten Duyvil, which was turned by the fourth class in the following order: Joe Eagan at 1h. 33m. 42s., Sophia T. at 1. 34m., Gussie at 1h. 35m., Nellie Shaw at 1h. 36m., Fire Bug and Maggie M. and Fire Bug close in with the others. After seeing this turn the judges' tug had barely time to hurry after the others and catch the time at the Yonkers stake. Here the turns were made by the Annie G. at 1h. 51m. 45s., Irene at 1h. 53m. 35s., Mechanic at 1h. 54m. 25s., George B. Deane at 1h. 56m. 2s., Annie L. at 2h. 1m. 48s., Marie at 2h. 4m. 27s., Prospect at 2h. 5m. 16s., St. Elmo at 2h. 10m. 23s., Willie A. 2h. 10m. 35s., Rosy H. at 2h. 10m. 48s., and Lydia T. soon after. The tide was now slack water, and began to ebb shortly after the turn, and as the wind shifted to the northward at the same time, the fleets went hurrying down the river. Sailing to the best made the run up. The Spuyten Duyvil boats got home some time before the others, but they all got there in good season, with the Annie G., Irene, George B. Deane, Joe Eagan, and Miss Fermann in their respective classes. The following table is that of the actual and corrected time of the race:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Annie G.	12 11 57	4 57 20	4 45 23	4 44 18
Mechanic	12 11 50	5 08 47	4 56 57	4 56 57

SECOND CLASS.

Irene	12 11 15	5 08 27	4 57 12	4 57 12

THIRD CLASS.

George B. Deane	12 20 35	4 45 38	4 25 03	4 25 03
Annie L.	12 21 53	4 58 35	4 36 42	4 36 37

FOURTH CLASS.

Joe Eagan	12 21 49	3 39 15	3 17 26	3 14 26
Gussie	12 24 37	3 40 05	3 15 28	3 14 33
Sophia T.	12 20 40	3 40 10	3 19 30	3 15 16
Nellie Shaw	12 26 10	3 54 20	3 28 30	3 24 00
Maggie M.	12 32 45	4 09 04	3 46 19	3 46 19
Fire Bug	13 30 30	4 09 04	0 00 00	0 00 00

FIFTH CLASS.

Maria	12 22 05	5 05 49	4 43 14	4 33 14		
Prospect	12 24 51	5 35 47	5 10 56	5 05 16		
Willie	12 21 20	5 39 05	5 17 45	5 08 05		
Lydia T.	12 22 36	5 41 19	5 18 43	5 08 03		
St. Elmo	12 21 35	5 38 33	5 17 08	5 17 08		
Rosy H.	12 21 53	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00		

COMING YACHT RACES.

The annual regatta of the Empire Yacht Club is to be sailed to-morrow from the foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street, on the East River, to and around the Gangway buoy in the Sound. It is an open regatta, and the entries are as follows:

Cabin sloops—Chester A. Arthur, Isabella Beam, Sorceress, James Tregarten, Lillian C., and Henry Ward Beecher. First class open sloops—Thorn, Martha M., Corrinna K., Mary. Second class—Sophia Emma, Mary Gibson, Katie, J. N. Lanthear, George B. Deane, and May Bird. Third class—Peter O'Brien, Cora D. Catamarans—Minnie and Bells, Tarantella and John Gilpin.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harlem River Rowing Association, held in the Knickerbocker Cottage last evening, it was decided that in the regatta to be rowed on the 12th the trial heats for fours and junior singles should be rowed in the morning, beginning at 9:30 o'clock, and that the afternoon races should begin at 1:30 o'clock. The order of afternoon races will be fours, senior singles, junior singles, senior pairs, junior pairs, senior eights, and pairs. Positions were drawn for, and resulted as follows, No. 1 being nearest the New-York shore: Four-oared shells, in two heats, Watervliet, No. 1; Olympic, No. 2. Columbia, No. 3. Second heat—New-York Athletic, No. 1; Nassau, No. 2, and Argonlants, No. 3. Senior singles, in one heat—Gaisel, No. 1; Pilkington, No. 2; Rathbourne, No. 3, and Phillips, No. 4. Junior singles, in two heats—Maginn, No. 1; Schaffenmeyer, No. 2; West, No. 3; Spitzher, No. 4; second heat—Pearl, No. 1; Osborne, No. 2; Wells, No. 3. Pair oars, in single heat—Olympic, No. 1; Atalanta, No. 2; Mutual, No. 3; Mystic, No. 4, and Nautilus, No. 5. Sixes, in single heat—Eureka, No. 1; Mutual, No. 2; Columbia, No. 3; Dauntless, No. 4. Double scull—Mutuals, No. 1, and New-York Athletic, No. 2. Pilkington was disqualified as a junior sculler, on account of having rowed in a senior race in 1878. The entry of the Argonauta Rowing Association was rejected because it was not made in time.

CLOSE OF THE SPRING MEETING.

SIX EVENTS TO BE CONTESTED AT JEROME PARK TO-DAY.

The Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club will close to-day with a series of events which have never been equaled since the opening of Jerome Park. The programme will be a great surprise to lovers of racing, and will certainly make amends for any shortcomings of the preceding days. Should the weather be fine, the racing will be of the highest order of merit. There will be six races, beginning with a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages for a purse of $350. There are penalties and allowances of from 5 to 17 pounds. In this there are eight entries, including J. G. Nelson & Co.'s Lancewood, 4 years, 98 pounds; Thomas Purvear & Co.'s Butwark, 3 years, 98 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's Pique, 4 years, 108 pounds; William Astor's Mulrooney, 3 years, 95 pounds; Charles Littlefield's Milan, 4 years, 113 pounds; Charles Reed's Bonnie Wood, 4 years, 113 pounds; George L. Lorillard's Una, 3 years, 101 pounds, and H. P. McGrath's Wissahicon, 3 years, 98 pounds. Over this distance it will be hard to pick the winner out of the above lot, as they are all speedy. The second race, one mile and a furlong, is a hurdle handicap steeplechase of $300, with $400 added, the second horse to receive $60 out of the stakes. Twelve horses have accepted the weights, presenting a magnificent field for the speculators to pick the winner from. There is Dan K., with 157 pounds; Harold, 147 pounds; Bonnie Lad, 113 pounds; Susquehanna, 110 pounds; Warfield, 110 pounds; Simeon, 107 pounds; Nannie H., 107 pounds; Judith, 107 pounds; Invermore, 107 pounds; Maritana, 103 pounds; Jackscrew, 100 pounds, and Annie Augusta, 94 pounds. The third event will be the great Lorillard Stakes, for 3-year olds, $250 each, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared on Aug. 1 as 2-year olds, or $50 if declared the day before the spring meeting, with $2,500 added by Pierre Lorillard, and the American Jockey Club is to give $1,000 to the second horse; the winner of the Belmont Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; one mile and three furlongs of the Belmont course. There is a handsome stake of the year, and of the 108 nominations there will be 11 starters, and these will be Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Rosebrum, by Dennis Mitchell, out of Woodbine, by Lexington; Perry Belmont's b. c. Magnetism, by Kingfisher, out of Attraction, by imp. Balrownie; F. M. Hall's b. f. Eunice, by Vauxhall, out of Eugenia, by Eugene; James S. Keene's b. c. Dan Sparling, by Kingfisher, out of Nellie, by Lexington; D. D. Withers's ch. g. Report, by King Ernest, out of Echo, by Lexington; D. J. Crouse's b. c. Jericho, by Revolver, out of Skylight, by Lexington; E. A. Clabaugh's b. c. Rochester, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell, by imp. Balrownie; James R. Keene's ch. c. Spendthrift, by Australian, out of Asrolite, by Lexington, who will carry five pounds extra; George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, by Leamington, out of Una, by imp. Australian; ch. c. Monitor, by Glenelg, out of Minx, by Lexington, and Francis Morris's b. c. Pievna, by Warminster, out of Regardless, by imp. Eclipse. With a fair, expectorating jockey up it will be a most determined one, and if Spendthrift can carry the extra weight and win, he will be, indeed, invincible. There is the greatest amount of interest attached to this race, and the betting will be heavy.

The fourth race is a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second horse; two miles. This presents a field of 10, with Keany carrying 119 pounds; General Phillips, 116 pounds; Banished, 114 pounds; Governor Hampton, 114 pounds; Dick Sassoon, 110 pounds; Victory, 110 pounds; Bagard, 106 pounds; Maximus, 100 pounds; Starke, 94 pounds, and Wissahicon, 90 pounds. The fifth race will be a match of $2,000, half a mile, for 2-year olds, the parties being Pierre Lorillard and August Belmont, who will name their horses at the post, and the concluding race will be a handicap steeple-chase, for a purse of $600, of which $100 will go to the second horse, over the usual course, and in it are Coronet, with 160 pounds; Trouble, 158 pounds; Problem, 158 pounds; Derby, 153 pounds; Disturbance, 143 pounds; Wild Oat, 135 pounds, and Lizzie D., 128 pounds.

TURF NOTES.

The programme for Saratoga is attracting great attention, for the racing at the famous resort this year promises to be of more than ordinary interest.

A pool-selling firm will give a running meeting at the Prospect Park Course, in Brooklyn, on the 21st and the Saturday following. There are to be six races each day.

The regular Spring trotting meeting at the Prospect Park Course begins to-day, and continues on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. There are numerous entries in each purse, and the trotting will be the best of the season thus far.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

FERNANDO WOOD'S OBSTRUCTIONS.

HE IS ORDERED TO REMOVE HIS GATES FROM THE PUBLIC STREETS.

Fernando Wood is the occupant and part owner of a handsome house, surrounded by grounds tastefully laid out. The house partly blockades West Seventy-seventh-street and partly Eleventh-avenue, on which avenue a stable, claimed by Congressman Wood as his, also trenches. From the front and from the north side of the house a well-kept lawn stretches over the line of Seventy-seventh-street down to the Boulevard. The four blocks bounded by the Boulevard, Riverside Drive, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth streets, and intersected by Eleventh-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, are inclosed by fences, and have gates blockade. Eleventh-avenue at Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth streets, and Seventy-seventh-street at Riverside-avenue. The property within these gates and fences is not all claimed by Mr. Wood. Four lots, situated almost in the middle of it—on the north-west corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue—are owned by Michael R. Cashman, who has for a long time been fighting in the courts to obtain the right of free access to them. In November, 1865, Seventy-seventh-street, and in April, 1874, Eleventh-avenue, were formally and legally opened. Mr. Wood was awarded $25,000 for the damage that would be done to his property by the actual opening of the streets. He was followed, after receiving the money, to keep up his gates, and no steps were taken by the proper authorities to give the public the privilege of using the streets for whose opening it paid. The taking of such steps would necessitate the demolition of a part of Mr. Wood's house, and of a part of his stable. Hence, Mr. Wood has enjoyed for years the use of the compensatory damages awarded him, and the occupants of the houses which had been purchased in part from him. No ordinances have been passed by the Common Council for the grading and paving of the streets that run through his original estate.

Several months ago Mr. Michael H. Cashman began an action in the Court of Common Pleas for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the obstructions that prevent the public use of Seventy-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue. The case was argued before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term, by Thomas Allison for Cashman, and by Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean for the Commissioner of Public Works. Judge Daly kept the question of decision under advisement until yesterday, when he rendered a decision. He denies the relief asked for so far as it involves an order which would practically amount to a direction to the Commissioner of Public Works to open Seventy-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue to public travel. The complaint made against the Commissioner, he holds, would be better against the Corporation, whose duty it is to open and grade public streets, and maintain them in a proper state for public travel. "The relator," says Judge Daly, "is deprived of his easement in these streets by the neglect of the Corporation to open them, and the body to set in motion is the Common Council, under whose ordinance the Commissioner may safely and regularly proceed. I suppose the duty of the Common Council in this regard may be enforced, another duties may be, by mandamus." In conclusion, Judge Daly says: "But a portion of the relief asked for cannot reasonably be withheld. The central portions of Seventy-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue are occupied by driveways, lanes, or roads, fit for travel, but which are closed by gateways obstructing the relator's access to his lots. These gates must be removed, and so must the fences that immediately inclose his property. A mandamus to that effect will be granted."

OFFICER FINNEGAN'S COMPLAINT.

ACQUITTAL OF THE SHOE-MAKER WHOM HE PURSUED, SHOT, AND ARRESTED.

Charles Bermaier, a German shoe-maker, living in Allen-street, was placed on trial in the General Sessions Court yesterday for felonious assault with intent to kill. The complainant was Officer William Finnegan, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who bore on his face the evidence of the assault, in the shape of an ugly scar extending from his left eye to his chin. The officer testified that on the morning of the 23d ult. he noticed Bermaier acting rather suspiciously in Tompkins-square, and followed him to Avenue B and Tenth-street. Here Bermaier stood still, whereupon the officer made an attempt to lay hands on him to find out what he was about. The shoe-maker immediately drew a knife, he said, and stabbed him in the cheek, inflicting the wound which was still visible. He then ran off, and the officer followed, calling upon him to stop. He took no notice of the command, but continued his flight, whereupon Finnegan fired a shot over his head to scare him. The shoe-maker stopped, and the officer, assisted by assistance, was reinforced by a roundsman and a detective. Bermaier was arrested and taken to the station-house, where a shoe-knife full of blood-stains was found in his pocket. Officer Finnegan's testimony was corroborated by Roundsman Schwenk and Detective Sheridan.

The prisoner took the stand in his own defense, and testified, through an interpreter, that he was returning home from a party on the night in question when he heard footsteps behind him, and on looking back saw Officer Finnegan following him. He stepped aside to let the officer pass, when the latter, without a word of provocation, struck him on the head with his club, felling him to the ground. On jumping to his feet, he tried to get away from the officer, and ran backward crying "murder." Finnegan followed, with uplifted club, and believing that the officer would kill him he drew his knife and stabbed him in self-defense. The roundsman and detective then appeared upon the scene, and witness surrendered. Finnegan, however, did not desist. He drew his revolver fired, the bullet entering his left hand, where it still remained. As the roundsman and detective came nearer, Officer Finnegan, alluding to witness, said: "Is this the man?" Witness answered in the negative he stopped using his club. The prisoner showed the jury where Officer Finnegan's bullet had entered his hand, and his manner bore the impress of truth. The jury found the prisoner not guilty of the charges contained in the indictment. Assistant District Attorney Herring, who was of opinion that the evidence had shown no reason why the officer should have interfered with the shoe-maker.

ROBBED BY A TRUSTED BOOK-KEEPER

SWINDLING THE EMPLOYER WHO HAD BEFRIENDED HIM AND HIS FAMILY.

Frank Vallero, a Cuban, employed as book-keeper for Michael E. Daniels, of the firm of M. E. Daniels & Co., real estate brokers, No. 19 University-place, absconded yesterday after robbing his employers. Two months ago Mr. Daniels advertised for a book-keeper, and Vallero answered. He claimed to be a first-class accountant, and told a piteous story about the destitution of himself, his wife, and two children. He offered his services for $7 a week. He got the situation on trial, and proved to be all that was desired. His employers became much attached to him, advanced him money, paid the moving expenses of his family from Brooklyn, gave him a suit of rooms at No. 33 East Tenth-street, and partly furnished them for him. After a couple of months' service, Vallero was implicitly trusted in the office, and had the collection of the rents given to him. Mr. M. E. Daniels, anticipating a busy day yesterday, had several blank checks in his desk signed in advance, and left a note-book, in which he looked drawer in the office. He found Vallero in the office attending to business in the morning, and left him there to go down to the lower part of the City. When he returned to the office in the afternoon, he found it filled with people waiting to be attended to, but he could not find Vallero. Sending to his rooms, he learned that the book-keeper and his family had fled, and taken all their household goods with them. Examination of the books revealed a number of forged checks on the Bank of the Metropolis, with the firm's signature on them, were gone. Inquiry at the bank showed that Vallero had called there and got one of the checks, filled it up for $176, cashed it. What he did with the other checks could not be ascertained. It was also learned that Vallero had been systematically falsifying his accounts, and it is believed that a final examination of his affairs will show that he had robbed and swindled Messrs. Daniels & Co. of a very large amount. Mr. Daniels, as soon as he became convinced of the guilt of Vallero, at once reported the case at the Police Central Office, and Inspector Thorne sent out a general alarm, describing the Cuban to be about 33 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with dark hair, heavy black mustache, gray eyes, heavily built, and dressed in black, and ordering his arrest.

FRANK WORK CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Lawrence R. Jerome, John Tobin, and Henry W. Ayres are about to begin a suit for $100,000 against Frank Work, the well-known Wall-street operator. They allege that in 1868, having a claim against the Erie Railway Company, they made Work their agent and attorney; that he began an action for the recovery of the money; that the railway company settled the suit by the payment to Work of $100,000, and that Work has ever since refused to account to them, and has converted the money to his own use. The summons and complaint have not yet been served on Work, but a copy of the complaint was affixed to an affidavit made by Ambrose E. Purdy, counsel to Jerome and his associates, and presented to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in support of a motion for an order for the examination of Richard Schell as to the circumstances affecting the claim made against Work. Schell is said to be familiar with these circumstances, and to have refused to make a deposition respecting them when requested to do so by Jerome and his associates. Judge Lawrence made an order commanding Schell to appear for examination in the Supreme Court, Chambers, June 10.

THE REV. FRANCIS E. LAWRENCE DYING.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Lawrence, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion, lies at the point of death at the parsonage, in West Twentieth-street, having suffered a relapse so severe that his physicians have given him up. He is prostrated with cerebro-spinal meningitis, and last night was unconscious. Three nurses were watching him constantly, and at midnight it was not considered possible that he would live till morning.

AN IMPORTANT BANKRUPTCY CASE.

THE CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST A CATTLE-DEALER—SIMON MOSES DISCHARGED.

A decision has just been rendered by United States Commissioner Osborn involving questions of interest and importance both to creditors and to the legal profession. In December, 1877, Simon Moses, who was then largely engaged in business as a dealer in cattle, failed, and made a general assignment of all his property to his brother-in-law, Jacob Rosenfield, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. His debts at the time amounted to about $80,000, and the assets which were delivered to the Assignee, to less than $10,000. Afterward, on the 27th of June, 1878, Moses filed his petition, and was adjudicated a bankrupt, John H. Platt being appointed his Assignee in Bankruptcy. No assets whatever came into the hands of Mr. Platt, and in January last Messrs. W. H. & A. U. Monroe, of Albany, from whom Moses had, within two days before his failure, bought cattle to the amount of $30,000, without paying any portion of the price, began proceedings against Moses, under the criminal provisions of the Bankrupt law, charging him with having mutilated his books of account, and also with having concealed from his Assignee in bankruptcy some $40,000. Moses was arrested, and held to bail in $15,000. His counsel demanded an examination, which was had, and has been progressing for a month past. On the part of the Government, it was proved that within a few days prior to his failure in business Moses received some $30,000, but a small portion of which (less than $5,000) was shown to have been paid out by him. It was also proved that the only assets delivered by Moses to his general Assignee (Rosenfield) were trifling in amount, and of a comparatively worthless nature. It was also claimed that some months before the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings the books of account kept by Moses were mutilated and in part destroyed. Upon the close of the case Messrs. Frank R. Lawrence and Louis C. Washner, counsel for Moses, made a motion, which was very elaborately argued, for the discharge of the accused, claiming that in point of fact there was no proof of his guilt, as it was not shown that the mutilation of the books was done by him, and that the books when purchased by him were already second-hand books; and as to the money charged to be concealed, it was not shown that Moses had not devoted it to honest purposes. It was also claimed as a matter of law that the mutilation of books having been in place before the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, the criminal sections of the Bankrupt law were not applicable, upon the theory that the Bankrupt law has no retroactive effect. In support of this view, the case of the United States against Fox, decided by the United States Supreme Court in October, 1875, was cited. As to the other branch of the case, the point was urged that the general assignment to Rosenfield, in December, 1877, conveyed to him the title of all Moses's then property, and that no matter whether the actual possession was delivered to Rosenfield or not, the property became legally his, even if it remained in Moses's possession. It was claimed also, that this being so, the Assignee in Bankruptcy took no legal interest in the property charged to be concealed, and that the general assignment to Rosenfield, having been made more than six months before the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings, could not be assailed by the Assignee in Bankruptcy, and that, therefore, it could not be held that any property was concealed from him by the accused.

The decision of Commissioner Osborn fully sustains these views, holding that there is no legal proof of the charges made by the Government, and also, that even if there were such proof, the legal grounds urged by his counsel are valid, and that under the numerous authorities cited he is entitled to a discharge, which has accordingly been granted. Mr. G. A. Seixas appeared on behalf of the Government; Messrs. Lawrence & Washner on behalf of the accused.

CURIOUS BUSINESS METHODS.

DECISION OF AN ARBITRATION CASE THAT INTERESTED COTTON-BROKERS.

A dispute has just been decided by arbitration at the Cotton Exchange that has given rise to more feeling among brokers and dealers in the staple than any case that has arisen for a long time. Since the recent suspension of Williams, Birnie & Co., and the failure of Mr. Williams to settle that firm's contracts as he had promised, many complications have occured on account of the eagerness of creditors to snap up balances supposed to belong to the concern whenever discovered. In one instance it was learned that a certain broker had been overpaid $4,000 by the firm, and instantly there were a score of claims for the money. The broker, however, claimed that he had returned the amount, and the disappointment was great. Early in March Mr. J. H. Baggott, a small broker, sold to Williams, Black & Co., a wealthy house, 100 bales of September cotton at 10 19-100 cents per pound. He immediately wrote to them offering to buy or "give up" Williams, Birnie & Co. as his principals. Williams, Black & Co. refused to assept the latter, and "called" the "original margin" of $5 per bale, which was duly deposited. The contract ran on, and evidently unwilling to advance $5 per bale more, Baggott was compelled to follow it up by the deposit of additional margins until settlements representing $2,157 were in the custody of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Then Baggott pointed out to Williams, Black & Co. the ordinary method of a "ring" on the basis of 13 73-100 cents per pound, and Mr. Baggott settled his indebtedness to Williams, Black & Co. by handing them his personal check for $1,100. On the 21st inst. he presented with the certificates of deposit from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for their indorsement. The messenger was told that they were very busy just then, and to return in an hour. He did so, and was informed that their Mr. Hayes, who attended to that sort of business, was out, and was asked to come back in 15 minutes. When he returned witness, and was told that Williams, Black & Co. had decided to hold the certificates against the indebtedness of Williams, Birnie & Co. to them. While he had been absent they had taken the certificates to Superintendent Powers, of the Cotton Exchange, who refused to accept the property, and got him to indorse them. Mr. Baggott had previously indorsed $1,457 worth of them. They then took them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and notified the latter that thereafter the remaining $700 worth, which they were unable to cash, they kept. Mr. Baggott had a large number of short contracts out, and being dependent upon this money to keep up his margins, was compelled to close them out on the 22d inst. Then followed a "short" arbitration, urging this latter fact, and three days were given Williams, Black & Co. to answer. They chose E. F. Valentine, and Mr. Baggott, H. M. Le Count, Mr. R. Lathers acting as umpire. Both parties were represented by counsel. Mr. Baggott told the story of the transaction as given above. He charged that the conduct of Williams, Black & Co. throughout, including the refusal to accept Williams, Birnie & Co., was influenced by a desire to cruan him on account of an old feud existent between them. Williams, Black & Co. introduced no evidence. Their counsel, on cross-examination, endeavored to trace the money represented by the certificates to Williams, Birnie & Co., but this Mr. Baggott steadily denied. He also put Mr. Birnie on the stand, who swore that he never had anything to do with the transaction, and never put up a dollar of margin on it. He said he had given Mr. Baggott, in a general way, to understand that he would come to him whenever he found himself in a tight place with Williams, Black & Co., knowing the feeling between the two, and he had been informed of the offer in this case and of the refusal to accept. Yesterday the arbitrators announced their decision, Baggott's claim unanimous. They ordered Williams, Black & Co. to indorse the $700 of certificates, and to hand them over to Mr. Baggott, together with their check for $1,457.

DEATH THROUGH ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

Pierce J. Shea, aged 21½ years, child of Thomas Shea, an "extra" car-driver on the Third-Avenue Line, and his mistress, Kate Todd, died on Saturday on the top floor of No. 432 East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from scarlet fever, and the attending physician, Dr. Chapman, refused to give a death certificate because he believed that the child's death was accelerated by the negligence of its mother. The case was referred to the Coroner, and was investigated last night. It appears that both Shea and Miss Todd moved to the fourth floor with Shea's brother-in-law, John Mahoney, who lives on the third floor of No. 432 East Eleventh-street, and asked for shelter until he should secure steady driving. Mahoney gave it. A few days afterward, when the child was found to be suffering from scarlet fever, Mahoney asked that it and its mother be moved to the top floor, which was unoccupied, so that his own children might not be brought into contact with the dreadful disease. Kate Todd moved to the fourth floor with the little one. There the woman spent her time principally in a state of intoxication. On Saturday the child died, and Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, had the coroner notified to the Morgue, and had Shea and Kate Todd locked up. An autopsy will be made on the body to-day.

A HEAVY GRAIN MOVEMENT ABROAD.

Since previous advices, further contracts for through shipment from Chicago to Europe on the basis of 5d. to 5¾d. per 60 pounds, steamer freight, of between 400,000 and

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—JUNE 9.

SENATE.

THE LATE GEN. SHIELDS'S PENSION.

Mr. VEST, of Missouri, introduced and asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill to continue the special pension of $100 per month granted to the late Gen. James Shields to his widow until her death, and, if she dies leaving minor children, to said children during their minority.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, thought the bill should take the course usual with such bills, and, on his objection to its present consideration, it was placed on the calendar.

THE WARNER SILVER BILL.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate the resolution offered on Friday by Mr. COKE, of Texas, to discharge the Committee on Finance from further consideration of House bill 564, (the Warner Silver bill), and to declare the bill before the Senate for action.

Messrs. VOORHEES, of Indiana, and COCKRELL, of Missouri, hoped the resolution might be laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. COKE consented to the postponement, and consideration of the resolution was therefore postponed until to-morrow.

THE BUNCOMBE ELECTION LAW BILL.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, moved to adjourn, but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, at whose motion the Senate took up the bill to authorize the employment of the Militia and the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases, and to repeal the election laws. Mr. HARRIS read a written speech in support of the bill.

The Senate, at 1:30 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. WAIT, of Connecticut—For the improvement of Harlem River between Randall's Island and the Hudson River.

By Mr. LAPHAM, of New-York—To consolidate the offices of Registers of Wills in certain cities.

By Mr. SAMFORD, of Alabama—For an equal distribution of Federal patronage among the several States.

By Mr. MANNING, of Mississippi—Authorizing the issue of United States notes and providing for the redemption of certain United States bonds.

UNION PACIFIC INVESTMENTS AND CONTRACTS.

Mr. ACKLEN, of Louisiana, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to make full inquiry as to whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company has not violated its charter in making investments contrary to the provisions thereof, and as to whether the managers have not purchased a certain note of $2,000,000 given to the Credit Mobilier for a so-called construction account, and whether they have not invested much of their funds in the purchase of stocks or bonds or other evidences of debt of other railroads; and also, whether two certain contracts entered into between said Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, on or about the 23d of April, 1875, are not in contravention of the acts under which both roads were chartered, and of the special laws under which they are conducted. Referred.

A GREENBACKER'S PROPOSAL DEFEATED.

Mr. MUNCH, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to make full inquiry in regard to the system of constructing public buildings and all such further transactions pertaining thereto as it may deem necessary. Defeated—yeas 115, nays 82—not the necessary two-thirds affirmative.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

On motion of Mr. COVERT, of New-York, the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed amending the statutes relative to the importation of neat cattle for breeding purposes.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a substitute for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, stating that it was a unanimous report. He moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its passage.

The bill having been read in full, Mr. ATKINS proceed-d, by unanimous consent, to make a statement in regard to it. He said that it differed in very few respects from the bill reported a few days ago and recommitted. The principal feature of the difference between the substitute and the original bill consisted in an appropriation of $150,000 for the payment of the salaries of store-keepers and gaugers, made necessary by the increase of distilleries in the Southern States within the last few months. It was really in the nature of a deficiency, but the committee had thought it very important that the appropriation should be made. The present bill did not increase a single salary excepting the pay of messengers from $660 to $720, and of laborers from $600 to $660. It incre-s-d the clerical force in the Census Office, in compliance with the request of the Commissioner. It re-enacted the present law, with certain eliminations. There were no so-called political restrictions in the bill. The restrictions on the vetoed bill, which had create-l such a contest on the floor, were not embraced in the present bill, nor was the appropriation for contingent expenses for the courts, amounting to $2,600,000. It was upon that portion of the bill that the restrictive clause had been placed in regard to the payment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals. That matter would be embraced in a subsequent bill—a supplemental bill—which would be reported by his friend from Ohio, [Mr. McMahon.]

Mr. HALSEY, of Connecticut, a member of the Appropriations Committee, said that the minority of that committee, and the Republicans generally, were very much opposed to the bill in its present form, and would much prefer to pass the regular appropriation bill of the last session, minus the political sections. There were very serious objections to the bill by reason of its complications and its obscurity. Still, he did not deny that the Treasury Department, by detailing three men—one with the old bill, another with the new one, and a third with slate and pencil—might find out what was appropriated, and so the Government could live under it. It provided substantially (he supposed) for all the necessities of the Government in that direct-on. If he had been intrusted with so good a deal (and rightfully) to the Chairman of the committee, and the members of the committee had consented unanimously to waive any objection to i-. It contained no political matter, and therefore the Republican members rather consented to its passage than approved of it.

Mr. ATKINS then moved his motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and the motion was carried without division.

Immediately afterward Messrs. CABELL, of Virginia, and COX, of New-York, expressed a desire for a division.

The SPEAKER said he had given full time for a call for a division before announcing the result. He would, however, recall that announcement, and he asked whether there was any call for a division.

Mr. COX said he did not insist upon it.

Mr. FINLEY, of Ohio, did, however, call for yeas and nays, and the Republican side of the House gery generally sustained the call.

The vote was, therefore, taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 158, nays 121. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Cabell, Caldwell, Clark of Missouri, Cox, Dunn, Elam, Finley, Frost, Gunter, Henkle, Hurd, Knott, Manning, McMillin, Nicholls, Robertson of Louisiana, Siemons, Smith of New-Jersey, O. Turner, Whitthorne, and Wilson.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules, and pass the Army Appropriation bill precisely as it was reported on June 6 from the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, moved to adjourn.

The SPEAKER inquired of Mr. RYAN if the bill he desired to pass contained everything that was in the bill reported by Mr. Clymer.

Mr. RYAN—Everything, word for word, as printed.

Mr. ATKINS renewed his motion to adjourn. Agreed to yeas 105, nays 100.

This was a strict party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Keifer and Kaye, who voted in the affirmative, and the following Democrats and Greenbackers who voted in the negative: Messrs. Aiken, Bouck, Culberson, De La Matyr, Felton, Ford, Forsythe, Gillette, Jones, Lowe, Murch, Stephens, Stevenson, Weaver, and Yocum.

The House, at 3:50, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Edward M. Tieknor, of Massachusetts, to be United States Consul at Carrara; Daniel C. Hitt to be Postmaster at Urbana, Ohio.

AN IMMIGRANT FAMILY'S MISFORTUNES.

Among the immigrant passengers by the City of Richmond, which arrived on Saturday week, was a Norwegian family, consisting of Evan Evanadotta, his wife Anna, and their three children—Tone, aged 11 years; Helva, aged 8 years, and Evan, aged 8 months. They were bound for Michigan. On the way out, Evan, the father, was taken ill with typhoid fever and died, and was buried at sea. When the remainder of the family landed at Castle Garden, Anna, the mother, was found to be suffering from the same disease, and she was sent to the Ward's Island Hospital. On Sunday she died, leaving the three little orphans unprovided for.

THE SEVENTH AT CREEDMOOR.

OFFICERS AND MEN SHOOTING FOR MARKSMEN'S BADGES.

The number of officers and men in the Seventh Regiment who won marksmen's badges last year was 325. The holders of the trophies are required to shoot for them every year, and 243 members of the regiment went to Creedmoor for this purpose yesterday, under command of Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, who was accompanied by Quartermaster Weed, Adjt. Bacon, and both of the regimental surgeons. The troops took a special train for Creedmoor at 8 A. M., but owing to some mismanagement, the range was not reached until nearly 10 o'clock. Major Holland, Third Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, who missed the special train, took a regular train at 8:30 o'clock, passed the troops, and, leaving the train at Queens, walked back to the military train. The soldiers cared little for the delay, as the morning was pleasant, and they consumed the time in singing college songs, but the officers were much annoyed at the loss of time. Arrived at the range, a guard was detailed, under command of First Lieut. George W. Rand, and the main body of the troops began practicing at 200 yards. Seven scores were 200 and 500 yards, five shots per man at each distance. Those who scored less than 25 points at the two ranges were allowed a second trial by Capt. Robbins, the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice. The weather was cool, the sky overcast, and there was very little wind stirring, three important elements conducive to fine scores. The winners of the trophies were 115 in number. Quartermaster Weed, who made the second highest score, had not visited a rifle range since he won the badge last year. The scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

J. E. Green, 40; Quartermaster R. M. Weed, 39; W. H. Heiser, 38; A. E. Hall, 38; Capt. J. W. Hale, 36; J. Cahns, Jr., 35; Corp. F. J. Hones, 35; Corp. H. P. Gardner, 35; Capt. H. S. Steele, 35; Corp. J. T. Pyle, 35; Right General Guide W. B. Conghirty, 34; Lieut. W. E. Hatfield, 34; Lieut.-Col. Louis Fitzgerald, 33; F. H. Schenck, 33; E. T. Hubbard, Jr., 33; H. P. Antes, 33; P. W. Wohlfert, 33; Corp. C. M. Ingalls, 33; H. Nicoll, 33; Corp. J. W. Gardner, 33; J. F. Scott, 33; Sergt. W. A. French, 32; Sergt. J. S. McNicoll, 32; T. L. Boring, 32; Corp. W. T. Hunton, 32; Lieut. J. B. Dewson, 32; H. Barter, 31; M. M. Beckwith, 31; A. McDougall, 31; W. G. Rule, Jr., 31; Capt. G. P. Barrett, 31; Capt. D. Appleton, 31; G. W. Thatcher, 31; G. T. Wilson, 31; Lieut. M. Conroy, 31; P. C. Cazanova, 31; Sergt. W. J. Wilson, 30; J. McKee, 30; Adam Keller, 30; F. W. Sergeant, 30; W. N. Bangs, 30; Lieut. H. Baron, 30; Sergt. W. S. Wilson, 30; Lieut. A. W. Conover, 29; Sergt. W. S. Wilson, 29; W. F. Stratton, 29; H. B. Thompson, 29; R. D. Barrows, 29; W. Vanderhoef, 29; Corp. C. H. Lewis, 29; G. P. Sechy, 29; Perry Wisner, 29; C. A. Toma, 29; Quartermaster-Sergt. Burrell, 28; S. B. Conman, 28; G. W. Wilson, 28; Corp. G. H. Buel, 28; G. S. Harrington, 28; R. D. Cooper, 28; Sergt. C. E. Perkins, 28; Sergt. H. Croeley, 28; N. M. Mead, 28; Sergt. C. S. Andrews, 28; S. Corp. G. H. Gould, 28; Corp. E. Sage, 28; S. D. Folsom, 28; G. H. Gould, 28; W. M. Wright, 28; F. Devoe, 27; E. T. Butler, 27; F. A. Reynolds, 27; Corp. E. W. Orvis, 27; Howard Crosby, 27; T. S. Timpson, 27; R. B. Rathbone, 27; T. A. Bartley, 27; T. Williams, 27; G. J. Byrd, 27; A. Dominick, 27; F. Harper, 27; A. G. Swift, 27; Corp. L. E. Lefferts, 26; D. Rae, 26; Sergt. W. Sanderson, 26; Sergt. W. Conover, 26; T. J. Hume, 26; J. Barnes, 26; Sergt. G. W. Gibson, 26; Corp. H. McCoy, 26; Sergt. Jos. Carrington, 26; R. M. Pohll, 26; T. D. Wilson, 26; Lieut. E. G. Haight, 26; Corp. Bradstreet, 26; F. S. Schleffin, 26; Sergt. Schermerhorn, 26; T. C. Doreme, 26; A. J. Bantz, 25; D. Sanford, 25; Sergt. W. McDonald, 25; F. G. Wilkes, 25; Corp. F. Munn, 25; L. G. Frankan, 25; S. Keizer, 25; Corp. G. W. Fisher, 25; J. M. Whitlock, 25; A. Dick, 25; D. P. Thomas, 25; I. H. Berrian, 25; Corp. F. S. Carrington, 25; Sergt. H. C. Tinker, 25; J. R. Beach, 25; J. H. Le Roy, 25; W. A. Oakes, 25; G. S. Raymer, 25.

A MURDERER CAUGHT.

CHARGED WITH KILLING A MAIL-CARRIER IN SWEDEN.

A fugitive murderer, named Gustav Johnsson, of Borshig, Sweden, was arrested on Sunday afternoon on board the Liverpool steam-ship Queen, while the vessel was at Quarantine. A dispatch had been received from Sweden by Mr. Christian Börs, the Consul-General of Sweden and Norway at this port, giving a meagre description of the man, and a warrant for his arrest was issued by United States Commissioner Betts and placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshals Miller and Bernhard for execution. There were some 400 passengers on the steamer, but the officers quickly identified and took charge of the man.

He is charged with the murder of Larz Andersen, a mail-carrier, employed on the route between Wartolfe and Kinneweord, on May 12, 1879, and with having robbed the mail pouches. After his arrest several of the passengers informed the officers that Johnssen had boasted on the voyage that he had killed a man, and that he had done it for revenge, because the man had taken his employment from him by offering to work for lower wages. It is said that he waylaid Andersen and killed him and set about robbing the mail, but was surprised and fled. He succeeded in making his way to England, and embarked at Liverpool for New-York. He is about 30 years of age, short of stature, and sallow-skinned, with a hooked nose. He was dressed in dark and dilapidated clothing, and wore a blue cap and large buckles on his shoes. When arraigned before Commissioner Betts yesterday, he admitted his identity but denied the charge against him. The testimony of the passengers as to his boasting admissions was taken by the Commissioner, and the prisoner was remanded to jail to await further action for his extradition to Sweden.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE PHYSICIAN.

Henry E. Tyler, a young physician, doing business at No. 89 Market-street, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in the General Sessions Court yesterday, charged with felonious assault. The charge against Tyler was that on the afternoon of the 3d inst. he fired a pistol indiscriminately into a crowd in Roosevelt-street, wounding Patrick Kenny, a laborer, in the wrist. Kenny testified to the shooting, and was corroborated by several bystanders. The accused took the stand in his own defense, and said he was the slave of morphine, having been the victim of the excessive use of that drug for 12 years. On the day in question he was stoned by a gang of roughs in Roosevelt-street, and drew his revolver in order to intimidate them. In his excitement the weapon went off, but he had no intention of injuring anybody. He was so much under the influence of morphine, he said, as to be irresponsible for his actions. The Doctor's statement secured a disagreement of the jury.

HONORS TO SETH GREEN.

Mr. Seth Green, the Superintendent of the New-York State Fish Commission, has just received the following acknowledgment from the Société d'Acclimatation:

PARIS, May 20, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Society of Acclimatation, on the proposition of its Commission of Rewards, has decreed to you a gold medal in consideration of the *Salmonoides* which you have sent them. This medal will be awarded to you on the 30th of May. With much respect,

THE SECRETARY.

This makes the second medal Mr. Green has received from France. These testimonials of honor are due to Mr. Green, who has done so much for fish culture in the United States, and will help to place on a lasting footing the record of the practical additions Americans have made in this particular science.

THE FUTURE OF FULTON MARKET.

The Board of Incorporators of the Fulton Market Association met privately at the Fish Market yesterday, for the purpose of agreeing upon a proposition, to be submitted to-day, at 3 P. M. to the Mayor and the Sinking Fund Commissioners, with reference to the project of leasing the market ground and erecting a suitable brick structure thereon. Nearly all the members of the board were present, with Mr. Amos Robbins in the chair. Messrs. Alfred Dorion and Charles P. Woodruff were also elected members, and more than an hour was occupied in discussing the question of terms to be presented today, in connection with the petition of the stockholders for the lease of the old market lots for 20 years. A unanimous decision was finally reached, but the members of the board declined to say what it was. After the adjournment of the meeting, it was announced that all the standholders are in favor of a new building.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAM-BOAT.

As the steam-boat Vanderbilt, belonging to Schuyler's steam tow-boat line, one of the largest tow-boats on the Hudson, was on her way from Albany to this City, with 35 canal-boats in tow, on Thursday morning last, her walking-beam gave way, and for a few minutes the greatest excitement prevailed among the crew. The shock broke the pin of the connecting rod, which dropped on the tower deck, demolishing the joiner-work in its course. The cylinder-head was torn out by the piston-rod, and the rest of the machinery was somewhat damaged. None of the boat's employes were injured. The accident happened off Nyack, and her tow having been transferred to the Quaker City, the Vanderbilt was towed to Jersey City that night, and is now awaiting repairs. The owner estimates the damage at $2,500.

BAIL BONDS FORFEITED.

A few days since Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in the Court of General Sessions, moved for the forfeiture of the bail of William Porter and Johnny Irving, the notorious prisoners, who on the 1st inst. left Raymond-Street Jail, Brooklyn, without permission. Three years ago the fugitives were indicted in New-York County for burglary, and released on $6,000 bail each. Counsel for Gustavus A. Carris, No. 75 East Twelfth-street, George Baier, No. 132 Elizabeth-street, and Herman Gierke, Hyde Park, Long Island, the bondsmen of the fugitives, opposed the motion. He said that when the bondsmen learned that the prisoners had been locked up in Raymond-Street Jail, they had a consultation with the District Attorneys of New-York and Kings Counties, and in accordance with the advice of those officers had lodged a detainer in the hands of the Sheriff of the latter county, so that in the event of the discharge of Porter and Irving in Brooklyn, they might be brought to this City. Judge Gildersleeve, in granting the motion for the forfeiture of the bonds, said that the case was one of great hardship to the bondsmen; but the signatures of the latter had assumed an obligation which could only be discharged by the surrender of the prisoners.

A DOUBTFUL DOCTOR ARRESTED.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK REVIVES THE ANNIE PLANT MALPRACTICE CASE.

On the day before Christmas, 1878, a Brooklyn policeman found a young woman named Annie Plant upon Fulton-street, near Myrtle-avenue, apparently in great pain. She was taken to the City Hospital, and there it was ascertained that she was the victim of malpractice. With much reluctance she gave her name, admitted that she had been in great trouble, and finally declared that she had been attended by "Dr." Whitehead, of No. 215 East Forty-fifth-street, in this City. The girl had been living with Mrs. Lucy Ann Jones, No. 1,100 Lexington-avenue, and said she had met the practitioner there. "Dr." Whitehead was arrested, but the case was not pressed against him, for reasons which are now apparent. Annie Plant was sent to Raymond-street Jail, to be detained there as a witness. While there she made a confession, in which she denied her former statement that Dr. Whitehead had committed the offense with which he had been charged, and named Richard Wadsworth, another practitioner. It seemed that this man Wadsworth had been an enemy of Whitehead, and that one Orlando A. Bradford, a malpractitioner, and a man named Allen had conspired to get Whitehead into trouble through Annie Plant's case. Bradford admitted as much soon after, when he was sent to State Prison for 14 years for malpractice upon Viola Clarke, a young girl. Detective

JUNE 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—3d col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—3d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Sixth Page—3d col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—6th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—5th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—4th col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Sixth Page—3d col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Sixth Page—3d col.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—5th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—5th col.
PERSONAL—Seventh Page—6th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5, 6, & 7 cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—4th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Seventh Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATER.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, lower pressure, winds mostly from south-east to south-west, and warmer, partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

By a vote of 180 to 21, Mr. Atkins's substitute for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill passed the House yesterday. The bill has no political riders, and omits the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the United States courts. These have been introduced in a supplemental bill, which also contains the restrictive clauses in regard to the employment of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors. No more dangerous precedent could be set than the one adopted by the Democrats at the instance of Mr. Atkins. To appropriate seventeen millions of public money by a general reference of seven printed lines to details contained in last year's appropriation bill is a method of legislation not only calculated to engender perplexity and confusion, but also to weaken the control of Congress over public expenditures. It is characteristic both of the incapacity and insincerity of the Democratic leaders in the House to find them wasting months over the assertion of the right of Congress to dictate on what terms it shall vote certain appropriations, and then grudging the few hours' labor necessary to present these same appropriations with the precision of detail which the public interest and the position of a National Legislature alike demand.

There was a comical flurry among the Democrats in the House yesterday over a motion from the Republican side to pass the Army Appropriation bill as reported last week from the Committee on Appropriations, to which it was, however, again referred. The motion to adjourn, pending a direct vote on the passage of the bill, was adopted by a majority of but five—half a dozen Democrats, impatient of the slow movements of the Appropriations Committee having voted with the Republicans. Should the sixth clause of this bill not be again altered before its final report to the House, it is obvious that no time will be lost in passing the bill. The contest between the two parties will thus be narrowed down to the political amendments inserted in the Supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill. As both sides are about as tired of debate on this topic as their constituents who read the newspapers, its progress into the hands of the President will probably be rapid, and its veto when arrived there is not considered doubtful. The Democrats will probably find satisfaction for all the disasters of the session in forcing an adjournment, leaving the contingent expenses of the Federal courts, including the pay of Special Deputy Marshals, unprovided for.

A Democratic Senatorial caucus spent three hours yesterday in debating the expediency of taking immediate action on the Warner Silver bill. The merits of the bill were not discussed, but there was a free interchange of opinion about the effect which its postponement would have on the contest in Ohio, as well as on Democratic prospects in New-York and Connecticut. Though not a particularly elevated standard of legislative action, the position of the bill as a campaign issue was the subject of as hopeless differences of opinion as the financial principles, or rather lack of principle, on which it is based. The caucus did not succeed either in binding the Democratic members of the Finance Committee to united and immediate action on the bill, or in pledging the majority in the Senate to support the motion to relieve the committee of its consideration. That motion will be made, nevertheless, but as at least twelve Democratic Senators are said to be ready to vote against it, its defeat ought to be assured.

The Kellogg-Spofford contest for a seat in the Senate continues to bring to the surface specimens of humanity which, fortunately, seem to be peculiar to Louisiana. Thomas Murray, the colored witness, who was expected to give such material aid to the Democratic side, finding that he had got himself into a corner on Saturday, swore yesterday that when he told an acquaintance he could make $2,500 out of the contest, he simply meant to convey the impression that he could improve his reputation to that extent by telling the truth. Mr. Jules Seveignes, another interesting witness, who announced that he was a white man and of French extraction, swore that he had been a member of the Packard Legislature; had acted as President of the joint convention which elected Senator Kellogg, and had voted for him. Subsequently he was confronted with an affidavit which he admitted having signed, and in which he declared that he was not present when the Senator was voted for. He was not at all disconcerted by this document. On the contrary, he seemed to be quite well pleased by its production, and swore with the utmost coolness that it was a lie from beginning to end, and that he knew it was a lie when he signed it. He informed the committee, further, that he had been a party to the preparation of the false affidavit for the purpose of exposing fraud, and not in the hope of sharing Mr. Spofford's salary, which a number of Democrats assured him he would do if that gentleman obtained a seat in the Senate through his aid.

There are many indications that Gen. Butler will make another attempt to capture the State Convention of Massachusetts Democrats and secure the regular Democratic nomination for the Govenorship. To that end he appears to have been working untiringly for months past, and he has succeeded in capturing enough township and county organizations to seriously alarm the Democratic leaders, and give to the Republicans the prospect of another easy victory. Whatever may be the result of the contest, however, it seems to be assured that the Greenback vote, in regard to which there was so much speculation and anxiety last year, will not be worth more than passing consideration. The success of resumption has evidently made most of the soft-money men despair of the success of the financial notions on which they declared the salvation of the country to depend, and in the event of Butler's indorsement by the Democracy, it is predicted that even the semblance of a Greenback organization in Massachusetts will go by the board.

DEMOCRATIC STRATEGY.

An incidental remark of a Louisiana Congressman, referring to the passage of the Levee bill, has started certain Southern politicians on a profitless discussion. Shall the South, having in view the contingencies of the next Presidential election, cultivate an alliance with the West or the East? The discussion of the question passes at the South as "strategy." Now, strategy is one of the weaknesses of Democracy generally; Southern Democrats are especially addicted to it. They are perpetually planning, and they are always quite sure that, however much they have been mistaken on other occasions, this time they have figured out things so nicely that there can be no mistake. Their calculations are always, as they believe, infallible. Thus, if they could be credited with all the sagacity they claim, the result of the next national contest might be regarded as already decided. In fact, the contest itself is superfluous. For the Southern strategists have come to the conclusion that they are masters of the situation, and have but to decide with whom they shall share the prizes of victory. Shall the favored ones be Western or Eastern? The inquiry derives its importance from the bearing which the answer is expected to have on the platform, which the South, as a matter of course, will construct.

We venture to remind these strategists that there is a more immediate necessity for the exercise of their skill. Any consideration of the nature of the alliance to be formed in 1880 should be deferred until the Democratic Party be extricated from the difficulties which at this moment surround it. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and the evils that now environ the party call for the exercise of all its energy and ingenuity. Besides, the party has good reasons for distrusting professional strategists. To them it owes much of its embarrassment. They had everything prettily arranged on paper. Republican opposition was to be a bagatelle, and the Republican President was to surrender on demand. The Archimedean idea was paraphrased, and, with the appropriations to supply the leverage, the Democrats were confident that they could move the governmental world. If the first effort failed, the second must succeed. But all the efforts have failed. The more the Democrats planned, the more positively they predicted, the more desperate became their predicament. They are helpless. Even the courage of despair they have not. And, as if in mockery, the philosophers and calculators who supply the party with its strategy, are actually absorbed in a problem that will not come up for solution until next Summer. It is not at all certain that when that period arrives enough of the Democratic Party will remain to take an interest in the question of alliances. Unless it discard strategy and substitute common sense, nothing can save it.

The habit of the Democratic Party, nowadays, is to attribute to public opinion characteristics not found outside its own ranks. It cannot distinguish between the accidents that have contributed to its successes and the forces that must finally determine the conflict. Undoubtedly, its gains have been substantial: they are represented by its majorities in Congress. Its advances, however, were made possible by its self-restraint. Speaking generally, moderation controlled its councils and overcame many of the obstacles it encountered. There was a wide-spread inclination to credit it with a newly-acquired capacity for usefulness. Had the party maintained this reserve, and held in check its extremists, its chances in the national campaign would have been favorable. But the party leaders lost their balance. The products of moderation they attributed to an outburst of popular feeling in the party's favor. They imagined that the party was borne by an irresistible current of public opinion toward complete possession of the Government; and they jumped to the conclusion that reserve was no longer necessary. Hence the extraordinary series of follies and blunders which have brought disaster on the party and rendered its overthrow certain. The strategists paraded plans for the special session, and the extremists talked freely. It became evident that the Democracy had been playing the hypocrite, and that, having as it supposed regained power, it no longer recognized the necessity for hiding its old nature. Still it relied on popular feeling, to sustain it against the President, and to compel compliance with its demands. Leader after leader boasted that the country was on the side of the party, and would enable it to overcome all resistance. If these boasts had any meaning, they pointed to a popular uprising in support of the Democracy and its plans. How woefully those who looked for anything of the kind were disappointed, we need not stop to state. The party in Congress has not been able to stir its adherents out of doors. Nay, the party throughout the country has grumbled at the party in Congress for having upset many calculations. Its strategy has been condemned. Its extreme propositions have been snubbed.

Upon the country at large the effect has been yet worse for the Democracy. It is seen in the derision with which the party's embarrassments at Washington are watched, and in the entire loss of respect for its governing capacity. While the managers are trying to persuade themselves that they have created an issue for use at the polls, the great body of the people are congratulating themselves on the discovery of the unchanged nature of the party before it acquired power sufficient for the attainment of its objects. The knowledge thus acquired will more than neutralize the Democratic strategy, however plausibly it be applied. The party may go on with its vain endeavors to fix attention on imaginary evils, and on fine-drawn theories in regard to the relative authority of forces at work within the Government. The North and the West are too practical to waste much thought on these subjects. Both have decided opinions respecting the real meaning of national authority and the duty of upholding it when in jeopardy. But they care vastly more for the practical operations of Government, and for the satisfactory settlement of questions which Democratic dishonesty has reinvested with importance, than for nice points of strategy or for party management which in a few short months has exchanged the probabilities of victory for humiliation and defeat.

THE FEDERAL JURY SCHEME.

The "Jurors bill," which has passed the Senate, and which, either as an independent bill or as a rider to the Appropriation bill for the contingent expenses of the courts, is pretty sure to pass the House, consists of two portions. One relates to the repeal of the sections of the Revised Statutes which authorize a test oath for jurors in the Federal courts. Of these sections, it is only necessary to say that one is mandatory, and makes the inability to take the test oath a disqualification. The other is but permissive, and gives the court the discretion, on the motion of the prosecuting attorney of the United States, to administer the oath. The repeal of these two sections (820 and 821 Revised Statutes) constitutes what may be regarded as the political issue involved in the jury question. It is not a very pressing issue because, though the Republicans have voted against the repeal, and Mr. Edmunds, in particular, has opposed it with much spirit, it has been generally understood that no determined stand would be taken on this question if it should come to be the only one interfering with the appropriations. It is to be remarked, also, that though the President vetoed the bill to which this repeal was attached, he did not in his Message offer any objections to the repeal itself. It is inferred, and probably with justice, that should the repeal be sent to him, either in a separate bill or as the only rider to an appropriation bill, it would receive his approval.

Proceeding upon this assumption, the Democrats, under the especial lead of Mr. Thurman, have taken advantage of the attitude of the Republicans to include with the repeal of the test oath an entirely distinct proposition, establishing a new and hitherto unapproved scheme for drawing jurors in the United States courts. This constitutes the second portion of the Jury bill referred to. The passage of the law which contains this provision is as follows:

"All jurors, grand and petit, including those summoned during the session of the court, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing the names of not less than three hundred persons possessing the qualifications prescribed in section 800 of the Revised Statutes, which names shall have been placed therein by the Clerk of such court and a Commissioner, to be appointed by the Judge thereof, which Commissioner shall be a citizen residing in the district in which such court is held, of good standing, and a well-known member of the principal political party opposing that to which the Clerk may belong; the Clerk and said Commissioner each to place one name in said box alternately until the whole number required shall be placed therein. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any Judge in a district in which such is now the practice from ordering the names of jurors to be drawn from the boxes used by the State authorities in selecting jurors in the highest courts of the State; and no person shall serve as a petit juror more than one term in any one year, and all juries to serve in courts after the passage of this act shall be drawn in conformity herewith. All general and special laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

The bill is, in itself, excessively clumsy, but its intent is sufficiently plain. According to the law which now prevails, jurors are designated by ballot, lot, or otherwise, according to the mode of forming such juries practiced in the highest court of law in each State, so far as such mode may be practicable by the courts of the United States or the officers thereof. In practice, it happens that, the juries being formed in most of the States from lists made up by State officers, over whom the Federal courts have no jurisdiction, and the results of whose labors are not at the service of the Federal courts, these courts are obliged to draw their juries from lists made up by an officer of the court, under the direction of the Judge. It is quite possible that this is a defective scheme, and that it is open to abuse; but it is constantly under the supervision of the Judge, and can be regulated and reformed by him. If his powers are not sufficient for that purpose, it would be a simple matter to increase them. Or, if it were deemed better to provide for a body of jurors' names made up impartially from the residents of the district, that could be easily provided for by using the poll lists of Supervisors of Election, or by directing the Marshals to prepare such a list, subject to public inspection and correction. Instead of adopting any such simple and legitimate plan, what does Mr. Thurman propose? That the jurors shall be selected from a list made up by two officers opposed to each other in politics; in other words, that the element of politics shall be by law, and inevitably, introduced in the composition of every Federal jury in the Union. The principle seems to us to the last degree mischievous. If, as Mr. Thurman contends, the present method permits the officers intrusted with making up the jury list to select all the names from one political party, let that abuse be guarded against in some such manner as we have suggested. But, in place of this, to provide that the distinguishing qualification of the two officers who select the jurors shall be their political opinions is the complete perversion of the rule which should prevail; it invites the political influence in the jury box which it pretends to avoid; it threatens incalculable demoralization of the system, and would be sure to lead to the most unfortunate results. Mr. Thurman says that a great portion of the cases brought to trial in the United States courts are political in their nature. We cannot see the justice of the remark. Except the cases arising under the Election laws, there are very few which can be called political. Cases of a citizen of one State against a citizen of another certainly are not so; those of corporations created under the laws of the United States are not so; those of persons accused of offenses against the revenue or postal laws, or of interfering with the officers of the United States in the performance of their duties, ought not to be so. Unless Mr. Thurman wishes to be understood that all smugglers, illicit distillers, manufacturers evading their stamp tax, mail-robbers, and ruffians assaulting officers of the Government are Democrats, we do not see how these cases can be regarded as political. And where the offenders are opposed to the party in power, as in the instance of a distinguished defendant under trial for evading the income tax, what could be gained by having the jury, not non-partisan, but divided more or less equally by partisan lines. It will be remembered that under the present system a jury equally divided in politics can be obtained for purely political cases, where that may be deemed necessary, though it must always be open to objections. Such a jury was had, and worked well, in the conspiracy case just tried in Indiana, where a notorious Democratic importer of votes was convicted by a jury of six Republicans and six Democrats. But for the great majority of cases, a jury chosen by a method expressly devised to secure a representation of at least two parties would be subject to influences wholly foreign to the operation of justice and generally pernicious.

"IMPERIALISM" IN EGYPT.

One of the most melancholy pieces of reading which has been offered to the world for a long period is the recent report of the British Famine Commission in Egypt. The unhappy peasants of the Nile—the fellaheen—have for centuries, as is well known, had a sufficiently wretched existence under the misgovernment and oppression of their Turkish or other rulers. They have been looked upon merely as human machines for grinding out taxation for the pleasures and luxuries of Turkish Pashas and Khédives. Every possible penny has been wrung from them for this iniquitous administration. At the building of every new palace or the purchase of a new harem, the fellah of the Nile must not only give to the tax-gatherer the bread taken from his children's mouths, but he must mortgage his coming crop, sometimes for more than a year ahead. To the scholar, the condition of Egypt under Turkish government was not unlike that of Europe under Imperial Rome, when taxes were wrung from the peasants and farmers years ahead for the luxuries of the Emperors, and the pauperism and misery of centuries were prepared for the world. Yet this condition had not reached its worst point of misery. Under an Oriental régime there is always a confusion and neglect which aids the subject. Amid the general peculation, he is sometimes able to rob or elude his own Government. Then, Oriental Governments are unstable. Assassinations, murders, and revolutions change them, and under a new tyranny old obligations are forgotten. The peasants are relieved by the crimes of their masters. In the course of events, however, or more correctly, under the unparalleled stupidity of the Beaconsfield policy, a certain guarantee by France and England was given to the financial government of Egypt. All the exactness and unrelenting vigor of Western financial administration were added to this Oriental tyranny.

The first tax-gatherers in the world aided the Turkish despot to strip the Egyptian peasants for money which he had squandered on his lusts, pleasures, and extravagances. The fellah found himself in the grasp of a system which had no mercy, and made no mistakes. He could have no hopes now in the neglect of fiscal authorities, or in revolution or assassination. He must pay his last sheaf of wheat and his last measure of barley. And not only that, but he must mortgage his crops years ahead. He went forth to his forlorn toil of sowing his seed, knowing that the coming harvest was already in the hands of tax-gatherers who had no mercy, and were obstructed by no ignorance. To add to this misery, nature turned against him. His only hope is in the inundation of the Nile and its proper subsidence. But one year the usual flood was deficient, and in another it was excessive. His customary crops failed, but the inexorable tax-gatherers—the "publicans" of the New-Testament—never failed. Is it to be wondered at that at length this peasant, who bears the marks of the oppression of ages, gave way himself? He felt himself under a power of oppression which was irresistible as the Nile. He simply bowed his worn-out body in the furrow of the Nile mud and died. Over ten thousand of these peasants thus perished. But beyond these some two hundred thousand more lay down in their cabins or on the banks of the old river or in the miserable villages, and awaited death by starvation. This terrible calamity has only been averted by the help of Englishmen who did not sympathize in this "imperial" policy.

And what was this fatal union of Western finance with Oriental despotism for? Simply to extort money to pay French and English bondholders who lent their funds to the Khédive perfectly understanding the risk and his character. They knew that his extravagant expenditures were for palaces, harems, and every sort of unnecessary European "improvements." They invested in Egyptian bonds, as they did in every other absurd investment or speculation. Why should the British Government torture the fellaheen to pay these speculators? In fact, why not let the Khédive repudiate the debt if he must? The Liberal orators in the House of Commons have yet to show—as it can be shown—the incredible fatuity and stupidity of the "imperial" policy of the Tory Cabinet in Egypt. It would, indeed, have been an "imperialism" worthy of the dignity of England and full of benefit to humanity, had the Earl of Beaconsfield left Turkey to its deserved fate, and turned the whole British diplomacy and power toward a "Protectorate" of Egypt, thus securing the Suez Canal, forestalling France, breaking up the horrible slave trade of the Upper Nile, opening new and fertile regions in Central Africa to commerce and Christianity, protecting the fellaheen, and redeeming one of the most fertile regions in the world to prosperity and civilization again. A reform here would have been possible, as it never can be in Turkey. This would have been, if a romantic policy, still, a practicable and not undignified one. Imperialism in Egypt would have had some reason in it. But now all this is lost, and no such opportunity can ever be regained. France will contest every step with England. The Khédive is practically independent both of the Sultan and the Western powers. The French and English financiers have received the cold shoulder. The slave trade goes on on the Upper Nile, and in the Lower the fellaheen will still grind out the taxes for the Turkish despot, though unassisted by Western economists. Neither humanity nor British honor has gained anything by this "imperialism."

AN AUSTRALIAN MARVEL.

There is undoubtedly a positive satisfaction in a belief in marvels, so long as the merciless skeptics do not get at them and spoil our happiness by raising doubts. The skeptic is an unpleasing person, destitute of bowels, in the metaphorical sense, and will not leave us long in a comfortable acceptance of miracles; so, before he gets to inquiring too curiously into the "wonderful discovery" of which we get wind all the way from Australia, we must extract from it what we may for the gratification of a love of the marvelous. It is the Brisbane *Courier* that gives to the world this wonderful discovery, and its informant appears to be no myth-maker. He gives names of well-known persons and relates the details of experiments on a little secluded island in Sydney Harbor, in a most convincing tone of matter-of-fact.

The gist of the story is that Signor Rotura, who is said to have won eminence by his investigations of the botany and natural history of South America, has discovered in that land of half explored marvels, two vegetable substances of wonderful potency. An extract of one of these, injected through the skin of an animal by way of a slight puncture, immediately suspends animation, so that the aforesaid animal is to all intents and purposes dead—apparently quite as defunct as a door-nail. But an injection of the other vegetable extract, the antidote of the first, will restore life at the will of the operator, and the "subject" appears to be none the worse for its temporary departure from the "warm precincts of the cheerful day." Signor Rotura, the man of science, has imparted his secret to Mr. James Grant, the man of business, who is prominently known in Australia, for his concern in a process of generating cold and freezing meat for transportation across seas, and the two have been engaged in the experiments whereof the Brisbane writer relates his observations.

Mr. Grant's interest was originally secured by a very effective trial of the new process on a favorite dog. An injection was made in the dog's ear, and presently he was dead; at least all the functions of life were suspended, and he was tossed on a shelf until next day. He ceased to breathe, there was no action of the heart, and the temperature of the body gradually fell to that of a cold canine corpse. Next day, Signor Rotura came round, soaked the dog in warm water to raise the temperature, injected his revivifying extract, and, lo! the beast jumped up, wagged his tail, and trotted off as though he had undergone nothing but a comfortable nap. Of course, this wonderful discovery is to be turned to profitable account, and the end and aim of Messrs. Rotura and Grant is to ship live stock to foreign parts while it is dead. It is not possible to avoid paradox in dealing with this wonderful discovery, but to put it more explicitly, sheep and cattle are to have their animation suspended, be packed on board ship, sent thousands of miles, and on their arrival be restored to life, and sold on the hoof. It appears that this kind of temporary death is so complete that decomposition sets in in a few days, unless something is done to prevent it, and so the carcases must be frozen, and kept so until the time of resuscitation. One might imagine that this would be damaging to the tissues and the vital organs. Not at all! The Australian *Munchausen* does not stick at any such difficulty as this. The bodies may be frozen, and kept so for months, perhaps for years, and then warmed up and restored to life as complete as ever. We mean no discredit to the story by allusion to *Munchausen*, and refrain from recalling those bugle notes that were frozen up in the forest and filled it with sonorous blasts when the warm weather came and thawed them out. The Brisbane writer saw with his own eyes fourteen sheep, four lambs, and three pigs stacked in a refrigerator, where they had lain dead nineteen days, and one of the lambs was brought out and restored, and it trotted off, bleating and capering, into the field.

Now, the value of this discovery is obvious enough. There is great economy in being able to reduce live animals to frozen carcases, so that they may be closely packed and need no fodder. They get somewhat brittle, and have to be "handled with care," but this is a simple matter. As the suspension of life is complete and the restoration is perfect, of course, the animals do not grow old in the interval, and even though it should be years in length, they take up their being where it left off. And here comes the most interesting of all inquiries. May this process be safely applied to human beings? Signor Rotura thinks so, but he has not proved it, on account of the obstinate reluctance of his relatives by marriage to submit to any experiment. He has not been able to persuade any of them of his entire good faith and the certainty of a successful issue, and no "subjects" have voluntarily come forward. But he has a mode for securing one. He has requested his Excellency Sir Henry Parkes, to turn over to him the next felon under capital sentence in the colony, upon whom he may test the power of his mortal and his vital drug. We may confidently assert that "the result will be awaited with interest."

If it is successful, then will the prospect for utilizing the great discovery open up amazingly. Why, for instance, should emigrants be subjected to the discomforts and the expense of a steerage passage when they might be comfortably stowed in the hold and conveyed by the cubic ton? When it becomes necessary to seclude a man from society for a period of years, for the sake of security, instead of being kept with much expense and trouble in a prison cell, he may be packed away in an ice-cellar, and when his time is up another chance may be given him. He may even be transmitted for the next generation to deal with. Perchance, one who has a fancy for living in the next age, instead of this might voluntarily surrender himself to this breathless sleep in a refrigerator, with all reasonable precautions for keeping up the supply of ice and making sure of resuscitation at the proper time, and so become translated into the twentieth century without any consciousness of the flight of time. The imagination may be left to work out all the wonderful possibilities here suggested, and meantime we can only hope that the Australian marvel may not fall into the hands of the skeptics.

The reserving of the death penalty for high treason is supposed by Russian jurists to make it more impressive, but this theory is hardly supported by facts. The conspirators of 1831 and 1863 died as recklessly as they had lived, defying with their last breath the Government which sentenced them. Karakozoff, in 1866, met his fate with stoical indifference, refusing to make any confession. Solovieff, who has just met the same doom, would very probably have preferred dying thus to rotting in a quicksilver mine, with chains on his wrists and ankles. In fact, the slow, stubborn Russian mind, having once fairly resigned itself to death, is not easily forced back into life again. During the cholera of 1871, hundreds of peasants refused all medical aid, and perished in consequence, simply because they had "given themselves up to die;" and it is recorded that the would-be assassin of a former Czar, being reprieved when actually upon the scaffold, with the fatal cord around his neck, lost his reason from the shock, and never recovered it.

The Greek and Roman epicures of old are reported to have offered a large reward for the invention of a new dish. After centuries of gastronomy, especially after the torture of culinary ingenuity we have had in the civilized world for the last 200 years, it would hardly be thought that we should hit upon a novel delicacy in the capital of the New World. But we seem to have done so, the new thing being a familiar article in a new form—nothing less than a broiled lobster. The lobster has been eaten from time immemorial—it is believed to have been the *karabos* of the Greeks and the *locusta* of the Romans—and always, so far as known, to have been boiled. Only within a few months has it occurred to some of the French cooks of New-York—half a dozen *chefs* of different clubs and restaurants claim to have been the originators of the dish—to broil the favorite shell-fish, which is now regularly placed upon a gridiron, and, served piping hot, is greatly relished by all gourmets. The process of preparation is very simple. The fish is cut through the body, divided into equal parts, while alive, (this seems cruel, though it is not more cruel than boiling,) the claws sraaked on the edge, and put over the coals until the shell turns red. Then it is placed on the table, buttered, sprinkled with red pepper, and eaten. Broiled lobster is certainly much richer than boiled lobster—quite another dish, indeed—although there is between the two only the difference of a letter.

However poor a man may get—he may be without friends, ambition, hope, he may be ragged, repulsive, desperate, outcast—he is never too poor, at least in any city or town, to get drunk—disgracefully, bestially drunk. New-Yorkers must be particularly, painfully impressed by this fact. At least half of the miserable men who solicit alms of them for starving wife and children, for a night's lodging, for a loaf of bread, with other axed assumptions, show symptoms unmistakable of a greater or less degree of intoxication. If they would, or could, keep sober; if they would let liquor alone, few of them would be obliged, or could be persuaded, to beg; they do not drink because they beg; they beg because they drink; drinking and begging are direct cause and effect, and mutually sustain one another. The uninitiated often inquire, "How can such wretches get money to buy liquor with?" "Do rum-sellers and bar-tenders give them liquid poison out of kind malignity?" "Do they wish to hurry them into paupers' graves?" Nothing of the sort. Bar-tenders let them have liquor only when they pay for it. It is the public that hands them the wherewithal that purchases drink, either deceived by their piteous tale or desirous to get rid of them. Any man or woman accustomed to drink will not go without it so long as mendicancy, or any order of self-abasement, can secure it. Urged by morbid thirst, he or she begs of every passer-by until enough be gained to gratify it. It is a great pity that men cannot become so poor as to be unable to get drunk. If they could, their poverty would, with their mendicancy, steadily decrease.

The power for good or evil which, in consequence of trade intercommunications, one community or country now has over another, is strikingly illustrated in the industrial and social changes which American competition in agricultural products threatens to bring about in Great Britain. It may be that the fears are exaggerated, and that modifications in the form of tenure will be all that is required to put the farmers in a condition to hold their own against foreign rivals; but that this is not the opinion held by the great majority of land-owners and tenants is apparent in the uneasiness they evince whenever the subject is brought up for consideration. Although one or two movements in that direction have been suppressed, it seems not unlikely that before Parliament is prorogued a royal commission will be appointed to inquire into the depressed condition of the agricultural interest. All that such a body could definitely do would be to recommend changes in existing Tenant laws, for the reduction in rents which is looked forward to with alarm by the landlords will be brought about, if it comes at all, by the ordinary laws of trade. It has been pointed out by the English newspapers that a diminution of this kind would have a more serious effect upon the well-being of English society than loss of income through any other source. To thoroughly disorganize the landed interest, it would not be necessary to turn the farms into fallow land; all that would be needed to make the English country gentry a very different class from what they now are would be to permanently reduce their rent-rolls by 30 per cent. Although there are many individuals so wealthy that they would not be personally inconvenienced by a falling off in receipts in this ratio, the results in most instances would be very different. English country gentlemen are so thoroughly accustomed to an undeviating income that they are not prepared, as fairly well-to-do people in this country are, to accommodate themselves to fluctuations in receipts. There are numberless traditional expenses that find no counterpart in our experience, and which cannot be given up without a rude shock to the entire social fabric. To take one-third off from the income of a man who receives in rents from $10,000 to $15,000 a year, is equivalent to asking him to surrender almost all of those social features which distinguish him from a yeoman. It cuts his sons off from the universities, and his daughters from their occasional season in London, while the family establishment has to undergo many uncomfortable retrenchments. Such a revolution, would tell severely on the spirit and culture of the best class in England, and on this account is a fate which even Americans may with good reason deplore. It is true that a way of escape may be found by repealing old and harsh Tenant-laws, but the existing situation has shown that what has been considered one of the most firmly-rooted social classes of modern times rests upon a somewhat unsubstantial foundation.

That complex jargon of legislation which appears in the United States Revised Statutes under the head of "Duties upon Imports" enables Custom-house officers to annoy importers in an endless variety of ways. By enforcing on Monday one clause or provision, on Tuesday a contrary one, on Wednesday one totally different from either, and so on through the week, these versatile gentlemen contrive to make the life of the importer a succession of surprises, and to divert his care-worn mind each day with some fresh and striking example of the inconsistency and stupidity of the Tariff laws. Several cases of foreign books have been lying in the New-York Custom-house for nearly a fortnight because of a sudden rigor in the enforcement of the law concerning the reimportation of goods of American growth and manufacture. In one of these cases is the unsold balance of copies of an American magazine originally sent out to a London house on commission, and now returned by them to the publishers in this City; in others are books printed in this City and sent to a London commission house, and returned on closing the account. The reimportation of unsold volumes is a practice of long standing, and such goods are admitted free of duty. But the law declares that "proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury." The oath of the importer has hitherto been accepted as sufficient proof, but now the precise date of exportation, the name of the carrying steamer, and other particulars are required, which a publisher can no more furnish than a grocer can tell when he sold a certain gallon of molasses or peck of onions, and by which of his carts the goods were delivered. By another beautiful provision of the law, one such volume in a package or case taints the whole, so other books about which there is no question must suffer the same delay. The section of the Tariff laws under which American books are reimported specifies that they shall be in the same condition as when exported. There is a firm of publishers and booksellers in this City who print large numbers of Bibles and Prayer-books, and often send entire editions to London to be bound, but on reimporting they are compelled to pay a duty of 25 per cent. on the whole value of book and binding. On the contrary, the fastidious collector who sends a rare and costly old work to London to be put in a hundred-dollar binding by Bedford, pays no duty on its return, since books printed more than 20 years ago are admitted duty free, and the date of printing has been held to cover the binding also.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* appeals to ex-Gov. Tilden greatly to relieve many anxious hearts by telling whether the Ohio ticket meets with his approval.

Ex-Congressman Moses W. Field, the rabid Greenbacker of Michigan, volunteers to take the stump in Ohio for Ewing, the "Democratic" candidate for Governor.

The branch of the Honest Money League just organized in Cincinnati begins this week a thorough canvass of Ohio. It will hold meetings at all important points during the campaign.

Speaking of the return home of the Hon. John A. Kasson, the Des Moines (Iowa) *State Register* says: "Should he receive such a reception as his hosts of friends and admirers would like to tender him, the ground in this part of the State would fairly quake for joy. Who will start the cyclone?"

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Tribune*, a Greenback daily newspaper, accepts the Democratic nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and the balance of the Greenback State ticket. This is done, says the Muscatine *Journal*, without any objection being made personally to the Greenback nominees, but because the *Tribune* thinks the Democrats and the Greenbackers should unite.

The Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times* says that he has interviewed many leading Democrats from Ohio and other Western States, and their opinions are almost unanimous that Ewing's nomination is breaking ground on a proposition which has been under discussion for some months—that the West and South shall cut loose from the East and make the fight together in 1880.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* makes merry over the anti-Grant movement in that city. For example, it says: "The anti-Grant party of Missouri has increased in number 20 per cent. within a month. Another man has joined. Cause of grievance yet unknown." And again: "Another call for the tea party is out. It will meet again on the return of the anti-Grant leader, who is now in the East. In order that all may be provided for, six cups and saucers will be set next time."

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* thus expresses itself in its issue of Saturday last: "On financial questions the very best people in the South differ widely. There are thousands of Democrats who are in thorough accord with the Republicans on these questions. But these people will never vote with a party which tries to degrade and disgrace them by test-oaths, by interfering in their elections, by lies uttered in the Senate Chamber, and by the rest of the demagogical tricks which characterize Blaine, Conkling, Chandler & Co."

The Portland (Oregon) *Bee* says: "We have no reason to doubt that the State of Oregon has these 18 years back been Republican in sentiment, if all had fairly voted according to their party predilections. Any failure of Republicanism has been due to want of harmony. As a result of this, to-day, Oregon has two Democrats in the Senate, and one in the House of Representatives. If Oregon was represented by Republicans in the Senate, Democrats could not hope to have a majority there in 1880. Oregon can be a Republican State if we all work for it."

Ex-Congressman Frank A. Pixley predicts that the fight in California will be mainly between the New Constitutionalists and the Republicans, and that the Republican ticket will be supported by all the intelligence, all the morals, all the property-owners, and nearly all the respectable Democrats of the State. He thinks that John H. Swift, of San Francisco, will be the Republican candidate for Governor, and says that if Grant wants California's vote in the National Republican Convention, he can have it.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Plain Dealer* ventures to say: "We certainly have no objection to Gen. Ewing managing his own campaign in his own way, but as he and Col. Harris are only new comers into the Democratic Party, it is not necessary for him to poke his nose into the air and assume a dictatorial pose at once. Let them get acquainted with the Democrats of some years' standing in the party, in all the counties of the State, and they will find we are offering good advice in suggesting that it is not best to throw away experience and sow dissatisfaction."

LIKELY TO LOSE THEIR INVITATION.

Montreal

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

AN EMPEROR'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE IMPERIAL FETE AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 9.—The Duke of Edinburgh will arrive here on Tuesday to represent British royalty on the occasion of the imperial fête. The act of grace, whereby the Emperor William intends to signalize his golden wedding will only apply to Prussia, but there is reason to believe that the other German States will imitate his example. The Empress and Prince Bismarck have returned to this city.

LONDON, June 10.—The *Post's* dispatch from Berlin states that the amnesty to be proclaimed on the occasion of the Emperor's golden wedding does not include recalcitrant priests, and the Ultramontanes are greatly disappointed in consequence.

INDIA AND HER NEIGHBORS.

EFFECT OF THE AFGHAN TREATY IN PERSIA —CHOLERA RAVAGES.

CALCUTTA, June 9.—Official advices have been received which represent that the Anglo-Afghan treaty has created a strong impression in Persia, greatly increasing the British prestige.

Forty thousand camels belonging to the British transport service have died during the war in Afghanistan.

Cholera of a severe type has made its appearance in the lower Bolan Pass.

A mission to Kabul is to be forthwith formed at Kohat which will proceed by the way of Khurum about the end of June.

The dacoits of the Poona District are still active, and petty robberies are reported daily, but since the great fires there has been no outrage on a large scale.

More or less copious rains are reported from nearly all the districts of Bengal and Assam. The rain-fall in Cachar, Bengal, is as yet slight and partial, but sufficient to improve the prospects of the indigo crop. The reports from the tea districts are, on the whole, fairly good.

The famine in Cashmere is taking its course, and the people are reported to be dying by hundreds.

FRENCH POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

BLANQUI TO BE ELECTED AGAIN—A DISORDERLY SCENE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

LONDON, June 9.—The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that the Bordeaux Radicals propose to elect M. Blanqui to the Chamber of Deputies again.

VERSAILLES, June 9.—The Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, by a vote of 306 to 195, authorized the prosecution by the Government of M. Paul de Cassagnac, after a scene of great excitement, during which M. Gambetta moved the expulsion of M. De Cassagnac from the House. But he afterward withdrew the motion. M. De Cassagnac having withdrawn the word "cowardice" which he had applied to the conduct of the Government.

LONDON, June 10.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says the scene in the Chamber of Deputies during the balloting on the motion for the prosecution of M. De Cassagnac is indescribable. M. Lovert, Bonaparti, and M. Margin, Radical, actually came to blows and had to be separated.

THE ORIENTAL QUESTIONS.

OPPOSITION TO TURKISH RULE—GERMANY'S EGYPTIAN PROTEST.

LONDON, June 9.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says that the inhabitants of the Djuma district are preparing to resist the return of the Turks when the Russians evacuate the district. They have sent away the women and distributed arms to the men.

BERLIN, June 9.—The *North German Gazette* publishes the text of Germany's protest against the decree of the Khédive of April 22. The protest says the decree is in direct violation of international obligations. Germany must decline to consider it binding, and holds the Khédive responsible for all consequences of his illegal proceedings.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

GERMANY OFFENDED BECAUSE HER VESSELS ARE SEARCHED BY PERUVIAN AUTHORITY.

LONDON, June 10.—A dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin announces that Germany is seriously offended at the right of search claimed and exercised by Peru against German vessels, and a strong protest demanding explanations is about to be dispatched to Lima.

The *Daily News's* correspondent in Berlin denies the truth of a report telegraphed thence to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on June 6, stating that Germany had decided to address a note to the European Governments on the improper and inhuman character of the war in South America, and suggesting joint interference.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—The sentence against Alexander Soloviéff, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor of Russia, on the 14th of last April, and was convicted, on the 6th inst., before the Supreme Tribunal, of belonging to an association for the overthrow of the State, was carried out to-day. He was hanged at 10 o'clock this morning on the Smolenski Field.

LONDON, June 9.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "The recent rise in cotton at Liverpool is described, doubtless accurately, by a correspondent as a Godsend to that long-suffering centre of commercial inactivity. But for this relief, we are told, there must have been a crash, and so it is urged that more opportune help has happened in commercial affairs for a long time. There is no doubt that the rise was only transient and unreal so far as the merits of the staple are concerned, but it has enabled banks and speculators to escape temporarily and in part from a perilous position, and has therefore averted a collapse that otherwise seemed inevitable."

A Madrid dispatch to the *Standard* says: "The harmony of Gen. Martinez-Campos's Cabinet is undisturbed. Gen. Martinez Campos is inclined to retire because his policy meets resistance from a section of the Conservative Party. Señors Canovas del Castillo and Ayala are endeavoring to maintain accord among the majority so as to prolong the Cabinet until Autumn.

ROME, June 9.—The eruption of Mount Etna has ceased, but the volcano continues to give forth smoke.

A riot against the collection of taxes has occurred in the district of Catania. Several soldiers and peasants have been killed.

LONDON, June 10.—The *Standard's* Madrid correspondent says it is reported that the malcontent section of the majority has been temporarily appeased. Premier Campos has again intimated that he only desires to retain office if supported by all the Conservatives.

J. A. Forbes & Co., commission and banking agents, of Bombay, have failed in consequence of advances on unprofitable consignments of cotton. Their liabilities are reported to be heavy.

The *Times* says: "The steamer Faraday has left the Millwall Docks and begun to take the new French cable on board. She will coal Monday afternoon and will probably sail this week."

CHICAGO'S WALKING CONTESTS.

CHICAGO, June 9—The final arrangements for the O'Leary-Crossland International 75-hour pedestrian contest will be completed to-morrow forenoon. The man who has Crossland's interest in hand seems unyielding in his demand to have the race for not less than $5,000 a side, the winner to receive two-thirds of the gate money also. O'Leary's friends have at length concluded to back the existing offer to that amount, and it is quite probable that articles of agreement will be signed by both men to-morrow morning. The contest will hardly take place in Chicago, on account of the exorbitant rent asked for the Exposition Building. O'Leary will leave Chicago soon after signing the articles, for training, but where he will go will not be made public.

The running race between McLeavey and Murphy, which will commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday next, is causing much interest among sporting men. Both men take daily exercise at the Exposition Building, the track over which the 22 pedestrians competed for the O'Leary belt being allowed to remain for their especial benefit. Henry Schmehl, the Chicago long-distance walker, is training Murphy, while Dick Taylor, of England, has the Scottish champion in hand.

ROANOKE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

SALEM, Va., June 9.—The twenty-sixth annual Commencement exercises of Roanoke College here began. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered yesterday morning by the Rev. Prof. T. W. Dosh, D. D., ex-President of the college. The concert for the medal in memory took place in the Town Hall this evening. The contestants were S. E. Bonsack, Virginia—subject, "Oratory;" F. M. O. Fenn, Texas—subject, "The Land of the Magnolia and the Home of the Mocking-bird;" C. L. Thurmond, Texas—subject, "Foreign Immigration to the United States;" Edward Jeter, Virginia—subject, "A Glimpse of the Human Mind;" C. E. Keller, Maryland—subject, "Go, Mortal, Ask the Dead;" T. C. Whaling, Virginia—subject, "An Argument Against Immigration."

THE COTTON CROP PROMISING.

REPORTED TO BE GENERALLY IN GOOD CONDITION—LABOR NOT SCARCE.

NORFOLK, Va., June 9.—The Cotton Exchange of this city has received 31 replies from 21 counties in North Carolina and Virginia. Seventeen report that the land planted this year is about the same as last year; 12 report about 10 to 20 per cent. increase, and 2 about 10 per cent. decrease. Twenty-six report that the weather up to May 31 was favorable, with good stands, and 5 report the weather as not so favorable, but with good stands. Fourteen of the replies show that the crop is earlier by 10 days or two weeks than that of last year; 8 show the crop to be 10 days later, and 9 report the crop to be about the same time as last year. The crop is reported as generally good up to May 31. A little grass is reported. Labor is reported as good, and there is no suffering from the Kansas exodus. The use of fertilizers is about the same as last year.

MOBILE, Ala., June 9.—The increase in acreage in 12 prairie or bottom-land counties in Alabama is reported as being 1¾ per cent. on the acreage; in the sandy, or upland, counties, the average is 4 per cent. The weather up to May 31 is reported as having been generally more favorable than last year, very few reporting it less so. The stands are good all over the State. Five counties report the crop as six days earlier than that of last year, 15 as far advanced, and 20 as 10 days later. The condition of the crop is generally good. Labor is excellent; there is no complaint whatever, and no excitement prevails over the Kansas exodus. In counties where fertilizers are used there has been an increase of home-made, but the exact percentage is not given.

Thirty-seven letters from 17 counties in Mississippi show an average increase of 3⅓ per cent. in 3 counties; 5 counties report the weather, as compared with last year, not so favorable; 6 counties report the weather equally good as last year, and in 6 it is more favorable. The stands are good. Ten counties report the crop 10 days later than last year, and in 7 it is as far advanced. The condition of the crop is reported as generally good. There is some little complaint of grass. Labor is good. No fertilizers are used in the State.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 9.—From 36 parishes in Louisiana reports show that the acreage is about the same as last year. The weather has been favorable, and good stands have generally been secured, though growth has been impeded by cool nights. The crop averages about a week later than last year, but the present condition is good. Twenty-six correspondents complain of lice and too much rain. Seventy-seven correspondents report labor good and efficient, and 13 report it unsettled. Few hands have left Louisiana for Kansas, and the exodus fever seems to have subsided for the present. No fertilizers are used in this State.

From 29 counties in Arkansas 69 reports have been received, showing an average increase of 2⅓ per cent. in acreage under cultivation. The weather is reported more favorable. The stands are reported good to very good. Twenty-six replies report the crop earlier and 29 later. They average the same as last year. The average condition is good. Labor is reported generally good and efficient. Several counties report an uneasy feeling and apprehension on account of the Kansas fever. No loss has been sustained in labor as yet. Cool nights are reported, which retard the growth of the plant. Some lice, but little damage from them thus far, are reported. No commercial fertilizers have been used of any consequence.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 9.—There is an average increase in Georgia in the number of acres planted with cotton, as compared with last year, of 5 per cent. About the same quantity of fertilizer was used this year as last. Labor, with rare exceptions, is equally as abundant and efficient, and the stands are as good. The plant is, however, small, its growth having been retarded about two weeks by cold nights and heavy rains, which prevailed throughout the Spring months, and which have also rendered fields in a few sections grassy. Nevertheless, complaints are few. Since the middle of May the weather has been dry and warm and altogether favorable for the crop, which is now rapidly recovering from its drawbacks, and promises to be excellent. There has been no exodus of labor, which seems to be scarce only in those sections where there is a large increase in the planting.

There has been in Florida a slight increase in acreage—say 2 per cent. The early Spring was very unfavorable; it was too cold and too wet. For the past two weeks the weather has been all that could be desired, and the crop is putting on a better appearance. Stands are generally good. Labor is as abundant and as efficient as last year. The crop is about two weeks behind this date last year. In the Sea Island region an increase of from 4 to 5 per cent. in acreage is reported. In other respects the reports for the two regions do not differ. In the upper districts two correspondents report the presence of caterpillars.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 9.—The report of the Charleston Exchange gives from 72 replies from 30 counties of South Carolina the following information as to the cotton crop for May: Acreage increased 5 per cent.; weather less favorable from 50 replies, favorable from 18, and the same as last year from 4. The stands are reported good by 40, and bad by 25, replies. Five replies report the appearance of worms, and 3 that replanting is necessary. Four replies report the crop three weeks later than last year; 21 as two weeks later; 13 as 10 days later; 15 as one week later; 11 the same as last year; 10 as one week earlier. Fifty-eight report the condition of the crop good, 20 bad and small, and 14 very grassy. Labor is good in 16 cases, and scarce in 16. Forty-three replies report an increase in the use of fertilizers, and 29 a decrease or the same as last year.

A WEALTHY FARMER'S SUICIDE.

HE SHOOTS HIMSELF WHILE IN A MELANCHOLY FIT, AFTER ATTENDING CHURCH.

WESTMINSTER, Md., June 9.—Daniel Bush, one of the wealthiest farmers of Carroll County, committed suicide to-day. Mr. Bush, a man about 73 years old, is estimated to be worth $60,000, and for 20 years has been subject to annual fits of melancholy. These attacks generally came on in Spring, or just before harvest, and were always occasioned by fears that his crops were about to prove failures. This Spring the crops, it seems, looked badly, and Mr. Bush was more depressed than usual, yet he did not say anything which caused any suspicion that he contemplated taking his life. On Sunday he went in the morning to the Sandy Mount Church, of which he was a member, and while there was much impressed and saddened by a hymn which was sung. After church he mentioned this to a friend, and said he wished this hymn to be sung at his funeral. This morning he took down a loaded gun, passed out to the porch, placed the gun against his breast, took up a stick which he had prepared for the purpose, and with this pushed on the trigger and discharged the full load of shot into his body. He fell back dead.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ARBITRATION BETWEEN TWO MASSACHUSETTS ROADS—TROUBLE IN THE WEST.

BOSTON, June 9.—At a meeting of the Executive Councilit was ordered "that the Managers of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel be instructed to propose to the Fitchburg Railroad Company the following plan of adjustment: That three arbitrators be chosen, one to be selected by the Governor and Council, one by the Fitchburg Railroad Company, and one by the two so selected; that the present arrangement and tolls for the carriage of freight and passengers of the Fitchburg Railroad Company on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel shall remain in force, except that said arbitrators shall consider, and by a majority thereof determine, whether, in fairness and justice, any allowance in reduction or rebate from the present rates of tolls shall be made from and after July 1, 1879. Provided, however, that in no case shall such reduction from the present rates be so great as to bring the amount of toll paid to the Commonwealth below the sum which the Commonwealth shall have to pay for salaries and other expenses of operating and maintaining said railroad and tunnel."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—A dispatch from Denver, Col., says the railroad controversy between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Denver and Rio Grande interests is assuming alarming proportions. The Rio Grande Road was leased to the Santa Fé Company six months ago, but the Rio Grande Company has since become dissatisfied with the lease and has sought to break it. The Attorney-General, acting upon information of the stockholders of the Rio Grande, brought suit on the part of the State before District Judge Bower at San Luis, 300 miles south of Denver, for securing injunctions. The Rio Grande Road was leased to the Santa Fé Company six months ago, but the Rio Grande Company has since become dissatisfied with the lease and has sought to break it. The Attorney-General, acting upon information of the stockholders of the Rio Grande, brought suit on the part of the State before District Judge Bower at San Luis, 300 miles south of Denver, for securing injunctions to prevent the Santa Fé Company operating roads in Colorado. On Saturday Judge Bower took the matter under advisement. To-day the Governor received information that the Rio Grande officers had taken possession of the offices of the road at Colorado Springs, and of the coal banks, by an armed force, and had cut the telegraph, &c. He ordered the Militia to be in readiness, and the Chaffee Light Artillery, the Governor's Guards, and the Mitchell Guards are here waiting instructions. The Rio Grande people deny that there has been any violence.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Commissioner Fink gives notice of a reduction on through freight rates, to points on the Missouri River, of 5 cents on second class and third class. It is rumored that, notwithstanding the recent agreement of the Niagara Falls conference to a general rate of 25 cents per grain to Eastern points from Chicago, several agents are now contracting for freight at 10 cents per 100 pounds.

A CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9.—Dr. Horatio R. Storer, of Newport, formerly of Boston, was yesterday baptized into the Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Clinton.

CRIME'S VARYING PHASES

A MURDERER CHEATS THE GALLOWS.

EDWARD PARR TAKES STRYCHNINE IN A PHILADELPHIA COURT-ROOM WHEN CALLED UP FOR SENTENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—An exciting event occurred in the Court of Oyer and Terminer here today when Edward Parr was called up to have the sentence of death passed upon him. A month ago Parr committed one of the most brutal murders which has occurred for some time. He visited his daughter, with whom he had some difficulty, and becoming angered when she called him a "gray-headed son of a ——," he chased her into the second story of her house, where he plunged a shoe-makers' knife into her seven times, killing her almost instantly. Since his arrest he manifested great brutishness, and showed no repentance for his crime. When he was convicted on Saturday night last, he told the Judge he hoped he would not delay his hanging long, and that it might as well take place on Monday as at any other time. It was not generally known that Parr would be brought up for sentence today, so there were few people in the court-room when he arrived. Before being sentenced he offered to bet Mr. Spring, his keeper at the prison, two cigars that he would not be hanged or go to the Penitentiary. While in the prison van he said to Officer Barlow: "I ain't afraid of the fire of 1,000 rifles, but I bet you I won't be hanged." The officer paid no attention to this talk, but kept a sharp watch on his prisoner. Parr was placed in the large dock with Daniel Sullivan, who, the night before Parr killed his daughter, shot and killed a woman with whom he had been living. The two murderers talked with each other awhile, and then Parr was removed to a smaller dock for sentence. As he went toward the seat he had occupied during his trial there was a perceptible shaking of his limbs. One of them had the appearance of being palsied. There was nothing as yet, however, to excite suspicion.

When he had taken his seat in the dock, Mr. Hampton L. Carson, his senior counsel, addressed the Judge, saying he would not ask for a new trial, as the prisoner desired a speedy execution of the law. Judge Elcock then told Clerk Hensley to ask the prisoner whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. The prisoner replied: "I have nothing to say but this. I did the act, and am satisfied the law ought to take its course. And I further say that the time the deed was committed I had no intention to do it. There was no intention in my mind within two seconds before I committed the act. I went there without intending to meet or see her, but from one word she said she roused my anger, and I am willing to abide by the consequences. I further say I wish to give the lawyers my respective thanks for the way they conducted my case. I am satisfied with them."

As he delivered the latter part of this speech his voice became husky, and he fell back as if overcome by nervousness. The Judge told him to stand up, which he did, grasping the front rail with both hands. He seemed somewhat dazed, but this did not excite suspicion, because it was believed that he was suffering from remorse of conscience. Mrs. Clerk finished the last words of the sentence, "and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead," Parr fell back into his seat with a heavy thud. Then he put out his hands to grasp the rail, and a couple of ghastly yawns were all that followed. "I can't," said Parr. Knowing the desperate character of the man, they believed he was deceiving them, and opened the door to assist him out. Parr attempted to walk, but as he did so his legs gave way under him, and the murderer fell to the floor in convulsions. Two of the officers immediately carried him to a little room at the back of the court-room. By this time he was in the throes of death, and died in agony in spasms. He was laid on the floor, and officers were sent for physicians. Dr. Chapman was the first to make his appearance, and he was followed by Dr. Andrews. It was ascertained at once that Parr had taken poison, strychnine possibly, as his symptoms indicated that drug. The doctors tried to force medicine down his throat, but his jaws were tightly locked. He was all the time in convulsions. To stop these the doctors gave him hypodermic injections of morphia. Meanwhile, a stomach-pump was sent for, and when one was obtained the murderer resisted all efforts to place it in his mouth, and asked, "Are you going to murder me?" Soon after the poison began to take effect, however, Dr. Andrews succeeded in forcing his jaws open and inserted the pump. With this he emptied his stomach. What came from the pump will be subjected to analysis. Under the influence of the morphia the convulsions soon subsided. He had all the appearance of a dead man.

At this point Coroner Gilbert made his appearance. He said to one of the other physicians: "You are in attendance on the prisoner, and there can be no such a scoundrel hanged. Now let us go to work and revive him." He sent some of the officers for whisky and ice, and taking the prostrate body in his arms, began to roll it about. The Coroner labored until 9 o'clock in the endeavor to save the wretched man's life, and then he gave it up, and declared that he had cheated the gallows, as he could not live over night.

Where Parr obtained the poison is not known, but an investigation will be held by the court in the morning. His sons, Barney and Edward, were arrested to-night on suspicion of being the persons who supplied their father with the poison. After his arrest, Barney Parr made a statement, saying that he knew his father had poison concealed in his clothes, but that he was not going to tell about it. He also said that on Sunday morning he killed his sister, the father was on his way to an Alderman's office, where he intended to murder the husband of the woman he killed, at a preliminary hearing which was to take place there, and he procured the shoe-maker's knife for that purpose.

Up to 11:30 o'clock to-night the physicians were kept busy applying the galvanic battery to Parr, but with no success, and they are now awaiting his death. There is no doubt but that the efforts of the physicians he would have been dead long ago; but they, finding a good opportunity to make experiments, improved it. Parr is 62 years of age, of large frame, and very vigorous for his years.

ROBBING A BANK'S MESSENGERS.

ARREST OF THREE MEN—PART OF THE MONEY RECOVERED.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Since the robbery on Saturday of $10,000 from the Illinois Central Bank messengers, the Police have been engaged in arresting all well-known thieves in accordance with the orders of Superintendent Dixon, who was satisfied that the two who figured most conspicuously in the affair were only a part of a gang who had concocted and executed the robbery. Among others taken were James Colan, James Gillan, and Mike Crowley. They are well-known thieves, and this afternoon were identified by about a dozen clerks and employes in the stores in Washington-street, where the robbery occurred, as the men who made the attack. Crowley is the large man who assaulted Henson. Gillan and his accomplice Colan was seen around the place looking after the team. A portion of the money was recovered, being found at Crowley's house, and is now in Superintendent Dixon's possession. It is thought that upon the arrest of other men nearly all the money will be recovered. Mr. Dixon is of the opinion that the matter was "given away" to the robbers by Henson, the messenger, who is now locked up at the station. This man Henson had taken the place of the regular messenger, and the day of the robbery was the third of his employment in that capacity. On his way to the bank he asked his companion what as [his companion] would do if two men should come along and try to take the money from him, the other messenger, answered, "I would fight;" and then Henson inquired if he had a pistol, and was answered that he had not. A few moments later the assault occurred, and Henson dropped the money to the sidewalk. It is the opinion that he is a party to the scheme.

THE DEFENSE IN THE DUER CASE.

PROVING THE INTIMACY OF MISS DUER AND MISS HEARN.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 9.—Miss Duer came into court this morning leaning on the arm of the Sheriff, and attended by her father, sister, two sisters-in-law, and Miss Ella Bohm. Judge Goldsborough announced the ruling of the court on the question before it on Saturday afternoon when the court adjourned, ruling out the testimony of Miss Bohm as to conversations between herself and Miss Ella Hearn on the last night witness sat up with Miss Hearn. The examination of Miss Bohm was concluded, but no new facts were brought out. Mary E. Tipton testified to the intimacy, between Miss Duer and Miss Hearn.

Mrs. Clara Duer, recalled, said she visited Ella Hearn after the shooting about once a day until a week before the death; her visits lasted sometimes an hour, sometimes less, and sometimes two hours; at most of the visits she saw medicine administered; she does not know how frequently, but the first week or two it was given her in large amounts and then in smaller doses; was present when it was given her; she visited Ella the first Saturday after the shooting, and while there Lilly Duer came in, and she saw Lilly leaning on Ella's breast, with Ella's arms clasped around her back, the two in her in close conversation. Mrs. Alice Duer, also a sister-in-law of the prisoner, corroborated the statements of the previous witness as to the intimacy.

C. C. Lloyd, druggist, was called by the defense. He was shown the prescriptions and identified them. Mr. Page objected to his making further statements until evidence of the administration of the medicine was given in full. After some remarks by the court, the witness, after looking at his books, said prescription No. 2,641 was obtained by some member of the Hearn family and delivered to Miss Louisa Hearn. Mr. Page objected, and the witness being instructed by the court to confine his statement to facts within his own knowledge, said the prescription was brought to his store by Mr. Hearn's daughter Louisa; it was filled, and the medicine delivered to her. Further objections were interposed by Mr. Page, and the court said the witness could testify that the medicine was handed to a member of the Hearn family, and taken to the house, but the burden of proof was on the defense to show what became of it. Mr. Crisfield said they could only prove that chloral went to the house, was administered, and the symptoms of the case were such as to show an undue use of chloral, and that it had caused Miss Hearn's death. Mr. Page then objected to the whole of the evidence in reference to the prescriptions. Judge Goldsborough said the court had admitted the prescriptions in evidence as they might tend to show the cause of death, but the true test was how much chloral was taken by the deceased girl. They knew the defense could not prove this exactly, but it might be in their power to do so approximately enough to enable the jury to form a conclusion, and if such proof was produced, then the court would admit Mr. Lloyd's testimony. Judge Wilson said the mere isolated proof of what was carried to the house was no proof of what was administered. Without such proof of what was administered the court would rule out the evidence with regard to the prescriptions. The defense excepted, and Mr. Crisfield said the ruling of the court was equivalent to ruling out the whole defense based on chloral.

Mr. Crisfield then offered to prove that the bottles were returned to the druggist and refilled. It was ruled out, and, after consultation between counsel for the defense, the court was asked to withhold its ruling out of the testimony of Mr. Lloyd until to-morrow morning, when, perhaps, they could meet the views of the court in the questions to be asked the witness. The court assented.

Mrs. Hearn testified that doses of chloral were given her daughter from the first night of her sickness down to the last week at intervals. Her testimony was indefinite as to the quantity given; she did not know how many bottles were gotten from Lloyd's; one bottle remained at her house now, from which one dose only was given; the cork got out of another bottle, a part of its contents was spilled out; witness always sent the bottle to Lloyd, and in the last part of her daughter's sickness she sent a yeast-powder bottle. Mr. Crisfield claimed the defense had now laid the foundation for the admission in proof of the quantity of chloral that went into the house. After argument, the court said it would consider and announce its decision to-morrow. In the meantime, counsel could go on with other testimony. After hearing one or two witnesses, the court adjourned.

OTHER DEEDS OF WRONG-DOERS.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS OF CRIME—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 9.—On the morning of March 25 the safe of the Arlington Mills was found open and $4,500 was missing. Detectives, who have been following different clues, to-day arrested Lewis H. Cass, a machinist of the mill, and William Morland, a finisher there. It is stated that the officers are in possession of facts connecting both with the robbery, and have recovered a portion of the stolen money.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. June 9.—A woman known as Katie Blanchard attempted to shoot Postmaster John S. Pearce, of Bristol, in that town on Saturday, but the pistol missed fire. The woman was arrested.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—In the trial of Dreeney Tye for killing his father-in-law, John Sparks, the jury found a verdict this morning. The Court-house was filled, and the crowd awaited in breathless silence. As soon as "Not guilty" was read, Tye embraced his brother, and his little son clung, crying, to his neck. The prisoner also embraced his counsel and several friends. The judge and jury wept. Tye's wife was afraid to come and hear the verdict, but met her husband outside, wild with joy.

PORTLAND, Me., June 9.—James S. Spring arrived this afternoon with a requisition from the Governor of California, and will take Mrs. Clarence, the notorious confidence woman, back to the Pacific coast.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—About two weeks ago Mrs. Henry F. Murray, of No. 545 Wabash-avenue, had a diamond ring valued at $2,000 stolen. A young gentleman friend of the family was suspected of the theft, but for fear of accusing him unjustly the matter was kept quiet. On last Saturday afternoon, during the absence of Mrs. Murray from her room, a jewel casket was rifled of $1,000 worth of jewels. Suspicion was then directed to a young woman, but no certain proof is at hand.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The jury considering the case of Dr. Lindsley, indicted for the outrage upon Miss Maggie Chaney last March were locked up again to-night. The case was given to the jury at 4 o'clock last Friday, since which time it has been closely confined. Saturday afternoon it had taken poison, strychnine possibly, as his symptoms indicated that drug. The doctors tried to force medicine down his throat, but his jaws were tightly locked. He was all the time in convulsions. To stop these the doctors gave him hypodermic injections of morphia. Meanwhile, a stomach-pump was sent for, and when one was obtained the murderer resisted all efforts to place it in his mouth, and asked, "Are you going to murder me?" Soon after the poison began to take effect, however, Dr. Andrews succeeded in forcing his jaws open and inserted the pump. With this he emptied his stomach. What came from the pump will be subjected to analysis. Under the influence of the morphia the convulsions soon subsided. He had all the appearance of a dead man.

At this point Coroner Gilbert made his appearance. He said to one of the other physicians: "You are in attendance on the prisoner, and there can be no such a scoundrel hanged. Now let us go to work and revive him." He sent some of the officers for whisky and ice, and taking the prostrate body in his arms, began to roll it about. The Coroner labored until 9 o'clock in the endeavor to save the wretched man's life, and then he gave it up, and declared that he had cheated the gallows, as he could not live over night.

Where Parr obtained the poison is not known, but an investigation will be held by the court in the morning. His sons, Barney and Edward, were arrested to-night on suspicion of being the persons who supplied their father with the poison. After his arrest, Barney Parr made a statement, saying that he knew his father had poison concealed in his clothes, but that he was not going to tell about it. He also said that on Sunday morning he killed his sister, the father was on his way to an Alderman's office, where he intended to murder the husband of the woman he killed, at a preliminary hearing which was to take place there, and he procured the shoe-maker's knife for that purpose.

Up to 11:30 o'clock to-night the physicians were kept busy applying the galvanic battery to Parr, but with no success, and they are now awaiting his death. There is no doubt but that the efforts of the physicians he would have been dead long ago; but they, finding a good opportunity to make experiments, improved it. Parr is 62 years of age, of large frame, and very vigorous for his years.

OBITUARY.

MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Howard Paul, the well-known actress, comes from London by telegraph. Former reports received during the last two days of the death of Howard Paul, her husband, a performer of less versatile accomplishments, were probably incorrect. Mrs. Howard Paul was born Isabella Featherstone. The place of her birth was Dartford, in Kent, England. Her reputation as an entertaining actress was already made in London a quarter of a century ago. She was gifted with a wonderful voice, which, with the proper training, might have assisted her to a foremost position on the lyric stage, but she lacked either ambition or opportunity, and nearly all her efforts were made in the lighter branches of dramatic and musical art. As Miss Featherstone, she liked to play *Captain Macheath*, in Gay's "Beggars' Opera," and, as her voice was adapted to music in the tenor register, and her acting was at once droll and vivacious, she made the character highly entertaining, and restored popularity to the time-worn work. She appeared in the "Beggars' Opera" at the Strand, in London, in 1853, and in the following year assisted in a revival of the same piece at the Haymarket Theatre. About this time she married Howard Paul, who had been known as a journalist in London, and had established in 1852 a comic paper called *Diogenes*, as a rival to *Punch*, which proved a speedy failure. Howard Paul made his first appearance on the stage in a farce from his own pen, called "My Neighbor Opposite," and he afterward produced a comic dialogue, "Locked Out," in which his wife sustained the other character. This trifle brought them money and fame, and they produced it in most of the English cities. In 1858 they appeared together in a comic entertainment called "Patchwork," resembling in its character that delectable extravaganza, "The Brook," which is amusing the New-York theatre-goers this Summer. "Thrice Married," an amusing adaptation from the French, was another successful sketch in their repertory. In 1867 Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul visited this country, and they have been here a number of times since. They appeared on several occasions apart from her husband, and she made a striking success in a version of "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." In 1869 she acted *Lady Macbeth* at Drury Lane, in London, Messrs. Phelps and Charles Dillon playing *Macbeth* on alternate nights. Her last appearance was in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera of "The Sorcerer." Mr. Howard Paul was born in Philadelphia, and first went to England in 1852. He was the author of a number of volumes, called "Dashes of American Humor," for which John Leech furnished pictorial illustrations. On the stage Mr. Paul was chiefly noted as a clever mimic.

GEORGIA NEGROES RIOTING.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 9.—A terrible riot took place this afternoon at McIntosh, Liberty County, a station on the the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, between a colored excursion party from Bryan County and negroes belonging in McIntosh. The trouble began in a fight between two negroes, whereupon John Randals, the Captain of a negro Militia company from Bryan County, which company formed a part of the excursion party, ordered a charge. The company obeyed the order, bayoneting everybody within reach, the Captain himself killing one man by running him through with his sword. There was great excitement at this outrage, and the McIntosh negroes rallied and drove the military company into the cars, opened fire on them, killing and wounding a large number of others, and only stopped shooting when the train was drawn out of range. They tried to prevent the train from leaving by tearing up the railroad track, but failed. All the parties engaged were negroes.

DESERTION OF MEXICAN SOLDIERS.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 9.—A dispatch to the *News* from Eagle Pass says: "Early yesterday morning a company of Mexican infantry at Piedras Negras mutinied and fought its way through the guard at the gate. About 15 of the men crossed to this side under a heavy fire from the loyal troops, who continued firing after the deserters landed, many of the balls striking the houses in this place. The fugitives surrendered their arms to the citizens, and they will be returned to Mexico. A number of mutineers were killed on the Mexican side. The cause of the desertion was that the troops had been six months without pay, and had nothing to eat. Yesterday evening the Mexican troops marched outside the city with two captured mutineers whom they were going to shoot, but a strong protest from the citizens caused the execution to be abandoned."

CONGRESSMAN PIERCE ILL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—The Hon. R. V. Pierce, Representative in Congress from this county, is lying very ill at his residence of fever and inflammatory rheumatism. Favorable reports of his recovery are received to-night.

A FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL

MILITARY ACADEMY EXERCISES CONTINUED.

THE FIRING ON SATURDAY LAST—THE ARTILLERY DRILL ON THE PLAIN—HARD WORK FOR THE BOYS—THE EXAMINATION OF THE FIRST CLASS COMPLETED.

WEST POINT, June 7.—The canvas target at which the boys practiced with the heavy gun last Saturday afternoon was brought up to the hotel to-day. Some members of the Board of Visitors who had watched the practice, and doubtless shared the general belief that the target had not been struck, desired to satisfy themselves upon the point. The canvas sheet was accordingly spread out on the grass in front of the hotel, and then it appeared how utterly mistaken we had been about the want of accuracy in the firing. The target was fairly riddled with shot. It was like a sieve. The boys who did the firing—it was the Second Class—claim with great pride that it was the best practice which has been made here for some years. Forty-two shots in all were fired by the battery—seven by each of the six guns—and of these 42, 36 had gone through the target. It is said by the artillery officer that every shot fired in the concluding broadside struck the target. There were three good bull's-eyes made, and many shots which in an ordinary target would have been "centres." This was good practice, indeed. The distance was about three-quarters of a mile, and the bull's-eye at that distance appears about the size of the crown of a man's hat. The impression that the target had not been struck arose from the fact that the shots passed through it. There were no "markers," and the holes made in the canvas could be seen from the battery only by the aid of a powerful glass. Had the target been a wooden one, it would have been knocked into kindling-wood before half the drill was over.

To-day the authorities were uncertain whether the drill should be the light artillery, or that cavalry drill called in the books "School of the Soldier." This takes place in the riding-hall, and so is kept for rainy weather. The weather threatened rain for some time, and the order issued said light artillery drill if the weather was fine and calvary drill if it rained. Fortunately, the rain did not come, and so the artillery drill did; and as everybody knows who has ever seen a field battery well handled, it is one of the prettiest drills in the book of tactics. Major Piper commanded; the First Class men were the officers, the Third Class men the cannoneers. The commandant seemed to throw himself into the work with great earnestness; in fact, he tore around on his horse, flourished his sword, gesticulated, and screamed at the top of a peculiarly piercing voice in a way terrifying to behold. If he had been in action he could scarcely have been more in earnest; and a thoroughly good drill he made of it. Nearly every movement known to artillery tactics—the march, the countermarch, wheeling right and left, changing front, marching in open and in close order, advancing and retiring—all were gone through with amid the thundering noise and dense clouds of smoke which always accompany the movements of artillery. In truth, while the flying charge of cavalry gives the most striking idea of the dash and fire of war, the thundering gallop of a battery of field guns conveys a stronger sense of the terrific fury than any other movement. There was so much of marching and countermarching this afternoon that some of the spectators began to wonder whether the commandant had not become so interested in them as to forget that he had any shooting to do, but at last the bugle sounded for firing, and then the rapidity of the fire was something astonishing. It was nothing but bang, bang, bang, in such quick succession as to remind one of a Gatling gun in full operation. The rapidity of the fire depends on the activity of the cannoneers, and, doubtless, there is not a little emulation among the boys at each gun as to who can get in the most shots in the time given. This drill must be fearfully fatiguing to the boys. It involves no much running and jumping and hard work in the actual handling of the guns. There is not a little danger also, for the boys have often to mount and dismount on the gun-carriages while on the move, and run out between the fore and hind wheels. If the commandant be reckless or indiscreet, he is just as likely to give the order while the battery is going at a trot. If one of those wheels passed over you there would be an end to all things earthly; and it really makes one wonder a little how the boys escape when one sees the apparently reckless things they do and have to do. But this is a soldier's trade. There is no other way. The commandant, which seemed to be a favorite with the commandant was a tough one indeed for the poor cannoneers. This was swinging the whole battery around on a right line from the one to the other. In fact, a wheeling movement, on the right or left, is ordered. This was made while in battery firing, and the cannoneers were not allowed to be m

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 9, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	71	Oil-cake, pks.	1,885
Beans, bbls.	107	Oil, Lard, bbls.	125
Bone-wax, pks.	7	Oil, Lub., bbls.	100
Buckwheat, bushels	98	Pea-nuts, bags	154
Cotton, bales	1,329	Pork, pkgs.	6,969
Copper, pks.	536	Beef, pks.	120
Eggs, pks.	2,988	Cut-meats, pks.	5,073
Flour, sks.	17,838	Lard, pkgs.	457
Corn-meal, bbls.	25	Butter, pks.	7,282
Corn-meal, bags	50	Cheese, pks.	3,231
Wheat, bushels	177,530	Rice, tcs.	149
Corn, bushels	256,782	Rice-chaff, bags	104
Oats, bushels	73,375	Sugar, hhds.	22
Rye, bushels	66,738	Sugar, bbls.	9
Malt, bushels	17,778	Skins, bales	4
Barley, bushels	550	Starch, pks.	1,230
Peas, bushels	7,900	Stearine, pks.	178
Grease, pks.	118	Sumac, bags	69
Hides, bales	1,506	Tallow, pks.	329
Hops, bales	128	Tow, bales	10
Lumber, sides	18,898	Tin, pks.	11
Moss, bales	18	Tobacco, hhds.	405
Molasses, bbls.	18	Tobacco, pks.	974
Spirits Turp., bbls.	50	Whisky, bbls.	585
Resin, bbls.	1,723	Wool, bales	1,209

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry noted at unaltered figures. Sales and withdrawals from stock reported of 6,025 bags Rio per City of Para, also, 3,000 bags Maracaibo and 20 bags Hayti on private terms.

COTTON—Option dealings have been on reduced scale to-day, and as generally slower prices. Cable advices rather adverse. Early decline in the afternoon, though quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 27 bales, (of which 40 bales were on Saturday evening), all to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 13c.@13¼c.; Middling at 13¼c.@13¾c.; Fair at 15¾c.@15¾c. ....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 60,300 bales, (of which 23,300 bales were on Saturday evening, and 37,000 bales to-day,) with 8,200 bales as the sales on account basis of Middling.

The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 4,397,120 bales, against 4,176,575 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 8,546 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 244,848 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 156,782 bales.

Option Sales.

Saturday Evening.			To-day.	
Month.	Bales.	Prices.	Bales.	Prices.
June	.....	.....	1,200	13.06@13.18
July	900	13.23@13.25	4,500	13.10@13.11
August	6,300	13.37@13.42	11,500	13.32@13.42
September	11,300	13.07@13.13	19,000	13.12@13.14
October	2,100	12.06@12.09	4,900	11.98@12.06
November	1,100	11.48@11.53	1,600	11.43@11.50
December	1,100	11.38@11.40	700	11.33@11.38
January	.....	.....	1,000	11.34@11.39

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Saturday.	To-day.
June	13.12@13.13	13.03@13.05
July	13.25@13.26	13.10@13.11
August	13.40?	13.28@ ----
September	13.07	12.97@ ----
October	12.07@12.08	11.94@11.95
November	11.49@11.50	11.39@11.40
December	11.38@11.39	11.29@ ----
January	11.37@11.39	11.30@11.31

Transferable orders issued to-day at 13.05.

Saturday's Average on Options.

June	13.14	October	12.11
July	13.25	November	11.52
August	13.43	December	11.45
September	13.13	January	11.46

Closing Prices of Cotton to New-York.

	N. O. Uplands.	and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Strict Ordinary	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Good Ordinary	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Low Middling	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Strict Low Middling	13	13 1-16	13 1-16
Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13¼
Good Middling	13 7-16	13 9-16	13 9-16
Strict Good Middling	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16
Middling Fair	14 1-16	14 3-16	14 3-16
Fair	15 3-16	15 5-16	15 5-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11 7-16	Low Middling	12 9-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12 1-16	Middling	12 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been more active, in good part for export, at generally firm, and in instances somewhat stronger prices. Desirable Spring Wheat Extras have been in especial favor. City Mill Extras also met with a fair share of attention. No. 2 Flour has been quite brisk, chiefly for shipment, at current quotations....Sales have been reported since our last of 24,800 bbls. of all grades, including Sour and unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice, at $2 25@$5, chiefly Extra at $3 25@$4 50; inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 40@$3 25, mainly at $2 75@$3 15 for about fair to choice Winter, and $2 65@$3 for Spring; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, $2 35@$3 75, (fancy a shade higher;) inferior to good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $3 70@ $4; good to choice do. at $4@$4 25; City Mill Extras, shipping grades for the West Indies, $4 90@$5 25 for fair to very choice; do., for South America, $5 50 for standard brands, (Winter;) do., for Europe, unsettled at $3 70@$4; do., Family Extra, $5 50@$6 50, the latter for very choice, (a few very fancy brands quoted at higher figures;) very poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $3 45@$4; good to choice do., $4@$4 25; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 30@$5 75, (a few fancy brands quoted higher;) very inferior to very choice do., Red and Amber Winter stock, $4 35@$6; poor to fancy White Wheat do., $4 45@$6 50; ordinary to very choice Extra Genesee at $4 35@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5 50; inferior to very choice Minnesota clear Extras at $3 70@$4 85, (fancy held higher;) inferior to fancy do., straight Extras, at $4 50@$6; Minnesota Patent Extras, very inferior to strictly fancy, $5@ $8 75, (only a few brands going at above $7 50@$7 75;) Winter Wheat Patent Extras, $5 25@$8 75 for very poor to very fancy, only a few brands going above $7 75....Included in the reported sales were 600 bbls. low Extras in lots, for shipment, within the range of $3 75@ $3 90, (1,200 bbls. rejected Extras went at $3 60;) 2,800 bbls. City Mill Extras, West India grades, at $4 10@$5 75, for fair to very choice, and South American Standard brands at $5 50, with ordinary English brands quoted at $3 70@$4; 5,200 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $3 75@$4 85, chiefly at $3 90@$4 60, of which about 3,700 bbls., for export, at $3 90@$4 20;) 500 bbls., June delivery, went at $3 95; 500 bbls. very choice went at $4 75; 3,850 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $4 55@$5 85, largely at $5@$5 65, of which 2,800 bbls. went at $5@ $5 25 for export;) 1,150 bbls. do. Patent Extras at from $5 50@$7 75; 4,400 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 50@$6, mainly at $4 85@$5 65, with very choice to fancy Family Extras quoted up to $6 25@$6 50, the latter an extreme;) 800 bbls. Patent Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 75, with very fancy quoted up to $8 50@$8 75;) 750 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 35 for poor Spring to $5 50 for strictly fancy Winter Wheat, mostly at $3 50@ $3 65;) 2,400 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 50@$3 15, mainly at $2 75@$3, of which 2,100 bbls. mostly Spring Wheat product for shipment;) fancy at $3 20@$3 25, and unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 25@$5....Southern Flour has been in slack request on, however, a firm basis as to values. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$6 for inferior to very choice West India; and South American shipping Extras, and $5 50@$6 75 for fair to very fancy Trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been in demand at from $3 05@$3 40 for poor to very choice Superfine State, (latter rate for choice selling, in small lots, up to $3 50;) $2 85@$3 20 for Superfine Western and Pennsylvania, and $2 40@$2 75 for ordinary to good Fine. Sales, 350 bbls.

Corn-meal has been more freely dealt in at from $2@ $2 35 for ordinary to fancy Yellow Western, and $2 50 for Brandywine....Sales reported of 300 bbls. choice selling Yellow Western at $1 90@$2 20. (150 bbls. poor went as low as $1 90;) 200 bbls. choice Southern at $2 35, and 100 bbls. Brandywine at $2 50.

GRAIN—Wheat declined early, then to a more liberal aggregate to-day, and generally indicative of a stronger range of values, on comparatively moderate offerings, especially of favorable grades of No. 1 White and No. 2 Red, and prime No. 2 Spring. The export call has been good, but the extreme views of holders of desirable qualities have been against activity. No. 3 Spring has been in more request for shipment, and is offered at prices quoted by the sale, with much less urgency on the part of sellers to place supplies, with the general market closing in favor of buyers. Corn dragged early, and the decline has been shown to operate, and prices have been quoted stronger, having been in instances advanced ¼c.@2c. a bushel. Western reports are generally of favorable tone. Cable advices are of a less satisfactory tenor....Sales have been reported of 2,000 bushels Canada No. 2 Spring, which 36¢,000 bushels for early delivery, including 300 bushels Extra White at $1 17½; 33,000 bushels No. 1 Red, in store and afloat, at $1 20@$1 21, the closing, afloat, firm at $1 17; 24,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 17; 16,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 17; with 17,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 20, and $1 15 asked, and September at $1 10 bid;) 1,200 bushels No. 2 White at $1 14@$1 14½; 4,100 bushels ungraded White at $1 14@$1 18; 400 bushels ungraded Red at $1 18; 78,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 17¾@ $1 18¼, chiefly at $1 18¼ for boat-loads, car lots at $1 17¾; 2,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 18; 3,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 16½; 43,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 13@$1 13¼, chiefly at $1 13¼; 15,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 13; 22,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 17@$1 18; 18,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, in store and afloat, reported at $1 15@$1 16¾, (with June options, quoted at $1 15 bid and $1 15¾ asked, and July at $1 14¾ bid and $1 15 asked;) 16,500 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 15@$1 16; 2,400 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 16@ $1 16½; 13,000 bushels do., Spring, at $1 05@$1 06, (a boat-load of Milwaukee at $1 06, and car lots of New-York No. 2 at $1 05@$1 05¼;) 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, June options, at $1 05¾; 40,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 05¾@ 1 05¾; 40,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 05@$1 05½; 152,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at 90¾c.@ 92c., mainly Milwaukee and North-west at 92c.; 4,000 bushels No. 4 Spring at 86c.; 7,000 bushels Rejected Spring at 73c.@74c.; 14,000 bushels ungraded Spring at 83c.@93c....Corn has been more active and firmer, with a fair demand for early delivery, No. 2 a shade dearer, and steamer mixed about ¼c. ₱ bushel higher; options also, at the close, showing a slight improvement, and a fair business dealt in....Sales have been reported of 296,000 bushels, (of which 312,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 at 44c.@44½c., chiefly at 44c.; 60,000 bushels, at 44c.@44¼c., mainly at 44c., (in elevator, about 12,000 bushels sold at 44¼c.,) closing at 44c. bid and 44¼c. asked; 12,000 bushels, prompt option, 40,000 bushels, at 44c.@44¼c.; do., July, 72,000 bushels, at 44¾c.@44¾c., closing at 44¾c.; do., August, 40,000 bushels, at 46¾c.; do., September, quoted at 47¾c. bid and 48c. asked; New-York steamer Mixed, about 38,000 bushels, at 42¾c.@43¾c., chiefly at 43c.@ 43¾c., closing at 43c. bid, afloat; do., June options, 15,000 bushels, at 42¾c.@43c.; 15,000 bushels, at 43c.@43½c., closing at 43¼c.; do., August, quoted at 44¾c. bid and 45¼c. asked; do., September, 46¾c. asked; New-York No. 3, 43c.; Western Mixed, 43c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 41c.@44½c., as to quality, the latter for very choice, afloat; New-Yorkpice, 2 White at 51¾c.; Low Mixed car lots, at 45c.; New-York Yellow, at 46c.@46½c.; Rodney Yellow, car lots, at 47c.; Yellow Western at 46c.@46½c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 43¾c.@44c.....Rye quoted steadier on a moderately active call from the export interest; 8,000 bushels prime Canada, in bond, sold at 84¾c.; No. 2 Western, quoted at 90¼c.@91c., (28,500 bushels sold chiefly at 61c.); Prime State at 85c.; (18,000 bushels sold at 65c., and 16,000 bushels, to arrive, at 86¾c.)....Barley wholly quiescent....Barley Malt without new construction, but in moderate request at unchanged prices; 12,000 bushels Canada reported sold on private terms; best samples quoted at about $1 25, cash; 3,800 bushels two-rowed State at 85c.; 2,000 bushels Peas quoted steadier, with a boat-load, in bond, reported sold at 74c....Oats have been quite freely dealt in and again quoted firmer on restricted offerings, but left off heavy and irregular. Western reports tended to strengthen values and to stimulate operations early in the day....Sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 7,000 bushels, in lots, at 43¾@44c.; New-York No. 2 White, 13,000 bushels, at 41c.; New-York No. 1 Mixed, 3,000 bushels, at 39¾c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 41¾ asked; New-York No. 2, 27,000 bushels, at 40c.@40½c., chiefly at 40c.; do., June options, 40,000 bushels at 40c.; do., July options, 20,000 bushels, at 39¾c.; New-York No. 3, 2,000 bushels, at 39¾c.; New-York Rejected, 700 bushels, at 37½c.; White Western, 14,800 bushels, at 39½c. @41c., as to quality; Mixed Western, 5,600 bushels, at 38c.@40½c.; White State, 6,300 bushels, at 41c.@44c.; Mixed State quoted at 39c.@40½c., in 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 40c.@40½c.; do., in store, at 40c. asked and 38¾c. bid.

Hay and Straw and Feed without further changes as to values. A car-load of choice Western Timothy Hay sold at 70c. ₱ 100 lb....Of Oil-meal, 10 tons sold at 826....The stock of Grain in this port embraces 1,984,368 bushels Wheat, 744,329 bushels Corn, 118,773 bushels Rye, 122,453 bushels Barley, 84,549 bushels Malt, 217,406 bushels Oats, and 15,253 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,932,191 bushels, as against 2,875,490 bushels last Monday, 3,340,173 bushels June 10, 1878, and 2,469,347 bushels June 12, 1877.

SEEDS—Firmer, with sales of 1,917 bales Manila at 7c. Also, 500 bales Jute Butts at 2 5-16c.@2¾c.

HIDES—Moderately sought after, with sales reported of 3,000 Chihua, 1,400 Rio, 1,200 Buenos Ayres, 1,100 Dry-salted Texas, 35-lb., and 450 Vera Cruz, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Rather more active, with sales of 452 hhds. Muscovado on private terms, and some lots to arrive at 35c. for 50 test.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in limited request at easier figures, with good Strained at $1 30@$1 35 and other grades as before....Spirits of Turpentine in steady demand, with merchantable quoted at 26¼c.@26¾c....No Tar and Pitch dull, within our previous range....Stock in yard, 94,603 bbls. Resin, 1,340 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 1,690 bbls. Spirits do., and 15,329 bbls. Tar....And afloat, 18,095 bbls. Resin, and 3,720 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in moderate demand, but held higher, with easily deliveries quoted here at the close at 7¾c. bid....Refined in bond here, quoted at 10¼c.@11¼c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands....In Grade at 6¼c.@7¾c., in shipping order, here, and 4c. in bulk....Naphthas 6¾c.@7c....In Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 7¾c. bid....In Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, at 7¾c. bid....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of 40,000 bbls. here (no report from Oil City) at 83¾c.@ 83¾c., closing at 83¾c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been more active at higher prices, but closed weaker....Mess Pork for early delivery, less sought after, and quoted at $10 12½@$10 25 for new, ordinary brands, and $9 12½@$9 25 for old. Sales of 250 bbls. new Mess on private terms, and 50 bbls. old Mess at $9 25....And for forward delivery, Mess more active at an advance; closing for June, at $10 00@$10 20; for July, at $10@ $10 20; August at $10 25, and September at $10 30@$10 35. Sales of 2,000 bbls. for August at $10 25, and 3,500 bbls. for September at $10 30@$10 35....Dressed Hogs have been rather more sought after, with City quoted at 4¾c.@5¾c., and Pigs at 5¼c. Cut-meats in moderate request as former quotations....Sale of 25 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12-lb. average, 5¾c. Smoked Hams strong, but quiet, with Short Clear at $6 15, and Long Clear at $6. Sale of 100 bxs. Long Clear at 5¾ ₱....Western Lard has been more freely dealt in for early delivery at higher prices....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 1,760 tcs. at $6 35@$6 37½, closing at $6 35 @$6 37½; also, 750 tcs. of quality at $6 30....And for forward delivery, Western Steam Lard fairly active at an improvement, though closing weak, for June, at $6 35; July at $6 37½@$6 40; August at $6 45; September at $6 55; year option at $6 32½@$6 35. ....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 1,500 tcs., June, at $6 35@$6 37½; 2,750 tcs., July, at $6 40@$6 40 3-4; 4,000 tcs., August, at $6 45@ $6 52½; 1,000 tcs. September at $6 55, and 250 tcs. year option at $6 35....City Steam Lard has attracted rather more attention, and has been quoted at the close at $6 30, with sales reported of 240 tcs. at $6 30; 100 tcs. No. 1 City sold at $6 15....Refined Lard quiet and quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close at $6 75, and 200 tcs. for West Indies sold on private terms....Beef has been lightly dealt in, even in a shipping way, but has been quoted steady at from $11 25@$11 50 for Packet; $9 50@ $10 50 for Plain Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Family....Pierce Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $20@$21. Beef Hams have attracted little attention; Western quoted at $18@$18 25.

....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as previously quoted. Tallow in fair request, but on easier prices. The prime quoted at the close at 5 15-16c.; sales of 125,000 lb., in lots, at 5 15-16c.@6 1-16c....Stearine dull, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7c., and Western at 6¾....Of Grease, sales of 265 tcs., part Yellow, at 5¾c.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after on the basis of 6¼c.@6 5-16c. for fair and 6¾c.@6 7-16c. for good Refining Cuba....Sales reported of 600 hhds. Centrifugal at 7c.; 90 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c....Refined unchanged on a restricted movement.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 06, and 50 bbls. $1 06½, closing at $1 07 asked, and $1 06½ bid, showing a much stronger market.

FREIGHTS—Less activity has been reported to-day. The Grain movement has been checked by the firmer range of Wheat and Corn values and the somewhat stronger views of ship-owners. A fair inquiry has been noted for tonnage for Petroleum at about previous figures; and a moderate call for tonnage for Lumber, Coal, and general cargo, at former quotations. Berth freights have been comparatively quiet, and rates have been quoted, as a rule, barely steady. Through freight interest show less animation, though further fine tonnage contracts for Grain have been reported as having been completed since our last, for forward shipment, largely, (as in the instance of previous negotiations in this connection,) from first hands....FOR LIVERPOOL —The engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bales at 5-16d. ₱ foot, running measurement, and sundry lots of Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 2,750 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., and (chiefly of through freight and by outport lines at 3-16d.;) 2,150 bbls. Flour, of through freight and forward shipment, reported at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 4,250 sacks Flour and Cut-meats, of through freight, at 17s. 6d.@20s., (by outport steamers at 17s. 6d.;) 16,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ₱ 60 lb.; 4,100 pks. Provisions at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d., (through freight by outport steamers at 22s. 6d.@25s., and direct shipment hence at 25s.@27s. 6d.;) 3,600 bxs. Cheese at 30s.@ 32s. 6d.; small lots of Butter at 30s.@32s. 6d. regular way; 300 pks. do., in refrigerator, at 90s.; small lots of Leather at 40s.; equal to 250 tons general cargo, in lots, including Heavy Goods, at 50s.@27s. 6d., by outport steamers as low as 20s., and Measurement Goods, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton, and small lots of Provisions, in tons and bbls., at 4s. 3d. and 5s. 6d. And, by steam, from the West, of through freight and forward shipment, further contracts reported (as completed since our last) for about 350,000 to 400,000 bushels Grain (in good part Corn, from first hands,) on private terms, quoted at equal to about 5d. ₱ bushel, as the ocean freight rate, and other negotiations represented as in progress, but impeded by the embarrassments of the railway companies as to the extreme difficulty in getting to the principal Western shipping points an adequate supply of suitable rolling stock, the requirements of existing contracts having been reported as calling for about all that can be provided, up to the second or third week in July. Also, a British ship, 1,135 tons, hence, with about 6,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl., 2s. 10d. ₱ bbl....FOR LONDON—By sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl., (showing an improvement;) small lots of Heavy Goods at 40s., and Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, of through freight, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 7,600 sacks Flour and Malt, of like shipments, at 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, (of cargo of a British steam-ship, 1,017 tons, placed on the berth, hence,) at 5¾d. ₱ bushel; small lots of Cheese at 40s.; equal to 150 tons general cargo, in lots, at 25s.@32s. 6d. for Heavy, and 20s.@27s. 6d. for Measurement Goods....FOR GLASGOW—By sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour, of through freight, reported at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 4,500 sacks Flour and Meal at 22s. 6d.@ 23s. 9d.; 1,850 pks. Provisions at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, 5s. 3d. ₱ tierce, and 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., small lots of Butter and Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton, equal to 125 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@ 27s. 6d. ₱ measurement ton....FOR CORK FOR ORDERS—A British ship, (to arrive,) with about 7,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d.; and two British barks, with, respectively, about 5,500 and 4,700 quarters do., from a shipport, at 4s. 1½d. and 4s. 3d. ₱ quarter....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 460 tons, hence, with, about 2,800 quarters Grain, at 4s. 3d., (option of the Continent;) between Bordeaux and Hamburg, at the same rate;) another, 560 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 4s. 7½d.; a foreign bark, 600 tons, hence, with, do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d., (option of the Continent direct at 4s. 7½d.;) another, 495 tons, hence, with Syrup, reported at about 22c. ₱ gallon, and 5 per cent primage;) two foreign barks, with 3,500 and 4,000 quarters Grain, from Boston, at 4s.@4s. 1½d., and a ship and two barks, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported (as chartered there) at 45s.@47s. 6d. (with Continental options proportionately.)....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT—A British bark, 594 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 3d. ₱ quarter....FOR THE CONTINENT DIRECT—A Norwegian bark, 512 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ quarter....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 800 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 30s., and equal to 150 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton also, a Norwegian bark, 678 tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d., option of Havre or Antwerp. ....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 24,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted as about 7¼d. ₱ bushel; and 750 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 30s. ₱ ton....FOR BREMEN—A British steam-ship, about 1,300 tons, reported as having been placed under contract to take cargo of American ship Mary E. Rigg, (wrecked,) from Key West, on private terms, said to have been equal to about 23,500....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, small lots of Provisions at 1.60 reichmarks....FOR DANZIG—A Norwegian bark, 556 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl....FOR A NORWEGIAN PORT DIRECT—A Norwegian bark, 363 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl....FOR THE BALTIC—A Russian bark, 582 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. (as to lay-days)....FOR ST. NAZAIRE—An American bark, 858 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....FOR OPORTO—A British bark, 419 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....FOR A SPANISH (MEDITERRANEAN) PORT—The British bark, mentioned in our last, hence, with Refined Petroleum, is reported as consigned to A. Canuy & Son, and 25c. ₱ case....FOR CONSTANTINOPLE—A Norwegian bark, 436 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Refined Petroleum, at 24c. ₱ case....FOR MEDITERRANEAN GULF PORTS—A Mexican brig, 172 tons, hence, with general cargo, on owner's account....FOR BERMUDA —A British brig, 125 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular turn, on owner's account....FOR JACKSONVILLE—A schooner, 142 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back to Albany with Lumber, (two trips,) at $10 per M....FOR BATH—A schooner, hence, with coal, at market rates....FOR GROVELAND—A schooner, with Coal, from south Amboy, at $1 50....FOR BOSTON—Two schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1 75....And a schooner, 340 tons, with do., from Port Johnson, at $1 35....FOR CHELSEA—A schooner, 325 tons, with Coal, from Port Johnson, at $1 35 ₱ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—Flour fairly active and steady. Wheat—Light demand; sales, 900 bushels Extra White Michigan, on track, at $1 14; No. 1 hard Minnesota Spring, quoted at $1 16; No. 1 White Ohio at 98 1 09; No. 1 hard do., $1 10@$1 11; Red and Amber Winter, $1 10@$1 12; White Winter, $1 12@$1 14. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, quoted at 40c.@40½c. Oats fairly active; sales, 1,000 bushels Western at 37½c.; 1 car White, on track, at 38½c. Barley inactive. Rye neglected; Western held at 57c.@57½c. Mill-feed selling at City Mills, coarse, $5; fine, $13 finished. Seed—Rye, $1 42@$1 45 ₱ ton. Corn-meal quoted, coarse, 85c.@90c.; fine, 95c.@1; new process, $1 40@$1 50 ₱ cwt. Kitchen-ware—Rye meal, $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbls. Flaxseed, $1 07@$1 08. Alcohol quoted $2 04@$2 06. Citymade Canal Freights on Grain nominal, boatmen asking 4½ advance; one load of Wheat shipped at 4½. Pine Lumber to Albany, $1 75; to New-York, $2 25 ₱ M.; Staves, to New-York, $1 ₱ ton over-lake. Freights nominally quoted: Wheat to Buffalo, 1c.; Corn, 4-5c.; Oats, 3c. to New-York. Receipts by Rail: Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 104,000 bushels; Corn, 160,800 bushels; Oats, 72,800 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 6,400 bushels. By Lake—Flour, 6,853 bbls.; Wheat, 178,103 bushels; Corn, 153,547 bushels. Shipments by Rail—Flour, 12,100 bbls.; Wheat, 104,000 bushels; Corn, 182,800 bushels; Oats, 72,800 bushels; Barley, 2,900 bushels; Rye, 6,400 bushels. By Canal to Tidewater—Wheat, 77,300 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 8,200 bushels. By Lake—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,695 bushels; Corn, 8,157 bushels. Grain in Store—Wheat, 1,584,367 bushels; Corn, 328,972 bushels; Oats, 50,928 bushels; Barley, 105 bushels; Rye, 1,145 bushels; Malt, 87,646 bushels.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Flour strong and higher at $5 15@$6. Wheat active, firm, and higher; prime to choice, $1 11@$1 13. Corn quiet at 39c.@39½c. Oats quiet but firm at 34c.@37c. Rye inactive at 58c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet but firm at $10. Lard in good demand; current make, $5 05, closing $5 10 asked. Bulk-meats active, firm, and higher; Shoulders, 3½c.; cash; $3 07½ buyer June; Short Clear, $4 70, buyer June; $4 77½@$4 75, seller July; $4 80@$4 85, seller August; $5, seller September; Short Clear held at $4 75. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 02. Butter in fair demand; fancy creamery weak at 17c.@18c.; choice Western Reserve, 12c.@13c.; choice Central Ohio, 9c.@11c. Sugar firm and unchanged. Eggs in fair demand and firm; common, 8½c.@9c.; fresh, 9½c.@10c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 1,600 bushels.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN STOCK CERTIFICATES.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the following-named certificates of the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, stolen from the Northampton National Bank, Jan. 28, 1876:

Certificates numbered 22 to 26 inclusive, in name of J. L. Warriner, Cashier, 150 shares each.

Certificate number 1-842, ₱ No. 1,000 shares.

Certificates numbered 2-209, in name of Northampton National Bank, 50 shares.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JUNE 7, IN 5TH-AV. Listage, a POCKET-BOOK. Please return to G. M., No. 108 West 38th-st., third floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN, WITH $800, TO take charge of a branch of our business in Philadelphia; can realize $2,000 per annum. Address J. REESE, station D.

$350 BUYS A BAKERY ON THE WEST Side. Apply at No. 464 7th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1879.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a partnership under the firm name of EWELL & MAITLAND, for the transaction of a general stock and bond commission business, at No. 56, Broadway.

J. W. EWELL,
ALEX. MAITLAND.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.—TERM OPENS Oct. 15, 1879; tuition, $80 per year; no extras. For circular address HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL OFFNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Nathaniel Offney, in said district, who has been duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of June, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James P. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is appointed as the time and place when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of May, 1879.

je3-law3wTu* SAMUEL R. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE MACNAMARA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George Macnamara, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of June, 1879, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1879.

SAMUEL R. LYMAN, Clerk.

je3-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1918.—In the matter of THOMAS SINCLAIR and JOHN H. KEARNS, partners, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having heretofore applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and the proceedings thereon not having been prosecuted to a conclusion by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

my27-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABEL M. WATERS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, and an order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons, in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the city of Trenton, in said district, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

my27-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,454.—In the matter of ABEL M. WATERS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, and an order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons, in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the city of Trenton, in said

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, June 9:

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Hamilton Morton, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 41 East Broadway, south side, east of Catharine-st., for $14,020, to Anthony Halsey, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 738 2d-av., east side, 74.1 feet south of 40th-st., for $8,100, to Eliza Cline, plaintiff.

Richard V. Barnett, foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.10, No. 220 East 119th-st., south side, 275 feet east of 3d-av., for $4,500, to Charles W. Manchester.

The foreclosure sale advertised for yesterday by Bernard Smyth, of the house, with lot, No. 105 East 65th-st., east of Park-av., was adjourned until to-day.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 7.

East River, s. s. of Battery, 187x84.2'x132.6; Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the United States of America $4,000

3d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 100x100; Joseph Levy and wife to Rhanie Rinaldo 100

50th-st., n. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100; William Doyton and wife to Julia Plaat 8,750

54th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; Seaman Series to Alfred J. Conkling 14,250

5th-av., s. w. corner of 116th-st., 250x200; 5th 116th-st.x150x100, 1-3 part of do.; 5th-av., s. e. corner of 116th-st., 200x100, 1-3 part of; Mary Morrison and husband to Oliver J. Gilman ..... nom.

57th-st., n. s., 50th-st., 12 lots, 1-3 part, of; also, 3d-av., s. w. corner of 50th-st., 100x100, 1-3 part of; Same to Same ..... nom.

5th-av., s. s. corner of 93th-st., 24.9x100; Oliver L. Jones and wife to M. L. Rutherford and others 18,000

115th-st., s. s., 244 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.9x 18.7x; irregular; Margaret A. Brett to Martin W. Brett ..... nom.

126th-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 5th-av., 56.3x99.11; Arthur T. Timpson and wife to Marcellus V. Birdsall ..... nom.

Mulberry-st., w. s., Lot No. 1,100, 25x56.8; Catharine Kelleher to Bridget Cummins ..... nom.

Spring-st., n. s., Lot No. 1,009, 25x107.9; Same to Same ..... nom.

Same property; John Cummins and wife to Catharine Kelleher ..... nom.

Mulberry-st., n. s., Lot No. 1,100, 25x56.8; Same to Same ..... nom.

Chrystie-st., No. 16, 25x75.7; Ernst Harckfeld and wife to John Shea and others 14,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 66.8 ft. s. of 64th-st., 40x 90; Gerard Beekman to William Parsons and others 11,500

45th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100.5; Matthew Quinn to Sarah McDonald 6,500

Albion-place, No. 2, 25x105.5; Alexander Eagleson and wife to Henry Wheeler 15,250

52d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22x105.5; Gustave A. Caine to John F. Moore 10,000

7th-st., s. s., 193.3½ ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.6x 90.10; Frederick C. Lounsbury, Receiver, to Catharine L. Lutz 10,500

Madison-av., n. w. corner of 57th-st., 50x100.5; William H. De Forest and wife to Mary F. Hutchinson 36,000

Church-st., No. 154, 25x75; Ephanetus B. Kellogg to Albert Green 5,000

9th-av., s. e. corner of 50th-st., 60x75.5; Michael Fitzsimmons and wife to Bridget J. Burke 6,000

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 57th-st., 25.5x 22.5; Everett P. Wheeler and wife to Alvin J. Hyatt ..... nom.

72d-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 39.10x102.2; F. A. Ransom, Referee, to Rebecca Mayer 8,500

Barrow-st., No. 55, corner of Commerce-st., 26x 75; also, West-st., No. 420; also, 24th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; J. H. Stanbrough, Referee, to John Wood 4,600

17th-st., Avenue C, and East River, irregular; F. L. Parris, Referee, to Roswell G. Rolston 23,758

Catharine-st., w. s., No. 96, 25x50; T. G. Barry, Referee, to Rinaldo Abrahams 12,700

16th-st., n. s., 117 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x65; W. A. Boyd, Referee, to Michael J. Newman 5,700

72d-st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 40x102.2; B. Reilly, Sheriff, to Eugene S. Bushe 650

LEASES RECORDED.

85th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5, 3 years; Jacob Campbell to Chester Lamb, Jr. $4,500

81st-st., Nos. 543 and 545, 3 years; Peter Van Alstyne and others, to Groocock & Co. 2,400

Elizabeth-st., No. 7, 5 years; Magdalena Thomaswski to S. Zadek 1,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Ahnsr, Henry C., and wife to Frederick Jeaner; No. 63 Eldridge-st., 3 years $6,000

Birdsall, Marcellina V., and husband to Arthur T. Timpson: s. s. 126th-st., s. of 5th-av., 1 year. Brown, William L., and wife to C. Underhill, Executor, &c.; n. s. 24th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years 2,500

Duggin, Charles, and wife to Jonas B. Kissam; n. s. 51st-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year 20,000

Herold, Hieronimus, and wife to L. Benziger, Executor, &c.; s. s. 3d-av., n. p/f/c/ of 40th-st., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; J. H. Stanbrough, Referee, to John Wood 4,600

Hyatt, Alvin J., and wife to E. Kimball; s. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., 1 year. Jones, William H., and wife to Thomas Floyd; s. s. 127th-st., s. of 8th-av., 5 years 6,000

Just, Edward H. M., to Mary E. Miller; s. s. 112th-st., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 3 years 6,000

Lutz, Catharine L., to P. C. Lounsbury; No. 36 7th-st., 5 years 8,000

Maidhof, Margaretha, and husband to C. Warden; s. s. 23d-av., n. of 44th-st., 3 years 10,000

Matter, John, to David Schmitz; No. 333 West 44th-st., installments 4,000

Parsons, William P., and another to G. Beekman: w. s. Lexington-av., s. of 64th-st., 1 year. Rosenstein, Jacob J., and wife to Frederick Rosenstein; n. s. 76th-st., e. of 3d-av., 2 months. Slevin, Joseph, and wife to Charles D. Smith; No. 2 Staple-st., 3 years 4,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Feist, Emma, to Eliza Guggenheimer $1,000

Forschheimer, David, and another, Executors, &c., to Arthur L. Levy 4,279

Kunoall, Edmund, to Eustace W. Fisher 1,500

Lutz, Catharine L., to Henry Doerzbacher 3,000

Stenbers, William A., Trustee, &c., to James Moor ..... nom.

Timpson Arthur T., to Joseph Larocque 6,500

Unsemeyer, Samuel, to Eliza Guggenheimer 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant full-size

Dwelling-house,

With dining-room extension,

NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,

West Side, between 57th and 58th sts.

Watchman on the premises.

Open all day.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 12, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Trustee:

EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 6 East 41st-st, near 5th-av.; lot 20.10 by 104 feet.

WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—The full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots Nos. 33 West 17th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 25 by 92 feet.

STABLE and LOT, No. 109 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; lot 25 by 92 feet.

Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION and 20 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST. POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 221 South, extending through to Water-st.; five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; possession is one of the best in the city. Apply on the premises, foot of Market-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

AT LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET FOR THE Summer at a very reasonable rent, an elegant country place; house contains 12 rooms, kitchen and cellar, and is fully furnished; grounds, stable, &c.; one of the most convenient places on the lake.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—TO LET.—At New-Rochelle, on Davis-av., a neat two-story cottage, pleasantly situated; house and grounds in perfect order. Apply to

S. F. COWDREY,
Imperial Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

AT ORANGE.—FOR SUMMER.—A FURNISHED House, near station, 12 rooms; modern conveniences; healthy, fine shade, and lawn; rent low to private family. Address A. D., Box No. 3,090 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR THE Summer, a good-sized furnished house containing six sleeping-rooms exclusive of servants' rooms; Berkshire Hills or other mountainous region preferred. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, GEORGE JONES, New-York Times Office.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman as gentleman's house to care for in the absence of the family in the country, a excellent City reference. Mrs. MURDOCH, 149 West 26th-st., two flights.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 11, 10 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA I embark from the company's wharf, Pier No. 40 North River, New-York, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1879.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Least Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARROTT.....Thurs., June 12, 11:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Thurs., June 21, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GRAMMER.....Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. P. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Kinh-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 10, 8:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, June 14, 7 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 1, 8 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardesses, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring the greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 119 Wall-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, June 12
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 19

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of Second, Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28
ODER.....Sat., June 21 | RHEIN.....Sat., July 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF ROME.....Thursday, July 3, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 103 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Transeau.....Wednesday, June 11, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez, Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Union-st.

Devonia.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....June 28, noon
Bolivia.....June 21, 6 A. M. | Ethiopia.....July 5, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
*Elysia, June 14, 1 P. M. | Australia.....June 21, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage with provisions for ocean passengers to London.
Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
BERDER...Thurs., June 12 | GELLERT...Thurs., June 26
FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19 | LESSING...Thurs., July 3

Rates of passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $23.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., I. W. MORRIS.
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent. BELGENLAND sails Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. W. P. CLYDE & CO., New-York. JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE
TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The stanch sea-going steamers of the International Steam-ship Company's Line will leave in June every MONDAY and THURSDAY; from July 1 to Sept. 22, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Boston, at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6, P. M., for Eastport, &c., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Digby, N. S., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route and any further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Mill-st., Portland, Me., or to

H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CORREGENT CITY.....Tues., June 10, noon
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For tickets or for information in regard to freight apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, June 14
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS. Agents, Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19
S. S. WIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 119 Wall-st.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, June 11
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KNIGHT.....Saturday, June 14

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocmulgee Line.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. and G. R. R.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. & S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, June 11
Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, June 14

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passages apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamer leaves Pier No. 9 North River at 2 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., June 12
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

COENTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Cousinman Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest points for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's, and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Hawthorne Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars for Ninth-Avenue Ferry.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.

For up-town trains take east side stations.

For down-town trains take west side stations.

Trains will run to 58th-st. and 6th-av. and 53d-st. and 8th-av. alternately.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. K. GARRISON, President.

M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after May 19, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Cars only, 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M., arrive in Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 Market), 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Second and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 8:50 A. M., 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:50 A. M., 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:35, 6:05, 8:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:35 A. M., 2, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:35, 6:05, 8:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Tickets offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 28, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:45, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.) 2, 3:55, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 8:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8:25 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1879.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 3D inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

HTINGHAM TOWNSEND, HENRY COFFIN,
CHARLES R. SWORDS, JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR, CHARLES H. ISHAM,
JOHN WATSON, WILLIAM PALEN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAMES B. AMES,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, E. A. CLARK,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, R. S. MIDDLETON,
ISRAEL CORSE, AMOS ROBBINS,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN, M. N. PACKARD,
JOHN R. WILLIS, D. H. HOUGHTALING,
PRESTON H. HODGES.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES B. AMES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Esq., Vice-President. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on Tuesday, the 10th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner of 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1879.

Poll open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

CHAS. R. BROWN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU WISH Rea buy or sell, write to EDWD C. FOX & CO., Members of New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3 Wall-st., New-York.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA BONDS funded into the new compromise bonds, to accord. more with the views of the holders, a specialty of said States, by JOHN L. HASKINS, No. 6 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

Buy and sell ON COMMISSION, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

United States 4 per cent Bonds, and all other issues of the Government, bought and sold at market rates. FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED BONDS bought or exchanged on favorable terms.

Interest on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL $1,000,000.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK.

LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities.

PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure.

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS, will be accorded every attention.

This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.

A. G. SOLTON, President.
G. F. TALMAN, Vice-President.
R. G. HOYD, Second Vice-President.
G. F. FITCH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MOSES TAYLOR, G. F. TALMAN,
J. J. ASTOR, SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL, EDWD. MINTURN,
R. G. ROLSTON.

OFFICE OF THE TOWN TREASURER,
HARRISON, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., June 5, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, June 23, 1879, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of bonds of the Town of Harrison, denominated Street Improvement Bonds, deliverable July 1, 1879, at which date interest begins. These bonds are authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved March 6, 1873, and are payable in thirty years, either coupon or registered, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable July 1 and January 1 respectively. For the payment of these bonds the entire taxable property of the whole property of the town are pledged. They are no addition to the debt of the town, but are issued to retire a like amount of former obligations. A Sinking Fund is established by law, providing the means of liquidation at maturity. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interests of the town. Such guarantee of good faith will be required from successful bidders as the Finance Committee may determine.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Street Improvement Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned.

E. M. REILLY, Town Treasurer.
No. 40 Harrison-av., Harrison, N. J.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

CAPITAL, 100,000,000 FRANCS.
SURPLUS, 24,000,000 FRANCS.

LYONS,	LONDON.	ST. PETERSBURG,
PARIS,	VIENNA.	CONSTANTINOPLE,
MARSEILLES,	MADRID,	ALEXANDRIA,
NICE,	ALGIERS,	GENEVA, &c.

Buy and sell Exchange and Cable Transfers. Issue commercial and traveler's credits, available in any part of the world, through their correspondents.

New-York Agency:

Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, and 78 Cedar-st.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 68 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of the Sinking Fund, the consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust, securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

47	1,556	2,411	3,424	4,472	5,090	6,880
92	1,577	2,497	3,427	4,657	6,231	6,976
97	1,736	2,566	3,448	4,703	6,237	6,998
137	1,880	2,633	3,563	5,219	6,312	7,001
432	1,925	2,654	3,802	5,320	6,320	7,014
512

THE PENALTY FOR MURDER

MRS. SMITH AND BENNETT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE COURT-ROOM CROWDED WITH EXCITED PEOPLE—THE CONVICTS MUCH AFFECTED BY THE SENTENCE—NEITHER, BY ADVICE, HAS ANYTHING TO SAY.

Sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Knapp, in Jersey City, yesterday, upon Jennie R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, who were convicted, a week ago Saturday, of the murder of Policeman Richard H. Smith, and Friday, July 25, 1879, was the day fixed for their execution. The certainty that the death-sentence would be passed drew to the court-room such an excited, eager, and expectant crowd as had never assembled in that court-room before. In the inclosure within the bar most of the lawyers of the county had gathered. The room they did not occupy, even to the steps of Judge Knapp's bench, was filled with friends whose admission they had gained. The gallery was filled with a surging throng, more than half of whom were women, and not an inch of space on the floor of the main room was without an occupant. Ten o'clock was the hour set for pronouncing judgment, but District Attorney McGill did not present the record of conviction to Justice Knapp for his signature until nearly 11 o'clock, and a tedious delay occurred. At about 10:45 o'clock a commotion at the court-room door announced the coming of the criminals, and a few moments later the door opened to admit them. Mrs. Smith leaned heavily against the portly form of Deputy Sheriff Peel. Bennett walked with evident restraint by the side of Deputy Sheriff Foley. Mrs. Smith, attired in her usual suit of black, tottered rather than walked as she and her attendant threaded their way through the throng, and her face was buried in her handkerchief. Her convulsive sobs could be heard by those nearest to her as she staggered to the seat she had occupied during all her lone trial. Her counsel poured into her ears some reassuring words, and she remained comparatively calm, but apparently weak, until the Judge took his seat. Bennett sat in his usual seat between ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, his counsel, and the Rev. Dr., S. M. Rice, his former Pastor, and, since their incarceration, spiritual adviser for both himself and Mrs. Smith. He was very nervous, and his face presented a never-ending series of convulsive contortions as he sat awaiting the presence of the court.

It was 11 o'clock when the procession of Judges took up the march from their chambers to the bench. All looked pale and nervous. Senator Winfield, one of Mrs. Smith's lawyers, had a whispered conference with Judge Knapp and returned to his seat. Judge Knapp was evidently disconcerted by the awfulness of the duty placed upon him. District Attorney McGill stood before him for the purpose of making formal motion for judgment, but the court proceeded without waiting for that formality, and it was noticeable that after the sentence had been pronounced he failed to invoke the mercy of God upon the souls of the unhappy couple. He was very pale, and his voice trembled when he directed the prisoners to stand up. Counselors Winfield and Fleming rose with Mrs. Smith, and ex-Judge Hoffman and the Rev. Dr. Rice stood by Bennett's side, to support them, should either fall under the ordeal.

"Jennie R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett," Judge Knapp began, "you have been convicted by a jury of your countrymen of murder in the first degree. Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

"On behalf of Mrs. Jennie R. Smith," said Senator Winfield, "I would say that by advice of counsel she has nothing to say for the present."

"And on behalf of Covert D. Bennett," added ex-Judge Hoffman, "I would say that he has nothing to say for the present."

"Nothing remains," said Judge Knapp, "but for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law." Then he read the sentence from a manuscript as follows:

"The sentences of the law is, and it is by this court now hereby adjudged, that you, Covert D. Bennett, be taken from the bar of this court, by the Sheriff, to the jail of this county, there to remain in close confinement until Friday, July 25, A. D. 1879, at that there, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken by the Sheriff to the place of execution to be provided by him, according to law, and there be hanged by the neck till you are dead."

Judge Knapp read the same sentence to Mrs. Smith.

When Bennett first arose he fixed his eyes with a steady, almost a savage, gaze upon the presiding Judge. But the contortions of face and body which were subsequently noted were painful to look upon. He held his arms rigidly in front of him, the fingers of his interlocked hands pressing the nails deep into the flesh. His steady gaze became transformed into a wild stare; his head turned involuntarily to one side and then upward, like that of one going into convulsions; his body swayed, and it was only a gigantic exercise of will-power that saved him from swooning. Mrs. Smith looked demurely upon the floor, but after the sentence had been read, sank, like one overcome, to her seat. Counselor Fleming fanned her gently.

Then they were remanded. As they passed out of the court-room expressions of sympathy and commiseration arose in every part of the court-room. "Poor woman!" exclaimed one in the gallery, pityingly, as Mrs. Smith tottered out, and "Poor boy," in the same voice of commiseration, when Bennett walked to the door. After they had reached their cells both broke down completely. Bennett cried like a child, and Mrs. Smith's wails could be heard all over the corridor.

An application was made to the Court of Errors and Appeals for the new trial. The court will convene at Trenton next Tuesday. It was said that Bennett had prepared a speech for delivery to the court, but was dissuaded by his counsel. The air was rife all day with rumors of confessions and attempts at suicide by one or both of the prisoners, but they were without any foundation. Both the prisoners are in close custody, and refuse to see any one save their counsel.

During the afternoon Mrs. Smith had two very serious hysterical attacks in her cell. She lay for over an hour in each fit. Her mind has evidently been affected by the ordeal through which she passed, and, when not suffering with fits, she looks around with a vacant stare.

Miss Emma Abbott, the prima donna, sent word to the Rev. Dr. Rice yesterday that she had read the reports of the trial of the accused couple with much interest, and that she believes them entitled to a new trial. She volunteers to give a concert in Jersey City to assist the fund. She will be assisted by the very best talent she can command, and they will give their services, as she will give hers, without charge. The offer will be accepted, but no time has yet been fixed for the concert.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The extreme penalty of the law having been pronounced upon Jennie R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett—convicted of the murder of Officer Richard H. Smith—this morning, and the date fixed for their execution, the 25th day of July, I venture to bring under your notice the effort that is being made by counsel for the defense to obtain a new trial. The cost of preparing and printing the evidence in the case will, as you will observe from the court stenographer's reply to Mr. Fleming's letter of inquiry, amount to not less than $700. Besides this, there are other expenses which must be provided for. A subscription list has been in circulation in this city for some time past for the purpose of raising the required amount, but up to the present has unfortunately met with but meagre support. In view of the extreme shortness of the time between this and the date fixed for the carrying out of the sentence, I have thought that no possible effort on my part should be spared to raise the required fund, and for that purpose now take the liberty of addressing you, in the belief that you will find space for this letter in your columns, and thereby materially assist the efforts that are being made.

Up to the present time I have received $140 in cash, besides which there is promised some $65—in all $205. This, so far, is all I have received, and the urgency of the circumstances must be my apology for the unsparing upon your courtesy. Contributions may be forwarded to me at my residence, and will be duly acknowledged through the press. I also will feel indebted if your journal will trouble itself with the receiving of any amounts that may be sent to you. S. M. RICE.

GRACE CHURCH RECTORY, JERSEY CITY, Monday, June 9, 1879.

WINNING A MARKSMAN'S BADGE.

The annual competition for a handsome gold marksman's badge by members of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., took place at the Columbia Range, West End, N. J., yesterday. Capt. W. F. Wood scored 51 points and defeated 60 competitors, carrying off the badge. A team of New-Yorkers then shot against four crack shots of the Ninth Regiment, at 500 yards, and defeated them, winning a Sharp's long range rifle. The same team then defeated two of the regimental teams in a similar contest, the prize being $50 in gold. At Elizabethport, N. J., three teams of four men each shot in a badge match. The Newark team defeated a team from Elizabethport and the Newark amateur team.

DEFENSE OF KEEPER ADAMS.

The case of Michael Adams, the Keeper of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, charged with causing the death of the convict Christie Snyder, by kicking him in the groin on the 24th of May, was called by Justice Kilbreth, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday morning. State Senator Ecclesine appeared as counsel for Adams. Patrick Trainor, the man originally charged with the crime, and who was discharged last week, was the first witness called. He testified substantially as he had done on his own examination, swearing that Snyder had told him in the hospital that Adams had kicked him, and that the kick was the cause of his illness. Trainor further swore that in the fight on the boat the 464 met kick Snyder; he tried to do so, but Snyder was too spry for him, and kept out of reach of his foot. The cross-examination by Mr. Ecclesine failed to shake the testimony of Trainor in the slightest degree. At its conclusion, no other witnesses for the State being in attendance, John Knuth was placed on the stand for the defense. Mr. Knuth was in charge of a barge unloading dirt at Ward's Island on the day of the fight between Trainor and Snyder, and the alleged kicking by Keeper Adams. He said he met Snyder standing on the hill-side, where he had been stationed after landing. Snyder told the witness that Trainor had kicked him twice before he retaliated by striking Trainor; he did not say, however, on what part of his body the kicks were given. At the conclusion of this testimony the case was adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to allow time to procure the requisite witnesses from the island.

NOT RICHARD ASPINWALL'S WIFE.

A YOUNG MAN SUING FOR A DIVORCE FROM ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

A strange suit for a divorce was tried and decided yesterday in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was Richard I. Aspinwall, and the defendant was named in his papers Helen C. Aspinwall, which title she rejected, claiming that of Mrs. Helen C. Frame. Aspinwall is a man of good appearance, about 35 years of age. The defendant is about 25 years old, and a stout and apparently good-humored person. Aspinwall alleged that the defendant was married to him in 1874, and that she had violated her marriage vows with Joseph L. Frame. The answer to the complaint was that the marriage ceremony between the parties in 1874 was void, its performance having been procured through a fraud practised upon the defendant, and that she was a maiden, owning the name of Miss Helen C. Smith, until she became the wife of Frame, in 1876. The first witness for the plaintiff was the Rev. Frederick Oertel, who testified that on April 26, 1874, he performed the ceremony of marriage between the plaintiff and the defendant in the Church of Bethlehem, in Ninth-avenue, near Eighty-third-street; Aspinwall called on him alone, and requested him to perform the ceremony. When asked where the lady was he went into the street, from which he returned, accompanied by the defendant and another lady. On this evidence, and the admission of the defendant that she has been married to Frame since 1874, ex-Judge Samuel Jones, the counsel for Aspinwall, asked that a decree of divorce should be entered. Judge Donohue denied the motion, holding that as the defendant denied the validity of the marriage of 1874, that question must be tried, and that her answer must be considered as a whole.

Aspinwall then testified that at the time of his marriage with the defendant he was living in the household of her mother; after dinner on April 26, 1874, he and the defendant, accompanied by his sister, went to the Rev. Mr. Oertel's church, and were made man and wife. Joseph L. Frame, the present husband of the defendant, testified, as a witness for Aspinwall, that he met the defendant and Aspinwall at Flushing, Long Island, in the Summer of 1875. The defendant was then known as Nellie Smith; Aspinwall called her Nellie, and never addressed her in Frame's presence as Mrs. Aspinwall. Miss Smith and her mother boarded together. Frame was told at first that she and Aspinwall were engaged to be married. When he learned that their engagement had been broken, or was about to be, he proposed to the young lady, and was accepted him. One evening, a few days later, Aspinwall called him to the door of the house and said Nellie had told him he wanted to marry her. When he replied that he did wish to become his brother-in-law Aspinwall said: "I suppose she has told you about the little things that has happened between us?" Frame said, "Yes, she told me about it;" and Aspinwall continued: "Well, I feel very sorry that it ever happened; there is nothing in it." Frame responded fervently: "Richard, I hope there is not. From what you say about it and what she says I judge there is not." Aspinwall then told Frame that he and Miss Smith had been engaged for a long time, but he did not seem they were ever likely to get married, he supposed, as she wanted to marry him. [Frame,] he would "have to give her up." In explanation of what he meant when he spoke of "the little thing that happened between us," Frame testified that Aspinwall spoke vaguely of himself and Miss Smith "going before some clergyman and going through a form of marriage." After Aspinwall had told Frame there was "nothing in it," Aspinwall said: "Well, I want you to tell the truth as a man. Have you ever lived with Miss Smith as her husband?" The reply was, "No; she is as pure a woman as ever the sun shone upon." In further conversation Aspinwall said to Frame, "If you feel at all anxious about that thing that happened, I don't see that you need worry over it." He then spoke of having the marriage annulled, and at his suggestion an action for that purpose was begun, and papers prepared on his own side and on that of Miss Smith, who was the plaintiff in that suit.

A motion was here made for the dismissal of the complaint by Mr. F. W. Baum, the counsel for the defendant. His ground was that if a legal marriage between the parties had been proved, and if it had been shown that an offense against marital vows had been committed by the defendant, it was equally well proved that the offense was done with the connivance and consent of the plaintiff. In granting the motion, Judge Donohue denounced Aspinwall as a person unworthy of belief. The averment in his complaint that he had cohabited with the defendant after the marriage of 1874 had been controverted on the trial, and he had made no attempt to sustain it. Referring to the papers in the action for the annulment of the marriage of 1874, Judge Donohue said they showed that the plaintiff had sent petitioned for release on the ground of a fraud practiced upon her, and that Aspinwall in his answer admitted the statements made in her complaint. The position taken by him in the present case was rendered untenable by his former declarations, and his assertions could now be given no credit. Judge Donohue held that the marriage between Aspinwall and Miss Smith was invalid, and that even if it had been valid, he would have to rule his case, as he had not proved that the alleged offense of the defendant had been committed without his knowledge or consent.

THE ARIZONA'S FIRST TRIP.

A QUICK PASSAGE—HER ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

The new Guion steam-ship Arizona arrived at Sandy Hook on Sunday evening, after having made the passage from Queenstown in seven days 12 hours and 12 minutes—the quickest time which has ever been made by any new steamer, and the third fastest passage on record. This magnificent steamer is, with the possible exception of the City of Berlin, the largest merchant vessel afloat, and yesterday morning, as soon as she had been made fast at the Guion Pier, she was thrown open for public inspection. Her dimensions are 462 feet length, 46 feet beam, and 37½ feet depth of hold, and her measurement is in the neighborhood of 5,600 tons. Her engines are of 7,000 nominal horse-power, and are compound, with one high-pressure and two low-pressure cylinders. The propeller is 23 feet in diameter, with a pitch of 33 feet. On her trial trip she made over 17 miles an hour. She has seven double-ended boilers and coal-bunkers, with a capacity of over 1,500 tons, her daily consumption of coal being about 160 tons. A broad companionway leads from the entrance on the main deck to the saloon, which contains six long tables with revolving chairs. A large dome-like aperture, with a skylight at the top, rises from the centre of the saloon, and is crossed by beams supported by small pillars of polished wood, upon which are placed plants and flowers. The saloon extends the entire width of the vessel, and contains a library at the forward end, and a library at the after end. The staterooms are elegantly upholstered, and contain every facility for comfort. Pneumatic bells run from all the staterooms to the steward's pantry, which is situated right aft the main saloon. The first cabin is amidships, forward of the engines, and is certified to accommodate 138 passengers. The officers' quarters are on the same deck, aft of the saloon. The second cabin, which will accommodate 65 passengers, while the entrance to the steerage is on the main deck, just in front of the after wheel-house. A richly-furnished ladies' boudoir is on the promenade deck, just aft of the forward wheel-house. This deck covers the entire part of the vessel amidships. There are small whale-back decks, built entirely of iron, at the extreme forward and after ends of the vessel. There are a number of powerful steam-winches, and all of the latest appliances for steering, heaving up the anchors, taking on cargo, unloading, heaving the ashes, &c. The panels at the entrance of the main saloon are elaborately frescoed. The smoking-room is formed of the after cabin, and Captain's rooms are placed just aft. The companionway is unusually wide, and will allow streams of people three abreast to pass up and down at the same time without crowding in the least. The steerage can, if necessary, contain berths enough for 1,800 emigrants, while the hold will contain immense quantities of freight. The Arizona was built on the Clyde, by John Elder & Co., and is commanded by Capt. James Price. She brought out a large general cargo and 214 passengers, among whom was Mr. Carl Rosa.

A POLICEMAN SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Police Officer John J. Herrick was arrested yesterday on an order made by Judge Donohue in a suit brought against him by George Thieman for $5,000 damages. Thieman alleges that Herrick assaulted him without provocation on May 12, clubbed him brutally, and, by making a false charge against him, had him locked up for 12 hours. Herrick was taken before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, and was admitted to bail in $1,500.

THE POLICE TAX NEARLY ALL PAID.

Notwithstanding the objections of the members of the Police force to the additional tax levied upon them for the purpose of paying fees amounting to nearly $11,000, charged by the counsel engaged to conduct the legal proceedings instituted to recover back salary, the attempt to enforce payment has been successful in all the precincts. Inspector McDermott, one of the bitterest opponents of the tax, committed yesterday, after a long consultation on the subject with the Captains, and directions were issued to make the necessary collections on next pay day. The Inspector has been summoned by the Commissioners to appear before the surgeons, with the view of determining whether or not he should be placed on the retired list.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT

WILL TAMMANY SHOW GOOD FAITH?

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS SEEKING REVENGE—AWAITING THE RESULT OF NEXT TUESDAY'S MEETING—WHAT EX-JUDGE DITTENHOEFER THINKS.

The proposed apportionment of the City into new Assembly districts continued to be the one subject of conversation and comment in political circles yesterday. The scheme proposed by Tammany Hall, by which the Republicans are only given two of the twenty-four districts, and the City is to be cut up without any regard to the population of the districts, was loudly condemned by the Republicans, while the rumor that Anti-Tammany was conspiring to give the entire delegation to the Assembly to the Democrats was generally treated with derision. Some of the shrewdest of the Republican leaders, however, showed a disposition to treat the matter more seriously, and to recognize the fact that, while the power of Anti-Tammany as a faction opposed to Tammany Hall has been swept away, it is still an important factor in the constitution of the Common Council, and by uniting with its old friends may carry dismay into the camp of its late allies. It is admitted on all sides that the only hope for the Republicans in the coming contest over the apportionment is in the justice and good faith of Tammany Hall. That Anti-Tammany is willing and anxious to revenge itself upon the Republicans by a fusion with Tammany, there is not the slightest doubt. The leaders of the faction do not hesitate to avow it. They claim that they have been unjustly treated and betrayed by the Republicans, and are especially disgusted at the action of Alderman Morris in refusing to grant them a representation on the Apportionment Committee. They are thirsting for revenge, and are ready to throw themselves into the arms of Tammany again. In this condition of affairs, John Kelly is practically master of the situation, and the only question among the politicians is, Will he stand by his bargain with the Republicans, or will he break faith with them and join hands with the renegades of Tammany Hall. This problem cannot be solved until next Tuesday, when the report, or reports, of the Apportionment Committee will be laid before the Common Council for action. The politicians and hangers-on around the City Hall, therefore, have a full week of speculation and excitement before them.

Ex-Judge Abram J. Dittenhoefer, in speaking on this subject to a TIMES reporter yesterday, said: "We have made a great mistake in this business all through, and I am surprised that Gen. Arthur and the other Republican leaders do not see it. Our last deal with Tammany Hall bids fair to result in utter ruin to us. To place the matter of the apportionment of the City into Assembly districts in the hands of a committee composed of an equal number of Tammany Hall Democratic and Republican Aldermen is, to say the least of it, a most suspicious proceeding. Add to this that a Republican presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen. It is possible that Mr. Morris had no choice in the matter, and that he was, as alleged, elected to the Chair for the special purpose of constituting the committee as he did. But this only shows more clearly the bargain between Tammany Hall and the Republican leaders, and will in no way affect the inevitable result. This action in itself indicates a disruption of the compact between Tammany and the Anti-Tammany organizations, and tells the story of the trade between Gen. Arthur and John Kelly which secured the confirmation of Police Commissioner French. That is clear and unmistakable there is nothing in it." Frame responded fervently: "Richard, I hope there is not. From what you say about it and what she says I judge there is not." Aspinwall then told Frame that he and Miss Smith had been engaged for a long time, but he did not seem they were ever likely to get married, he supposed, as she wanted to marry him. [Frame,] he would "have to give her up." In explanation of what he meant when he spoke of "the little thing that happened between us," Frame testified that Aspinwall spoke vaguely of himself and Miss Smith "going before some clergyman and going through a form of marriage." After Aspinwall had told Frame there was "nothing in it," Aspinwall said: "Well, I want you to tell the truth as a man. Have you ever lived with Miss Smith as her husband?" The reply was, "No; she is as pure a woman as ever the sun shone upon." In further conversation Aspinwall said to Frame, "If you feel at all anxious about that thing that happened, I don't see that you need worry over it." He then spoke of having the marriage annulled, and at his suggestion an action for that purpose was begun, and papers prepared on his own side and on that of Miss Smith, who was the plaintiff in that suit.

A motion was here made for the dismissal of the complaint by Mr. F. W. Baum, the counsel for the defendant. His ground was that if a legal marriage between the parties had been proved, and if it had been shown that an offense against marital vows had been committed by the defendant, it was equally well proved that the offense was done with the connivance and consent of the plaintiff. In granting the motion, Judge Donohue denounced Aspinwall as a person unworthy of belief. The averment in his complaint that he had cohabited with the defendant after the marriage of 1874 had been controverted on the trial, and he had made no attempt to sustain it. Referring to the papers in the action for the annulment of the marriage of 1874, Judge Donohue said they showed that the plaintiff had sent petitioned for release on the ground of a fraud practiced upon her, and that Aspinwall in his answer admitted the statements made in her complaint. The position taken by him in the present case was rendered untenable by his former declarations, and his assertions could now be given no credit. Judge Donohue held that the marriage between Aspinwall and Miss Smith was invalid, and that even if it had been valid, he would have to rule his case, as he had not proved that the alleged offense of the defendant had been committed without his knowledge or consent.

THE ARIZONA'S FIRST TRIP.

A QUICK PASSAGE—HER ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

The new Guion steam-ship Arizona arrived at Sandy Hook on Sunday evening, after having made the passage from Queenstown in seven days 12 hours and 12 minutes—the quickest time which has ever been made by any new steamer, and the third fastest passage on record. This magnificent steamer is, with the possible exception of the City of Berlin, the largest merchant vessel afloat, and yesterday morning, as soon as she had been made fast at the Guion Pier, she was thrown open for public inspection. Her dimensions are 462 feet length, 46 feet beam, and 37½ feet depth of hold, and her measurement is in the neighborhood of 5,600 tons. Her engines are of 7,000 nominal horse-power, and are compound, with one high-pressure and two low-pressure cylinders. The propeller is 23 feet in diameter, with a pitch of 33 feet. On her trial trip she made over 17 miles an hour. She has seven double-ended boilers and coal-bunkers, with a capacity of over 1,500 tons, her daily consumption of coal being about 160 tons. A broad companionway leads from the entrance on the main deck to the saloon, which contains six long tables with revolving chairs. A large dome-like aperture, with a skylight at the top, rises from the centre of the saloon, and is crossed by beams supported by small pillars of polished wood, upon which are placed plants and flowers. The saloon extends the entire width of the vessel, and contains a library at the forward end, and a library at the after end. The staterooms are elegantly upholstered, and contain every facility for comfort. Pneumatic bells run from all the staterooms to the steward's pantry, which is situated right aft the main saloon. The first cabin is amidships, forward of the engines, and is certified to accommodate 138 passengers. The officers' quarters are on the same deck, aft of the saloon. The second cabin, which will accommodate 65 passengers, while the entrance to the steerage is on the main deck, just in front of the after wheel-house. A richly-furnished ladies' boudoir is on the promenade deck, just aft of the forward wheel-house. This deck covers the entire part of the vessel amidships. There are small whale-back decks, built entirely of iron, at the extreme forward and after ends of the vessel. There are a number of powerful steam-winches, and all of the latest appliances for steering, heaving up the anchors, taking on cargo, unloading, heaving the ashes, &c. The panels at the entrance of the main saloon are elaborately frescoed. The smoking-room is formed of the after cabin, and Captain's rooms are placed just aft. The companionway is unusually wide, and will allow streams of people three abreast to pass up and down at the same time without crowding in the least. The steerage can, if necessary, contain berths enough for 1,800 emigrants, while the hold will contain immense quantities of freight. The Arizona was built on the Clyde, by John Elder & Co., and is commanded by Capt. James Price. She brought out a large general cargo and 214 passengers, among whom was Mr. Carl Rosa.

A POLICEMAN SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Police Officer John J. Herrick was arrested yesterday on an order made by Judge Donohue in a suit brought against him by George Thieman for $5,000 damages. Thieman alleges that Herrick assaulted him without provocation on May 12, clubbed him brutally, and, by making a false charge against him, had him locked up for 12 hours. Herrick was taken before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, and was admitted to bail in $1,500.

THE POLICE TAX NEARLY ALL PAID.

Notwithstanding the objections of the members of the Police force to the additional tax levied upon them for the purpose of paying fees amounting to nearly $11,000, charged by the counsel engaged to conduct the legal proceedings instituted to recover back salary, the attempt to enforce payment has been successful in all the precincts. Inspector McDermott, one of the bitterest opponents of the tax, committed yesterday, after a long consultation on the subject with the Captains, and directions were issued to make the necessary collections on next pay day. The Inspector has been summoned by the Commissioners to appear before the surgeons, with the view of determining whether or not he should be placed on the retired list.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

OPENING OF THE WEST SIDE TO EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—THE SUNDAY TRAINS.

The Manhattan Railway Company opened its West Side route through Ninth-avenue to Eighty-first-street yesterday morning, and trains now run regularly from South Ferry to the latter point. The first train went over the road yesterday at 10 o'clock. After that hour every third train was switched off the Sixth-avenue route at Fifty-third-street, and run to the new terminus, making the intervals between "through" trains from four to seven minutes, according to the time of the day. There were very few passengers carried above Fifty-ninth-street over the new road other than those who went up out of mere curiosity, for, as one gentleman said, "When you get out at Eighty-first-street, you are nowhere." It is expected, however, that there will be more travel to-day, on account of the reception at the Museum of Natural History at Manhattan-square. The road will be opened to One Hundred and Fourth-street on July 10 days. The new stations added by yesterday's opening are at Ninth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, Seventy-second-street, and Eighty-first-street. At the latter station the platforms only are completed, and workmen are putting up the iron frames for the station-houses. At Seventy-second-street the house on the down track is inclosed, but not yet in use, while only the iron frame for the up-track house is in place. The station at Fifty-ninth-street is only a platform as yet. The ticket agent at each station occupies a small wooden temporary shed. Workmen are putting in place the "interlocking system" at Fifty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, where the down trains of the Metropolitan Line have to cross the up track of the New-York Line. Perfect safety is claimed for the "interlocking system," and as the New-York trains are to be run only at long intervals, there seems to be but little danger of collision at that point. The old West Side line trains will not be run above Fifty-ninth-street. Arrangements are being made to issue tickets which will be good on the old West Side (Greenwich-street) road, as well as on the new route, so that passengers for points further west than Sixth-avenue can change cars at Fifty-ninth-street.

The members of the committee appointed by the Protestant churches along the route of the Sixth-avenue line to look after the matter of Sunday trains, and prevent their running, if possible, held a private meeting in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday afternoon. Seven of the more prominent churches interested were represented. There was a general discussion of the various phases of the case, and one or two very vicious speeches were made. The only positive action taken by the meeting was the appointment of a large committee to visit the officers and Directors of the Manhattan Company, to discuss with them in a friendly manner the question of running trains on the Sabbath, and to "remonstrate" against the running of such trains. The committee is to consist of the Pastor of each of the churches which will be affected by the noise of the Sunday trains, and one layman from each church. A sub-committee will arrange with the Manhattan Company the time and place for a hearing, which they will try to have before the week closes. The representatives of the churches propose to have a friendly, courteous talk with the railroad people before taking any "harsh" measures to prevent Sunday trains. It is expected that when the committee visits the Manhattan Directors they will take with them a carefully drawn up "remonstrance" against the running of trains on Sunday, embodying in plain language all their objections, legal, moral, sanitary, or otherwise. There are several churches that will attend to the formal "remonstrance." While everybody who has ever been in any one of the churches near the elevated railroads when trains were passing is ready to admit that the noise must very materially affect Sunday worship, yet it is the general opinion among those not directly interested in the matter, that the churches have entered into a losing game in their struggle against Sunday trains. It is claimed that they have placed ourselves entirely at the mercy of Tammany Hall, which will give us such an apportionment as it chooses. Of course, it Anti-Tammany now combines with Tammany to defeat us from representation in the Assembly altogether, nobody can blame them. We have thrown them overboard, and, losing their hold upon us, there is but one rock to which they can cling, and that is Tammany Hall."

"But, do you believe that Tammany Hall would so far recognize the Anti-Tammany faction as to coalesce with them?" asked the reporter.

"Tammany Hall will do anything," said Judge Dittenhoefer, "which in their wisdom they may deem for its power. It is ready to make a bargain with the Republicans to-day, and with Anti-Tammany to-morrow. Its motives in forming a coalition with us were apparent to all. John Kelly did not like to admit it, but the session of Anti-Tammany was a terrible blow to his organization. He lost his County Clerk, he was threatened with the loss of his Sheriff, the Register was made neutral, and the power was drifting from his hands. This last deal strengthens his organization and places it over us. I have pleased

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8658. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS

NULLIFYING FEDERAL LAWS

THE CAUCUS APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

JUDICIAL EXPENSES PROVIDED FOR IN A BILL WHICH WILL PROBABLY BE VETOED —THE BOURBONS SEEKING TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR DESIGNS BY INDIRECTION— THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The House to-day, after several hours' discussion, passed the Supplemental Appropriation bill, making appropriations for the Federal courts for the coming fiscal year. Before proceeding to the consideration of the bill by paragraphs 40 minutes were allowed for general discussion, the time being equally divided between the two political parties. Gen. Garfield, on behalf of the Republicans, made a vigorous speech against the bill, in which he charged that the Democrats were attempting to accomplish by indirection what they had failed to accomplish by the direct attempt to fasten political riders upon the Legislative Appropriation bill. Having failed to secure the repeal of the Election laws by coercive and revolutionary methods, they were now seeking, through the pending bill, to nullify the same laws, under an implied threat of withholding the necessary appropriations from the Federal courts. Gen. Garfield assured the Democrats that this attempt at nullification would fail, and broadly intimated that the bill, in its present shape, would not receive the approval of the President. Mr. McMahon replied to Gen. Garfield, repeating the platitudes employed by the Democrats when discussing the bills which were vetoed, and charging the Republicans with voting to withhold supplies from the Government rather than surrender the right to use the Army at the polls.

During the consideration of the bill by paragraphs, Gen. Hawley moved to strike out the concluding clause of the first section, which provides that no part of the money appropriated by the bill shall be used to pay any salaries, compensation, or fees under or in virtue of title 26, Revised Statutes. This was rejected by a strict party vote, as was also a motion to strike out the second section of the bill, which prohibits any department or officer of the Government from making any contract or incurring any liability for the future payment of money until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law.

The third section of the bill is in terms identical with the bill recently passed by the Senate to repeal the jurors' test oath, and to provide for a commission to superintend the drawing of jurors for United States courts. A long discussion occurred upon this section, and numerous unsuccessful attempts were made by the Republicans to strike out and qualify that clause which provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to act with the Clerk of the court in selecting jurors, which Commissioner is required to be "A well-known member of the principal political party opposing that to which the Clerk may belong." The only amendment made to this section was one requiring that the person to be appointed Commissioner shall be a citizen "of good standing," and one requiring that the names deposited in the box for selection as jurors shall be so deposited "without regard to party affiliations." The defect pointed out by Senator Edmunds in the bill upon this subject recently passed by the Senate is corrected in the bill passed to-day by the House. This correction is in the form of a proviso to the third section, which declares that "no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which are, or may be, prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The consideration of the bill having been completed by sections, Mr. Frost, of Missouri, moved as an additional section those paragraphs of the vetoed Legislative bill which aimed to repeal the Federal Election laws. The Republicans took advantage of this blunder and voted solidly for Mr. Frost's amendment. The President having vetoed the Legislative bill because it contained the matter which Mr. Frost proposed to add to the pending bill, would, of course, refuse to approve any other bill containing the same objectionable matter. The unanimity with which Mr. Frost's amendment was sustained by the Republicans gave emphasis to the folly of the movement, and when a division was called, Mr. Springer and other Democrats made earnest appeals to the Democrats to vote against the amendment. The danger being thus made plain to the average Democratic member, the amendment was rejected by 9 majority. The bill was then reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole and passed by yeas 103, nays 83.

The Army appropriation is now the only supply bill to be reported, and it is understood that it will be brought forward and passed by the House to-morrow. The Warner Silver bill having been set aside until next Winter, the question of final adjournment will hinge entirely upon the rapidity with which the Senate acts upon the appropriation bills. The Legislative bill was to-day referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and will probably be reported back to-morrow and its consideration proceeded with. As this will contain the extraneous matter, it is likely that the Senate will pass it after a few hours' consideration. The supplemental bill will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, and can be taken up by that body and passed on Thursday, and the Army bill can be passed the day following. Should this programme be followed, there is no reason why Congress should not adjourn next week. The resolution passed to-day by the House fixes Tuesday next for final adjournment, but it is not likely that the Senate will concur in fixing that day for the dissolution, for the reason that it is feared the appropriation bills cannot be disposed of in time to enable them to be examined by the President. Should no protracted discussion occur in the Senate on the appropriation bills, they can all be passed this week, but a single day's delay would drive them into next week, and make final adjournment on Tuesday impossible. The general opinion is that the Senate Committee on Appropriations will hold the adjournment resolution until the appropriation bills are well under way, and then report it with an amendment fixing Friday or Saturday of next week for the termination of the session.

AMERICAN ISRAELITES IN RUSSIA.

A JOINT RESOLUTION ADOPTED FOR THE CORRECTION OF ALLEGED ABUSES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The House to-day passed the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to treaty negotiations with Russia as to American Israelites. It is alleged that by the laws of Russia no Hebrew can hold real estate, and that this discrimination is enforced against citizens of the United States residing in that Empire. The attention of the State Department was called to the case of H. Rosenstraus, who purchased real estate in Russia, and who was prohibited from holding the property because of his being an Israelite. The Secretary of State, in a communication to Congress upon this subject, expressed doubt as to his ability to grant, under existing treaties, the relief applied for by Rosenstraus, and the joint resolution passed to-day was to remedy this. It provides "that the rights of the citizens of the United States should not be impaired at home or abroad because of religious belief, and that if the existing treaties between the United States and Russia be found, as is alleged, to discriminate, in this or any other particular, as to any other classes of citizens, the President be requested to take immediate action to have the treaties so amended as to remedy the grievance." The measure was advocated by Messrs. Cox and Morton, of New-York. Mr. Morton explained that the Russian Government had had a treaty with Great Britain which permitted British Israelites to hold real estate in Russia, while Hebrew citizens of the United States were not permitted to own the title deeds of property after it had been purchased and paid for. This, he claimed, was discrimination in favor of British subjects and against Hebrew citizens of the United States.

THE SILVER MEN DEFEATED.

A DECISIVE VOTE IN THE SENATE AGAINST TAKING UP THE WARNER BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The action of the Senate to-day, in refusing to take up the resolution to discharge the Senate Finance Committee from the further consideration of the Warner Silver bill, disposes of that measure. It is known, however, that there will be another effort made to-morrow to get the resolution up for consideration, but there is no probability that it will succeed. The vote to-day does not represent the strength of the silver men, and it is doubtful if they could command as many votes as they polled to-day on a motion to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill. Several Senators voted to take up the Coke resolution who would have voted against it had it been taken up. A second effort to take up the resolution would probably be negatived by a more decided vote than that of to-day. Twenty-six Senators were paired, and Messrs. Bayard, Bruce, Farley, Kernan, Plumb, Randolph, and Sharon, who did not vote, were not paired. Messrs. Bayard and Kernan were present, but refrained from voting because they are members of the Committee on Finance, but it will be noticed that Messrs. Beck, Voorhees, and Wallace were not prevented from voting from this consideration. Mr. Bruce was present, but dodged the vote. Messrs. Farley, Plumb, Randolph, and Sharon were absent.

THE CASE OF SENATOR INGALLS.

OPPOSITION TO INVESTIGATING THE CHARGES IN THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The charges against Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, were considered at some length to-day by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The discussion was mostly confined to the question as to whether there was sufficient in the charges against Senator Ingalls, as presented, to warrant the committee in taking any further notice of them. All the Republican members took the ground that there was not such a case made before the committee as would warrant them in seriously considering it even, and they were supported in this opinion by Senators Ben Hill and Vance. Messrs. Kernan, Bailey, Saulsbury, and Houston, while disclaiming any intention to reflect upon Senator Ingalls, thought it would not be beat to dismiss the case summarily, but to give the charges due consideration hereafter. Without coming to any determination, the committee adjourned, and the case will go over until December. Senator Ingalls left the committee-room when his case was called up.

JUST ESCAPING ARREST.

VINELAND RID OF A DISCREDITABLE RESIDENT—FLIGHT OF EDWIN M. TURNER.

VINELAND, N. J., June 10.—Edwin M. Turner, the Vineland lawyer, a full account of whose discreditable conduct in connection with the alleged procurement of a divorce from his wife, and his subsequent or previous marriage to a woman with whom he had been holding improper relations for a number of years, appeared in THE TIMES on Friday, left here clandestinely on the afternoon of that day. His preparations for going away were of the most hurried character, and his departure more hurried still. Without making known his intentions to any one, he had himself taken by a quick conveyance to a point on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, in the outskirts of this place, where he signaled and boarded the train for Philadelphia. Before going away he approached an old and intimate friend of his family, and sought to procure a loan of money from him on the ground that he was desirous of following his wife and children to Kansas, so as to be better able to provide for them. It is conjectured that he may have gone thither with the design of causing his wife trouble in some way, or, possibly, of abducting some of his younger children. There is no doubt that, in order to cover his wife into custody for a legal separation, he would stop short of nothing that would assist him in accomplishing his purpose. While his family was here, he several times threatened to take his children, the four youngest of them, away from his wife, in case she did not comply with his wishes in the matter of an agreement to facilitate his obtaining a divorce, and for fear that he would put his threats into execution so far as concerned one of them, his little boy, was taken to Philadelphia, in charge of an elder sister, a short time previous to the departure of the remainder of the family. There is no doubt at all, provided the father should go after the children, the mother would yield everything to secure their custody again. She has been informed by telegraph of the departure of her husband from Vineland, and so put on her guard, and if he interferes with her in the least, the warrant for his arrest will be sent to Hiawatha, Kan., where Mrs. Turner is staying, and a requisition will be made on the Governor of that State for his return to New-Jersey.

Had Mr. Turner remained in Vineland until to-day, he would have been arrested here, the warrant for his detention having been sworn out before it was known that he had fled. The charge against him is bigamy, it having been satisfactorily proved that he has no divorce that is valid in this State. Had it not been for the delay occasioned by the seemingly wise decision to search carefully the records of the Court of Chancery of this State before proceeding against him, to make sure what was morally certain from the first—that he had no legal divorce—he would have been taken into custody nearly a week ago. The Rev. E. E. Morris, of Philadelphia, who married the persons thus unlawfully joined together, has expressed a willingness to appear as a witness in the case against them, should it be brought into court. There is good reason to believe, however, that his attendance will not be required, as he is certain that Mr. Turner left Vineland to escape prosecution and with the intention of not returning here.

THE MURDERER PARR'S DEATH.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE HIM—EXAMINATION BY THE DOCTORS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Edward Parr, the murderer, who took a dose of poison in court yesterday, about the time he was sentenced to be hanged, died this morning at a few minutes past 6 o'cloer. At about 2:30 milk was introduced into Parr's stomach, and the galvanic battery was applied to him. Thirty minutes later the doctors perceived a motion, as though consciousness was about returning. Slowly raising his arm, Parr feebly gasped "Oh, my! Oh, my!" He then stretched himself out and sank into a profound stupor, from which he did not rally.

A post-mortem examination of the body was made this afternoon. The entire top of the skull was removed, when there was found a fracture which had healed up, but there was an osseous formation at the bottom of it which pressed on the brain. The brain was healthy. The skull was very thick, being nearly three-eighths of an inch, and very hard. It was stated that a policeman pounded Parr for five minutes with a black jack once and made no impression on him. The heart was found to be rather small, and the walls of it were double the usual thickness and hardness. The eyes were taken out for examination. Of course, no poison was discovered at this time, but at the Coroner's investigation in the morning it will be shown by the experts, who have made the analysis of the contents of the stomach, that strychnine had been taken.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE BUSINESS

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10.—At the annual meeting of the District Telephone and Automatic Signal Company in this city to-night it was found that a majority of the stock had passed into the hands of the Central Union Telegraph Company of New-York. The control was obtained by the purchase of $15,000 of stock held by the Automatic Signal Telegraph Company, of New-York, and stock in New-Haven, in which city and Hartford the bulk of the stock is held. The Telephone Company of which the stock has been secured has a telephone system established in New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and other New-England cities. The new company, it is said, will combine the telephone and telegraph business wherever it is possible to do so.

ASA PACKER'S PLACE UNFILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company met to-day for the purpose of considering the appointment of a successor to the late President, Asa Packer. They adopted a resolution declaring that out of respect for the memory of the late President it is inexpedient to appoint a President at this time, and directing that the Vice-President perform the duties of the office until the next annual meeting. The stock is owned in shares divisible of 1 per cent on the capital stock of the company, principally in and other Jerseymen; S. M. Allen, of Plymouth; B. F. White, of Norfolk; John E. Sanford, of Bristol; Peter Pineo, of Barnstable; Joshua M. Howes, of Nantucket; A. F. Clarke, of Franklin; C. B. Gillette, of Hampden; Julius Rockwell, of Berkshire, and Charles Delano, of Hampshire. This committee will meet for consultation within a few days.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING CONVENTION— BARR'S EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF TILDEN AND HIMSELF—SENATOR WALLACE'S TWO CANDIDATES—HENDRICK B. WRIGHT IS WILLIN'.

HARRISBURG, June 10.—The State Convention of Pennsylvania Democrats will meet in this city on the 16th of next month. This fact does not prevent the political world from revolving on its axis as usual, and, indeed, were it not for the occasional spasms of anxiety manifested among the leaders at Washington, as indicated by the Associated Press dispatches, the horizon would be comparatively clear. It is well known, however, among the Democratic Senators and members at the national capital that an enterprising Pittsburger named Daniel O. Barr, a Teller in one of the principal banks in the Smoky City, and whose brother edits the *Post* at that place, has had a retinue of his friends and relatives advocating him for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania in all the principal political centres for more than six months past, and this has been especially displeasing to Senator Wallace, whose aversion to the Barr faction is very decided, and whose choice has been centred in Blake Walters, the present Cashier of the Treasury under Col. Noyes. It is generally understood that although there are numerous aspirants for the nomination of State Treasurer, the disputed prize will be carried off by Barr or Walters. Barr's friends have been endeavoring to fortify themselves still further by making Tilden's Presidential fight their own, at least as far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and in this they have succeeded so admirably that it is now generally understood that Barr is the Tilden candidate. It is proper to remark right here that this will be of more advantage to Barr than to Tilden, because of the jealousies which it is stirring up in the fold. Nevertheless, the Tilden sentiment was so thoroughly pronounced among the Democratic members of the Legislature, which adjourned sine die on Friday last, that 66 of their number, at the instigation of one of Barr's adherents, had signed their names to a manifesto declaring in favor of the hero of Gramercy Park as their next candidate for President. The preamble was a grandiloquent piece of buncombe, setting forth that the wishes of the people had been stifled in his case, and while the "outrage" was tolerated in the interests of peace, the freemen of the United States would never again submit to such a gross injustice and glaring fraud. The document is silent on the Barr question, but it is sufficient glory for the prospective candidate that his faction at time the credit of keeping the Tilden movement "booming" in Pennsylvania, and a failure to nominate him will now be regarded as a manifestation of anti-Tildenism in the Keystone State. Since the recent *contretemps* between Barr's brother, who edits the Pittsburg *Post*, and Senator Wallace, culminating in a very "open letter," from the former to the latter, there has been a decided coolness in that direction. This lends special force to the claims of Blake Walters, the Wallace candidate, and as there will be an election for United States Senator in 1881, it is quite possible the chieftain with the Scottish name will exert his strategy to the fullest extent for the purpose of defeating and unfriendly and unfriendly faction as the Barrs have proved themselves. The prospects of the success of the latter will prevent the Senator's opposition being as public or pronounced as it might otherwise be, but it is well known among those who are best acquainted with his methods that his most effective blows are dealt in the dark, and while he may seem indifferent to the fortunes of Walters or Barr, he will wield a political power that may yet overthrow the ambitious Tilden candidate and give the present Cashier of the Treasury the position to which he aspires. To those who know and watch the methods of Pennsylvania politicians the struggle is very amusing, but the funniest feature of the entire affair is that telegraphed from Washington on Monday to the effect that "several prominent Democratic members from Pennsylvania have suggested to Hendrick B. Wright that he allow his name to be used as the candidate." In the next sentence we are told that the "old-man-not-afraid-to-be-called-a-demagogue makes no secret of his intention, and says that if he stands ready to render any service in his power to put forward the interest of the Greenback Party by a union with the Democrats." It is well known to Col. Wright's friends that when the holding of office is involved he stands ready to hold it at all times. But the Pennsylvania Democrats don't want Col. Wright for State Treasurer, and if there be any meaning in the mention of his name it is simply a diversion on the part of the Wallace faction to draw away many of the Barr delegates, and render the nomination of Walters more easy. In the Labor-Greenback regions of Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Schuylkill Counties Col. Wright is a tower of strength, because of his efforts to obtain from Congress for every poor man the sum of $500, a mule, and a Western farm, and should he enter the arena he will electrify the Communistic element of the State, and thoroughly demoralize the Tilden-Barr forces as far as Pennsylvania is concerned. Indeed, he is seriously spoken of by the working men of the anthracite sections for their next candidate for President, and should he show any inclination for the honor it will be a serious blow for Tilden among a certain class who are now braying loudly in his behalf. No vagaries that Hendrick B. Wright can possibly be guilty of will ever alienate from him the sympathies of the ignorant masses. He may stand on his head in Congress, or do any other equally ridiculous acrobatic feat, provided he denounces Wall-street and advocates an absurd abundance of money for the people. He may well exclaim: "Give me the making of a people's money and I care not who makes their laws." Herein lies his power, and he cares not what his constituents demand, he stands ready to advocate it. Should his name be mentioned in the convention which meets here next month it will call out more popular enthusiasm than that of any other candidate. He won't be nominated, however, but he will succeed in having Barr defeated, and that is about all Senator Wallace wants just now.

THE BIRTH OF A GREAT PARTY.

PREPARING TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, June 10.—The movement to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Republican Party in this State took shape to-day at a meeting of Republicans, to which the surviving members of the Convention of the 19th of July, 1854, had been especially invited. The most conspicuous public man present was ex-Secretary Boutwell. The Hon. Stephen M. Allen, of Plymouth, who presided temporarily at the Worcester Convention 25 years ago, presided over to-day's meeting, and a committee was appointed, consisting of one gentleman from each county of the State, to act with a similar committee of the Republican State Committee to arrange for a fitting celebration of the anniversary. This was the only business done. The meeting was entertained by the relation of reminiscences by some of the older Republicans present. Mr. Allen recalled the resolution upon which the party was formed, and which was drawn by Henry Wilson. It was as follows:

"With the co-operation of the friends of freedom in sister States, we hereby organize the Republican Party."

He also reviewed the stirring events which followed, leading up to the national organization, two years later, perfected at Pittsburg, Penn., and the Philadelphia Convention, at which Fremont was nominated for the Presidency.

The meeting was not as fully attended as it might have been, had not many influential Republicans taken the view that the proper event to celebrate was the anniversary of the first victory of the party—not the laying of the egg, but the hatching. Nevertheless, there seems to be a good deal of vigor to this movement, and a celebration of real interest, it is believed, will result. The committee having charge of the matter on behalf of to-day's meeting is composed of the following gentlemen: Roland Worthington, of Suffolk County; W. P. Phillips, of Essex; N. P. Banks, of Middlesex; Charles Delano, of Hampshire; Joseph Merrick, of Hampden; Henry L. Pierce, of Bristol; Henry Wilson, of Plymouth; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Nantucket; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Barnstable; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Dukes; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Berkshire; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Franklin.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD TO-DAY—WHAT WILL PROBABLY BE DONE.

DES MOINES, June 10.—The Republican State Convention to be held here to-morrow will be composed of 774 delegates, nearly all of whom have arrived. Gov. Gear will be renominated without opposition. He is a native of Ithaca, Y. Y. He has served three terms in the Iowa Legislature, one as Speaker, and has resided in Iowa 40 years. C. W. Von Coelin, State Superintendent of Instruction, will also be renominated, although there are three candidates running against him. Frank J. Campbell, for Lieutenant-Governor, will have no opposition. The only real contest will be over the Supreme Judgeship. Judge Beck is a candidate for renomination, and is opposed by Ruddick, Mitchell, and Sloan. The contest will narrow down to Ruddick and Beck, with the chances in favor of the latter. Judge Beck has been on the bench 12 years. In the temporary organization the convention will be presided over by John N. Irwin, of Keokuk, with George Powers, of Bedford, as Secretary. A strong effort will be made to elect ex-Senator Harlan Permanent Chairman.

The feeling concerning the financial planks of the platform is badly mixed. A minority of the delegates favors some features of the Warner Silver bill, but the majority seems inclined to demand a dollar that shall be worth 100 cents, and, if silver certificates are issued, that they shall be for value in bullion. The temperance question will be the source of some trouble. A large number of delegates are inclined to demand a prohibition plank. It is probable, however, that the only reference to temperance will be a resolution approving the blue-ribbon movement.

Gov. Gear was serenaded this evening, and responded with a speech, in which he avoided all political allusions. The prospect is that the convention will be the largest ever held in this State.

MINNESOTA NOMINATIONS.

CONVENTIONS OF THE GREENBACKERS AND PROHIBITIONISTS—TICKETS NOMINATED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10.—The National Greenback State Convention met at noon to-day. Very few delegates were present. A recess was taken until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, when organization was effected with Ignatius Donnelly, of Dakota County, as President, and E. W. B. Hovery, of Sherbourne County, as Secretary. The following State ticket was nominated:

Governor—ARA BARTON, of Faribault.

Lieutenant-Governor—WILLIAM MCGHEN, of Fillmore County.

Treasurer—ANDREW NELSON, of Meeker County.

Secretary of State—A. P. LANE, of Hennepin County.

Attorney-General—W. L. KELLEY, of St. Paul.

Railroad Commissioner—EBENEZER AYRES, of Washington County.

Resolutions were reported and provoked much discussion, particularly one in opposition to the payment of old railroad bonds. The resolutions were finally adopted. They demand the repeal of the act of 1860 to strengthen public credit; that all United States bonds be paid in strict accordance with the original contract, and that bonds issued since 1869 be paid in non-interest-bearing full legal-tender notes. They declare in favor of the coinage of silver on the same terms as gold; demand the repeal of the Resumption act, and denounce the locking up of coin in the Treasury. They declare the system of contraction of the currency pursued since 1866 subversive of the interests of the people, and leading to bankruptcy and paralysis of business. They declare that the paper-money circulation of the country should be steadily increased to keep pace with the growth of the country and the wants of trade; that all private and corporate property should bear an equal burden of taxation. They oppose class legislation, and condemn all large landed monopolies, railroad and others, and say that the public domain should be kept for actual settlers. They oppose the present or any other national bankrupt act, and favor a graduated income tax, one term for the President, the severe punishment of bribery of voters, and the equalization of soldiers' bounties. They protest against the efforts to arouse sectional feeling by the leaders of both parties, and denounce the present Congress for engaging in boisterous and vindictive discussions while neglecting legislation for the people's interest. They favor dispensing with useless officers and a rigid economy in public affairs. They compliment the Greenback members of Congress; favor a soldiers' and sailors' homestead law, and oppose convict labor and the employment of children under 14 years in factories.

The Prohibition State Convention, at Minneapolis, to-day, nominated the following ticket:

Governor—The REV. W. W. SATTERLEE.

Lieutenant-Governor—T. B. WILLIAMS.

Secretary of State—T. C. STEARNS.

Treasurer—H. D. BROWN.

Attorney-General—A. W. BANGS.

A DENIAL FROM JUDGE HARGES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—Judge Harges, of the Supreme Court, will publish a card in the *Courier-Journal* to-morrow denying, with proof, that he so altered the record of his family Bible as to make his age appear greater than it is.

DENOUNCING REPUDIATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 10.—A meeting at Franklin, representing the views of two-thirds, if not the whole, of the property-holders of St. Mary's Parish, has adopted a resolution "That the repudiation of the State debt, as contemplated by the majority report of the Committee on the State Debt, appointed by the State Convention, would result in a great and permanent injury to the best interests of Louisiana; that we believe in an honorable arrangement with bondholders that may leave the State's honor less a blemish, and bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest."

The Constitutional Convention to-day held a three hours' debate on the report of the State Debt Committee. Messrs. Land and Lott addressed the convention in favor of the majority report, giving their reasons for opposing payment of several issues of State bonds, and citing authorities sustaining their views. They claimed that the issues in question were fraudulent. The action of Georgia and Missouri in refusing to recognize fraudulent issues of bonds were cited, and it was stated that neither public nor private credit in those States had suffered, nor had the justice of the actions of their conventions been questioned. Resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce, protesting against repudiation, and a petition signed by 6,492 property-holders urging the adoption of the minority report were read. Mr. Semmes will address the convention on the minority report, which recommends that a committee of nine be appointed to ascertain the possibility of an equitable adjustment of the debt.

LONDON, June 10.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "At the request of a committee of Louisiana bondholders, the Chairman of the Council of Foreign Bondholders has sent a protest to the Governor of Louisiana against any attempt of the State Convention, now sitting, to reduce the State debt as arranged under the Refunding act of 1874."

TIDINGS OF MARINE DISASTER.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., June 10.—Schooner Susan Stetson, Capt. Hale, from Rockport, Me., reports that on June 7, Mowhegan, bearing north-north-east, 60 miles, the crew of the schooner Sahara, of Harrington, Me., was picked up, having abandoned the vessel. The sailors were transferred to the schooner Viola for Newburyport.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—The schooner Elisabeth M. Smith, Capt. Raymond, Boston, for Portsmouth, N. H., was dismasted June 6 in Boston Bay, and was passed on June 9, at 3 P. M., by the tug L. A. Belknap, 30 miles east of Boston Light, under jury-masts. She wanted no assistance.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 10.—Henry Apt and John McVicar, who were lost during a fog on May 17, from the schooner Addison G. Proctor, arrived home last night from St. Peter's. They had a very rough experience. They drifted to the coast of Grand Miquelon Island. They rowed the whole distance from St. Peter's Harbor to St. Peter's in their dory.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

QUARRELS AND DISASTER ABROAD.

THE INSURRECTIONARY OUTBREAKS IN ALGIERS AND SICILY—GREAT DAMAGE CAUSED IN MANTUA BY A FRESH OVERFLOW OF THE PO—EASTERN AFFAIRS.

ALGIERS, June 10.—The Arab insurgents of the Province of Constantine attacked the military post of Redaa yesterday. The position was defended by two companies of chasseurs, and a squadron of spahis, who repulsed the attack. The insurgents lost 50 men killed.

ROME, June 10.—Four soldiers and several citizens have been killed in the public disturbances occasioned by the collection of taxes at Calatabiano, Sicily. The troops have overpowered the rioters, many of whom have been arrested.

MANTUA, June 10.—Another dike on the River Po has burst, and the waters pouring through the break have done immense damage in the Province of Mantua. The inundation took by surprise upward of 12 communes. The inhabitants are completely destitute, and are encamped on the dikes. The scenes of distress are heartrending.

LONDON, June 10.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople mentions a rumor that the Russian commander of Eastern Roumelia, notwithstanding the promises of Russia, has been ordered to delay the completion of evacuation for a month after the 3d of July.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.—A Russian man-of-war will go to Brindisi to bring the Prince of Bulgaria hither. While here he will stay at the Russian Embassy as the guest of Prince Lobanoff. When he goes to Varna he will go in a Russian man-of-war.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BOMBAY, June 10.—Three employes of the Government Book Depot at Poonah have confessed that they set the recent fires in order to destroy evidences of their defalcations. Two were sentenced to life-long banishment, and the other one to 10 years' banishment.

GENEVA, June 10.—The St. Gothard Tunnel will probably be completed by the end of November next.

LONDON, June 10.—The report printed in some papers in the United States of the death of Mr. Howard Paul is not true. It was his wife, Mrs. Howard Paul, as stated in the Associated Press dispatches, who died. Her death occurred on Fr day.

The *Daily News* says: "The Hon. Sir John Mellor, Justice of the Queen's Bench Division, will formally retire from judicial life to-day, at the adjournment of his court."

The Duke of Edinburgh will succeed Rear-Admiral Augustus Phillimore as Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves at the expiration of the latter's term of office in November.

BERLIN, June 10.—The principal streets have already been decorated, and German sovereigns and Princes are arriving hourly to attend the Emperor's golden wedding.

The German representative at Lima has been instructed by telegraph to apply for the release of the German steamer Luxor, detained at Callao by the Peruvians on the allegation that she was conveying contraband of war.

PARIS, June 10.—The *Globe*, the new daily journal, understands that the demonetization of silver fractional currency in the Island of Reunion was the first step in the demonetization of silver to be applied on a vast scale, with the object of combating the tendency of foreign countries to send their surplus silver to France.

LONDON, June 11.—The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that he has been informed from an unimpeachable source that the Czar renounced his visit to Berlin because the German Police had received intelligence that it was highly probable his assassination would be attempted there.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—NEWS OF OFFENSES RECEIVED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—Martin Dunsbach, brother of the murdered woman, was to-day subjected to a long examination in the case against Latremonille. He identified the man as the one who applied to him for work on the day of the murder. The other witnesses thus far examined have failed to throw any additional light on the mysterious tragedy.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 10.—The examination of the Arlington Mills burglars, William Moreland and Lewis H. Cass, in the Police Court this morning, resulted in each being committed to jail in default of $8,000 bonds. The woman Cora Catt was released. Thirty-three hundred dollars of the stolen money is not yet recovered.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—The case of John Astoul, alias Curtis, alias Peters, of New-York, came up by continuance this morning on the charge of having counterfeit bank bills. Upon waiving an examination he was held in $10,000 to appear in the District Court.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 10.—The trial of Evan Rice, the defaulting Cashier of the Wilmington and Brandywine National Bank of this city, who defrauded the institution to the amount of $27,000, was to have taken place at the commencement of the United States District Court to-day, but owing to the illness of Judge Bradford no business session was held. The Court adjourned until Friday, and the jurors and all witnesses were discharged. The adjournment of the court to this near day, and the discharge of the witnesses, led to the rumor that Rice would plead guilty, and a close inquiry proved that the rumor was correct. It is quite likely that Rice will make the plea the first thing on Friday when the court meets, and an effort will be made to secure a pardon. The case was to have come up on the March term, but owing to the non-appearance of Orson Adams, the Bank Examiner, through whose examination the defalcation was brought to light, it had to be continued. At that time a warrant for the witness's contempt was issued by the court, and he was arrested under peculiar circumstances in Baltimore, Md., on the 26th of May. He was brought to this city, and was held by United States Commissioner Steele in the sum of $500 bail to answer the charge of contempt at the present term. His case will also be disposed of at the session on Friday. Rice has a wife and several children, and was looked upon as a man of most excellent reputation.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The jury in the case of the six men charged with committing an outrage on Miss Maggie Chaney in March last, which has been on since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, came into court this afternoon, and still being unable to agree, was discharged.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Last night, at the residence of William Jodden, three miles from Wheatland, Yuba County, the room in which Miss Ida Dunn and Miss Cora Heslep were sleeping was entered by an unknown person, and both young ladies were beaten nearly to death with an iron bar, which was subsequently found on the premises. None of the family were awakened until some time after the occurrence, when the groans of Miss Heslep aroused the other inmates of the house. She was found lying unconscious on the bed, covered with wounds and blood. Miss Dunn was found out of doors near the house. She was insensible and terribly mutilated, an attempt having been made to ravish her. Armed parties are scouring the neighborhood. A negro has been arrested on suspicion, but is believed to be innocent, as it is thought the deed was committed by some one acquainted with the premises and the habits of the family.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—C. B. Penk, of the coal-mining firm of Donk Brothers, of this city, while going through a well-wooded bit of country between Centreville, Ill., and one of the mines of the firm, a short distance from that place, this morning, was set upon by two men and robbed of $2,500, with which he was going to pay the miners. As soon as the robbery became known the miners organized a party of five and six and scoured the woods thoroughly, but at last accounts the robbers had not been captured.

DISSATISFIED SPINNERS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 10.—The manufacturers held a meeting this afternoon to consider the request of the spinners for an advance in wages or for a board of arbitration. The proposal for arbitration was refused, on the ground of its being contrary to the method of conducting business in this country, and an advance in wages was refused on the ground that the manufacturers here are now paying as much as business warrants, and more in many cases.

THE CINCINNATI BANGKRUPTCY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 10.—The work of decorating the city for the Sangerfest, which commences to-morrow, has proceeded rapidly during the past two days, and the streets now present a most brilliant appearance. All the arrangements for the mere amusement along the principal thoroughfares, there is not a square in the whole city through some holiday emblem. A number of beautiful arches have been erected and decorated, and to-night many illuminated fronts are displayed in German quarters. The procession to-morrow will contain about 10,000 people, comprising various singing societies, military, and other associations. The first concert will be given to-morrow evening, and will include Mendelssohn's oratorio of "St. Paul."

A YOUNG MINISTER'S FRAILTY.

HE ABANDONS HIS CHARGE, LEAVING MANY DEBTS BEHIND HIM.

DINGMAN'S FERRY, Penn., June 10.—During the month of February, 1878, D. F. Owen, of Centre County, Penn., was ordained by the Newark M. E. Conference, and sent to preside over the Riverdale M. E. Church of this place. His first sermon was listened to by a large congregation, and he made a good impression upon the people. He was about 25 years of age, a good speaker, and his appearance was rather prepossessing. Everything progressed smoothly, and at the expiration of his first year he attended the annual M. E. Conference, held at Port Jervis, N. Y., in March last, when he was again stationed at this place. He was dissatisfied with the appointment, saying that he had no inclination to remain another year, owing to the inability of the congregation to pay him a sufficient salary. On his return from Conference he announced from the pulpit his intention to give up the charge, which he did the latter part of April.

About this time, or soon after, it was whispered about that Mr. Owen had borrowed money from several of his parishioners, and that he was conducting things generally with a high hand. It was also ascertained that he had left unpaid a large board bill, and it is reported that he had forged notes, on which he drew the money before his departure. To reconcile Joseph Buckley, one of his many creditors, he represented that he was going to his home in Centre County, and after his arrival there would make the full remittances, and, as he expressed it, "square everything up." With this assurance he was allowed to depart. Weeks intervened, but no intelligence from the young minister was received, and his creditors began to grow uneasy. Steps were about being taken to ascertain where he was, when one day an anonymous letter was received by one of his creditors, dated Philippsburg, Centre County, Penn., stating that the Rev. D. F. Owen, his father, and two other persons had been killed by the falling in of a bituminous coal mine near that place. This report caused much gossip here, particularly among the members of Mr. Owen's congregation. The newspapers were carefully examined, but no account of the accident could be found, and finally it became the general belief that the report was unfounded, and void of any truth whatever, and that the letter had been written at the instigation of the Pastor, in the hope that his creditors would make no further efforts to obtain their money. Soon after one of the creditors wrote to the Postmaster at Phillipsburg, inquiring whether an accident of the kind had occurred, and who the victims were. An answer soon came back that nothing of the kind had happened, and that D. F. Owen was preaching in the western part of Pennsylvania. This blunt denial of the letter previously received made Owen's creditors determined to capture the rogue.

Mr. Owen was a warm admirer of the women, and while at Dingman's courted the friendship and confidence of several. It is believed that as soon as it was discovered where Owen was, and proceedings for his arrest were about being made, one of these women immediately advised him of the fact, for he suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from where he was preaching, since which time no tidings of him have been received. The Riverdale church has been very unfortunate of late years with respect to its ministers. Only a few years ago a similar occurrence took place. A young clergyman named John Reeder was stationed here, and for a while everything went well, but finally Mr. Reeder was caught in the company of lewd women, and his resignation was at once demanded. He suddenly disappeared, and has not since been heard from.

PLANTATION HANDS FIGHTING.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO PARTIES OF NEGROES—TWO KILLED.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10

money being offered against her. Milan was the second choice at four to one. The lot were mustered in the chute, and the first two attempts to get off were failures. At the third trial, however, the flag fell, and Bonnie Wood got away first, Milan second, and Una was last to get off. As they ran to the hill, Bonnie Wood was a length in advance, while Pique, Lanceswood, and Milan followed on even terms, the others in a ruck, while Una was still in the rear. Going out of sight, Bonnie Wood was still a length in front, while Milan took the second place, Lanceswood third, Bulwark fourth, and Pique fifth. When they were again seen, Bonnie Wood had increased her lead by a quarter of a length, while Una had gone up and headed Milan, Pique, and Bulwark, who were together. As they turned into the home stretch, it was evident that Bonnie Wood had the race in hand, for she came away from her competitors and won the race easily by three lengths in 1:18¾. Una second, a length and a half before Bulwark, third, Pique fourth, Lanceswood fifth, Wissahicon sixth, and Milan in the rear.

THE MILE AND A FURLONG.

The second event was a free handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, if not declared out, with $400 added; the second horse to receive $60 out of the stakes; one mile and a furlong. A dozen horses had accepted the weights, and the race was regarded with great interest by the spectators. Those that sported silk when the judges summoned them were James J. Bevins's ch. m. Hattie F., 6 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 113 pounds, (Feakes;) August Belmont's ch. m. Susquehanna, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Susan Beane, 110 pounds, (Hayward;) Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Warfield, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Fleree, 110 pounds, (Paxton;) John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, b. m. Simeon, 5 years, by War Dance, out of Saratoga, 107 pounds, (Donahue;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. m. Nannie E., 5 years, by imp. Glen Athol, out of Sallie Waters, 107 pounds, (Tully;) Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Judith, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of Madame Dudley, 107 pounds, (Barrett;) D. D. Withers's br. f. Invermore, 4 years, by Leamington, out of imp. Invermaid, 107 pounds, (Sparling;) James W. Bell's ch. f. Maritana, 4 years, by Leamington out of Black Slave, 103 pounds, (Evans;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. g. Jacksersw, 4 years, by Narragansett, out of Pert, 100 pounds, (Secrest,) and August Belmont & Lorillard's ch. f. Annie Augusta, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 94 pounds, (Fisher.) Dan K. and Baronet were also entered, but the former was scratched, and Charley Littlefield could not find a jockey for Baronet. The betting was very lively, and Susquehanna was a hot favorite, only seven money being offered against her, while Annie Augusta's quotations were three to one, and Simeon four to one. The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were aligned at the furlong pole, and on the third effort they were sent away in a bunch, but as soon as they got over the rolling field neared to the front and immediately set a strong pace. When they had reached the judges' stand, Warfield was a length in front of Nannie H., with Judith a close third, the owners in a ruck with the exception of Invermore, who was in the rear of all. Going around the turn, Warfield increased his lead half a length, while Judith had slipped past Nannie H. into the second place. Paxton let Warfield have his head, and by the time he had reached the quarter pole he was showing the way by two lengths, with Judith second, Susquehanna third, Nannie H. fourth, and Annie Augusta fifth. As they ran under the club-house hill, Warfield still led by two lengths, Judith still holding second place, a length before Susquehanna, while Annie Augusta took fourth place from Nannie H. In this way they went out of sight in a cloud of dust, and when they reappeared Warfield was still showing the way by a length and a quarter, with Judith second, but Hattie F. had come up from the rear and was a close third, with Susquehanna and Annie Augusta at her flanks. In this way the leaders came down to the three-quarter pole, and Warfield maintained his place into the stretch, Judith Annie Augusta got the whip and retired, and was followed by Nannie H. Susquehanna then came up and challenged Warfield at the furlong pole, and Hattie F. came with a determined effort, but the pressure was too much for Warfield, who gave it up, while Hattie F. and Susquehanna were in front, and the race was between them, with Simeon close up. As they approached the stand the excitement was intense, and the backers of the mares cheered their respective favorites, but Susquehanna was full of running, and when Hayward called upon her at the finish, she responded nobly, and won the first race of the year for Mr. Belmont by three-quarters of a length. Hattie F. second, with Simeon lapped on her quarter, third, Annie Augusta fourth, Nannie H. fifth, and Warfield sixth. The time was 1:59½, which was a very good race.

THE LORILLARD STAKES.

The third and great event of the season was the Lorillard Stakes for 3-year-olds, which was the chief topic in turf circles since the race for the Withers Stakes. The great value of the stake, together with the fact that Spendthrift had to take up 5 pounds penalty, made the event of sufficient importance to interest the merest tyro, and hence the great crowd predicting witness it. The conditions were $250 each, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared on Aug. 1 as 2-year olds, or $50 if declared the day before the Spring meeting of 1879, with $2,500 added by Pierre Lorillard; the American Jockey Club to give $1,000 to the second horse; the winner of the Belmont Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; the last mile and three furlongs of the Belmont course. There were originally 108 nominations, but of these 28 declared out last year, and 58 declared the day before the present meeting, leaving in 22 nominations, and half of these came to the post, thus making the value of the stake $10,225 to the winner and $1,000 to the second horse. Those that faced the music were Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Boardman, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, by Lexington, (Barrett;) Perry Belmont's b. f. Magnetism, by Kingfisher, out of Attraction, by imp. Balrownie, 115 pounds, (Hayward;) F. M. Hall's b. f. Eunice, by Vauxhall, out of Eugenia, by Eugene, 113 pounds, (Feakes;) James R. Keene's b. c. Dan Sparling, by imp. Ishmael, out of Item, by Lexington, 118 pounds, (Kelly;) D. D. Withers's ch. g. Report, by imp. King Ernest, out of Echo, by Lexington, 115 pounds, (Sparling;) D. J. Crouch's ch. c. Jerome, by Revolver, out of Skylight, by Lexington, 118 pounds, (Donahue;) E. A. Clabaugh's b. c. Rochester, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell, by imp. Balrownie, 118 pounds, (Holloway;) James R. Keene's ch. c. Spendthrift, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington, 123 pounds, including 5 pounds penalty, (Evans;) George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, by Leamington, out of Maggie B. B., by imp. Australian, 118 pounds, (Hughes,) and ch. g. Compromise, by Glenelg, out of Minx, by Lexington, 115 pounds, (Fisher, and Francis Morris's b. c. Plevna, by Warminster, out of Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, 118 pounds, (Sayres.) The form shown by Spendthrift in the Belmont Stake was sufficient to impress connoisseurs that this stake was at his mercy, notwithstanding his extra weight, and the book-makers would not bet anything against him except at $40 to $100, making the public lay the odds. The starting-post was half way down the new course, and there were three false starts. Mr. Purdy acted as starter. Hughes, as usual, wished to get the best of the send-off with Harold, and he was thereupon fined $25 and suspended during the first two days of the Fall meeting. Harold, being fractious, as he generally is, kicked Spendthrift in the shoulder. This consumed considerable time, but at the fourth attempt the flag fell to a very poor start, Harold and Monitor getting off in front, while Spendthrift was away behind the entire lot. Sparling moved forward rapidly and joined the Lorillard pair as they turned into the regular track. Coming up the stretch Harold ran like a steam-engine, and was three lengths in front of Monitor, with Dan Sparling second, half a length in advance of Monitor, Report a close fourth, Plevna and Boardman coming next. Going round the turn Sparling closed upon Harold at the quarter-pole, while there was half a length between Spendthrift and Monitor, Report fourth, Magnetism fifth, and then came the rest, Spendthrift gradually improving his position. As they ran under the club-house hill Sparling got to Harold's tail, Monitor and Jones third, Spendthrift and a length and a half in front of Report, with Magnetism fifth. Suddenly there was a loud cheer, for Evans getting Spendthrift out of the rush he ran clear round the other horses, and as they were going out of sight he was seen to go up to the third place. When they came in sight again, Harold was still showing the route by a length, Dan Sparling still second, while Magnetism was third, Report fourth, Monitor fifth, and Spendthrift had fallen back to the sixth place. The colt was going lazily, and Evans, seeing Harold getting away from Sparling, plied his whip vigorously, and thus roused Spendthrift to his work. With a grand rush the great horse went for the leaders, and by the time they had entered the home stretch he had assumed the second place, and began to challenge Harold, whom Hughes was keeping to his work in a determined manner. The whole field by this time was strung out and badly beaten, leaving the finish to Harold and Spendthrift. At the furlong the Lorillard favorite still held command but it was evident that Spendthrift had him safe, for when they left that point Spendthrift gradually swept to the front, and was soon a length in advance, and despite the efforts of Hughes to bring Harold up, the great colt beat him easily by a length and the greatest enthusiasm, in 2:25¾. Five lengths behind Harold came Magnetism, who was two lengths in front of Report, fourth, Dan Sparling fifth, and Monitor sixth. When the winner returned to the weighing stand, he received an ovation which he welldeserved, for the colt did nobly, while Evans managed him with consummate skill after getting off badly. The race will not be the Lorillard Stakes of 1880, for in all probability Mr. Keene will give the added money.

THE TWO MILES.

The fourth event was a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each if not declared out, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second horse, two miles. This had 10 entries and all of them responded to the call, viz.: Dwyer Brothers' ch. h. Kenney, 6 years, by Darley, dam by Red Eye, (Hayward;) R. D. Bruce's ch. h. General Phillips, 5 years, by Glenelg, out of La Polka, 115 pounds, (Sayres;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Daniehef, 4 years, by Glenelg out of Salina, 114 pounds, (Kelly;) W. P. Burch's ch. h. Governor Hampton, 5 years, by Planet, out of Merry Wave, 114 pounds, (Brown;) F. M. Hall's b. h. Dick Sassoer, 5 years, by Eugene, out of La Rose, 110 pounds, (Holloway;) J. G. Bennett's ch. h. Nelson, 6 years, by Glenelg, out of Sister to Susie, 110 pounds, (Feakes;) P. Lorillard's ch. g. Bayard, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Rosalie, 106 pounds, (Barnet;) John H. Harbeck's b. f. Mazeppa, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Emily Payton, 106 pounds, (Donahue;) and George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Wilful, 3 years, by Australian, out of Pansy, 98 pounds, (Ryan,) and the same gentlemen's ch. c. Bertie, 3 years, by Alarm, out of Irene, 94 pounds, (Fisher.) There was a long delay in getting this lot off. There were four fruitless attempts, and then Governor Hampton, trained Maryland, the chief of Wilful, below the flag, and he got off in front, with Bayard second, Kenney third, Bertie fourth, Wilful fifth, and the rest strung out. Going round the turn Governor Hampton was still in front, with Bayard second, Kenney third, Bertie fourth, Wilful fifth, and Dick Sassoer sixth. As they ran under the club-house hill, Governor Hampton was still in front, with Bayard second, Kenney third, Bertie fourth, Wilful fifth, and Dick Sassoer sixth. As they ran under the club-house hill, Warfield still led by two lengths, Judith still holding second place, a length before Susquehanna, while Annie Augusta took fourth place from Nannie H. In this way they went out of sight in a cloud of dust, and when they reappeared Warfield was still showing the way by a length and a quarter, with Judith second, but Hattie F. had come up from the rear and was a close third, with Susquehanna and Annie Augusta at her flanks. In this way the leaders came down to the three-quarter pole, and Warfield maintained his place into the stretch, Judith Annie Augusta got the whip and retired, and was followed by Nannie H. Susquehanna then came up and challenged Warfield at the furlong pole, and Hattie F. came with a determined effort, but the pressure was too much for Warfield, who gave it up, while Hattie F. and Susquehanna were in front, and the race was between them, with Simeon close up. As they approached the stand the excitement was intense, and the backers of the mares cheered their respective favorites, but Susquehanna was full of running, and when Hayward called upon her at the finish, she responded nobly, and won the first race of the year for Mr. Belmont by three-quarters of a length. Hattie F. second, with Simeon lapped on her quarter, third, Annie Augusta fourth, Nannie H. fifth, and Warfield sixth. The time was 1:59½, which was a very good race.

THE LORILLARD STAKES.

The third and great event of the season was the Lorillard Stakes for 3-year-olds, which was the chief topic in turf circles since the race for the Withers Stakes. The great value of the stake, together with the fact that Spendthrift had to take up 5 pounds penalty, made the event of sufficient importance to interest the merest tyro, and hence the great crowd predicting witness it. The conditions were $250 each, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared on Aug. 1 as 2-year olds, or $50 if declared the day before the Spring meeting of 1879, with $2,500 added by Pierre Lorillard; the American Jockey Club to give $1,000 to the second horse; the winner of the Belmont Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; the last mile and three furlongs of the Belmont course. There were originally 108 nominations, but of these 28 declared out last year, and 58 declared the day before the present meeting, leaving in 22 nominations, and half of these came to the post, thus making the value of the stake $10,225 to the winner and $1,000 to the second horse. Those that faced the music were Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Boardman, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, by Lexington, (Barrett;) Perry Belmont's b. f. Magnetism, by Kingfisher, out of Attraction, by imp. Balrownie, 115 pounds, (Hayward;) F. M. Hall's b. f. Eunice, by Vauxhall, out of Eugenia, by Eugene, 113 pounds, (Feakes;) James R. Keene's b. c. Dan Sparling, by imp. Ishmael, out of Item, by Lexington, 118 pounds, (Kelly;) D. D. Withers's ch. g. Report, by imp. King Ernest, out of Echo, by Lexington, 115 pounds, (Sparling;) D. J. Crouch's ch. c. Jerome, by Revolver, out of Skylight, by Lexington, 118 pounds, (Donahue;) E. A. Clabaugh's b. c. Rochester, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell, by imp. Balrownie, 118 pounds, (Holloway;) James R. Keene's ch. c. Spendthrift, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington, 123 pounds, including 5 pounds penalty, (Evans;) George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, by Leamington, out of Maggie B. B., by imp. Australian, 118 pounds, (Hughes,) and ch. g. Compromise, by Glenelg, out of Minx, by Lexington, 115 pounds, (Fisher, and Francis Morris's b. c. Plevna, by Warminster, out of Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, 118 pounds, (Sayres.) The form shown by Spendthrift in the Belmont Stake was sufficient to impress connoisseurs that this stake was at his mercy, notwithstanding his extra weight, and the book-makers would not bet anything against him except at $40 to $100, making the public lay the odds. The starting-post was half way down the new course, and there were three false starts. Mr. Purdy acted as starter. Hughes, as usual, wished to get the best of the send-off with Harold, and he was thereupon fined $25 and suspended during the first two days of the Fall meeting. Harold, being fractious, as he generally is, kicked Spendthrift in the shoulder. This consumed considerable time, but at the fourth attempt the flag fell to a very poor start, Harold and Monitor getting off in front, while Spendthrift was away behind the entire lot. Sparling moved forward rapidly and joined the Lorillard pair as they turned into the regular track. Coming up the stretch Harold ran like a steam-engine, and was three lengths in front of Monitor, with Dan Sparling second, half a length in advance of Monitor, Report a close fourth, Plevna and Boardman coming next. Going round the turn Sparling closed upon Harold at the quarter-pole, while there was half a length between Spendthrift and Monitor, Report fourth, Magnetism fifth, and then came the rest, Spendthrift gradually improving his position. As they ran under the club-house hill Sparling got to Harold's tail, Monitor and Jones third, Spendthrift and a length and a half in front of Report, with Magnetism fifth. Suddenly there was a loud cheer, for Evans getting Spendthrift out of the rush he ran clear round the other horses, and as they were going out of sight he was seen to go up to the third place. When they came in sight again, Harold was still showing the route by a length, Dan Sparling still second, while Magnetism was third, Report fourth, Monitor fifth, and Spendthrift had fallen back to the sixth place. The colt was going lazily, and Evans, seeing Harold getting away from Sparling, plied his whip vigorously, and thus roused Spendthrift to his work. With a grand rush the great horse went for the leaders, and by the time they had entered the home stretch he had assumed the second place, and began to challenge Harold, whom Hughes was keeping to his work in a determined manner. The whole field by this time was strung out and badly beaten, leaving the finish to Harold and Spendthrift. At the furlong the Lorillard favorite still held command but it was evident that Spendthrift had him safe, for when they left that point Spendthrift gradually swept to the front, and was soon a length in advance, and despite the efforts of Hughes to bring Harold up, the great colt beat him easily by a length and the greatest enthusiasm, in 2:25¾. Five lengths behind Harold came Magnetism, who was two lengths in front of Report, fourth, Dan Sparling fifth, and Monitor sixth. When the winner returned to the weighing stand, he received an ovation which he welldeserved, for the colt did nobly, while Evans managed him with consummate skill after getting off badly. The race will not be the Lorillard Stakes of 1880, for in all probability Mr. Keene will give the added money.

THE TWO MILES.

The fourth event was a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each if not declared out, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second horse, two miles. This had 10 entries and all of them responded to the call, viz.: Dwyer Brothers' ch. h. Kenney, 6 years, by Darley, dam by Red Eye, (Hayward;) R. D. Bruce's ch. h. General Phillips, 5 years, by Glenelg, out of La Polka, 115 pounds, (Sayres;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Daniehef, 4 years, by Glenelg out of Salina, 114 pounds, (Kelly;) W. P. Burch's ch. h. Governor Hampton, 5 years, by Planet, out of Merry Wave, 114 pounds, (Brown;) F. M. Hall's b. h. Dick Sassoer, 5 years, by Eugene, out of La Rose, 110 pounds, (Holloway;) J. G. Bennett's ch. h. Nelson, 6 years, by Glenelg, out of Sister to Susie, 110 pounds, (Feakes;) P. Lorillard's ch. g. Bayard, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Rosalie, 106 pounds, (Barnet;) John H. Harbeck's b. f. Mazeppa, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Emily Payton, 106 pounds, (Donahue;) and George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Wilful, 3 years, by Australian, out of Pansy, 98 pounds, (Ryan,) and the same gentlemen's ch. c. Bertie, 3 years, by Alarm, out of Irene, 94 pounds, (Fisher.) There was a long delay in getting this lot off. There were four fruitless attempts, and then Governor Hampton, trained Maryland, the chief of Wilful, below the flag, and he got off in front, with Bayard second, Kenney third, Bertie fourth, Wilful fifth, and the rest strung out. Going round the turn Governor Hampton was still in front, with Bayard second, Kenney third, Bertie fourth, Wilful fifth, and Dick Sassoer sixth. As they ran under the club-house hill, Warfield still led by two lengths, Judith still holding second place, a length before Susquehanna, while Annie Augusta took fourth place from Nannie H. In this way they went out of sight in a cloud of dust, and when they reappeared Warfield was still showing the way by a length and a quarter, with Judith second, but Hattie F. had come up from the rear and was a close third, with Susquehanna and Annie Augusta at her flanks. In this way the leaders came down to the three-quarter pole, and Warfield maintained his place into the stretch, Judith Annie Augusta got the whip and retired, and was followed by Nannie H. Susquehanna then came up and challenged Warfield at the furlong pole, and Hattie F. came with a determined effort, but the pressure was too much for Warfield, who gave it up, while Hattie F. and Susquehanna were in front, and the race was between them, with Simeon close up. As they approached the stand the excitement was intense, and the backers of the mares cheered their respective favorites, but Susquehanna was full of running, and when Hayward called upon her at the finish, she responded nobly, and won the first race of the year for Mr. Belmont by three-quarters of a length. Hattie F. second, with Simeon lapped on her quarter, third, Annie Augusta fourth, Nannie H. fifth, and Warfield sixth. The time was 1:59½, which was a very good race.

THE LORILLARD STAKES.

The third and great event of the season was the Lorillard Stakes for 3-year-olds, which was the chief topic in turf circles since the race for the Withers Stakes. The great value of the stake, together with the fact that Spendthrift had to take up 5 pounds penalty, made the event of sufficient importance to interest the merest tyro, and hence the great crowd predicting witness it. The conditions were $250 each, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared on Aug. 1 as 2-year olds, or $50 if declared the day before the Spring meeting of 1879, with $2,500 added by Pierre Lorillard; the American Jockey Club to give $1,000 to the second horse; the winner of the Belmont Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; the last mile and three furlongs of the Belmont course. There were originally 108 nominations, but of these 28 declared out last year, and 58 declared the day before the present meeting, leaving in 22 nominations, and half of these came to the post, thus making the value of the stake $10,225 to the winner and $1,000 to the second horse. Those that faced the music were Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Boardman, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, by Lexington, (Barrett;) Perry Belmont's b. f. Magnetism, by Kingfisher, out of Attraction, by imp. Balrownie, 115 pounds, (Hayward;) F. M. Hall's b. f. Eunice, by Vauxhall, out of Eugenia, by Eugene, 113 pounds, (Feakes;) James R. Keene's b. c. Dan Sparling, by imp. Ishmael, out of Item, by Lexington, 118 pounds, (Kelly;) D. D. Withers's ch. g. Report, by imp. King Ernest, out of Echo, by Lexington, 115 pounds, (Sparling;) D. J. Crouch's ch. c. Jerome, by Revolver, out of Skylight, by Lexington, 118 pounds, (Donahue;) E. A. Clabaugh's b. c. Rochester, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell, by imp. Balrownie, 118 pounds, (Holloway;) James R. Keene's ch. c. Spendthrift, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington, 123 pounds, including 5 pounds penalty, (Evans;) George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, by Leamington, out of Maggie B. B., by imp. Australian, 118 pounds, (Hughes,) and ch. g. Compromise, by Glenelg, out of Minx, by Lexington, 115 pounds, (Fisher, and Francis Morris's b. c. Plevna, by Warminster, out of Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, 118 pounds, (Sayres.) The form shown by Spendthrift in the Belmont Stake was sufficient to impress connoisseurs that this stake was at his mercy, notwithstanding his extra weight, and the book-makers would not bet anything against him except at $40 to $100, making the public lay the odds. The starting-post was half way down the new course, and there were three false starts. Mr. Purdy acted as starter. Hughes, as usual, wished to get the best of the send-off with Harold, and he was thereupon fined $25 and suspended during the first two days of the Fall meeting. Harold, being fractious, as he generally is, kicked Spendthrift in the shoulder. This consumed considerable time, but at the fourth attempt the flag fell to a very poor start, Harold and Monitor getting off in front, while Spendthrift was away behind the entire lot. Sparling moved forward rapidly and joined the Lorillard pair as they turned into the regular track. Coming up the stretch Harold ran like a steam-engine, and was three lengths in front of Monitor, with Dan Sparling second, half a length in advance of Monitor, Report a close fourth, Plevna and Boardman coming next. Going round the turn Sparling closed upon Harold at the quarter-pole, while there was half a length between Spendthrift and Monitor, Report fourth, Magnetism fifth, and then came the rest, Spendthrift gradually improving his position. As they ran under the club-house hill Sparling got to Harold's tail, Monitor and Jones third, Spendthrift and a length and a half in front of Report, with Magnetism fifth. Suddenly there was a loud cheer, for Evans getting Spendthrift out of the rush he ran clear round the other horses, and as they were going out of sight he was seen to go up to the third place. When they came in sight again, Harold was still showing the route by a length, Dan Sparling still second, while Magnetism was third, Report fourth, Monitor fifth, and Spendthrift had fallen back to the sixth place. The colt was going lazily, and Evans, seeing Harold getting away from Sparling, plied his whip vigorously, and thus roused Spendthrift to his work. With a grand rush the great horse went for the leaders, and by the time they had entered the home stretch he had assumed the second place, and began to challenge Harold, whom Hughes was keeping to his work in a determined manner. The whole field by this time was strung out and badly beaten, leaving the finish to Harold and Spendthrift. At the furlong the Lorillard favorite still held command but it was evident that Spendthrift had him safe, for when they left that point Spendthrift gradually swept to the front, and was soon a length in advance, and despite the efforts of Hughes to bring Harold up, the great colt beat him easily by a length and the greatest enthusiasm, in 2:25¾. Five lengths behind Harold came Magnetism, who was two lengths in front of Report, fourth, Dan Sparling fifth, and Monitor sixth. When the winner returned to the weighing stand, he received an ovation which he wellde

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

THE FEDERAL JURY BILL.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day concluded the consideration of the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Bayard, and passed by that body on Friday last, "In relation to juries and to repeal sections 801, 820, and 821, and part of 800 of the Revised Statutes of the United States." The text of the bill as amended by the committee, and as it will be reported to the House for passage, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the per diem pay of each juror, grand or petit, in any court of the United States shall be $2 50, and that the last clause of section 800 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which refers to the State of Pennsylvania, and sections 801, 820, and 821 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby repealed, and that all such jurors, grand and petit, including those summoned during the session of the court, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing the names of not less than 300 persons possessing the qualifications prescribed in section 800 of the Revised Statutes, which names shall have been placed therein by the Clerk of such court and a Commissioner to be appointed by the Judge thereof, which Commissioner shall be a citizen residing in the district in which such court is held, of good standing, and a well-known member of the principal political party opposing that to which the Clerk may belong; said Clerk and Commissioner each to place one name in said box alternately until the whole number required shall be placed therein. In selecting said names, the Clerk and Commissioner shall in no wise have regard to politics) affiliations, but shall look solely to the qualifications prescribed by law. Citizens possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be competent to serve as grand or petit jurors without regard to any previous or previous condition of servitude, but no officer or employe of the United States or of any State shall be competent to serve as such juror; provided that this act shall in no way change or affect the effect of section 4 of the act of March 1, 1875, entitled "An act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights." But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any Judge in a district in which such is now the practice, from ordering the names of jurors to be drawn from the boxes used by the State authorities in selecting jurors in the highest courts of the State. And no person shall serve as a petit juror more than one term in any one year, nor be compelled to serve as such juror more than two weeks at any time, unless it be necessary to complete the trial of a cause in which he may have been engaged prior to the end of the second week; and no person who shall have served as juror in courts after the passage of this act shall be drawn in conformity herewith. All general and special laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

NATIONAL TREASURY AFFAIRS.

REDEMPTION OF FRACTIONAL SILVER—A DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR FEDERAL SECURITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Treasury Department will, in a day or two, issue a circular quoting the bill approved yesterday by the President fixing the legal-tender character of fractional silver, and providing for its redemption. The circular will direct that all officers of the Government affected by the bill shall comply with its provisions, and will contain instructions of the department to be observed in connection with such compliance. Several requests have already been received by the department for the redemption of fractional silver, but until the instructions connected therewith are made up and promulgated there will be no redemption of this coinage.

The following circular was issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of the Treasury, by authority of law, has adopted a distinctive paper, which will be used until otherwise ordered for the issue of distinctive paper now on hand has been exhausted, for all obligations and other securities of the United States. One of its distinctive features is the introduction of colored silk threads into the body of the paper while in the process of manufacture, in connection with which a distributed silk fibre of different colors. The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that this "distinctive" paper will be subject to the provisions of section 5,403 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: "Any person * * * who has or retains in his control or possession, after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the obligations and other securities of the United States, any similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation or other security, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or some other proper officer of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more $5,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor not more than 15 years, or by both."

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $213,902 03, and from Customs, $412,536 31.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $381,140.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following changes in the stations of United States troops have been made: Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Company K, Thirteenth Infantry, to Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; Companies A and I, Third Cavalry, to Fort Robinson, Neb.; Company B, Third Cavalry, to Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, and Companies A, D, G, and I, Seventh Infantry, to the camp at the mouth of Muscle-shell River, Montana Territory, Post Office address, via Fort Shaw, Montana Territory.

Capt. Charles Porter, Eighth Infantry, will report to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Division of the Pacific. On the completion of this duty he will join his company. Cols. O. M. Poe and J. E. Tourtellotte, aides-de-camp, after participating in the graduation exercises of the class at West Point to-morrow and the day after, will return to their duties at the Army Head-quarters in this city. Leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond the seas, is granted to First Lieut. S. M. Mills, Fifth Artillery, now on duty at the Military Academy.

Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports from Yokohoma to the Navy Department, under date of May 14, the following movements of the vessels under his command: The Monongahela, his flag-ship, was absent from Yokohoma from April 13 to the 27th, in search of the Pacific Mail steamer Alaska, which was overdue. She experienced a strong gale while out, and sustained some damage to rigging and boats. The Ranger returned to Amoy April 24 from Formosa, to which point she was sent to make inquiries regarding the burning of the Forest Belle. The Palos arrived at Shanghai April 25 from Tientsin, and was to be docked and painted. The Monocacy was at Shanghai May 14, and expected to go to Chefoo and Tientsin. The Ashuelot expected to leave Hong Kong May 12 for Shanghai. The Richmond arrived at Hong Kong May 15. The health of the squadron was good.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. F. Tarbell has reported his return home, having been detached from the European Station and ordered to settle accounts. Passed Assistant Engineer Eagle has been detached from the Tuscarora at Acapulco, Mexico, and placed on waiting orders.

The members of the First Class of Cadet Midshipmen and Cadet Engineers, to-day completed their course of instruction at the Naval Academy, are detached from the institution and ordered home to await orders, with the exception of Cadet Engineers J. H. Boker, C. C. Hogan, A. Carr, and W. M. McFarland, who are ordered to the practice ships Mayflower and Standish.

By direction of Secretary Thompson, a board of officers will be detailed to inquire into the matter of the grounding of the steamer City of Isle of Wight several months ago, and her subsequent disablement during a gale at sea, making it necessary for her to put into Lisbon for repairs. The object of this inquiry is to ascertain if the officers in charge of the vessel were responsible for the mishaps referred to.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1879.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met to resume the investigation of the Kellogg-Spofford case this morning, but, no witnesses being present, they adjourned till to-morrow.

There was a full meeting of the National Board of Health to-day, and the question of the maritime and seaboard quarantine was under consideration. Dr. Vanderpool, Health Officer of the Port of New-York; Dr. Choppin, President of the Louisiana State Board of Health; Dr. Stewart, Health Officer of Baltimore; Dr. Lloyd Howard, Quarantine Officer of Baltimore; Dr. Rauch, of Chicago, Secretary of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Commission, and Col. T. S. Hardee, of New-Orleans, gave their views and entered into a general discussion of the subject with the members of the board. The session of the board will continue for a week or 10 days.

The President to-day approved the following bills and joint resolutions of Congress: The resolution in relation to the International Exhibitions at Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, in 1879 and 1880; the bill authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to issue 20-year 5 per cent. bonds of the District of Columbia, to redeem certain funded indebtedness of the District; the bill providing that the members and officers of the Entomological Commission may receive their salaries the same as if they had taken the oath required by law on their entrance upon their duties; the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned ordnance for the monument to Col. Richard Mentor Chic Volunteers, in Washington Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the bill making a slight amendment to the last River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day had under consideration a proposition made by various petitioners to appoint a special committee to examine into the affairs of inter-State commerce. The petitioners claim that the business and industries of the country have been and now suffer from the combination of inter-State railroad lines and other large corporations and monopolists, whereby the freight charges on all through lines of transportation are unjust, unreasonable, and fluctuating. There being only eight members of the committee present to-day, and they being equally divided upon the subject, final action was postponed until Friday next. The committee also appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Russell, of Massachusetts; Reagan, of Texas; McLean, of Maryland; Rose, of New-Jersey; Townsend, of Ohio; Kenna, of West Virginia, and Acklen, of Louisiana, to consider the general subject of our commercial relations and the opening of new markets for American manufactures under the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 4th inst.

A RECEPTION TO DR. O. H. TIFFANY.

HIS FRIENDS PAY HIM A COMPLIMENT—A TRIP TO EUROPE.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, will, two weeks hence, close for the Summer, and the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, has been voted a vacation of three months. He will sail for Europe, with his wife and daughter, July 2, on the steam-ship Gallia. He will make a tour through Great Britain and on the Continent, and will attend a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Basle, Switzerland. As many of the members of the church will soon be leaving the City for their country homes, it was resolved that a farewell reception should be given to the Pastor, and it took place in the church last evening. Several hundred persons were present, among them ministers of leading churches and prominent citizens, members of St. Paul's. The pulpit and its surroundings were handsomely decorated with potted flowers, baskets of flowers, and bouquets, a large centre-piece standing in front of the pulpit representing the steam-ship Gallia. This was subsequently presented to Dr. Tiffany. Judge E. L. Fancher presided at the reception, and seated beside him in front of the pulpit were Bishop Harris, the Rev. C. H. Fowler, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany and his brother the Rev. Mr. Tiffany, of the Church of the Atonement. Among those in the body of the church were the Rev. John E. Cookman, of the Sixty-first-Street Methodist Church; the Rev. Dr. King, of De Witt's Church, Harlem; Dr. C. H. Phillips, of St. John's Church, Brooklyn; Dr. Depew, of the *Christian Advocate*; Dr. A. Hunt, of the Methodist Book Concern; Messrs. Van Schoonhoven and A. V. Stout, the bankers; Messrs. Joseph Stone, Hiram Forster, and W. H. Orton, and Deputy Controller Storrs. The proceedings were opened by the singing by the choir and congregation of hymn No. 797, "Blest be the Tie," which was followed by prayer delivered by Bishop Harris. Judge Fancher then introduced the Rev. Dr. Fowler, who, in a few appropriate remarks presented the handsome and costly floral ship to the Pastor. Dr. Fowler, said Dr. Tiffany, had been its minister for a little over two years, and although he had been preceded by a Pastor who was greatly loved, he had endeared himself to the congregation. He was now about to depart on an ocean voyage, and the prayers of the congregation for his safety would go with him. The speaker made some playful allusions to the possibility of the Doctor suffering from sea-sickness, and, as a matter of consolation, told him to think when he was forced "to go below," that the friends he left behind were "on deck." Dr. Tiffany, in response, returned thanks for the handsome present, and spoke generally of his pleasant connection with St. Paul's. Methodist ministers, he said, had generally a settled home. Before he became Pastorate of the church he could count on his fingers the number of families he knew in New-York. Now he had become well acquainted with 250 families, and believed that he could have a home with each. He had reason for self-congratulation, for when he started as a young man on his first circuit his pay for one year was $90. Now he was the Pastor of a church whose means were so large that he was enabled to take himself and family to Europe. He expected, he said, on inspecting his floral ship, to find the cabalistic words "H. M. S. Pinafore." He would, after thanking them again for the expression of their esteem that evening, conclude what he had to say with some verses. He then sang, with some slight alterations, repeated some lines from "Pinafore," as "She sails the ocean blue, the ship she is a beauty." "I never get sick at sea," &c., and following his remarks, "She sails the Ocean Blue," and other selections, were played on the grand organ. During the evening a trio "Memory," and a duet "The Pilot," were sung by Messrs. H. A. Mass, tenor; F. L. Van Tassel, basso; Miss Phillips, soprano; and Miss Virginia Tucker, contralto. Prof. Walter R. Johnston was the organist. After the conclusion of the speeches and the musical portion of the programme, light refreshments were served in the chapel, and pleasant conversation and leave-takings with Dr. Tiffany brought the reception to a

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 10.

SENATE.

VINEGAR FACTORIES.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill relating to vinegar factories established and operated prior to March 1, 1879. The bill provides that such factories may be operated for the manufacture of vinegar by alcoholic vapor within 600 feet of a distillery, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill was considered by unanimous consent and passed.

RULES FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of New-Jersey, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on House resolution No. 72, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place vessels and tanks not needed by the Government at the disposal of Quarantine Commissioners at ports of the United States. The bill was considered by unanimous consent and passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and the House concurrent resolution providing for adjournment on June 17, were received from the House at 12:50 P. M., and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE WARNER SILVER BILL.

Mr. COKE, of Texas, moved to take up and consider the resolution discharging the Committee on Finance from further consideration of House bill No. 564—the Warner Silver bill—and declaring it before the Senate for action.

The vote on taking up the resolution was yeas 21, nays 22, as follows, (Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:]

YEAS—Messrs. *Bailey, Beck, Call, Coke, Davis* of Illinois, *Garland, Harris, Hereford, Hill* of Georgia, *Houston, Jonas, Maxey, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Slater, Thurman, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker,* and *Wallace*—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Booth, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Dawes, *Eaton, Ferry, Groome*, Hill of Colorado, *Jones* of Florida, Kellogg, Kirkwood, *Lamar*, Logan, *McPherson*, Morrill, Platt, Rollins, and Saunders—22.

PAIRS—Messrs. *Gordon, Williams*, Jones of Nevada, *Kempton, Davis* of West Virginia, *Cockrell, Grover, Ransom*, Ingalls, *McDonald, Withers, Morgan*, and *Johnston*, who would have voted yes, were paired with Messrs. Anthony, Bell, Blaine, *Butler*, Windom, Edmunds, Hamlin, Lot M. Morrill, Sharon, McMillan, Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Teller, who would have voted nay.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING—Of the members of the Finance Committee, Messrs. Bayard and Kernan (Democrats) refrained from voting. The following Senators were absent and announced as paired: Messrs. Bruce, *Farley*, Plumb, *Randolph*, and Sharon.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPEACE.

On motion of Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, the Senate took up the House joint resolution passed to-day providing for the purchase of a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington. Mr. Voorhees, in the course of a few remarks in advocacy of the resolution, said it would be a graceful act to mark the conclusion of a somewhat acrimonious session of Congress for the Senate to pass this measure at once, and in the same patriotic spirit evinced by the House in its action.

The yeas and nays were called and the resolution was passed without a dissenting voice—yeas 52, nays 0.

At 2:55 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution providing for the final adjournment of Congress on the 17th of June. Adopted.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, asked leave to offer a joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington. He remarked that the house of Washington's parents had disappeared, and that nothing remained to show to posterity where the father of his country was born.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was passed.

AMERICAN ISRAELITES IN RUSSIA.

Mr. COX, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution reciting that allegations are made that, under the laws of the Russian Government, discrimination is made against citizens of the United States in the matter of holding real estate in Russia, declaring that the rights of United States citizens should not be impaired at home or abroad because of religious belief, and directing the President (in case, as is alleged, existing treaties with Russia are found to discriminate in that or any other particular as to any class of American citizens) to take immediate action to have the treaties so amended as to remedy the grievance. Mr. Cox explained that the bill only intended to place American Israelites on the same plane as British Israelites.

Mr. MORTON, of New-York, hoped that the bill would pass. The Russian Government had a treaty with Great Britain which permitted British Israelites to hold real estate in Russia, while citizens of the United States were not permitted to take the title deeds of property after it had been purchased and paid for.

The joint resolution was passed.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses of the Government. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair) on that bill, all general debate being limited to 40 minutes.

Mr. MCMAHON proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill. The committee had reduced the appropriations for the pay of District Attorneys and their assistants $50,000; for the pay of Marshals and their deputies, $50,000, and for the pay of jurors, $190,000. The fees of witnesses had been left according to the estimates of the Department of Justice. He was sorry that the committee had not been able to reduce the pay of Marshals a great deal more than it had. No money was appropriated for election purposes, because a clause in the bill provided that no part of the money appropriated should be used to pay any salary under or in virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes, or any provision thereof. That title covered the appointment of Deputy Marshals and the summoning of witnesses before Supervisors of Elections. Section 3 of the bill repealed the test oath and provided a new method of drawing juries. Section 4 provided that no citizen shall be disqualified from service as jurors on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. HISCOCK, of New-York, thought the bill simply meant a deficiency. It meant that a deficiency bill would be brought in some time in the future. The Committee on Appropriations had seen fit to bring in a bill which cut down last year's appropriations, and the only effect of which would be the denial of justice and the postponement of the trial of cases.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, welcomed, as being in the right direction, that clause of the bill which itemized the expenses of courts. That clause of the bill which necessarily created a deficiency was always objectionable. Of course, he could not vote against a bill because there was not enough in it, but when he came to a clause like this: "No part of the money hereby appropriated, is appropriated to pay the salaries, compensation, fees, and expenses under or in virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes," and when those statutes command the President to execute them, then he [Mr. Garfield] said that the House was not merely neglecting to appropriate, but was nullifying the enforcement and execution of the laws. These were the laws which the House and Senate tried to repeal and had not had the constitutional power to do so. The real state of the fact was this: Congress was to-day constitutionally powerless to repeal these laws. But the Committee on Appropriations proposed to pass a bill by which for the coming year the law should be, not repealed, but nullified—non-enforced. That was nullifying the laws not only for the time being, and for one year, what Congress had no constitutional power to do absolutely and permanently. He hoped that the House would think better of it and strike that out of the bill. He criticised also the second section of the bill, prohibiting any department of the Government from making any contract or incurring any liability for the future payment of money not appropriated.

Mr. COX—Is not that substantially the law now?

Mr. GARFIELD—In 1870 Congress passed a law restricting the expenditure for any one year to the appropriations made for that year. Then it was found that the heads of Departments pretended to make obligations in the form of contracts; and it was enacted that no department of the Government should involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of appropriations. As a part of the same provision it is provided in section 3,732 that no contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made unless the same is authorized by law, except (and here is an exception utterly overlooked in this law) in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, water, or transportation. This may throw a little side-light on another bill to be reported for the Army. Under the law as it now stands, if Congress neglected to pass the regular appropriation bill, or if the appropriations ran out, the Army is still to be fed and not starved to death; it is to be clothed and not left naked; it is to be transported and not left idle. So also with the Navy. But here is a section which nullifies all that.

Mr. CARLISLE, of Kentucky—The act of 1870 contains no exception whatever.

Mr. GARFIELD—I have read from the existing Revised Statutes two sections that must be construed together. The one does not repeal the other. It was enough for me to know that this is the law. But here is an inhibition not merely to make any contract but "to incur any liability." That is a term much broader than has been in the statute hitherto. What does it mean? It would prevent the President from sending a Minister Extraordinary to a foreign court, although authorized to do so by the Constitution. It would prevent him from appointing a judge to a new judicial district. In short, any executive act which the President is commanded to perform he is here forbidden to perform, if its performance incurs any liability. The meaning of it all is this: During the current year there is to be an election for Congress in the State of California and in the Westchester district of New-York. This section is aimed at this: that neither the President nor the court nor the Marshals shall appoint the necessary Marshals and Deputy Marshals to supervise and keep the peace at these elections. It is put there to nullify the power of the United States to be present at these elections. Now, if we have resisted the repeal of righteous laws under operation, none the less will we resist their nullification. The chapter of forcing their repeal seems to have been closed, but the chapter of nullifying them is now open. In this chapter, we (on this side of the House) stand by the laws—not only that they must remain on the statute books, but that they shall be executed. If you do not appropriate the money, we cannot help ourselves. We are powerless to appropriate without you. But not by our consent can you nullify a law which the Constitution does not permit you to repeal.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois—Is it not within the province of the majority in the House and Senate to withhold appropriations for any purpose?

Mr. GARFIELD—Oh yes.

Mr. SPRINGER—And what complaint have you to make against the majority for refusing appropriations for objects which they deem subversive of the rights and liberties of the people?

Mr. GARFIELD—I can better answer your question by a quotation from the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Tucker,] that "Right is duty plus power." We are not under the solemn sanction of an oath; we have all sworn that we will well and faithfully perform the duties of Representatives under the Constitution, and this Constitution says that Congress shall appropriate for certain purposes—for the President, the Judges, and other functionaries of the Government. But the gentleman here sees fit to neglect that high duty, and to violate that great obligation, they must answer for it to their own conscience, their God, and their country. But as for me, I hold that to appropriate the money required by law is my duty, and my vote shall be for the appropriation under the laws as they are.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Ohio, suggested that the Democratic side of the House had uniformly voted for every appropriation bill while the Republican side had uniformly voted against them until yesterday, when they voted for the Legislative Appropriation bill in the old-style Republican way—that is, without discussion, putting it through in a lump. The majority had come here representing the people fresh. [A voice—Very fresh.] They had come here, not by the force of any tidal wave, but by the force of a clearly organized revolt against the Republican Party. What they desired was a fair and free election, and to deprive the other side of the power to place partisans at the polls. Members on the other side had said, in their Democratic caucuses, but he asserted that at no Democratic caucus were men bound to vote as a unit on any question of legislation. [Incredulous laughter on the Republican side.] The Republicans, however, when they wanted to act together, when they wanted to get up deviltry, and to starve the Government, called a conference. They did not hold a caucus, but—pious gentlemen as they were—they conferred. [Laughter.] His colleague [Mr. Garfield] got up a new catch-word. A while ago the members of the majority were characterized by him as "revolutionists," but now they were characterized as "nullifiers."

The general debate was here closed, and the committee proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. HISCOCK moved to increase the appropriation for District Attorneys and assistants from $300,000 to $350,000. Rejected.

Mr. HISCOCK moved to strike out the clause providing that no money appropriated shall be used for carrying out the provisions of title 26, of the Revised Statutes, and insert a clause appropriating $20,000 for that purpose. Rejected—yeas 82, nays 100.

Mr. HISCOCK then moved to strike out section 2, which prohibits any department or officer of the Government from making any contract or incurring any liability for the future payment of money for which appropriation has first been made by law. Rejected.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to strike out of section 2 the words "or incur any liability." Rejected.

Mr. HISCOCK moved to except the War and Navy Departments from the provisions of section 2. Rejected.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, moved to amend section 3 so as to provide that the Commissioner who is to put the names of the jurors into the box alternately with the Clerk of the court shall be appointed from a party opposing that to which the Clerk belongs, instead of from "the principal party," as provided in the bill. Rejected—yeas 85, nays 96—the Republicans and Greenbackers voting in its favor, and the Democrats voting against it.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment striking out the proviso that the Commissioner shall be appointed from the political party opposing that to which the Clerk may belong. He was unwilling that a statute should be passed which, for the first time in the history of the country, injected politics into the juries of the courts. Rejected.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that in the event the Clerk of a court does not belong to any political party, then the jurors shall be selected as now provided by law.

A long and disconnected debate ensued, which was enlivened by a controversy between Mr. KEIFER, of Ohio, and Mr. COX, of New-York, in regard to the record of Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts, as to the Electoral Commission; Mr. COX demanding that Mr. Keifer should take back some statements made by him in regard to Judge Abbott's conduct, and on that gentleman's refusing, hoping that hereafter statements made by that gentleman would be taken *cum grano salis*.

Finally the amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. FINLEY, of Ohio, an amendment was adopted providing that names of jurors should be placed in the box by the Clerk and Commissioner alternately "without reference to party affiliations."

On motion of Mr. MAGINNIS, of Montana, the per diem pay of jurors in the various Territories was fixed at $3.

Mr. HISCOCK moved to strike out section 3 of the bill. Defeated—yeas 79, nays 92.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, moved to amend so as to fix the per diem of all jurors at $3. Rejected—yeas 81, nays 92.

Mr. FROST, of Missouri, offered as amendment repealing sections 2,016, 2,018, 2,020, and all succeeding sections down to and including 2,027; section 5,522 and section 3,031 and all other sections of the Revised Statutes, and all laws and parts of laws authorizing the appointment of Chief Supervisors of Elections, Special Deputy Marshals, or General Deputy Marshals, having any duties to perform in regard to any election.

On a division, the vote stood 26 in the affirmative and 57 in the negative.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, made the point that there was no quorum voting.

Mr. FROST asked leave to withdraw the amendment, but Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, objected, and, on the vote by tellers, most of the Republicans voted in the affirmative for the purpose of obtaining a yea and nay vote in the House. The amendment, however, was rejected—yeas 73, nays 116—and the committee arose and reported the bill to the House.

Upon the vote now ordered by Mr. CONGER on the amendment adopted in committee, fixing the per diem of jurors in the Territories at $3, and it was rejected—yeas 33, nays 160. The bill was then passed—yeas 102, nays 85—a strict party vote. The only Greenbacker voting (Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois,) voted in the affirmative.

The House then, at 5:45 P. M., adjourned.

EXECUTIVE WORK IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: John T. Morgan, of Illinois, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho; William K. Rowan, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

The nomination of R. Stockett Matthews as United States District Judge for Maryland, and the accompanying adverse report of the Judiciary Committee, were reached on the calendar of executive business to-day, but their consideration was postponed on account of the absence of Senator Wallace.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

ADAMS HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

PROBABLE CAUSE FOR THE BELIEF THAT HE CAUSED SNYDER'S DEATH.

The examination of the case of Michael Adams, a keeper in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, who is charged with causing the death of Christie Snyder, a convict, by kicking him in the groin, was continued by Justice Kilbreth in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday afternoon. Twelve convicts, handcuffed in pairs, were brought up from the Island as witnesses, and, to prevent collusion, they were excluded from the court-room during the trial, so that no one of them could hear the testimony given by the others. Notwithstanding this precaution, they all told the same story, with trifling variations, and that story, if true, points to Keeper Adams as the man who inflicted the injuries upon Snyder, from the effects of which, according to the doctors, he died. John McManus, the first convict called for the State, said that on the 24th of May he, in company with a gang of convicts, was conveyed from Blackwell's to Ward's Island in the hold of the steamer Minnehannonck. On the passage a fight occurred between Snyder and Patrick Trainor, in the course of which Trainor kicked twice at Snyder, aiming at his shins, and Snyder broke Trainor's nose and blackened his eyes. When Ward's Island was reached Adams asked Trainor who had "put that head on him." Trainor did not answer, but Snyder stepped to the front and said, "I did it." Adams then struck Snyder with his fist twice. The second blow knocked Snyder's hat off, and as he stooped to pick it up, Adams, who was behind him, gave him a violent kick between the legs. Snyder was then forced to stand upon the hill until the boat returned to Blackwell's Island, some four hours. Senator Ecclesine, counsel for Keeper Adams, cross-examined McManus very closely, but failed to shake his evidence in the least. William Butler, William Ryan, James Troy, and Simon Winston, all convicts, corroborated McManus's statement in every particular, with the exception that Winston, who is a colored boy, swore that Adams was facing Snyder, instead of being behind him when he kicked him. This ended the testimony for the prosecution.

Senator Ecclesine called Keeper Adams to the stand in his own defense. He denied absolutely everything to which the convicts had testified. He said: "I went to Ward's Island on the 24th of May with a gang of prisoners; when I got down to the working dock I saw Trainor with his face all swelled, and Snyder standing on the hill alone, where Keeper Ryan had sent him as a punishment; I told Ryan to send Trainor to the hospital, and went about my business; I did not go near Snyder at all; he was some distance away from me; I did not kick him, I did not strike him, and I used no opprobrious language to the witnesses of the witnesses who have been examined here is manufactured, and there is not one word of truth in it; I was not present when Snyder was taken before Warden Fox, but I saw him about an hour after, when I took him to the doctors; he made no complaint against me at this time; on the following day, which was Saturday, I was busy with my duties, and then discovered that Snyder was with him in the hospital; Snyder said to me, 'Mr. Adams, they're killing me up here;' I don't know whether in reference to his treatment by the doctors or not, but these were the words which he used to me; when I first took him to the Doctor he accused Trainor of kicking him." On cross-examination Adams said, "I was not near Snyder on that day at Ward's Island; I had no difficulty with him." Many of with the convicts who have testified here, to justify their animosity toward me."

John Ryan, another keeper on the Island, said that when the boat struck the dock his attention was called to Trainor's face by Keeper Dwyer, who found out that Snyder had caused the damage, and ordered him to go and stand on the hill as a punishment; there was not a hand laid upon him, and he was positive that Snyder did go near him; he could not have done so without being seen by the witness; Snyder gave no evidence of any pain until the Warden ordered him to be shackled and confined in the cells; he said early that he never struck or kicked him, and he was bleeding, upon which Warden Fox sent him to the doctor; Keepers Dwyer and Miner, who were also at Ward's Island when the assault is said to have occurred, also corroborated Ryan's story, and Deputy Warden Russell swore that Trainor had acknowledged to Commissioner Brennan and Warden Fox, in his presence, that he had kicked Snyder in the hold of the Minnehannonck.

Warden Fox, upon being sworn, said: "On the afternoon of the 24th of May it was reported to me that a fight had occurred between Snyder and Trainor; Trainor had been sent to the hospital, and Snyder was standing in the hall of the prison awaiting my orders; I asked him why he had struck Trainor, and he said that Trainor had called him harsh names; I said to him, 'Is that all?' and he made me no answer; I then said to him, 'I shall have to punish you severely,' and ordered him to be handcuffed and placed in the dark cell; I started off, when he followed me and said that Trainor had kicked him in the groin, and that he was badly hurt; I then sent him to the hospital; at this time he made no complaint against Keeper Adams; on the following Monday, however, Trainor, who was in the same ward, said to me, 'You go and see Snyder; he has got something to tell you;' I went to Snyder's bed, and he then told me that Adams had kicked him on Ward's Island."

John McLean, George Smith, Thomas Riley, James Williamson, Edward McBride, William Flynn, and Lewis Turner, all convicts, were called by the defense. They were members of the gang that went to Ward's Island on the 24th of May, and saw the fight in the hold of the Minnehannonck. They all testified that Trainor had kicked at Snyder's shin twice during the fight, but none of them could say whether his foot had touched Snyder or not. None of them saw Adams strike or kick Snyder.

This closed the case for the defense, and Senator Ecclesine then made a plea for his client. Kilbreth, however, thought that there was probable cause to believe that Adams had caused Snyder's death, and held him to bail for the action of the Grand Jury. Bail was not prepared to take bail at present, but promised to do so at Police Court this morning. So Keeper Adams was committed for the night to a cell in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court Prison.

A THIEF WHO THREW PEPPER.

At a late hour on Monday night a lad of 20 years, named William Hassett, of No. 71 Washington-street, climbed up the fire-escape of the dwelling-house No. 61 Washington-street, crawled through the rear window, and stole $20, which he found in one of the rooms. As he was making his way through the hall-way to the street he was detected by William Sullivan, a resident of the premises. Before the latter could stop him, however, the thief turned about suddenly and flung what Sullivan charges was pepper in the latter's face, producing pain with his arm, and thus escaped injury; but meantime the chief reached the street in safety. Here, however, he was met by Officer Park, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who, however, failed to arrest the fire-escape, and who at once took him into custody. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a double charge of burglary and larceny, and he had been drinking with the complainant in the evening, and became so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. He thought it possible he might have gone into the complainant's residence, but denied that he had stolen any money or thrown pepper at him. He was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A THRIFTY SAILOR'S SAVINGS.

The death of John Peterson, a seaman before the mast on board the American ship Sir Robert Peel, was recently reported to the United States Shipping Commissioner at this port, and under the statute the deceased sailor's estate has just been turned over to the United states Court, where it can be left for six years. At the end of that time if no heirs or next of kin should appear and establish their title to the property, it will be forfeited to the United States. Among Peterson's effects handed over yesterday to Deputy United States Commissioner Deuel, as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, was a bank book belonging to the deceased man, showing that there is on deposit to his credit in the Savings Bank in Water-street the sum of $2,709 05; also drafts, in duplicate, drawn by Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of New-York, on Grinnell & Co., of Bishopsgate-street, London, to the order of John Peterson for £15 4s. 1d.; a gold hunting-cased watch, a chest of carpenter's tools, and one chest and two bags of clothing or dunnage. This property is now awaiting claimants, and it makes no difference to the Savings Bank that has even been received in the United States courts for the estate of a deceased seaman. It can be paid over only to parties who procure letters of administration on the estate.

A CHILD AT PLAY IN COURT.

The merry prattle and rippling laughter of a sweet little child of about 3 Summers awoke the echoes in the musty old court-room of Special Sessions yesterday, and diverted the Judges and spectators. The little girl, sayly-attired in pink and white, talked with the Judges, climbed about the railing, interrupted the clerks, teased the officers, and did with impunity whatever she chose. The child was brought to court by her father as a witness in a case of larceny, in which a little boy had given her a bit penny for a pair of pretty gold earrings. It appears that the lad was told to buy the jewelry by a grown person fully aware of its value, who had made his acquaintance with it. The prisoner wept copiously, but was finally discharged with a reprimand, the court being convinced that he had been but the tool in the hand of a guilty party. The girl danced about gleefully after the lad's discharge, and it was with difficulty that her parents could persuade her to leave the court-room. She bid good-bye to everybody at last, however, and went away singing a nursery rhyme.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange engaged in the petroleum trade was held yesterday, and a number of important amendments were made to the rules regulating the trade in petroleum. Mr. James McGee, Chairman of the "Special Committee on Bremen Petroleum Resolutions," presented the report of that committee. The report stated that it was the general desire of all parties interested to comply with the requests and suggestions of the Bremen petroleum trade in all practical particulars. With regard to the leakage caused by the handling of cargoes and oil out of vessels, the report urges "that greater care in the future be exercised in the loading and discharging of cargoes, to the end that a poor outturn will become an exception rather than a rule, as is now claimed by some consignees. In the matter of inspection," continues the report, "we especially urge upon foreign buyers the importance of observing the details of this branch of the business, and suggest that only such inspectors be employed as are recognized by the New-York Produce Exchange." Mr. McGee's report concluded by recommending a number of changes in the rules of the trade, in accordance with the committee's suggestions. After the adoption of the report, the meeting voted unanimously in favor of the proposed changes, which have already been published in THE TIMES, and which go into effect on the 1st of August next.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

AN ATTACK ON THE STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES —VETOES BY THE MAYOR.

The Mayor did not send any nominations to the Common Council yesterday and the session on that account was confined to ordinary business. Alderman Morris was called to the chair in the absence of President Mott, who subsequently appeared and took a seat in the body of the chamber.

Alderman Roberts, on behalf of the special committee who were appointed to make efforts to adjust the difficulties arising out of the longshoremen's strike, presented a long report, in which they refer to their conferences with some of the representatives of the steam-ship companies on the subject, and the final refusal of the latter, on the 3d inst., to entertain further mediation on behalf of the strikers. The report then denounces the companies who refused to accede to the demands of the longshoremen, and in a "labor" peroration says that "these English companies have little or no interest in the welfare of our fellow-citizens; they have no sympathy with our toiling masses, who are the very foundations of our country's greatness and prosperity. They exist at the expense of American commerce." This report, which was signed by Mr. Roberts and the other members of the committee, Messrs. Cavanagh, Hall, Burns, and Stewart, was then adopted.

Immediately after the report was adopted, Alderman Shells presented a retaliatory measure. He moved that the Commissioners of Police be directed to report to the Attorney for the Corporation "every violation of the ordinances of the City relating to incumbering or obstructing the streets or bulk-heads in the immediate vicinity of Piers Nos. 53, 52, 51, 47, 46, 45, 42, 21, 20, and 12 North River, and particularly Pier No. 18 East River, where the street is incumbered from the bulk-head line nearly to the railroad track or the middle of the street. Some of these piers are used by steam-ship companies who declined to accept the terms of the longshoremen and the mediation of the Aldermen in their behalf. The resolution was adopted without debate.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to pay to Col. Thomas Dunlap, the Commissioner of Jurors, the sum of $4,659 87, to pay his assistants, the receipts of his bureau not being sufficient for the purpose.

A petition was presented, urging the confirmation of Mr. Lucius N. Stark for Dock Commissioner. It was signed by the following women: Mrs. Stark, Mrs. George A. Hoyt, Thomas Dickson, James McQuade, George S. Coe, William A. Booth, E. R. Livermore, Henry F. Spaulding, E. Annan, Forest H. Parker, J. C. Hatch, Mrs. Judge Hilton, William E. Dodge, John E. Townsend, F. A. Potts, Armour, Plankington & Co., Field, Lindley & Co., Hughes, Hickox & Co., Patterson, Clapp & Co., Kemp, Day & Co., R. H. Hazeltine, Fairbanks & Co., Boyd & Hincken, Robinson, Haydon & Co., E. A. Packer & Co., Stevens, W. J. Preston, William P. Clyde & Co., John H. Boynton. The petition was laid over.

Several communications from Mayor Cooper were then taken up, vetoing resolutions that had passed by the board. The first was in relation to directing Commissioner Campbell to cause the gutters to be cleansed by opening the public hydrants thereon. The Mayor disapproves of this measure because it would reduce the supply of water for all other purposes, great economy being needed at present. According to Commissioner Campbell's report, to keep up the necessary quantity for ordinary purposes. The next resolution vetoed by the Mayor was relative to the support of prisoners in the County Jail. The Mayor, in support of his veto, says that the present Sheriff claims to have a contract with the late Sheriff for the maintenance of prisoners at a price less than his predecessor, and demands, in addition to payment for fuel used in cooking and wages of cook, 75 cents per day for the food furnished to each prisoner, the larger part of which is profit to the Sheriff. Instead of increasing the appropriation the Sheriff a reduction of the rates allowed him for the support of prisoners and suitable provisions to secure the supply of better food would be suitable and proper. And in the event that he is retained the Sheriff should make no charge for small incidental expenses like medicines for the sick. These vetoes were laid over under the rule.

THE MERRILL WILL CASE.

TRYING TO GET IT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT AND A JURY.

The contest over the will of the late Mrs. Caroline A. Merrill, which has been going on in the Surrogate's Court for two years, was carried into the Supreme Court yesterday, when Mr. John E. Parsons moved before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, for the framing of issues to be tried by a jury. The plaintiff in this new action is George A. Merrill, who is the contestant of the will before the Surrogate, and the defendants are Cardinal McCloskey, the principal legatee, and the Executors of Mrs. Merrill's will. In support of his motion, Mr. Parsons said that evidence had been obtained that, in 1856, Mrs. Merrill and her husband, Capt. Merrill, made mutual wills, devising their estates to one another, and providing that both estates should go finally to George Merrill, their adopted son. The fact that such wills were executed was communicated to the church by testimony of Thurlow Weed, to whom Mrs. Merrill told it years ago. Mrs. Merrill having become insane, and having been angered by the marriage of George Merrill with a lady whom she disliked, made a new will dispositing of her estate, with the exception of $30,000, which he bequeathed to George Merrill. Mrs. Merrill made a similar will, but not contemporaneously, and appointed as her executors other persons than those chosen by her husband. Without reviewing the other allegations made in this fact, and the fact that they were not contemporaneous, they could not be considered as mutual. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Guion steam-ship Wyoming sailed for Liverpool yesterday with 61 saloon passengers, among whom were Mr. H. G. Torrens, the Rev. O. S. Prescott, the Rev. Mr. Davis, and Miss Linda Dietz, the actress. To-day the Canada, of the French Line, and the Scythia, of the Cunard Line, will sail for Europe, and to-morrow the Baltic, of the White Star Line; the Hecler, of the Imperial German Mail, and the State of Alabama, of the State Line, will follow. Baron E. de Tavera, the Marchioness Castell Florite and her daughter, Mrs. M. de Campos, Mr. Verterille, C. Moderati, l'Abbe Dumont, l'Abbe Fontenesu, William Caughy, Mr. Lillonthal, Mrs. and Miss Morris, J. M. Bas Marsh and Mrs. Solazard child, William and Mrs. Stern, John Stuart, Baron E. de Tavera, Mrs. Borneman, Mrs. John E. Devlin, Miss M. L. Ellis, Mrs. C. Castro, Mrs. J. Dorgan, Mrs. Lunn and two children, E. Forestier, A. Lionnet, A. F. Miller, Henri Bouhl, Mr. Rondeau, Mr. Hercouet, H. and Mrs. Th. Becke, Dr. Eugene Lase, Mrs. Dorgan, Mrs. F. Baker, Miss Matilda Lotz, Miss Mary Saltridge, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Francois Bernard, J. Bull, Alfred Gomez, Lorenzo Castro, Pedro Francos, Juan Blanco, Nicolas A. Sabein, l'Abbe Henri Le Duc, l'Abbe Roth, Henri De Tazzenouski, Mr. Pasticiati, P. L. Vasse, E. Lareimenx, J. Sisdis, C. and Mrs. Kestandis and two children, Charles Van Vloten, C. H. Greffroy, A. Mongeon, A. Pottier, Mrs. F. Lafon, Miss Emma Bullet, R. Pinkerton, E. Charve,

In steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.—Mrs. A.T. Mahon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hall, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. R. Weidenfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Meade, M. E. Friedman, Mrs. Frances Fagan, Mrs. Frank Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mc. Mugeon, Charles F. Palmer, Miss Fitch, the Rev. O. S. Prescott, C. Bewicks, H. C. Torrens, Mrs. John Tunley, Miss Amy Tunley, James W. Newton, Miss Emily Smith, Miss Maggie Hopkins, Miss L. H. Pamell, Miss Linda Dietz, Mrs. C. Lawton, Miss E. Draycott, Mrs. E. Dickens, Mrs. Wood, Lyman Bennett, William Thompson, A. Hisch, John Rickard, D. McCarthy, the Rev. Mr. Davis, R. Dee, John Heggars, John Spencer, William H. Hubbard, Mrs. Jane Keough, Miss Palmer, Miss Margaret Lynd and child, David Edmunds, Edward Lattice, Miss Lizzie Byrne, Miss Catharine Byrns, Mrs. John Heggart, Miss C. A. Heggart, Mrs. Phoebe Street, Mrs. D. McCarthy, Mrs. Donnelly, Master L. Donnelly, John Rickard, Arthur Fleckner, P. H. Knowles, James Stokes, Mrs. Mary Beet, William Robinson.

ELEVATED RAILROAD MATTERS.

The sub-committee appointed by the committee representing the churches along the West Side elevated railroad route saw President Garrison, of the Manhattan Company, yesterday, and arranged for a meeting of the church representatives with the Manhattan Directors on Friday next. The sub-committee assured Mr. Garrison that the churches desired to approach the question of Sunday trains with the most amicable feelings toward the railway company, and with a desire to avoid any unseemly contest. Mr. Garrison replied that the company would gladly hear the views of the committee in that spirit, and that afterward the company would consider the subject carefully and try to decide upon the best plan for all concerned. The Directors of the company are now discussing plans for abolishing the level crossing of the Metropolitan and New-York Roads at Ninth-avenue and Fifty-third-at reet. Although perfect confidence is felt in the interlocking system, it is felt that safety will be the more absolute if crossings are entirely avoided. It is probable that a transfer station will be built at that point, the same as is to be done at Chatham-square, and passengers transferred from one train to another.

THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONER.

HOW THE DUNCAN FAMILY ARE CARED FOR— WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The accounts of United States Shipping Commissioner C. C. Duncan for the year 1878 have just been proved before United States Commissioner Gutman, as Master, in the United States Circuit Court, and are now on file, awaiting the approval of the court. When the accounts for 1877 were before the Master, United States Attorney Woodford did not appear before the Master to object to their being proved; but when they were before the court for final approval he did object to them, charging, among other things, that the salaries or compensation of the Commissioner and of his deputies were excessive, and that the expenses generally were excessive, as they consumed the entire income of the office. The court overruled the objections, holding that they should have been made in the first instance before the Master. Mr. Gutman's present report shows that the receipts for 1878 were $34,559 75, and there were expended in the conduct of the office during the same period $34,062 78, to which is added as the expense of the current year a deficiency of $219 33 consequent upon the loss of last year, making the total expenses charged for 1878 $34,282 11. This leaves a surplus payable into the Treasury of the United States amounting to $277 64. The United States Attorney has objected to the passing of these accounts, claiming that the salaries paid to the Deputy Commissioners—$3,800 a year each—are too large, and that the contracts entered into between the Commissioner and his Deputies at the commencement of the year were improper contracts; and, finally, that no proper accounts are kept showing the payments made to employes of the office, and that the item of deficiency from 1877 is not properly chargeable as an expense against the receipts of 1878. The Master overrules all these objections but the last one.

The detailed accounts filed with the report show that C. C. Duncan received out of the income of the office, as salary for 1878, the sum of $5,000; F. C. Duncan, Deputy Commissioner, $3,800; G. F. Duncan, Deputy Commissioner, $3,800; C. D. Duncan, $1,583 33; H. B. Duncan, $1,266 67. These were paid to clerks, also, the following sums: E. C. Goodwin, $1,450; C. E. Ryberg, $1,200, and Louis Belcher, $1,250. The remainder of the receipts is absorbed as salaries of 15 other employes, and for furniture, stationery, and other office expenses, and car fares.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday in the Mayor's office, and made appropriations out of the Excise fund to pay the following institutions for the maintenance of children whose support is chargeable on the City: St. Stephen's Home, $525; Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, $154 28; Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childrens' Protectory, $1,209 14; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, $1,209 14; Mission of the Immaculate Conception for Destitute Children, $4,386 56. A resolution was adopted, the Mayor dissenting, permitting the Park Department to lay a patented pavement in Central Park in order to make it uniform with the others.

HOW FAR THE EAGLE SCREAMS.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Few people are aware that the proud boast of Englishmen that the sun never sets on the British Empire is equally applicable to the United States. Instead of being the western limit of the Union, San Francisco is only about midway between the furthest Aleutian Isle, acquired by our purchase of Alaska, and Eastport, Me. Our territory extends through 197 degrees of longitude, or 17 degrees more than half way round the globe. The *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*, in commenting on this fact, says: "When the sun is giving its good-night kiss to our western coast, at the confines of Boering's Sea, it is already flooding the fields and forests of Maine with its morning light, and in the eastern part of that State is more than an hour high. At the very moment when the Aleutian fisherman, warned by the approaching shades of night, is pulling his canoe toward the shore, the wood-chopper of Maine is beginning to make the forest echo with the stirring music of his axe."

THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

From the Oswego Times, June 9.

The Niagara Falls International Suspension Bridge Company will at once commence the work of replacing all the woodwork of that structure, excepting the flooring and railroad ties, with steel. A contract has been made with the Pitt

JUNE 11 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Sixth Page—6th col.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth Page—4th.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Seventh Page—7th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—6th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—2d col.
ICE CREAM—Seventh Page—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—4th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Sixth Page—6th col.
MACHINERY—Sixth Page—6th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MEETINGS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th & 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—4th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Seventh Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Scevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to day, in this region, higher pressure, south to west winds, stationary or slightly higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

The House finally passed, yesterday, the so-called Supplemental Appropriation bill. This is merely a tag to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and is intended to provide for the maintenance of the Federal courts, and to starve out the Deputy Marshals and hamper Supervisors of Elections. The real purpose of the bill was brought out by Mr. McMahon, who reported it, and who said that it provided that no money herewith appropriated could be used for the payment of Special Deputy Marshals or for the summoning of witnesses before Supervisors of Election. The bill, however, merely says that "no part of the money appropriated shall be used to pay any salary under or in virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes." As was very pertinently said by Mr. Garfield, this is simply nullification. The law referred to is upon the statute-book, and it must be enforced even though its enforcement cause a deficiency. Yet the Democrats seem to think that by refusing an appropriation to execute a law which they cannot repeal they do nullify that law.

That high-minded patriot, Mr. Daniel Webster Voorhees, asked the Senate yesterday to pass the joint resolution appropriating $3,000 to erect a monument to mark the birth-place of Washington, "as a graceful act to mark the conclusion of a somewhat acrimonious session of Congress." It is unnecessary to add that the resolution, which had already passed the House, went through the Senate without a dissenting vote. Mr. Daniel Webster Voorhees is not a very great man, but we are sure that he must be a very noble and patriotic person. His sentiments on this particular occasion do him honor. If we could truthfully add that "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" had not done his best to make this session acrimonious, we should be delighted to see a monument set up to mark his birth-place, as well as any other place where his somewhat scanty public virtues might be fitly commemorated.

In Pennsylvania, as in Ohio, Democrats are using Tilden's name to conjure with. In this particular instance, however, it is the man who first gets in the field that claims Tilden as his friend and backer. There is something comical in the spectacle of a candidate for the Treasurership of Pennsylvania rushing early into the canvass with the assertion that he and Tilden rise, or fall together. Mr. Barr, candidate for the Democratic nomination, is the early bird in this case, while his tardy opponent, Mr. Walters, must needs fall back upon Senator Wallace for a patron. It used to be said that as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union. An abolition of the October election has changed all that. But people who want to see how the Tilden and anti-Tilden wings of the harmonious Democracy will fight it out between themselves, may regard the Pennsylvania contest with curious interest.

The Mayor sent no new nominations to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and the Aldermen took no action on the nominations still before them. As Police Commissioner Wheeler is still "holding over," and as there remains to be filled a very important vacancy in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, the inaction of the Mayor is somewhat difficult to explain. The inaction of the Aldermen is intelligible enough. The Republicans, since their connect with their Tammany associates, have had the usual experience of men who fall into bad company. They are waiting to see whether their new associates propose to cheat them, and they dare not make any show of honesty or independence lest they give their allies a fair excuse for following their natural instincts. Hence it comes that Tammany Hall, which was defeated and demoralized in November, has by Republican aid regained both its compactness of organization and its controlling influence in the affairs of the City. Let the Mayor send in another two nominations as good as that of Mr. Stark for Dock Commissioner, and public sentiment will either compel their indorsement by the Aldermen or will leave very little of that obstructive and incapable body after November next.

By way of showing their capacity for shallow demagogism, the Aldermen passed yesterday, "almost unanimously," a resolution protesting against giving the Fulton Market men power to erect a new and commodious building on the site of the present rickety and filthy collection of sheds. With characteristic impudence, the protest was made "in the name of every householder in the City," and the recommendation was made that the necessary steps be immediately taken by the City authorities to rebuild Fulton Market. The Aldermen would find it as difficult to discover their City householders as the appropriation under which the City authorities can rebuild the market. About the only "householders" who object to the marketmen's proposal are the basement saloon-keepers, whose presence is incompatible with the existence of a public market worthy of the name, and there happens to be no law enabling the City authorities to issue bonds for the purpose indicated. The difficulty of achieving an end so simple, and so thoroughly defensible as the rebuilding of Fulton Market is a fair sample of the effects of giving municipal power into the hands of men who rank but little above the level of pot-house politicians, and whose views of public interests are bounded by the horizon of the corner groggeries.

RESULTS OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

An adjournment of Congress is promised for next week, and in the meantime sensible Democrats will have an opportunity of contrasting the tone and position of their party at the close of the extra session with its tone and position when the session began. The result can hardly be satisfactory. Three months has sufficed to convert the party from a compact and arrogant organization into one that is torn by dissensions and in all respects demoralized. It started on its new career as the party dominant in both chambers with the spirit and purposes of a conqueror. It will separate with its spirit broken, its purposes frustrated, its pretensions to a governing capacity demolished. Of what folly it may yet be capable, we must wait to see. But it cannot possibly recover lost ground, or re-establish the *prestige* with which it set out. The more discreet of its advisers make no secret of their anxious desire for its escape from Washington without multiplying its difficulties or adding to its disgrace. Beyond this point, they evidently have no hope.

By no artifice can the Democrats disguise the fact that they have receded from the position occupied by their party in the last House. Then, the party proclaimed its determination to enforce its conditions in regard to the Army bill, and to make compliance with its demands the price of appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government. It insisted that all it sought should be granted, or that the Government should be denied necessary supplies. Boastful of its strength in the new Congress, it rejected overtures that would have conceded nearly all it asked with reference to the Army. All its tactics indicated a consciousness of strength that would render futile resistance on the part of the Republicans. Now, how changed the situation! With a working majority in each house, all the party has been able to accomplish is the stoppage of business and the development of a general feeling of uncertainty. The measures to whose enforced enactment it is pledged have been abandoned, so far as their distinctive characteristics are concerned. The threat by which the President was to be overawed, and every doubtful point secured, is unfulfilled. Not only does the party confess its inability to enact the measures declared essential; it shrinks from the execution of that feature of the programme by which Democratic supremacy was to be assured. The major part of the appropriations under the Legislative bill have been granted unconditionally. Instead of the stringent prohibitory clause of the original Army bill, we have a childish bit of surplusage, which will neither fetter the Executive nor break the fall of the party inserting it. To this extent the Democratic surrender is complete.

Even in regard to the Supplemental Judicial bill, which was passed by the House yesterday, the Democrats have changed their tactics. In the first instance they went about their task in a straightforward manner. Providing separately for the non-availability of troops at the polls, they assailed so much of the Election laws as render the presence of Federal authority a serviceable reality. This method presented a tangible issue as between Democrats and Republicans. The pending bill has been framed with the view of accomplishing in detail what as a matter of principle the Democratic Party has not succeeded in enacting. Power to appoint Supervisers of Election and Deputy Marshals for use at elections, will still be vested in the Executive. The Democrats content themselves with omitting provision for the payment of these officers, and forbidding the application of any of the moneys granted to purposes other than those specifically designated. Of course, the question involved is substantially indentical with that already dealt with by the President. Having withheld his approval from a bill embodying in a distinct form the abrogation of so much of the Executive authority as insures adequate supervision at national elections, it is reasonably certain that he will not approve of a measure which covertly effects the same purpose. What will happen then? The adoption of the resolution fixing a date for the final adjournment implies that this Judicial bill is the remnant of the Democratic hopes. If these be once more blasted, will the majority venture to derange the judicial machinery of the nation as a means of demonstrating their power? The query is not one which prudent politicians would like to face. Their extreme associates were ready to stop supplies on a large scale, regardless of consequences. Public opinion, however, deterred the party from a step that would have led to its destruction, and the same force will operate to prevent the fulfillment of the menace which informally accompanies the Judicial bill. To close or to cripple Federal courts as a mode of punishing the President for the exercise of a constitutional right, would be to place the Democratic Party in an odious light before the country. Opinion tolerates many vagaries of a partisan character; it would not tolerate an impairment of the judicial system in order that partisan malignity might be gratified.

Any conceivable termination of the contest will leave the Democrats in Congress in the attitude of a party which has resorted to high-handed measures for the attainment of strictly partisan objects. Bold remedies for the correction of flagrant evils would be intelligible. An attempt to make up by coercion, as applied to the President, for the want of the majority required to overcome his veto, cannot by any ingenuity be converted into a struggle for liberty. It is as obnoxious to the nation's sense of right as is the attempt to make a grievance out of the presence of national authority at the giving and counting of votes.

Only in regard to one subject have the Democrats extracted a straight issue out of the extra session. They have bungled in the management of appropriation bills, and have made themselves contemptible by the reiteration of threats which they have not dared to execute. They have at least succeeded in identifying their party with all that is fraudulent and mischievous in the silver agitation. The Warner bill, a fraud from beginning to end, is a Democratic measure; it was forced through the House by Democratic votes, and of the 21 recorded yesterday in the Senate in support of the Coke resolution, 20 were Democratic. That resolution was in effect a vote of censure on the Senate Committee on Finance, which by a single voice holds the bill over for consideration. The bare defeat of the resolution, in spite of its violation of usage and courtesy, shows what is in store for the country, so far as the power of the Democratic Party extends. The financial policy of the party, as the events of the extra session show, is to make permanent resumption impossible, and to dishonor the course of the Government toward its creditors.

BUTLER IN MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

There is one constant factor nowadays in Massachusetts politics, and that is Gen. Butler. Formerly the State was distinguished for the number of parties which it could maintain without materially affecting the ascendency of the Republicans. The Prohibitionists, the Labor Reformers, the Woman Suffragists, and a variety of other organizations were wont to put forth their familiar platforms and nominate their candidates year by year, but they did not seriously interfere with the political contest between Republicans and Democrats. Finally, Butler found a Congressional district too contracted for his energies, and concluded to be Governor of the State. He tried hard for two or three years to get the Republican nomination. He exhausted every device known to the astute politician, and, finally, had to give it up. He did not, however, surrender his purpose of being Governor, but as he never allows principle or conviction to stand in the way of his personal aims, he turned upon the party which had refused to honor him with a confidence that he had never deserved. He thought he saw in the Greenback movement a coming wave, which, if skillfully navigated, would carry him to his goal. He appropriated the cause of "rag money" as his own, and was loud and tiresome in its advocacy. Meantime, he cultivated the working man and the Irish immigrant, he coquetted with woman suffage, and had soft words for prohibition. He went to work to create a Butler Party out of all these scattered elements, cherishing a confident hope and expectation that if he could make it big enough, it would swallow the Democracy of the Old Bay State, and become the sole antagonist of the dominant party.

His remarkable campaign of last year will be easily remembered. The Greenback wave was at its height and its volume was swollen with much drift-wood, consisting of labor reform, woman sufferage, and general discontent. Mounting this, he made his onset on the Democratic Convention, and carried it away with a rush. The old managers of the party, the dignified war-horses of the Abbott and Saltonstall type, were swamped and discomfited, but they gathered themselves up and took to Faneuil Hall, in Boston, with the ark of the Jacksonian covenant in their keeping, and claiming to be the Simon Pure and unadulterated Democracy, put forth a platform and ticket of their own. Butler captured the bulk of the Democratic votes, but they were not enough. This year he comes to the surface again. He was not unexpected, for his movements beneath the surface have been anxiously watched. All the Winter and Spring he has been engaged in a new movement, which is nothing more nor less than the appropriation of the organization and machinery of the regular Democratic Party. The Greenback wave has subsided in Massachusetts and the drift-wood that it gathered up is scattered. The party of Butler has gone to pieces without having served its purpose, but the doughty warrior is not dismayed. It is impossible to subdue or humiliate him. He could not rule the Republican Party or bend it to his use, his independent movement failed him, and now he proposes to try what can be done with the Democracy.

Whether he will attempt to use the party this year to make himself Governor of Massachusetts seems to depend wholly on his estimate of the prospect for success. There is little doubt that it is at his service. There are some of the "old liners" who are not prepared to take him to their bosoms, but he has already appropriated their party organization, and it is for him to say whether he will be its candidate. He can control the caucuses and secure a majority of the delegates to the State Convention if he wants them. Boston is intractable and would create some opposition, but he has substantial control of the party throughout the State. But, unfortunately for his plans, the Democratic Party in Massachusetts is in a minority, and it is more than doubtful if he can draw any material reinforcement to its ranks. The Republicans are united and confident, and instead of viewing Butler's movements with the trepidation of a year ago, feel that victory will be all the easier if he heads the combined opposition. The Lowell statesman always fights to win and mortally hates a losing contest, notwithstanding the experience he has had. To make another energetic and expensive campaign, with almost certain defeat awaiting him, would be disheartening even for his valiant spirit. It is more probable that he will magnanimously use the Democratic machine in behalf of some one else in good and regular party standing, with a view to strengthening his grip and making it impossible to discard him hereafter, and then await future developments. He will never give over his plots and intrigues for winning political power so long as life and vigor remain, and it will be interesting to watch for his next great combination. He may be counted upon for making Massachusetts politics lively for some time to come.

TOWN NOMENCLATURE.

The names of the cities, towns, and villages of the United States reveal a certain poverty of invention which is, at the same time, mingled with a curious audacity. It would appear as if the founders of towns were usually at their wits' end to find names to stick to their bantlings. In some instances, those who have had the naming of the nascent cities have deliberately gone to work and appropriated a list of high-sounding titles from books, without the least propriety or significance being observed in the selection. In Onondaga County and its vicinity, in this State, for example, a Frenchman, aided by a limited acquaintance with ancient history and a copy of "Lemprière," scattered the names of classic heroes and places all over the country with a liberal hand. Rome, Syracuse, and Carthage are supplemented with Manlius, Pompey, Tully, Cicero, Romulus, and a full assortment of the names of the dwellers in Olympus. Of course, such names can have no possible meaning, as thus attached; they are merely stuck on, and their being cut off again would not be considered a loss by anybody. A town's title, to have any real appropriateness, should have a local application if possible; or if this is not practicable, a name which perpetuates some incident connected with the early history of the region is a good substitute.

A termination in too common use is the French "ville." Nothing more poor and mean in American nomenclature can be found in the gazetteers than this everlasting ville. For example, there are 44 Washingtons in the Republic, which, considering the popularity of the Father of his Country and the poverty of invention of his children, is not too many. But why, in the name of common sense, should there be 3 Washingtonvilles, in addition to the full tale of Washingtons? There are no less than 16 Oranges in the United States, most of them being, naturally, where oranges never grow. But to these are added 9 Orangevilles. In this State, such is the love we bear to DeWitt, we have 1 village bearing that name, 1 DeWitt Centre, and 1 DeWittville. And, having immortalized the discoverer of this continent by bestowing his name on 23 towns and cities and Columbia on 31 more, we have 2 Columbianas and 1 Columbiaville. The points of the compass naturally take the lead in our town nomenclature. Having set off a new town from an old one, what more easy and thought-saving than to tack a point of the compass on to the offshoot? Massachusetts is the laziest of the States, if this is an indication of laziness. As a recent writer has said, she has suspended on the points of the compass more than 200 of her towns. There are in the whole country no less than 650 towns and cities which have West for a prefix; of these, 15 are Westfields. There are more than 600 Norths of various combinations, Northfield coming out strong in the list. There are 9 North Forks, however; and, to keep up the name, 7 Northvilles. In the use of the East we are not prodigal, there being only a little more than 500 towns with that prefix. And in Souths we are still more economical, there being but 450 towns of a southern exposure and prefix. In North Carolina, where the word South is very dear, one community, as if in despair of finding a title not already in use, have called their town South Toe. There ought to be a North Toe, or, at least, a Toeville, but there isn't. In North Carolina, too, such is the fertility of the invention of the people, there is a town called Why Not; and there is another in Mississippi.

Before our people took to the points of the compass, however, they had exhausted the word "New." There are 625 towns and cities in the Union bearing that prefix. Many of these are the names of Old England adapted to the New World. New-Hampton, New-Cumberland, and New-Durham are good examples of this affectionate perpetuation of the names of our English ancestral homes. But there are 14 Newtowns, and a large proportion of the so-called New Towns are clearly the offshoots of older places whose head men did not have invention enough to give them any other title but the old one mended and revised. Among the odd names, Pennsylvania gives us the novelty of Congruity, and Virginia furnishes the euphonious title of Nance's Shop, in the county known by the singular name of Charles City. In Perry County, Kentucky, we find the nice name of Cut Shins, and North Carolina gives us the town of Democrat. Appropriately enough, it is in Buncombe County that we find this charming name. North Carolina, which has a monopoly of the odd names, is proud to own the Post Office of Mutual Love. In Sampson County, same State, is situated the cheerful community of Dismal. Some settlers in Smith County, Tenn., confessed their trials in searching for an appropriate name for their place by calling it Difficult. Georgia has a Dirt Town, and North Carolina rejoices in a Tar Heel.

Of course, the names of all our great men are immortalized in the cities, towns, and villages of this broad land. Indeed, there seems to have been a rivalry among the namers of settlements as to the priority of the selection and appropriation of such names. In addition to the 44 Washingtons heretofore mentioned, there are numerous variations of the title. Jackson comes next in point of popularity, there being 69 Jacksons in this grateful Republic, including the usual complement of villes. Franklin comes next, there being 48 in the country, of which 6 are in Pennsylvania, and 4 in New-Jersey. Only 41 Post Offices are named for Jefferson. But, if the average letter-writer should omit the name of the State to which his missive is to be sent, that number will be found quite enough to fill a large place in the Dead-letter Office at Washington. Although Gen. Custer has not been long dead, there are 11 Post Offices bearing his name, most of them being in the far West. There are 32 Lincolns in the United States, to say nothing of the several inevitable Lincolnvilles. The saints, male and female, play an important part in our nomenclature. There are more than 300 of these saintly prefixes, besides the Sans and the Santas of California and Texas. There are 14 St. Marys, and 12 St. Pauls. Three towns only claim St. Peter for their patron.

Of all the natural objects which have been pressed into the service of town-namers, none have been so hard-worked as the mountains. There are over 400 Post Offices beginning their names with Mountain or Mount. There are 28 Mount Pleasants, 15 Mount Hopes, 14 Mount Carmels, 9 Mount Zions, and 1 Mount Calvary. Precisely what was in the mind of the man who called his town Mount Summit it is as difficult to say as why another should dub his Mount Parthenon. In Centennials we are tolerably rich, there being 6 of them, and one Centenary. We are happy in the possession of 2 Oshkoshes, 1 in Wisconsin, and 1 in Iowa. The proud pre-eminence of *the* Boston is lost in the mob of 12 of that name, not to speak of Boston Corners, Store, Mills, and Station. Of the 7 Philadelphias it is not necessary to speak; nor of the 21 Brooklyns, 16 Buffalos, 33 Richmonds, 4 Chicagos, and 4 Baltimores, which are our country's pride and boast. Of Denmarks, Swedens, and Norways we have a full complement, the average being about a dozen of each. We have not been able, in the wilderness of these foolish and unmeaning names, to give either the beginning or the end; but the ingenious namers of our towns have enriched the nomenclature with 8 Alphas and precisely the same number of Omegas.

A ROMANCE OF THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

A love which opened into flower some ten years ago in the United States has now, after long pining on the stem, dropped in utter decay from the bough in distant England. It was not an ordinary poetic love, growing like a violet amid untrodden ways, sweet and coy, and as fair as a star when only one is shining in the sky; nor was it a passion flaming out at once like a sunflower and turning to its god when he set the same look of stolidity that she gave when he rose; but it burgeoned into tropical luxuriance at New-Orleans in 1869, when Miss Susan Adeline Stuart sought out Mr. Manager Hall and planted herself plump where he would be likely to win and wear her. As Mr. Hall was in that line of business he twined a trellis for his love, against which he trained her like a climbing rose, and, instead of building his rack from the ground, like common gardeners, he suspended it in air and caused it to wave to and fro, that all might enjoy its beauty and its freshness. His trellis was constructed of silken cords and precious fourth-growth hickory, and when it was finished it looked like a simple ordinary flying trapeze. The original outlay upon this rack must have been something startling, since, after eight or nine years of constant wear and tear, an English jury, into whose hands it fell, has decided that the contrivance is worth fully five hundred dollars. Through careful cultivation in this variety of hanging garden, Mr. Hall's rose became in time so graceful, sweet, and famous, that its public-spirited owner saw that he would be but remiss in his duty should he pot it for private uses, and so, christening it Leona Dare, Queen of the Antilles and Pride of Madrid, he continued to swing it with profit and pride above the heads of the people, not only in his own theatre, but in the play-houses of the chief American cities, where he attached it to the ceiling and complacently enjoyed the graceful swaying of its petals and the almost human sympathy displayed in the undulating motion of its lithe peduncle. It was a thing instinct with life, and being stirred by mysterious natural forces, akin to those which impel the hardly-conscious dioneas to lay traps for unwary bugs and flies, its topmost blossom was interchangeable in position with the lowest duplicate branches of its descending axis in the most sudden and surprising way, and while hanging by its tendrils from its rack of costly hickory, with its silken hair trailing toward the ground, it would on the instant send its branches flying all abroad, till the air seemed but a splendid wilderness of lilies and roses, and the house resounded with thunders of applause. Then it would glide from its trellis to the stage below, nod and wave in the breeze as flowers will, and retire from sight dripping as with dew, and blushing like a peony. Such was the rose, Leona Dare, Queen of the Antilles and Pride of Madrid.

But in time the bark grew tougher and the rose developed thorns which pierced the cuticle of Mr. Hall. Such roses as she have their seasons like others, and when the circus and dramatic season closed, she, too, closed her petals and no longer gave forth fragrance or attracted golden bees. So, one fine day, her proprietor chanted to her the opening line of Waller's famous song, and his lovely rose with her trellis was borne across the ocean by a favoring trade wind and landed, fresh as a daisy, in England, to be planted by Mr. Jennings in his Oxford Music Hall, in London. There all the world flocked to see her, and from time to time rumors of the furor created by the exotic came to Mr. Hall, and he pined for his love and for the three hundred and fifty dollars per week which was the tune to which she swayed in air above the heads of the people. In untimely haste he had promised never to molest her or attempt to take her down from her rack, or even to come as a visitor to watch her lissome peduncle twine in serpentine curves among the cords and fourth-growth hickory of her trapeze. But a wild longing came upon him, for his Picciola and her three hundred and fifty dollars per week, until, unable longer to bear the pang of absence, he too crossed the seas, and sought out his Leona Dare, redolent now, not only of the odor of flowers, but of the delicious *parfum d'or*, to which even the dullest senses are apt to be keenly alive. He found her at the Oxford Music Hall, and, twining beside her on the trellis with his branchlets waving like the feelers of an octopus caught in a cyclone, was a gnarled and knotted wistaria self-styled Hernandez, with knobby callosities all over him, and great purple blossoms adorning the protuberance which, had he been human, would undoubtedly have been called his nose. This sight was too much for a loving heart to bear, and, with angry tears, Mr. Hall demanded the summary separation of the rose, the rack, and the ungainly vine, but Mr. Jennings ridiculed his pretensions, showing at the same time the absurdity of depriving climbing plants of the rack, which is their only visible means of support, and as inseparable from them as his tools from an artisan. Then Mr. Hall appealed to the rose herself, but she would wave for him no more. Bereft of his love and the prospect of three hundred and fifty dollars per week, the poor man had but one resource—the gratification of revenge. Therefore, to law he went, and the jury before whom the case was tried, not bearing in mind the arguments in the celebrated suit involving the question whether the spectacles belong to the nose or the nose to the spectacles, decided that though Leona Dare was nothing without a rack on which to be trained, and indisputably the rack which had cunningly been contrived for her peculiar motions, ciliary and otherwise, was a piece of worthless lumber without her, yet it was the property of Mr. Hall, and must be restored to him, though thenceforth the Queen of the Antilles and the Pride of Madrid should wither and die prone on the ground. Considering such a heart-breaking case as this among the flora, the author of the "Botanic Garden," and his no less susceptible grandson, Charles Darwin, to say nothing of all the poets who have sung the loves and woes of flowers, might well turn aside and weep over the self-seeking and wanton cruelty of man.

The wiser heads of 1860 prophesied that Italy, even when free and united, would not be satisfied, and they appear to have spoken truly. Soldiers killed in tax-riots, Internationalists tried for flinging bombs into a crowd, Gen. Garibaldi writing revolutionary poetry, patriotic incendiaries clamoring for the Trent and the Tyrol, are awkward symptoms in "united" Italy. The old revolution has given place to the new. Mazzini, at the time of his death in London, was a harmless stamp-collector and writer of epigrams in fashionable albums. His right-hand man, Giovanni Ruffini, is now a quiet old country gentleman, with no aspirations beyond a cup of strong coffee on rising, and a warm bath before going to bed. Even Saffi is wonderfully subdued from what he was in the good old days of 1848. But the "irrepressible Garibaldi" is as irrepressible as ever, and will probably remain so while Austria has a foot to stand upon. The impulsive General might profitably lay to heart the story of the excited patriot who was writing upon a wall:

"What shall I do when tyrant forces runs riot?
What shall I do, my country?"

when a cooler friend stepped up and completed the verse with "just be quiet."

The consumption of beer, wine, and spirits has materially increased in France, especially within a few years, some persons accounting for it, in part, by the national disappointment and mortification at the result of the German war. The annual quantity of wine drank is declared to be equal to 30 gallons to each inhabitant of the country, while in 1833 it was not more than 15 gallons. The consumption of beer in the last 20 years has increased three-fold, and of liquor fully 50 per cent. France is no longer a wine-drinking country merely. In many of the northern Departments, particularly among the working men, cheap and very bad brandy has come into common use, as it has also in Paris and other large cities. The close connection between alcohol and health and vice is shown by the increase of accidental and violent deaths, of mortality generally, and likewise of crime. In the districts where alcohol is freely drank there are five times as many arrests as in the districts in which the inhabitants confine themselves to wine. A number of cases of insanity, directly traceable to alcohol, have declared themselves in different parts of the country, and these, until recently, were almost unknown. The remark, once so frequent, "You never see a drunken man in France," can no longer be made with truth. Drunken men, though still very rare compared with Great Britain and the United States, are now quite common; so common, indeed, as to attract no attention. Americans who have been there within three or four years have noticed this, and, if they have been abroad before, have been struck by the difference between what is and what has been. Perhaps France, in gaining more political freedom, is gaining freedom in certain bad habits which she has hitherto avoided.

The competition between sailing and steam vessels, which, in different places, is constantly going on, to the invariable loss of the former, has sprung up in a new branch of trade—the transportation of sugar from the West Indies to the United States. Hitherto, except such shipments as might come by the regular steam lines from Havana, sugar has been brought to this country by schooners, brigs, and barks, having a registered tonnage of from 150 to 500 tons. The trade has been a fairly active one, though the profits have been small, the port charges in Cuba being much larger than exactions of this kind usually are, and hence, though the sum paid on a charter may have seemed considerable, only a small proportion of it has found its way into the ship-owner's pocket. But, recently, small iron steamers have entered into this business, on a footing as regards freight rates which puts sailing vessels at a disadvantage. The steamers are necessarily small, for the bars at the mouths of most of the West Indian harbors prevent the entrance of all but light-draft craft. The rate quoted as taken by steam-ship owners is $4 per hogshead, with port charges paid, which is claimed to be a lower price than sailing vessels could profitably undertake to do the business for. At the present low price of coal, it would seem that a steamer can be run at even a less cost than a sailing vessel, for the improvements in marine engines have reduced the consumption of fuel to a fraction of the old requirements, and have also permitted of a great diminution in the number of the crew. The only drawback is the space taken up in the hold by the coal-bunkers, and this upon a short voyage like that between New-York and Matanzas need not be considerable. If the steamers can afford to take freight at the rate given above, the days of sailing vessels are certainly over, as far as this trade is concerned, but when it is taken into account that the cargoes of the vessels are only about 1,200 hogsheads, it seems hardly probable that the trade can be one of profit, even to steamers.

It is very common to speak of the ocean as bottomless, and, indeed, until recently its depth in deep-sea soundings had not been satisfactorily ascertained, owing to defectiveness of the ordinary lead and inattention to under-currents. There is no difficulty in sounding and regaining the sinker, with bottom specimens, up to 1,000 or 1,200 fathoms by means of a heavy lead with valved tube. But when the depth exceeds 2,000 fathoms, the trouble in getting correct soundings is vastly increased. The most simple and efficient method of taking deep-sea soundings is by a detaching apparatus, devised by Midshipman Brooke, of our Navy, the apparatus now used in the British service being but a modification of the Brooke machine. It is mainly in the Atlantic that the new and trustworthy method has been practiced. The deepest measurement there has been by the *Challenger*, some 80 miles north of the Virgin Islands—3,875 fathoms, or 23,250 feet—about 4.4 miles. Over much of the area the depth ranges between 2,000 and 3,000 fathoms. An irregular ridge runs along the middle, and there the depth is less than 2,000 fathoms. North of 50° from Ireland to Newfoundland, where the cables are laid, extends a similar depth. Around the British Isles, the sea is no where above 400 feet deep. The Pacific Ocean was formerly considered much shallower than the Atlantic, mainly on account of the many islands it contains. This notion has been lately overthrown by various soundings. The islands rise abruptly from the bottom, and very deep soundings have been taken near their shores. Over a large part of the area the depth is above 2,000; but, in other places, it is from 3,000 to 4,000 fathoms and more. The deepest sounding yet got in the Pacific, or anywhere else, is 4,475 fathoms—26,850 feet, over five miles—near the Ladrone Islands, in north latitude 11° 24', east longitude 143° 16'. From the gentle slope of the bed of the Arctic Ocean to the north of Siberia, the line showing only 14 to 18 fathoms at 150 miles from the shore, and from its configuration to the north of this continent, it is believed to be the shallowest of oceans. Little is positively known of the depth of the Antarctic Ocean, though it is presumed to be deeper than the other Polar sea. The bottom of the ocean, so far as has been observed, seems to correspond with the surface of the earth as respects elevations and depressions; the same valleys, mountains, chasms, and plateaus being found below as above the surface of the sea.

Lord Coleridge, who is a man of decided archæological and literary tastes, has lately been called on to adjudicate in a cause entirely after his own heart. The renowned family of Howard, of which the Duke of Norfolk is the exemplary chief, derives from William Howard, Chief-Justice of the court over which Lord Coleridge presides—the Common Pleas—from 1297-1308. The descendant of this Judge married the granddaughter of Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and this brought into the Howard family their famous baronial property, Arundel Castle, in Sussex. The question has been whether the chancel of Arundel Parish Church belongs to the Duke of Norfolk or to the Vicar of Arundel. The court has decided for the Duke, because in the third year of Richard II. an Earl of Arundel, having an undisputed property in this chancel, assigned it to a collegiate body which he founded, and when this was suppressed and another founded in its stead, the court held that the interests of the Howard family in the chancel were still secured. The same Earl founded both church and chancel, and it is now held that he placed them under distinct jurisdiction, and that nothing has since occurred to supersede what he did. A mass of evidence exceedingly interesting to anticquarians was elicited in the course of the argument. When counsel was going to present and explain plans of the edifices, the Judge said: "Oh, don't trouble yourself, I spent some hours in careful investigation of them on the spot last week." It is a curious state of things this—the church under Queen Victoria, the chancel practically, if not theoretically, (inasmuch as "the Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this realm of England,") under Pope Leo. Cardinal Manning, who, in days gone by, has oftentimes officiated as Archdeacon of Chichester in Arundel Church, can still do so in its chancel.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A reduction in salaries of various city officers and employes in Hartford, Conn., is urged.

New-Hampshire has 86,704 ratable polls. Its heaviest vote has been, in round numbers, 80,800.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, has given notice that the Police force of the city must be reduced one-fourth.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* and the *Observer* both assert that there is no more idleness in the South, proportionately, than in the North.

Full reports show that at the election of Circuit Judges in Illinois on Monday, 2d inst., 26 Republicans and 18 Democrats were chosen. But they did not all run on partisan tickets.

The Providence *Journal* reminds the Democratic cavilers that Democratic towns in Rhode Island have voted against the extension of suffrage when that question has been presented to them.

The far-sighted Massachusetts Prohibitory State Committee have invited those who wish a State Nominating Convention to be held this year to inform them how much they are willing to contribute toward the expenses of a campaign.

In 1875 Rhode Island had 42,741 voters, as shown by the State's careful census. And yet only 22,264 votes were cast for Governor. Indeed, the Providence *Journal* claims that not much more than one-half of the voters of the State vote even at Presidential elections.

The question of constitutional revision is exciting renewed attention in Kentucky, and a convention is urged. The question was submitted at the August election in 1875, and notwithstanding both political parties had declared in favor of the proposition, it was defeated at the polls.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Observer* warmly commends Col. John A. Stevenson, one of the largest property-owners in the State, for Governor of Louisiana. Col. Stevenson is a Republican, and a member of the Constitutional convention, having been elected on an independent ticket.

In his latest letter from Washington, the editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* ventures into prophecy as follows: "Mr. Hill will, in a day or two, get an opportunity of 'flaying' Mr. Blaine for the latter's misstatements in regard to the Secession Convention. I predict that the 'far-flying' will be prodigious, and that the ordinary dullness of the Senate will be revolutionized."

The call for the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, July 23, invites the co-operation of the Republicans of the State and "all others in favor of an honest currency and the faithful discharge of national obligations, and opposed to Communism and the restoration to power in the National Government of the influences which procured the rebellion of 1861."

Law-abiding citizens of Lincoln County, Miss., held another meeting on the 2d inst., organized a militia company of 62 men, and gave formal notice that they would protect witnesses against bull-dozers if an armed guard had to be kept for the purpose. This was occasioned by the report that it is the purpose of the bull-dozers, in order to shield themselves from the punishment due their crimes, to terrify witnesses to such extent as to prevent their testifying or lodging such information as will lead to their arrest and conviction.

Senator Thurman, excusing himself for failing to deliver the address at the

THE CADETS IN THE SADDLE

HOW THE BOYS ARE TAUGHT TO RIDE.

THE DRILL YESTERDAY—WORK WHICH IS "QUITE DANGEROUS"—THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET EXPECTED TO-DAY—VISITORS AT THE POINT—A YOUNG LIEUTENANT'S EXPERIENCE.

WEST POINT, June 10.—The drill for to-day was "school of the soldier, mounted," which took place in the great riding hall. As the title indicates, the drill is an exhibition of individual skill in horsemanship. It is said to be a great favorite with the boys, but the severity of the training they have to undergo before attaining the degree of skill deemed necessary for an officer is something they never forget. The record of broken arms, strained wrists, dislocated shoulders, fractured legs, and days spent in the hospital by reason of limbs rubbed raw, attests the fact that there is no child's play in the teaching of West Point. They don't do things here for fun, and little sympathy is wasted on the unfortunate youth who in his early efforts in the saddle comes to grief with a broken bone. He is more likely to get reprimanded for his awkwardness than to be condoled with. There was a great crowd present at the hall when the drill began, too large, indeed, to find places in the small galleries of the place; so, when these were full of ladies, the more agile among the male spectators climbed up on window-sills and the like places, while other crowds besieged each of the four large doors of the building. This is the one occasion on which the observer might be justified in supposing that the work done was a good deal for show, because here it is that the exalted spectators applaud every boy who goes through well. Let him take every head, and he is certain of a hearty round of applause. The comments of the spectators are often very amusing. When the boys commenced to use their revolvers, some one in the gallery anxiously inquired if they had "real bullets" in them, and seemed rather relieved when assured that they did not, and there was consequently no danger of any stray lead finding its way upward. When the order was given to dismount and mount at speed the area of the hall was instantly a scene of galloping horses, riders jumping off, others jumping on, some down in the tan-bark, others clinging to the mane and bridle desperately struggling to get astride, horses rearing and plunging, and generally a remarkably lively time for all; then the woman began to utter little screams, which increased to a general shout when one of the boys making a spring for the horse's back (there were no saddles) went clear over it and plowed up the bark in the middle of a rush of galloping beasts to the imminent danger of his brains. "Why, this is quite dangerous!" exclaimed an individual in the gallery, indignant at the idea of the boys being made to run such risks. The good gentleman seemed to suppose that the services were mereyl for show. It is needless to say that the boys take wonderfully well to the work, and feel as much at home cutting and slashing about on a bare-backed horse as in a rocking-chair, while to others it never becomes easy. They do the work, but it is hard. The actual movements of the drill with sabre and pistol are few. The soldier is started from the company to make the circuit of the hall. Putting his horse to a gallop, he begins by firing at a head on a post, returns his pistol to the holster, draws his sabre, and, at full speed, makes a thrust at another head on a post, then a cut at one lying on the ground, then jumps a hurdle, and, in jumping, slashes a head from a post beside it, or thrusts at a suspended ring on a level with his own breast, and lastly, makes a right thrust at another head on a post. To go through this performance on a horse without a saddle, and a big pair of spurs on one's heels, is not easy task, and if one thinks it is, let him had better try it in the nearest riding-school. The different cuts and thrusts are, of course, as against infantry or cavalry.

To-morrow all the big guns are expected to arrive. There will be Gen. Sherman, and the Secretaries of War and the Interior, and the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State, and possibly the Secretary of the Treasury may come. Gen. Pope is to deliver the address on Thursday, and he will be here to-day. The order of exercises for Thursday has been published. They will, as usual, take place in front of the Library Building, if the weather be fine, and inside, if it should rain. The band will first discourse music, then Dr. Noah Porter, of Yale, and the President of the Board of Visitors will discourse: then there will be more music; and after that Gen. Pope will deliver the address of the day. The presentation of the diplomas will follow; and though it is not on the printed programme, it will probably happen that some of the high officers of Government will have something to say, and perhaps Gen. Sherman will utter a few stinging sentences. To-day the Academic Board divided into committees to prosecute the further examination of the classes, (except the First, which is done with;) and the Second Class was up for examination in chemistry.

As the day of graduation draws nearer, the number of visitors to the Point grows larger. We have already reached that condition in the hotel when the latest comers have to take their chance for cots. The relatives of the cadets, and their friends, those who come for recreation only, persons brought here by official business, and Army officers who have obtained a short leave of absence to attend the closing exercises, all these make up quite a crowd. Among the latter class of visitors is Lieut. Sibley, of the Second Cavalry, a young officer of whose coolness and courage under decidedly ticklish circumstances there was not a little talk in Gen. Crook's command at the time I was dispatched to it from THE TIMES. Like all young fellows when their graduation honors are fresh upon them, Mr. Sibley was burning to distinguish himself. Gen. Crook was after Sitting Bull from the south, while Terry was looking for him on the north, and Crook gave the young officer permission to take 25 men and scout the country round about. Frank Grnard, the General's favorite scout, was the guide, and it was from him I derived my information of the affair. On the first morning out the party found themselves cut off and confronted by the whole body of Indians, fresh from the killing of Custer and his men. Instead of finding Sitting Bull, Mr. Sitting Bull and all his people had found them. It was a wooded mountain country they were caught in. The Indians swarmed around, sure of their prey. Not a man in that little party but bade farewell to this world that morning. Escape seemed impossible, for the Indians appeared on all sides and pressed closer, but one of them got shot and killed, and that kept them off a little. Then Grnard thought he saw a way of escape, only the horses would have to be abandoned. He told me he had the greatest difficulty in getting "that there officer" to consent to this, because it would appear a dishonorable sort of retreat. The scout did not care a continental for honor, he was thinking of his scalp. He demonstrated to Lieut. Sibley that if they remained there, they would lose the horses and their scalps too; but by footing it they might have a chance of escape. Finally, after two or three hours, defending themselves in the woods, the little party stole off, one by one, leaving their horses tied where the Indians could see them, and for an hour or more after that the fugitives could hear the Indians banging and banging away into that clump of woods. Nothing was carried away but ammunition—not a biscuit; not a saddle-blanket. The party were three days without food, walking by night and day through a country swarming with Indians, obliged to keep in the mountains and off the regular trails, starving, sore-footed, and unsheltered. But still keeping up their courage. So pluck the soldiers broke down under their sufferings on the third day and became insane. One of them, in his ravings, ran off from the party and was never seen again; the other ran around, throwing himself against trees and over logs, but he hung on to the main body fortunately, and was brought in; but was a long time in hospital after this affair. Through all the three days the young officer never for an instant lost command of himself or his men. He had the right stuff in him. There was a newspaper man in the party also, Mr. Finnerty, the correspondent of a Chicago paper. I inquired particularly of him the feeling solicitous for the honor of the craft, how he bore himself, and was told he did splendidly; stood it, like a man all through. His horse was shot in the first fire, so Grnard said, and Mr. Finnerty turned round and said: "Well, boys, if we have to go we go under, we'll go under together." Lieut. Sibley also tells me that Mr. Finnerty "was a real hero," and, in truth, a man who can keep up his courage under three days' steady starvation in the mountains is, indeed, something near a hero. An empty stomach is a terrible drawback to heroism.

ADVICE TO YOUNG SOLDIERS.

SECRETARY M'CRARY ADDRESSES THE CADETS AT THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHESTER, Penn., June 10.—The Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, delivered the annual address before the Corps of Cadets, of the Pennsylvania Military Academy this evening, upon which occasion the audience in Drill Hall, where the exercises were held, was very large. Secretary McCrary chose for his theme, "Some Elements of Success in Life." He addressed himself more especially to the class, and argued that full development of the whole moral, mental, and physical man makes life in this world both happy and useful—a power felt in the improvement and enlightenment of the community where it is exert, and which has been an example of intelligence, honor, patriotism, enterprise, and manifest devotion to the good of others. The essentials to acquire this end, he said, were a well-disciplined mind, in which mental faculties and energies must be developed and strengthened by training and practice, obedience to the laws of physical health, concentrated effort, untiring industry, pluck, self-reliance—a prominent characteristic of all really successful men—good habits—for without this all else is but a broken reed to lean upon. He hoped there he received truly to be men of character, which gives force and directness to words. The man of character is a moral hero, honest, performs his promises, and is courageous. It required about an hour to deliver the address, which was warmly received. The Secretary received a General's salute, and will leave to-night for West Point.

NEW-FLEDGED NAVAL OFFICERS.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT ANNAPOLIS—THE SERVICES AND THE GRADUATES.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 10.—The annual Commencement exercises at the Naval Academy were held to-day. At an early hour the visitors began to assemble in the naval grounds. Secretary Thompson had already arrived from Washington, and been received with a salute by the Santee. At a little past 9 o'clock the beautiful lawns were filled with several thousand people and a large number of visitors, who came especially to attend the ceremonies. At 10 o'clock the battalion of cadets, under command of Lieut. John C. Soley, was formed near the battery, and, marching to the front of the chapel, formed in line, and so remained until after the procession of the Board of Visitors and Officers had entered the chapel, and then marched in. On the platform were seated Secretary Thompson, Postmaster-General Key, the Board of Visitors, the officers and Professors of the Academy, the officers of the German school-ship Nymphe, the President and Professors of St. John's College, and a number of clergymen. Judge N. J. Durham, of Kentucky, delivered the annual address to the graduates. He said this was no time to deal in rhetoric or fancy talk. He would submit a few plain, practical remarks. For the first time the House of Representatives and the Senate had been represented in the Board of Visitors. This was right, for the people had to pay, and they should examine into it carefully. On behalf of the Board of Visitors, he would remark that it had found that not only he who had charge of the institution and the corps of instructors, but the cadets had all performed their duty well. He had no hesitation in saying that this is the best naval institution in the world. The speaker lived in the West, but he had watched the Navy, and believed it to be the most important branch of the Government. In his profession the naval officer must perform the double duties of landsman and seaman, and in visiting foreign ports the country would be judged by his conduct.

At the conclusion of the address the battalion marched to the stand, in a shady grove near the centre of the grounds, where a large canopy had been erected, under which the Board of Visitors and guests and a large number of ladies were seated. The cadets formed three sides of a hollow square in front of the stand. The order was given: "Graduates, to the front and centre—March." Down went swords and belts and muskets, to be assumed no more as cadets, and the graduates, forming in double line, marched in front of the stand. A call was then made for the "stars"—those who had passed the best examination—and four Cadet Midshipmen and three Cadet Engineers responded. Secretary Thompson made a brief address to the graduates, after which he delivered the diplomas, the "stars" receiving theirs first. The list of graduates is as follows, the first four in the list of Cadet Midshipmen and the first three in the list of Cadet Engineers being the stars:

CADET MIDSHIPMEN.

1. Randolph H. Miner, O.	20. L. D. Garrett, Illinois.
2. John Hood, Alabama.	21. D. P. Menefee, Cal.
3. A. B. Clements, Mo.	22. T. Snowden, New-York.
4. E. E. Hayden, Mass.	23. J. A. Dougherty, Mo.
5. H. S. Chase, Louisiana.	24. J. A. Bell, W. Va.
6. J. M. Moore, Indiana.	25. E. H. Tillman, Tenn.
7. L. M. Garrett, New-York.	26. F. W. Kellogg, Conn.
8. C. C. Marsh, Indiana.	27. J. H. Gibbons, Michigan.
9. L. M. Garrett, New-York.	28. H. J. Robinson, N. H.
10. C. W. Jungen, Mass.	29. A. C. Cunningham, N.Y.
11. J. B. Bilah, Indiana.	30. L. H. Barnard, Col.
12. C. H. Harlow, N. Y.	31. G. W. Brown, Indiana.
13. Harvey Wilke, Ill.	32. W. A. Thom, at large.
14. W. A. Gill, Penn.	33. R. F. Lopez, Tennessee.
15. R. P. Schwerin, N. Y.	34. P. L. Drayton, at large.
16. C. S. Ripley, at large.	35. M. S. Hall, Ill.
17. John Gibson, Ky.	36. J. A. Mudd, at large.
18. J. B. Cahoon, Vermont.	37. W. A. Graham, N. Y.
19. W. J. Sears, Penn.	38. H. Rifler, Penn.

CADET ENGINEERS.

Richard Gatewood, Va.	H. S. Ellsefler, Iowa.
W. A. McFarland, D. of C.	C. G. Gratiot, Virginia.
F. G. Bowles, Massachusetts.	B. M. Marion, Michigan.
Benjamin C. Bryan, N. J.	J. U. Crygier, New-York.
C. S. Babbe, Pennsylvania.	H. Schonner, Kansas.
G. A. Carr, Pennsylvania.	W. Bevington, Ohio.
H. K. Ivers, Missouri.	C. C. Bowers, New-Jersey.
E. O. Acker, Pennsylvania.	G. R. Salisbury, Missouri.
J. W. Annan, Massachusetts.	J. M. Pickrell, Virginia.
A. M. Hunt, Indiana.	J. H. Baker, Rhode Island.
H. P. Norton, New-York.	T. P. Carter, Kentucky.
R. T. Isbester, Tennessee.	

Cadet Miner then stepped out of the ranks and proposed three cheers and a tiger for Secretary Thompson, which was given with a will by the battalion. The graduates then gave "three cheers for those we leave behind," and the cadets responded with "three cheers for those who are about to leave us." The battalion, without the graduates, marched off to the music of the band, and back here to quarters. They were ended just at 12 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock the announcement of the death of Commodore F. H. Parker, Superintendent of the Academy, was made.

DEFENDING MISS DUER.

TESTIMONY TENDING TO SHOW THAT CHLORAL CAUSED MISS HEARN'S DEATH.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 10.—On the opening of court in the Duer trial this morning Judge Wilson announced that the court had decided to admit the prescriptions and the testimony of the druggist, (Lloyd,) as tending to show the quantity of chloral administered to Miss Hearn. Calvin Hughes testified that in the afternoon of the day of Miss Hearn's death he met Dr. Truitt, who said that Miss Hearn would be well in a few days, and that her wound was well. At 7 o'clock in the evening the witness heard of her death.

C. C. Lloyd, druggist, was recalled. His testimony was that, according to his recollection, after looking over all the prescriptions, five ounces of chloral, mixed with 40 ounces of water, went from his store to Mr. Hearn's family between Nov. 18 and Dec. 4. In his cross-examination the witness said he did not think that he had any memorandum as to whether the bottles were filled without a prescription; referring to his books he said there were four prescriptions entered with the letter "R" following, which showed that they were renewed; he had no means of knowing what they were, but he had a general recollection that chloral was in each article out a prescription. Wilmer T. Mills testified that within a half hour after Miss Hearn's death he had conversation with Dr. Truitt at his house, in which the Doctor said he was never more surprised in his life than at the death of Miss Hearn. James Blaine testified that he was at Mrs. Hearn's house on the Wednesday night before Ella's death; Mrs. Dennis gave him the yeast powder bottle, and said she wanted it filled with chloral, and told him to go to Dr. Truitt to get the bottle filled; he went to the Doctor, who gave him a prescription, and he took it to Lloyd's drug store and had the bottle filled with chloral, and, returning, gave it to Mrs. Dennis.

Dr. Isaac Costen, called by the defense, said he took part in the post-mortem examination, which did not disclose any reasonable cause of death, except the wound, and he could not tell the cause of death from the body alone; the Doctor then described the properties and effects of chloral; he also detailed the symptoms of death from that drug: the contraction of the pupils of the eyes; lividity of the lips; relaxation of the muscles; coma; death by the falling of the jaw; the patient dying in syncope; he did not think a post-mortem, without an examination of the heart, would reveal the cause of such death; in Miss Hearn's case they found the blood was fluid, which is generally the case when death is produced by choral. In his cross-examination Dr. Costen testified that he never thought Miss Hearn's wound was the cause of her death, in the condition in which he saw it. Dr. McMaster, called for the defense, testified that he assisted at the post-mortem examination. He corroborated Dr. Costen's testimony.

A WONDERFUL MAN NAMED SMITH.

HE WORSHIPS QUEER THINGS AND EATS ANYTHING FROM ROTTEN EGGS TO HANDSOME CHILDREN.

OTIS, Mass., June 10.—A man named Smith in this town has excited great interest, and some fear, by cannibalistic propensities. He eats pies, plates and all; chews fowls right down without wringing their necks; eats fish off the hook, rotten eggs, dead snakes, and any kind of meat without picking out the bones. He swears that he ate a man in New-Jersey, where he used to live, and will eat all the young people here who are fat, handsome, and don't use tobacco or wear whiskers. He has several times chased children, but so far as known has not harmed them. He offered to work six months for one little girl to eat. He worships everything that is queer, and has a wooden image for a god, which he calls "Bondish." At 10 o'clock every Sunday he washes its face and bows at its feet in prayer. He also worships squirrels and gnarled and twisted trees. Some think the man is crazy, but his behavior is the result of 20 years' residence among cannibals.

A MONUMENT FOR REBEL DEAD.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, Va., June 10.—The demonstration to-day for the benefit of the Portsmouth Memorial Association, to aid it in the erection of a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead, has never been surpassed by any similar occasion in this State. The exercises commenced at 8 o'clock this morning, continuing until midnight. United States Senator Withers, of Virginia, and Representatives Goode, of Virginia, and Ellis, of Louisiana, were present and made speeches. The military organizations of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Hampton visited the Springs, accompanied by bands. A number of naval officers also honored the occasion by their presence. Fully 5,000 persons attended the exercises, which concluded with a ball.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH'S INVITATION.

MONTREAL, June 10.—St. Patrick's Society has approved the action of the President in inviting the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment here on Dominion Day.

THE DEATH-LIST OF A DAY

THE REV. DR. F. E. LAWRENCE.

THE PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION DYING THE DAY AFTER HIS FATHER'S FUNERAL—HIS SERVICES AS A CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Lawrence died yesterday afternoon, at the parsonage of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, of which he had been Pastor for just 20 years. He had been ailing for several years, but it was not until about last November that his disease began to grow serious. At that time he suffered from gouty kidney and heart, pleuritic adhesions, and dropsy. He attended to his duties as usual, however, until the Lenten season, when he was compelled to relinquish them to Dr. Mottet, his associate. The beautiful service held on Easter Day was the last at which he officiated, and from that time he began to sink rapidly. In the early part of April last he went to Atlantic City to recuperate his powers, but the journey proved of but little benefit, and upon his return on May 5 he had a most painful attack of asthma and cerebro-spinal meningitis, from which latter disease he died. A month ago his physicians prohibited him from receiving any visitors, and none but the Associate Pastor and a few intimate friends were permitted to see him. About a fortnight ago his nervous disorder grew worse, and he became unconscious of suffering. He lingered on in this way until yesterday, when he passed quietly away at 3:10 o'clock in the afternoon. Previously, in a brief moment of consciousness, he recognized Dr. Mottet and his faithful nurse.

Dr. Lawrence was born in Flushing, Long Island, and at the time of his death was 52 years old. He was the son of Judge Effingham W. Lawrence, who was buried on Monday last, having died at the advanced age of 84 years. He was educated at St. Paul's College, College Point, Long Island, an institution founded by the late Dr. Muhlenberg, and, having chosen the ministry as his profession, completed his religious education at the General Theological Seminary in New-York, from which he was graduated in 1852. Dr. Muhlenberg was much interested in the young curate's progress, and upon his graduation made him an assistant in the Church of the Holy Communion. He filled the position with such zealous energy and success that he was soon made the Pastor's associate in the care of the church work, and when, in 1859, Dr. Muhlenberg found it expedient to devote his entire attention to St. Luke's Hospital, which institution he founded, Dr. Lawrence succeeded him in the Rectorate. The new Rector at once devoted all his time, energy, and means to the responsible charge thus committed to his care, and the large attendance at, and the interest manifested in, the services, as well as the impression given to the charitable work of the church, attested the success with which his efforts were crowned. He aimed to make the church one for all classes, both rich and poor, and succeeded even beyond his fondest hopes. As a preacher he was quiet in delivery, but peculiarly earnest and effective, while sedulously avoiding any sensationalism in style or subject. He gave in his own life a noble example of Christian piety and zeal, while by his kind-heartedness and generous nature he won the affection of all who came in contact with him. He was particularly active in works of charity, and by personal visits to the sick and suffering in his flock endeared his presence in hundreds of lowly households.

During his Rectorate he founded the "Sisterhood of the Holy Communion," and established under their care a dispensary, at which 5,000 prescriptions are annually prepared for those who are unable to bear the expenses of medicine or medical treatment. Later still, he founded the "Parish Home for the Aged," home for aged women are cared for, and the "Babies' Shelter and Day Nursery," where the children of the poorer parishioners are educated and watched over while their parents are out at work. He also organized the "Shelter for Poor and Respectable Girls," designed to afford a comfortable home for working girls out of work, until such time as they can again procure employment. Besides looking after the manifold interests of these institutions, he found time to discharge the duties of Diocesan Editor of the Church Society, which gives work to some 70 or 80 parishioners during eight months of the year, and of President of the large and thriving Working Men's Club of the parish. He also organized a prosperous Sunday-school, now numbering 600 pupils. He was always a great favorite among the children of the parish, but it was to the young men under his care that he peculiarly endeared himself by an affectionate and genuine interest in their spiritual and material welfare. In his social relations he was genial, hearty, and very affectionate, and gathered about him a wide and loving circle of friends, both old and young. He was never married, but justified the saying of his dearest friend and associate, that his church was his bride, and its flock his children.

The funeral will probably take place from the church on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, and will be presided at by Bishop Potter, assisted by the clergy, at which it was his earnest wish that all his congregation might be present. The remains will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

OTHER DEATHS.

COMMODORE F. A. PARKER.

Foxhall A. Parker, a Commodore in the United States Navy, and Superintendent of the Naval Academy, died at Annapolis, Md., yesterday afternoon, at the age of 57 years. Commodore Parker was born in New-York, and received an appointment in the naval service, from Virginia, March 11, 1839. His father was also a naval officer of high rank, and at the time Foxhall was a Lieutenant his father was commandant at the Boston Navy-yard, a position subsequently held by the son. After serving as Midshipman and Passed Midshipman on various stations for 11 years, he received a Lieutenant's commission Sept. 28, 1850. From that time until the outbreak of the rebellion he served in various parts of the world, with the exception of an interval between 1856 and 1859, when he was unemployed. In 1861 he was Executive Officer of the Washington Navy-yard, and after hostilities had begun he did duty with the Navy on the Potomac and with the Army at Alexandria. Two days after the first battle of Bull Run he was ordered to Fort Ellsworth with 250 seamen and marines to protect it from the attack of Gen. Beauregard, who was expected to storm it. By his prompt and vigorous action, Lieut. Parker contributed greatly to the safety of Alexandria, and to rallying the troops from their demoralization after the defeat at Bull Run. On July 16, 1862, he was promoted to be the rank of Commander, and soon after was given command of the steam gun-boat Mahaska. He commanded the naval battery on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, from the 17th to the 23d of August, 1863, and was subsequently engaged in skirmishes with batteries on the rivers Rappahannock, and off Wilmington, N. C. On one occasion, at the head of a detachment of soldiers and marines, Commander Parker marched a considerable distance into Virginia, and took possession of Matthews's Court-house, driving back the Confederate forces. Rebel cavalry. He commissioned as Captain July 25, 1866, and as Commodore Nov. 25, 1872. On Aug. 7, 1872, he went to Washington to draw up a code of signals for steam tactics, and from 1873 to 1876 was Chief Signal Officer of the Navy. Previous to this he had, by order of the department, prepared systems of "Fleet Tactics Under Steam" and "Squadron Tactics Under Steam;" in 1866 he published "The Naval Howitzer Afloat," and in 1866 "The Naval Howitzer Ashore." These works are still used as text-books at the Naval Academy. Commodore Parker was one of the founders of the United States Naval Institute, which was organized Oct. 9, 1873, at Annapolis, "for the advancement of professional and scientific knowledge in the Navy." In 1874 he was Chief of Staff of the fleet under the command of Admiral Case, which assembled in Florida waters for instruction in tactics, and in 1877–8 was Commandant of the Boston Navy-yard, since which time he has been Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Besides the works mentioned above, he was the author of the "Fleets of the World" and "The Battle of Mobile Bay."

Commodore Parker's death had been long expected by Medical Director Gibbon, his physician, whose only hope was to tide the Commodore over the graduating ceremonies and have his name attached to the diplomas of the cadets, which signature they have now conferred yesterday. For three days the Commodore had been in a comatose state, and was in that condition when he died. His brother, Capt. William H. Parker, his two sisters, Mrs. Wainwright and Mrs. Eldridge, and his 10 children, were present at his bedside.

JOHN T. DARBY, M. D.

The funeral of John Thompson Darby, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York, took place from St. Ignatius' Church, in Fortieth-street, near Fifth-avenue, yesterday afternoon. The hefse was crowded with the relatives, friends, medical and university associates, and admirers of the deceased, who, although only 42 years of age, had already taken rank as one of our most brilliant masters of operative surgery. Prominent among those present were Senator Wade Hampton, Prof. Post, Prof. Pardee, Prof. Loomis, Prof. Arnold, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Sims, and many other noted members of the medical profession. Prof. Darby was a native of South Carolina, and his mother was the daughter of Col. Thompson, of Revolutionary fame, who, in June, 1776, assisted Col. Moultrie in the defense of Sullivan's Island against the British fleet, commanded by Sir Peter Parker. Born upon a South Carolina plantation at Point Bluff, Dec. 16, 1836, young Darby entered the University of South Carolina at the age of 16, after a preparatory course at Zion College, but was not graduated from that institution. While yet in his senior year he participated in the locally famous students' rebellion, about the year 1856, and left the University in consequence. He was soon after admitted and graduated at Madison University, attending medical lectures also, and he came North to Philadelphia to pursue the study of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In September, 1873, he was offered and accepted the chair of Surgical Anatomy in the University of the City of New-York. In May, 1874, he was offered and accepted the chair of Surgery, so long and so ably filled by the late Valentine Mott. Dr. Darby was also Visiting Surgeon to Mount Sinai and Bellevue Hospitals, a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, permanent member of the American Medical Association, and member of the Neurological Society, to which he contributed his paper on the "Trephine in Traumatic Epilepsy." He was the author of a valuable thesis on the *quatio vexata* of medical writers, the "Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Suprarenal Capsules." His "Campaign Notes on the German War" is a standard work on military surgery. He has also written papers on liquid glass as a surgical dressing, and horse-hair as a ligature and suture, besides various military and civil reports, notes on original operations, and current contributions to medical periodicals. The death of Dr. Darby was traceable to the introduction of septic matter into the system at an operation performed two years ago. Although the poison did not prove immediately fatal, his health has been gradually giving way ever since, and no medicine availed to eliminate the poison. In 1864 Dr. Darby married Mary Preston, daughter of Gen. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, who survives him. As a surgeon he ranked with such bold, original operators as Sims and the late Valentine Mott.

M. W. LEFFINGWELL.

Myron Winslow Leffingwell, the comedian, died at his residence in this City, No. 119 West Eleventh-street, yesterday afternoon, at 3:10. He had been ill for two weeks, suffering from enlargement of the hoart and Bright's disease combined, and his death had been expected daily for the last week. Mr. Leffingwell was 52 years of age, having been born in Chillicothe, Ohio, March 21, 1827.

He was educated in his native town, and he learned the trade of a printer, at which he worked for several years in Cincinnati. In December, 1847, he made his first appearance upon the stage as *Corporal Stiff*, in "Red Rover." Four years afterward he made his bow before a New-York audience, in the Old Bowery Theatre, March 17, 1851, in "Belphegor, the Mountebank." He remained here two seasons, constantly growing in popularity, and the first leading part that Maggie Mitchell ever played was at a benefit given to Leffingwell at this theatre. In 1859 Mr. Leffingwell appeared in support of Matilda Heron at the Howard Athenæum, at that time the leading theatre of Boston. He first appeared in New-York, after an absence of 12 years, at Wood's Theatre, now the Theatre Comique, Feb. 19, 1866, as *Nippers*, in the sensational play of "Atonement; or, The Child Stealer." At this theatre, in 1867, he first began to make burlesque a specialty, appearing as *Clorinda* in "Cinderella," and *Beppo*, in "Fra Diavolo." From this time his standing in the profession was fixed. He began starring with this burlesque business in the season of 1868–9, and since then had traveled most of the time with companies of his own, visiting nearly every city in the Union, from Boston to San Francisco. His most famous character was *Romeo Jaffer Jenkins*, in the farce of "Too Much For Good Nature," and he may be fairly said to have created this part. For the last five months he had been traveling with the Kate Claxton Combination. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Mary Lavinia Smythe, of Cincinnati, and one son, who bears his father's name. The funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and the remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Brooklyn.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of the Bishop of Amiens.

Col. Jilson P. Johnson, proprietor of the Maxwell House, at Nashville, Tenn., died at 5 A. M. yesterday, after a lingering illness.

The Rev. Dr. George Schrader, of the German Catholic Church in Poughkeepsie, died on Saturday evening. He was only 28 years old. He went to Poughkeepsie about one year ago, and succeeded the Rev. Mr. Hunnhausen. He was born and educated in Fonth in Hanover, and was ordained for the priesthood in Rome. On receiving his degrees, he came to this country in 1872. He first preached, in German and English, in New-York City. He next went to Minnesota, and after laboring there a short time in Baltimore, Maryland, where he held a professorship in a college up to the time he was sent to Poughkeepsie.

THE RECEPTION HOSPITAL.

OPPOSING PROPERTY-HOLDERS VOTE TO APPLY FOR AN INJUNCTION.

A committee, claiming to represent an association of tax-payers of the Eighteenth Ward, opposed to the erection of a reception hospital for contagious diseases at the foot of East Sixteenth-street, waited on the Board of Health yesterday. The committee read a written protest against the erection of the hospital, which, they claim, will be highly detrimental to the health of the residents in the neighborhood, and they recommend the employment by the board of two small tug-boats for the reception and removal to the Riverside Hospital of persons suffering from contagious diseases. The Health Commissioners informed the committee that patients suffering from small-pox and other contagious diseases could not be left at their homes, nor could they be abandoned at the dock while waiting conveyances to the hospital on Blackwell's Island. The location for the proposed hospital was the best that could be found; in fact, it was the only one available for the purpose. The patients would remain there only over night, and the hospital when erected would be 1,000 feet distant from any inhabited dwelling. There was really no danger to the residents of the neighborhood. In 1874, when 3,000 cases of small-pox occurred in this City, and there were 1,200 deaths from that disease, not a single case occurred at Bellevue Hospital, although the Reception Hospital was at that time located in the hospital grounds and within 150 feet of the main building. The committee were then shown the plans for the new hospital building, and after inviting the Commissioners to be present at the meeting of the association they withdrew.

At the meeting of property-holders in Jefferson Hall last evening, Prof. Chandler, President of the board, and Dr. Janeway were present. Dr. Augustus Fish presided, and E. H. Rodenberg acted as Secretary. Mr. Rodenberg read the protest presented by the committee to the Board of Health, and described the result of the visit of the committee to the board. The resolutions embodied in the protest were adopted. Mr. B. B. Rosenberg, the first speaker, said he was sorry that the first meeting had taken—no measures to prevent the erection of the hospital. Prof. Chandler's presence wouldn't do much good. They didn't want any soft soap. Could the board have satisfied the residents of Madison or Fifth avenue that the hospital, if located there, would do harm? He denounced the Aldermen, who were around thick enough when votes were wanted, but who would not defend the interests of voters when they were in danger. He favored raising money, employing counsel, and procuring an injunction. Prof. Chandler then tried hard to convince the audience that the hospital would do no harm. But he was entirely unsuccessful. He described the sanitary advances made in the City since 1874, and said the board proposed to put up a one-story building of eight rooms on the end of the dock, 1,040 feet from the nearest dwelling. Small-pox would not travel 10 feet in the open air, and patients were to be there only temporarily, say for an hour or so. Dr. Janeway spoke in the same vein, and was followed by Mr. Savory, Mr. Rodenberg, and Mr. Rosenberg in opposition. On motion of the latter a committee of seven was appointed to raise funds, procure counsel, and apply for an injunction. Another meeting will be held at the same place next Tuesday evening.

A WANDERER'S STRANGE STORY.

A youth of 16 years, who says his name is Jacob Kaufman, now in the care of Matron Webb, at Police Head-quarters, tells a remarkable story. He is bright, and his manner is such as to induce belief in what he says. When 7 years old, he says, he lived in Amsterdam, Holland, with his aunt, Mrs. Sarah Woen, whose husband was a diamond-cutter and polisher. Until 12 years old he was in a boarding-school in a village near Amsterdam; then he was sent to England to his father, Bernard Kaufman, a wealthy diamond merchant living at No. 31 Stepney Green, Mile End, London. Kaufman and his wife beat him and starved him until he could not believe they were his parents. Finally, they shipped him to Cape Town, South Africa, as cabin-boy on the German bark Brits, Capt. Jos. Voss. When he reached Cape Town he got employment as a waiter in the Commercial Hotel there. The master of the Australian vessel Rosa, then loading for this port, induced him to come here with him as cabin-boy, and the proprietor of the hotel gave him the card of Mrs. Willard, No. 228 West Thirty-seventh-street. Two weeks ago Jacob reached this City, and he at once went to the above-named address and presented a letter from the proprietor of the hotel. He was warmly welcomed and kindly treated. He says the house was handsomely furnished and inhabited by a dozen men and women, who lived in good style and did nothing for a living but promenade the streets. Some of the men dressed in women's clothes, and wore them on the street. Jacob did not like the appearance of things in the house, and he imparted his suspicions to a lodger, with whom he had been sent to get his hair cut close so that he might wear a blonde wig. The barber told him not to go back, but to tell the Police. When Capt. Washburne, of the Twentieth Precinct, heard his story he turned him over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and he will be in Mrs. Webb's care until the society's officers make an investigation.

SUICIDE BY PARIS GREEN.

Frederick Broebaun, a German cabinet-maker, 50 years of age, who lived at No. 400 East Forty-eighth-street, after a quarrel with his wife last evening, swallowed a quantity of Paris green with suicidal intent. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

NOTED WESTERN HORSES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 10.—A Louisville special says the amount paid by Col. William Harding, of Tennessee, for Gen. Buford's celebrated stallion, Enquirer, is $10,000. James R. Keene's offer of $8,000 for Hunt Reynolds's Falsetto has been declined, and this horse is now on the way to Scranton.

A SCHOOL WAR IN YONKERS

DEFEATING A SECTARIAN PROJECT.

FAILURE, BY A LARGE MAJORITY OF TOWNSPEOPLE'S VOTES, TO ESTABLISH A ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT PUBLIC EXPENSE.

The residents of School District No. 6, of Yonkers, are greatly interested in a semi-religious school war, which has been waged with more or less activity for many months, and which has lately been provocative of a good deal of feeling in the district. The controversy has arisen over what is considered by the Protestant residents as an attempt to establish a sectarian (Catholic) school, to be supported by a general tax. As long ago as 1874, the Rev. A. A. Lings, the Pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in the Sixth School District, appeared before the Board of Education and urged the establishment of a branch school in the eastern part of the district, under the plan adopted in Poughkeepsie, and known as the "Poughkeepsie plan." He proposed to give the board the use of a suitable building under his care, at the nominal rent of $1 per year. The school was, according to its advocates, to be entirely under the jurisdiction, management, and control of the Board of Education, and a Protestant teacher was to be put at its head. During school hours no religious services of any kind were to be held, but the Douay Bible was to be read, outside of school hours, to such pupils as desired to hear it, and religious instruction was to be permitted to all wishing it at the same time. There was, it is claimed, no agreement that Catholic teachers were to be appointed to the school. The scheme looked well enough on its face, but when some of the Protestants began looking more closely into the "Poughkeepsie plan," they discovered what they characterize as a deliberate plan to get a Catholic parish school established and carried on at the expense of the whole district. Father Lings, according to the opponents of the branch school, proposed to have the control of the school entirely in his own hands, and they therefore fought against his plan. The opposition was successful, and the attempt was defeated for the time being. At the last annual meeting of the board, held in October, 1878, a resolution was recommended for adoption providing for the appropriation of $3,000 to support a branch school in St. Joseph's Parish, as Father Lings had requested. This resolution was voted down by a small majority. The matter next came to notice on April 13 last, when Mr. Thomas C. Cornell offered in the board a resolution to the effect that the school-rooms in St. Joseph's Church be rented by the board at a nominal rent, and appropriating $450 to support a branch school in those rooms until the end of this year. This resolution met with the same fate as the previous one. Then an attempt to divide the school district was commenced, and a committee was appointed to draw up a bill to divide the district and present it to the Legislature. The committee did its work promptly, and the bill was sent to Albany, backed by a petition in its favor which was signed by Father Lings and a large number of his congregation. The opponents of the bill sent up a vigorous remonstrance against it. The Assembly Committee on Schools gave the friends a hearing on the bill at Albany on April 30, and the result was a refusal on the part of the committee to report it to the Ass

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES; AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 10.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R. '81.	U. S. 4½ R. '91.
$20,000.....103¾	$10,000.....105¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Quebec 6s, 1908.		American Express		Chi. & N. W. pf.	
$2,000...b.c.100⅜		15.....b30.	48	200...b.s.s3.	90⅞
N. C. 6s, a. t. 2d cl'as.		25.....	47½	100.....	90⅞
2,000.....3⅛		100...b.c.b3.	47⅝	100.....	90⅞
N. C. 6s, a. t. 3d cl'as.		United States Ex.		300.....	90⅞
20,000.....3		28.....	47	300.....	90⅞
Tenn. 6s, new ser.		Wells-Fargo Ex.		100.....	90⅞
1,000.....100¼		100.....	140	400...bd.	90⅞
N. J. C. 1st con. 5s.		10...b.c.s3.	100½	400.....	90⅞
25,000...b3.	94	6.....c.100⅛		100.....	90⅞
5,000.....93⅝		Metro. Transpt.		100.....	90⅞
10,000.560.	94	3500...bc.	4¾	700.....	90⅞
10,000.b30.	94	Standard Mining		2900...b3.	90⅞
50,000.....93⅞		300...bc.	30¾	300.....	90⅞
10,000.b30.	93⅞	Gold & Stock Tel.		100...c.	90⅞
N. J. C. Adjmt.		14...bc.	80	Chicago & R. I.	
1,000.....101⅛		Maryland Coal.		100...bc.	139¼
L. & W. S. con. 5s.		100...bc.	15	C. M. & St. P.	
35,000.....68		200.....	14	400...bc.	61⅜
5,000.....68		100...bc.	13⅝	100.....	61⅜
L. & O. 1st. sra. b.		100.....	13⅜	100.....	61⅜
18,000...bc.	44	200.....	13	800.....	61⅞
R. & St. P., L. & M.		Delaware & Had.		100.....	62
5,000.....111		1100.....	13⅝	100.....	62
M. & St. P. c. s. r.		Atlantic & Pac. T.		100...b3.	62⅛
15,000.....108¼		100...bc.	40⅜	1700.....	62
N. Y. C. G. 6s.		100...bc.	40⅜	100...c.	57
1,000.....112		100...c.	40⅜	Chicago & R. I.	
C., C. C. & I. con.		Western Union.		100...bc.	139¼
15,000.....99⅜		200...b.s.b3.	115	C. M. & St. P. pf.	
Morris & Es. 1st con.		200.....	14	400...bc.	81⅜
1,000.....98¾		100...bc.	12⅝	100.....	81⅜
Long Dock.		100...bc.	13⅜	100.....	81⅜
4,000.....114		100...b3.	115⅝	200.....	81⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W.		100...b3.	115⅝	300.....	81⅜
new 2d con.		100...b3.	115⅝	1400.....	115⅝
2,000.....73⅛		200.....	115⅝	900.....	115⅝
10,000...s63.	73⅛	Pacific Mail.		900.....	58⅞
3,000.....73⅛		500...bc.	16⅛	800.....	58⅜
Delaware & Hud.		100...bc.	16⅛	500.....	58⅜
1,000...bc.	93⅞	100.....	16⅛	100.....	58⅜
M. L. & T. con. 4s.		300.....	16⅛	100.....	58⅜
1,000.....66¾		100...bc.	28⅛	Morris & Essex.	
1,000.....66⅞		200...b3.	27⅞	300...b3.	93
12,000...66¾		100.....	27⅞	300...b3.	93
M. K. & T. 2d.		100.....	28	100.....	93
10,000...bc. 30¼		700.....	27⅞	Bur., C. R. & N.	
N. Y. C. 6s '83.		Erie Railway pf.		50...b.c.	38
3,000.....105¼		100...bc.b3.	27⅞	14.....	79
Can. So. 1st g'd.		Michigan Central.		Chicago & Alton.	
18,000.....83⅜		400...b.c.s3.	77⅛	300...b3.	82
Harlem 1st 7s. R.		100.....	77⅛	30.....	82
1,000.....122½		700.....	77⅛	Chi. Bur. & Quin.	
N. Y. Elevated 1st.		500.....	77⅛	100...bc.	116⅛
1,000...b.....116		30.....	77⅛	Canada Southern.	
Union Pacific 1st.		100...bc.	77⅛	100...bc.b3.	87
18,000.....112¼		Lake Shore & M. S.		60.....	87¼
Union Pacific s. f.		500...bc.	76⅞	100...bc.	56¾
10,000.....114½		100...bc.	76⅞	Ches. & Ohio.	
South. Pacific 1st.		200.....	75⅝	20.....	6
10,000.....99¾		200...s3.	75⅝	Frank. & Kokomo.	
Mo., K. & T. 2d.		100...s3.	75⅝	100...bc.	24⅛
with conp. cer.		20.....	28	200.....	24⅝
5,000.....118⅞		80...bc.	90⅝	200.....	24⅜
K. P. 1st D. D.		Wabash.		100.....	24¾
Trust Rec. cert.		200...bc.s3.	37⅛	Michigan Central.	
10,000.....116⅜		300.....	37⅛	700...bc.	13⅜
10,000.....116⅜		100...bc.	37⅛	100.....	13⅜
C. C. & I. C. 2d.		200...s3.	37⅛	100.....	13⅜
1,000.....26		Louisville & Nash.		200.....s30.	13⅜
C., C. & I. C. 1st.		100...bc.	84¼	Del., Lack. & West.	
Trust Co. cert.		Mil. & N. W.		100.....	93⅛
1,000.....71⅜		700...bc.	65⅝	47.....	12¾
R., W. & O. 1st con.		1700.....	65⅝	Del., Lack. & West.	
3,000.....40½		100.....	65⅝	100...bc.	54⅛
3,000.....49⅛		100.....	65⅝	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	
2,000.....49⅛		1200.....	65⅝	200...bc.	40¼
5,000.....49⅛		100...s3.	65⅝	100.....	40¼
35,000.....49⅛		300...s3.	65⅝	Han. & St. Jo.	
2,000...bc. 49⅛		1450.....	65⅛	100...bc.	15¼
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907.		900.....	65⅝	100...bc.	15¼
1,000...b.133½		100.....	65⅝	100...bc.	15¼
W. U. T. C. 1900.		1500.....	66⅞	100...c.	15¼
7,000.....115⅛		2200.....	66	Fort Wayne.	
T. & W. 2d ex. cp.		100.....	66¼	200.....	110
1,000.....93		1100.....	66⅛	Chicago & R. I.	
Gt. W. 2d ex cp.		400.....	66⅛	100...bc.	139¼
5,000.....101¾		100.....	66⅝	C. M. & St. P.	
C., St. P. & M. 1st.		1100...s3.	65¾	100...bc.b3.	91⅛
5,000.....101¾		100...s3.	65¾	100...bc.b3.	91⅛
5,000.....101¾		200...s3.	65¾	100...bc.b3.	91⅛
Burl. & Miss.		100...bc.	65¾	100...bc.b3.	91⅛
200...bc.b60.	35	100...bc.	65¾	100...bc.b3.	91⅛
200...bc.	32	100...bc.	65¾	100...bc.b3.	91⅛
Sales...Nos. to-day.		100...bc.	65¾	100...bc.b3.	91⅛
C., St. P. & M. 1st.		100...bc.	65¾	100...bc.b3.	91⅛
5,000.....101¾		100...bc.	65¾	100...bc.b3.	91⅛
3,000.....101⅞		100...bc

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, June 10:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 14 by 106.9 by 49 by 100, on East 163d-st, north side, block front between 3d and Elton avs., for $5,000, to James N. Platt, as Trustee and plaintiff; and two lots, together in size 50 by 83.6 by 50 by 76, on 3d-av., west side, 101.7 feet north of 155th-st., sold for $2,600, to John M. Bowers, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, sold six lots, each 25 by 250, on Valentine-av., west side, known as Lots No. 25 and a half of Lot No. 26 on a map of Peter Valentine's farm, Fordham, for $5,000, to Edward C. Ball, plaintiff.

Mordecai G. Bellamy, by order of the Assignee, sold four and four-fifths acres of land, known as Lot No. "XI" on a map of Olason's Point, Westchester, for $372, to William R. Martin.

The remaining sales were disposed of as follows: Sale by E. F. Raymond, at the building, with lot, on 129th-av., corner of 130th-st., adjourned to June 17. Sale by Bernard Smyth, of house, with plot of land, on Manhattan-st., corner of Bloomingdale road, 23d Ward, was adjourned to June 30, and dwelling, with lot, No. 105 East 35th-st., east of Park-av., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 9.

46th-st, n. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; also, 46th-st, n. s., 425 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; William S. Warwick to Andrew Warwick $6,000

9th-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 42d-st, 20x62; also, 44th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.4; also, 45th-st., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.4; same to same.... 30,000

44th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.4; also, 45th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.4; also, 9th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 43d-st., 20x62; Mary J. Warwick and husband to William S. Warwick 30,000

46th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; also, 46th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; same to Same.... 6,000

West-st., n. s., 62.6 ft. s. of Charlton-st, 87.8x147.6x irregular, ¼ part of; Edward Douglass and wife to John D. Douglass ..... nom.

77th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2, ¼ part of; Same to Same.... nom.

85th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x100.5, 7-40 part of; also, 9th-av., s. w. corner of 86th-st., 150x100.5, 7-40 part of; John D. Douglass and others to Eugene Douglass ..... nom.

86th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x100.5, 7-40 part of; also, 9th-av., w. s., 50.8 ft. s. of 85th-st., 150x100, 7-40 part of; John D. Douglass and others to William O. Douglass ..... nom.

83d-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.10.5, 7-40 part of; also, 9th-av., n. w. corner of 82d-st., 84.2x100, 7-40 part of; John D. Douglass and others to Charles E. Douglass ..... nom.

9th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 82d-st., 25x100, 7-40 part of; John D. Douglass and others to George Douglass ..... nom.

88th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Julia Adler to Fanny Meyer ..... nom.

110th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x101.10 to 117th-st. x50; George S. Coe and wife to John M. Phinney 10,375

26th-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x98.9; Edmund C. Stanton and Michael Walsh 3,000

120th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x201.8; East River National Bank to Orson P. Raynor.

1st-av., n. w. corner of 124th-st., 75x20.11; also, 1st-av., w. s., 40.11 ft. n. of 124th-st., 75 x99.11; Isaac Mendelson to Manhattan Life Insurance Company 48,700

25th-st., s. s., 193 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9; Gerardine Guilbert and husband to William King.

Baxter-st., No. 34, ¼ part of; also, Worth-st., n. s., 37.6x irregular, ¼ part of; W. A. Boyd, Referee to Arthur L. Levy 12,500

106th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; S. P. Handall, Referee, to Addison Brown 1,000

72d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 0.8½x102.2; F. A. Ransom, Referee, to John H. Riker 2,000

1st-av., s. s., 50.2½ ft. s. of 62d-st., 25x100.1½; A. Johnes, Referee, to John D. Feldman 275

115th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 150x200 to 116th-st., ¼ part of; 5th-av., s. s., e. corner of 116th-st., 175x68.2½, ¼ part of; Oliver S. Gilman and wife to Mary A. Cotta 3,000

3d-av., n. w. corner of 50th-st., 100x100.1, ¼ part of; also, 53d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x183.8x irregular, ¼ part of; Same to Same.... nom.

111th-st., East, No. 176, 17.6x100.11; Joseph P. Murray to Richard Cummings 6,300

132d-st., n. s., 316.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 19.9x 99.11; C. Chenwood, Referee, to East River Savings Bank 4,000

Eldridge-st., w. s., 30.6 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x 94.6; R. G. Beardsley, Referee, to Mary Haarmann 5,200

35th-st., s. s., 179.4 ft. e. of Avenue A, 13.8x 102.2; Mary Schnek and husband to Charles Schulz 7,500

88th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; Moritz Meyer to Julius Adler ..... nom.

4th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 63d-st., 50x100; Margaret Smith to Edward Kilpatrick 12,500

72d-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 75x 102.2; S. W. Kneval, Referee, to Daniel Hennessey 12,975

50th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; S. G. Courtney, Referee, to Arthur M. Hendricks 4,000

Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 73d-st., 20x102.2; Peter Rice and wife to William Morris ..... nom.

Lexington-av., w. s., 27.2 ft. s. of 73d-st., 75x80; Peter Rice and wife to Eliza McManus ..... nom.

84th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 6th-av., 5x100.5; John Martha and wife to Arnold Lustig 3,575

84th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Elizabeth Waller to Arnold Lustig 11,875

42d-st., n. s., 138.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 80x80 irregular; Philip Pinkel and wife to John Schreyer, Executor ..... nom.

39th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; Same to Same ..... nom.

54th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Johanna Kreder and husband to Arnold Lustig 2,375

114th-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Caroline A. Porter and husband to William R. Martin 1,650

20th-st., West, No. 141, 21.6x92; Frederick Nathan to Joseph O'Donnell 8,800

114th-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.10; Theodore Stewart to Caroline A. Porter ..... nom.

56th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x16.8; William Noble and wife to Lewis Mayer 13,000

77th-st., s. s., 82.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., 12.6x 102.2; James Y. S. Woolley and wife to William W. Whittier 11,750

West Broadway, No. 128, 16x86.1x irregular; also, Mangin-st., s. s., 122.5 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 20.11x200 to Tompkins-st., Mayor, Aldermen, &c., to John G. Wendel.

Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 73d-st., 20x102.2; Sherman W. Knevals, Referee, to William Morris 5,650

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 73d-st., 27.2x50; Sherman W. Knevals, Referee, to Eliza McManus 6,200

Lexington-av., w. s., 77.2 ft. s. of 73d-st., 25x 80; Same to Same.... nom.

125th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 1st-av., 415.11x East River to 124th-st. irregular; 23 Mansfield, Referee, to John Ross 8,375

8th-av., s. s., 28.11 ft. n. of 117th-st., 75x100; F. F. Marbury, Referee, to S. D. Marshall and others, Executors 4,075

118th-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; L. W. Holcomb, Referee, to Louise L. K. Agnew 1,825

87th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9; Thomas Rigney and others to George F. Rowell 25,000

4th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 63d-st., 50x100; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Melissa C. Wilson 15,000

126th-st., n. s., 510 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11; Annis Craig to Caroline Triplet 4,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bassong, Joseph F. to F. Hertel: n. s. 3d-st., e. of Avenue B, 1 year $1,000

Bradley, S. L., and wife to Andrews Soher; s. s. 55th-st., e. of Madison-av., 3 years 51,000

Reuters, Mary C., and husband to William H. Stewart; s. s. 35th-st., e. of 6th-av., 3 years.

Russell, S. D., to J. M. Pinckney; s. s. 55th-st., e. of Madison-av., 6 months.

Casper, Israel, and wife to Charles A. Beddenstick; s. s. 79th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 months.

Casper, Israel, and wife to Max Danziger; same property, 6 months 6,000

Wildman, C., to Mary Braun; c. s. 1st-av., e. of 52d-st., installments 10,000

Haarmann, Mary, to M. Trimble; w. s. Eldridge-st., n. of Broome-st., 3 years 2,500

Hennessey, Daniel, to S. Valentine; s. s. 73d-st., w. of Lexington-av., 2 years 3,200

Brook, James M., and wife to E. G. Clark, Executor, &c.; s. s. Bowning-st., Lot No. 1, 3 years.

Sust, E. H., M., to Garret G. Vandarbilt; s. s. 127th-st., e. of 8th-av., 3 years 30,000

Kuhn, J. F., to Janette G. Brandagee; c. s. Lexington-av., n. of 58th-st., 4 years 6,000

Lustig, Arnold, to Elizabeth Muller; s. s. 54th-st., e. of 6th-av., 3 years 10,000

McCloskey, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e. s. Washington-av., s. of Morket-st., 4 years 2,000

Morse, Gilbert L., and wife to S. E. Morse, Jr., n. e. corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., 14 years 100,000

Morse, Gilbert L., and others to the New-York Life Insurance Company; same property, 4 years 90,000

Morse, Sidney E., Jr., and wife to G. L. Morse, Executor, &c.; same property, 14 years 100,000

O'Donnell, Josephine, to Frederick Mathan; No. 141 West 26th-st., 1 year 2,500

Rosenstein, J. J., and wife to F. Rosenstein; s. s. 76th-st., e. of 2d-av., 4 months 4,000

Rosz, John, and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; s. s. 125th-st., e. of 1st-av., to 1st Monday in 6 months 50,000

Schulz, Charles, to Mary Schnek; s. s. 35th-st., e. of Avenue A, 3 years 4,800

Smith, Susannah D. C., and husband to S. V. R. Bogert and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 2d-av., e. of 51st-st., 5 years 5,000

Suber, Catharine, and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 541 East 86th-st., 1 year 1,500

Turner, Mary, and husband to William A. Hunter; s. s. 104th-st., w. of Mott-av., 3 years 3,600

Walsh, M., and wife to John Zimmerman; s. s. 26th-st., w. of 9th-av., installments 3,000

Wray, Jessop B., to J. M. Pinckney; s. s. 55th-st., e. of Madison-av., 6 months 7,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

American and Foreign Christian Union to H. A. Barr $2,000

Baumgarten, August, to J. H. Deane 1,000

Bertine, Edward D., and another, Executors, &c., to J. B. Stevens and another, Executors, &c. 14,070

Deane, Bertha A., to August Baumgarten 1,000

Douglass, C. H., and another, Executors, &c., to Enrique Douglass 2,400

Kolb, Bernhard, to Sibille Haskel 950

Nathan, Frederick, to Clara Nathan 2,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FEUSTEL'S SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 12, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Trustee:

EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 6 East 42d-st, near 5th-av; lot 20.10 by 104 feet.

WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—The full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 35 West 17th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 25 by 92 feet.

Premises and Lots, No. 199 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; lot 25 by 92 feet.

Maps and particulars now ready at the Auction Rooms.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A NEW THREE-story brown-stone house, 16x62x60. No. 148 Lefferts-place, Brooklyn; will take in part payment well-located lots, a small house, or country place free and clear. Apply to F. S. DRISCOLL, No. 53 Park-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

NEW SUMMER HOTEL TO LET NEAR Woodbridge, N. J., beautifully located directly on Staten Island Sound, with stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes: location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM, 30 ACRES, AT Summit, on Morris and Essex Railroad, beyond Orange; high ground; very healthy; will sell a bargain. W. H. WELLS, No. 67 Liberty-st.

GREENWICH.—HANDSOME MODERN HOUSE, 16 rooms; all conveniences; pleasant location; fronting salt water; near depot; all trains; offered at a sacrifice. ATWATER, No. 21 Park-row.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL country place on the Hudson, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., formerly the residence of Charles Bellows, Esq.; about 22 acres of land; fine mansion and spacious outbuildings; suitable either as a private residence or as a boarding-house; the most desirable place at Cornwall; 10 minutes' walk from landing; if rented, can be either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Messrs. HEAD & TAFT, Cornwall Landing, N. Y., or to T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

TO LET—At New-Rochelle, on Davis-av., a neat two-story cottage, pleasantly situated; house and grounds in perfect order. Apply to

S. F. COWDREY,
Imperial Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

FURNISHED DWELLINGS TO LET IN THE COUNTRY.—Berkshire Hills—Furnished cottages to let. Address Post Office Box No. 152 Stockbridge, Mass., or inquire of S. B. GOODALL & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT NEAR New-Hamburg; very elegant; resembles an old English park; fully furnished; vegetables and milk free to occupant; greenhouses, graperies, &c. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

SUMMER RESIDENCE BETWEEN LONG Branch and Shrewsbury, at Eatontown—Furnished—Eighteen rooms, gas, modern improvements, three acres shade, lawn, and bearing; five minutes' walk from depot; rent low to good party. No. 32 Park-place, Room 63.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED House: all modern improvements; 5 or 13 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot or 8th-av. cars. Inquire on premises, or No. 79 West 52d-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, FOR the Summer; 20 minutes from Grand Central Depot. Box No. 289 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT cottages to rent. Catalogues and particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR THE Summer, a good-sized furnished house containing six sleeping-rooms exclusive of servants' rooms; Berkshire Hills or other mountainous region preferred. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, GEORGE JONES, New-York *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passages from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 11, 10 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the company's wharf, Pier No. 40 North River, New-York, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1879. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are fitted with every device to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library. Also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF ALABAMA.....Saturday, June 21.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 19.

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $120 to $150; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 3 Broadway (3 Bowling), New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier (No. 3), foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28
ODER.....Sat., June 21 | RHEIN.....Sat. July 5
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $32.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 6 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at low rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 103 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Devonia.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....June 28, noon
Bolivia.....June 21, 6 A. M. | Ethiopia.....July 5, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Trudgeon.....Wednesday, June 11, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Samuelsen.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Joucla.....Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Thurs., June 12 | GELLERT.....Thurs., June 26
FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19 | LESSING.....Thurs., July 3

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Rosenvelaere Co.'s pigs, adl, Faverolle Pay, Jersey Chips

W. A. SCHOUTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28
1st Cabin, $80; 2d, $60; 3d, $45. Steerage, $22.
H. CASAUX, General Agent, No. 37 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts., 150 B'way, Cor. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks.)
Canada.....June 15, 3 P. M. | Denmark.....June 2, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Italy.....June 21, 6:30 A. M.
Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $140 and $120. Cabin passengers only will be taken at Pier 39 N. R. Office, 29 Broadway, Room 5.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Long Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. Parkill.....Thurs., June 12, 11:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, (Quebec Pennant.....Sat., June 21, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Chambers.....Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. J. J. COFFIN, AGENT.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Foot of Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tues., June 10, noon.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLORADO.....Friday, June 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKIN.....Tuesday, July 8, A. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship COLORADO.....Monday, July 7, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st. North River.
Passengers forwarded by this company to JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 237 BROADWAY.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. Dacosty.....Wednesday, June 11
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kenyon.....Saturday, June 14

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, June 14
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM F. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Saturday, June 14
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 2 P. M.
Steamer GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, June 11
Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, June 14

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana).....Thurs., June 12
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN
ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connect with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-St. ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKFORT-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East and Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for Christopher Street and Fourth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Twenty-Third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
FIFTY-NINTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.—Entrance to Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
FIFTY-THIRD-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.
FIFTY-NINTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
EIGHTY-FIRST-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.
For down-town trains take west-side stations.
Trains will run to 58th-st. and 6th-av. and 91st-st. and 9th-av. alternately.

FARE, 10 CENTS,
Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

HENRY M. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive in Washington 4:12 P. M.
Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M., Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 6:30, 8, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 3, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:19 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 6:30, 6:40, 7:35, 8:30, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.
Tickets offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; STATE OF ADAMS, Agent, Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Greenwich-st.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 23, 1879,
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7 (Limited) 11 A. M., 12 (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.
Tickets offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Chicago and the West, Day Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and the West, Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping car via St. Albans.
6 P. M., Albany Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, and Chicago, and Parlor car for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via "Geneva." Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Ogdensburg.
12 P. M. Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 944 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to

FASHION AMID THE FOSSILS

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

MANY PROMINENT PERSONS EXAMINING THE SPECIMENS AT MANHATTAN-SQUARE—A PLEASANT AND LARGELY-ATTENDED RECEPTION.

About 3,000 ladies and gentlemen yesterday attended the Spring reception of the American Museum of Natural History, in Manhattan-square, at the west of Central Park. Many of the guests arrived on the elevated railroad trains, which began to reach Ninth-avenue and Eighty-first-street a few days ago; but there were numerous private conveyances on the grounds, and the massive building was in holiday attire. A band of musicians on the second floor, or principal hall, added much to the enjoyment of the reception. Among the guests were the President, Robert L. Stuart, and William A. Haines, Robert Colgate, Benjamin H. Field, D. Jackson Steward, Percy R. Pyne, James M. Constable, William E. Dodge, Jr., Andrew H. Green, Fredric W. Stevens, Abram S. Hewitt, Oliver Harriman, Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, Dr. J. B. Holder, Prof. R. P. Whitfield, John G. Bargni, the Hon. George B. Glover, United States Consul to Shanghai, China; W. K. Bishop and James A. Cowing, of the elevated railroad; D. O. Mills, C. Braker, Jr., and Col. James Reid.

The guests roamed through the building at will. They saw in the lower hall the magnificent Jay collection of shells, presented by Miss C. L. Wolfe, as a memorial of her father, the first President of the Museum. In the northern end of the room was a groupe, consisting of a camel from Armenia, a moose from Nova Scotia, and a wapiti from the Rocky Mountains, mounted by Prof. H. A. Ward, of Rochester, and presented by Hugh Auchincloss. On each side of the northern door are three cases, being an actual geological section along the route of the South and North Alabama Railway. Then there are 20 other cases, containing among other interesting things building-stones from Japan, and marbles from Ireland, Italy, and Vermont; woods from Bermuda, Jamaica, and Japan; skeletons of fish, turtles, manatee, and dugong; Old and New World monkeys, bats, hedgehogs, lions, leopards, tigers, cats, dogs, and foxes, and the grizzly bear, formerly living in the Park Menagerie, the fallow deer, European stag, roebuck, Siberian antelope, jumping mice, and kangaroo.

On the second floor, or principal hall, there are 16 cases, and in them a systematic collection of birds and their skeletons, illustrating the families and sub-families of the classification adopted, (that of Prof. Lilliegborg, of Upsala, Sweden,) from the thrush to the penguin; the Elliott collection of North American birds, humming-birds from Central and South America, the Verreaux and Maximilian collection of birds, chatterers, ball and umbrella birds, the great macaws of Brazil and Amazon Valley; the trogons, with plumage of green and gold and scarlet; the motmots, jumping birds, night-hawks, condors from the Andes; South American ostriches, birds of Australia and the Pacific Islands, ravens, rooks, and crows, orioles, two-tailed starlings, bustards, beaters, and horn-bills. In the gallery, or archæological department, the visitors find the Sturgis collection of the implements of the Pacific Islanders, spears and lances; masks from New-Ireland, used in religious ceremonies; elegantly carved war-clubs, Harvey Island; paddles, Samoa, New-Zealand; battle-axes, New-Zealand, New-Britain; war-clubs, Fiji Islands, Solomon Islands; ornaments, New-Ireland, Fiji Islands; shark's teeth weapons, Kingsmill Islands; New Zealand bowls, Tonga Island; models of canoes, Fiji Islands; Chinese musical instruments, presented by the Hon. George B. Glover; war spears and dresses, Pacific Islands; fish and bird spears, bows, harpoons, and dress of Esquimaux; dresses of Indians, Rocky Mountains; dresses of Sioux Indians; models of cliff dwellings and villages of the Pueblos, Colorado and New-Mexico; pottery from the mounds of Missouri; stone rings, Porto Rico; pottery from Mexico and Central America, and stone implements from Swiss lake-dwellings and caves in Southern France. On the upper or third floor is the James Hall collection, and near the entrance at the floor is the Hall skeleton of the Moa, (*Dinanis giganteus,*) an extinct bird from New-Zealand. The table cases along the middle of the row contain fossils from the various formations. There is also a case filled with vertebrate remains from Holmes' collection, and another with a typical collection of Brachiopods from various formations in Europe. There is a geological map of New-York State, and 200 types and figured specimens of fossils from the Potsdam formation of America, while other cases are filled with specimens illustrating various formations. The attic story is divided into rooms for libraries and laboratories for scientific men who carry on original research.

Among the latest additions to the Museum are four large slabs, with fossil footprints, from the Connecticut Valley, presented by H. R. Bishop; five finely executed relief maps of the Colorado Territory, showing Henry Mountains, presented by Prof. J. W. Powell; Indian and Esquimaux dresses and implements from Hudson's Bay, presented by Hugh Auchincloss; Brantz Mayer collection of Indian implements, presented by Percy R. Pyne; half of Perkins's collection of Indian implements, from New-York State, presented by Frederic W. Stevens; Indian implements from the banks of the St. Lawrence, and specimens gathered by Dr. C. C. Abbott, presented by James M. Bailey. The reception was continued until 6 in the evening.

THE SEASON FOR YACHTING.

THE CLUBS GETTING READY FOR THEIR ANNUAL REGATTAS.

The sloop yacht Vixen, Mr. F. C. Lawrence, owner, now holding the Bennett Challenge Cup for sloops, has been challenged to a race for the same by Mr. W. A. W. Stewart, owner of the sloop yacht Regina. The match will be sailed over the New-York Yacht Club course on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

Owing to the fact that during the regatta of the Atlantis Yacht Club, sailed last Saturday, the judges' boat was not at the home stake-boat when the sloop Nimbus, of the third class, reached that point, her time was not taken. She reached home so long before the others that it was supposed that she could not have sailed over the entire course, and it was so reported. In reality she did sail over the course, making remarkably quick time, and was winner in her class, instead of the Alma.

It has been reported that the sloops Gracie and Vision were to sail a match within a few days, but this is not so.

The annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club is to be sailed on Tuesday, the 17th inst., from off the club-house to and around the South-west Spit buoy. The list of entries is very large and includes the following yachts: First Class Cabin Sloops—Linda, Pilgrim, Mary, Intrepid, Mignon, Iola, and Minnie T. Second Class Open Sloops—Knight Templar, Bayabe, and Ione. Third Class Cat-boats—Jessie Payne, Bijou, Jessie G., Willie, and Annabel. Fourth Class Cat-boats—Wave, Alert, Teaser, Annie Forsyth, Alice, Edna, Hulda, Emma, Zephyr, and Jennie.

The annual Spring regatta of the Empire Yacht Club will be sailed to-day.

The regatta of the New-York Yacht Club to be sailed on the 19th inst. will bring out an unusual number of large schooner yachts, and promises to be the most brilliant regatta sailed by this club for years.

The annual regatta of the Pioneer Boat Club takes places on Saturday next, at 4 P. M., from its boat-house, foot of Thirty-fourth-street.

The Mystic Boat Club is to have its thirteenth annual regatta at East Newark next Saturday at 4 P. M.

RESTORING A WEST CHESTER CHURCH.

The Protestant Episcopal church in the venerable Parish of St. Peter, at West Chester, West-chester County, has recently been restored, and the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of this diocese, has appointed to-morrow for its consecration. The hour for beginning the service is 11 o'clock, and the clergy and laity, with their families, throughout the diocese have been cordially invited to be present at the ceremonies. The clergy have been requested to take with them their surplices and stoles, in order to make the services as imposing as possible. At the close of the ceremonies, rooms near the church are to be thrown open for the entertainment of the visitors to the parish. There are facilities over several routes for reaching the church, and a sufficient number of conveyances are to be in waiting at the station of the Harlem Railroad, at Tremont, up to 10:05 A. M. to-morrow, to accommodate all visitors from this City.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE POLICE TAX.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner French presented the following communication which he had received a few days ago:

Stephen B. French, Commissioner:

HONORED SIR: We made an agreement with Counselor at Law Vandecar & Co. to take our case for back pay before the courts for the sum of $5,000, with the understanding that if they did not succeed in obtaining it for us we were to have $1 apiece returned to us. The money was collected, and they were paid their fee. And now our superiors want us to pay $2 apiece more for a "stake" for somebody. If you will present this to the board, I think your honorable body will stop this extortion upon us. We feel many will pay it, not because they want to, but they are afraid to do otherwise, thinking that their superiors will punish them hereafter if they don't pay. Respectfully submitted for your consideration.

BY A NUMBER OF PATROLMEN.

The document was referred to Commissioner MacLean for investigation and report.

A BABY OFFERED IN EVIDENCE.

A young German woman named Lena Eschenbach has brought a suit against John Michael Ubele, for alleged betrayal under promise of marriage, and seeks to recover $30,000 damages. The trial of the cause was began in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., before Judge Van Brunt, yesterday afternoon. Miss Eschenbach testified that she became acquainted with Ubele in 1876, while he was painting her father's house in Norfolk-street; that he courted her for two years, and then left for Germany, and that, having promised to marry her, he seduced her and she became a mother. Her child was in the court-room, and was offered by her counsel as an exhibit in the case. Judge Van Brunt kindly refrained from ordering the very modest stenographer from marking the infant, as he would an ordinary exhibit. In his defense Ubele admits there was an improper intimacy between himself and the plaintiff, but denies that he ever promised to marry her, and alleges that she knew he was a married man at the time of their intimacy.

HIS HEART ON HIS RIGHT SIDE.

THE SINGULAR DISPLACEMENT IN LATHROP G. WARFORD'S BODY.

The physicians of this City are very deeply interested in the treatment of a man whose heart has in some way been shifted from its natural place to his right side, and has been doing duty in an inadequate fashion in this novel location for two years past. The patient is Lathrop G. Warford, a native of West Troy, who was forced to give up his place as Cashier in French's Hotel two years ago on account of his malady. His first seizure, and the first serious illness of his life, began early in the Winter of 1877. He contracted a very severe cold, which baffled medical skill, and must have been pleuritic. The cold ran its course with great violence, and the physicians agreed that the patient was well advanced in the first stage of rapid consumption. Late in the Spring of 1877 Warford had become emaciated to a skeleton, and so weak that he was sent home to die.

In West Troy he put himself under the care of a physician, who was at a loss to account for the absence of some of the most characteristic symptoms of consumption, and made a thorough sounding of the chest of his patient. He soon found that the left lung was so withered that it performed no function whatever, but, singular to say, he could find no disease therein to account for its atrophied state. He was dumfounded when, extending his auscultation to the right side, he found the heart of his patient beating there quite regularly, and with all the strength that was to be expected in a person weak as he was. Warford himself was ignorant of the change in the location of his life-pump, and that of such robust constitution that his attention had not been called to it by any morbid symptom, but when he had last felt for it he found it in its right place. This was proof enough that the displacement had been forcible, and not congenital, so the doctor set about finding the cause.

Dropsy of the thorax sometimes produces displacement of that organ, but no recorded case told of any such radical change of location. Many of the most characteristic symptoms of dropsy were wanting, but physicians in consultation finally agreed that Warford's disease was dropsy, and located the spot where the dropsical effusion was poured into into the thoracic cavity. But Warford was so far gone that they did not think he could bear the knife. Unexpectedly he rallied, and one day they fortified him with brandy and began to operate. The primary incision, also eight inches from the spine, between the fifth and sixth ribs of the left side, fortunately struck the very centre of the deceased portion. Through a rubber tube, in five minutes, nearly a gallon of purulent serous matter was drawn off. For a month after this Warford improved, then he began to sink again. Six weeks after the first tapping the operation was repeated, and seven pints of matter were removed. Then his improvement was so rapid that for the first time his physicians began to think of permanently curing him. He has now been tapped six times, and 39 pints of the dropsical matter have been drawn off. The last tapping was done three months ago, and his physicians hope that another will not be needed for three months to come. The patient is so much better that he has returned to this City, and is about to engage in active business again. Whenever it shall become necessary to tap him out again, his physicians intend to try to introduce active inflammation in the diseased part, hoping thereby to cure it up radically. There is no active disease in the atrophied lung, which exhibits some signs of returning activity. Should it become inflated again and go to work, they hope that the heart may be induced to return to its normal place.

The only recorded case at all similar was described in the English medical journals a short time since. The patient in that case was a contortionist who managed to displace the organ once too often. His natural constitution was inferior to Warford's, and he died.

ALDERMAN O'REILLY'S SEAT.

THE COURT OF APPEALS SUSTAINS JUDGE GILBERT'S DECISION.

A dispatch was received yesterday morning at the office of the Brooklyn Corporation Counsel announcing the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People ex rel. Thomas Kelly against the Common Council. The decision of the court is unanimous, and sustains the decision of the lower courts declaring the seat of Alderman O'Reilly in the Common Council vacant. Mr. O'Reilly was elected to Congress last November, but still claimed he had the right to hold his seat in the Common Council. The Brooklyn charter provides than an Alderman shall hold no other office while he is a member of the Common Council except the offices of notary public and Commissioner of Deeds. Alderman O'Reilly claimed that the charter provision did not refer to Federal offices, but, in order to be certain of his seat in the Common Council, went to Albany and secured the passage of a charter amendment bill enabling him to hold both offices. The Governor vetoed the bill, whereupon Thomas Kelly, an elector of the Twelfth Ward, applied to Judge Gilbert for a mandamus declaring O'Reilly's seat vacant, and ordering a special Aldermanic election in the Twelfth Ward. Judge Gilbert granted the mandamus, but the Aldermen appealed to the General Term. The General Term sustained Judge Gilbert's decision, and pending a further appeal the 16 Aldermen who voted against obeying the mandamus ordering a special election were arrested for contempt. Judge Gilbert found the Aldermen guilty of contempt, and fined each of them $150. The defendants made affidavit that they had been guided in their action entirely by the advice of their official adviser, Corporation Counsel De Witt. The fines were not paid, and an appeal from them was taken to the term which is now pending. Before their conviction and fine for contempt the Aldermen appealed from the General Term decision, for disobeying which they were arrested. This appeal was decided against the Aldermen yesterday, as stated above, but it does not affect the appeal to the General Term in the contempt proceedings. After their arrest, and pending Judge Gilbert's decision in the contempt proceedings, the Aldermen at a regular meeting ordered that a special Aldermanic election be held in the Twelfth Ward on the 24th of June, provided Judge Gilbert's original decision was not reversed by the Court of Appeals. That election will now be held, and the Board of Elections has directed the Inspectors and Registers of Election who acted at the general election last November to act at the special election on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

MRS. SMITH AND BENNETT.

SPECULATING UPON THE ACTION OF THE COURT OF PARDONS.

Mrs. Jennie R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, the condemned murderers of Policeman Smith, recovered, in large part, their wonted composure yesterday. But the faces of both wore traces of extreme mental agony and nervous depression. Mrs. Smith slept better than Bennett on Monday night. She slept well, in fact, while Bennett was restless, murmured much in his slumber, and frequently started convulsively, as though his sleep were disturbed by horrid dreams. They ate of the meals Jailer Allen set before them with a reasonably good relish, but they cannot be said to have eaten heartily. They are again confined in the witness corridors—the same which afforded them opportunity for the fatal correspondence. They are allowed the freedom of the ward, though they do not walk much outside of their cells. Among those who visited them yesterday was ex-Congressman A. A. Hardenbergh, the Rev. Mr. Parmly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Jersey City; Matthew Armstrong, a well-known leather merchant of this city, living in Greenville, and the Rev. Dr. Rice. These gentlemen, with many others of prominence, are actively engaged in the effort to increase the new trial fund.

Now that the sentences have been pronounced, the public in Jersey City, and particularly the friends of the accused couple, are canvassing the prospect of favorable action on the part of the Court of Pardons. In this connection a letter written by Gov. McClellan to District Attorney McGill, commending his action throughout the case, has come in for a fair share of discussion. Gov. McClellan is President of the Court of Pardons, and without his approval no merciful action can be taken on the case. It is feared that Gov. McClellan's letter commits him in advance, or is an indication that the Governor will cast his vote against any effort looking either to a commutation of sentence or pardon. It is not likely, however, that the letter was designed to do anything else than to offset the effect of newspaper denunciations of Mr. McGill's system of espionage over Bennett's counsel while in jail. Since the comment on the letter has become general Mr. McGill has denied that he had received such a letter.

THE GRANDSON OF A PRESIDENT.

Mr. Singleton Van Buren, one of the three grandsons of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, died at the Everett House, in this City, on Monday, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Van Buren was a lawyer by profession, but one not very familiar to frequenters of the New-York courts, as, having a sufficient fortune for his needs, he had no occasion to submit to the hard drudgery of professional life. Of the three brothers, two, Singleton and Travis G., were members of the Union Club, and regular frequenters of the club-house. Martin, the third brother, follows the profession of an engineer. Mr. Van Buren had been a guest at the Everett House for only a few weeks—having come there rather, and making the Union Club his headquarters. The body and effects of the deceased were removed yesterday morning to the residence of his brother. The funeral will take place at Green Church at 10 o'clock this morning, members of the club acting as pall-bearers.

THE NEW MARKET PROJECT

FULTON MARKET STAND-HOLDERS OFFER CONDITIONS.

THE TERMS UPON WHICH THEY WILL MAKE A LEASE—ANXIOUS AND READY TO BUILD—ANOTHER MEETING TO BE HELD WITH THE SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

Since the stand-holders who favor the rebuilding of Fulton Market by a stand-holders' corporation appeared before the Sinking Fund Commissioners to urge that a lease of the market site be granted to them, some opposition to their proposition has been developed. The petition presented by Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, signed by more than 180 holders, was alleged by a few persons to contain the names of many occupants of stands whose signatures had been obtained by misrepresentation. This imputation is indignantly denied by the holders who are now among the corporators of the proposed new market. They say the spirit of opposition to their plan originated with a few of the stand-holders, and that it has been encouraged by all the liquor-saloon keepers in the market and the petty dealers who have no place in a market at all. Some color of truth was given to this assertion when the opponents of the Fulton Market Association, to the number of half a dozen or more, presented themselves before the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. According to appointment made last week, the marketmen came before the Commissioners, provided with a written proposition couched in as definite terms as they felt that they could offer until they were assured that they could safely incur expense and hope to make expenditure profitable. The Commissioners received the marketmen at 3:30 o'clock. For the Fulton Market Association there were present Amos Robbins, William Ottman, James Gelway, Eugene G. Blackford, Patrick H. Fleming, Joseph P. Disbrow, and half a dozen others, while the most prominent opponents of the new market—if it is to be built by private enterprise—were Martin Clare, pork butcher; Bacon & Co., butter-dealers; Frank Woolnasek, butter-dealer, and Turton & Co., fruit-dealers. The liquor-dealers were represented, but modestly requested not to be made conspicuous as opponents of the new market project.

When the minutes of the last meeting had been read, Mayor Cooper said he had received a letter, addressed to him officially, and he handed it to the Secretary, who read it. It was as follows:

FULTON MARKET, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1879.

The Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor City of New-York:

SIR: As agreed at the last meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the stand-holders in Fulton Market respectfully submit for the consideration of the Commissioners the inclosed suggestions as to the conditions upon which a lease of the Fulton Market ground should be given.

The stand-holders are substantially united in the demand for a new market, and there is not one of their number but would prefer, if such were practicable, that the City should erect the new building. The City is not in a position to proceed with the necessary building, then it would please every stand-holder if outside capitalists would take up the matter and, obtaining a lease, subject to conditions such as are set forth in the accompanying suggestions, proceed with the buildings and assume the responsibility and management of the market. But as the City declines to build, and if no outside capitalists will, that the present stand-holders (who are suffering from the present condition of matters) look forward to a better garden. Such arrangements can be made which will relieve them of this burden, they will each and all welcome such a result. If no such arrangements can be effected, then the stand-holders will be prepared to take a lease at a fair rent, subject to the conditions they suggest. Respectfully, EUGENE G. BLACKFORD,

On behalf of Committee of Stand-holders.

Another inclosure, containing the suggestions referred to in the letter from Mr. Blackford, was then submitted and read. This communication was listened to with attention by all the Commissioners and by the crowd of marketmen and spectators. It was as follows:

Memoranda of suggestions as to conditions upon which the Fulton Market property shall be let for market purposes.

1. The lease to be for 21 years from July 1, 1879, with the usual privileges of renewal on appraisement, or City to take the buildings at end of lease on a valuation.

2. The plans of the new market building and the specification for the execution of the same to be approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund before the buildings are commenced. The entire cost of the new buildings not to exceed $300,000.

3. The new market buildings to be completed according to the approved plans, to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the new markets to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November, 1879.

4. The rent payable under the lease to the City to commence Nov. 1, 1879.

5. The lessees to forfeit and pay as damages to the City, on a failure to have the buildings completed in accordance with the plans and specifications by Nov. 1, 1879, a sum of $50,000. One-fourth of this sum shall be remitted to the lessees and the remaining three-fourths shall be paid by the City to those who are stand-holders in the present market on June 10, 1879, as damages sustained by the postponement.

6. In addition to the damages provided to be paid in the foregoing article, the lessees shall pay to the City for each week after Nov. 1, 1879, that the new market is not ready for occupancy a sum of $5,000, which shall be applied by the City in the proportions of one-fourth to the City and three-fourths to the stand-holders, the portion to the stand-holders to be paid as in the preceding article specified.

7. The lessees to give security to the satisfaction of the Controller of the City for payment of the foregoing damages.

8. No remission or reduction of these damages to be made or allowed by any authority whatever.

9. The present stand-holders in the market on June 10, 1879, to have the right to obtain in the new market, as nearly as possible, the same space and location they occupy in the present market.

10. The total rent of stands in the new market shall not exceed (1) the present rent to the City, 6 per cent on the cost of the new building, and (3) a reasonable sum annually to meet the expense of taking care of the market, keeping it clean, and for contingent expenses, ordinary repairs, &c. One year after completion of the building and the opening of the market, the lessees to file in the Department of Finance of the City a sworn statement of the total cost of the same, and thereafter statements of the expense of taking care of and cleaning the market and the amount of the contingent expenses, ordinary repairs, &c., during each year of expense. Within 10 days after the 15th day of January in each year a certified copy of the rental of the market for the preceding year shall also be filed by the lessees in the Department of Finance.

11. In the event of any differences arising between the stand-holders and the lessees as to (1) the space and location the stand-holders are to occupy in the new market, as provided in the ninth article of these conditions, or (2) the rents to be charged against and paid by the respective stand-holders for the particular stands located to them, or (3) the reasonableness of the amounts charged in any semi-annual statement for taking care of and cleaning the market, and for contingent expenses, all such differences shall be settled by the Mayor and Controller of the City, whose decision shall be final and conclusive. No objections to the expenses in any semi-annual statement shall be considered by the Mayor and Controller unless the same shall be made in writing and specified in writing, and such objections are signed by at least 10 stand-holders.

12. The lessees to adopt rules for the proper management of the market, which, when approved by the Controller of the City, shall be binding upon and shall be observed by all the stand-holders. The Board of Health may prescribe such regulations as it may deem necessary to effectually abate all nuisances in the market or in the conducting of the business therein; the regulations so prescribed to be enforced by such penalties as the Health Board may determine.

13. So long as the stand-holders, their successors, or representatives shall occupy the market they shall conform to the rules and observe the market regulations, they shall have the privilege and right to continue their occupancy. Stand-holders may assign their rights to any proper person who shall be approved by the lessees.

14. The market fees collected to be credited on account of rents, and arrangements to be made by the lessees, subject to the approval of the Controller, for the collection of such fees without charge to the City.

15. If the lessees fail to pay the rents stipulated in the lease for three months, the lease shall be forfeited, and the building shall become the absolute property of the City.

When these suggestions had been read, Alderman Haughton presented a paper containing several preambles and a resolution which had been referred to the Common Council by Alderman Roberts. The preambles, five in number, were in the nature of a speech, in which Alderman Roberts expatiated on the value of franchises, and the danger of disposing of old vested rights to private persons. Private markets have not hitherto conferred advantages or benefits upon the public, but had been "conspicuous failures." Next to too much legislation, the City had been cursed with too much "corporation," and as to add to the burden might result in further serious loss to the Municipality, and leave the people to the tender mercies of "these proverbially soulless bodies," he asked the Aldermen to adopt the following resolution which they did almost unanimously:

Resolved, That the Common Council, in the name of every householder in the City, protests against leasing the site of the present Fulton Market to any individual incorporation or association on which to erect a building to be used for market purposes, and recommend, instead of such leasing, that the necessary steps be taken immediately by the City authorities to rebuild Fulton Market.

Controller Kelly suggested that all persons who desired it should have an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Blackford spoke briefly, prefacing his remarks with the statement that he believed the letter and suggestions contained everything the marketmen desired to say. The only matter which he thought represented was to have a new market; if the City could not build it they stood ready to do it, and could carry out the plans they had submitted. They proposed to raise the capital to do it, while the City should retain control of the ground. It was ridiculous that the Commissioners should take action that very afternoon. They asked for nothing that would be unjust to either the City or any stand-holder.

Mayor Cooper reminded Mr. Blackford that the City could not build a market this year, as no appropriation had been made, or any levy made out of which the necessary funds could be appropriated. The City could do nothing until Jan. 1. Everybody knew, he said, that the building was unfit to stand, but the Commissioners could not make an appraisal until they knew more definitely what sort of building was to be erected—whether it was to provide for basement-rooms, one story, or two stories; whether the rental values were to be increased or diminished. He didn't think the views of the Board of Aldermen were quite correct, as the City did not propose to surrender any rights. He had not yet prepared to vote on the proposition of Mr. Blackford immediately, but would prefer to have specifications upon which some conclusions could be formed.

The Controller asked for a few days in which to consider the suggestions presented.

Mr. John H. Strahan urged that the suggestions of the marketmen entirely protected the City, and that unless immediate action was taken the plans of the marketmen would be defeated. The City would not be committed to anything by advertising for bids. The City could do nothing, and the marketmen were unwilling to go to the expense of having plans drawn until they knew whether or not they would get the lease. Let the City advertise for the lease, and subject the highest bidder to the restrictions deemed necessary.

Controller Kelly said he believed it would be wise for the City to consider whether it could properly let for $21,000 a year property for which it is now getting $48,000. Should the City build it would be necessary first to have legislation and then to issue bonds. The matter should be looked at for a few days, as it was too important to be disposed of hastily. He could see no objections to the plan, but it might be that some would appear on examination.

Mayor Cooper having made a motion that the subject be considered in another meeting, the Commissioners adjourned to meet on Monday at 2 o'clock.

POLICE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

RAIDS ON GAMBLING-HOUSES—PROPOSITIONS TO DISPOSE OF GARBAGE, ASHES, &c.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Gen. Smith, the President of the board, called up the resolution offered by him at the last meeting, in relation to raids on gambling-houses and policy-shops, when they are made without the knowledge of the Captain of the precinct or the Inspectors of the district. The resolution provides that if the raid is made without the knowledge of the Captain, the Inspector shall make charges against him, and in the event of the raid being made by the Superintendent without the knowledge of both the Inspector and the Captain, then the Superintendent shall make charges against both, and when the raid is made without the knowledge of either the Captain of the precinct, the Inspector of the district, or the Superintendent, the Chief Clerk shall prefer charges of neglect of duty against all three. The resolution was adopted, Commissioner Wheeler alone voting in the negative.

A communication was received from the Metropolitan Refuse Burning Company proposing to receive at the dumping boards all the garbage, ashes, and street sweepings, and burn and dispose of the same for $100,000 per annum. The company proposes to erect the necessary furnaces at the different dumps, and to cremate and dispose of the material without detriment to the public health, and it further stipulates to have the free use of Croton water, the control of the department, and the dumping boards. The proposition was referred to the Street-cleaning Committee.

Another proposition was received from John W. Mitchell, contractor, in which he proposes to furnish all the floating vessels and the towing necessary to remove from the City all the ashes, garbage, and street sweepings collected and delivered at the various dumps, and to remove the same to sea and dispose of them in accordance with the regulations of the Pilot Commissioners, for the sum of $100,000 per annum, to be paid in monthly instalments. He also agrees to purchase all the floating plant of the Street-cleaning Bureau at a valuation to be mutually agreed upon. This proposition was also referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning.

Patrolman James Brookes, of the Tenth Precinct, was dismissed the department for intoxication, and Patrolman W. Rafferty, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was also dismissed, he being absent without leave. The action of the board in ordering Inspector John McDermott before the Board of Surgeons, with a view of placing him on the retired list, was rescinded.

LEVI CONVICTED OF ARSON.

HIS WIFE CURSES JUDGE COWING AND HER HUSBAND'S COUNSEL.

The trial of Joseph Levi, alleged to have been an accessory before and after the crime of arson, for which Charles Bernstein, Abraham Freeman, and Isaac Peristein were convicted and sentenced to State Prison for life by Judge Barrett, in the Oyer and Terminer Court, a short time ago, was resumed before Judge Cowing yesterday.

District Attorney Rollins called Fire Marshal Sheldon to give his evidence concerning the investigation of the origin of the fire. Mr. Sheldon said that, in his opinion, the fire was of incendiary origin, and further testified that when Levi was arrested he was not surprised, and made no inquiries as to the cause of his apprehension; when brought to Police Headquarters he denied all knowledge of, and acquaintance with, Perlstein, Bernstein, and Freeman. John Cook, a furniture-dealer, was next called, and he testified that he had examined the furniture and contents of the room three days after the fire, and appraised them at $300; the damaged portion would not exceed $100. Peter Dempsey, a fireman connected with Engine No. 9, who was detailed with young Perley to watch the three suspected men, testified that he had seen Levi in company with these men on the evening preceding the fire, and had noticed the four in frequent conversation in the lager-beer saloon at No. 62 East Broadway. W. L. Ettinger, an insurance adjuster, testified that he called at the lager-beer saloon to meet Levi and Cohen Freeman, and offered to treat the crowd and started out, found, and returned with him. Mr. Ettinger demanded the insurance policy, which Levi refused to deliver until commanded to do so by Freeman. There were no witnesses for the defense, and counsel asked for an acquittal on the ground that the fact was not established that his client had been an accessory before the crime. Judge Cowing denied the motion. The summing up occupied two hours. The jury found a verdict of guilty after an absence of eight minutes. Levi was remanded for sentence until Friday next. When the verdict was announced, Mrs. Levi, who had been removed to the hallway, screamed, and fought with the officers to effect an entrance into the court-room. After Levi had been removed, she cursed the Judge and Levi's counselor. She was carried down stairs and sat on the curbstone, surrounded by a large crowd that had gathered, frantically yelling and shaking her fist at the building. Levi's brother finally took her away.

READING MATTER FOR SOLDIERS.

THE FLOWER MISSION EXTENDING ITS CHARITY TO FRONTIER POSTS.

Some months ago the Secretary of the Ladies' Flower and Fruit Mission received an appeal from the Hospital Steward of Fort Benton, Montana Territory, for reading matter and for brightly-colored pictures to hang on the bare walls of the hospital wards. This appeal was answered, and a large package of chromos, colored lithographs, and books was forwarded to Fort Benton. As a result, numerous other appeals of a similar character have been received from remote frontier posts, nearly all of which are for reading matter. These appeals have been answered as far as possible, and through the ladies of the mission other ladies have been induced to interest themselves in particular posts and forward them papers and magazines. Numerous letters have been received from soldiers stationed at these posts expressing the most heartfelt gratitude for the interest taken in them, and begging that it may not be discontinued. The quantity of reading matter thus distributed has been much larger had the mission been possessed of funds necessary to defray the expenses of transportation. To remedy this difficulty, the Secretary of the mission wrote to the Secretary of War, asking if he would furnish the needed transportation, and received in reply the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 22, 1879.

DEAR MADAM: I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., requesting transportation for books, the gift of the New-York Flower Mission, to hospitals at remote United States posts, and in reply to say that all such gifts, if addressed to the Depot Quartermaster at New-York City, (Col. L. C. Easton,) will be promptly forwarded to the posts for which they are intended. Very respectfully, G. W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

Secretary New-York Flower Mission, No. 239 Fourth-avenue, New-York.

The question of transportation being thus settled, the ladies of the Flower Mission urgently solicit donations of books and magazines, to be sent to soldiers at frontier posts. Such material may be left at the rooms of the mission, No. 239 Fourth-avenue, on any day between now and Saturday, the 21st inst., on which day a box will be packed and forwarded to where its contents will be most appreciated. It is especially requested that no school-books or trashy literature be sent in, neither are newspapers desired. Books of history and travel will be especially acceptable, as will standard novels and magazines.

THE SPINOLA HEATING PROJECT.

Ex-United States Minister Pierrepont applied again yesterday to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, while they were in session at the Mayor's office, to grant to himself and his associates the right to lay steam-heating mains north of Chambers-street. The Commissioners had previously permitted Gen. Frank B. Spinola, who originally started the undertaking, to lay such mains south of that street, but neither the General nor his friends availed themselves of the privilege. Mr. Pierrepont, who, it is supposed, subsequently became interested in the enterprise, repeated the statement he made at the previous meeting of the board, that as the work would involve an outlay of from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, the privilege would have to be extended to the region north of Chambers-street to become remunerative or justify the investment of so much capital. An opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel directing that the Commissioners had power to extend the area in which the mains could be laid. Mayor Cooper suggested that the gentlemen represented by Mr. Pierrepont should furnish a statement of how they proposed to do it, and what they would give the City for the privilege, and present it at the next meeting of the Commissioners.

AN ACTOR AND HIS WIFE.

James E. Carton, an actor, and Josie, his wife, yesterday gave an exhibition in Middleton-street, near Lee-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D. Mrs. Carton had followed her husband to the house of a lady in Middleton-street, and while awaiting an opportunity to enter into the place she saw the well-known chirography of her husband on a letter which the postman was about to hand into the keeping of a young girl at the doorway. Becoming frantic, she rushed into the hallway. Her husband met her with a blow. The wife's screams and yells and the shouts of the people who witnessed the act soon gathered a large crowd about the place. Officer Thomas of Fleet-street precinct was called in, and he settled the row and dismissed the parties.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Discharges in bankruptcy were granted in the United States District Court, yesterday to Anthony Iasch and John Sullivan.

The Summer exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society begins at Madison-Square Garden (late Gilmore's) to-day, and is to continue to-morrow and Friday.

A white whale, 12 feet long, has been captured in the northern seas, and is now on its way to the Aquarium in this City, where a large tank is being prepared for his reception.

Custom-house officers seized yesterday two cases of books on the steam-ship Frisia, from Hamburg. A case of brandy was also seized at Pier No. 18 East River, and a quantity of cigars on Albany-street.

A company of comedians, felicitously styled the "Original Big Four Minstrels," will appear next week at the Standard Theatre, where, on Saturday evening, "H. M. S. Pinafore" will be performed for the one hundred and seventy-fifth and last time.

Sanitary Superintendent Day reported yesterday that during the week, ending 7th inst. there were reported at the Sanitary Bureau 6 cases of typhoid fever, 101 cases of scarlet fever, 2 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis; 54 cases of measles, 23 cases of diphtheria, and 6 cases of small-pox.

A meeting of representatives of fire insurance companies is to be held to-day in the rooms of the Board of Fire Underwriters to decide upon the question of sustaining the fire patrol, and to determine the maximum amount of expenses to be incurred therefor during the coming two years.

An extraordinarily large aggregate of oats was sold here yesterday, chiefly for June and July deliveries, at a shade stronger prices. Western reports as to poor crop prospects, buoyant interior markets, and a very moderate supply in transit for the seaboard, served to stimulate operations and strengthen values.

There was less activity in the market for breadstuffs yesterday, and no special features were observed. The hot weather served to repress all business activity. There was a little less firmness at the close. English advices were to the effect of a slow market, and somewhat lower figures were reported from the West.

Michael Finnell, of No. 524 Washington-street, who shot and killed Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, four years ago, was committed to the Island for 18 months yesterday in default of security for good behavior, for having on Monday night thrown a large stone at the head of Michael Larkin, in the saloon at No. 342 West-street.

The funeral of the late Patrick J. Finn took place from St. Anthony's Church yesterday afternoon. Services were conducted by the Rev. Fathers Horgan, McKiernan, and Anacletus. A eulogistic address was delivered by the Rev. Father Horgan, and interment was at Calvary Cemetery. There were present the City press, journalists, and members of the New-York Press Club.

Senator Wade Hampton arrived in this City by train from Washington yesterday morning, and is staying with the family of the late Prof. John T. Darby, at No. 39 West Twentieth-street. He was extremely exhausted by the night journey, and saw no friends yesterday. After a brief rest he will return to Washington. The Senator is still in somewhat feeble health.

Chester Wolverton has been appointed Receiver of the affairs of Francis B. Hughes, formerly proprietor of the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle, and commission merchant at No. 45 Dey-street. The appointment was made on the application of S. T. Willetts & Co. Numerous judgments have been obtained against Mr. Hughes. Sheriff Rea was unable to find any property subject to execution.

Matthew O'Rourke, who recently made a complaint of criminal libel against an evening newspaper, before Justice Wandell, was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday with a similar complaint against a Democratic morning paper.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8659. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MURDERED IN THE NIGHT

FOUND SUFFOCATED AND BOUND IN HER BEDROOM.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY IN A FORTY-SECOND-STREET BROWN-STONE-FRONT—MRS. JANE L. DE F. HULL, A MEMBER OF SOROSIS, THE VICTIM—HER HUSBAND UNDER SURVEILLANCE—WORK OF THE POLICE.

A murder, which in its mystery baffled the skill of the sharpest detectives and made the wisest of theorists fear for their reputations, was perpetrated in this City, between the hours of 10 o'clock on Tuesday night and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, in the brown-stone residence at No. 140 West Forty-second-street. Mrs. Jane Lawrence De Forrest Hull, wife of Dr. Alonzo G. Hull, was found smothered in her bed, and bound hand and foot. About 7:45 A. M. John H. Coleman, Jr., who lives in the same house, hurried into the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station, in West Thirtieth-street, and informed the Sergeant on duty that Mrs. Hull had been murdered. Soon thereafter Capt. Williams, with Detective Schmittberger, was on his way to the house, and in a room about 12 feet in length, 6 feet in width, and 15 feet in height, saw the remains of Mrs. Hull. She lay flat on her back, with her hands tied tightly across her body. Her lower limbs at the ankles had been tied to the sides of the bed, and there was a bandage over her eyes. There was no gag in her mouth, but the bedclothing was in a heap around her throat and face. Two pillows which were crushed between her head and the wall seemed to have been roughly handled, and there was a partially-emptied bottle of cologne, and an empty water-pitcher on the bed. It was plain that some of the cologne and that all of the water had been thrown over the woman's face. When the bandage was removed from the eyes, it was seen that the eye-lashes were burned and that the hair directly over the woman's ears had been singed. This showed, of course, that the bandage had been put on after the burning, and when the drippings of a candle were discovered on one of the sleeves of her night-dress, it was surmised that the murderer, after smothering Mrs. Hull, had singed her eyebrows to see whether she was really dead. Mrs. Hull was a stalwart, powerful woman, and, it is said, weighed fully 200 pounds. She was 58 years of age, and her husband is 74. He is yet a practicing physician, but declares that he does not know of what school. It has long been known among their friends and neighbors that Dr. Hull and his wife lived unhappily together.

The house at No. 140 West Forty-second-street has four stories and a basement, and a high stoop. The front basement is used by Dr. Hull as his office, but he has had few patients since he took the house, three years ago. The small room at the end of the hallway on the first or parlor floor was occupied by Mrs. Hull; the second floor by Mr. Herman Baetjer, wife, and his step-daughter, Miss Lena Cleveland; the third floor by Mrs. Josephine McMaster, Mr. Ballard and wife, and Charlotte A. Coleman, and the fourth floor by John H. Coleman and son, George D. Hyde, and Dr. Hull.

When Miss DeForrest, who was of the well-known family of that name, was married in this City in her sixteenth year to Dr. Hull, they were well supplied with money, and were welcomed in the best society everywhere. No children were born to them, and they traveled around the world. She was presented at court in England. For 12 years they lived in England, and, upon their return to this country in 1873, they took a house at No. 54 West Twenty-fifth-street. They were somewhat reduced in circumstances, and took boarders in order to help pay their expenses. Three years ago they secured the house at No. 140 West Forty-second-street, and the persons living with them in the house were their boarders. The house was plentifully furnished, but notextravagantly, so. There was nothing apparently new in the place. Everything seemed worn and dark. Mrs. Hull retained many of her family jewels, but was not careful of them. They were distributed in bookcases, sideboards, trunks, and elsewhere. Her husband seemed to take no interest in them, nor in anything else in the house for that matter. He roamed from his office in the basement to his bedroom on the top floor, and seldom stopped to speak to his wife. She was delighted with good conversationalists, and played a good hand at cards. She was robust and impulsive. He was weak and diligent. While she was fond of entertaining members of the Sorosis, and all the members of that society used to visit her, he never welcomed them, but was frequently ready to discuss Spiritualism with the gentlemen who attended the receptions.

When Capt. Williams learned all this, he began to shake his head and to look puzzled. He lost no time in communicating with the Police Central Office, and Superintendent Walling, with several detectives, soon arrived at the house. A short time afterward, District Attorney Phelps, Assistant District Attorney Bell, John I. Davenport, Coroner Woltman, Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie, and others arrived, and whispered consultations were heard in the little room in which Mrs. Hull was murdered. On the walls were engravings and chromos. An open trunk was at the side of the bed, and various trinkets were scattered over a sofa at the window looking into the yard. On a small shelf was a flask that had but recently contained Cognac, and there were powder-boxes, needle-cases, and spools of thread scattered about. Over the door, which opened into the large dining-room, was a stuffed raven. The Police, in casting about for a motive for the murder, at first attempted to discover whether a robbery had been attempted, and learned that a gold watch and chain, an English enameled ring, a five-stone diamond ring, an emerald ring, and a topaz necklace, Indian, with English setting, had disappeared. The fingers of the woman showed that rings had been torn or bitten from her fingers. The English enameled ring and the topaz necklace were in the Loan Exhibition in the Academy of Design last week, having been left there by Mrs. Hull. The jewelry here mentioned as having disappeared is all that could be put in the list of stolen property. There was an abundance of silver plate and jewelry within easy reach that was not disturbed by the burglars—if the murderer or murderers were burglars.

The body of the dead woman was taken into the dining-room, and there a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. MacWhinnie. There was no evidence that the trunk had been broken open, and none that there had been a forcible entrance into the house. At about 5 o'clock in the morning Nellie West, a colored domestic, discovered that the front door was ajar, and at 7 o'clock, Nancy Francis, the colored cook, went to Mrs. Hull's room to obtain money to pay the baker. Mrs. Hull was then a corpse, and the cook fled in terror from the room. She aroused the whole house by her screams, and young Coleman went to the Police station with the information. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Hull played cards with Mr. N. S. Chittenden up to a few minutes after 10 o'clock, and then Mr. Chittenden went home. Mrs. Hull was in exceedingly good humor. Her husband was in the parlor with them for a short time, and seemed to be deeply interested in a book which he held in his hand. He retired to his room prior to Mr. Chittenden's departure.

When the facts of the murder became known in the neighborhood, the sidewalk in front of the house was blockaded with men, women, and children, and many begged the Police officers at the door to admit them to the house. All day long, and into the evening, the crowd increased. The boarders in the house had difficulty in getting in and out of the dwelling, and all the windows on the opposite side of the street were filled with persons, whose eyes were fixed upon No. 140. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, an accurate description of the watch belonging to Mrs. Hull having been obtained, the following general alarm was sent out from Police Head-quarters:

"Notify all pawnbrokers and loan offices to stop hunting-case watch marked 'J. L. De F. H. Christmas, 1878. No. 59,857. H. Regulin, maker.'"

A story was started that the missing jewelry had been found in a Bowery pawnbroker's office, but Superintendent Walling was quick in learning that the story was not true. Capt. Williams scouted the theory that first-class burglars had been at work in the house, knowing that this gentry are usually supplied with all that they require in binding and gagging their victims, and do not tear bed-clothing, and ladies' garments in order to obtain the means of lashing a person to his or her bed. No chloroform or ether was used, and it is a theory that many expert detectives believe that the woman was in a deep sleep when smothered, and that the binding was done after she had ceased to breathe. There were no marks of strangulation. Nothing was tied around her throat. It seemed to be an impression among many of these detectives that even a feeble man might have succeeded in suffocating her. Dr. Hull was last night under the eyes of three detectives. When asked about the murder, he said that it was a bungling affair, and indifferently turned away. Capt. Williams asked him his age, and he replied, "50, 60, or 70," and when the Captain said sharply, "Come, now, give me your exact age," the Doctor smiled as he replied, "74." The Doctor walked about the house in his usual manner, exhibiting no special concern. There was a rumor that a colored man, who had recently been employed in the household, and who had been discharged, was suspected of having committed the murder, but when it became known that no colored man had been employed in the house the story fell through; yet there were many who fancied that the murder was the work of negroes, and this fancy was based upon the rumor that Mrs. Hull had been outraged before she was murdered.

Mrs. Hull leased the house in which she lived. She had neither bonds nor money in her apartments. She speculated wildly in stocks and lost much money. Dr. Hull said that in all probability the murderers must have supposed that there were bonds in the trunk which was open when she was found murdered. He mentioned as a singular coincidence that his wife was the owner of a Bedlington terrier, to which she was much attached. Three weeks ago this dog was mysteriously poisoned, and at the time Mrs. Hull worried much because a neighbor, Mrs. Newton, a short time before lost a dog, and her house was soon afterward robbed. Recently, at a social meeting, Mrs. Hull thanked God that she never had any children, and Mrs. Wilbur, formerly President of the Sorosis replied, "Well, Jane, you thank God for what you haven't got; now, I thank God for what I've got." Dr. Hull is thin, of medium height, with fine gray hair and long sandy beard, and although 74 years of age and classed among the feeble, he is said to be "mighty active." He acts like a moody person, and sleeps very little. The three detectives kept him company all last night.

Dr. Robert M. Fuller, of No. 136 West Forty-second-street, an intimate friend of the Hull family, was called to see Mrs. Hull immediately after it was discovered that she had been murdered. He said to a reporter: "I put on my coat and started for the street, and, not caring to go into the house alone, I called on Dr. Hinchell, and together we entered the house, and found Mrs. Hull tied to her bed. I could not say positively what was the cause of death, or, at least, I do not care to express an opinion upon that subject until summoned before the Coroner."

Late last evening Superintendent Walling, Capt. Williams, Capt. Kealy, Detective Timothy Golden, and other officers were in consultation. Capt. Williams said that in all probability no one would be arrested during the night.

The most horrible surmise in the whole case has, fortunately, been authoritatively disproved. It was alleged that the person of Mrs. Hull had been outraged, and that she was tied and gagged for the purpose of her inhuman assailants. Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie, when seen about the matter, at 1:15 o'clock this morning, said: "During the day a most searching and thorough anatomical examination failed to show the least indication that an outrage like that alleged had been committed. A portion of the remains, however, was reserved for a microscopic analysis. This has been begun and prosecuted carefully, but is not yet finished. But so far as it has gone it confirms the previous examination, and shows that it is more than probable that the person of Mrs. Hull was not subjected to the indignity charged. At least, we have been unable thus far to find any evidences of it, and I believe will find none."

The Police post, or "beat," on which No. 140 West Forty-second-street is situated is known on the detail-slate of the Twenty-ninth Precinct as "No. 28." It covers both sides of Broadway, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-second streets, the south side of Forty-second-street between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Forty-first-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues. To properly patrol it and examine the doors will take an officer nearly a full hour. Patrolman Fay was assigned to this post at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night and was relieved at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He neither saw nor heard anything unusual in the six hours that he was on duty. There are 47 night posts in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and as the roll-call showed that there were nine absent men, it remained for the 38 men on night duty to cover the whole 47 posts. There are at present but 104 men in this precinct, where there should be 117. At one time there were 126 men in the precinct, but this number was drawn upon whenever a man or two was needed to fill out the quota of another precinct, until it was reduced to its present number. When Capt. Williams took command he had 122 men in the station-house.

WHAT THE INQUEST DISCLOSED.

SUFFOCATION PRONOUNCED THE CAUSE OF DEATH—THE HUSBAND'S STORY.

Coroner Woltman impaneled the following men to serve as jurors: Dr. Thomas C. Finnell, of No. 132 West Houston-street; Dr. Thomas C. Knox, of No. 58 Carmine-street; Dr. S. J. Clark, of No. 148 West Houston-street; Dr. John McIntosh, of No. 43 Sixth-avenue; F. G. Reimer, artist, of No. 719 Sixth-avenue; J. D. Kellogg, teacher, of No. 709 Sixth-avenue; G. W. Thomas, daguerreotyper, of No. 706 Sixth-avenue; R. F. Haymann, furnishing goods, of No. 697 Sixth-avenue; J. G. Cary, painter, of No. 744 Sixth-avenue, and De Witt Langley, real estate, of No. 740 Sixth-avenue. The jury viewed the body, which had been removed from the bedroom to the rear parlor, and then were shown the bedroom, and the position of the body when it was found was described. The strips of cloth with which the eyes and mouth had been bandaged were still lying on the bed, and the pieces of sheet were still tied to the bedstead. All these circumstances were duly noted, and the jury, by no means unanimously sworn, and had heard the outlines of the murder from the Coroner's lips, was ushered into the front parlor. Dr. Hull was summoned, and, in the presence of District Attorney Phelps, made the following statement in response to the Coroner's inquiries:

"I saw my wife for the last time on Tuesday night at about a quarter of 10 o'clock. She was then in the rear parlor; Mr. Hyde had just come home; I left her to go to bed at about a quarter or half-past 10 o'clock, after having had a pleasant chat with her; so far as I know, the windows of the rear parlor were closed when I left; to my certain knowledge my wife wore her watch on Monday, and I think she wore it on Tuesday; she was in the habit of wearing diamond ear-rings, and several rings upon her fingers; she kept her jewelry in a drawer of the side-board, which is in the rear parlor; among her jewelry was also a valuable cameo ring; my attention was first called to her death at about 7 o'clock this morning by the screams of the servant and the outcry of Mr. Coleman, who called out, 'Mrs. Hull is dead;' she was lying on the bed when I saw her, and was tied hand and foot; I heard no disturbance during the night; so far as I know, the vestibule doors were all closed and fastened securely before we went to bed; the outside door had two bolts, one at the top, the other at the bottom; the bolt of the inside door ran in a horizontal direction; this morning the bolt of the inner vestibule door was thrown back, as I observed; the rear basement door was provided with a bar and a bolt; at the front basement was an iron door, which, however, was very frequently left open; my wife used a candle to light herself to bed and when she was obliged to get up in the night, but I don't know whether it was a sperm candle or not; there were no wax candles in the house at 1 o'clock this morning I was attacked with a coughing fit and got out of bed, remaining up until about 2 o'clock; in that time I heard no sounds in the house; I heard Mr. Coleman go into his room about midnight; on reaching my wife's bedside I found that her body was cold, showing that she had been dead several hours; her watch was valued at $50, and her rings, four or five in number, including a diamond and an emerald one, were worth several hundred dollars; I am pretty sure I saw them on her fingers yesterday; so far as I know, she had no money in her room; two or three years ago she had a number of bonds in her possession, but I have seen nothing of any bonds recently."

In the meantime, Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie, assisted by Dr. Finnell, had made a very thorough autopsy of the body, occupying two hours in the operation. They found an abrasion of the skin on the bridge of the nose, on the left nostril, and another very slight one on the left cheek. Both eyebrows and her front hair were singed a little. From the outside of the ring finger, on the left hand, between the knuckle and first joint, two pieces of flesh had been gouged out, presumably in the attempt to wrench the rings off. On the upper joint of the middle finger of the right hand was a slight abrasion. Two other abrasions were found on the upper joint of the index finger of that hand, and from the same joint a piece of flesh had also been gouged. There were no abrasions or marks of violence on the neck. The only marks there were those made by the clothes with which she was smothered. The internal organs were all healthy and in a normal condition, with the exception of the lungs, which were intensely congested throughout. The brain was also congested, its vessels being full of blood, a result, Dr. MacWhinnie said, which always attends death by suffocation. The absence of anything that would indicate strangulation was also noted by the doctors, although the marks were visible of the cloth which had been drawn tightly over the mouth. A careful examination of the organs revealed nothing to show that an outrage had been perpetrated upon the woman. The contents of the more important internal organs were preserved for microscopic examination. The result of this will determine conclusively whether an outrage was committed. In summing up the results of the autopsy, Dr. MacWhinnie said that he could find but one cause to which he could ascribe death, namely, suffocation. The congestion of the lungs and brain and the *rigor mortis*, or rigidity of death, which was marked in no other part of the body except the hands, all showed conclusively that the woman died of suffocation. So tightly were the fingers of her two hands clenched in the death struggles that it required great effort on the part of the doctors to loosen them.

THE POLICE ON THE CASE.

A THEORY ENTERTAINED GENERALLY—THE BODY BOUND AFTER DEATH.

The theory entertained by Superintendent Walling, after an examination of the circumstances in the morning, was that the murder of the woman was unintentional. He reasoned that she detected the presence of the intruders, and was in the act of raising an outry when they—for it is believed that several persons are implicated—hastily caught up the shawl and shirt, which were lying near the bed, and muffled her face and head with them. In this position she was held by main force until she ceased struggling. The suspicion that she had been smothered must have been aroused by her quiet condition, and a lighted candle was held to her eyes to determine whether she was feigning insensability or was really unconscious. It was then that her eyebrows and front hair were singed. Finding that she was unconscious, her assailants tried to restore her, and threw over her face the contents of a cologne bottle and a quantity of ice-water, which was in a pitcher in the parlor adjoining. This theory of the Superintendent argues that the tying of the cloth over the eyes was then done, for there was no sign of the candle having been burned. This could not have been the case had the eyes been bandaged when the eyebrows were singed. Whoever did the deed, the Superintendent reasons, must have been tolerably well acquainted with the house and the habits of its inmates. Mrs. Hull was accustomed to use a candle when retiring, and her murderer or murderers also used a candle, but of a different material. Upon the left sleeve of her chemise were discovered a few drops of a transparent, pink-colored wax, evidently the drippings of the candle which was held over her eyes. The candles which Mrs. Hull used are of sperm, whose drippings are white, and by no means transparent. In connection with this piece of wax is more significant is that there are but two kinds of matches in use in the whole house. One is the parlor-match, which ignites with a snap, the other is the long square match tipped with a colored composition, which lights without noise, and it may be added, burns with difficulty even in a still atmosphere. While there was a large quantity of these matches on the first bedroom floor and in the parlor, they were all of the kind last described. The Superintendent does not believe that an outrage was committed. The motive of the visit to Mrs. Hull's room, unless it was for robbery, he could not divine. The fact that she was tied with nothing but what was found in her room would seem to indicate that her murderers were unprepared to carry out such a scheme. "After it was learned that it was beyond her power to interrupt them," said the Superintendent, "it may be that the tying of the arms and legs and the bandaging of the mouth and eyes were then accomplished, for the purpose of throwing the police off the track, by creating the impression that the deed had been committed by men of the rougher stamp."

A Central Office detective, familiar with the circumstances, was more explicit, and explained in greater detail the theory entertained at Head-quarters. He corroborated the Superintendent in scouting the idea that an outrage had been committed, and also asserted his belief that the woman's assailants had not come prepared to commit murder. In calling attention to the curious way in which the woman had been bound, as above stated, he said: "No one or two men could have so bound Mrs. Hull while she was alive, unless they put her under the influence of anæsthetics. The autopsy showed that none whatever were used. Was she bound before she was killed? I think not, but that she was bound after she was found to be dead. There are many things which strengthen this theory. If Mrs. Hull had been bound before death, the bonds certainly would have created some sort of abrasions on the skin during the struggles of the woman. Especially would this have been the case if she were being made the victim of an outrage. But the careful autopsy showed not a single mark made by the bonds. I cannot account for this, except on the hypothesis that the bonds were applied after the woman was found to be dead, and after she was powerless to resist the attack. Now, another thing. Mrs. Hull's eyebrows were found singed, and so was her hair. Yet the band over the eyebrows and hair was not singed at all. It must have been lifted during the singeing or placed after it. Again, with regard to the matches found lying on the carpet in the parlor and also in the adjoining back parlor. I think all these were used by the murderers, because neither a housekeeper like Mrs. Hull nor those guests who played cards in the back parlor would throw consumed matches on fine carpets. I believe that that kind of matches was used because the matches made no noise enough when lit to awaken many people when asleep. Again, the candle-grease found on Mrs. Hull's sleeve was wax, and not sperm. This candle and these matches being used by the murderers shows that they either were accustomed to the house or knew enough of Mrs. Hull's habits to rather closely imitate them. Whatever may have been the motive of the murderers in going to Mrs. Hull's room, the following looks to me like what afterward occurred there: The lady was awakened. The intruders, fearing her outcry, threw the clothes over her face to keep her quiet. She struggled, and increased force was used, as the abrasions on the face, at the nose and mouth, show. The result was that the woman was suffocated. When the cessation if her struggles was noticed, the clothes were removed from her face. She was found quiet. In order to see whether she was actually dead or merely feigning, matches were lit. They being insufficient for the purpose, the wax candle was lit, and its blaze placed close to her eyes. The closeness of the fire would produce a muscular movement if life remained. No signs of life being exhibited, the murderers tried to revive her if she should prove to be only in a swoon. It was during this proceeding that the eyebrows and hair were burned. When it was found that the lady was dead, the murderers became alarmed, and bound and blindfolded the body as it was found in order to throw the Police off the track, and, by creating the appearance of the work of roughs, direct suspicion from the real criminals. The autopsy showed that the band over the mouth could not have suffocated, but that suffocation was caused by the great quantity of clothing held down over the face with such force as to create the abrasions. It may be said that murderers would have fled at once, and not have stopped to do such binding and gagging. But suppose that, without the binding and gagging, the work would have shown plainly whose it was, the murderers, being sharp enough to foresee this, would also have been prudent enough to attempt to cover it up. I don't think plunder was the main object of the visit to Mrs. Hull's room. The little plunder they got was insignificant compared to what lay exposed in the adjoining room, where thieves could, without disturbing the lady, have quietly packed up and carried off the great quantity of heavy silver-plate which lay in exhibition on the many shelves of the sideboard and secretary. The opening of the trunk, the scattering of its contents about the floor, and the forcing of the rings from the woman's fingers were also done, in my opinion, as part of the 'blind.' They were certainly done after the woman was dead, and that shows the murderers were in no great hurry to get away, and that they had time enough in which to take the silver-ware, if they went there to rob. It may be that some particular jewel or paper, or other object possessed by Mrs. Hull was sought, and that her murder was the result of her discovery of the presence of strangers and her resistance to them. That the murder was quickly and quietly done is shown by the fact that no noise of any struggle was heard in the house, although many persons live in it. Some, indeed, slept directly overhead, while the servants' bedroom was directly beneath that of Mrs. Hull."

A SKETCH OF MRS. HULL.

HER FAMILY PRIDE AND HER MEMBERSHIP IN SOROSIS—UNFORTUNATE SPECULATIONS.

Mrs. Hull was a descendant of the old and well-kown De Forrest family, and was born in this City 58 years ago. Her brother, Theodore De Forrest, was at one time connected with the Croton Board. She was married in her sixteenth year. So proud was she of her ancestry that in making her signature she invariably prefixed her full maiden name of Jane L. De Forrest to the name of Hull. For a number of years she was an active member of the Sorosis, and a pronounced supporter of the cause of woman suffrage, and was a member of the Woman's Suffrage Society, which held a meeting at her house about two months ago. Unlike the majority of the other active members of that organization, she seldom, if ever, addressed audiences on the questions usually discussed by the society. During the latter years of her life she was a firm believer in the doctrine of Spiritualism, regularly attending the meetings and seances of its advocates in this City. Concerning her private life, very little is known by her acquaintances. Entertainments or receptions at her house were events of rare occurrence, and she very seldom accepted the invitations of her friends in society. Mrs. Hull was in appearance a woman of medium height, with a tendency toward corpulency. Her features were regular, but not very prepossessing. Her back was somewhat stooping, her hair gray, and a noticeable peculiarity was a large bald spot on the top of her head.

A few years ago, Mrs. Hull was in receipt of a fair income, from securities, but she was of a speculative turn of mind, and lost a considerable portion of her property in unfortunate Wall-street investments. Her financial agent, Mr. S. S. Chittenden, says that she was very much embarrassed by her stock speculations. Hotchkiss & Burnham, and Vermilye & Co. were her brokers. At one time each of them carried for her $18,000 of New-Jersey Central consolidated stock, in addition to which the former firm carried for her various other securities to a large amount. Among securities which belonged to her at the time of her death, and which are now in the hands of her brokers, are 25 shares of the Home Silver Mining Company, and 50 half-shares of Lehigh Valley Railroad stock. The margins on these stocks became exhausted a few days ago, when she was, it is said, obliged to raise $60 to make up the amount necessary to carry them.

LOUISIANA REPUDIATION DENOUNCED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 11.—The Hon. Thomas J. Semmes addressed the Constitutional Convention at great length to-day, favoring the adoption of the minority report of the State Debt Committee. He said at the outset that he recognized the importance of the subject, both in its political and local aspect, but would mainly confine himself to the political view—political in the sense as to which is the best policy for the State to pursue. After a statistical review of the development and resources of the State and its growing prosperity, referring to the jetties and the two new railroads to Texas, he claimed that the Governments of Louisiana since 1866 were duly recognized under the United States Constitution, and, therefore, the State was responsible for all debts incurred. He further held that the bonds stigmatized in the majority report as fraudulent, but recognized under the Funding bill, were valid and must be paid. He referred to the large amount of new consols held by banks, insurance companies, and private citizens, and alluded to the disgrace to the State if the United States Supreme Court had to enforce payment of the debt. He hoped the country members, not knowing the facts, were merely misled by the instructions of their ignorant constituents, who in turn had been misled by a repudiation press. Mr. McGloiln defended the majority report, and said the convention was called by the people to rid them of fraud-swollen debt and heavy taxation. To-morrow ex-Gov. Warmoth will address the convention in favor of the minority report.

TROUBLE ABOUT A RAILWAY CROSSING.

MILTON, Ontario, June 11.—The Hamilton and North-western Railway Company this morning placed an engine on its track where the Credit Valley Road crossed its line, near this place, to prevent the latter from laying a diamond crossing. About 6 o'clock to-night the Credit Valley Company brought on a large force, took possession of the engine, ran it off the crossing, and laid a diamond, which is now strongly guarded. Further trouble is anticipated.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE'S ASSETS.

ALBANY, June 11.—In the matter of the Attorney-General against the Continental Life Insurance Company, Justice Westbrook to-day granted an order directing John P. O'Neil, Receiver, to withdraw from the United States Trust Company a sum not to exceed $100,000, at such times as he may see fit, and invest the same in securities of the United States or of New-York City, and also to deposit the securities with the trust company.

THE OCEAN PIER AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, June 11.—The Long Branch ocean pier has been so far completed as to permit the landing of steam-boats. The oak spring-piles are in position, to prevent vessels from striking the iron-work. The first landing will be made on Saturday by the steamer Adelaide, with the Board of Directors and their friends. She will leave New-York from Pier No. 1, North River, at 3 P. M.

CENSURING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 11.—The Coroner last night rendered a verdict in the case of the persons killed by the falling of the floors in Pont & Co.'s building, which was partially destroyed by fire on June 5. He censured the insurance companies for allowing the men to work in the building before being assured as to its safety.

THE NINTH'S DAMAGED UNIFORMS.

ALBANY, June 11.—At the meeting of the State Board of Audit to-day, the claim of the Ninth Regiment, New-York, for $7,000 damages sustained to uniforms during the railroad riot, was presented and explained by Assess J. Parker, Jr. The board reserved decision.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

WORK OF THE IOWA CONVENTION.

SPEECHES WITH A CLEAR RING TO THEM—THE GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR RENOMINATED—THE PLATFORM.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 11.—The Twenty-third Iowa Republican Convention, in session here to-day, is the largest political convention ever held in the State. Among the delegates present are all the former Governors of the State, Senator Harlan, James F. Wilson, and a majority of the members of the Legislature. Mingling with them were the leaders of the Democracy, under the direction of Ed. Campbell, the Democratic Chairman. Before the meeting the temperance delegates had several caucuses, finally agreeing upon a resolution declaring for total prohibition and submission to the popular vote of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquor. This was defeated in all district caucuses, and the temperance people came into the convention irritated and threatening trouble. Early in the day a disposition was manifested to straddle the silver question, a majority of the delegates only exhibiting soundness on the sound-money question.

When the hour arrived for the assembling of the convention, the Opera-house was packed. The number of people present was estimated at 2,000. Mr. Irwin, the temporary Chairman, made the finest preliminary speech ever heard here; almost every sentence was applauded. When he said Iowa would give 50,000 majority for the Republican Presidential candidate in 1880, "whether he shall be that man of imperial intellect, Roscoe Conkling, of New-York; the magnetic orator, James G. Blaine, of Maine; the model financier of the world, John Sherman, or, better still, the silent man now plowing the Chinese Sea," the cheers were prolonged several moments. Each name was greeted with shouts of applause, but notably those of Blaine and Grant. The speech was stalwart in every sense, arraigning the Democracy for treason in the past and present, for failure to represent progress in liberty and civilization, and declaring that the irrepressible conflict cannot cease until the black Republicans of the South have equal rights with white Democrats. This sentiment also elicited a storm of applause. The Committee on Resolutions was composed of eight stalwarts and one policy man. A noteworthy feature of the convention was the prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jencks, Rector of the Episcopal church in this city. He had been a life-long Democrat, but three weeks since informed the TIMES's correspondent that the brigadier Congress had converted him to the Republican communion. The prayer was most eloquent, and decidedly in favor of Republican majorities. Seven hundred and seventy delegates were present; all but two of the total number elected.

The announcement of James Harlan as Permanent President was the signal for more applause, which was redoubled at the strong Republican sentiments uttered in his opening speech. The noteworthy feature of all the speeches was that Democracy was always treated as the only foe, Greenbackism being unmentioned, while last year the Greenbackers were the strongest opponents. Gov. Gear's renomination was effected by acclamation, without any dissenting vote, as was that of Lieut-Gov. Campbell. Four ballots, one informally taken for Supreme Judge before Beck was nominated. There was no contest over the nominations. The Committee on Resolutions reported by the Hon. James F. Wilson. All the resolutions were enthusiastically cheered, especially those relating to the Democratic Party. There were some objections to the financial plank, but no motion was made to amend them. A delegate from Des Moines offered a Temperance resolution, adopted at the Temperance caucus in the morning, but it was tabled. Senator Haines attacked the theory of the last resolution, claiming that the suppression of intemperance was not a subject of constitutional law. James F. Wilson defended it in a vigorous speech, and the amendment to his views received but 300 votes to 1,000. Several other amendments to the Temperance plank were tabled. In the evening stalwart speeches were made at different points in the city.

The platform declares that this country is a nation, not a confederation of States. The Democratic Party denies this doctrine, which was settled before the war, and therefore that party is unsafe one to trust with the national life; that this doctrine carried out protects citizens, and its denial by the Democratic Party has resulted in barbarous outrages in the South. Redress can alone be had through Republican administration of Governmental affairs.

The attempt in Congress to repeal the Election laws is denounced. Such repeal would subject the voters to the domination of the bull-dozing elements of the Southern States, and to repeating and fraud in New-York City and elsewhere. The opposition to such attempts made by Congressmen and by the President in his veto is accorded pronounced commendation. The refusal to pay money for the Army is the echo of the same threat made during the rebellion, and the end will be the same. The Government of the Union could not be beaten to death, and cannot be starved to death. The financial policy of the Republican Party is approved, and its results are a source of pride. The public debt has been reduced, so that from the highest amount to the amount which it will be on the 1st of August, when the refunding operations will be completed, there will have been a saving of annual interest of $67,203,919, and a reduction of the principal of $583,886,574. The debt and interest shall be paid in money. To this end the circulation should be kept at its largest practicable volume and paper currency be maintained by law.

No more Congressional tinkering with the finances, so that industries may be revived and the general welfare promoted.

The profit of coinage should inure to the Government and not to the bullion-owners.

Wisely adjudicated tariff for revenue.

Strict economy in taxes and expenditures, just reduction and equalization of official salaries that shall place public officers on an equality with similar persons in private employment.

This resolution renews the gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war, and denounces their removal by the Democrats in Congress and the appointment in their stead of Confederate soldiers.

The last resolution reaffirms the position of the Republican Party on prohibition and temperance; hails the good work done by the reform clubs, and favors constitutional amendments prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the State.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

SENATOR WHYTE'S FORCES ROUTED IN THE FIRST SKIRMISH.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—The Democratic Legislative Nominating Conventions were held to-day, and Senator Whyte was more completely routed than it was believed he would be. He had candidates pledged to vote for him in every district, and where solid Democrats were proposed as candidates who were not his sworn pledglings he promptly put up a pledged candidate, in some cases men totally unfit to perform legislative duty. It is a notorious fact that under the Whyte Ring Baltimore has been ruled for years by a clique of political thugs and bruisers of the lowest class, but Whyte's candidates brought this class into such scandalous prominence that the best portion of the Baltimore Democracy rebelled, and instead of sending a full delegation of 21 from this city to Annapolis, he lost two Senatorial delegates out of three, and five legislative delegates out of fourteen. This knocks him entirely out of the Senatorial contest, as he has always owed his presence in the Senate to Baltimore alone. He was beaten by a large majority in his own ward.

A DEMOCRATIC DEFALCATION.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 11.—An investigation into the County Treasurer's books, which has been in progress since January, was concluded to-day. The experts will make public reports to-morrow of the result of their examination, which is much more important than was anticipated, revealing a startling discrepancy of nearly $11,000 in ex-Treasurer Reynolds's accounts. The investigation covers the period of his four years in office. A partial report was made last March covering the year 1877, and disclosing a deficit of $1,400, which Reynolds immediately made good. The second report disclosed another deficit of $2,500. The report to be published to-morrow will add $6,993, making a total of $10,973 80. Allowing the credit of $1,400 returned, leaves a balance due the county of $9,521 98. Reynolds is a Democrat and a very popular politician.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S NEXT SENATOR.

CONTEST FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—THE PRINCIPAL CANDIDATES.

CONCORD, N. H., June 11.—The present contest for the Republican nomination for United States Senator is the universal topic of conversation among politicians here, and surpasses anything ever seen in this State. The Legislature met last Wednesday, and for the past week nothing but the Senatorship has been talked of, and, of course, the regular business of the session is almost entirely neglected. The House of Representatives contains 279 members. The Republicans have almost 70 majority, and they have 20 of the 24 Senators. The Republican caucus will be held to-morrow night, and, as 94 members are necessary for a choice, supposing all the members to be present, it will be seen that each aspirant has a large number to work upon.

The leading candidates are ex-Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh, of Milford, and Henry W. Blair, of Plymouth, with Gen. Aaron Stevens and O. C. Moore, of Nashua; Gilman Marston, of Exeter; ex-Senator, J. W. Patterson, of Hanover; ex-Govs. Prescott and Harriman and others as possibilities, and perhaps some of them as probabilities. Wadleigh himself was elected in 1873 by accident. He was nominated in caucus on the fifth ballot, receiving only three votes on the first. Since that time every politician of anything more than local prominence has been possessed with the idea that Senatorial lightning may strike him and the number of "dark horses" on an occasion like this almost surpasses belief. The canvassing has been exceedingly lively since the beginning of the session, and before, for that matter, but the issuing yesterday afternoon of the pamphlet of 32 pages, by W. E. Chandler, charging corruption on the part of Wadleigh while in office, in connection with the patent bill known as Senate bill No. 300, and reviewing his career in office, especially his dodging of every important measure before the Senate, made the fight still warmer. Whatever may be thought of Chandler, his power of writing a sharp letter will not be questioned. Its effect upon the members can hardly be judged yet. Wadleigh's friends claim that it is helping him, while, on the other hand, it is said that his dilatoriness in replying is hurting him. The report to-night is that a reply will be made to-morrow, but probably its effect will be less than if the charge had been met more promptly. Whether or not the charges of Chandler are true, the fact is certain that a very powerful lobby, exceeding in numbers and means anything ever seen in the State, is here at work in Wadleigh's interest, and the influence of the corporations, especially those paper and pulp manufacturers favorably affected by the bill introduced by Wadleigh in the Senate, is solid for him.

Blair is the only candidate from the northern part of the State, and he and his friends are making a desperate push for the nomination. He might have had a third election to Congress in November, but declined, preferring to take his chances for the Senatorial prize. His location is in his favor. He is charged with working in the interests of the Pacific Railroad at Washington, but no such attack has been made on him as on his principal competitor. It is difficult to tell what are the respective chances of these two leading candidates. The friends of each express confidence that their candidate will lead on the first ballot, and eventually be nominated. Conversation with the friends of each leads to the belief that Blair will lead. But after the first ballot nobody pretends to prophesy as to results. Of the large number of members there are still many who have not committed themselves to any candidate, and who decline to express their preferences. On their action the result will largely, if not entirely, depend.

Among the candidates who hope to be nominated by reason of the killing off of the leading one, Gen. A. F. Stevens is prominent. Should Wadleigh's friends break, he hopes for a large share of their strength. Gen. Stevens, of Exeter, has been much talked of, his war record being strongly urged in his favor, but apparently he is entirely out of the race. Many from his own county—Rockingham—will give him a complimentary vote on the first ballot, and then will probably scatter their strength among the other candidates. Moore, of Nashua, editor of a daily paper there, who was the only out-and-out Hayes man of prominence during the time when the "policy" was an issue, has many hopes, but his chances are not at this time considered very strong. Ex-Senator Patterson will have a few votes in the caucus, but is not considered as likely to rise into prominence. Many others might be named who indulge in slight hopes. W. E. Chandler, who, a few weeks ago, might have rather considerable strength, is apparently more anxious to defeat Wadleigh than for his own chances, and his manifesto on Wadleigh has probably taken him out of the race. Judging by past elections, a nomination will certainly be made at the caucus to-morrow night, and, as New-Hampshire Republicans are not given to bolting, a nomination may be considered equivalent to

PASTIMES OF THE SEASON

YACHTING IN THE SOUND.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE EMPIRE YACHT CLUB—RACERS IN A SQUALL.

No such pretty sight has been seen on the Sound this season as that presented by the fleet of yachts participating in the Spring regatta of the Empire Yacht Club yesterday. The course was from off the club-house, at the foot of East One Hundred and Fourth-street, up the East River into the Sound, around Gangway buoy, off Sand's Point, and return, about 20 miles. The start was from an anchorage, the tide was half-flood, and the wind was a light breeze from the westward. The gun for the start of third class open sloops was fired at 12h. 04m., and ere its report had died away the little yachts Peter O'Brien and Cora D. had slipped their cables, run up jibs, and were away. The second gun, at 12h. 08m., sent the second class open sloops Mary Gibson, Sophia Emma, and J. W. Lanthier hurrying after them. The third gun, at 12h. 12m., started the first class open sloops Martha M., Corinna K., and Mary. The fourth gun, at 12h. 16m., was the signal for the cabin sloops Chester A. Arthur, Henry Ward Beecher, and James Tarantula to be off, and the catamarans Tarantella and Minnie and Bella were started at 12h. 32m. and 12h. 30m., respectively. The light breeze, aided by the flood, carried the dainty craft quickly past Mill Rock, through Hell Gate, and out of sight around the point of Ward's island, and by the time the catamarans were started the judge's boat was obliged to hurry after and make good time to catch the leaders. She was well among them off Fort Schuyler, at which point the Martha M. was leading handsomely, followed in order by the Mary, Sophia Emma, Corinna K., Beecher, Mary Gibson, and the rest. From Throgg's Point the breeze was almost dead aft, and all were enabled to wing out jibs and run before it for the Gangway buoy. Just as they entered the Sound they met the schooner yacht Estelle, of the New-York Club, coming in from the eastward, and bowling along under a press of canvas. Her appearance is greatly improved by her new overhanging stern, but it remains to be proved whether her speed has been increased as much as Capt. Smith hopes.

Before the buoy was reached, little squally puffs began to come from a threatening bank of clouds to the northward, and occasionally one of the smaller boats was made to careen a little, but nothing of moment occurred until after the mark was passed and the homeward run began. Gangway buoy was turned by the Martha M. at 2h. 33m., Mary Gibson at 2h. 41m., Minnie and Bella at 2h. 41m., Sophia Emma at 2h. 41m. 10s., Mary at 2h. 41m. 30s., Corinna K. at 2h. 41m. 35s., Tarantella and Chester A. Arthur at 2h. 42m., Peter O'Brien at 2h. 42m. 10s., Henry Ward Beecher at 2h. 42m. 20s., Cora D. at 2h. 44m. 30s., J. W. Lanthier at 2h. 49m., and James Tregarten at 2h. 50m. 20s. The prettiest and most skillful turn was made by the Peter O'Brien, and the most awkward by the Lanthier, which tried to shave the mark so close that she fouled it and lost several minutes in getting clear. The early part of the home run was a beat to windward, the breeze having hauled to the southward, and while some of the yachts stood in toward Cow Bay others headed for Hart's Island, and finally all were breaking tacks in every direction across the Sound. In the meantime the sky had become heavily overcast in the north-east, and when the little fleet was off the Stepping Stones, they almost motionless in a dead calm. Up the Sound big coasters were seen to draw up topsails and drop peaks, and in a few minutes a black squall came hissing over the waters directly astern of the racers. For 15 or 20 minutes it made everything lively, and it seemed as though the lightly-sparred boats must suffer severely. Peak and throat halyards were let go, and main-sails came down by the run. In some cases jibs were also sent to the deck, and the little fellows scudded under bare poles. Wherever a rag of sail was shown, the boat buried herself in a cloud of foam, and received knock-down after knock-down, each one of which seemed sufficient to engulf her. Through it all the sturdy little sloop Peter O'Brien carried all sail, and made a most gallant fight. When first struck, her crew dropped the peak of the main-sail a very little, but immediately afterward, as though ashamed of admitting such a concession, swayed away on the halyards until everything was taut, and she was staggering under all she could show. The spectators fully expected to see her go over, particularly when she received the first blow, and went through it without parting a string. This little flurry helped the fleet along finely until they were well in past Riker's Island, when they were again almost becalmed. But the tide had turned, and was a-stir with them, so that they finally managed to reach home, the two catamarans leading the fleet, and keeping well together. Some trouble was experienced in working past the stake-boat, and just before they passed it the rivals in the same class, Mary Gibson and Sophia Emma, fouled each other. The winners in the race were the Henry Ward Beecher, Martha M., Mary Gibson, Peter O'Brien, and Tarantella.

SUMMER REVIVAL OF POLO.

MATCH ON THE NEW GROUNDS OF THE WESTCHESTER POLO CLUB AT PROSPECT PARK.

The Westchester Polo Club opened their new grounds yesterday by a match between a Westchester team proper and a team made up of gentlemen, some of whom are also members of the club, but whose distinctive title is derived from the fact that they have been in the habit of riding with the Queens County Hunt. The new location of the club is a portion of the ball grounds near Prospect Park, and it has a good many advantages over the Jerome Park grounds, but one disadvantage, and that is that very large space has been allotted to the club, and there are desirable facilities for exercising the polo ponies, but, on the other hand, all privacy is forfeited, and a very considerable loafing element finds its way into the grounds and makes itself obtrusively disagreeable. A good many Brooklyn equipages were on the grounds yesterday. The match which was played was rather unequal, the Westchester team winning three to the knight's one. These had their colors yellow and blue, and the Queens County team wore blue and red. For Westchester the players were: Harry Oelrichs, (Captain,) Carroll Bryce, William Sanford, H. L. Herbert, and August Belmont, Jr. The Queens County team was: Jeff F. Gray Griswold, (Captain,) Herman Oelrichs, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., F. J. Iselin, and C. Hitchcock. John Lyons, the foreman of the club, acted as umpire, and had general charge of the match. In the first game the Queens County team occupied the upper and the Westchester the lower end of the field. When the ball was dropped, Messrs. Sanford and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., made the charge for their respective teams, the latter, who rode a very much hatted bay pony, reaching it first and sending it toward the opposing goal. A general mêlée ensued, but in a little while the Westchester men succeeded in taking the ball out of the press, and carrying it clear to the other end of the field, it was sent through the goal posts by Mr. Sanford. The time of the game was 7:00. The teams then changed sides, and again the Queens County men, through their Captain, Mr. Griswold, got in the first stroke. The team was, however, weak, for Mr. Iselin rode an unmanageable pony, and could give but little assistance. Again, the Westchester men carried the ball with them, and Mr. Sanford having brought it to the front of the goal with a clever back stroke, Mr. Belmont sent it through. The time was 10:00. The third game differed from the other two only in the fact it occupied more time. Mr. Harry Oelrichs got in the first stroke, and Mr. Griswold, by, and it seemed as though the lightly-sparred boats must suffer severely. Peak and throat halyards were let go, and main-sails came down by the run. In some cases jibs were also sent to the deck, and the little fellows scudded under bare poles. Wherever a rag of sail was shown, the boat buried herself in a cloud of foam, and received knock-down after knock-down, each one of which seemed sufficient to engulf her. Through it all the sturdy little sloop Peter O'Brien carried all sail, and made a most gallant fight. When first struck, her crew dropped the peak of the main-sail a very little, but immediately afterward, as though ashamed of admitting such a concession, swayed away on the halyards until everything was taut, and she was staggering under all she could show. The spectators fully expected to see her go over, particularly when she received the first blow, and went through it without parting a string. This little flurry helped the fleet along finely until they were well in past Riker's Island, when they were again almost becalmed. But the tide had turned, and was a-stir with them, so that they finally managed to reach home, the two catamarans leading the fleet, and keeping well together. Some trouble was experienced in working past the stake-boat, and just before they passed it the rivals in the same class, Mary Gibson and Sophia Emma, fouled each other. The winners in the race were the Henry Ward Beecher, Martha M., Mary Gibson, Peter O'Brien, and Tarantella.

SUMMER REVIVAL OF POLO.

MATCH ON THE NEW GROUNDS OF THE WESTCHESTER POLO CLUB AT PROSPECT PARK.

The Westchester Polo Club opened their new grounds yesterday by a match between a Westchester team proper and a team made up of gentlemen, some of whom are also members of the club, but whose distinctive title is derived from the fact that they have been in the habit of riding with the Queens County Hunt. The new location of the club is a portion of the ball grounds near Prospect Park, and it has a good many advantages over the Jerome Park grounds, but one disadvantage, and that is that very large space has been allotted to the club, and there are desirable facilities for exercising the polo ponies, but, on the other hand, all privacy is forfeited, and a very considerable loafing element finds its way into the grounds and makes itself obtrusively disagreeable. A good many Brooklyn equipages were on the grounds yesterday. The match which was played was rather unequal, the Westchester team winning three to the knight's one. These had their colors yellow and blue, and the Queens County team wore blue and red. For Westchester the players were: Harry Oelrichs, (Captain,) Carroll Bryce, William Sanford, H. L. Herbert, and August Belmont, Jr. The Queens County team was: Jeff F. Gray Griswold, (Captain,) Herman Oelrichs, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., F. J. Iselin, and C. Hitchcock. John Lyons, the foreman of the club, acted as umpire, and had general charge of the match. In the first game the Queens County team occupied the upper and the Westchester the lower end of the field. When the ball was dropped, Messrs. Sanford and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., made the charge for their respective teams, the latter, who rode a very much hatted bay pony, reaching it first and sending it toward the opposing goal. A general mêlée ensued, but in a little while the Westchester men succeeded in taking the ball out of the press, and carrying it clear to the other end of the field, it was sent through the goal posts by Mr. Sanford. The time of the game was 7:00. The teams then changed sides, and again the Queens County men, through their Captain, Mr. Griswold, got in the first stroke. The team was, however, weak, for Mr. Iselin rode an unmanageable pony, and could give but little assistance. Again, the Westchester men carried the ball with them, and Mr. Sanford having brought it to the front of the goal with a clever back stroke, Mr. Belmont sent it through. The time was 10:00. The third game differed from the other two only in the fact it occupied more time. Mr. Harry Oelrichs got in the first stroke, and Mr. Griswold, by, and it seemed as though the lightly-sparred boats must suffer severely. Peak and throat halyards were let go, and main-sails came down by the run. In some cases jibs were also sent to the deck, and the little fellows scudded under bare poles. Wherever a rag of sail was shown, the boat buried herself in a cloud of foam, and received knock-down after knock-down, each one of which seemed sufficient to engulf her. Through it all the sturdy little sloop Peter O'Brien carried all sail, and made a most gallant fight. When first struck, her crew dropped the peak of the main-sail a very little, but immediately afterward, as though ashamed of admitting such a concession, swayed away on the halyards until everything was taut, and she was staggering under all she could show. The spectators fully expected to see her go over, particularly when she received the first blow, and went through it without parting a string. This little flurry helped the fleet along finely until they were well in past Riker's Island, when they were again almost becalmed. But the tide had turned, and was a-stir with them, so that they finally managed to reach home, the two catamarans leading the fleet, and keeping well together. Some trouble was experienced in working past the stake-boat, and just before they passed it the rivals in the same class, Mary Gibson and Sophia Emma, fouled each other. The winners in the race were the Henry Ward Beecher, Martha M., Mary Gibson, Peter O'Brien, and Tarantella.

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK.

SECOND DAY OF THE SUMMER MEETING—THE WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS.

Yesterday was the second day of the Summer trotting meeting at the Prospect Driving Park, which passed off successfully. Under the management of Mr. Green the track is regaining its former reputation, as attested by the presence of numerous ladies on the upper tier of the grand stand, while many gentlemen of the "horse" were noticed among the crowd. The track had been well sprinkled before the trotting began, and there was no dust to annoy the spectators. The Twenty-third Regiment Band played several choice selections at the intervals between heats, and relieved the monotony of the proceedings for those who did not speculate. The judges selected were Messrs. Parkes, Knapp, and Alley, and promptly on time they called the horses for the first race, which was a purse of $400 for 2:26 horses, which had 11 entries, and 8 of them appeared for the fray, including Rufus, Bigfellow, Lady Blessington, Nellie Wells, Harry Gilbert, Selection, Nellie Maid, and George Henry. In the betting Nellie was the favorite at $11, Rufus bringing $10, and the field $10. The first heat was closely contested by Nellie and Gilbert, the latter winning by a length in the fast time of 2:24. Nellie, however, still remained the favorite, and sold even against the field, but again Gilbert beat her by a length, when the latter became the favorite, and won the third and succeeding heat. This was Nellie's first race, and Mr. Green says she will trot much better in her next effort. The time was 2:24; 2:26¾; 2:25¾. The second race was a purse of $400 for 2:34 horses, which had 14 entries, of which the following 11 appeared, viz.: George Clark, Pondietta, Modoc, Florence, Leda, Anna H., J. M. Oakley, Martha, Sam Briggs, Phil Dwyer, Lottie K., and Cinderella. The betting was in favor of Leda, who brought $16, Lottie K. $11, and the field $25. A protest was made against J. M. Oakley starting, as Denton, his driver, was in arrears for entrance money, but as he promised to pay before the second heat, he was allowed to start in the first, but the money not being forthcoming, he was ruled out of the race, and was not allowed to start again. Lottie K. won the first heat, but only as sufferance, for Leda won the next three heats handily. The trotting throughout was excellent, every heat in the two races being below 2:30. E. E. Dunbar, the owner of Volunteer Maid, was abusive to the judges, and they fined him $100, and suspended him until the same until the fine was paid. This announcement was well received by the gentlemen present, and indicates that the rough element will not be allowed to rule at the Prospect Driving Park. The time was 2:27; 2:25¾; 2:29½; 2:29¾.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 11.—The race for the Royal Hunt Cup took place to-day at the Ascot meeting. The winner was Capt. Machell's aged b. h. The Vandarin. Mr. Leigh's 4-year-old b. c. Mr. Joseph got the second place, and Mr. F. Gretton's 5-year-old b. h. Harbinger the third. There were 36 runners.

BASE-BALL.

A LOOSELY-PLAYED GAME WON BY THE JERSEY CITY NINE.

The second game for the international championship between the Jersey City Browns and the Hudson nine was played yesterday, in Jersey City, in the presence of about 900 persons. The playing to the end of the fifth inning was very good, the Jersey nine having scored 3 runs and their opponents none. The fifth inning was opened by the Browns. They did some lively batting, and added 4 runs to their score. In the same inning the Hudsons made their first run, and then retired. In the seventh the Browns obtained 2 more. In the eighth, which was the most interesting of all, the Jersey nine became weak, and made a number of inexcusable errors, allowing the Hudsons to score 6 runs, only 2 of which were earned. The last inning was well played; the Browns made nothing, and the Hudsons gained 1 run. Following is the score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	B.	PO.	A.	E.	HUDSON.	R.	B.	PO.	A.	E.
Farrow, c.	0	2	4	3	1	Nelson, s. s.	1	2	1	2	0
Troy, s. s.	0	1	1	3	0	Sylvester, 3d b.	0	1	1	4	0
Booth, p.	1	1	1	0	0	Taylor, c. f.	2	2	3	0	2
Gibney, l. f.	1	2	2	1	0	Stevens, l. f.	1	3	0	0	1
Fulthorp, 3d b.	2	2	1	0	1	Noble, 1st b.	1	2	16	0	1
Richter, 2d b.	1	2	2	3	0	Rayes, 2d b.	1	3	4	2	0
Poorman, p.	2	1	1	1	0	Cummings, p.	1	1	0	1	3
Gaffney, c. f.	2	3	1	0	0	West, 3d b.	0	1	0	1	0
Reed, 1st b.	0	1	9	1	0	Horrigan, r. f.	1	0	0	1	1
Total.	9	13	27	10	2	Total.	8	18	27	14	8

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City.	0	0	1	0	2	4	2	0	0—9
Hudson.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0—8

Runs earned—Jersey City, 2; Hudson, 2.
First base by errors—Jersey City, 2; Hudson, 4.
Wild pitches—Poorman, 2; Cummings, 6.
Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Hudson, 7.
Total base hits—Jersey City, 16; Hudson, 19.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. A. Mecham.

A large number visited the Union Grounds yesterday to see the game between the Flyaway and Montgomery nines, both of this City. After a game very finely played by both sides, the Flyaway nine won by a score of 5 to 1, as follows:

Flyaway.	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1—5
Montgomery.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

First base on errors—Flyaway, 7; Montgomery, 4.
Runs earned—Flyaway, 1; Montgomery, 1.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. A. Smith.

To-morrow the Philadelphia nine will play the Flyaway nine, of this City, on the Jersey grounds.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 11.—Albanys, 2; Manchesters, 1.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 11.—Springfields, 15; Uticas, 7.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 11.—Holyokes, 20; Amherst University, 1.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 11.—Championship—Worcesters, 4; Nationals, 1.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—Princeton College picked nine, 9; Resistance Club, of Princeton, 6.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11.—Stars, 7; Buffalos, 5.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., June 11.—New-Bedfords, 20; Hop Bitters, 7.

A ROW IN JUDGE REYNOLDS'S COURT.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE TROTTER TEAZER—AN ASSAULT IN OPEN COURT.

For some days back a suit has been on trial in the Brooklyn City Court before Judge Reynolds, involving the ownership of the trotting-horse Teazer. The horse was owned by Frank Swan and George Hudson, the latter a livery stable keeper on Fulton street. Swan, it appears, owed Hudson some money, and the latter refused to let Swan drive the horse. Swan adopted a stratagem to gain possession of the animal. Going to the stable one day during Hudson's absence, he asked the groom to take the horse out and trot him up and down the street. After the groom had done so, Swan asked to be allowed to take the halter in order to see if the horse knew him. He then ran with the animal about a block and jumped into a wagon in which George Page was waiting. The wagon drove rapidly away, and the horse was taken to Wethersfield, Conn. Swan and Page were arrested on a charge of stealing the horse, but were discharged by Judge Walsh. Hudson then commenced the present replevin suit to recover the animal. While the trial was in progress yesterday, in the City Court, W. W. Goodrich, who appeared for the defendants was, examining Page as to the value of the horse and his record. The witness was an expert in horses, having at one time been the owner of Rarus. In answer to a question by counsel, Page said he and Hudson, both being then interested in the horse, falsely entered Teazer for a race in one of the counties of the State. The witness remarked that he was excluded from the Trotting Association for making the false entry, and that Hudson, who was equally responsible, should also have been excluded. Mr. Goodrich made some remark which the latter construed as an attack on his character. Hudson, who was sitting near Mr. Goodrich, called that gentleman a liar. Goodrich quickly drew back his hand, and slapped Hudson full in the face. A ring on Goodrich's hand cut Hudson on the forehead, and the latter, the blood pouring from his face, jumped from his chair, and with a yell, rushed at Goodrich. Detective George Zundt, of the Central Office, who happened to be in court, jumped between the excited men and prevented further blows. There was great excitement in court between the friends of both parties, and it was some time before Judge Reynolds, rapping vigorously on the desk with his gavel, could restore order.

Both men subsequently apologized to Judge Reynolds. After the court adjourned, Mr. Goodrich approached Mr. Hudson in the corridor to apologize for his hasty action. Hudson refused to receive any apology, and as both men were surrounded by a crowd of excited friends, a free fight was imminent, when the Police again interfered and dispersed the crowd.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

BIDS FOR CONVICT LABOR—A DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ON APPORTIONMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday morning. Supervisor Moran, President pro tem., in the chair. Supervisor McKane presented a petition from a number of Coney Island property-owners requesting that the line of Surf-avenue, on Coney Island, as laid out on the county map, be altered. The petitioners say that if the avenue, as it appears on the map, is constructed, it will run through three hotels, and largely injure improved property on the Island. The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets, Roads, and Avenues. The bids for the labor of the convicts confined in the Penitentiary were opened by order of the Chairman. Only two bids were found in the box, and both were from the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company. The bids, which were accompanied by a certified check for $10,000, bind the company to pay certain sealed rates for convict labor, according to the length of the term for which prisoners are confined. There are two contracts, one for five and one for ten years. The bids were referred to the Penitentiary Committee with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Supervisor Egolf (Republican) moved that a committee of five be appointed on apportionment. President pro tem. Moran rapped the desk violently, and insolently declaimed: Mr. Egolf out of order, for it has been the practice always to appoint such a committee. Moran, who was one of the chief supporters of the new jail fraud, and who is one of the most ignorant and unscrupulous partisans in the Board, believes with Boss McLaughlin that the Republicans should have no voice whatever in the apportionment of the Assembly districts. The Democratic majority in the board, however, had sufficient grace to be ashamed of Moran, and when Mr. Lewis appealed from the decision of the Chair, the appeal was sustained. Being forced to appoint the committee, Moran, with ineffable assurance, appointed himself and six other Democrats, an amendment having been offered and adopted by Mr. Egolf to make the committee seven instead of five. The committee will report on next Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

The death is announced, from Paris, of the Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of the Netherlands. He had been ill in that city for some time, and died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The Prince William Nicholas Alexander Frederick Charles Henry, elder son of King William III. and Queen Anne Paulovna, who died June 3, 1877, was born at The Hague on Sept. 4, 1840, and consequently was in the thirty-ninth year of the age. He occupied the positions of Lieutenant-Admiral, General of Infantry, Inspector of Cavalry, and Commandant of the Russian Regiment of Infantry Volgorg, No. 18. He was unmarried. His brother, Prince William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, born on Aug. 25, 1851, now becomes the heir apparent.

GEORGE METZGER.

The Hon. George Metzger, one of the oldest residents of the Cumberland Valley, died in Carlisle, Penn., yesterday, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. Mr. Metzger was born in York County in 1782, and removed to Cumberland County at an early age. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar of that county. He represented Cumberland County in the Legislature in 1813 and 1814, and was the oldest living ex-Representative. In 1870 a convention of ex-members and employes of the Legislature was held in this county, the proceedings comprising speeches, a banquet, and a general renewal of the friendships of earlier years. Mr. Metzger took part in this convention, and because of his great age and seniority of service, he was the Hon of the occasion. He left a large estate.

PITTSTON, Penn., June 11.—While Mrs. James Jordan, of this place, was temporarily absent from home to-day, her daughter, 2 years old, ate some concentrated lye, from the effects of which she died a short time after.

BALLOT-BOX SAFEGUARDS.

A BOURBON CRITICISM ON THE PRESIDENT'S VETOES.

PROCTOR KNOTT'S ARGUMENT PRESENTED TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND REPORTED TO THE HOUSE—THE PRESIDENT'S MOTIVES IMPUGNED—OLD DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS REHASHED.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—At a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee to-day the Hon. J. Proctor Knott submitted his report on the Message of the President vetoing the bill to prevent interference with elections. After the reading of the document, some discussion arose, during which the Republican members of the committee gave the assurance that they would not object to the presentation of the report to the House for the purpose of having it printed and recommitted, the idea of desiring this procedure being to afford the minority an opportunity to prepare a statement embracing their views upon the veto in question. With the understanding that this course should be pursued, Chairman Knott was authorized, without dissent, to report the document to the House, which he did to-day. The report is substantially as follows:

The dangers to be apprehended from the presence of armed troops at the ballot-box may not now be discussed. They have been sufficiently illustrated in the history of our own and other countries, if they are not sufficiently obvious, indeed, to suggest themselves instantly to the most ordinary capacity. The present Secretary of War has laid it down in his work on the American law of elections as an axiomatic truth that "as armed force in the neighborhood of the polls is almost of necessity a menace to the voters" and an interference with their freedom and independence," and the author of the Message under consideration himself admits that "any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions in other words, tends to destroy the freedom of elections." This truth was rendered so apparent by the flagitious conduct of certain Federal officers, who arbitrarily assumed to control the elections in several of the States in 1863, that Congress found it necessary to pass an act, which was approved by President Lincoln on the 27th of February, 1865, making it a highly penal offense for any person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States to order, bring, keep, or have under his authority any troops or armed men, at a place where an election is held, in any State, unless it should be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls, and the same provision was subsequently re-enacted and is now in force as sections 2,002 and 5,528 of the Revised Statutes. The present Congress saw no reason in making or repealing the law for the support of the Army for the ensuing year, to strike the words, "or to keep the peace at the polls," from the statutes, so that it should not only be clearly unlawful, but a penal offense, for any Federal officer to employ troops or armed men at a State election for any purpose whatever, except to repel the armed enemies of the United States. That bill the President returned to the House of Representatives without his signature, simply and solely because it repealed the clause to which allusion has just been made.

The report then states the President's reasons for objecting to the bill as follows:

First—That in his judgment the repeal of the clause in question was unnecessary.

Second—Because it would "prohibit all civil officers of the United States from employing any adequate civil force" to enable them to preserve the peace and execute certain laws at Congressional elections; and

Third—Because the manner in which the repeal was proposed did not happen in that particular instance to be in harmony with the Executive taste, and he, therefore, considered by the author of the Message as furnishing a suitable occasion to deliver to the House of Representatives a gratuitous lecture upon the methods in which it should discharge its constitutional functions.

As the President has twice called the attention of the House to these objections, the first two may be referred to hereafter, but with regard to the third, it may not be improper to suggest here that while the Constitution authorizes each house to determine the rules of its own proceedings, and, without pausing to consider whether an unsolicited and censorious suggestion by the Executive to either of them as to the proper mode of procedure in accordance with such rules should or should not be regarded as an impertinent interference with the constitutional privileges of the legislative department, it is perhaps sufficient to say that the manner in which Congress chose to repeal the clause in question was not only in strict conformity to the Constitution and the rules of the two houses respectively, but justified by numerous precedents in the annals of Federal legislation.

Impressed, however, with the importance of removing the last shadow of a pretext for any interference whatever with the elections by the armed forces of the United States, and desiring to obviate, if possible, the President's objections to the measure already prepared for that purpose, the House of Representatives promptly passed a separate bill, which was as promptly rejected by the Senate, simply because that it should not be lawful to bring to, or employ at, any place where a general or special election is being held, in any State, any part of the Army or Navy, unless such force should be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and repealing all provisions of law inconsistent with the purposes of the bill. Having been thus presented as an independent proposition, disconnected from any appropriation bill, and containing no reference to any supposed power in the civil authorities of the United States "to employ an adequate civil force" to keep the peace at Congressional elections, which the President seems specially anxious should not be infringed, it was confidently expected that the House would promptly give it its sanction. It was speedily returned, however, with a Message assigning his objections to its approval, which are now to be considered.

The first of these objections is a simple repetition of the one assigned in the Message vetoing the Army Appropriation bill, namely, that the law to prevent military interference at the polls the bill was unnecessary. Whether the opinions of a majority of the representatives of the people and of the States as to the necessity for enacting the law is entitled to any consideration in the estimation of the chief executive magistrate is, of course, a matter to be determined by himself, but no one can read the two Messages together without a very striking difference in the tone of the two documents in respect to this objection.

* * * Considered, therefore, as a candid and ingenuous paper, the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from it is that the authority to employ the military power of the United States at the polls, even in aid of civil officers, was tacitly if not expressly abjured. There is no such disclaimer, however, in the Message under consideration. On the contrary, the clear inference to be drawn from the entire document, is that such a use of the military power of the Federal Government is not only legal, but under certain circumstances may be eminently proper. But there is where the danger and difficulty interpose. That question becomes not only possible, but almost inevitable, as has been abundantly shown in numerous and startling instances in our own recent history. In times of high political excitement, when the rival parties contending parties are nearly equally balanced, or where the unscrupulous leaders of a corrupt minority in political accord with those who have control of the troops are determined to defeat the popular will by bringing forces to the assistance of fraud, apprehensions of riots and disturbances will be easily stimulated and bayonets readily furnished under the pretext of keeping the peace at the polls, but really to intimidate the voters and destroy the freedom of the ballot. The entire argument against the necessity of the bill is, therefore, left to rest upon the President's reiterated assertion that troops have and will not be, used to interfere with any State election during his administration. That assertion was, no doubt, sincere, but unfortunately for its validity as a reason for refusing to approve a bill designed for the protection of future generations as this is, the official term of the present Executive is limited, and he may be succeeded in the exalted position he occupies by one who will feel a less scrupulous regard for the freedom and purity of the ballot than he professes himself to entertain. Moreover, he is human and liable to change, and no one but himself can know to what extent the partisan debates in Congress may have influenced his opinions even upon the questions involved in the veto message under consideration.

The next objection to the approval of the bill, as alleged in the Message, is that it would abrogate on certain days and at certain places a number of laws, but especially section 5,526 of the Revised Statutes, which is reverently referred to as "an ancient and fundamental law which has been in force from the foundation of the Government," and seems to be regarded by the President as invested with some peculiar sanctity not pertaining to any other provision in the entire system of American jurisprudence. While indignantly protesting against the "National Government being effectively shut off from the exercise of the right, and from the discharge of the imperative duty, to use its whole executive power, wherever and whenever required, for the enforcement of the laws," he seems to have totally forgotten that the law approved by Mr. Lincoln on the 27th of February, 1865, making it a high misdemeanor in him or any other officer of the United States to employ armed men at a State election, except for two specified purposes, was still in force, and that it was as much his duty under his official oath to see that it should be faithfully executed as any other provision in the statutes. It should be borne in mind, however, that sections 2,002 and 5,528 neither confer the authority nor impose the duty upon any officer of the United States "to keep the peace at the polls" at an election in a State. Congress has no power under the Constitution to confer any such authority or to impose any such duty, if it would. The power to establish such police regulations as may be necessary for the preservation of domestic order and the prevention of violence and crime, affecting life or property within their respective limits, belongs exclusively to the several States, and the Federal Government can only intervene to protect the State in the exercise of its own laws for that purpose upon application of the Legislature, or the Governor where the Legislature cannot be convened. Nor can it be said that the mere power to execute legal process carries with it the authority to preserve the peace. If a Marshal should be forcibly resisted in the execution of process in his hands, the persons offering such resistance would be guilty of two distinct offenses—of an assault upon the officer of the United States in resisting its process, and the other as that the sovereignty of the State by violating its peace; but the authorities of the United States would have no more jurisdiction of the latter offense than those of the State would have of the former. The offender must answer for each under the laws and to the authorities of the proper sovereignty. That was the opinion of the eminent distinguished Secretary of State while Attorney-General under a former Administration, will be seen from the following printed extract from the letter of instructions sent by him to the Marshal of Florida on the 20th of August, 1868:

"The special duty and authority in the execution of process issued to you must not be confounded with the duty and authority of suppressing riots and preserving the peace, which, under our Government, belongs to the civil authorities of the States, and not to the civil authorities of the United States."

It should be observed, moreover, that keeping the peace does not consist merely in overawing an individual or body of men by the exhibition or menace of superior physical force, even in cases where a purpose to violate the law may be apprehended. It means the protection and enforcement of security and quiet, whether public or private, according to clearly-defined principles and rules of law, administered by those who are legally invested with the necessary authority for that purpose. It is only in there cases in which the law recognizes not only the right but the duty of the private citizen to interfere without orders from a civil magistrate, and with force, if necessary, to suppress a riot which threatens the perpetration of some enormous crime against person or property; but even in such case it is held that he must proceed at his peril, or with proper caution lest, under the pretext of preserving the peace, he should produce a more violent breach of it. It may be repeated, therefore, that sections 2,003 and 5,529 of the Revised Statutes do not even make it lawful for an officer of the United States to assume to keep the peace at the polls of a State election. They simply relieve the act of employing troops or armed men by such officer for that purpose, although unauthorized by law, from certain penalties which its perpetration, without that excuse, might incur; and, although they cannot be rationally construed either as conferring the authority, or imposing the duty to do so, they operate as license to any force in such service to exceed the boundaries of mere self-defense. To take away this mischievous license and prevent the substitution of the discretion of petty superserviceable Federal officers for law, the soldier, with his bayonet, for the civil officer, with his warrant, and other dangerous abuses to which the recent experience of our country has shown it to be liable, was the sole object, and would have been the only effect of the bill to prevent military interference at the polls, which the President found it impossible to approve.

The third and final objection offered by the President to the bill is, to use his own language, "its discrimination in favor of the State and against the national authority." "Under this bill," says he, "the presence or employment of the Army or Navy of the United States would be lawful and right" where it is necessary to "suppress a mere harangue from the hustings it would probably be suspected as a specious appeal to popular or party prejudice, but found in a solemn state paper, emanating from the highest executive magistrate known to our Constitution, it is, of course, divested of any such suspicion, and should receive that respectful consideration to which its distinguished source entitled it. The common sense of the country understands that all elections in a State, whether for members of Congress or Governor, or other State or local officers, are by the same electors; that those electors derive their right to vote, as was correctly decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Minor against Huppenseit, (21 Wal., 170,) from the State, and not from the United States; that any act at the polls or elsewhere, by which the free exercise of that right is unlawfully prevented, as well as the abuse of the right itself, is punishable under statute laws; that the people of a State have the same rights and are as much interested in the election of their Representative in Congress as they are in choosing their local officers; that the result in each is ascertained and evidence of the election furnished by the State officers in pursuance of State laws, and that it is as much within the power and in the line of the duty of the State government to maintain the conduct of one as the other. It is sufficient to say, as has already been shown, that under the Constitution the Federal Government has not, and no law of Congress has ever had the authority to preserve the peace in a State, either at the polls or elsewhere, unless called upon by the proper State authorities for that purpose, under the circumstances for which the Constitution has provided. How, therefore, could it possibly be a discrimination against an authority that does not and cannot exist it is difficult to see.

There is a single consideration, however, sufficient in itself to show that the fears expressed by the President that the bill would subordinate national to State authority were totally unfounded, but which seems, singularly enough, to have escaped his observation. Under the law as it now stands, and has stood since 1795, no President is not bound to call forth the Militia, or to employ the land or naval forces of the United States to suppress every riot or popular tumult in a State, although called upon by the Legislature or executive for that purpose. It will be observed that it is only lawful for him to do so in cases of insurrection against a State Government, and, as was clearly demonstrated by the Supreme Court in Martin against Mott, (12 Wheaton, 19,) it is for the judge for himself whether the contingency in which it would be lawful or necessary for him to exercise that power has actually arisen or not. If, therefore, the President should have reason to believe that the force was not called for in good faith to suppress an insurrection against the Government of the State, but to be used for any purpose in any manner inconsistent with the Constitution, he would not only be his right but his duty to withhold it.

Your committee having no bill before it upon this subject, and deeming it unnecessary now to report otherwise than as stated, ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD CASE.

THE MOST IMPORTANT EVIDENCE FOR SPOFFORD DISPROVED.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed this morning the investigation of the Kellogg-Spofford case. Mr. Merrick said he had no witnesses to examine to-day.

Mr. Shellabarger called William L. Randall, who testified that he formerly resided in Louisiana, but now in Washington; that in January, 1877, he was Assistant Minute Clerk of the Packard Legislature; he was present on the 10th of January, when Mr. Kellogg was voted for as United States Senator in the joint convention; he kept a record of the votes of members voting; 17 Senators and 66 Representatives were present.

Q.—Can you say who were present and voted? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Samuel Thomas there? A.—He was.

Q.—Was Jules Sevaignes there, and did he vote? A.—He was, and stood within 15 steps of me when he answered to his name.

Senator Kellogg interrogated the witness, who said that after the vote had been taken for Senator for the long term the joint convention adjourned for one hour; when they reassembled a quorum was present, and the voting was begun for Senator for the short term, James Lewis being ultimately elected; Lewis is now Naval Officer at New-Orleans, but was not at that time.

Mr. Merrick then cross-examined the witness. He said he made his minutes from his original notes, which were here; the notes were made on the day of election; all the members present at the joint convention signed the

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 11.

SENATE.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, introduced, a Bill to change the day for the election of Representatives and delegates to Congress. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

MR. HILL'S SECESSION RECORD.

The morning hour having expired, the unfinished business was taken up, being the bill introduced May 23 by Mr. McDONALD, authorizing the employment of troops in certain cases, and to repeal the Election laws, and Mr. HILL, of Georgia, addressed the Senate thereon. He read from the *Record* extracts from Mr. Blaine's recent speech, in which the latter assumed that Mr. Hill, rather than have a minority in the Georgia Secession Convention, had "consented to the death of the old man" by voting with the majority to secede. Mr. HILL said Mr. Blaine had misrepresented the facts contained in the very book he had quoted from in that speech, containing the proceedings of the Georgia Convention. If that Senator intended, by the manner in which he represented those facts, to show that in that convention, on the test question as to whether Georgia should or should not secede, Mr. Hill voted for secession, or intended to approve it, he stated that which the document he professed to have in his hand testified him was not true. While there was great diversity of opinion throughout the South on the main question as to whether secession should take place or not, it was universally conceded that if a State should determine to secede, when that declared will should be ascertained, it was the duty of her citizens to support her acts, and two reasons were given for that: First, that to oppose the will of the States after that will had been officially ascertained and declared, could only result in civil war among the States, which was at all hazards to be avoided; second, because it was believed that if the Northern people saw there was unanimity in the Southern States, it would have the happy moral effect of averting the catastrophe of sectional war, as it was widely charged that the movement for secession was merely factious. There were many Southern men who sedulously opposed secession, and who believed that if war could only be averted for a few months, the sectional differences could be adjusted and war averted. In this state of affairs and amid charges, the Georgia Convention met in January, 1861. Mr. Hill then read from the journal of that convention extracts showing that he was one of the minority party which endeavored to secure the postponement of a resolution for immediate secession until after consultation could be had with other Southern States, and until after the peace convention to be held at Richmond had acted, which action, it was hoped, would result in averting strife. A resolution was offered by Mr. Nesbitt that, in the opinion of the convention, it was the right and duty of Georgia to secede from the Union and co-operate with other States in forming a Southern Confederacy on the basis of the Constitution of the United States, and providing for the appointment by the Chair of a committee of seven to report an ordinance in accordance therewith. Mr. Johnson offered a substitute for the resolution. This substitute had been agreed upon by the opponents of secession as embodying the strongest ground upon which they could stand with any hope of success. Mr. Hill said he closed the debate in opposition to the resolution, and there was certainly no speech more earnest than his delivered against it. The vote was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and his name was recorded in the negative. The vote was yeas 166, nays 130. A committee of 17 was appointed, composed of 8 who had voted for and 9 who had voted against the resolution. An ordinance was adopted and reported by the committee without a dissenting voice. Why? Because it was simply reported that the ordinance was a proper form of carrying out what the State had already declared to be its duty to do. When the ordinance had been reported, the question was discussed by the minority members whether the time had now come to cease resistance. Some favored voting against the ordinance as a matter of form and afterward signing it. But he [Mr. Hill] wished to make another effort. He was dissatisfied because debate on the substitute for the original resolution had been cut off by the previous question, and to square votes the substitute thus prevented. When the ordinance was reported he therefore moved that the Johnson substitute be received as a substitute for the ordinance. His motion was defeated—yeas 133, nays 164—the strongest vote that was cast by the minority party during the convention. The matter was then taken up

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—8th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—3d col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st&2d.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—4th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—4th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth Page—5th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—8th col.
INSURANCE—Sixth Page—7th col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Sixth Page—6th col.
MACHINERY—Sixth Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—6th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
REWARDS—Seventh Page—5th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—4th & 5th cols.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—5th col.
STORES, &c. TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Sixth Page—6th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Seventh Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

PER DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling, followed by rising barometer, nearly stationary temperature, south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

The Army bill has been passed by the House—the Republicans, for the most part, being contemptuously indifferent about the meaningless verbiage of the reconstructed sixth section. The ninth section, which prohibited promotion above the rank of Captain till further provided for by law was stricken out on motion of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, of Virginia. The attempt to make it appear that the Republicans had "retreated" from their former position in regard to the use of troops at the polls was fitly intrusted to Mr. S. S. COX. In a strain of more bombastic buffoonery than usual, he contrived to make the Democratic pretense of having achieved the purpose with which they began the session as ridiculous as his most malignant critic could desire. It does not require any large measure of popular intelligence to appreciate at its true value a party or a policy which can find no better mouthpiece in its hour of discomfiture than Mr. S. S. COX.

There is said to be some difference among Republican Senators as to the propriety of allowing the sixth section of the Army bill to pass without protest. Senator EDMUNDS and the majority of Republicans in the Senate are understood to entertain substantially the opinion in regard to it which was yesterday expressed in the House by Mr. GARFIELD. Senator CONKLING and others find in it matter which may interfere with the execution of existing laws. It needs more than common ingenuity to discover anything in the "police force" clause of this year which was not contained in the *"posse comitatus"* clause of last year's bill. Whatever modification of the relation occupied by the Army in regard to the enforcement of the Federal Election law is involved in refusing money to pay for the subsistence, transportation, &c., of troops "to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls" must previously have been effected by the prohibition against using "any part of the Army as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress." Both sections are aimed against a purely imaginary stretch of power, and there is as little to fight over in this year's barren declaration as there was in its predecessor.

The latest phase of the silver lunacy comes in the form of a bill from the House Committee on Coinage, providing for the exchange of standard silver dollars for trade dollars and for the recoinage of the latter into standard dollars, to be "issued" in addition to the amount to be coined under the Remonetization act. Immediate consideration is to be moved for the bill, which may be described as a scheme in the interests of brokers and speculative bankers who hold or control the stock of trade dollars not mutilated to meet the wants of Oriental trade. The recent entrance of trade dollars into our currency has been a swindle whose profits were divided between importers, brokers, and unscrupulous persons, who bought them at a discount, and contrived to use them in the payment of debts. The true character of these stamped pieces of silver is now understood by the most ignorant, and to rob the Treasury and increase its already redundant stock of silver for the purpose of absorbing all the trade dollars that can be collected at home and abroad, would be a piece of jobbery pure and simple.

New-Hampshire is in a ferment over the Senatorial election in that State. The term of Mr. C. H. BELL, who was appointed to fill a vacancy, will expire as soon as the Legislature chooses his successor; and, as the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, a nomination in caucus is equivalent to an election. The array of candidates, as indicated in our dispatches from Concord, is tremendous, and it would appear that the caucus will be long in deciding upon the conflicting claims of these numerous applicants, unless the candidates have overrated their own strength. The gifted and versatile W. E. CHANDLER, of course, is foremost in the fight. This time, however, he is not so anxious to wear the Senatorial toga as to hang at his belt the scalp of ex-Senator WADLEIGH, whose previous course in the Senate he has just reviewed in a hair-lifting pamphlet. The result of this terrible pother will undoubtedly be accepted with equanimity by the people of New-Hampshire and the rest of mankind.

The address to the Harvard Alumni, which we publish to-day, is a vigorous protest, in the interests of the institution, against the action of the advocates of a narrow-minded policy directed toward the maintenance of a provincial control of the university. When, in 1865, the Legislature of Massachusetts voted to withdraw the authority of the State from the control of the college, and left the election of Overseers to the Alumni, certain persons were designated as ineligible, viz.: members of the corporation and officers of government and instruction. This was a radical change, and it is claimed that all previous legislation was revoked by the act, including the clause which made residence in Massachusetts a necessary qualification for the office of Overseer. If the intention had been to confine the membership of the board to residents of the State, it would have been so stated, but the New-York Harvard Club claim that the act was passed for the very purpose of giving a broader management than had previously existed, and that the choice by their associates of eminent Alumni as Overseers, without reference to their residence in or about Boston, would add strength to the board. For any withdrawal of power from the hub of the wheel there will be a compensating addition of strength in its circumference. The address presents the case forcibly, and suggests the advantages likely to accrue to the college from the membership in its Board of Overseers of Alumni in various parts of the country. The influence such men might wield in imparting a national character to the institution, in directing students to its halls, and in the addition of money to its treasury is so evident that this movement will doubtless commend itself to the friends of the college, wherever resident.

THE DEMOCRATIC APOLOGY.

After the lapse of sufficient time to prevent him from pleading haste as an excuse for any shortcomings, Mr. PROCTOR KNOTT, in behalf of the Judiciary Committee of the House, has submitted a report on the veto Messages with which the President returned the Army Appropriation bill and the bill for regulating the use of the Army at elections. The document is very long, and has been prepared with great care. Its tone is in the main dignified, though there are passages which are sufficiently flippant, and which make the reader think that Mr. KNOTT has not wholly abandoned his former claim as the jester of the House. It is undoubtedly the strongest argument that can be made for the Democratic position with reference to the particular part of their programme which has always been conceded to be the most plausible.

Mr. KNOTT devotes considerable attention to what he insinuates is "impertinence" in the President in objecting to the way in which the political portion of the Army bill was passed, namely, by tacking it to an appropriation bill. This clearly illustrates the spirit of his report. Nothing that the chief of the National Government can do is allowed to be legitimate. Nothing that a Democratic majority in Congress can do is allowed to be objectionable. But it is perfectly plain that the President was entirely within the limits of his constitutional discretion in objecting to an appropriation bill that had legislation attached to it which was foreign to the bill, and that the latter was added in order to compel its adoption. In making this objection, the President was not traveling beyond the well-known facts of the case, nor beyond the limits of the power granted him by the Constitution. It is idle to deny that the purpose of the "rider" was coercive, and the President had a right to resist it. The precedents which Mr. KNOTT cites with so much apparent satisfaction have nothing to do with the case in hand, for the reason that in those instances the Legislature and the Executive were not at variance, and the "riders" were not placed on the appropriation bills to force their approval by the President. Had Mr. HAYES tamely yielded to the implied threat involved in the action of Congress, he would have been derelict in his duty and would have created a precedent which some future champion of the omnipotence of Congress might have used with mischievous effect. Mr. KNOTT waxes eloquent over the necessity of preventing the possible abuse of the military at the polls, but he resents all criticism of a usurpation by Congress of a power much more gravely in violation of the Constitution, and much more dangerous than that which any President has ever shown the slightest disposition to exercise over elections.

The essence of the difference between the doctrine which Mr. KNOTT and his party sustain and that which is sustained by the President and the Republicans with reference to the military and elections is this: Mr. HAYES believes that under the Constitution and the laws, the National Government may use its whole power, civil and military, to secure order, peace, and justice at national elections; Mr. KNOTT holds that it can do practically nothing for this purpose except on the invitation of the State Government. On this point there is no mistaking the tenor of the report. It denies that the power to "keep the peace at the polls" exists under the laws, though that power is expressly excluded from prohibition or curtailment, and so recognized, in the statute which the Democrats have vainly tried to repeal. The report even denies that there is any such thing as a national or Federal election. Every election is purely a State matter, to be regulated by State laws and by State officers, and to these all persons aggrieved in such matters must look for relief. Of course, such a doctrine, if applied, renders the State supreme, and there is no redress whatever for a wrong done or permitted by the State authorities. A minority may be converted into a majority in Congress by the connivance of State authorities in fraud or intimidation; the office of President may be given to a man not sustained by the Electors chosen fairly in the various States; and the National Government, though fully cognizant of the crime, knowing its authors and able, if armed with sufficient power, to prevent the accomplishment of their purpose, is by Mr. KNOTT's doctrine bound to wait until the State authorities, who may be accomplices in the crime, ask it to step in to defeat their own guilty ends. Certainly, this is teaching which the American people will not listen to with patience. Military interference in elections has so far in our history been very rare. It is rather a possible than an actual danger, and is not likely to assume serious proportions. But toleration by the State of violent and armed coercion of electors is not, unfortunately, unknown. On the contrary, it is a crime—for it is nothing less than that—which has been repeatedly committed, and which actually gave the party which Mr. KNOTT represents its majority in the present Congress. If the constitutional power of the National Government to prevent this crime is doubtful, justice should be given the benefit of the doubt. But we do not regard it as doubtful, and the specious argument of the House Judiciary Committee certainly will not shake the popular belief in the right of the nation to preserve its own institutions. As an "appeal to the people," Mr. KNOTT's report is not likely to prove a success. It could only be so were the people blindly determined to abandon some of their most valued rights under the National Constitution.

A FIGHT AGAINST REPUDIATION.

There is some hope for Louisiana. It is not totally insensible to shame. Even its Constitutional Convention hesitates before the outburst of indignation which has been elicited by the infamous report of the Committee on the State Debt. The proposal to repudiate two-thirds of a debt which had already been "scaled" one-half is not received with the indifference which the experience of other Southern States led the majority of the committee, and of the convention, to expect. The scheme seemed easy of accomplishment. Georgia repudiated about eight millions, on the ground that so much of its debt had been contracted fraudulently; taking care, by formal constitutional provision, to deprive the plundered creditors of the poor consolation which admittance to the courts might have afforded. This proud State, which now boasts of its prosperity, had acted as the judge in its own case, and had blotted out millions arbitrarily without condescending to argue law or equity. Why should not Louisiana get rid of $8,000,000 of indebtedness in the same easy manner? South Carolina cut down its debt from $16,000,000 to $6,000,000, and, according to a Charleston journal, "hopes to be able to slough off at least half of that," without any visible disturbance of the State conscience. Might not Louisiana assume that similar relief was within its reach? Tennessee, while engaged in a series of impudent attempts, first to intimidate and afterward to coax, its creditors into submission to wholesale robbery, finds apologists beyond its borders. Could Louisiana have imagined that the mere following of these examples would bring upon itself a torrent of denunciation strong enough to make the convention stagger, and to call into wholesome activity the better spirit of the New-Orleans people?

Cynical critics have found an explanation of the zeal of Democratic journals on the subject in the fact that rich Democrats throughout the country signalized Mr. HAYES's restoration of their party to power in the State by investing in its consols. Shrewd investors, whose pockets are usually impervious to sentiment, are classed in this category. Taking the Louisiana Democrats at their word, and believing that with "home rule" would come an increase in the value of State securities, they bought heavily of the very securities which the convention proposes to repudiate. From this circumstance it might not be difficult to extract a reason for the unwonted heat with which the report has been discussed by journals which have looked on in silence while obligations incurred under Republican rule in other Southern States have been repudiated by Democratic Governments. If is but just to Louisiana to say that the reaction against the repudiating element in the convention is traceable to other forces than those which Mr. TILDEN and his fellow-victims may possibly have utilized. With a vigor and persistency which reflect honorably on the principal New-Orleans journals, they have resisted the influences at work among the delegates, and have contributed greatly to the development of a better public opinion. With an independence which we should be glad to find more common in journalism, they have insisted that the financial obligations of the State shall be dealt with in a conservative temper, and with a due regard for the equities of the case. The efforts of the *Picayune* and its contemporaries have not been in vain. In the country parishes, where the repudiating element is undoubtedly strong, influences of this sort are not always effective. In New-Orleans, however, their potency is proved. Bankers, merchants, and business men generally have taken up the subject with an evident appreciation of the close relations that exist between the public credit of a State, the progress of its enterprises, and the prosperity of its citizens. Political considerations are not wholly absent from the field. Prudent Democrats, realizing the discredit brought upon their party by the financial collapse in State affairs under the Nicholls Government, shrink from the additional odium of repudiation. But the reaction is mainly among the commercial classes. Its strength may be inferred from the frantic energy of the repudiators in the convention. When they declare that they will not be bull-dozed into honesty, we may be sure that the current of local opinion flows in the right direction.

It cannot be too distinctly understood that on a subject of this nature partial defeat of the repudiators—the defeat, for instance, of the more flagrant parts of their report—will not vindicate the integrity of the State or re-establish the confidence which the more intelligent of its citizens admit to be essential to their interests. The "adjusting" process which marked Republican Administration in 1874 was bad enough—bad as evidence of waste under reconstructed rule and as evidence of the condition of the State; but at least the obligations then contracted with the bondholders were respected. The process now contemplated is worse because it involves a violation of the fundamental law of Louisiana without restoring the status of the loans as it was prior to the refunding operations of 1874. Merely to reject a report which reopens the election of that year and wipes out as with a sponge millions for which a majority of the electors then provided will not be enough. What is wanted is the education of the convention up to the point at which it will either leave the debt question untouched, or make adequate provision for the payment of obligations by insuring a better system of assessment and taxation and a more economical administration of the revenues. The convention set out with the notion that a low rate of taxation must be prescribed as the maximum, leaving the debt to be cut down accordingly. To be honestly effective, the opponents of the convention must insist that hard times are not an excuse for repudiation, that with an improved tax system and wiser government the resources of the State will be ample for the maintenance of its credit, and that any temporary embarrassment consequent on the present system constitutes a reason for consideration on the part of the creditors, but ought not to be perverted into a plea for repudiation, great or small, on the part of the State. On this basis, the opposition called forth by the action of the convention may help to retrieve the reputation and fortunes of Louisiana.

ALDERMANIC OFFICIOUSNESS.

Precisely why the Board of Aldermen should have volunteered their services in an attempt to mediate between the steam-ship companies and the striking 'longshoremen has never been made apparent. To be sure, we have high authority for commending the peace-makers; but it appears that the Aldermanic committee entered upon their self-imposed labors with the case prejudged. With that all-knowingness which characterizes the average Alderman, wherever found, they started out with the assumption that the steam-ship companies had been guilty of a "forcible and unjust reduction of the 'longshoremen's wages." What constitutes a forcible reduction of wages? and what force was employed in this case, to distinguish it above all similar reductions of wages, as a forcible one? Either the Aldermanic meddlers have information concerning this unhappy business which is denied to the general public, or they do not know what they are talking about. To say that a conflict between employer and employed is due to the forcible acts of the former is to use words which convey no meaning whatever.

Having begun their work with the frank declaration that they believed that the 'longshoremen were in the right, the duties of the mediating Aldermen were necessarily abbreviated. The steam-ship companies notified them that further parley was useless. Thereupon, the committee went back to their brother Aldermen in a towering rage. Having failed to make political capital for themselves by inducing the steam-ship companies to accede to the terms of the strikers, they resolved to "get even" by using the official position which they briefly enjoy for the complete discomfiture of the companies which had declined their offered (and officious) services. The result is a report in which the steam-ship companies are called hard names, the 'longshoremen are patted on the back, and the American eagle is made to scream. The committee say that "these English companies have little or no interest in the welfare of our fellow-citizens; no sympathy for the toiling masses." Furthermore, as if to clinch this dreadful business and forever fix a damning stigma on the brow of the alien corporations, it is alleged that "the nation they represent has driven American shipping from the ocean, and now their avarice and anti-American spirit pours the profits of an immense commerce into the pockets of English capitalists, who, during our civil war, covered the seas with Confederate cruisers."

This is the sort of rubbish to which a patient public is treated as the official utterance of the legislative assembly of the first municipality of the Republic. What may be the special merits of the lately-pending strike, it is not necessary to ask. It is practically over, and that, too, without the assistance of the Aldermanic committee. Possibly, the 'longshoremen ought to have higher wages than they are now receiving. Possibly, the labor market is overstocked, and the rate of compensation now paid is equal to that of other similar industries. These questions have nothing whatever to do with the conduct of a volunteer committee of our local legislature. Having gone out of their way to meddle in an affair in which they had only a perfunctory interest at best, these contemptible demagogues employ incendiary language to arouse a feeling of hostility toward the companies which have snubbed them. They appeal to race prejudices and to low passions to cover their own disorderly retreat from a position into which they had impertinently forced themselves. Their gabble about the "tyrannical spirit" of the steam-ship companies, and the "anti-American feeling" of "the nation which they represent," is calculated and designed to create bad blood, revive ancient animosities, and incite the discontented laborers to acts of violence. And, as if to lead the way, the Board of Aldermen not only adopt this highly infelicitous report without a dissenting voice, but protest against the detailing of policemen to guard the property of the steam-ship companies, and then adopt a retaliatory measure directing the summary enforcement of a City ordinance which, it would appear, has heretofore been neglected.

This amazing folly is merely an outburst of an Aldermanic rage as impotent as it is silly. The Aldermen had no possible excuse for going where they did. Their subsequent fulmination is unworthy of grown men. It is the bid of a band of vulgar demagogues for the political support of the striking 'longshoremen. And any man who knows anything of the habits and practices of the men represented in this absurd pronunciamento knows very well that they do not possess a particle of the sympathy which they profess for the 'longshoremen. Whenever you hear an office-holder, or an office-hunter, parading his "sympathy for the toiling masses," as the Aldermanic committee have done, beware of him. He is a selfish cheat. In this particular instance, it is not likely that these demagogues have deceived anybody.

AN EMPEROR'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

It is just half a century ago, yesterday, since FREDERICK WILLIAM LEWIS, of Hohenzollern, was wedded to AUGUSTA, daughter of the Grand Duke KARL AUGUST, of Saxe-Weimar, in the royal chapel near Potsdam. Two children were sent to bless that marriage, and now, full of years and of honors, the German monarch has called together his children, grandchildren, and more intimate friends, to assist in celebrating with becoming pomp the anniversary of his wedding-day.

Born in April, 1797, this royal individual has, almost ever since that date, occupied so prominent a part in his country's affairs that a history of Germany during the present century would be largely a history of the House of Hohenzollern during the same period. Not very many years ago a pamphlet appeared, under the title of "The Influence of Old Men upon Contemporary History," in which the Prussian writer pointed out that the Pope and the General of the Jesuits who had succeeded in forcing the dogma of infallibility upon the Roman Church were septuagenarians; that the three greatest nations in Europe—Russia, France, and Germany—were governed by septuagenarians; and that the soldiers who had built up the Empire of Germany out of the Kingdom of Prussia were, for the most part, septuagenarians. Of the old men thus referred to, PIUS IX., M. THIERS, Marshal VON WRANGEL, and Gen. VON ROON have since died. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is seldom heard of any more, but the sovereign who in 1871 reviewed his victorious armies in the Bois de Boulogne still lives, now an octogenarian monarch, with a strong individuality and decided will of his own. More than this, this venerable ruler who wields the sceptre and the sword over a mighty Empire is a worthy descendant of that remarkable race of rulers which came into power in 1412, and which since the days of Elector FREDERICK I. has never produced a really incompetent sovereign.

The soldier-king of whom we write has lived through all the humiliations and all the triumphs that Prussia has known since the opening of the century. He is the living type of Prussian endurance, Prussian valor, and Prussian victory. He was born only a few years subsequent to the breaking out among the French people of that tremendous manifestation of natural energy which, after venting itself upon domestic abuses, was to become a source of terror to the whole of Europe. It was just after the crushing disaster of Jena, in the Autumn of 1806, that WILHELM, then in his thirteenth year, received his first commission as an officer in the Prussian Guards. Soon afterward he saw his country's capital occupied by the hated French, and with his mother, the beautiful and patriotic Queen LOUISA, he fled from the all-conquering Corsican. On his return to Prussia, the young Lieutenant learned at Königsberg those rudiments of war which served him to such good purpose in subsequent campaigns against disciplined forces and armed mobs. For the second time he was a fugitive from home, in 1848, when the revolutionary storm burst over the whole continent. But once the excitement had partially subsided, the Prince WILHELM returned from England and assumed his duties in the Prussian Legislature, to which, in the meantime, he had been elected by a small constituency. When suppressing the insurrection in Baden, he gave the first proofs of those strategic abilities, in his fight against the rebellious hordes under HECKER and MIEROSLAWSKI, which have so distinguished him in later years. His brother's increasing infirmities necessitated, in 1858, WILHELM's nomination as Regent, an office he filled till 1861, when he ascended the throne as the seventh King of Prussia. It was not long before popular feeling was aroused against the King because of his determination to reorganize the Army; but the war of 1866 with Austria restored him to his people's confidence, while that of 1870 made him the idol of the nation.

The imperial couple live but a simple life, occupying when in Berlin a most unpretentious brick house in the Unten den Linden. It is the same residence that was built for the Prince of Prussia, and presented to him at the time of his marriage, fifty years ago. In this house he receives all Ambassadorial and other visitors, and here are to be seen pictures and trophies, suggestive entirely of war. Outside of Berlin, the Emperor's home, when not at Teplitz drinking mineral waters, is in the Castle of Babelsberg, near Potsdam. This, too, is the favorite abiding-place of the Empress, who, as the daughter of the patron of Germany's most celebrated poet, in her youth enjoyed GOETHE's instruction and ennobling friendship. Here, too, live the Crown Prince and Princes, also the Grand Duchess of Baden, only daughter of the Emperor and Empress, and to whom she is greatly attached. At Babelsberg, WILLIAM rests from work; at Berlin he is occupied unceasingly with the duties of empire. No member of his race has displayed finer qualities, or been more unremitting in his efforts to do his duty to those committed by Providence to his care and protection than this aged ruler. He has ever been the very incarnation of his family policy, and will occupy in Prussian history a position more illustrious than any of his predecessors, not excepting his ancestor FREDERICK II. But the Emperor has suffered much of late years. The regicidal attempts of HOEDEL and of NOBILING were severe blows, from which he has never fully recovered. Hardly was his health partially restored, and the Emperor returned to hard work, when he suffered from the effects of a heavy fall upon the polished parquet of a saloon in the Schloss. It was while gradually recovering from this almost fatal fall that he planned the preparations for to-day's celebration. A few days back he got another tumble, and we are informed that so completely unnerved is the Emperor by these repeated mishaps that his death is likely to occur at any moment. It was the intrinsic vigor of his constitution which enabled him to shake off the consequences of former accidents; but one more such as this latest tumble will, it is feared, retire him to an everlasting rest.

There is hardly a circumstance connected with the Forty-second-street murder of which a satisfactory theory can be offered. It is difficult to believe that the slender amount of plunder obtainable from Mrs. HULL'S person and bedroom was the motive for so daring a crime, and yet it is impossible to imagine any other. It does not appear probable that her assailants intended to murder her, and yet the brutal deliberation with which they satisfied themselves that she was dead suggests a premeditated assassination. The noiseless and unobserved entrance, not long after midnight, of the murderers into a house situated as was Mrs. HULL'S is as remarkable as the successful accomplishment of a leisurely-executed deed of blood within easy call of a number of persons who did not keep early hours. Every detail of this terrible crime is calculated to carry a new feeling of insecurity into the homes of well-to-do New-Yorkers. If the doers of such a deed can contrive to elude capture as successfully as they escaped discovery, it will be a proof that even outside of the ranks of professional criminals there is ingenuity sufficient to baffle the Police, and lend a new terror to life in a great City.

A caustic Frenchman once observed that "the true test of a nation's civilization is the way in which it commits its murders," judged by which standard, Russia may claim a high place on the strength of numerous tragedies of a much more artistic character than that which startled New-York yesterday. Two or three years ago a young girl in one of the villages of the Province of Kharkoff, betrothed to a peasant of the same place, was compelled by her parents to break her engagement and marry a rich farmer, whose wealth they apparently considered an ample set-off against his age, ugliness, and notorious intemperance. Two months after the wedding, he was found dead in his bed, bearing unmistakable signs of apoplexy. The slight suspicions aroused by the well-known disagreements of the pair soon died away; but they were revived a few months later by some words which the widow muttered in her sleep, and a skillful detective at length succeeded in entrapping her into a confession. She had deliberately intoxicated her husband until he was perfectly helpless, and then laid him on the floor with his face in a dishful of water, thus stifling him as effectually as if he had been drowned, and producing the symptoms which had misled the examining physicians. At the time of her final transportation to Siberia she was barely 17!

There seems to be no doubt now that the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, is to be regularly installed, with the beginning of Autumn, as Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-sixth-street and Park-avenue. It is hoped and expected that under him the Unitarian Society will have better fortune than it has had hitherto. Indeed, the church, since its building—a period of some 15 years—has been particularly unlucky, clerically and financially. When first opened, Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD, who had been preaching in the church, (since employed from time to time as a theatre,) in Broadway, near Waverley-place, filled the pulpit, but not the pews, which needed to be rented, because the new church had been very expensive, and was heavily in debt. The Doctor also evinced a marked tendency to Trinitarianism, which increased the dissatisfaction of many of his hearers, and the upshot was that he resigned, and embraced the Episcopal faith. The society then invited the Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, who was drawing crowds to the Boston Theatre, to be their Pastor, and he came. He was attractive for a while, but he soon ceased to draw, especially after he had manifested, as OSGOOD had, a decided leaning to orthodoxy. He, too, resigned, taking with him a part of the society, previously diminished by OSGOOD's defection. After many experiments, the Rev. WILLIAM H. ALGER, of Boston, was engaged, and delivered fine sermons, without causing the pews to be rented, and for this reason creating discontent among his parishioners. He resigned, likewise, and accepted a call to Denver, Col., where he is meeting with the success he deserves. Since his retirement, the debt of the Church of the Messiah has, by great energy and liberality on the part of the society, been fully discharged, and now the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, once before called, appears to have been secured. There is no danger of his departure from Unitarianism, on which he has long been firmly grounded. He began clerical life as a Methodist, but soon embraced his present faith. He has an original mind, unquestioned power, a most genial nature, the largest sympathy and humanity, and is liked as a man not less than as a preacher. The church could hardly get any one more likely to meet its often-expressed want—an increased revenue from rentals—and as it is now relieved of monetary burdens, it will be pretty certain to prosper under COLLYER. COLLYER will doubtless prove good for the church—whether it will prove good for him remains to be seen. Having been 20 years in Chicago, he may naturally desire a fresh field; may need the stimulus and friction which the capital of a country generally lends to a man of talent, vigor, and ambition. He is in his prime, being only 55, and in superb health. He is not of a nature to antagonize anybody. He is so simple, sincere, ingenuous, and honest that people entertaining different opinions from the Pastor might yet be drawn to the man.

The post-mortem examination of the body of PARR, the Philadelphia murderer who swallowed strychnine while receiving his death-sentence, furnishes evidence strongly confirmatory of the theory that violent crimes often proceed from a state of mind produced by pressure on the brain, resulting from abnormal growths or an old fracture of the skull. PARR had an ugly temper from childhood, probably, but during the last ten years of his life his brutal and unnatural violence toward his children and all who incurred his anger made him a dangerous man. For two years he pursued his daughter SUSAN, and her husband, IRWIN, with a vindictiveness that more than once brought him under the notice of the law. In sentencing him to the Penitentiary, two years ago, Judge BIDDLE declared him to be the wickedest man he ever had to deal with. On being discharged from the Penitentiary, in March, he at once resumed his persecution of the IRWINS. Finally, on May 6, he murdered his daughter in the house of a neighbor, where she had sought refuge from his violence. At the ensuing trial his counsel proved that PARR's skull had once been fractured, and argued that a condition of irresponsible insanity might have resulted from the injury. When the doctors removed the top of his skull, they discovered this fracture. In resulting, the walls of the cranium had thrown out an osseous formation which pressed upon the brain. It is not unreasonable to suppose that this pressure greatly aggravated the man's naturally bad passions, and converted his rage at his daughter's marriage with IRWIN into a fixed and murderous purpose. His skull was very thick, and our dispatch states that "a policeman pounded PARR for five minutes with a 'black-jack' once, and made no impression on him." That policeman, under the theory we have mentioned, ought to share the responsibility of PARR's crimes. A blow on the head, even with a club or the fist, is a serious thing, and may disturb the balance of the brain, or impair its faculties. Of this fact there are too many melancholy instances. The Police force of this City, so fond is it of clubbing with impartial severity alike the innocent and the guilty, might fairly be called a society for the promotion of murder.

If the authorities should be able to collect clear evidence identifying the individual who furnished to PARR the strychnine with which he brought his life to an end almost in the presence of the Judge who was sentencing him to be hanged, they will have a case for the application of a doctrine of law, ancient and important, though very seldom invoked. It is the same offense to aid a person to kill himself that it is to enable him to kill a third person. The antiquated methods by which it was once sought to punish suicide have fallen into disuse, not at all because suicide has come to be deemed innocent or even venial, but altogether because they offend modern ideas of humanity in punishments. The law formerly denounced a heavy forfeiture of property against a suicide; this is no longer enforced, because it is seen to punish innocent heirs rather than the real offender. The law formerly prescribed ignominious burial; this is relaxed, be sure! it seems to involve a barbarous vengeance, rather than a true punishment. But suicide is just as truly the murder of one's self now as in the days when the perpetrator was liable to forfeit lands and goods, and to be buried, with a stake through the heart, at a place where four roads met. The courts now realize that the principal offender cannot be reached by human penalties, and they forbear the attempt. But for the purposes of any collateral inquiry, an intentional suicide by a sane person is fully and entirely murder. Whoever aids a suicide is guilty of complicity in a murder.

NATIONAL TREASURY AFFAIRS.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXCHANGE OF FRACTIONAL SILVER.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a circular in relation to the exchange and legal-tender quality of the fractional silver of the United States. After quoting the act to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money of the United States, the following regulations are given for the guidance of all concerned:

"Fractional silver coins for exchange should be put up by denominations and each package marked with the amount it contains. Exchanges will be made only in total sums of $20, or any multiple thereof. No charges for transportation will be paid by the department, either on the coin received or the remittances therefor. No coins mutilated so as to be unfit for circulation will be received. When the total amount of dues in any one payment to the Government cannot be paid entirely in lawful money of denomination of $1 or greater, because of fractional parts of a dollar, such fractional part may be paid in silver coins of denominations of less than $1, but when the total amount of such dues does not exceed $10, such total amount may be paid in the silver coins of denominations of less than $1. All instructions heretofore issued by the department in conflict with the above regulations are revoked."

There were no purchases of silver by the Director of the Mint to-day. All the bids were rejected, the offers being considered too high.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $379,002 64, and from Customs, $624,968 14.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $85,290.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Senate's executive session to-day was wholly consumed in a discussion concerning a proposed readjustment of the ranks of certain Assistant Surgeons in the Army whose nominations, recently confirmed, have been suspended on motions to reconsider. At the close of to-day's session no motion to reconsider had been entered in regard to any other of the several hundred Army promotions and appointments confirmed last week, and this being the second executive session that has intervened since the date of their confirmation, they now stand finally confirmed, and the President is at liberty to issue commissions forthwith.

Major T. C. H. Smith, Paymaster United States Army, late Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, has been relieved from temporary duty in this city and will report to the Department of Missouri for duty at Santa Fé, New-Mexico. Major Simeon Smith, Paymaster United States Army, being over 62 years old, has been relieved by the President, in conformity with section 1,244, Revised Statutes.

The United States ship Vandalia arrived at Hampton Roads last evening from Aspinwall and the Gulf of Mexico, where she has been on a short cruise.

Lieuts. Duncan Kennedy, E. R. Ingersoll, and Socrates Hubbard are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for orders to the Pensacola; Passed Assistant Surgeon S. W. Bartle to duty at the Pensacola Navy-yard.

Secretary Thompson has issued the following general order: "It is the sad duty of the Secretary of the Navy to announce to the service the death of Rear-Admiral Sylvanus W. Godon, at Blois, France, on the 17th of May last. Rear-Admiral Godon entered the service on March 1, 1819, and was conspicuous as an officer of culture, courtesy, and bravery. He commanded the Mohican at the capture of Hilton Head. At the attacks upon Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and January, 1865, he commanded with great gallantry and success a division under Admiral Porter. He also commanded the naval force on the Brazil station from May 16, 1865, to Sept. 5, 1867, and the New-York Navy-yard during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870. On the day after the receipt of this order the flags of the Navy-yards and naval stations, and of all ships in commission, will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and 13 minute-guns will be fired at noon from each Navy-yard and station, flag-ship and vessel, acting singly."

The Secretary has also issued a general order announcing the death, in New-York, on the 10th of May last, of Rear-Admiral Samuel C. Parrott, and directing that on the day after its receipt the flags of the Navy-yards and naval stations, and of all the ships in commission shall be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and 13 minute-guns be fired at noon from each Navy-yard and station and flag-ship and vessel, acting singly.

The death of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker will promote Thomas S. Phelps to the rank of Commodore in the Navy. Capt. Phelps now commands the receiving-ship Independence at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 11.—The United States steamer Vandalia arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday from Port Royal.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1879.

The bill introduced by Senator Houston to-day proposes to establish the Tuesday next after the first Monday in December, 1880, as the day for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Forty-seventh Congress, and the corresponding day of every second year thereafter for elections to succeeding Congresses.

Denis Eagan, who was confirmed by the Senate last March as Collector of Internal Revenue for Florida, but who has hitherto failed to give the requisite bond, furnished a bond to-day, which was accepted by Secretary Sherman, and the President thereupon sent a Message to the Senate withdrawing the nomination of ex-Senator Conover, which was sent to that body a few days ago to fill the same position.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day authorized reports in favor of

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

AN IMPERIAL GOLDEN WEDDING.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY CELEBRATE THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR MARRIAGE—GORGEOUS SCENES AND IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 11.—The whole city was gayly decorated to-day and the streets were crowded in honor of the Emperor's golden wedding anniversary. Especially within the precincts of the imperial palace were the decorations grand and the crowds enthusiastic. A concert in which 2,000 male voices participated took place this morning on the Dornhof Platz. At noon students formed in line to welcome the imperial carriage conveying the Emperor and Empress to the Castle Chapel.

In the procession of Princes and potentates from the White Hall to the Castle Chapel and back, as regulated by an imperial order, the Duke of Edinburgh gave his arm to the Grand Duchess of Saxony. The Grand Duke Alexis came next, with the Princess Maria of Anhalt, wife of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. At two removes further followed the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, with the Princess Louise of Prussia. Though very well generally, the Emperor William has not entirely recovered from his recent accident, which, though slight, injured one of his knees. He neither walked nor stood during the procession.

The imperial couple were enthusiastically cheered by dense crowds as they passed at the head of the magnificent procession of Princes from the palace to the chapel. A salute of 101 guns was fired at the conclusion of the ceremony at the chapel. On the return to the palace the Emperor appeared three times on the balcony in response to the continuous cheering of the crowd.

The city is splendidly illuminated to-night, even in the remotest quarters. The banks of the Rhine and the adjacent hills were lighted by bonfires last night on the left bank from Bingerbruck to Rolandseck, and on the right bank from Eltville to the Seven Hills. The fires were lighted at 9 o'clock and kept burning one hour along the whole distance—60 miles. The unprecedented grandeur of this demonstration attracted a large number of strangers to the Rhine Valley.

LONDON, June 12.—The Emperor William has given 10,000 marks to the poor of Berlin. Special correspondents report that the Emperor yesterday appeared to walk with pain, and showed weakness in all his movements.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

CHANGES IN MILITARY GOVERNORSHIPS—CONCESSIONS TO THE VATICAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—The *Golos* says: "Gen. Todleben has been transferred to the Governorship of Warsaw. Gen. Skobeleff will succeed him at Odessa."

VIENNA, June 11.—The *Tagblatt* says: "A *modus vivendi* has been arranged between Russia and the Vatican. The Pope will appoint Bishops from ecclesiastics designated by the Czar. The Catholic Synod at St. Petersburg will be dissolved, and the Bishops will have the right of freely communicating with the Vatican and publishing bulls and encyclicals after they have received the Czar's *placet*. The exiled prelates are to be amnestied."

EGYPT, GREECE, AND SERVIA.

RUSSIA JOINS GERMANY IN HER PROTEST TO THE KHEDIVE—A CONCESSION BY SERVIA.

PARIS, June 11.—*Le Temps* says Germany has decided to act energetically in order to induce the Khédive to notice her protest. She may possibly make a naval demonstration. The *Agence Russe* announces that Russia has joined Germany in her protest to the Khédive against his decree of April 22.

ATHENS, June 11.—Greece, in accordance with the request of the powers, has consented again to appoint Commissioners to negotiate for the rectification of the frontier.

LONDON, June 11.—Reuter's Belgrade dispatch states that 20 battalions of Arnauts, with 25 cannon, have appeared on the Servian frontier, near Prepolje, and assumed a threatening attitude toward the Servians.

LONDON, June 12.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Vienna reports that Servia, in consequence of Russian pressure, has finally yielded the disputed frontier districts to Bulgaria.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that though the retirement of Count Andrassy is not certain, it may be regarded as probable, owing to the embarrassments caused by the terms of the Austro-Turkish convention.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—Mr. Horace Maynard, United States Minister to Turkey, and his son, United States Consul Heap and family, and members of the American Legation, dined with the Sultan to-day. Mr. Maynard communicated a Message from President Hayes, expressing the friendship of the United States toward Turkey. The Sultan replied, reciprocating the good wishes of the President of the United States, and inquired whether the horses sent by him as a present to Gen. Grant had arrived safely.

NAPLES, June 11.—An eruption of Vesuvius has begun. It has so far been slight, but it is gradually increasing.

LONDON, June 11.—The *Daily News* says: "The Duchess of Edinburgh will on the 21st of June lay the foundation stone of a new Eddystone Light-house, the foundation of the existing structure being weakened."

The strike of lumbermen at Sundswall has ended, the men yielding, but it continues in the Soderham District. The military arrested five of the ringleaders for inciting acts of violence."

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Samuel Johnston & Co., Brazilian merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are £160,000.

RIO JANEIRO, May 24.—A Commissioner has started for London to open negotiations with the Chinese Embassy for a treaty relative to the importation of coolies into Brazil.

PARIS, June 11.—M. Blanqui has been released from prison and has arrived in Paris.

LONDON, June 12.—The *Times* this morning reports that the liabilities of Samuel Johnston & Co. are said to amount to $1,500,000. The failure was caused by speculation in sugar. G. N. Greenup & Co., merchants, of Manchester, trading with Bahia, have also failed.

THE POKOMOKE TRAGEDY.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—SOME OF THE DYING GIRL'S STATEMENTS.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 11.—Yesterday was the twelfth day of the Duer trial. Mrs. Josephine Dryden testified that she visited Miss Hearn nearly every day of her sickness until the Wednesday before her death, and saw chloral administered nearly every time she was there; she gave her a dose on one occasion; gave her another dose—one teaspoonful—the latter part of the week before she died. The witness was asked about a conversation with Miss Hearn. Objection was made to this, but the objection was overruled. The witness asked Ella how this thing occurred. Ella asked the witness her opinion—whether or not she thought Lillie Duer did it on purpose. The witness asked Ella what she thought. She said, "No; I do not think she did it on purpose, but don't say anything to ma and pap about it, as they are so much opposed to Lillie."

James T. Hearn, father of Miss Hearn, was recalled by the defense, and questioned as to a conversation he had with John H. Clarke on Saturday before this term of court commenced, in which Mr. Clarke had asked to be let off as a witness, and Mr. Hearn had told him that what his wife knew amounted to nothing, and what Mrs. Dennis knew amounted to no more than what he (Clarke) knew—that he never got a dying statement from his daughter, though he could have done it; that his most important witness was Mrs. George Truitt. The witness admitted having had the conversation, but gave as his version of it that he had told Mr. Clarke he had no power to let him off, and besides he was not pushing this thing forward; that the statement his daughter had made to him (Clarke) amounted to the same that she had made to Mrs. Dennis and her mother, and that he considered Mrs. Truitt the most important witness, because she was the latest, and that his daughter had never made a full statement of the affair to him connected with dying declarations, though she would have done it had he not stopped her; his daughter had told him more about the affair when she did not speak of dying.

ROANOKE COLLEGE ANNIVERSARIES.

SALEM, Va., June 11.—At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Roanoke College, the Rev. W. E. Hubbard, of Virginia, was elected President, and the Rev. L. A. Mann, of Maryland, orator for next year. The association resolved to raise an endowment fund of $25,000, and a committee was appointed to solicit contributions, and also to have the association incorporated. Commencement passed off successfully.

MR. HILL'S SECESSION RECORD.

THE GEORGIA SENATOR CALLS MR. BLAINE A LIAR AND DEFENDS HIS OWN ACTS AS A REBEL.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Senator Hill, of Georgia, occupied the floor of the Senate to-day for two hours with a personal explanation of his position in the Georgia Secession Convention and in the Confederate Congress. The cause of his speech was a statement recently made by Mr. Blaine, from the records of the Secession Convention of Georgia, to prove that Mr. Hill had voted for the ordinance of secession. Contrary to expectations, he made no attack upon Mr. Blaine, although he prefaced his remarks with a statement that people had, in supposed kindness, furnished him with a vast amount of data in relation to the record of the Senator from Maine, which he had consigned to the waste-basket, as he held that the Senate was not the place to present private affairs having no relevancy to subjects of legitimate discussion. He then said that if Mr. Blaine meant to say, or to create the impression, that he had voted for the ordinance of secession in the Georgia Convention, he said that which the record he read from showed was not true. He explained that there was a difference of opinion in the South as to the right of secession, but none as to the duty of the citizens of a State after secession was a fixed fact. He then read at length from the record of the Georgia Secession Convention to show that upon the vital question as to the secession of Georgia, he had voted "no," and after the ordinance was passed had tried to get a reconsideration of the vote and pass a substitute which would postpone action upon the question of secession until after the peace conference had made an effort to avert the war, because, if action could be postponed, secession could be stopped and the war averted. He claimed that the record Mr. Blaine read from, to prove that he [Hill] had voted for secession, merely showed a vote upon the question as to the form of the ordinance after the declaration of secession had been made.

Mr. Hill complained that he had been unfairly treated by Mr. Blaine in his quotation from and comments upon his recent remarks as to the Northern Democrats saving the Union. He said with a good deal of feeling that some Republican Senators and some of the press of the North had made a persistent effort ever since he had been in public life, to hold him up as a brutal, cruel man. He denied this with much warmth, and claimed that the records would show that he was the only man in the Confederate Congress, amid all the excitement of war, who was openly opposed to retaliatory measures. He then spoke of his offers in behalf of peace and his consuming reverence for the Union, and, warming up with his subject, and looking square at Mr. Blaine, he said, with great emphasis, that any man who reflected upon the candor of his utterances, or challenged his devotion to the union of the States, was a liar, and the truth was not in him. This remark caused quite a sensation, and all eyes were turned instinctively toward Mr. Blaine, who sat quietly in his seat, seeming not the least disturbed. Mr. Hill, continuing, said there had been times when he despaired of saving the Union, but he defied any man to produce a single word he had ever uttered, or letter, public or private, he had ever written, derogatory to it. "I can," said he, "in that regard, defy criticism and challenge malice." He related how his property was saved by Federal troops, as an act of kindness he had done to Northern people living in the South during the rebellion, and concluded by calling for an abolition of all sectional prejudice, and the restoration of the Union as expounded by Webster.

When Mr. Hill had finished, Mr. Blaine gave notice that he would speak at an early day. The Democrats were considerably annoyed at Mr. Hill's speech, and it was noticeable that not a single Democratic Senator congratulated him when he sat down.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR OFFENSES.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CRIMES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

PORTLAND, Me., June 11.—Gov. Garcelon has decided to surrender Mrs. Clemenes, the confidence woman, and she will be taken back to California on Monday.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Judge Dickey, in the State Supreme Court, this morning granted a supersedeas delaying the execution of John Lamb, which was set for June 20, in order that the question of granting a new trial may be considered by the Supreme Court. It is stated that new and important evidence has been discovered which will convict "Sheeney George" of the murder of Officer Rice. George, who was concerned in the burglary, which resulted in the murder, turned State's evidence, and placed the crime at Lamb's door.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 11.—While convicts were being taken to dinner inside the Penitentiary wall, at Huntsville, from the brick-yard, six attempted to escape. Two were fatally shot by the guard and the others got away and are still at large, with a strong posse in pursuit.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 11.—John Moore, accused of outraging and murdering a young white girl name Woodward, near Vernonsville, was arrested and lodged in Spartanburg Jail last evening. Intense feeling exists against him. Threats of lynching are openly made. Moore is proprietor of a licensed distillery at Vernonsville.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 11.—The trial of Samuel Hill, the gambler, who killed John Simmons on Jan. 31, for the alleged seduction of his wife, began to-day again, after a delay of two weeks, for the recovery of a sick witness. Over 300 citizens were summoned for the jury, and over 200 witnesses were subpœnaed. When the case was opened to-day, the Court-room was densely packed. The prisoner sat, in apparent indifference, with his brother, the Mayor of Chattanooga, on one side, and his wife, closely veiled, on the other. A jury was obtained after great difficulty, and the prosecution opened with the testimony of the physician as to the fatal wound. A negro, "Bob" Lee, swore that Hill came into the bar-room behind Simmons, and said "I've got you," and fired as Simmons turned. Others testified to the same thing. The case will continue several days. The theory of the defense is that Simmons seduced Hill's wife by the foulest means, and even used drugs to effect his purpose. The prosecution will try to prove the known bad character of Hill's wife; that she was seen in a house of ill-fame here; that several men had criminal correspondence with her. The prosecution and defense are backed by money and friends, and intense feeling pervades the entire community. Hill's wife is very beautiful, and before marriage was a belle here.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—At the Coroner's inquest on the body of the murderer and suicide, Edward Parr, a searching inquiry was made regarding the manner in which Parr received the poison. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That Edward Parr died yesterday morning from suicide, by taking strychnia, but from the evidence produced, the jury are unable to ascertain how he obtained the poison." An investigation was also made by the coroner, but nothing was developed to throw light on the matter, and the relatives of Parr who have been held on suspicion were discharged.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—John Heath, (colored,) convicted of the murder of Louis Schmidt, (white,) in September last, was to-day sentenced by Judge Pinckney, of the Criminal Court, to be hanged.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 11.—New developments in the case of the shooting of Councilman Richard H. Rowe by Hugh McGaughey, at the latter's saloon on the night of May 31, have come to light to-day, which go to show that the shooting was intentional and not accidental, as was at first supposed. The testimony adduced at the Coroner's inquest indicated that Dugan shot at Edward McGaughey, who had hit him, and the bullet, missing him, hit Rowe. McGaughey's brother, who was present at the shooting, was arrested last night, and examined before the Coroner and Attorney-General Pennington to-day. He testified that Dugan drew the pistol and fired at Rowe, and, after he fell, chased McGaughey out of the saloon, with the pistol in hand, and tried to kill him also. McGaughey was held in $500 for court as a witness in the case.

BRUTAL SPORT IN A THEATRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11.—At the Theatre Comique this evening, which had been let for a benefit, Thomas Cook, a boy of feeble intellect, was introduced on the stage as a butt, and while singing a song an attaché of the theatre came out and fired a charge of powder into his face, inflicting a serious, but probably not fatal, wound. Cook was sent to the Rhode Island Hospital.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., June 11.—A fire-damp explosion occurred in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's mine at Coaldale this morning. Fire Boss Walters, Benjamin Davis, and John O'Donnell were seriously burned, and several others slightly. A later report says that one man is dead and that another will die.

CANADA HAS AN EARTHQUAKE.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 11.—A heavy shock of earthquake, lasting about 10 seconds, occurred here at 10 o'clock to-night.

ST. JOHN, Quebec, June 11.—A heavy shock of earthquake, accompanied by a rumbling sound, was felt here to-night.

STORMS' DISASTROUS WORK

FIRES CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.

OIL WORKS AND SHIPS BURNED AT PHILADELPHIA—LOSS NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS —DESTRUCTION IN OTHER PLACES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—During a thunderstorm about 10:30 o'clock this morning, lightning struck the pump-house of the Atlantic Refining Company, at Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill River, in the southern portion of the city. The works of the company, which, with the buildings of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, both under the management of Warden, Frew & Co., occupy, with their various buildings, tanks, &c., about 25 acres of ground along the river front, were stored with about 25,000 cases of oil, and in the river, by the wharves, were a number of ships and barks, loading or loaded with oil. The pump-house, where the lightning struck, is a long frame building, in which was stored a mass of machinery. In a few minutes the flames communicated to a large filling warehouse, where the barrels are filled. This was soon enveloped in flames, which then extended to the Superintendent's office and residence, thence to the cooper's shop, and then to the long line of sheds on the wharf. By this time an immense quantity of crude and refined oil was ablaze. The burning oil was running in all directions, and the long line of wharf property was soon one continuous sheet of flame.

By the time the city fire-engines reached the scene, five ships on the river and 10,000 barrels of oil and the surrounding buildings were burning fiercely for a distance of over a thousand yards, and the heat had become so intense that very little headway could be made against the fire. The first of the vessels in the river to catch fire was the Fa. an Austrian bark, on board of which were 1,000 cases of oil, and it was soon burned to the water's edge. The fire then communicated to the F. Rech, a German bark from Leghorn, which was empty; the Giuseppe Quinton, an Italian bark, from Genoa, which had reached the wharf only about an hour before the fire started, and was also empty; the Ilion, a Russian bark, with about 2,000 barrels of oil on board, and the Hudson a Norwegian ship of 1,000 tons, which was nearly ready for departure, with 7,000 barrels of oil. All of these vessels were destroyed. Others near by, among them the Norwegian bark Magrum, and the Swedish ship Edward, were towed out of danger by tugs. On the opposite side of the river a number of other vessels were anchored which, owing to the tide were unable to get away, and great consternation and confusion prevailed among the crews. At about 4 o'clock the line was drawn and the fire spread no further, but at 10 o'clock the area which the fire had covered was still a mass of flames. It will probably continue to burn until to-morrow at least, and possibly for several days.

No estimate can be obtained from those interested as to what the total loss of the company will be. It has been variously estimated at from $500,000 to $800,000. It is understood the company has no insurance for this loss, but that the Atlantic Company, (which is now controlled by the Standard Oil Company,) participates in an insurance fund, which is pooled by the various oil companies. The hulls of the vessels burned were all insured abroad. The value of the total cargoes destroyed is estimated at $70,000. The cargo in none of them was insured because they were not yet fully loaded, except the Fa. which had an insurance of $14,000 in the Insurance Company of North America. Although there were numerous narrow escapes, lives were saved, and no serious injuries resulted to anybody, but several narrow escapes were made. The lightning which started the fire at the Atlantic Company's property struck three other establishments in the vicinity, but no serious loss resulted to them.

CONSHOHOCKEN, Penn., June 11.—Last night about 11 o'clock, during the prevalence of a severe thunder-storm, the cotton-weaving mill of Smith, Kirk & Sons, situated in the lower part of this borough, was struck by lightning. The building was soon in flames, and was totally destroyed. The loss could not be exactly ascertained, but as all the valuable machinery and large stock of cotton goods were burned, besides the building, it will not be less than $75,000. The insurance is about $56,800. The destruction of this mill will throw about 300 men and girls out of employment for a long time to come.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 11.—Lightning set fire to the barn of David Lynam, near Newport, Del., last night, and the building and its contents were burned. Four horses perished. The loss is $5,000.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., June 11.—The large barn of Samuel Kurtz, three miles east of Pottstown, was struck by lightning and destroyed last evening. The loss is heavy.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 11.—The steamer Alex Chambers, used for towing purposes, while ascending the river last night, just below Evansville, Ind., was struck by a tornado and capsized. The crew of eight persons reached Ohio in safety, though two or three men had a narrow escape.

DAMAGE BY WIND AND RAIN.

BUILDINGS UNROOFED AND BLOWN DOWN—SERIOUS INJURY TO CROPS.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 11.—A terrific windstorm passed over this city on Monday night, causing great damage. A number of buildings were unroofed, the principal among which are the Baptist Church, the Third Ward School-house, Walter's block, in Eighth-street, Gibbs's livery-stable, Redman & Heinon's store, W. W. Carr & Co.'s planing mills, McMichael's elevator, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company's freight depot in East Dubuque. Many large plate-glass windows were demolished. On the Illinois Central Railroad a long row of empty cars was overturned upon the main track, delaying the passenger trains several hours. The greatest damage was done in lumber-yards, where piles of lumber were caught up and scattered in all directions. Ingram, Kennedy & Day lost $10,000 worth of logs, which broke from their moorings and went down the river. Telegraph communication with this city was cut off, as single wire being left in place, and communication was not established until late in the night. Only one life was lost so far as is known; a small boy named Dahlinghaus upset in a boat. The storm was confined to a very narrow limit. Railroad communication was not interrupted.

MILFORD, Penn., June 11.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon a terrific thunder-storm, accompanied by hail and fierce wind, passed over the northern part of Sussex County, N. J., and this part of Pennsylvania, doing much damage to growing crops and other property. The storm was the most violent in the remote parts of Dingman and Delaware Townships, Pike County, Penn., where huge trees were torn down, big pig-stables razed by the wind, and grain-fields were entirely rained by hail. The course of the storm was from east to west, and it lasted about 15 minutes, and was the most severe for years.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11.—Lightning last night struck the cottage of Thomas Munroe, at Cedar Grove, East Providence, injuring it badly and causing a loss of $1,000. The family was absent.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 11.—The frame buildings of John Eakles, near Thompson Ridge, in the Town of Crawford, Orange County, were struck by lightning last night, and burned, with three horses, wagons, and hay. Insurance, $600.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—A special dispatch to the Topeka *Commonwealth*, from Augusta, Kan., says the cyclone in Butler County on Monday last was very severe. A Mr. Rawlins and two children were blown a quarter of a mile and killed. Several persons were injured, some of them seriously. Thirty-seven farm-houses were blown down and completely wrecked, and others were moved from their foundations and twisted out of shape. There was a general destruction of out-houses in the course of the storm. Corn was badly hurt, but will grow again. Wheat was also badly injured.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11.—A heavy storm of wind which swept over this city at 11 o'clock last night, doing some damage to roofs and telegraph wires, was one of a group of storms which has visited the vicinity for this city in the last day or two, doing much serious damage in other places. In Wisconsin, just across the St. Croix, the hail-stones broke windows, stripped the foliage from trees, and ravaged the crops. The stones were as large as hen's eggs, and covered the ground. In Clearwater, Wright County, in this State, many buildings were prostrated and others damaged. Orchards were ruined, and the finest trees were torn up by the roots. The work of the storm was three-fourths of a mile wide, and where it crossed the woods are now impassable. The following is a partial list of casualties: F. Irving, about eight miles from Clearwater, had his house, stables, and grainery blown down, and the roof has not yet been found. Mr. Rose's dwelling-house was destroyed; also, all of his furniture and clothing. Charles Kelley's dwelling-house was blown down. Mr. Wiggins's dwelling was destroyed. George Cassidy, three miles south-east of Fairhaven, lost the roof of his dwelling; his wife was badly hurt by the falling timbers. Mr. Kurston had the roof blown off his dwelling-house. James Shannon's house, goods, farm implements, &c., were scattered broadcast. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon only escaped by taking refuge in the cellar. Hiram Cosnick's barn was upset and his dwelling unroofed.

MME. MARIE ROZE'S CALIFORNIA TESTIMONIAL.

Mme. Marie Rôze arrived yesterday afternoon at the Everett House, having traveled the entire distance from San Francisco without stopping. Col. Mapleson having desired her immediate return to London. The lady will sail on Saturday by the City of Chester. Prior to her departure from San Francisco Mme. Rôze was tendered a testimonial benefit by the leading citizens of that city, on which occasion they testified their appreciation of this charming artiste's talent by presenting her with a diamond bracelet, a cameo brooch, a gold necklace, and other substantial souvenirs. Mme. Rôze, therefore, has reason to be proud of her reception in the chief city of the Pacific coast.

THE CATS REVENGE.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, June 10.

A family in this city had a pet kitten which made itself at home about the premises. For some time past an old cat belonging to a neighbor has made her home in the stable, and associated with the kitten. The owner of the kitten tried in vain to drive away the cat, and the other day tried to get rid of her by putting a bullet through the cat. The cat was wounded, but not killed. The other day she returned to her old haunts and took her revenge by killing her former companion, the kitten.

THE CINCINNATI SAENGERFEST.

A GREAT PROCESSION AND RECEPTION CONCERT.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—The festival of the North American Saengerbund was begun to-day with an imposing street-parade and a reception concert, which took place at Music Hall this evening. The procession, which was of great length, passed through the principal streets of the city, and was witnessed by multitudes of people. The time required for passing over the line of march was three hours and a half. This street demonstration was opposed by the more cultivated Germans, but their counsels were disregarded by the masses, who entered into the project with so much zest that a pageant was presented worthy of comparison with the Mardigras of Southern cities. The streets along the line of march were profusely decorated. Never before did the district known as "Over the Rhine" present such a bewildering array of bunting, evergreens, arches, and inscriptions.

At 7 o'clock this evening the reception concert began in Music Hall. The audience, composed mainly of Germans, was a rare one in point of size. The native American element was conspicuous for its absence. The exercises connected with the reception of visiting societies and the presentation of a banner to the bund were commendably brief. An interesting feature of this part of the programme was a greeting song by 25 gray-haired men, most of whom have been members of the bund since its organization. After this followed the oratorio of "St. Paul," which was sung by the Cincinnati societies alone, the solo parts being assigned to Mme. Otto Alvsleben, Miss Josephine Yorke, Alexander Blaichof, and Franz Remmertz. The chorus numbered about 400 voices, and did its work in excellent style. The orchestra, consisting of over 100 pieces, was made up largely from the Thomas orchestra. Mr. Thomas himself is spending the week in Chicago, not being connected in any way with the Saengerfest. The conductor to-night was Otto Singer, the man who, under Thomas, has done the principal work of drilling the choruses for the entire series of May festivals. The work of Alvsleben was not of a character to elicit to show her qualities of voice. There is but one soprano aria in the entire oratorio, the rest being recitative. She was received, however, with great applause, and was presented with several elaborate floral pieces. She sings with a perfect method, and her voice is of great volume and compass. The Germans who have heard her declare that she is the greatest German singer who has visited America. In Verdi's "Requiem," on Friday night, she will have scope for her powers. The city is filled to overflowing with people.

RACING AT ST. LOUIS.

THREE GOOD CONTESTS YESTERDAY—THE WINNERS AND THE TIME.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—To-day was another good day for the races, but the attendance was not so large as yesterday. A heavy rain early this morning made the track soft in places, but it dried out well, and when the races began it was in a good condition. The first race was a mile and three-quarter dash for a purse of $400, $100 to the second horse, and brought to the string Le Roi, L'Argentine, Lucifer, Rosaline, Verdigris, and Exquiress, with L'Argentine the favorite, selling at $250 in the pools, Exquiress, $80; Lucifer, $60, and the field $25. Lucifer took the lead at the start, but it was taken from him on the back stretch by Verdigris. At the string Rosalin was first, Lucifer second, and L'Argentine third. Lucifer again went to the front at the turn. After passing the half-mile pole, L'Argentine, who was well in the rear, came up and challenged Lucifer, although she was three lengths in front of the line. The first gun off to left banged, making all the ladies jump and some scream a little. The old brass field pieces were used because they make most noise, and they do make a good deal of it. At this same moment crowds of civilians were seen turning into the grounds from the road leading from the landing. The guns went on banging, the cavalry came marching along, the band struck up "Hail Columbia," and Gen. Sherman, mounted on a white horse—truth compels me to state that they were shabby hacks—followed the cavalry, and a company of artillerymen brought up the rear. Gen. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Chief-Justice Waite, and Secretary McCrary were in one carriage, Gen. Schofield, Mrs. Waite, Col. Poe, and some other military officers occupied others. The General never took his eye off the line of troops as he passed along. He seemed to scan each man with a single glance everything about him, from the way he carried his weapon to the number of buttons on his close-fitting coat. The party passed along and round the spacious parade-ground in carriages, and when a halt was made, and it was supposed that Gen. Sherman had gone in there, as this is the place where he will stay; but when some of the spectators got over to the hotel they found the General just alighted from the carriage, and going up the steps to meet the dozens of friends gathered there to greet him. Foremost among these stood the venerable Charles O'Conor.

Gen. Sherman, as everybody knows, is a mere bundle of highly-elastic steel nerves. Whether he keeps quiet when he is asleep is not easy to say; but it is certain no one ever saw him quiet when he was awake. This constant activity, combined with a square head and an aggressive nose, enables him to get through a great deal of work in a very short time. Within five minutes after reaching the piazza he had shaken hands with 32 men and 13 ladies; been presented to 17 different persons, introduced 12 old gentlemen to as many other old gentlemen, military and otherwise; trod on five men's toes, and tangled up in four trains; apologized to their respective owners; talked with seven pretty young ladies, (the General is a great favorite with young ladies,) started to go three times and as often came back, and by actual count taken off his old straw hat six times and put on again six different ways. This last performance was absolutely marvelous in the rapidity and variety of the movements executed. The General then drove off, and forthwith started on an inspecting tour through the grounds and buildings, with Chief-Justice Waite and Secretary McCrary with him. Declining the attentions of two officers who had been detailed to accompany the party, he undercook the piloting himself, remarking that "I know the place like a book." The Chief-Justice is rather corpulent, and has a judicial dignity of movement; the General is thin and angular, and walks as if he were late for a train. He was in splendid spirits; he swung his hat about and talked like a school-boy just out for a holiday; he strode through the halls, dived into the rooms, discovered the regions of the kitchen, dashed through the messhall; the Chief-Justice made such mighty efforts to keep up that he was like to explode on the spot. Nevertheless, through it all he was so terrific he held on, and with Secretary McCrary, who held a tolerably good second place throughout, finally brought up at Gen. Schofield's, which building, as the headquarters, was thronged by the attendants, and afterward the whole party sat down to dinner.

At the afternoon the programme for the day was carried out to the letter, which seemed, in fact, the centre right over the hotel. The vivid flashes of lightning and the constant crashing of the thunders carried terror to not a few among the hundreds of people who found a hasty refuge in the hotel. The rain came pouring down in a flood, threatening to spoil all the sights of the afternoon, but, luckily, the storm was too violent to last, and in a short time it passed off, the sun shone out warm and bright, and the ground in front of the hotel influence, and when 5:30 and the grand review came the weather was all that could be desired. Between 4,000 and 5,000 people witnessed the spectacle, but if West Point before accepting from New-York, such an affair would have brought out 20,000 at least. The cadets went through a few movements, the band played "Hail, Columbia," Gens. Sherman and Schofield—the latter in full uniform—and the Chief-Justice, with the Secretary of War, walked up and down the line, then the boys marched around in column of companies, and again in double-quick, re-formed in line, saluted, and that was about all. The whole affair lasted some 40 minutes, and everybody seemed mightily pleased—pleased at the splendid appearance of the boys, and pleased at having the opportunity to have a good look at Gen. Sherman.

The decoration of the mess hall, for the ball this evening, was completed this afternoon. The boys had originally intended to convert the hall into the appearance of a theatre, but found that would require more time than their very limited leisure hours would permit, and the idea had to be abandoned. They fell back upon the old methods, and draped the walls with flags of all nations, hung up wreaths of evergreen, and erected a frame-work, viz., '79, '80, '81, and '82; festooned the place with pine, hemlock, and Summer laurel; opposite the entrance had the word "Welcome," in large gold letters, and "Farewell" over the main door inside. Altogether, the work was exceedingly well done, and the hall looked very pretty. The order of dance was a neatly-got up card, inclosed in a Russia leather case bearing the crest of the Class of '80, which is the second class, and gives this farewell ball to the graduating class, or Class of '70. From this interesting publication is derived the information that the Germans will begin at 12 o'clock," and that the leaders are Messrs. F. L. Dodds and A. L. Mills; and, further, that at the hour of midnight the dance will be adjourned to the "officers' hop-room." This piece of information has no interest for any except the Cadets but the First Class men, as the others will have gone long before to their little beds. The drum beats at 10:30 o'clock P. M. The hop managers are Messrs. J. R. Hamilton, C. H. Wilcox, J. B. Erwin, C. J. Bailey, H. L. Roberts, O. M. Carter, E. Hubert, E. S. Avis, and J. R. Chapman. The number of invitations sent by the Invitation Committee will be something over 4,000; but, of course, a very large proportion of these were merely complimentary. Both houses of Congress, it is said, were invited; also, the Supreme Court, the President, (it is known here whether President Hayes dances in the German or whether he only dances square dances,) all the members of the Cabinet, (Mr. Evarts would be much admired in a waltz,) all the leading Army officers; and, finally, a general invitation is given to the guests at Cozzens's and the West Point Hotel. Gen. Hancock had not come at 6 o'clock, nor had Gen. Pope, but both were expected in time for the ball. Gen. Sherman is expected to take the leading part in the affair. He is a tremendous dancer. When he starts in earnestly, is said he only touches the floor once in five minutes.

At midnight the ball was in full blast. Gen. Pope was there and Mrs. Pope, but not Gen. Hancock. All the members of the Board of Visitors were around. Even the lone-lost C. P. Buckingham, of Illinois, was there. Horace Porter was there, and Gen. Wessells. Thomas Nast had come up and brought his son with him. Gen. George C. Thomas, Gen. Grierson and Mrs. Grierson, Col. Vigers, of the British Army, and a crowd of Colonels, Majors, Captains, and lesser officers were present. Cozzens's Hotel emptied itself into the ball-room, and the West Point Hotel at midnight was quite lonely. The ball was, as usual, a great success. The regular night mortar drill and pyrotechnic display preceded the ball, and was greatly appreciated by an unusually numerous assemblage of spectators.

AN OPERA COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

MEETING FAILURE IN HAVANA AND COMING HOME DESTITUTE.

A dispatch from Havana, Cuba, last night, announced that the Fifth-Avenue Opera Company, of this City, had met with "a complete fiasco, owing to bad management," and would return to this City by the steamer City of New-York "in a destitute condition." The company was organized during the last week in May by Messrs. Fryer and McKinley, and consisted of about 40 singers and actors. Among the more prominent were the Misses Crowley, Alice Hosmer, Marion Wallace, the Gurney sisters Hattie Richmond, Laura Perrings, the Everley sisters, Mrs. Ida Costaldo, W. H. Lillis, Frank Drew, H. R. Humphries, James Horton, Miles Hall, and John Strimm. Mr. L. F. Masson, late stage manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, accompanied the party in a similar capacity and to attend to the mounting of "Fatinitza" and "H. M. S. Pinafore," which constituted the repertory of the company. Mr. Fryer's record, it is said, was not a good one, and Mr. McKinley was comparatively unknown; so the members of the company would not be put off with fair promises. They insisted on the payment of a portion of their salaries, and a guarantee of their free passage back to this City, in addition to their fare to Havana. This, it is said, Mr. McKinley promised to do before the steamer sailed. The party assembled on the dock of the Havana Steamship Company, preparatory to sailing by the steamer City of Vera Cruz, on Saturday, May 31. The prime donne came in carriages, and remained seated in them until the appeared of Mr. McKinley. When that gentleman arrived he had only promises to give the company, and for three hours he begged and parleyed with its members, until at last they decided to go, and the lines of the steamer were cast off at 6 P. M. Mr. D. H. Harkins, of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, said last evening that he had nothing whatever to do with the company, although it bore the name of his theatre, and he had advised all with whom he came in contact, when the enterprise was being organized, to have nothing to do with it. Fryer, he said, had organized the "Fatinitza" company, which performed at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. He had promised to supply a good company on that occasion, and had utterly failed to do so. That company was now in Philadelphia playing under the title of the Fifth-Avenue Opera Company, a title to which it had no right, and Lawrence, who was formerly a partner of Fryer, was also traveling with a company bearing the same name. He desired the public to understand that he had no interest in any of them.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mississippi has now six Greenback newspapers, such as they are.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Committee will hold a meeting in Boston on Saturday.

An improbable story is published that Don Cameron contemplates resigning his seat in the United States Senate.

Jeff Davis's "efforts" to attract capital and immigration from Europe, under the auspices of a convention of Mississippi Valley planters and merchants, were a woeful failure.

An election to fill a vacancy in a local office in Jefferson Parish, La., was ordered the other day, and not a vote was cast. The "freeman's privilege" does not seem to have been appreciated.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* complains that party ties are weakening among the Democrats of that State, and that harsh criticisms of the actions of recognized exponents of the Democratic Party are common.

John Brown, Jr., is going out to Kansas to see what he can do in behalf of the colored refugees. He says he hopes to see colored emigrant aid societies formed everywhere among the colored people of the North, and extending as far South as possible.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* is doing well for a Democratic paper, in respect to the finances. It says: "Our war is against a greenback which cannot be converted into gold or silver, and against a silver dollar which has less than a dollar's worth of silver in it."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial*, a good Republican journal, is in financial difficulties, growing out of debts contracted several years ago, but it says that if its old friends will rally around it, the *Commercial* can emerge from its present difficulties with better prospects than it has ever had.

The Democratic Mayor of Portland, Me., refuses to approve the appropriation for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and declines to call a special meeting of the City Council. Its regular meeting will not come until the 7th of July, and patriotic Portlanders can go out of town on the Fourth.

The Utica *Observer* rebukes Senator Morgan and all the other Southern Memorial Day orators who talk about "the civil war having been forced upon the South by the unalterable purpose of the North to abolish slavery," and says that "this is a Southern contribution to the falsehood of history."

Col. D. R. Anthony, in the issue of his paper, the Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times*, of Sunday, June 8, says: "Twenty-two years ago this day the editor of this paper arrived in Leavenworth, and he has made this city his home since that data. Twenty-five years ago next July he arrived in L

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 11.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907.		U. S. 4s C., 1907.	
$25,000..h.s	102¾	$5,000...s3	102¾
U. S. 6s C., '81.		U. S. 6s C., '81.	
5,000	102¾	10,000...b3	107
80,000	102¾	10,000...b3	107⅛
U. S. 4s R., 1907.			
13,300	101¼		
U. S. 5s C., '81.			
10,000	103⅝		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Missouri 6s, '86.		Quicksilver.	
$5,000..h.c	107¼	100	15½
Missouri 5s, '87.		Maryland Coal.	
20,000..h.c	107¾	300	11⅝
Louisiana 7s con.		Homestake M. Co.	
2,000	40½	100...h.c.	87½
R., C. & N. 1st.		Sutro Tunnel.	
10,000	79¾	400...h.c.b5.	4¾
2,000	79¾	Western Union.	
500...h.c.	79¾	500...h.c.	115½
C. & O. 1st. ms. b.		25	115¾
2,000	43½	200	115⅞
10,000	43⅞	300	115⅞
Chi. & Alt. 1st.		100	115¾
1,000	113⅝	700	115¾
1,000...h.c.	113⅝	400	115½
N. J. C. 1st con. ss.		500	115¾
40,000..h.c.	93¾	400	115¾
N. J. C. 1st, '90.		Pacific Mail.	
3,000...h.c.	117	400...h.c.	15⅜
M. & St. P. 1. L. D. gr.		200	15⅛
4,000	106⅜	100...c.	15⅛
Chi. & N. W. con.		N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	
4,000	111⅛	200	129½
D. & R. R. '84.		50...s3.	129
2,000	103⅜	Erie Railway.	
D. & R. R. 7s, '86.		500	27⅝
1,000...h.c.	104	700	27⅝
Alb. & Sus. 2d.		300	27⅝
1,000	105⅛	700...b3.	27⅝
M. K. & T. con. ss.		Erie Railway pf.	
700	65¾	200...h.c.	51½
Erie 2d.		100...h.c.	51¾
1,000	102	300...h.c.	50¼
N. Y. L. E. & W. new 2d con.		Lake Shore & M. S.	
15,000	72⅝	39	75⅞
50,000	72⅝	Union Pacific.	
50,000...s3.	72⅜	Chicago & Alton.	
2,000	73⅝	200...h.c.	76⅞
M., K. & T. 2d.		650	76
5,000b.s3.	29	100	76⅛
Can. So. 1st g'd.		100	76⅜
5,000 b.s.	84	400	76⅜
Cen. Pac. S. J. Br.		600	76
1,000	102	100	76⅜
C. P. C. & D. Br.		900	76⅜
5,000	103	500	76⅜
Union Pacific 1st.		40	76⅜
3,000...s3	113⅜	300	76⅜
E. P. 1st 7s, D. D.		1200	76⅞
Trust Rec. ss.		77	
2,000c.int.102¾	100	76⅞	
R., W. & O. con. ss.		1200	77
50,000	102	100...h.c.	76⅞
Union Pacific 1st.		100	76⅞
3,000...s3	113⅛	300...h.c.	117⅜
E. P. 1st 7s, D. D.		200	24⅞
Trust Rec. ss.		200	12
2,000c.int.102¾	100	76⅞	
R., W. & O. con. 1st.		100...h.c.	40⅝
30,000	51	300	76⅝
25,000...h.c.	51	Michigan Central.	
F. 1st 7s, C. D. 2d.		200...h.c.b3.	76⅝
1,000...h.c.	124	400	76⅜
A. & T. E. 2d pf.		100...h.c.	76⅜
4,000	84½	210	76⅜
St. W. 1st '88 x cp.		300	76⅝
1,000	107⅜	Illinois Central.	
C., Sa. F. & M. 1st.		100...h.c.	86
500	101	Clev. & Pitts. g'd.	
Bank S. of N. new		20	86⅞
14...h.c.	103	100...h.c.	86⅞
Adams Express.		100	97
10	105⅜	Chi. & N. W.	
50...h.c.	105⅜	500...h.c.	65⅞
33	105⅜	500	65⅝
American Express.		800	65⅞
40	47⅜	200	66
15...h.c.	47⅜	1000	66⅛
United States Ex.		1000	66
50	47	500	65⅞
Wells Fargo.		500...h.c.	65⅞
80...h.c.	100	100	66
Standard Mining.		Bur., C. R. & N.	
100...h.c.s2.	30¼	100...h.c.	37¼
100...s3.	30¼	Wabash.	
Louisville & Nash.		200...h.c.	37¼
100	56		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

M. 6s, fund. '94.		Western Union.	
20,000...h.c.	111	400...h.c.	115
C., R. I. & P. 6s.		200	114⅜
1917 C.	102½	300	114⅜
10,000c.b3.	116	500	114⅜
5,000...h.c.	116	300	115
B., C. R. & N. 1st.		100	115⅛
1,000...h.c.	79⅜	100	114⅞
D. & R. R. '91.		300	115
1,000	104	10	115⅛
La. & Mo. R. 2d.		100	115⅛
2,000...h.c.	98	100	115⅜
S. N. Y. & E. 1st.		Erie Railway.	
2,000	115	100...h.c.s3.	27⅛
Den. & Rio G. 1st.		200	s3.	27⅜
10,000...h.c.	94¾	Pacific Mail.	
N. Y. L. E. & W.		100	h.c.	15⅛
new 2d con.	79¾	500	b3.	15⅛
20,000	72⅞	100	b3.	15⅛
K. P. 1st 7s, D. D.		1000	s3.	15⅛
Trust Rec. ss.		200	15⅜
7,000	102⅝	100	15⅜
R., W. & O. 1st con. ss.		500	b3.	15⅜
50,000	50¾	300	15⅜
4,000	51	Central of N. Y.	
C. & S. 1st, g'd by C., C. & I.		100...h.c.	51¾
4,000	95⅜	200...h.c.	51¾
C. C. & I. C. 1st, M. & S. F. L. & D. ex.		100...h.c.	52⅛
5,000...s3.	70⅞	Union Pacific.	
Union Pacific 1st.		200...h.c.	76⅜
1,000	113⅛	100...h.c.	76⅜
Union Pacific s. f.		300	76⅜
25,000	112¾	200	76⅞
Union Pac. 7s 1. g.		100	77
1,000	113⅜	Illinois Central.	
Homestake M. Co.		80...h.c.s3.	86⅛
100	87	C., M. & St. P.	
100...h.c.	87	300...h.c.	52
Michigan Central.		Morris & Essex.	
100...h.c.	77	300...h.c.s2.	89⅜
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.		Ches. & O. 1st pf.	
100...h.c.	22½	100...h.c.	11⅞
Tr. Co. cert. ss.		Union Pacific.	
5,000	70¾	200...h.c.	76⅜
M., K. & T. 2d.		300	76⅜
10,000	29¼	200	76⅞
Ches. & O. cur. int.		North-western.	
1,000	19¾	800	65⅞
Erie 7s con. gold.		700	66
2,000	110⅛	100...s3.	66⅛
Frank. & Koko. 1st.		400	66
10,000	93⅜	800	66⅛
Sutro Tunnel.		1100	66⅛
10	4¾	2500	66⅜
700	4¾	1700...b3.	66⅜
Wells-Fargo Ex.		1900	66⅜
25...h.c.	107	1000	66⅜
American Express		1000...b3.	66⅞
10	48⅛	North-western pf.	
Standard Mining.		500...c.s3.	97⅞
100	30⅝	300...b3.	97⅞
100...b30.	30¾	400	97⅞
Del., Lack. & West.		Bos. & Lake.	
100...h.c.s2.	30¼	100...s3.	34¾
400	48⅛	200	34⅞
200	48⅜	Chi., Bur. & Quin.	
100...h.c.	48	200	84⅞
Western Union.		Pacific Mail pf.	
100...b3.	115⅛	900	91¾
1500	115	100	91¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.			
100...h.c.	91¾		
100	91½		
100...h.c.	91¾		
Chi. & N. W.			
300...h.c.	65⅛		
800...h.c.	65⅛		
100...s3.	65⅛		
100...b3.	65⅞		
200...h.c.	66		
200...h.c.	66⅛		
300...h.c.	66⅛		
200...b10.	1.65		
100...h.c.	1.60		
100...b3.	1.60		
100...h.c.	1.60		
200...b10.	1.65		
Chi. & N. W. pf.			
200...h.c.	96⅞		
100...h.c.	96⅞		
100...s3.	96⅞		
300...h.c.	96⅞		
Central of N. Y.			
100...h.c.	51¾		
100...h.c.	51¾		
C., C. C. & I.			
100...h.c.	52¾		
300...h.c.	52¾		
1200	52		
100...s3.	52⅞		
C. M. & St. P. pf.			
29...h.c.	91⅜		
100...h.c.	91⅜		
500	91⅝		
500	91⅜		
300	91⅜		
200	91⅜		
300...s3.	91¼		
Del., Lack. & West.			
100...h.c.	404		
100...h.c.	404		
Frank. & Koko.			
100...h.c.	24½		
100...h.c.	24½		
300	24¾		
100	24¾		
Bur., C. R. & N.			
72...h.c.s3.	37⅞		
N. Y. Elevated.			
25...h.c.b10.	104		
St. L., I. M. & S.			
100...h.c.	26¼		
100...h.c.	26¼		
100...h.c.	26¼

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, June 11:

Howard W. Coster, Assignee's sale, A. S. Cassidy, Esq., Assignee, sold the four-story brick factory building, with lease of three lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 541, 543, and 545 West 21st-st, north side, 200 feet east of 11th-av., for $2,775, to Highland National Bank of Newburg. Ground rent, $850 per annum.

Louis Meier, foreclosure sale, J. F. McLaughlin, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 22.6 by 98.9, No. 340 East 30th-st., south side, 147.6 feet west of 1st-av., for $4,800, to Samuel B. Craft, plaintiff.

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 237 East 54th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 2d-av., for $9,850, to E. B. Workmann.

John C. Boyd, foreclosure sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 437 West 56th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 10th-av., for $11,350, to Benjamin Worthington, plaintiff. Also, a similar house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 435 West 56th-st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $11,650, to James Brooks.

The remaining sales advertised for yesterday were adjourned as follows: Sale by Hugh N. Camp, of the house and lot No. 162 East 113th-st., west of 1st-av., to June 18. Sale by Richard V. Harnett, of the house with lot No. 209 East 48th-st., east of 3d-av., to same date. Sale by Scott & Myers, of improved City real estate, on East 30th and West 44th sts. and 9th-av., to June 23. Sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of a house and lot on Lawrence-st, west of 9th-av., to June 25. Sale by Louis Meier, of a plot of land on 8th-av., between 123d and 125th sts., to same date, and sale of house with lot, No. 230 West 52d-st., east of 8th-av., to July 1.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 10.

10th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 44.10x×27.4 x irregular; Pierre W. Wilday and wife to Denis Leahy.....$700

Baxter-st., w. s., 105 ft. n. of Grant-st., Lot No. 646; William Hastings and wife to John Todd.

134-st., n. s., 102 ft. e. of 9th-av., 52x37.5; Charles Woodall to Peter B. Bush.....

Alexander-av., e. w. corner of 135th-st., 100x100, 23d Ward; Harrison Johnston and wife to Juanita Johnston.....

Springfield-st., s. s., 150.3 ft. — of Morris-av., 100x25; Charles Preusser and wife to Richard Mortimer.....

Spring-st., n. s., No. 270, 25x100; John M. Harris to Frederick Seiffer.....

6th-av., s. e. corner 49th-st., 23x100.; Sarafatia Chickering and husband to James L. White.....

10th-st., s. s., East, No. 329; Edward F. Ferdinand and others to Barbara Ferdinand.....

Avenue A, No. 222; John E. Ferdinand and others to Barbara Ferdinand.....

Avenue A, s. s., 51.9 ft. n. of 13th-st., 22x96; George A. Ferdinand and others to Barbara Ferdinand.....

10th-st., s. s., East, No. 327; Francis L. Ferdinand and others to Barbara Ferdinand.....

Minetta-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100; S. F. Randall, Referee, to Henry Horaldge.....

138th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., 275x99.11; Siegmund T. Meyer and wife to Richard Arnold and others.....

Same property; Rebecca Newman to Richard Arnold and others.....

Same property; Lewis J. Phillips to Richard Arnold and others.....

Same property; Samuel J. Levy and wife to Richard Arnold and others.....

Same property; Sarah R. Cornish, Executrix, to Richard Arnold and others.....

King's Bridge road, 110± irregular; John Tighe and wife to Frank A. Seaman.....

Broadway, s. w. corner of 40th-st., 124.6½x98.9; Franklin H. Churchill to Freeman P. Woodbury and others.....

Same property; Charles H. Woodbury and wife to Franklin H. Churchill.....

Unace-st., Lot No. 301, 50x175; Caspar Heindel and wife to Wilhelmine Kennamin.....

Same property; Ludwig Kennamin and wife to Caspar Heindel.....

Deane-st., n. s., 60.6 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 20x50; also, Broome-st., s. w. corner of Varick-st., 22x66; Leonard Appleby and wife to Leonard L. Appleby.....

Lexington-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 15x95; John P. Kuhn to Charles C. Reinhardt.....

109th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Frances Gaines and husband to Mary H. Tompkins.....

123d-st., 10 124th-st., Lots Nos. 320 to 326; also, Lot No. 343; Anna M. Monsell and husband to John A. Monsell.....

Sheffield-st., 11-cess., 24th Ward; John W. Simpson, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....

103d-st., s. s., 102 ft. e. of 9th-av., 51.8x97.7; Barlow M. Hoyt, Referee, to Charles Foster.....

Stanton-st., No. 175; Elliot Sandford, Referee, to Joseph Schneider .....

134th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Willow-av., 25x100; Richard M. Harison, Referee, to Port Morris Land and Improvement Company.....

$10,000

$3,437

nom.

$3,437

$1,437

45

nom.

$20,000

nom.

nom.

$2,500

nom.

$6,500

$90,000

nom.

nom.

$5,000

$7,300

$11,500

$100

$700

$6,000

$5,000

$10,000

$5,000

$4,000

$6,000

$10,000

$10,000

$2,747

1,300

1,900

2,200

16,500

3,500

4,000

$8,437

$1,500

1,900

11,000

3,000

$300

4,000

8,000

700

$6,000

5,000

$8,437

$1,500

1,900

11,000

3,000

$300

4,000

8,000

700

$6,000

5,000

$10,000

$10,000

$2,747

1,300

1,900

2,200

16,500

3,500

4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 10.

10th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 44.10x×27.4 x irregular; Pierre W. Wilday and wife to Denis Leahy.....$700

Baxter-st., w. s., 105 ft. n. of Grant-st., Lot No. 646; William Hastings and wife to John Todd.

134-st., n. s., 102 ft. e. of 9th-av., 52x37.5; Charles Woodall to Peter B. Bush.....

Alexander-av., e. w. corner of 135th-st., 100x100, 23d Ward; Harrison Johnston and wife to Juanita Johnston.....

Springfield-st., s. s., 150.3 ft. — of Morris-av., 100x25; Charles Preusser and wife to Richard Mortimer.....

Spring-st., n. s., No. 270, 25x100; John M. Harris to Frederick Seiffer.....

6th-av., s. e. corner 49th-st., 23x100.; Sarafatia Chickering and husband to James L. White.....

10th-st., s. s., East, No. 329; Edward F. Ferdinand and others to Barbara Ferdinand.....

Avenue A, No. 222; John E. Ferdinand and others to Barbara Ferdinand.....

Avenue A, s. s., 51.9 ft. n. of 13th-st., 22x96; George A. Ferdinand and others to Barbara Ferdinand.....

10th-st., s. s., East, No. 327; Francis L. Ferdinand and others to Barbara Ferdinand.....

Minetta-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100; S. F. Randall, Referee, to Henry Horaldge.....

138th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., 275x99.11; Siegmund T. Meyer and wife to Richard Arnold and others.....

Same property; Rebecca Newman to Richard Arnold and others.....

Same property; Lewis J. Phillips to Richard Arnold and others.....

Same property; Samuel J. Levy and wife to Richard Arnold and others.....

Same property; Sarah R. Cornish, Executrix, to Richard Arnold and others.....

King's Bridge road, 110± irregular; John Tighe and wife to Frank A. Seaman.....

Broadway, s. w. corner of 40th-st., 124.6½x98.9; Franklin H. Churchill to Freeman P. Woodbury and others.....

Same property; Charles H. Woodbury and wife to Franklin H. Churchill.....

Unace-st., Lot No. 301, 50x175; Caspar Heindel and wife to Wilhelmine Kennamin.....

Same property; Ludwig Kennamin and wife to Caspar Heindel.....

Deane-st., n. s., 60.6 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 20x50; also, Broome-st., s. w. corner of Varick-st., 22x66; Leonard Appleby and wife to Leonard L. Appleby.....

Lexington-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 15x95; John P. Kuhn to Charles C. Reinhardt.....

109th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Frances Gaines and husband to Mary H. Tompkins.....

123d-st., 10 124th-st., Lots Nos. 320 to 326; also, Lot No. 343; Anna M. Monsell and husband to John A. Monsell.....

Sheffield-st., 11-cess., 24th Ward; John W. Simpson, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....

103d-st., s. s., 102 ft. e. of 9th-av., 51.8x97.7; Barlow M. Hoyt, Referee, to Charles Foster.....

Stanton-st., No. 175; Elliot Sandford, Referee, to Joseph Schneider .....

134th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Willow-av., 25x100; Richard M. Harison, Referee, to Port Morris Land and Improvement Company.....

$10,000

$3,437

nom.

$3,437

$1,437

45

nom.

$20,000

nom.

nom.

$2,500

nom.

$6,500

$90,000

nom.

nom.

$5,000

$7,300

$11,500

$100

$700

$6,000

$5,000

$10,000

$5,000

$4,000

$6,000

$10,000

$10,000

$2,747

1,300

1,900

2,200

16,500

3,500

4,000

LEASES RECORDED.

6th-av., No. 255, store, 5 years; William C. Hunter to Rice Maclaine and others.....

128th-st., East, Nos. 151, 153, and 155, 5 years, David Wakeman to Patrick J. Owens.....

Wall-st., No. 12, 5 years; Lucy Kean to Kountze Brothers.....

Canal-st., No. 349, 3 years; Major Thompson, Executor of, to George W. Whits.....

$1,500

1,900

11,000

3,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Brown, Catharine M. to William H. Moore, Trustee, &c., 25 years, s. of 98th-st., 275 ft. w. of 4th-av.....

Gent, Michael, and wife to Caroline A. Brewster; w. s. 3d-av. n. of 136th-st., 3 years.....

Gutman, Silas and Caroline Young; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 11th-st., 1 year.....

Leahy, Denis, to Robert D. Fielder; w. s. 40th-st., e. of 1st-av., 5 years.....

Lett, Margaret M. and husband to Richard E. Mount; n. s. 132d-st., e. of St. Ann's-av., 3 years.....

Carnl, Leopold, and another to Richard Allen; n. s. 55th-st., e. of Avenue A, 1 year.....

Schmidt, H., W., and wife to Henry S. Fehring, and others, 3 mortgages; n. s. 60th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 3 years.....

Schneider, Joseph, and wife to the Hanover Fire and Marine Company; No. 177 Stanton-st., 1 year.....

Todd, John, and wife to Emma Dean; No. 150 and 152 Second-st., 3 years.....

Woodall, Charles, to Elizabeth F. Floyd; n. s. 53d-st., e. of 9th-av., 5 years.....

$6,000

5,000

10,000

$5,000

4,000

6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bonney, Alfred, to Charles B. Platt.....$10,000

Home Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society to Richard Arnold and another.....

King, Ludwig, to Emanuel Yankauer.....

Russell, Thomas, to James Russell.....

Sand, Thomas, to Ella Gregenhaimer.....

Shaw, Thomas G., to Charlotte S. Davison.....

Teichmann, Henry, to the German Society.....

Watson, J. T., to Sarah J. Watson.....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant full-size Dwelling-house, With dining-room extension, NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE, West Side, between 57th and 58th sts. Watchman on the premises. Open all day.

A FINE BROADWAY CORNER FOR SALE, west side, above Canal-st.; about 50 feet front, improved, and rented for a term of years at a rate yielding a good income on the investment. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FINE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE—ON 23-5th-av., facing the Park, below 90th-st.; also, a fine corner mansion, plot of 20 lots. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BARGAINS—18TH-ST. NEAR 5TH-AV., FULL-size, $22,500; 16th-st. near Stuyvesant Park, $10,600. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION AND 20 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JUNE 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of Thomas Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South-st., extending through to Water-st., have stories adapted for refining, storing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to E. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM, 30 ACRES, AT Summit, on Morris and Essex Railroad, beyond Orange; high ground; very healthy; will sell a bargain. W. H. WELLS, No. 67 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN WHITE PLAINS—A FULLY FURnished house; all modern improvements; 15 rooms; location very high and healthful; fruit and shade trees; extensive grounds, barn, stables; near depot; year or season. Address Box CHARLES PERRIS, White Plains, Westchester County.

FURNISHED DWELLINGS TO LET IN THE CENTRE OF RIVERDALE.—Furnished residences to let. Address Post Office Box No. 152 Sneden Bridge, Mass., or trains of S. B. GOODALL & CO., No. 9 West Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL country place on the Hudson, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., formerly the residence of Charles Bellows, Esq.; about 27 acres of land; fine vacation and business cottabuildings; suitable either as a private residence or as a boarding-house; the most desirable place at Cornwall; 10 minutes' walk from landing; if rented, can be either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Messrs. READ & TAFT, Cornwall Landing, N. Y., or to T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House; all modern improvements; 5 or 12 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot or 59th-st. cars. Inquire on premises, Ogden-av., between Central Bridge and High Bridge, or No. 79 West 52d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR THE Summer, a good-sized furnished house containing six sleeping-rooms exclusive of servants' rooms; Berkshire Hills or other mountainous region preferred. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, GEORGE JONES, New-York Times Office.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Kingsland.

ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 3:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 3:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 48 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 as 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 8 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 8 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 8 P. M.
ALGENIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thurs. June 12, 11:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PEARSON.....Sat. June 21, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GELDARDE.....Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For passage or plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. J. C. CORTIS, AGENT.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, June 12
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 19

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28
ODER.....Sat., June 21 | RHEIN.....Sat., July 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, 115 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Piers, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sansuier.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Jouvet.....Wednesday, June 25, 9:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Delord.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.

Checks drawn on credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, foot of Clinton Place, New-York.

Devonia.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....June 28, noon
Bolivia.....June 21, 6 A. M. | Ethiopia.....July 5, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Christopher-st.

Elysia.....June 14, 2 P. M. | Assyria.....June 21, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $65 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steerage with or do not carry passengers to London.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
GASPER SCHADAM.....Wednesday, July 2

1st Cabin, $85—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$30. Steerage, $23. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 273, Wm.-st., Freight Agts. L. W. MORRIS, 50 Bway. Gen. Passage Agt.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE

TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The staunch sea-going steamers of the International Steam-ship Company's Line will leave in June every MONDAY and THURSDAY; from July 1 to Sept. 22, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Sesson, at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Bar Harbor, Grand Lake, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, M. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightful and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route and any further information, apply at the Company's office, 79 and 81 Wall-st., New-York, or to W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon.

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.—Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Tuesday, July 1, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

E. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KENNYON.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., June 18

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocean Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Ocean S. S. Co. and
Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. and G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, June 14
Steamer CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, June 18

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, June 14.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, WEDNESDAY, June 25.

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 36 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Bermuda only).....Thurs., June 12
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28

W. ALEXANDER & SONS, Wm. st. and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERMES, Thurs., June 19 | GELLERT, Thurs., June 26
FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19 | LESSING, Thurs., July 3

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Charbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and Cortlandt-Street Ferries as follows:

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

LIBERTY-ST.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East and West Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for Christopher-Street and East and South Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTY-FIRST-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Sixth-avenue entrance to Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

FIFTY-NINTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

EIGHTY-FIRST-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

For up-town trains take next-adjacent stations.

For down-town trains take west-side stations.

Trains will run to 58th-st. and 6th-av. and 59th-st. and 9th-av. as heretofore.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Exact fare between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GABRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND FAST MAIL ROUTE.

On and after May 19, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M., arriving in Washington 12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 8 (10 Hunting.), 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 6:05 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Tickets offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Ferry, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily, 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double-Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 23, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10 (limited), 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:35, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 12:01 (Limited), 2, 3:30, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Tickets offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping car via St. Albans.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Cincinnati.

11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 22d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Parlor drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

5 P. M., daily. Fast Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tabls and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 9 A. M. and 1, 3, 6, 10, 11:35 P. M. Parlor to Boston and Albany at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R.—8:05, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 6 P. M. For New-York and New-England R.R.—8:05, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, P. M. For New-Canaan R. R

A GIRL'S STRANGE STORY

WHAT EVA GEIS TOLD A CORONER.

CHARGING EDWARD ARRAS WITH BETRAYING AND ATTEMPTING TO KILL HER—THE MAN MAKING COUNTER-CHARGES.

Last Tuesday afternoon, Conrad Geis, of No. 208 West Thirty-third-street, visited Coroner Elsinger, and informed him that his daughter, Eva Geis, 17 years old, was lying dangerously ill at his residence, from injuries received at the hands of Edward Arras, a young man living with his parents at No. 203 West Thirty-eighth-street. Mr. Geis said that his daughter, in 1876, being then 14 years of age, went to live as a servant in the family of Mrs. Sperb, a sister of young Arras. The latter was then living in the house of his sister, and while there Eva was, it is alleged, seduced by Arras under promise of marriage. A miscarriage, produced by drugs, followed. The couple continued to live as man and wife, and the girl became again prenant. She then threatened to expose Arras, and he attempted, so it is alleged, to murder her by shooting her in the head with a pistol. From the effects of this treatment the girl, Mr. Geis says, is in a dangerous condition, and he fears that she will die. He therefore desired that her ante-mortem deposition should be taken. The Coroner, accompanied by his Deputy, Dr. Goldschmiedt, went to the house and there found the girl in a weak and precarious condition. Her mind was, however, perfectly clear, and in reply to the questions of the Coroner she made an extraordinary statement, in substance as follows:

Preceding her story by the statement that she was afraid she was going to die, she said that she became acquainted with Edward Arras, of No. 203 West Thirty-eighth-street, at Mrs. Sperb's, No 506 Sixth-avenue, about October, 1876. Arras was employed in the slaughter-house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Sperb. March 7, 1877, Arras visited her in her room and seduced her, after having persuaded her that he was her husband. Residing in the same house, from that day on he lived with her as her husband, swearing repeatedly that he would marry her. In November she told him that she was sure she was about to become a mother. He told her he would take her to a doctor, and on the first Sunday in November, 1877, he took her to one Mme. Blanc. She went there three times, and the third time Mme. Blanc gave him some medicine which he gave her, and which made her very sick; he remained with her day and night until she recovered; the medicine accomplished its purpose; she was not told the purpose for which it was given to her; after her recovery, he continued to live with her as her husband. May 15, 1878, she told him she would not be fooled any longer, but would become married to her. Then he promised to marry her on May 10, but he did not keep his promise, and did not speak to her until June 19, when, about 5 P. M., he visited her in her room; because his sister was present he went away at once, but returned as soon as his sister had gone. Closing the door, he pulled a pistol from his pocket. She told him to go away, but he pusaed her down upon the floor, held the pistol to her head, and said that if he was not to live with her he would "settle" her. She told him she would have him arrested, and then he shot her. This was on Wednesday, and she remained unconscious until Saturday, when Arras and his sister came to her bed. Arras promised again to marry her, and hoped he would become blind and a cripple if he did not do so. They told her to tell Capt. Williams, if he should come, that she had no father, and had no complaints to make, and that Arras would surely marry her. Until August, 1878, she could do no work, but was paid her wages. Arars refused to let her go home, and promised to marry her May 1, 1879. In February, 1879, she again became pregnant, and refused to go to a doctor to have an abortion performed, when Arras asked her to go. In May he told her he could not marry her. On May 23 she left the house, and he threatened to kill her if she told any one about the matter. She has now been sick nearly all the time, for four months, since he shot her. She feels the bullet in the left side of her face, and there is a constant discharge from her left ear.

On this statement the Coroner ordered the arrest of Arras, and he was taken into custody on Tuesday night, and yesterday was arraigned at the Coroner's office. He was held in $5,000 bail to await the result of the girl's injuries. In his statement to the Coroner, Arras did not deny that he had cohabited with Miss Geis, but he denied most strenuously that he had taken any steps to produce an abortion. In regard to the shooting, he claimed that it was purely an accident. The young man's father is a retired slaughterer, and very wealthy, and he says that the prosecution has been instituted to compel his son to marry the girl, or to extort money from him. Young Arras's story of the shooting affair is as follows: "On June 19, 1878, Eva and Mrs. Sperb were stuffing some mattresses, and I was engaged in bringing them material. On entering the room in which they were working, I took up an old-fashioned pistol that belonged to the errand-boy, Frederick Spank, and began to snap it. The ladies cautioned me to be careful, but thinking it unloaded, I probed the nipple with a piece of wire, when it was discharged and the bullet entered Eva's ear and lodged in her cheek. A physician was called in, and he offered to probe the wound and extract the ball. The girl objected. On leaving the house the doctor reported the shooting to Capt. Williams, and Officer Schmitzberger called at the house. Believing the shooting accidental, he took away the pistol and made no arrests. Eva remained in the service of the Sperbs for almost a year after the shooting affair, and was attended to by the family during her illness. About three months ago she complained that her father was endeavoring to persuade her to take action to recover pecuniary damages for her injuries, and she resisted until three weeks ago, when she left the Sperb house and I was made aware of her intentions by a notice of an action in the Supreme Court brought by John Geis, the girl's father, against me to recover $20,000 for alleged loss of his daughter's services. I was arrested on this and several subsequent suits on orders of arrest, and am held in about $10,000 bail at the present time. On May 30 a lawyer called on my counsel and offered to compromise for $6,000. This was refused. He again called, and on Friday last offered to withdraw all proceedings for $1,000. This proposition was also refused, and subsequently a friend received a letter which desired him to advise me to settle the matter with the lawyers. I propose to fight it." Other members of the Arras family corroborated this statement. Edward, the defendant, is a fine-looking man, 24 years old.

THE MANHATTAN BANK BURGLARY.

SPENDING A DAY IN SELECTING A JURY FOR JOHN HOPE'S TRIAL.

The great Manhattan Bank burglary case has at last made its appearance in the higher criminal courts, John Hope, one of the alleged robbers, having been placed on trial before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. The court-room was crowded with spectators, among them being many whose records in the eyes of the Police are by no means clean, but who have so far succeeded in keeping themselves clear of the meshes of the law. In the inclosure reserved for the officers representing the State were seated Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who has charge of the prosecution; District Attorney Phelps, Assistant District Attorneys Bellus and Bell, Waldo Hutchings, counsel to the bank; Capt. Byrnes, President Schell, and a number of other interested parties. Recorder Hackett dropped in during the day, and occupied a seat on the bench beside Judge Cowing. Mr. Charles W. Brooks conducts the case for the defense. The prisoner, who is a son of the notorious cracksman Jimmy Hope, and a young man of rather pleasing appearance, was attired stylishly, and appeared to take the situation quite coolly. Two indictments have been found against him—one for burglary in the second degree, the other for robbery in the first degree—and it was for the latter offense that he was placed on trial. It is averred that after breaking into the bank, Hope assaulted the janitor, and took from him by force and violence the key of the safe containing the treasures which were afterward stolen. The maximum penalty for robbery is 20 years in State Prison, while for burglary in the second degree the highest punishment is 10 years—hence the object of having him tried for the more serious offense.

When Hope was arraigned to plead to the indictments on file against him, by advice of his counsel he stood mute, and Judge Cowing directed that a plea of not guilty be entered. Mr. Brooke then challenged the entire array of jurors in attendance, on the ground that the order required by law to be made by a Judge of the Court of General Sessions in summoning the present panel of jurors had not been made. He contended that the jurors in attendance had been illegally and informally drawn and summoned, and therefore challenged the entire array. Assistant District Attorney Russell demurred to the challenge, and his demurrer was sustained by Judge Cowing, Mr. Brooke taking an exception. The impaneling of a jury was then proceeded with, and it occupied the entire day, counsel on both sides subjecting jurors to a close examination as to their knowledge of, or prejudices in, the case. After a satisfactory jury had at length been obtained, a recess was taken until 10:30 P. M. to-day, when Assistant District Attorney Russell will open the case.

A YOUTHFUL FORGEE'S OPERATIONS.

Draman Jones, of No. 170 Henry-street, whose place of business is at No. 12 Lispenard-street, has for many years been a customer of Samuel Isaacs, of Nos. 70 and 72 Mott-street. Joseph Jones, 18 years old, Draman's son, became aware of his father's business relations with Isaacs, and some time ago began some daring commercial transactions on his own account. By representing to Isaacs that he had been sent by his father to order goods, he procured several hundred dollars' worth of spool-cotton and silk thread. After a time Isaacs declared that the bill for his orders was growing large, and ought to be settled. The lad said that the bill would be paid at once, and on the following day brought Isaacs a check for $200. It was taken to the Bowery National Bank, on which it was drawn, and cashed without difficulty, and the juvenile Jones was enabled to procure more goods on credit. The day after his new order was filled, however, it was discovered that the check was a very clever forgery. The boy, it appears, had found a blank check of the bank in his father's store, and, using it as the amount mentioned, had forged his father's name to it. The discovery of the forgery also revealed the fact that the orders for goods had been made without the authority of the elder Jones, and the case was given to Detective Adams, of the Central Office, for investigation. The detective arrested the lad on Tuesday night in the gallery of the Bowery Theatre, and he then confessed that he had sold the goods he had obtained to a receiver in Williamsburg, and had spent all of the money realized, excepting $16, in taking other boys to the theatre. Joseph was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, but was remanded to await the arrest of other parties implicated in his criminal operations.

FATHER HAYES ON TRIAL

FOR CRUELLY BEATING AN ITALIAN BOY—TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The case of the Rev. James W. Hayes, of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, indicted on complaint of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for assault and battery, in having unlawfully chastised Frank Cassacca, a 5-year old Italian boy, who attended the parochial schools attached to the church, was brought to trial before Judge Gildersleeve, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. The complaint was originally brought in the Essex Market Police Court, where Father Hayes was held for trial in Special Sessions. After several adjournments in the latter court, the witnesses for the prosecution failed to put in an appearance, and the case was dismissed. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children then took the matter before the Grand Jury, and on Monday last an indictment for assault and battery was found against Father Hayes. The accused clergyman demanded a speedy trial, and the case was accordingly set down for trial yesterday. The notoriety given to the case attracted an immense crowd, and the court-room during the proceedings was filled with spectators, among whom were several Roman Catholic clergymen. Assistant District Attorney Lyon conducted the case for the prosecution, and David McClure and Frederick R. Coudert defended the accused. Louis L. Delafield and E. Fellows Jenkins represented the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The first witness called was Frank Cassacca, the little fellow who has suddenly become so notorious. He was interrogated by Judge Gildersleeve for the purpose of ascertaining whether he understood the nature of an oath, and was qualified to testify. The little fellow said he could read, spell, and write; but when asked if he knew what would happen him if he did not tell the truth, he showed his lack of appreciation of the nature of an oath by replying, "I'd get the rattan." The lad's answer elicited laughter, in which the reverend defendant joined. Judge Gildersleeve said he thought the boy did not understand the nature of an oath, and should not be sworn. Mr. McClure objected to the lad's testimony being taken unless under oath, and the little fellow was told to stand aside.

The next witness was a little Italian boy of 11, named Antonio Cuny, living in the same house with Cassacca. No. 326 East Eleventh-street. It was testified that he went to St. Ann's School with Frank on the 2d ult.; both sat in the same room, but not in the same class; Father Hayes came to the classroom in the afternoon, and after speaking for a time to Miss Campbell, one of the teachers, he whipped five boys with a cowhide; in the early part of the day Frank Cassacca had been detected talking to some of the boys in his class, and Miss Campbell, in order to punish him, had made him kneel on the floor; Father Hayes walked toward where Frank was kneeling, and as he did so the boy began to cry, and rushed to his desk; Father Hayes followed him, and ordered him to take off his coat; Frank tried to do so, but did not succeed, and Father Hayes then struck him on the head six times with the cowhide; the boy held on to the back of his seat, and Father Hayes pulled him into the middle of the room; he then took off Frank's coat and struck him several times on the hands, legs, and shoulders; the boy cried out, "Oh! you are hurting me," to which Father Hayes replied, "I want to hurt you;" Father Hayes then took hold of Frank by the collar, and the latter said, "I won't do it any more;" the boy then went to his seat and cried until the school was dismissed. The boy-witness was cross-examined by Mr. McClure, and said that his own parents and those of Frank were Italians, and all lived in the same tenement-house. Frank's mother, he said, was his god-mother; he counted the lines inflicted by Father Hayes until he had numbered 20, and then turned his head away. Frank, he said, had received seven blows on the hands, nine on his legs, and four on his back; after whipping Frank, Father Hayes told Frank that the next time he offended against school discipline he would take him down to the chapel, strip him, and punish him more severely than he had done then; before the case came up in the Police Court, Officer Lundberg, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, had left him in charge of Matron Webb, in the lost children's department at Police Head-quarters, and cautioned him against speaking to any person but Frank except his mother; Teresa Cassacca, Frank's sister, had told him to "stick to the same story or he would spoil the case;" Teresa had also told him to "tell the truth always." The little fellow denied that he had put out his tongue at Father Hayes in the Grand Jury room, or had used a foul epithet to the reverend gentleman, with the remark that the society would "send him up the river."

Assistant District Attorney Lyon at this stage asked for an adjournment of the case in the absence of a material witness, Dr. Ranney, who had examined the boy Cassacca, and would testify to the nature of his injuries.

Mr. McClure opposed the motion to adjourn, on the ground that Father Hayes was most anxious to proceed with the case; but Judge Gildersleeve granted the adjournment, and a recess was taken until this morning.

Father Hayes, who is a clergyman of youthful appearance and pleasing address, had in attendance Miss Campbell, the teacher, and the school children who were in attendance on the Grand Jury on Monday, but were not called.

CHRIST CHURCH, OYSTER BAY.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW EDIFICE BY BISHOP LITTLEJOHN.

Christ Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, one of the oldest parishes on Long Island, has, within a few months, erected a handsome edifice, and it was yesterday consecrated by Bishop Littlejohn, in the presence of a large congregation. The parish is about 200 years old. The church that formerly sheltered the worshipers was erected in 1705. Bishop Littlejohn three years ago selected for the parish the services of the Rev. George E. Van De Water, then a Deacon just in orders. He was still too young to be raised to the priesthood, but he was not too young to do good service. Soon after he took charge of the parish he inspired the parishioners with new life and interest, and having decided to erect a new building, the funds were raised and the decision was forthwith carried out. The corner-stone of the new church was laid in April, 1878, and the edifice was finished a few months ago. It cost about $10,000, and it is all paid for. It stands on a slope that ends at the shore of Oyster Bay, and is embowered in a grove of feathery locust trees. The style of the edifice is Elizabethan. A foundation of red brick supports paneled walls of wood about four feet in height. Above the panels there is a line of slating rising to the sloping roof, which is broken by dormer gables. The windows are large and quadrangular, filled with rich stained glass in diamond panes. The body of the church is cuneiform, the chancel being entirely in an apse at the east, while a transept projects from the body of the church at the west. The interior of the building is bright and cheerful, but still ecclesiastical. The open-work timber roof shows the construction, and is made to correspond in color with the general warm brown tone of the walls. The reader's desk, at the right, and the organ-chamber at the left, of the chancel are tastefully illuminated in conventional flower forms, touched with gold. The church window contains a figure of Christ, in rich stained glass, and beneath an inscription says that it is raised as a memorial "to Philip Youngs, delegate from the parish to the Convention of the Diocese of New-York, under Bishop Provoost, 1784." Before the organ-chamber stands a baptismal font, of Ohio freestone, upon the base of which are the words "In memoriam." The pulpit, lectern, and stalls are of carved mulberry, and the pews of oiled oak. The interior of the church was yesterday tastefully decked with flowers. The services began soon after 11 o'clock, when the choir emerged from the vestry singing the processional hymn, and preceded part of the clergy, the Wardens and Vestrymen, to the foot of the central aisle. There the line opened, and Bishop Littlejohn, entering at the south door, passed through, followed by the Rector and more of the clergy. The Bishop proceeded toward the chancel, reading the opening sentences of the form of consecration, and the choir and clergy filed in behind, and walked in procession to their places in the chancel and the body of the church, a number of pews having been reserved for visiting clergymen. The instrument of donation was presented to Bishop Littlejohn by Mr. David J. Youngs, and then the sentence of consecration was read. The clergy who took part in the services were Bishop Littlejohn, the Rev. George E. Van De Water, the Rector; the Rev. Drs. C. H. Hall, W. A. Matson, T. S. Drown, S. Cox, W. H. Moore, S. N. Haskins, J. O. Middleton, and the Rev. Messrs. Ellsworth, E. D. Cooper, Henry Sawyer, R. H. Tighe, J. M. Stevens, N. Barrows, S. W. Sayres, and T. S. Pycott. The musical services were supplied by a surpliced choir of 16 men and boys selected from the Sunday-school of the church and trained by Mr. S. S. Rhodes, the organist. Bishop Littlejohn preached an interesting sermon upon the text, "God is a spirit; and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth"—John iv.: 24.

EARLY ON THE DOWNWARD PATH.

John Doran, a lad of 13 years, living at No. 81 Roosevelt-street, secreted himself in the ship-chandler store No. 68 South-street, on May 2, and, after the establishment was closed for the night, so it is alleged, lowered the key out of the window to four men, who unlocked the door, and stole about $50 worth of property. The Police suspected the lad, and he finally admitted his complicity in the robbery, but all efforts failed to induce him to divulge the names of his older confederates. The lad was brought to the Tombs Police Court before Justice Flammery, yesterday, by Detective Regan, of the First Precinct, and held to await trial on a charge of larceny.

THE SEASON OF GRADUATES

COLUMBIA'S CLASS OF 1879.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC — NEARLY A HUNDRED YOUNG MEN GRADUATED.

The annual Commencement exercises of Columbia College were held in the Academy of Music yesterday, beginning at 10 A. M. and continuing until 1 P. M. At a little table near the centre of the stage sat President Barnard, dressed in the black gown and cap of his office, supported on either hand by the corps of Professors, the Board of Trustees, and a few invited guests. Prof. Drisler assisted Prof. Barnard in conferring the literary degrees, and Prof. Chandler in conferring the scientific; but previous to this exercise there were five orations to be listened to, some scores of bouquets to be picked up and carried behind the scenes, and the names of the honor-men and prize-men to be announced. After prayer by the Rev. C. R. Duffie and music, the salutatory, pronounced by Edward Johnson Runk, was first in order. The Latin poem was omitted; the remaining four orations in their order were delivered by Mr. Otis M. Munroe, of the School of Mines; Mr. William Hallock, Mr. Edwin Ludlow, of the School of Mines, and Mr. Theodore B. Foster. The "Advancement of Science," the "End of the World as an Inhabited Planet," the "Advantages of a Large City for the Location of a University," and the "Future of Arbitration" were the subjects discussed.

The names of the honor-men of the graduating class were then announced. There are three grades of honor at Columbia, the first consisting of candidates whose record stands above 95, the second of those who are rated at from 90 to 95, and the third of those whose rating is from 87 to 90. Edward Johnson Runk, Edwin R. A. Seligman, and William Hallock were named by President Barnard as the first honor-men of 1879; and Theodore Bogert Foster, Frederic Stone Barnum, Abraham Illch, and John H. Mulchahey as entitled to the second honor. The third honor class numbered seven members: Edward Arthur Northall, Emil Joseph, James Alexander Lynch, Melville Albert Kellogg, Samuel Duffield Osborne, Herbert Alan Kingsbury, and Harry Olmstead Lacey. William Hallock was awarded a fellowship of the college for distinguished attainments in the classe, entitling him to $500 a year for three years for the prosecution of scientific or other research. Scholarships were also awarded to the following gentlemen: Eugene T. Stewart, H. T. Peck, W. A. Dunning, Reginald H. Sayre, Sophomores, in Greek, Latin, logic, English literature, mechanics, and physics; E. E. Butler, Louis F. Post, and Joseph E. Baker, of the Freshman Class, for proficiency in mathematics, rhetoric, Greek, and Latin. The McVickar prize of $30 was won by Theodore Bogert Foster. The $100 prize for the best two essays on the Greek drama was taken by William W. Scrogham and S. B. Stewart; the $100 and $50 prizes for English composition by Edward Johnson Runk and Melville A. Kellogg.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the graduating class, as follows:

Frederic S. Barnum,	Harry O. Lacey,
Thomas J. Brereton,	Charles H. Lott,
Frederic W. Browning,	James A. Lynch,
Charles G. Bull,	Charles E. Moldebnke,
Augustus L. Burton,	John H. Muichahey,
Charles E. Connell,	Edward A. Northall,
William E. Daw,	Solomon J. Ohart,
Charles Eldredge,	Samuel D. Osborne,
Theodore B. Foster,	William B. Parsons, Jr.,
Clifton Gilbert,	Herbert Alan Kingsbury, s.p. gr.
William Hallock,	Sylvanus B. Pond,
George B. Halsey,	Edward J. Runk,
Abraham Illch, Jr.,	Edwin R. A. Seligman,
Henry G. Hilton,	Alfred W. P. Seaman,
Abraham Illch,	Edwin R. A. Seligman,
Emil Joseph,	Vanderbilt Sneier,
Melville A. Kellogg,	Charles Y. Van Doren,
Herbert A. Kingsbury,	John C. Wetmore.

The graduates of the School of Mines receive one of the three degrees of Engineer of Mines, Civil Engineer, or Bachelor of Philosophy. The degree was conferred upon the following members of the class:

Nathinel Britton.	Hubert J. Merwin,
Leo G. Cloud, A. B.,	George F. Milliken,
Harry C. Cornwall,	James Nesmith,
Charles S. Fincken,	Charles Pollock,
Herman Hollerwith,	Robert D. Rhodes,
Isaac B. Johnson,	Francis M. Rutherfurd,
Joseph Jones,	Gardiner H. Shedden,
Thomas H. Leggett, Jr.,	John R. Suydam, Jr.,
Edwin Ludlow,	Granville W. Williams,
Theophilus S. Mathis,	Henry M. Woodruff.

The degree of Civil Engineer was received by the following candidates:

Louis P. De Luze,	Joseph W. K. Neftel,
George S. Eastwick,	Walter G. Elliott, E. M.,
Louis F. Fox, A. M.,	William A. Smedberg,
Robert A. Johnston,	Bailey Willis, E. M.,
Ralph E. Mayer,	

The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was taken by seven candidates: Charles Arthur Hollick, Charles Wellington Munns, George Cameron Stone, M. Benjamin, Walter Graeme Elliott, E. M., C. E., and Edward Austin McCulloh. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon George Alexander John Chandler, A. M., E. M. and Edward Gurley Love, A. B., Ph. B. The following candidates for the degree of Master of Arts presented themselves and received the degree:

Henry W. Bates,	Washington E. Page,
John A. Browning,	Edward W. Price,
Henry C. De Miller,	Louis C. Raegener,
Herman Drisler,	Egbert G. Rankin,
Henry Duparc,	James A. Richards,
Richard T. Ely,	Nathaniel P. Schenck,
Aymar Embury,	Eugene Seligman,
Jasper T. Goodwin,	George W. Seligman,
John E. H. Hyde,	Edward L. Short,
Wilmot Johnson, Jr.,	Robert Townsend,
Townsend Jones, Jr.,	William P. A. Von Sachs,
Robert A. Livingston,	Leighton Williams.
William D. McKim,	

The valedictory by Herbert Alan Kingsbury and the benediction closed the exercises.

CLASS DAY AT RUTGERS COLLEGE.

SONGS AND ESSAYS RENDERED BY THE YOUNG WOMEN GRADUATING.

The exercises appropriate to Class Day were held by the graduating class of '79 of Rutgers Female College, in the chapel of the institution, yesterday afternoon. Simple decorations enlivened the appearance of the hall. A butterfly of national flags held in place by a blue shield containing the legend "N. N. E. 1867–1879" adorned the wall above the platform occupied by the President, and the gallery was partly hidden by a drapery of flags. The graduates, eight in number, occupied a front seat. Their names were Lydia Anna Aitken, Rachel Berry Allerton, Lydia Elizabeth Anderson, Elizabeth Helen Dodge, Sarah Frances Hall, Rebecca Eliza Hersey, Ida Judson, and Fannie Lord Sturges. Miss Anderson presided, and the exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. George Samson, formerly President of the college. The class next sang an opening chorus, which was followed by a history of the class, read by Miss Sturges. The sketch had apparently been prepared from a minutely-kept diary.

A piano solo, called "Minuet de Mozart," was performed by Miss Judson. The audience was highly amused at a sketch read by Miss Dodge, in which the future of each graduate was prophesied under a supposed consultation of the horoscope. Miss Hersey sang a plaintive melody entitled "The Distant Shore," after which the class oration and class poem were delivered by the Misses Hall and Hersey, respectively. The use of a large mahogany box which rested on the platform next became apparent. In it were deposited the archives of the institution, the key to which is kept in the custody of the class under instruction, and is handed over with much ceremony, by each graduating class, to the Juniors on every recurring Class Day. This ceremony was duly performed as a closing feature of the exercises. Miss Judson making the presentation speech, and the key passing being Miss Fannie Lord Sturges, of the Junior Class. Benediction, which was pronounced by the Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, President of the college, closed the exercises. The Commencement exercises of the college take place this evening at the church of the Disciples, Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

At the meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in Newark, yesterday, Dr. Clarke, from the Foreign Missions Committee, reported the pecuniary needs of those missions. During the past year over 2,000 heathen had joined the mission churches. The receipts of last year were $20,387 less than those of the year before, and the board is $37,000 in debt. Dr. Clarke thought that within the next 10 months $100,000 will be needed to carry on the work. The Classes were, by resolution, directed to hold special meetings in the interest of the mission funds, and the ministers were instructed to present the needs of the mission boards to their congregations. The Rev. Dr. Reed, delegate from the General Council of the Southern Reformed Church, delivered a fraternal address just before the adjournment for recess. The Presbyterian Church South had, he said, 12 Synods, 66 Presbyteries, 114,578 communicants, and 68,121 children attend their Sunday-schools. A communication from the Rev. Dr. DeWitt, of Rutgers College Faculty, stated that himself and Profs. Demarest, Woodbridge, and Van Zandt had, to keep the Synod out of financial troubles, voluntarily resigned $500 of their salary for the year. The salary of each was thereupon fixed at $2,500, with a proviso that if it be possible they are to receive the full $3,000. The Rev. Dr. William Ormiston, of New-York, was elected Vedder Lecturer at Rutgers for 1880, and the Rev. Dr. A. P. Van Gresson, of Pennsylvania, for 1881. The Rev. John Van Nest was elected President of the Board of Directors, and Gardner A. Sage Treasurer; the Rev. Dr. Ormiston was chosen delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Charles Scott to that of the Presbyterian Church South; the Rev. D. K. Bartlett to that of the United Presbyterian Church; the Rev. C. H. Edgar to the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. John F. Mesick to the Canada Presbyterian Church. The following-named were elected Primarii delegates to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Alliance: The Rev. A. E. Van Nest, Elder David S. Jones, the Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, ex-United States Senator Frelinghuysen, the Rev. M. S. Hutton, Samuel Sloan, the Rev. J. Elmendorf, Judge P. S. Danforth, the Rev. R. W. Clark, S. B. Griswold, the Rev. Philip Phelps, and the Rev. W. H. Campbell. Members of the Boards of Education, Foreign and Domestic Missions, and Board of Publication were also chosen.

CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

TAKING READY MONEY AND LEAVING JEWELRY AND SECURITIES.

West Rutherford is a small country settlement, about two miles beyond Rutherford Park, N. J., on the Erie Road. An audacious burglary was committed there on Tuesday night. Among the inhabitants of West Rutherford is William Stanton, who has been a salesman for H. B. Claflin & Co., of this City, for 11 years. He has been careful in his expenditures, and he owns a nice little house and lot in West Rutherford, with a horse and carriage. The house is a two-story frame building, with a porch extending the entire length of the front. The windows of the front rooms on the second floor overlook this porch, and can be entered from the roof. In the house live Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, their two sons, and the mother of Mrs. Stanton. When Mr. and Mrs. Stanton retired on Tuesday night, they left $326 securely locked in a small writing-desk, which stood upon a table in their bedroom. The bedroom is in the rear of the house on the second floor, and is connected by a door with the large front room, which opens upon the roof of the porch. On the mantel-piece in this front room were Mr. Stanton's watch and chain, valued at $175; Mrs. Stanton's watch and chain, and valuable rings, and other articles of jewelry. The key to the writing-desk was in a bunch of keys which hung on the wall in the bedroom. About midnight Mr. Stanton's mother-in-law entered his room and told her daughter that she had heard a noise as though somebody was in the house. The fears of the old lady were quieted, and she went to bed. It was 4 o'clock in the morning yesterday when Mr. Stanton awoke and put out the night-lamp. Day was just breaking, and he noticed that the window of the front room was wide open, while he had left it nearly closed on retiring. The latches, too, were swung back, although he had latched them the evening before. He called to his wife, who opened her eyes lazily, and seemed unable to get fairly awake. As she expressed it to a TIMES reporter, her throat felt as if it had been wiped down, as far as it could be reached, with a coarse, dry towel, and her head felt as though it would burst. She was aroused at last, however, and, with her husband, she began an examination of the rooms. On the floor in the front room, which was strewed with papers, sat the writing-desk and a work-box which had also been in the bedroom on Tuesday night. Both were open, and the bunch of keys lay beside them. The $326, which Mr. Stanton had kept in the work-box, were gone, but not one of the papers was missing. The papers represented about $4,000 in bonds and mortgages. The watches and other jewelry remained as Mr. and Mrs. Stanton had left them upon retiring. On the floor of the hall leading to the bedroom lay a white pocket-handkerchief, which was evidently new, and had never been laundried. It diffused a strong odor of chloroform throughout the room. On the inner side of the door was written in lead-pencil these words: "I only want money. Sleep on." The handwriting is evidently disguised, but it may yet lead to the apprehension of the burglar. A wood-cutter will establish the fact that but one person was concerned in the perpetration of the crime.

Detective Oliman, of Passaic, was called by Mr. Stanton as soon as he discovered his loss, and the method by which the room was entered was very quickly discovered. The supporting pillars of the porch are painted white, and on the corner one, almost directly under the window through which the thief made his entrance, was discovered a woman's dirty hands, showing every inch of the progress of the burglar in climbing to the roof of the porch. Once there it was easy to open the blinds and raise the window. The handkerchief, saturated with chloroform, was then placed to the face of Mrs. Stanton, and she was cast into that deep sleep from which she awoke with such painful sensations. Mr. Stanton was probably treated in the same manner, although he felt none of the effects of the chloroform upon awaking. It is thought that the noise heard by Mrs. Stanton's mother about midnight was made by the burglar on the porch, and that, seeing the inmates of the house awake, he kept quiet until everything was again. The entrance once made, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanton chloroformed, the rest of the work was easy. Mr. Stanton has no suspicion as to who the thief is. "I was wrong," he said to the TIMES reporter, "to keep so much money in the house, but I intended to use it very soon on my vacation, and I thought it perfectly safe locked up in that desk. If the man had only taken some of the jewelry, we might have traced him by that, but professional skill is difficult to follow up. The fact that none of the jewelry and none of my valuable papers were taken, is proof to me that the burglar does not live far away. And for a professional, the jewelry which he would never have left our watches, which he could easily have disposed of in New-York. I don't know that anybody knew that I had this money in the house except my wife. It was the savings of many months of hard work. There were about three-hundred-dollar packages, rolled up in white paper, and $26 in loose bills." Rutherford Park has been visited very frequently of late by burglars and tramps, and the residents there are very much alarmed. On Saturday evening a meeting of some 50 residents was held, and the Rutherford Park Detective Association was formed. It is intended to incorporate this association, the object of which is to protect property. The members will have power to arrest burglars, tramps, and any persons regarded with suspicion, and it is expected that the residents very generally will join the association.

BANK OFFICERS ON TRIAL.

A PRESIDENT, A SECRETARY, AND A DIRECTOR BEFORE A JURY.

The trial of Indian Commissioner Ezra A. Hayt, President of the International Trust Company of Jersey City, and of F. D. Carr, the Secretary, and Charles N. Field, one of the Directors, on a charge of having published or caused to be published a false statement concerning the paid-up capital of the trust company, was begun before Judge Garretson, in Jersey City, yesterday, before a struck jury, composed of Michael Purcell, John Reid, W. H. Jacobs, John T. Gilchrist, John H. Burgess, Orrin Ward, Thomas N. Abell, Stephen Parrish, William G. Harp, Jacob Ringle, W. H. Childs, and Thomas Sunderling. John Reid, the second juror, is United States Collector of Revenue at Hoboken. Before the jurors were drawn, ex-Gov. Bedle, one of the counsel for the defense, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it contained no specific allegation as to the character of the misrepresentation alleged to have been made. Judge Garretson, holding the motion for future decision, ordered the trial to proceed. In opening his case, District Attorney McGill said that the State expected to show that for the purpose of securing deposits the defendants had published a statement to the effect that the company had a paid-up capital of $200,000, when in reality $50,000 was in stockholders' notes, and that the securities for which moneys were loaned were not worth the amounts of the loans.

Ex-Judge Randolph, one of the Trustees, was called as the first witness. He testified that of the $200,000 capital the first $100,000 was paid partly in money and partly in notes; soon afterward the second $100,000 was paid in money; the company received trust moneys generally till January, 1878; then the witness went to Mr. Carr, the Cashier, and advised that as savings banks were failing on all sides no more deposits be received; money was received till the middle of February in special deposit, and it had all been repaid; Hayt and Carr had always spoken of the capital as witness as having been paid up; they considered the notes as money; Mr. Hayt, as President of the company, had a knowledge and oversight as to the whole business, but Mr. Carr attended to details; at a meeting held on July 16, 1874, Mr. Hayt was the chief man in discussion as to the payment of the notes; an idea prevailed that the money was not wanted and that the notes were good; but a resolution ordering that they be paid was adopted; Jan. 1, 1878, notes to the amount of $20,000 were unpaid; since that time $17,000 was paid; as early as February, 1877, the liabilities exceeded the assets by $58,328 29; Feb. 19, 1878, the gross excess of liabilities over assets was $75,861 71. Judge Randolph was cross-examined by ex-Gov. Bedle, but no new points were brought out. Washington E. Williams, who, under Chancellor Runyon's appointment, made an examination of the assets and liabilities of the company, testified to that fact. District Attorney McGill attempted to show by the witness the state of its affairs at the time of the collapse of the company, but Judge Garretson sustained Gov. Bedle's point that the books were the best evidence on that point. Mr. Williams was still on the stand when the court adjourned for the day.

A WRIT OF ERROR GRANTED.

Chancellor Runyon, on Tuesday afternoon, granted a writ of error in the case of Jennie R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, now under sentence of death for the murder of Richard H. Smith, the husband of the woman, at Jersey City, on July 31, 1878. Mr. James Fleming, of counsel for the prisoners, presented the writ to the Hudson Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and it was accepted by Judge Garretson. It is returnable on Tuesday next. District Attorney McGill is preparing his return to the writ, and it will be filed in a day or two. The writ is made returnable at Trenton, where the Court of Errors and Appeals will sit on Tuesday.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

Max Strauss, a salesman, residing at No. 250 East Forty-ninth-street, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. Strauss, who was a married man, had been for several years past employed as a salesman in a brush and glue establishment in Pearl-street, but was discharged, and for several months past he had been out of employment. He was very much depressed in consequence, but his friends did not anticipate that he would destroy himself. At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Strauss sent his wife out to make some purchases, and when she returned she found her husband lying dead on the bed with a bullet-wound in his head.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Henry Mapleson and Mrs. Maria Rose Mapleson sail by the City of Chester, of the Inman Line, on Saturday next.

John Betyman and Elisabeth Brackert were fined in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, for exposing for sale adulterated milk.

The old and well-known dry goods firm of Lord & Taylor has been reorganized. Mr. E. P. Hatch becoming an active partner. One million dollars is reported to have been added to its capital.

Alfred Wagnor, a fireman on engine No. 64 of the New-York Elevated Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday morning at the corner of Roosevelt-street and New Bowery. Wagnor was out on the front part of the engine cleaning the machinery while the train was in motion, when he was caught by a telegraph wire and thrown to the ground.

Fifteen candidates attended a civil service examination in the Post Office yesterday, the competition being held to fill, by promotion, a vacant clerkship in the registered letter department. The place became vacant through the death of John Berryman, Jr., an old and capable employe, and commands a salary of $1,380 a year. The present salaries of the competitors range from $720 to $1,200 a year.

The fifteenth anniversary of the St. Barnabas Home was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Home, No. 304 Mulberry-street, under the auspices of New-York City Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church. An address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Woodruff, giving a history of the Home from its inception, and thanking those who had assisted in making

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8660. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE FIGHT ENDED

THE HON. HENRY W. BLAIR NOMINATED TO BE UNITED STATES SENATOR BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—MR. WADLEIGH BADLY BEATEN.

CONCORD, June 12.—All through last night and until daylight this morning the caucusing for Senatorial candidates continued, and the leading aspirants had hardly time to snatch a brief nap and get breakfast before the forenoon trains brought a host of workers, and the labors of the lobby were promptly resumed. Wadleigh's reply to Chandler appeared this forenoon, and was eagerly sought for. The original attack of Chandler, being so exceedingly bitter, was thought to have helped Wadleigh, but the reply coming so late, and being an evasion of most of the charges, disappoints Wadleigh's friends. That or something else has certainly injured him. A prompt rejoinder of Chandler to Wadleigh appeared two hours after the issuing of the latter's pamphlet, and was a very vigorous document. Other documents, some of them anonymous, were circulated among members.

The caucus was called to order at 8:15 o'clock, no one but members and reporters being allowed on the floor. The close canvassing is shown by the fact that 187 votes were cast, only two less than the entire Republican force in both branches. The first ballot showed ex-Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh's vote to be much smaller than was generally anticipated, with Henry W. Blair leading. The various compromise candidates divided 75 votes among themselves. The second ballot showed that Wadleigh was falling so far behind as to be practically out of the race. Blair held his own, all but one. On the third ballot Wadleigh lost eight votes, most of them going to Gen. Aaron F. Stevens, and Blair only lost one.

The fourth ballot showed another "dark horse" on the track—ex-Gov. Benjamin F. Prescott—and a heavy gain for Stevens, who took most of Wadleigh's strength. Blair only lost two, and O. C. Moore and Gen. Gilman Marston held their own. The fifth ballot showed Stevens nearly up to Blair, he having taken Wadleigh's remaining votes. Moore and Marston kept about the same. To the surprise of many, Blair gained six votes on the sixth ballot. The next time Marston's men broke, most of them voting for Stevens, who then led Blair by three votes. The Stevens men, who were confidently expecting a triumph the next time, were considerably taken aback when the eighth ballot showed that Stevens and Blair had 91 each and only 5 votes scattering.

The excitement then grew intense and almost painful as 186 men walked to the ballot-box for the ninth time. The vote was announced at 12:35 A. M., showing Blair's nomination by just the requisite number of votes. The announcement was received with the usual demonstrations by Blair's friends and the hardest-fought contest of this kind ever known, even in this State, which is famous for its political battles of all kinds, came to an end. To the splendid discipline of Mr. Blair's forces, whose campaign has been managed by himself, W. E. Chandler, J. H. Gallinger, President of the Senate, and others, his victory is due. The tenacity with which 84 men clung to him through nine ballots is almost unexampled in contests of this kind.

For the rest, the fight has been principally noteworthy in the surprises the successive ballots afforded, which showed the best calculations of able political managers to be entirely out of the way. Wadleigh's friends are decidedly downcast, and W. E. Chandler, who did his utmost to defeat him, is happy.

The successful candidate was called before the convention, amid the wildest demonstrations of delight, and made a brief acceptance speech. His election will probably take place on Tuesday.

Harry Bingham was selected as the Democratic candidate this evening.

The Hon. Henry W. Blair, of Plymouth, N. H., was born at Compton, in that State, on Dec. 6, 1834. He received a common-school and academic education, and took up the study of the law, under the direction of William Leverett, of Plymouth. He was admitted to the Bar in May, 1859. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Grafton County in 1860. During the war he served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifteenth New-Hampshire Volunteers. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1866, and of the Senate in 1867-8. He was elected to Congress, however, from the Fourth, as a Republican, receiving 12,683 votes, against 11,824 for Henry O. Kent, Democrat. He declined a re-election. His record in Congress, both as an advocate of radical Republican principles, and of all the genuine moral reforms, particularly temperance reform, is highly spoken of. He is also recommended as an able, honest, and courageous man; a faithful soldier in the war of the rebellion, and a faithful member of the national House.

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES STATED.

CHAIRMAN QUAY'S CALL FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 12.—Chairman Quay's call for a Republican State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on July 23, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, is more of a manifesto containing a declaration of party principles than anything else, and leaves little else for the convention to do than to name the man of its choice and adjourn. It is bold, brief, and significant, and the first trumpet-blast not only of Pennsylvania's platform in local matters, but of what the State shall ask in announcing her preference for the next President of the United States. In his recent contest, Col. Quay found that his rallying cry of an "honest currency," as promulgated by Galusha Graw and other honored party leaders, was potent in wresting a brilliant victory from those who were willing to advocate a delusive currency to insure success. Having used it to the dismay of his opponents, it is but just that he should employ it still further since the people are beginning to realize the utter worthlessness of the fiat money and false promises upon which political speculators sought to establish a prosperity nothing better than a delusion.

The "faithful discharge of national obligations," the "opposition to Communism," and "the opposition to a restoration of power in the National Government of the influences which procured the rebellion of 1861" are some of the prominent questions hinted at by Col. Quay, and which are likely to fill the public mind during the Presidential contest. Considered by itself, the State Treasurership is of minor consequence, and has no more to do with the momentous matters indicated in Chairman Quay's call than it has with the domestic policy of the Peruvians. Yet it is deemed proper at this early day to give the people of Pennsylvania some idea of the stanch political doctrine upon which the Republican faith is to be founded in the coming contest. It might be deemed indiscreet on the part of Dictator Cameron to publish the principal planks in his platform so far ahead of the meeting of the convention, but it must be remembered that the Democratic Convention meets one week earlier, and it might be just as well to let the people know that the Republicans do not propose to relinquish any of their principles, no matter what kind of policy may be adopted by their opponents. The Presidential question has already been seized by the Democratic managers, and it will be a powerful factor in shaping their conduct and defining their status at the coming convention. The nomination of Hart or Walters or John E. Fauness will be of secondary consideration, compared to what Tilden or Wallace may inspire as the utterances of the "Great Expectant." This fact is fully realized by Mr. Quay and his associates, and hence the stirring rallying call of the Republican chieftain. The strongly-adverse reference to Communism means more than might be inferred at a cursory glance. It is a rebuke to the desperate, and serves notice upon the discordant elements that played such a prominent part in the election of last year that they are not wanted. The demagogues who rode the popular wave during the contest for the Governorship, and had such false faith in their own success, are quietly drifting out of sight with the the ebb-tide and making room for better men. This may be attributed in a great measure to the sorry spectacle cut by those of them who succeeded in getting into office, but it is none the less attributable to the fact that brighter times have dawned upon all the great industrial centres and the masses have no time to bestow upon the apostles of demagogism. All the industries along the Wyoming Valley are now fully employed, and here, where we had a hot-bed of discontent when men were out of work, all is tranquillity, and the nightmare of Greenbackism has almost dissolved from view. When men are fully employed, even if wages are low, there is little sympathy with Communism or its kindred evils, and Col. Quay, in dealing it such a blow in his address, has uttered a sentiment that will meet with a sincere response in the heart of every honest man and woman throughout this entire region, where its baneful contagion has been felt so often, and made the people heartily sick of it.

Of the candidates looming up for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania on the Republican side, the most prominent at present are ex-Sheriff Leeds, of Philadelphia; Capt. Hart, of Harrisburg; Representative Butler, of Chester, and Speaker Long, of Allegheny. Capt. Hart is quite popular, and, in addition to this, won considerable credit by a service of several years at the principal desk in the department. Moreover, he was the unsuccessful candidate of his party against the present incumbent of the office, Col. Noyes. All the other gentlemen named are worthy, and some of them possess marked ability; but it is not the nominations for State Treasurer that attract attention to the coming convention so much as the influence they are likely to have in shaping the Presidential question.

THE PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY.

DIVIDED BY MR. RANDALL IN TILDEN'S INTEREST—FORGETTING TILDEN AND REUNITING.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—When Samuel J. Randall was engaged in his contest for the Speakership he received aid from Tilden, it is asserted, and agreed, in return, to hand over to Tilden the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Convention in 1880. He made an onslaught on the regular Democracy here, and his henchmen began the organization of a separate wing of the party in this city for the especial purpose of aiding in the nomination of Tilden. Thomas Dallas Peirce went to New-York and from one of Tilden's agents obtained a plan for the organization of the Randall-Tilden branch of the party. A hint that there was "money in it" drew to the banner all the lowest elements of the party. A committee to manage the party in the county was chosen. The notorious Squire McMullen is one of its members. The first committee was deemed too small in numbers, so another call was issued, and now the body comprises 136 members. Not only is it to control the party, but this committee is to make all the local nominations for the Democracy. Of course, only such persons would be placed before the people as Tilden fancied. This would give Tilden more power than he holds at home. The Democracy protested, and began to accuse Mr. Randall of endeavoring to break up the party, and to force Mr. Tilden upon it.

While this was going on the other wing of the Democracy set about with a convention to revise the rules governing the party, and handed the matter over to a sub-committee. The object is to throw out all the objectionable features, and make it pleasant for those who have strayed away under the Tilden promises to return to the fold. This committee is in receipt of a communication from a number of the leading Democrats who took part in the new county committee movement, asking for some arrangement by which all the elements of the party may be reunited. This is a virtual back down of the supporters of Mr. Tilden. In order to give the communication greater weight and cause the matter to be acted on speedily, it was asserted "that Mr. Randall knows of this and approves of it." A call is out for a meeting to produce harmony.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, June 12.—In the House of Commons to-night, in the debate on the Indian budget, the Right Hon. Mr. Goschen pointed out that the main causes of the depreciation of silver, as American over-production and German demonetization, were not likely to continue in operation much longer, and as he was most distinctly assured upon high authority that the German Government did not intend to sell any more silver, he strongly advised the Government not to make any radical change in the existing system of Indian coinage. Mr. Stanhope, Under Secretary for India, expressed his agreement with the greater part of Mr. Goschen's speech, and added that he recognized the difficulty of dealing with so delicate a subject.

The *Times* publishes the following advices from Cape Town, dated May 23: "Two chiefs and 300 of their followers from Basutoland have been captured. A force of cavalry visited Isandula on May 21, and buried the bodies of the soldiers who fell in the battle of Jan. 22 last. Forty-seven wagons were recovered.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Globe* says: "In consequence of the war in South America the Government has resolved to send the gun-boat Nautilus and several vessels from the Asiatic Squadron to South American waters."

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House to-night to the members of the International Literary Conference and the delegates to the International Telegraph Conference, now in session in this city. Toasts to the Literary Congress were responded to by Messrs. Edmond About, Frederic Thomas, and Blanchard Jerrold. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, replying to a toast to the guests from abroad, expressed the hope that he would see the Darien Canal completed in eight years. Victor Hugo, President of the congress, was unable to be present, being unavoidably detained at Paris.

BERLIN, June 12.—The *Provincial Correspondence* states that more than 600 pardons have already been granted by the Emperor in celebration of his golden wedding, principally to persons imprisoned for offenses against himself. It is believed that 200 more will be granted almost immediately.

SIMLA, June 12.—Reports have reached the Government of India of fresh massacres of royal Princes at Mandelay, prompted by the King of Burmah.

COMMODORE PARKER BURIED.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 12.—The funeral of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, late Superintendent of the Naval Academy, took place to-day. The body was conveyed to the Naval Chapel this morning at 9 o'clock, where it remained in state until 3 P. M., with a guard of honor of Marines. A large number of visitors viewed the body. The coffin was covered with flowers. The sword and hat of the Commodore were also placed upon the coffin-lid. The chapel was deeply draped in mourning, as well as several of the buildings of the Academy. Throughout the city flags were displayed at half-mast. At 5 o'clock the battalion of cadets, under Lieut. Soley, the Marine Guard under Lieut. Haycock, the Governor's Guard, Capt. Louis Green, and the crews of the naval vessels under charge of Lieut. Piper, formed in line, the Governor's Guard taking the lead. The services at the chapel were conducted by the Rev. W. S. Southgate, assisted by Chaplain Robert Endress, United States Army. The pall-bearers were Rear-Admirals Jenkins, Worden, Donaldson, and Wyman, Commodore Hevens, Medical Director Maxwell, and Commanders Greene and Satting. The casket was borne to the hearse by eight petty officers, and the funeral procession proceeded to the Government cemetery, where the interment took place. The services were continued at the grave, the Marines firing a salute. The officers and Professors of the Academy, and the officers of the Prussian ship Nymphe were in the procession, and also Gov. Carroll.

LATEST MEXICAN NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 2.—The Mexican Congress adjourned on May 31. The Tehuantepec Railway bill was passed. Palmer and Sullivan's Sonora and Arizona Railway concessions were not reported from the committees to which they had been referred. It is rumored that Señor Zamacona has resigned, but neither confirmation is known.

THE HAZEN-STANLEY FIGHT

GEN. STANLEY SUED FOR LIBEL.

SUMMONS SERVED IN A SUIT BY GEN. HAZEN—WHAT GEN. STANLEY AND HIS FRIENDS SAY—THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

BUFFALO, June 12.—Gen. Stanley was served last evening with a summons in the civil suit begun in the Supreme Court of this State by Gen. Hazen, for slander. He is required to put in his answer within 20 days. In conversation to-day, Gen. Stanley stated that he had referred the whole matter to his attorney, M. T. McMahon, of New-York. He had not seen a copy of the complaint, and therefore does not know what Hazen alleges, or the amount of damages claimed. Gen. Stanley has no doubt, however, that the allegations are the same as those on which he was recently tried by court-martial—his charge against Hazen of misconduct at Shiloh, and of lying in connection with the trial of Belknap. To such allegations his only answer will be that they are true, and he is entirely confident that he will be able to prove their truth conclusively. Gen. Hazen, he says, will never be awarded one cent of damages. He believes that Gen. Hazen begins the suit merely for buncombe, and to cover up his anticipated defeat in the recent court-martial. But it will not accomplish its object, nor prove very troublesome to Gen. Stanley. The record of the recent court-martial will be introduced as evidence to save calling many witnesses. Gen. Stanley, however, expects to produce additional proof of Hazen's cowardice and misconduct which was not produced at the court-martial because it was not strictly necessary to his [Gen. Stanley's] defense. Gen. Stanley, however, does not anticipate that the suit will be brought to trial before next Winter or Spring. His presence is required with his regiment in Texas, and thither he expects to go soon after the finding in the recent court-martial is published. This absence will make necessary the postponement of the trial. Independently of this action, Gen. Stanley contemplates preferring specific charges against Gen. Hazen of lying at the recent court-martial. These charges he believes will make the convening of a court-martial to try Gen. Hazen a necessity. In the numerous instances in which Gen. Hazen's misconduct heretofore, his absence from the country or some other sufficient cause has prevented his trial. Gen. Stanley believes there will be no escape from his present charge; that it will include the whole matter in dispute between himself and Gen. Hazen, and that in such a trial justice may finally be done between them.

THE COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

Although the summons has been served in the case, as yet the formal complaint has not been drawn up. One of Gen. Hazen's intimate friends said last evening that Gen. Hazen's chief reason for bringing the libel suit was to get before the public his side of the story of the controversy with Gen. Stanley. Neither Gen. Hazen nor his friends, said the gentleman, feel that he had a fair chance to tell his story in the recent court-martial, and he desires, in justice to himself, to have the public know the facts. It is for this reason that the suit is brought in this State. Gen. Hazen has not yet determined upon the amount of damages he will claim against Gen. Stanley, nor is he now decided as to what specific utterances or acts of the General he will take issue upon as libelous. The future conduct of the case will depend very largely upon the result of the court-martial. "Gen. Hazen desires simply to be vindicated," said his friend last evening. "If the finding is satisfactory to him in this respect, it is quite probable that this civil suit will not be pressed. But if the result of the court-martial is unsatisfactory, why then, the suit will probably be continued. If it is partially satisfactory, why, that may make a difference in the issues. To illustrate what I mean," continued the gentleman, "suppose that Gen. Hazen has three issues with Gen. Stanley, and that the finding of the court-martial is satisfactory to Gen. Hazen in two of these issues. There would then be only two issues which he would take in the civil suit." It seems to be the intention of Gen. Hazen and his friends to delay further action in the matter, if possible, until the finding of the court-martial in the Stanley case is made public. By serving the summons upon Gen. Stanley the matter is located in this State, and the trial will take place in this City, if anywhere. Having definitely settled that part of the matter, Gen. Hazen's plan is, apparently, to delay any further proceedings until he can decide upon what kind of a complaint to make, what the libelous sayings of Gen. Stanley are, and how much he can claim to have been damaged by them.

THE GRAND ARMY'S REUNION.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND OTHER PROMINENT GUESTS—THE PARADE AND THE BANQUETS.

ALBANY June 12.—The meeting of the National Encampment and Reunion of the Societies of the Army of the Union, which will take place here on June 17 and 18, is certain to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of the ex-soldiers since the war. The President, it is understood, has signified his intention to be present, with his Cabinet, and is stated to have written a letter to this effect to the commander of the Albany Burgess Corps, accepting its escort on the occasion of his arrival. Rooms have been engaged for the party at the Kenmore Hotel, to which point the Burgess Corps, accompanied by H Company of the Tenth Regiment, will give an escort. It is not expected that Mrs. Hayes will accompany the President, though rooms are being made by ladies of the city to secure her presence, the promise being made of a grand reception in case she should come. It is feared by the managers that a number of desired guests may be detained by reason of Congress remaining in session, and among these are Gens. Garfield, Logan, and McCook, but there seems to be no doubt that Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan will be present. The various Armies of the Potomac, the James, the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Gulf, and the Ninth Army Corps, besides the Militia and the independent corps, will have place in the line, which, it is estimated, will include more than 8,000 rank and file. The parade will take place on June 17, in the morning. In the evening the banquet will take place at Martin Hall, when Gen. Hawley, Martin L. Townsend, Gen. Kilpatrick, William H. Evarts, Gen. John C. Robinson, James Tanner, Gen. James McQuade, James W. Husted, Gen. Dudley Dinsmoor, Henry Ward Beecher, and Charles E. Smith are expected to make speeches. On June 18 another banquet will be given at the Delavan House, when the Society of the James will join with the Society of the Potomac. Capt. John Palmer, late Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for New-York State, is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The railroads in every direction have reduced fares for the occasion.

INTEREST ON ALABAMA BONDS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 12.—The money to pay the interest on Alabama's bonded debt, due July 1, has been sent to the National Bank of, the State of New-York. The interest due to persons living in Alabama will be paid here and in Mobile, and the money is now in the Bank of Mobile and the State Treasury for that purpose.

THE REJECTED INVITATION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 12.—The Government has granted permission for the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York to enter the Dominion on July 1, bearing arms. F. B. MacNamee to-day made an application to the Minister of Militia, on behalf of St. Patrick's Society.

IN MEMORY OF GARRISON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—At the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church to-night a meeting was held in honor of the memory of the late William Lloyd Garrison. Addresses were made by Bishop Payne and others.

REFUSING THE SPINNERS' REQUESTS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 12.—The mill Treasurers issued a circular to spinners to-day, stating that the recent memorial asking an increase of 15 per cent. in their wages had received careful consideration, but the proposal for arbitration cannot be entertained, as such means of settling disputes between employer and employed are not in accordance with the principles which obtain in this country. They state that they are keenly sensible of the great depression in business which has prevailed, resulting in the loss of the profits of manufacturing for several years, and the reduction of wages to the present standard; but in the case of labor, although wages decreased, there has been a corresponding reduction in the prices of everything produced by labor. They also find they are paying 10 to 15 per cent. more than in a large number of competing mills, and that none pay in excess. "There has been no improvement in our business that would warrant compliance with your request, and therefore we must decline to accede to it."

FRANCE'S STATE QUESTIONS.

THE PROPOSED RETURN OF THE CHAMBERS TO PARIS—COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

PARIS, June 12.—The principal guarantees proposed by the Government bill, with a view to the return of the Chambers to Paris, are maintenance of a special legion of gendarmes, the authorization of summary proceedings for the dispersion of crowds within a certain distance of the Chambers, and the prohibition of bearing addresses or petitions to the Chambers by processions.

Algerian advices of yesterday's date are to the effect that the insurgents appear to intend fleeing in the direction of Tunis. They number 800 foot and 100 horsemen.

In accordance with the resolution adopted on June 4 by the French Committee on the Franco-American Treaty of Commerce, a committee of Senators and Deputies had an interview to-day with Minister Waddington to urge action in the Chambers in response to the resolution now before the United States Congress, and the opening of negotiations with the United States Government on the subject. M. Waddington received the committee most cordially. He stated that he had already exchanged communications on the subject with Mr. Evarts, the United States Secretary of State, and would instruct the French representative at Washington to give the matter most serious consideration.

LONDON, June 13.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says it is now probable that the Senate will vote in favor of the return of the Chambers to Paris.

THE ORIENTAL DISPUTES.

SERVIA'S TROOPS DRIVEN OUT OF BULGARIA—THE PROPOSED CRETAN REFORMS.

LONDON, June 12.—Reuter's dispatch from Belgrade reports that the Russo-Bulgarian authorities, with a body of Russian troops, have taken forcible possession of the frontier districts claimed by Servia, driving out the Servian officers. The population are angry and discontented at the action of the Russians.

According to private information from Vienna, Russia has proposed that Aleko Pasha shall not be allowed to summon Turkish troops without the consent of an absolute majority of the International Commission. All the powers have concurred in the proposal.

LONDON, June 13.—A Constantinople dispatch to the *Times* says the Sultan has determined to sanction the reforms demanded by the people of Crete.

GENERAL RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE FIGHT.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 12.—The following dispatch was received to-night at the general office of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road in Topeka, from the attorney of the road:

DENVER, Col., June 12.

To W. B. Strong:

Decision rendered in our favor. United States District Judge Hallett decides that we have a right to operate the road; that it is clearly a controversy between the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Roads; that the State is not a proper party and has no standing in court; that as soon as he can get a copy of Bowen's order from the Castilla court he will proceed to make an order. Appeals, &c., he says he will not allow them and will have our rights shortly. The Federal court retains jurisdiction. GEORGE B. REED.

BOSTON, June 12.—President Nickerson, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, in reply to inquiries concerning the seizure of the road-bed of their line in Colorado, said: "All we know about the affair is comprised in the news published in the morning papers. Our official communication from the actual scene of the contention is interrupted, but will be restored. We expect that the action of Judge Hallett, of the United States court, will restore to us the possession of the lines taken; but then we do not know that it will. Law is an uncertain thing, and may turn against us when we have the most confidence that it will favor us, so that we cannot say what the result will be. We think, however, that in about four days we shall know something definite about it."

"If the decision should be adverse, what then?"

"Why, then it would simply put us back where we were before we made our arrangement with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, and we should have to make the best bargains we could to continue our line of communication with the various sections of Colorado. That is how the matter stands at present."

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Vice-Chancellor Dodd has decided that the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Narrow-gauge Railroad must be sold on June 20. The order originally fixed May 28, but it was postponed and a motion to dismiss the order argued, with the result above stated.

MONTREAL, June 12.—Sir Henry Tyler and the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway held a conference with the Directors of the Vermont Central Railroad at St. John's to-day. The result has not been made public.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 12.—It is understood that the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, has entered into a contract with the Wabash and Grand Trunk Railroad Companies for the construction of a new line of railway between Detroit and Toledo, and that there is a fair prospect of the two great Canadian roads uniting in procuring a new line to Chicago.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 12.—Sir L. L. Tilley will start for England on June 21, and Sir John Macdonald and Sir Alex. Tupper on June 28. It is stated that the object of their visit is to secure assistance from the Imperial Government in constructing the Canada Pacific Railway.

CINCINNATI SINGING FESTIVAL.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—This has been a gala night for the Saengerfest, both in quality of singing and attendance. Fully 4,000 people were seated before the opening of the concert. The chorus seats were packed solidly by the male singers, and they presented a contrast in their absence of color when compared with the bright costumes of the female singers of last evening. The concert opened with the "German Warrior's Oath and Prayer," written by Ferdinand Moehring previous to the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, and was inspired by the interview between the King of Prussia and the French envoy, Benedetti, at Ems. The second number of the programme, an aria, "Ah, perfida," by Beethoven, was sung by Miss Emma Heckle, of this city. This was followed by a chorus for male voices, "Take wing my song," sung without orchestra accompaniment. Miss Helen Bulatka, of Chicago, drew rounds of applause after singing an aria from the "Magic Flute." "God, Fatherland, and Love," by Tschirch, was given by the full chorus of male voices, and was followed by Mr. Whitney with a solo, "Honor and Arms," which won an encore. The closing number of the first part of the concert was "Easter Morning." Mme. Alvaleben sustaining the solo, supported by the full orchestra, chorus, and the great organ. The concert closed with "Paradise Lost." There was evidently greater sympathy with the singers, orchestra, and audiences to-night than at any previous concert, and this, no doubt, had its effect on the execution of the music in the programme.

GIVING RIGHTS TO STATE LANDS.

ALBANY, June 12.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office to-day, Joseph C. Woodruff and Theodore L. Houston made application for a grant of land under water, in Newark Bay, in the Town of Northfield, Richmond County. This was granted.

Allan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, on behalf of the City, made application, under chapter 445, Laws of 1877, to acquire the right, title, and interest of the people of the State in and to the land lying under water in Lake Mahopac, in the Town of Carmel, Putnam County, and in and to the waters of said lake, for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the supply of pure and wholesome water for the use of said City. The Attorney-General, to whom was referred the application, reported favorably, and the application was granted.

A petition from the Hon. Stephen Van Allen, President of the Niagara Falls Water-power Company, asking permission to cut a channel through the reef inside of or at the head of Grass Island, was granted.

THE MURDER OF MRS. HULL

MEAGRE CLUES TO THE MYSTERY.

SEEKING FOR THE TRINKETS OF THE DEAD WOMAN—THE TYING OF THE BANDAGE AS A CLUE—THE BODY OF THE PET DOG TO BE DISINTERRED AND EXAMINED—THE OLD DOCTOR STILL WATCHED.

The mystery surrounding the murder of Mrs. Jane Lawrence De Forrest Hull, on Tuesday night, is still unsolved. The crime was, as a matter of course, the prevailing topic of conversation yesterday. It was likened to the Nathan murder, in the point that the Police force will be kept in the dark, or that, through extreme influences, political, social, and monetary, of course, the actual murderer may be permitted to die what is commonly called a natural death. Police authorities were, or assumed to be, greatly puzzled. They declared it to be the most bewildering case that ever agitated the Police bosom of New-York, and made dashes here and there as though about to unearth the murderer, and then returned with a hopeless look. It is positively true that no case in many years has occasioned so much anxiety, and so completely demoralized the detective force as this murder. To look wise and create the impression that he is the custodian of great and fearful secrets is the business of a New-York detective. He receives a salary for it, and is consequently contented. Superintendent Walling, with all his ancient conscientiousness, has gone to work with a vim which younger officers on the force might follow to their credit, and has scarcely rested since the discovery of the crime. Capt. Williams, than whom no man in the department has been more severely spoken of by thousands who know nothing of him, has been constant in his endeavors to secure the murderer. Detectives Schmittberger, Dunlap, Timothy Golden, Holly Lyons, Richard King, Capt. Kealy, chief of the detectives, and others, have been following clues which they hope may lead to the capture of the person or persons who committed the deed. It was rumored yesterday that the murder was done by a woman, but by whom, and the object of the woman, was not stated.

All night on Wednesday the Police officers detailed by Capt. Williams remained in the house at No. 140 West Forty-second-street, and carefully watched Dr. Alonzo G. Hull, the aged husband of the murdered woman. At noon yesterday Capt. Williams removed his officers. Yet the crowd of men, women, and children was as large as on the previous days, and the people in the houses across the way continued to stare at No. 140. On the great stoop were a number of pretty little girls, who were as joyous as though at a picnic. The window-blinds of the house were drawn down, and it required two vigorous pulls at the bell to secure attention from those within. The lady who opened the door shuddered at the gaze of the stupefied people on the sidewalk, and said to the reporter that she wondered at the extraordinary curiosity of those who would stand there and stare at a building which contained the body of a murdered woman. The lady then invited the reporter within, and said that the funeral services will take place this morning. The clergyman, who had not yet been selected, would be of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and the body would be taken to Plainfield, N. J., where her father and mother had lived. The funeral services will be strictly private, and it is hoped by the friends of the family that there will be no rush of morbidly-curious persons to the house. The reporter's informant added that Dr. Hull, the husband of the dead woman, was a man who had for years depended upon his wife for his living; that he was weak and childish, and would not harm a bird. "It is a shame," she continued, "that so good a man as Dr. Hull should be hinted at as the probable murderer of his wife. He loved her dearly, and he is shocked beyond expression by the publicity given to the rumors that he was in any way responsible for her death. He gave orders to-day that we should not permit any reporters to enter this house. He is weak and ill, and has gone out with Mr. Hyde to take a walk in the Central Park. His wife looked after his wants, and how he will secure a living now is more than I can tell. He was utterly dependent upon her." In spite of this woman's assertions, the old Doctor has not been seen out of the house, and the Police say that he has not been out, and will not be allowed to go out without the company of a detective. Yesterday, according to the Police, he passed his time wandering aimlessly about the house, from his own room on the top floor to the basement.

Among the many persons who visited the house during the day were women whose names are not unknown to fame, and who take a deep interest in Socialistic and women's rights movements. Dr. Henschel, who was one of the first to see Mrs. Hull when it was discovered that she had been murdered, said that she must have been a corpse at least four hours prior to his seeing her, and that therefore she must have been smothered about 4 o'clock in the morning. He stood firm in his opinion that the binding of Mrs. Hull's hands was done before she was smothered. Mrs. Sayles, of Dayville, Conn., and a member of the Sorosis, declared that Mrs. Hull was not unsuccessful in her stock speculations. She did not believe that Mrs. Hull had made a will, and supposed that her property would go to her husband, Dr. Hull. Mrs. Hull was the guardian of a niece, who had a small property. She was among the first members of Sorosis, but was not one of the founders of that society. She was social, free with her parlors, and was Secretary of the Manhattan Woman Suffrage Society, which is in no way connected with the New-York Woman Suffrage Society, of which Mrs. Dr. Lozier and Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake are the pillars. Recently, Mrs. Hull held a meeting in her parlors, and Mrs. Sarah Spencer, of Washington, read a paper. At nearly all of these entertainments Dr. Hull was conspicuous by his absence. He was, it is said, greatly amazed yesterday morning when he saw in the newspapers the intimation that he was in some way responsible for his wife's death, and became so demonstrative that Mr. Hyde found it difficult to persuade him to take a stroll in Central Park. While the Doctor was absent, and there was no attempt upon the part of the Police officers to stay his progress, the officers were ordered away by Capt. Williams, and the lookers and masons, with Detective Schmittberger as guide, went to work upon the pipes and basins in the house, in the hope of discovering the missing jewelry. The official list of the jewelry that has disappeared may be gathered from the following circular that was sent to all pawnbrokers yesterday:

"Loan men and pawnbrokers, please stop, if offered, or notify if received; all advances will be paid by owner. A necklace of topaz, about 50 stones; a pair of solitaire ear-rings, about one and three-quarter karats; a diamond ring, cross shape, of five stones; one solitaire ring, about two-thirds of a karat; a ruby ring; a plain gold ring; an emerald ring; one set of cameo pink stones, white medallion head, pink in centre, small gold balls in centre; ear-rings to match; a valuable finger-ring, heavy gold, with figure of a little girl, two-thirds length, setting, with green enamel dots, and a row of small pearls; one small pearl missing from lower left side as worn; also, a gold hunting-case watch, E. Baguelin maker, engraved 'Mrs. J. E. Christmas, 1878.' Stolen June 11, 1879. Please notify Superintendent Walling, No. 300 Mulberry-street, New-York."

There was over $2,000 worth of solid silver in the room adjoining that in which Mrs. Hull was murdered, and it was not disturbed by the robbers—if a robber had anything whatever to do with the murder. Capt. Williams visited the Police Central Office early in the morning, and had a consultation with Superintendent Walling and several detectives. Shortly before 11 o'clock Capt. Williams, with Messrs. Mellish and Cray, stenographers to the Police Board, went to the residence of Dr. Hull and privately took the statements of the inmates of the house. Coroner Woltman does not intend to hold an inquest until the Police officers have investigated the case as thoroughly as possible. An English gentleman called upon Superintendent Walling this morning and told a story as follows: In 1872 Mrs. Hull, with her friend Mrs. Sayles, (Lola Barney Sayles,) the Spiritualist, were stopping at the Larkin House, at Watch Hill. Their stay there was comparatively brief on account of an insult of a serious nature passed on both ladies. They left the Larkin House in anger, and proceeded to Nantucket to finish their Summer holiday. The late Col. Hastings, of the Union Club, was cognizant of the affair. Before they left, the colored servants were noticeably attracted by Mrs. Hull's brilliant jewelry, and the reckless manner in which she displayed it. The English gentleman said to Superintendent Walling that he thought it possible that one of these colored waiters might, through pleading poverty, and knowing Mrs. Hull's good heart, have obtained a place in her household, and, perhaps, be the "suspected negro." The Superintendent's informant also said that in 1874 Mrs. Hull was a perfect victim of Spiritualism, and had photographs of herself and husband taken as residents in the spirit world. In London the Doctor practiced in May Fair. Mrs. Hull possessed great beauty in her youth, was of Huguenot descent, and was born in this City on Jan. 28, 1816, thus making her 63 years of age at the time of her death. In the certificate of burial her age is put at 58. She was married to Dr. Hull when but 16 years of age. Her mother and father died in Plainfield, N. J., several years ago, and her remains are to be placed in the same cemetery that contains their bones. Mrs. Hull's mother was Mrs. Jane De Forrest, and she came of an old and distinguished family in Somerville, N. J. She was married to Mr. Lawrence De Forrest, who, for many years, was a merchant in Broad-street. Mrs. Hull's husband was born in Berlin, Rensselaer County, this State.

Mr. James H. Coleman, Jr., of the firm of J. H. Coleman & Co., oil merchants, of No. 2 Liberty-street, and who boarded with his father and mother in Mrs. Hull's house, said yesterday that on Tuesday night he returned to the house at about 11 o'clock, and went at once to his room, which was on the top floor. He saw nothing unusual about the premises, and was compelled, as usual, to unlock the door with his latch-key. "The statement," he added, "that the occupants of the house heard screams in the middle of the night is all bosh. Nothing of the kind was heard, as I have had conversations with other boarders, and they all agree with me upon this point. The first intimation that I had that anything was wrong was at 7 o'clock in the morning. I was awakened from my sleep by a loud scream. I immediately arose and went to my bedroom door and opened it. On the landing stood the old colored woman, Nancy Francis, and she said that Mrs. Hull was dead. Imagining that she was unduly excited, I told her to stop her noise and go down stairs. I put on my clothing, and followed. I found Mrs. Hull bound and gagged. I have lived in the house for about two years, and in all that time I have never known Mrs. Hull and the Doctor quarrel, nor have I ever heard a harsh word pass between them. Why they did not occupy the same room I cannot say. I have no theory to advance regarding the mystery, and only know that the house has been guarded ever since the perpetration of the deed. I will not say whether I suspect anybody in the house or out of it."

An examination of the locks on the outer doors shows that had they been fastened, as the chamber-maid says they were, there could have been no possibility of opening them from the outside without using such an amount of force as would have aroused the people in the whole block. There are, however, no marks of violence. The doors are very heavy, and the upper latch is simply a knob turned from within, and turning a heavy bolt. Neither knob nor bolt has any outside connection whatever. The lower knob originally had an outside connection, but the catch which would have enabled it to be thrown by the outer knob is fastened by a rusty iron nail driven tightly into the edge of the panel, and the inner knob is the only one which has been turned for years. The inner vestibule door once closed, no night-key or pick-lock could admit any one from the outside, and the doors, if they were fastened as they ought to have been, must have been opened by some one inside. It is hard to persuade Police officers and others familiar with the ways of burglars that any of the "profession" did the work. A thief or burglar," said a detective yesterday, "is always a coward, and hesitates to commit a deed of violence even in self-defense. If one of the 'profession' had discovered that he had killed Mrs. Hull he would have fled from the house and taken none of her property with him. He would not have tarried to bind the woman hand and foot. The work was done by a scientific gentleman, and whether he will 'give himself away' is something that I would like to know. I think the Commissioners would make me a Captain if I could get

as District Attorney the privilege of assisting in the prosecution, should he be indicted.

Mr. Hoar, alluding to the criminal charge, said it was an extraordinary proceeding.

The Chairman—The committee has nothing to do with this matter.

Mr. Hoar—I think it has.

Mr. Houston—When it comes up here we can argue it.

Mr. Hoar—We will argue it when it seems proper.

Mr. Merrick said that De Lacy was one of his witnesses.

Mr. Hoar remarked that the universal rule was that while any cause was pending, criminal process was never used as a means of coercion of a witness; and that, when such a witness was arrested, to decline further prosecution until the cause out of which the offense arose was concluded.

The colloquy here closed.

SPOFFORD'S ATTEMPTS AT BRIBERY.

Richard J. Brooks, colored, was called by Judge Shellabarger. He testified that he was a member of the House of Representatives in what was known as the Packard Legislature in January, 1877; he was present on the 10th of January of that year at the joint convention of the two houses when Senator Kellogg was elected; he knew Samuel Thomas, and was speaking to Thomas when Thomas's name was called and heard him answer to his name; while in New-Orleans, some time ago, he met Mr. Murray, who insisted on the witness going to see Cavanac and making a statement or affidavit; he told Murray he could not do so.

Q.—What did he want you to do? A.—To swear that I was bribed to vote for Kellogg; he said that if I did not go I would be left; he wanted me to see Cavanac, who, he remarked, would fix it up; I did not go.

The witness, on being cross-examined by Mr. Merrick, said Cavanac wanted to know whether Kellogg had offered him money; he told Cavanac that Kellogg had not done so; Cavanac responded that he knew all about it, and that Kellogg would be removed without doubt; Cavanac said they could get white men, but preferred colored men in the business; the witness had never made an affidavit one way or another, and he never stated that he had received money.

In reply to Senator Kellogg, the witness said the rumors that Kellogg had used money to secure his election came from disappointed politicians; there were also rumors that the Nicholls Government spent money to drive out the Packard Government; Ross Stewart asked the witness to go from the Packard to the Nicholls Legislature, and said he had made arrangements for that purpose before the commission came from Washington, and if he could get a crowd of eight or ten men to go over to the Nicholls Legislature they could have $2,000 a piece for the service.

Q.—Was there not a rumor that money had been used to secure the election of Spofford? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Merrick—What is it rumored? A.—At the meeting at Odd-fellows Hall.

Q.—Were not the rumors circulated by Spofford's enemies? A.—I do not know the friends or enemies of Judge Spofford.

Charles H. Perrin (colored) testified that he was a member of the Packard Legislature, and was present at the joint convention in 1877, when Kellogg was elected; Samuel Thomas and Jules Seveignes were present and voted; he was soliciting a commission with Murray, the witness said Murray told him that if he would make up an affidavit on the Spofford side he would receive $250, and would realize about $1,000; Murray said Judge Spofford was rich, and $1,000 would come from his private estate of Spofford's back pay; the witness was never offered anything to vote for Kellogg; he was offered a bribe to go to the Nicholls Legislature and vote for Spofford; on the 29th of January, while the Spofford trial election was pending, P. J. Kennedy proposed to witness and his colleague that if they would go over to the Nicholls Legislature he would guarantee them $100 a day for 10 days or as long as the United States Senator was elected; Mr. Kennedy said he represented the Nicholls Government, and pulled out a large roll of bank bills, saying, "This is the hash for you boys, if you want to go;" there were hundreds and five hundred dollar bills in the roll; he put the money back into his pocket; after some hundred odd days he went to the Nicholls Legislature, having been bartered away.

Mr. Merrick then cross-examined the witness, and asked: "Who bartered you away?" A.—The commission.

Q.—The MacVeagh Commission and the President of the United States? A.—Probably it might have been.

Q.—Did Cavanac tell you he wanted only the truth? A.—That is what politicians say.

Q.—We all know what politicians say. Answer the question. A.—Cavanac might have said so.

Q.—Then you understood that he said so? A.—I don't know, and can't say whether he said so or not.

During the cross-examination the witness said he did not tell Murray that he received money for voting for Kellogg. When he was asked by Cavanac to make a statement, he said he could not do so without probably implicating third parties. Cavanac replied "not at all," but the witness said he thought differently.

Q.—What did you mean by your conduct? A.—Searching for information; I did not know anything, and was searching for something.

Q.—Would your making a statement implicate third parties? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Then it was not true; and when you go fishing you think it to be your privilege to lie! [Laughter.] A.—I lied when I was younger. [Laughter.]

Q.—And when you now go a-fishing you lie, and the line you angle with is a silken line in the Custom-house? A.—I got something important from your side of the house.

Q.—Then it helped you to obtain a Custom-house appointment? A.—I don't think it did.

This witness said that Cavanac wanted all the boys to fall in line, and said that the patronage of the Custom-house belonged to them and would be distributed when Spofford came in. He did not remember that Murray made any remarks in support of Kellogg's side. The witness said the meeting of the joint convention was quiet and orderly.

Q.—And you could have heard a pin drop? A.—If it dropped heavy enough.

Q.—You could have heard a rolling-pin drop? A.—I could not hear a fly walking.

In further response to inquiries the witness said Kennedy had considerable "hash," as he called it.

Q.—Is he a white man? A.—He is an Irishman. [Laughter.]

In response to questions by Senator Kellogg, the witness said he was a prominent member of the Republican Party, and could have a place at any time, and that Murray told him that Kellogg was going to be removed anyhow.

Richard Sims, (colored,) was examined. He was a member of the Packard Legislature in January, 1877; he knew that Samuel Sevelgnon both voted for Kellogg, and he never told Murray that he obtained money for voting for Kellogg; the witness was a Warmoth man, but at the request of Warmoth he and others went over to Kellogg; he did not know of any one having paid Kellogg to vote for Kellogg; Murray had heretofore declared that the witness showed him money, but Murray did not now remember whether the witness showed him the money and said to have been received as a bribe for voting for Kellogg.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT DISPROVED.

J. R. Warson, (colored,) of New-Orleans, testified that he had been a letter-carrier in that city; he knew Tom Murray, but never told him that he occupied Thomas's seat in the Legislature on election day; he voted for Kellogg; he did not occupy the seat of Thomas or any other member on election day; the witness gave an account of his arrangement with Murray and Cavanac to swear to an affidavit that he had represented Thomas in the Legislature and voted for Kellogg; after making out the statement Murray said to the witness, "Strike Flood for $2,000." Flood was one of the negotiating parties; he was told to "strike while the iron was hot;" the witness obtained $5 from Flood on account until the matter could be fixed up; out of the $5 he paid for cutting Murray's hair, for his shaving, and a glass of beer for him; Murray said the witness did not act "on the square," although he had not promised Murray to divide small sums with him; if he had received a large sum, he would have divided; Murray also obtained $1 from Flood; Murray went into a coffee-house; the witness said, "This place is only for white people," when Murray replied, "We are big niggers;" after drinking, Murray took out his dollar bill to pay for the change; the witness quits; Murray said to him that the friends of Nicholls wanted to prove bribery—dead men could tell no tales—and if he [the witness] would personate Thomas and vote for Kellogg the profit would figure up $1,500; Murray told him to "go to bed sober," do not pay these negroes they would go back on him, and added, "We and other colored men who made out affidavits do not intend to swear to them at all;" we are paid; Spofford is worth $2,000,000, and wants the Senatorship only to gratify his ambition." The witness said he signed one or two statements and took a quasi-oath.

Mr. Merrick—It was a flat, straight-forward lie?

A.—Yes; there was no truth in it.

Mr. Merrick then showed the witness the affidavit to which he had sworn. He denied that he told Murray that he personated Thomas and voted for Kellogg; he fulfilled the part of his bargain with Murray.

Q.—Who forced you to make the affidavit? A.—I was persuaded to do it, and I did not think the act involved legal responsibility.

Q.—Was moral turpitude? A.—I had a right to go not.

Q.—You swore to a lie! A.—It was truth, judiciously expressed.

Q.—There are times, then, when you can swear to a lie, in that the way you understand casuists scruples? A.—I am a minister. [Laughter.]

Q.—In God's name, of what church? A.—Of all the colored churches; I am a Universalist. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you believe in hell? A.—I do, but have modified my sentiments so far as that is concerned; I have reserved rights; it is Scriptural to not let the left hand know what the right hand does.

Q.—You formerly taught religious ideas, but now have gone into swearing? A.—Bull-dozers have chased all that away; I have certain reserved rights on general principles.

Q.—You reserve the right to lie and suppress the truth. I want to know whether that is so? A.—No.

Q.—What has become of your reserved rights? A.—The moral atmosphere of Washington has purified my ideas.

Q.—Like the chameleon, you change your hue and make your character pertain of the morals of the place. You will put in Washington, but leave the reserved right to do so in New-Orleans? A.—I think I will get back a reformed man. [Laughter.]

Q.—A perfect reformation in a moral atmosphere. And you will never swear to another lie? A.—Not a lie.

Q.—Is not your affidavit a lie? You never personated Thomas, and now you swear you did not. Is that true? A.—I will answer in my own way, and not let you put words into my mouth.

The witness was informed that he must answer. He then said that when the affidavit was prepared the initial of the Christian name was omitted.

Q.—Is it true, leaving out the initial altogether? A.—I don't know whether it is true or not; Murray made the statement to those who prepared the affidavit.

Q.—You say in your affidavit, "I took Thomas's seat and cast his vote for Kellogg." Is that true? You know it is a lie. A.—Yes.

Q.—And you swore to it as a lie? A.—I thought it right thus to accomplish my object.

Q.—And that was money? A.—I have as much right to swear to a lie for money as the Democrats had to burn my house; I can show by the laws of Louisiana it is not a penal offense to swear to a lie.

Q.—You are also a lawyer as well as a preacher. Do you, as a man, believe in a hell and penitentiary? A.—I think it right to do as I did; nay, as taught by Louisiana jurisprudence.

Q.—And as a politician you are a Republican? A.—I have been studying Democratic jurisprudence.

Q.—You have been brought up in the Kellogg school? A.—I voted for three Democrats as members of the Constitutional Convention; they did not pay me; I voted for them on principle.

Q.—You, in your affidavit, swore to a lie? A.—That was optional.

Q.—You made it for an agreement of money. What induced you to swear the other way? A.—The sting of conscience; [laughter;] I had been laboring under moral turpitude, and since then my conscience has been aroused.

Q.—How often do you have moral turpitude—once a month? [Laughter.] A.—Only that once.

Q.—You haven't it now. The moral atmosphere has cleaned it all out? A.—Yes.

Q.—By working in the New-Orleans Custom-house have you not been charged with stealing. A.—I do not know.

In response to further questions, the witness said he was exercising the right of an American citizen to lie as he pleased.

Q.—You are exercising that right here to-day? A.—No; I am not permitted to exercise this right by the Democrats in Louisiana.

Q.—You reserve the right to lie? A.—No; telling the truth as I understand it; I have no intention to lie about dead men.

MURRAY'S CHARACTER EXPOSED.

The next witness was an ignorant black man named Robert B. Johnson, who was a member of the Packard Legislature. "I never," he said, "got no money for voting for Kellogg; if dat man dar [pointing to Tom Murray] says I did, de penitentiary is de best place for him; I never showed no money nor never tole no man I got de money fur voting fur Kellogg; don't know of nobody; I don't want to treat dis committee with contempt; I got a family to support; I make mo' by work den I does by coming 'fore dis committee; I doesn't loaf like Murray; that nigger should be sent to de penitentiary; what Tom Murray says is a point blank lie; I'se know nothin' about it; de scoundrel ought to be strung up by de neck; I'se only slightly 'quainted with Murray; I'se better name and lives mo' 'spectable; de idee of Murray saying dat he'll repent!"

The witness was very much excited.

The Chairman—Never mind Tom Murray; answer the questions of counsel.

The witness—I treat de committee wid all de 'spect in de world, but when a man like Tom Murray testify such things as dat 'tis mo' to make me mad.

Q.—Have you had a conversation with Murray since you came here? A.—(The witness looking scornfully toward Tom Murray)—Yes, the low pup; I ask him what he said 'bout my receiving money to vote for Kellogg; he said you boys is lean, and if Kellogg don't 'tend to you drop him and I'll git you all de money you want.

Q.—You have carried on pretty high here. Do you know of anything more now than you did the day you talked to Murray? A.—I didn't know what Murray said till I 'rived here; I hadn't saw Murray for 18 months.

Q.—You have once or twice risen from your seat and seemed anxious to jump over the table at Murray! A.—You put him on de green and I'll show him.

Q.—You had Tom Murray on the green? A.—(With a sneer of contempt)—The dirty pup.

Q.—Were you not the man to carry on the fight with Tom Murray? A.—My action is not to bull-doze de committee.

Mr. Merrick—Don't bull-doze the committee. I want to ask, when you first met Tom Murray here were you more pugnacious than now? A.—I don't propose to answer any further.

Q.—I think I have the right to ask the question, but I may be in error. A.—I don't propose to answer; you kin commit, you kin do as you please, I won't answer.

Mr. Merrick, at the suggestion of the Chairman, withdrew the question.

The witness with much earnestness said he "Never showed Murray no money," and that he would have "Nothing mo' to do with politics; it was a dog's life."

Robert F. Deshard was called by Senator Kellogg. He testified that he was the Chief Clerk of the Packard Legislature; both Thomas and Seveignes were present at the joint convention and voted for Kellogg, and he produced his minutes to show that 17 Senators and 66 Representatives answered to their names. He knew all of them were present, and when he called their names he checked the responses and saw them when they voted.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE RESULT OF AN ELOPEMENT.

A GIRL WHO RAN AWAY FROM HOME FORSAKEN BY HER BETRAYER.

Last night Patrolman Waldron, of the Seventeenth Precinct, found at the corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue a young girl who appeared to be sick. He took her to the station-house and thence brought her to Police Head-quarters. To Inspector Thorne the girl said that her name was Rosa, and that she was 17 years of age. Her father was Herman Elm, a wealthy paper manufacturer at Lee, Mass. On the 27th of May she had run away from home with Walter Griffin, aged 19, who had brought her to this City, seduced her, under promise of marriage, and then abandoned her. She said that she had known Griffin from childhood. Their families were intimate, and they were schoolmates. He had been paying attentions to her for some time, and they were betrothed, but her parents objected to him and forbade him the house, threatening that if she encouraged his attentions they would send her to a distant boarding-school. Fearing separation, they determined to elope, and on the night of the 27th ult. Griffin climbed up the trellis work in front of the house to her bedroom window and assisted her to leave her home. She had $25 in money when she left home, and Griffin had a small sum. They came to this City, and Griffin promised to marry her as soon as they could find a minister, but he failed to fulfill this promise. They had lived at the Compton House, Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, since their arrival here, and yesterday their means became exhausted. She wanted to write to her parents informing them of their whereabouts, but this Griffin would not permit. Last evening Griffin went to the Tivoli, in St. Mark's-place, and told the girl to wait for him at the corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue. She waited for him, but he did not appear. While waiting she was accosted by a young man, a stranger to her, who persuaded her to accompany him into a neighboring restaurant. There her companion induced her to drink a glass of beer, and as she had not eaten anything all day the beer made her sick. She was put out of the restaurant, and she fell into the hands of the Police. Matron Webb at Police Head-quarters took charge of the girl, and she will be cared for until her parents can be communicated with.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY AT HOME.

Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, F. and A. M., returned last evening from their pilgrimage to the West, which began last Saturday. Among the pilgrims were Eminent Commander George W. Skellen, Generalissimo H. H. Brockway, Captain-General Thomas B. Rand, and Sir Knights J. M. Layman, R. C. Brown, E. M. Estabrooke, W. R. Carr, J. H. Cable, C. A. Merrit, S. B. Hayward, W. G. Stahlnecker, J. B. Woods, T. H. Patterson, and Past Commanders George Van Vleet and J. F. Baldwin. The object of the pilgrimage was to pay a visit to Detroit Commandery No. 1, who were present at the dedication of the Masonic Temple in 1875, and who invited Palestine Commandery to come to Detroit. On their journey to that city they stopped at Niagara Falls, and from thence went on to Detroit. When they arrived at Detroit on Monday they were received by the Detroit Commandery and the Mayor and other city dignitaries, and a formal reception was tendered them by the city authorities. They paraded during the day, under Masonic and military escort, and partook of a banquet at the Asylum of the Detroit Commandery in the evening. They spent two pleasant days in Detroit, the second day being occupied in sight-seeing. The pilgrims left Detroit on the steamer North-west and journeyed to Cleveland, Ohio, where they were handsomely received by Oriental and Holy-rood Commanderies. They had a collation at the Weddell House, a drive about the city, a dress-parade and review by the Mayor and the city authorities, and a formal reception and banquet at the Kennard House. Cleveland was left on Wednesday at 10:45 P. M., and the party, about 50 in all, with the American Brass Band, of Providence, R. I., arrived here last night at 11:20. At the Erie Railway Depot they were received by a delegation of Sir Knights, and were escorted to the St. Cloud Hotel, where an address of welcome was delivered by Past Eminent Commander Milwood E. Thorne and refreshments were served. The members of the Commandery express themselves as greatly pleased with their trip, and the cordial receptions given them by their Western brethren.

HOW GRANT IDENTIFIED HIM.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 8.

A good story is told of Gen. Grant. He met and recognized a gentleman on Pennsylvania-avenue one day whom he had not seen for years. The gentleman, who was distinguished for dirty ruffled shirts and collars, was so much gratified by the recognition that he asked the ex-President to go a-fishing with him to turn told the President how much the recognition had been appreciated; but the General could not recollect the individual till his dirty shirt bosom was mentioned, when he quietly remarked: "Oh, yes; I remember the man who was always in disgrace at school."

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A NOVEL PEDESTRIAN CONTEST.

TURTLE CHAMPIONS HAVE AN EARLY WALK FOLLOWED BY A PLEASANT DINNER.

Three solitary and sleepy policemen stood on the west side of Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, at a little before daylight yesterday morning, and looked with astonishment at a crowd that gathered in front of the Knickerbocker Cottage. Ten men arranged themselves in line on the sidewalk, as though preparing for a walking match. Such was, indeed, their intention. They were all members of the Manhattan Turtle Club, and yesterday was their field day—the first turtle-stuffing day of the glad new year. The 10 men were in line for a walking match from the Knickerbocker Cottage to High Bridge, about 7¼ miles, and the contestants were George Greene, President of the Manhattan Turtle Club; Thomas Moore, "Top" Thompson, Judge David McAdam, of the Marine Court; James U. Stead, William M. Graves, "Billy Birch," the minstrel; William Fowler, Jr., Benjamin Gregory, and Walter Bynner.

The start was to be at 6 o'clock, but the starter, in the excitement of the moment, had forgotten to wind his watch the night before, and a boy was sent around the corner to McGinness's restaurant, and he returned saying that Mr. McGinness said it would be 6 o'clock by the time they were off. From the start, President Greene had the lead. Nearly all the other walkers were slightly handicapped with small tin pails, in which they intended to bring home a quart or so of the turtle soup, but President Greene had none. In a long race like this, even so slight a handicap as a tin pail tells immensely. The whole 10 started up the Sixth-avenue sidewalk, the President in the lead, most of them running, for it was a "go-as-you-please" race. An old gentleman, with smoked eye-glasses, who was just turning the corner from Fortieth-street as the party approached, and who had not slept since reading the accounts of the murder of Mrs. Hull, immediately turned around and ran up Sixth-avenue crying "Fire!" and "Murder!" alternately, until he awakened all the policemen stationed on both sides of the street.

By the time that Fiftieth-street was reached, President Greene was not only well in the lead, but he had turned a corner, and was out of sight. Mr. Moore was a good second, Mr. Thompson third, Judge McAdam fourth, and the rest nowhere, except Billy Birch, who, seeing that the battle is not always to the swift nor the race to the strong, had taken refuge on the steps of a Manhattanville omnibus, and was sailing gracefully up the island at the rate of three knots an hour. A second Stead, Graves, Fowler, Gregory and Bynner, however, saw him in this advantageous position, they began to shout "cut behind," and the driver, with a few well-directed blows, helped him on his way. This spoiled Mr. Birch's chance for the prize, and, seeing that he was out of the race, he stopped at the Washington Hotel, and ate an apricot tart.

President Greene gained with every step, and made the 7¼ miles in 1:23:00, and Thomas Moore, second, in 1:13:00, and it is believed that his time would have been even better if he had not sat down on a curb-stone and written a few introductory lines to a new melody. "Top" Thompson was third, in 1:23:00, and Judge McAdam fourth; time not taken, but very quick. Billy Birch got in in time to receive "favorable mention." Notwithstanding the fast time made through the streets, no arrests were made for 18 months.

Q.—You have once or twice risen from your seat and seemed anxious to jump over the table at Murray! A.—You put him on de green and I'll show him.

Q.—You had Tom Murray on the green? A.—(With a sneer of contempt)—The dirty pup.

Q.—Were you not the man to carry on the fight with Tom Murray? A.—My action is not to bull-doze de committee.

Mr. Merrick—Don't bull-doze the committee. I want to ask, when you first met Tom Murray here were you more pugnacious than now? A.—I don't propose to answer any further.

Q.—I think I have the right to ask the question, but I may be in error. A.—I don't propose to answer; you kin commit, you kin do as you please, I won't answer.

Mr. Merrick, at the suggestion of the Chairman, withdrew the question.

The witness with much earnestness said he "Never showed Murray no money," and that he would have "Nothing mo' to do with politics; it was a dog's life."

Robert F. Deshard was called by Senator Kellogg. He testified that he was the Chief Clerk of the Packard Legislature; both Thomas and Seveignes were present at the joint convention and voted for Kellogg, and he produced his minutes to show that 17 Senators and 66 Representatives answered to their names. He knew all of them were present, and when he called their names he checked the responses and saw them when they voted.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE RESULT OF AN ELOPEMENT.

A GIRL WHO RAN AWAY FROM HOME FORSAKEN BY HER BETRAYER.

Last night Patrolman Waldron, of the Seventeenth Precinct, found at the corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue a young girl who appeared to be sick. He took her to the station-house and thence brought her to Police Head-quarters. To Inspector Thorne the girl said that her name was Rosa, and that she was 17 years of age. Her father was Herman Elm, a wealthy paper manufacturer at Lee, Mass. On the 27th of May she had run away from home with Walter Griffin, aged 19, who had brought her to this City, seduced her, under promise of marriage, and then abandoned her. She said that she had known Griffin from childhood. Their families were intimate, and they were schoolmates. He had been paying attentions to her for some time, and they were betrothed, but her parents objected to him and forbade him the house, threatening that if she encouraged his attentions they would send her to a distant boarding-school. Fearing separation, they determined to elope, and on the night of the 27th ult. Griffin climbed up the trellis work in front of the house to her bedroom window and assisted her to leave her home. She had $25 in money when she left home, and Griffin had a small sum. They came to this City, and Griffin promised to marry her as soon as they could find a minister, but he failed to fulfill this promise. They had lived at the Compton House, Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, since their arrival here, and yesterday their means became exhausted. She wanted to write to her parents informing them of their whereabouts, but this Griffin would not permit. Last evening Griffin went to the Tivoli, in St. Mark's-place, and told the girl to wait for him at the corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue. She waited for him, but he did not appear. While waiting she was accosted by a young man, a stranger to her, who persuaded her to accompany him into a neighboring restaurant. There her companion induced her to drink a glass of beer, and as she had not eaten anything all day the beer made her sick. She was put out of the restaurant, and she fell into the hands of the Police. Matron Webb at Police Head-quarters took charge of the girl, and she will be cared for until her parents can be communicated with.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY AT HOME.

Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, F. and A. M., returned last evening from their pilgrimage to the West, which began last Saturday. Among the pilgrims were Eminent Commander George W. Skellen, Generalissimo H. H. Brockway, Captain-General Thomas B. Rand, and Sir Knights J. M. Layman, R. C. Brown, E. M. Estabrooke, W. R. Carr, J. H. Cable, C. A. Merrit, S. B. Hayward, W. G. Stahlnecker, J. B. Woods, T. H. Patterson, and Past Commanders George Van Vleet and J. F. Baldwin. The object of the pilgrimage was to pay a visit to Detroit Commandery No. 1, who were present at the dedication of the Masonic Temple in 1875, and who invited Palestine Commandery to come to Detroit. On their journey to that city they stopped at Niagara Falls, and from thence went on to Detroit. When they arrived at Detroit on Monday they were received by the Detroit Commandery and the Mayor and other city dignitaries, and a formal reception was tendered them by the city authorities. They paraded during the day, under Masonic and military escort, and partook of a banquet at the Asylum of the Detroit Commandery in the evening. They spent two pleasant days in Detroit, the second day being occupied in sight-seeing. The pilgrims left Detroit on the steamer North-west and journeyed to Cleveland, Ohio, where they were handsomely received by Oriental and Holy-rood Commanderies. They had a collation at the Weddell House, a drive about the city, a dress-parade and review by the Mayor and the city authorities, and a formal reception and banquet at the Kennard House. Cleveland was left on Wednesday at 10:45 P. M., and the party, about 50 in all, with the American Brass Band, of Providence, R. I., arrived here last night at 11:20. At the Erie Railway Depot they were received by a delegation of Sir Knights, and were escorted to the St. Cloud Hotel, where an address of welcome was delivered by Past Eminent Commander Milwood E. Thorne and refreshments were served. The members of the Commandery express themselves as greatly pleased with their trip, and the cordial receptions given them by their Western brethren.

THE HOUSE OF HOPE FOR WOMEN.

An adjourned meeting of ladies and gentlemen, in Brooklyn, interested in providing a home for female prisoners discharged from the jail and Penitentiary, and who desire to reform, was held last evening in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Organization appointed at a previous meeting. The report of the committee was read, and, after a few slight amendments, adopted. The constitution as adopted provides that the name of the institution shall be "The House of Hope for Women," and that its object shall be to reform a fallen class of women, and to provide for them a home.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday, in the Board Rooms, and elected Charles A. Walsh Manager of the Exchange for the ensuing year, to succeed H. De B. Booth, who had declined to serve longer. The Board then elected as Arbitration Committee of the Exchange, for 1879, Messrs. M. Hoyt, F. Melanay, R. S. Holt, and J. W. Elwell. The recently-elected President, Mr. Edward Hinsken, announced the standing committees, as follows:

Law.—R. C. Bogert, Chairman; Gustav Schwab, C. A. Walsh.

Trade.—Asa Stevens, Chairman; Gustav Schwab, Alexander E. Orr, A. S. Jewett, E. E. Livermore.

Information and Statistics.—M. Hoyt, F. Melanay, R. S. Holt, and J. W. Elwell. The recently-elected President, Mr. Edward Hinsken, announced the standing committees, as follows:

Law.—R. C. Bogert, Chairman; Gustav Schwab, C. A. Walsh.

Trade.—Asa Stevens, Chairman; Gustav Schwab, Alexander E. Orr, A. S. Jewett, E. E. Livermore.

Information and Statistics.—M. Hoyt, F. Melanay, R. S. Holt, and J. W. Elwell.

Arbitration.—E. E. Livermore, Chairman; J. Le Duc, H. C. Daniels, S. S. Bromley, R. O. Sherwood.

Provisions.—W. F. Brush, Chairman; C. G. Foster, J. Thallon, J. F. Cook, W. K. Clark.

Lard.—J. E. Pool, Chairman; S. D. Harrison, W. H. Fox, R. Arnold, S. Dally.

Tallow and Stearine.—W. F. Dewey, Chairman; C. G. Abel, R. W. Peterson, F. E. South, S. J. Halpin.

Distilled Spirits.—E. P. Hill, Chairman; E. Howe, G. H. Burns, W. G. Ross, C. P. Gillette.

Cheese and Butter.—C. Chadwick, J. M. Benham, M. Polsten, A. D. Corson, J. E. Hodgson.

Lighterage.—George E. Webster, Chairman; D. M. Munger, A. S. Gray, John McCreery, B. Van Brocklin.

Offal.—C. S. Whitman, Chairman; E. A. Wallis, S. W. Knowles, R. J. Thompson, P. A. Millspaugh.

Depredation.—Probst Chester, Chairman; Edward Hinsken, John F. Cook, James Artell, E. H. Tompkins, Paul Beckhaus, Jr., E. E. Livermore, Edward Arnold, E. A. Nash, William H. Macy, Jr., L. D. Shaw, S. W. Knowles, D. B. Hall, John Cameron, F. B. Pinto.

HOW GRANT IDENTIFIED HIM.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 8.

A good story is told of Gen. Grant. He met and recognized a gentleman on Pennsylvania-avenue one day whom he had not seen for years. The gentleman, who was distinguished for dirty ruffled shirts and collars, was so much gratified by the recognition that he asked the ex-President to go a-fishing with him to turn told the President how much the recognition had been appreciated; but the General could not recollect the individual till his dirty shirt bosom was mentioned, when he quietly remarked: "Oh, yes; I remember the man who was always in disgrace at school."

PASTIMES OF THE SEASON

OARSMEN ON THE HARLEM RIVER.

A SUCCESSFUL REGATTA, WITH SOME CLOSE CONTESTS.

The seventh annual Spring regatta of the Harlem River Rowing Association, was rowed on the Harlem River yesterday, in the presence of large crowds of spectators. It was highly successful, there being a clear course, few mishaps, and several very fine races. So many were the entries that it was found necessary to row several of the races in heats, and of these the trial heats were rowed in the morning, leaving the afternoon for decisive races only. As the tide was ebbing in the morning the trial heats were rowed with it from Macomb's Dam Bridge to a point off Gates's lumber wharf, one mile straight away.

As 9:40 A. M. the boats of the Watervliet, of Troy; Olympic, of Albany, and Columbia College crews were in position, and the word for the start was given by Mr. W. B. Curtis, the referee. Columbia got a good start, and for a minute it looked as if she was to have everything her own way; then Eldredge began to steer very wildly, sending his boat in a zig-zag course across the river. This gave the Olympics a chance that they were quick to seize, and, though their form was awkward, sheer strength sent their boat ahead of Columbia, and at the half-mile clear water showed between the boats, while the Watervliets were two lengths behind. This was the order to the finish, though on the third quarter the boys in blue and white put in a tremendous spurt, and as the two leaders crossed the line Columbia had closed the gap so that she was led by only a quarter of a length. Time—Olympic, 5:19½; Columbia, 5:19¾.

The gun for the second heat brought a splendid Atalanta four, composed of Downes, McVickar, Seeley, and Eustis; a Nassau crew, and one from the New-York Athletic Club. At the start the Atalanta boat gained half a length. Eustis set a stroke of 38, and kept it up in such a manner that the other boats could not approach him. At the half-mile the Athletics fouled the Nassaus badly, and both were thus thrown out of the race. On this account the Nassaus were allowed a position in the final heat. Time—Atalantas, 5:49¼; Nassaus, 5:51¾.

Next was rowed the first heat of the Junior single-sculls between H. C. West, New-York Athletic; C. D. Ockerhausen, Hudson, and H. F. Spitcher, Gramercy Boat Club. West had but little trouble in rowing away from his opponents, both of whom made a poor showing. Spitcher steered so badly that he ran into the New-York shore. Time—West, 7:31; Ockenhausen, 7:34.

In the second heat, which was between J. S. G. Wells, Athletic; C. S. Osborne, Atalanta, and D. Pearl, of the Dauntless Boat Club, Osborne led slightly almost to the finish, and all three kept well together, making one of the prettiest races of the day. Just as victory seemed certain for the Atalanta man, Wells put in a fine spurt, and crossed the line a quarter of a length ahead. Time—Wells, 7:09; Osborne, 7:09½; Pearl, 7:10. This race ended the morning's work.

From 2 to 3 o'clock everything was again in readiness. The spectators' barge had been towed to the upper end of the course, the river was alive with gayly-decked steamers and small boats, and flags and bunting streamed from all the houses. The water was ruffled by just enough wind to give it life, and the tide was running strong as its flood. For this reason the afternoon races were rowed from off the lumber-wharf to Central Bridge, in a direction opposite to that of the morning. The first race was the final heat of the fours, to be contested by the Atalantas, Olympics, and Nassaus. The Nassaus took a slight lead, and the Atalantas got off somewhat quicker than the Olympics, but the latter soon got their swing pulling in beautiful form, and steering with wonderful precision, slowly but surely crept past the Nassau boat, and took a lead that was easily maintained to the end. The Nassaus were steered badly. The Olympics broke up soon after passing the half, and at the finish the Atalantas were three lengths ahead of the Olympics, and twice that distance from the Nassaus. Time—Atalanta, 5:35¼; Olympic, 5:42½; Nassau, 5:54.

The race for senior singles brought out Rathborne, of the Athletic; Phillips, of the Triton, and George Gaisel, of the Gramercy Club. Phillips got the best of the start, Esaliah second, Chiquita third, with the others strung out. Rathborne made a back stretch Chiquita took second place, and rounding the lower turn Charley Howard passed Esaliah. In this order they entered the home stretch, where Charley Howard and Chiquita made desperate struggles to overtake Pomeroy, but failed, the latter winning by one length, Chiquita second, Charley Howard third. Time—1:44. Pools now sold, Pomeroy $100, Esaliah $60, Chiquita $20, Krupp Gun $50. In the second heat, Chiquita jumped to the front at the start, with Howard second and Esaliah third. These positions were held until entering the home stretch, when Howard, by a splendid spurt, passed the first three lengths in advance, Chiquita second and Esaliah third. Time—1:45½. Howard now became a strong favorite in the pools, selling from $360 to $500; Pomeroy from $100 to $150. In the third heat, Howard took the lead, and held it around the first turn, when Howard passed to the front and came home under a hard pull, six lengths ahead. Time—1:44.

The great event of the day which drew the crowd to the grounds was the Post Stake for all ages; four-mile heats, $100 entrance, $2,500 added, $500 to the second horse, the third to save stake. The starters were Charlton, Solleitor, Patmisell, Kingsland, and Fairol, pools sold as follows: Solleitor $135 to $200; Kingsland, $50 to $100; Fairol, $55 to $85; Charlton, $15 to $20. In the first heat the horses got away in a bunch, Fairol slightly in the lead. The first two miles were run without change of positions, Charlton being second, Kingsland third, Solicitor fourth. Entering the third mile, Solleitor took second place, and on the home stretch of the same mile Solleitor and Kingsland ran neck and neck, Fairol about four lengths in the lead. On the back stretch of the fourth mile Solleitor made play for Fairol, lapped him on the turn, passed him on the home stretch, and won by nearly a dozen lengths, Fairol pulling up and giving Kingsland second place, Charlton distanced. Time—7:56. Pools were sold after the first heat as $100 on Solleitor to $96 for the field. Fairol now took the lead and kept it to the finish in the

second, Solleitor third. The running was made in this order until going down the back stretch on the third mile, when Solleitor passed Kingsland, and made play for Patrol, who was a dozen lengths ahead. Gradually, but surely, he gained around the lower turn and down the home stretch, passing the string not more than six lengths behind. From this on the stern chase continued around the upper turn and along the back stretch, the distance between the horses growing less and less, until swinging into the home stretch, when Solleitor, for the last time, spurred to the call of his jockey, took the lead and crossed the wire, winning the heat and race by two lengths, Patrol second, Kingsland away behind and used up. Time—7:41.

The fourth race was a handicap for all ages; mile dash; purse, $300. There were 15 entries, and they all started, making a fine field. Pools were sold as follows: Classmate, $100; Annie D., $80; Buckshee, $70; Zela, $60; Glemmie G., $55, and the field, $110. The horses got away pretty well together, with John W. Morton in the lead, which he kept to the end, winning by two lengths—Bill Dillon second, Zela third. Time—1:45.

SPORTING AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE ASCOT RACES—BETTING RATES ON THE HANLAN-ELLIOTT MATCH.

LONDON, June 12.—The race for the Gold Cup, which took place to-day at the Ascot meeting, brought out six starters. The winner proved to be Mr. F. Gretton's 4-year-old b. c. Isonomy, which also won the Gold Vase on Tuesday last. Count F. de Lagrange's 4-year-old bl. c. Insulaire came in second, and the third place was secured by Lord Rosebery's 5-year-old br. h. Touchet. The distance was about two miles and a half.

The race for the Knox Memorial Stakes, distance one mile, was won by Count F. de Lagrange's 4-year-old ch. c. Phenix, Mr. Crawford's 3-year-old ch. f. Out of Bounds, coming in second, and Mr. W. J. Legh's 4-year-old b. c. Sir Joseph third. There were eight starters.

The St. James Palace Stakes, for 3-year-old colts, was won by Count F. de Lagrange's ch. c. Bayon d'Or. Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Charibert succeeded in getting the second place, and Mr. MacKenzie's ch. c. The Seot the third. There were seven runners.

In the match for the sculling championship, between Hanlan and Elliott, to take place next Monday, nine to forty on Hanlan is freely offered, while five to two is wanted.

PIGEON-SHOOTING IN NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. Zellner and Edgar Templeton, of the New-York Gun Club, shot a match of 50 pigeons each at Bergen Point yesterday. The conditions were: Entrances, $100 a side; 50 birds each; 30 yards rise; 80 yards boundary; five ground traps, placed five yards apart; Hurlingham rules. Dr. Zellner killed 45 and missed 5 birds, while Templeton killed 46 and missed 4, thus winning the match. While this match was in progress, Joseph Lee, of the same club, and Walter Murphy, a son of ex-Collector Murphy, engaged in a match at Centreville for $25 a side;

SOME BURNING QUESTIONS

THE EGYPTIAN MUDDLE AND FRENCH DIFFICULTIES.

BISMARCK'S HAND IN THE BLANQUI AFFAIR—RAVINGS OF A RADICAL.

PARIS, May 30.—The Egyptian difficulty has entered a new phase. Hitherto it has been almost exclusively an Anglo-French question, but now it becomes European, in consequence of the representations made by Austria and Germany that the Khédive must go no further in that most deplorable road which he opened on the 22d of April. This interference of Central Europe in the affairs of Egypt, where even Germany herself cannot pretend to be seriously interested in a financial way, is an event of indisputable gravity; it is another of the many pretexts, more or less founded on facts, which the Berlin Cabinet is always ready to seize in order to extend its influence and prove in the eyes of all the world that the political preponderancy of the Empire is supported by military power. France and England could have kept the matter to themselves a fortnight ago, but Lord Beaconsfield, hankering after the exclusive consumption of Egyptian flesh-pots, maneuvred to gain time until England could occupy alone, and make of Alexandria or of Suez another Island of Cyprus; the great Waddington was too busy with Roumanian Jews and Greek boundaries to give even a thought to the interests of that poor white trash, the French people, and while St. James and the Quai d'Orsay were shilly-shallying and making plans, the crafty Chancellor suddenly awakened everybody with the announcement that he meant to be the *troisième larron*, and, though he would be glad to join in a common action, "any resolutions to the contrary among the other powers would in no case or manner prevent Germany from asserting her rights diplomatically, or, if needs be, by active measures."

Yes, Germany will move alone, if England, Austria, Italy, and France will not move with her, and so new factors are introduced into the settlement of a business which the Western nations had every reason to wish, and every claim to demand, should be left entirely to themselves. Even with the strongest imaginable dose of optimism, in view of facts, it was impossible to believe that the abolition of all international control over Egyptian financial affairs could give satisfaction to the legitimate demands of Egypt's foreign creditors, or obtain the execution of the judgments given by the consular tribunals against the Khédive, and so, although German capital is infinitely less involved than either French or English capital, it was favorable to an opportunity for showing that *acta non verba* is a German motto to be let slip by one who sees so far into the future as Prince von Bismarck, and who can give a vast deal of trouble to France's African colonies by helping Italy to establish herself in the Tunisian regency. The French press is much exercised over this Teutonic demonstration, but prudently abstains from any very violent commentary, generally taking up the position that, after all, although it would have been more desirable to keep the Mediterranean preponderance to France and England, a joint action of all the interested powers may be better than a possible future rivalry between two now friendly nations, which might result in serious complications. In other words, they try to put a good face on the matter, and cover their dissatisfaction with the comforting assurance that if Germany does get a footing in Egypt, it will do more harm to British interests than to France. It is a little astonishing that, so far, no question on this matter has been put to M. Le Flô by those to whom his parliamentary adversaries are always looking for some cause of censure, but when we reflect that the gentlemen of the opposition are, as a class, utterly impecunious, never having had a penny to invest in Egyptian or any other securities, our amazement disappears.

Behind the apparent triumph of M. Le Royer over Dr. Clemenceau, in the Blanqui affair, appears the terrible figure of a plenary amnesty to obtain which is the real object of the campaign commenced by the Radical Party. The Cabinet committed an immense fault in opposing Clemenceau's motion, which was perfectly regular and constitutional, as, until his invalidation, he formally voted by the entire Chamber, M. Blanqui is a Deputy, and as such has a right to be present, in virtue of the second paragraph of article 14 of the law adopted on the 16th of July, 1875, which provides, "that the detention of any member of either Chamber shall be suspended during the whole or a part of the session, should the Chamber so demand."

It was on a question of principle that the Conservatives united their votes yesterday in the ranks of the Extreme Left, just as they had done on three other occasions somewhat similar, to wit, in 1848, when Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was elected Deputy by three departments, although constitutionally ineligible, in virtue of the "law of banishment;" in 1863, when the Conservatives approved the safe-conduct accorded by the Emperor to Henri Rochefort, who was in the category of those whose conviction deprived them of all political rights; finally, in 1877, when the Republicans considered it the duty of the Marshal to pardon M. Bonnet-Duverdier, elected Deputy from the Department of the Rhone, although then in prison, by the sentence of a court of justice, for outrages and insults against the President of the Republic, and therefore ineligible in the same degree as M. Auguste Blanqui.

Authority to prosecute the Deputy Paul De Cassagnac, for a violent article against M. Ferry's Educational bill, is to be asked of the Chambers by the Ministers, who may possibly gain their point there, although the Assize Court will scarcely be able to condemn the elect of Condom, after its acquittal yesterday of M. Gabriel Joseph Jordan, alias Leo Taxil, who, in a chaste pamphlet entitled "A bas la Culotte," had devoted several pages of his filthy book to a discussion on "What has become of the Tripes of Jesus Christ?" I should like to quote the entire article as a specimen of Radical current literature, but as I fancy it might be somewhat strong for American digestion, I will translate only one passage, in which the author tells who he is: "I am the author of a number of little tracts, at two, three, and five sous each, in which I prove as clearly as that one Father of the Church and one somnambulist make two impostors, that three persons can constitute one person, that, at the command of a simple mortal like myself, a piece of bread can become as full of life as a bit of old cheese, and that a woman may remain a virgin and still can become a mother, by the operation of a pigeon." Leo, according to his own account, in the preface to his book, has already been convicted 13 times for gross misdemeanors, and his own father shut him up, at the age of 14, in the Metayn Penitentiary. Here he was visited, he says, by a man in a violet cassock, who asked him why he did not attend to his religious duties. "Are you not a Catholic?" inquired the Bishop. "If," was the reply. "Nor a Protestant, nor an Israelite?" and, receiving always the same answer, "What are you then?" The child bit his lips, enraged by the sneering tone of his visitor. "I am a Materialist," he cried, drawing himself proudly to his full height. The man burst into a laugh, and as he left the cell, with a smile of contemptuous pity upon his lips, repeated: "Materialist! The sort of an animal is a materialist?" "That man," continues G. J. Jordan, alias Leo Taxil, "has, like myself, made his way in the world; he is now the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, while I am young, I have the future before me, I feel the faith of the irreligion by which I am consumed. O priest! thou did'st sneer at the child in his cell; and at present I spit my skepticism in the face of thee and thine." Apropos of trials, the most remarkable is that to which is to be brought the Court of Bauzé, which only condemned the Mayor of Huillé to 16 francs fine, and the Garde Champêtre of that commune to 5 francs, for allowing the Rameau *ordre du jour* which censured the Broglie Ministry, and the process of this Ministry to be placarded at the same time. The true reason of the new prosecution is to be found in the judgment given by the Bauzé magistrates, which was to the effect that the Rameau motion was in flat contradiction to the principles of French law, where it is specially provided that the "accused, or his counsel, shall always be permitted to speak last," whereas the Ministers of the 16th of May were refused a hearing.

ADDITIONAL CASES OF SMALL-POX.

Three cases of small-pox were discovered by the health authorities yesterday. Two of these were found in the tenement-house No. 426 Fifth-street, which is inhabited chiefly by German and Bohemian families. John G. Bauer, a child, 10 months old, who had never been vaccinated, was found dead on the top floor of the house from small-pox. The mother of the child said there had been no doctor in attendance. Dr. Flinn, of the vaccinating corps, was sent to the house to take out the vaccination, and on going through the premises he found on the second floor Joseph Yandick, aged 3½ years, suffering from the disease. This child was sent to the Riverside Hospital, and the house was disinfected and fumigated and all the inmates were vaccinated. A woman who found yesterday in her apartments, at No. 101 Attorney-street, suffering from confluent small-pox. She was in a very precarious condition and was removed to the hospital. It is feared she will not survive. Mary Grossman, aged 9 years, who was taken to the Riverside Hospital on Tuesday, sick with the disease, died there yesterday.

ELKINGTON AGAIN IN COURT.

THE STORY OF THE REDEMPTION OF SOME PAWNED JEWELRY.

For more than a month Frank Elkington, the young man who is said to have claimed to belong to a titled English family, and to have been a Captain in her Majesty's First Regiment of Foot, who married a niece of Teanie Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull, and whom his mother-in-law pursued with prosecutions in a Staten Island Civil Justice's Court, has been in Ludlow-Street Jail, having been arrested on an order granted in a suit begun against him in the Marine Court by Daniel Mullen, of No. 212 West Nineteenth-street, a retired grocer, as plaintiff. At the trial, before Judge Goepp, yesterday, Mullen testified that, last September, in answer to an advertisement, he was swindled by Elkington as follows: Elkington told him that he had pawned $1,200 worth of jewelry at a shop in the Bowery for $170, and had then pledged the pawn tickets with John S. McDuff, of No. 77 Bleecker-street, for a loan of $50, which was to be repaid within 30 days, or McDuff would have the right to use the tickets as his own. The 30 days were nearly expired, and he had not the money to redeem his tickets. He therefore proposed that Mullen should redeem them, pay the interest on the loan at the Bowery shop, and hold them for future developments. Mullen did so, and afterward redeemed from McDuff, jewelry on which Elkington said he had received a loan of $800. Mullen alleges, Elkington got possession of a diamond brooch and some ear-rings, which were part of the property redeemed, saying he had a good customer for them, and giving him, in exchange for them, a check against loan, what he said was a United States bond for $500. Mullen didn't look at it carefully, because he had no spectacles. But when Elkington did not return, he took the bond to Wall-street and discovered that it was one issued by the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., and of no value. McDuff would give him only $150 for the rest of the jewelry, and he found out that the articles whose redemption from the shop in the Bowery had cost him $258, were worth only $100. Elkington denies that he ran away with the brooch and ear-rings, and says he did not represent the bond to be one issued by the United States. He also claims that the jewelry which Mullen obtained was worth what it had been represented to be, and that he having made an offer to pay Mullen the money he had expended, with $50 as interest, for the return of the jewelry, he learned that the plaintiff had sold it to McDuff for $150. Among the witnesses was the Rev. Dr. Theodore A. Eaton, of St. Clement's Church, who testified that he had married Elkington to Ella Celeste Miles, and received for his services a worthless check for $20. The case is still on.

THE END OF A DRUNKEN CAROUSAL.

A SCENE FROM THE LIFE OF A FAMILY OF DISSOLUTE PAUPERS.

A family of paupers, named Gettings, lived in a deserted stable in the rear of No. 525 West Fortieth-street. The head of the family, Patrick, was 80 years of age: his wife, Bridget, a few years younger; his daughter, Mrs. Delia Richards, about 40; and the son, John, about 35. John lived more of the time in Belleville, N. J., where he worked. The family were so very poor that they did not have even a chair, and slept without quilt, pillow, or sheet, on the stable floor. The old woman daily sat as a beggar in front of the Roman Catholic church at Forty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, and what money she was given she spent for drink with her husband and daughter. The three managed to procure so little food that their lives were really lives of slow starvation, and so decayed was their energy that they neglected to sew or even pin up the numerous holes in the ragged and rotten garments that poorly covered their nakedness, and they carried on their bodies the unwashed dirt and filth of weeks. On Wednesday evening John paid the family a visit. He had with him $10 which he had saved up. It was agreed when the money was shown that it should be spent for rum, and that the family reunion should be celebrated by a regular old-fashioned spree. So John went out and got the rum, and he and his father, mother, and sister all got drunk. The orgie lasted until 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Then the old man went into the yard. He had gone but a few steps when he fell to the pavement dead. His son John went out to carry his body in doors. He pissed it on a board and attempted to start with the burden. But he was too drunk, and, staggering, he fell with it, throwing the body to the pavement with such force that the skull was split open and part of the brains scattered over the stones. The Police were then called in by some of the neighbors and the body was removed to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and the mother, son, and daughter placed under arrest and taken before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. There it was found that John had spent all of his $10 except $1 20 during the drunken carousal. Delia said she could raise money enough to bury her father's body, and she and her brother were discharged. The old woman was committed to the Charity Hospital on Ward's Island. When the three were got out of court, Officer Kelly had to fumigate the place in order to rid it of the unwholesome odor brought and left there by the unclean paupers.

ON THEIR WAY TO BOSTON.

A delegation of 38 members of the Chicago Commercial Club reached this City yesterday afternoon. They left Chicago in a special train of Pullman palace cars Wednesday afternoon, and made the trip in 24 hours and 15 minutes. The gentlemen composing the party represent the largest mercantile houses in Chicago, and embrace the following well-known business men of the Lake City: J. W. Doane, President of the club; Anson Stager, Vice-President; Murray Nelson, Treasurer; George C. Clarke, Secretary; W. T. Baker, U. Balcom, E. W. Blatchford, Edson Keith, O. S. A. Sprague, J. W. Oakley, Andrew Brown, William Chisholm, John R. Clarke, Nathan Corwith, R. T. Crane, John Crerar, C. E. Culver, John B. Drake, George L. Dunlap, John M. Durand, Charles Farge, W. A. Fuller, W. C. D. Grannier, John J. Janes, J. Russell Jones, H. W. King, L. Z. Leiter, Franklin MacVeagh, J. T. McCauley, William Munroe, H. J. McFarland, O. M. Potter, J. M. Preston, G. M. Pullman, A. A. Sprague, E. S. Stickney, George C. Walker, and Louis Wampold. They brought with them as guests, Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln; W. H. Bishop, A. M. Eddy, E. S. Isham, E. G. Mason, and E. S. Smalls. The delegation made no stop in this City. They were on their way to Boston to return a visit paid to the last December by the Boston Commercial Club. They went from the cars directly to the steamer Massachusetts, of the Providence Line, where parlor and state-rooms had been engaged for them. Upon arriving in Providence this morning, a special train will convey them to Boston, where they propose to remain a few days as the guests of the Boston Club. They will return to this City on Monday, and proceed directly to Saratoga, where they will make a brief stay before returning to Chicago.

SPINOLA'S STEAM-HEATING PROJECT.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consisting of Mayor Cooper, Controller Kelly, Chamberlain Tappan, Recorder Hackett, and Mr. Nicholas Haughton, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday for the purpose of considering the application of Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, ex-United States Minister to England, and his associates, to have the grant previously made to Gen. Frank B. Spinola to lay steam-heating mains south of Chambers-street extended to the whole City. Mr. Pierrepont having explained the object of the application, and the action he would accept as the City should receive for granting the privilege was then taken up and discussed. Controller Kelly said the company should pay at least 3 per cent. of their profits into the City Treasury. Mayor Cooper replied that 3 per cent. was entirely too small. He believed they should be called upon to pay a percentage on their gross receipts—after they had received 10 per cent. on their investments—a large portion of their net profits should be paid to the City. But he was in favor of having the City paid a percentage of the gross receipts. The Mayor then suggested various conditions upon which the application of Mr. Pierrepont might possibly be granted—if at all. These conditions embraced the deposit of money with the Chamberlain to secure the proper replacement of the pavements after they were disturbed by laying steam-heating mains; and also to prevent injury to the water-mains, sewer-pipes, &c. Recorder Hackett remarked that the subject was a very important one, and should be laid over for proper consideration. For himself, he was opposed to the application as to whether the streets should be ripped up in order to lay steam mains therein should be submitted to the people. The board then adjourned until Tuesday next, when the question will be again discussed.

TO BE TRIED FOR BURGLARY.

On Friday last, while the family of Mr. Jacob Shipley, a broker, living at No. 64 Lexington-avenue, were seated on the front stoop, a thief climbed through the window of the bath-room in the rear of the house and ransacked the sleeping apartment of Mr. Shipley, carrying off $500 worth of jewelry and wearing apparel. The robbery was not discovered until 10:30 o'clock, when the family retired. They notified the Police, and the case was given to Detective Lyons, of the Central Office. As the latter was passing along the Bowery on Wednesday evening, he saw John Kelly, alias "Flashy," enter a pawnbroker's shop, and upon following him into the store found that a bundle which he carried contained wearing apparel answering the description of that stolen from Mr. Shipley's house. He also had in his possession an old English coin belonging to Mrs. Shipley. The detective at once arrested Kelly, who declared that the goods had been given to him by some one else to pawn. He was arraigned before Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed in default of bail to await trial for burglary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S NAME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For several years after the overthrow of the slaveholders' great rebellion there were as many claimants for the honor of having originated the movement which led to the organization and christening of the party which defeated the conspiracy and saved the nation as there were for the honor of giving birth to Homer. It was supposed, however, that the question was permanently settled by Gen. Henry Wilson, in his "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America." In the second volume of that work, after reviewing the various measures looking to an organized resistance to the encroachments and extension of slavery, and a brief reference to the various claimants for the honor of giving birth to the Republican Party, Gen. Wilson says:

"But whatever suggestions may have been made or whatever action may have been taken elsewhere, to Michigan belongs the honor of being the first State to form and christen the Republican Party. And less than three months before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Free Soil Convention had adopted a mixed ticket, made of Free-soilers and Whigs, in order that there might be a combination of all the anti-slavery elements of the State. Immediately on the passage of the Nebraska bill, Joseph Warren, editor of the Detroit *Tribune*, entered upon a course of measures that resulted in bringing the Free and Free-soil Parties together not by a mere coalition of the two, but by a fusion of the elements of which the two were composed. In Mr. Warren's own language, he 'took ground in favor of disbanding the Whig and Free-soil Parties and of the organization of a new party, composed of all the opponents of slavery extension.' Among the first steps taken toward the accomplishment of this vitally-important object was the withdrawal of the Free-soil ticket. This preliminary purpose having been effected, a call was issued by him, to which the names of more than 10,000 citizens of Michigan were procured, for a mass convention. On the 6th day of July, 1854, the convention met in the City of Jackson in pursuance of this call, and was very largely attended.

"A platform, drawn by the Hon. Jacob M. Howard, afterward United States Senator from Michigan, was adopted, not only opposing the extension of slavery, but declaring in favor of its abolition in the District of Columbia. The report also proposed 'Republican' as the name of the new party, which was also adopted by the convention. Kinsley S. Bingham was nominated by the convention as the 'Republican' candidate for Governor, and was triumphantly elected, and the State of Michigan, for the first time in a quarter of a century, arrayed herself against the pro-slavery Democracy. The State, thus early, and, indeed, the first to array herself under the banner of Republicanism as a distinctive organization, has always remained steadfast to its publicly-announced principles of faith."

Notwithstanding this emphatic and authoritative testimony as to whom and to what place the honor belongs, however, I observe by THE TIMES that the question has been again opened, and that there is a project on foot in Boston to celebrate the 19th of July next as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the present Republican Party. But it has been shown by the testimony of the great historian of the "Rise and Fall of Slavery in America" that a State Republican Party was organized in Michigan two weeks before it is pretended it was, at the Boston meeting for which the honor is claimed was held. But it seems by an extract in the Sunday TIMES, from the letter of a Boston correspondent, that this 19th of July organization died out in less than a year and left "no sign." And so he sets up a claim for some Massachusetts gathering held in Worcester in 1855, and, though, which of these "pretenders" is right, if either, for both of them are too late; and if the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the party which once saved the nation, and upon whose success in the future its salvation depends, is to be celebrated, July 6, 1854, is the time, and Michigan the place.

JOSEPH ASHBEN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9, 1879.

CITY NOISES AND STREET PAVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial in a late issue of THE TIMES on the subject of "City Noises," must meet with a responsive echo from thousands whose distracted nerves are palpable evidence of what they have to endure from the deafening roar and turmoil that pours into every open window and assails the ears on every thoroughfare. That a large amount of nervous diseases are directly due to this cause, or greatly aggravated by it, there can be no question. It is not impossible that one of the inciting causes of some of the atrocious crimes that seem to be increasing among us with fearful rapidity is to be found in the nervous excitement incident to the earpiercing din that meets us on every side. This distressing and unnatural state of things ought certainly not to continue, and it would appear to be a duty which we, as a community, owe to ourselves to seek some method of bringing about a change in this respect. There are a great number of useless noises to which we are subject that can be readily prevented by ordinance; many of them are in reality due to a positive violation of existing ordinances, and can be readily suppressed by the Police authorities. Among the latter is the practice of locomotive engine-drivers in using their steam-whistles in an almost insane manner as they approach the crowded portions of the City. A proper system of signals would render all this unnecessary. Many manufactories have these infernal attachments to their boilers, and cause them to fill the air with their peculiarly piercing and painful sounds as stated intervals during the day. This practice can be stopped, since there are numerous ways of giving notice of the beginning and end of working hours less offensive than this. A factory with a score of hands, that could be notified of the time by the tinkling of a small bell, announces the hour by sounds that are heard for miles around; rival factories take up the note, and send the shrill clamor echoing on the air the entire length and breadth of the City. No more perfect system of torture can well be conceived, but, as THE TIMES remarks, the chief reason of the greater noise of New-York street compared with other metropolitan centres, is the paving of the roadways, and to it is this particular source of annoyance that I desire to discuss, having given to this subject a great deal of professional study. A really good pavement has never been laid in this City, though I have thought hundreds of costly experiments have been tried. It is a difficult matter to draw a direct comparison in this respect between ourselves and European cities, since climate has a most essential effect on the different materials used for pavements, and certain kinds of materials that would answer the purpose admirably in one climate might fail to do so in another. The macadamized roads and streets of London, for instance, would, in our climate, and under the ever-increasing traffic of the business portion of the City, envelop us in clouds of fine dust, destructive of health and of the fabrics in shops. The surface coating of asphalt so universal and so popular, as well as so expensive, in Paris, has failed in this country, principally from climatic causes; but for many other reasons it does not suffice as a street pavement in this City, where it has received a fair trial. We have endured, at the expense and at the annoyances of all sorts of experimental pavements, to have settled down, in the apathy of desperation, to the necessity of granite blocks and their inevitable noise, with the resultant disorganization of our nervous system that we most useful and valuable of all domestic animals, the horse, is apparently left out of consideration, and he is condemned, without mercy, to have his withers wrung on the hard, unyielding stones, and his limbs jarred through the heavy burdens imposed upon him. The heavier the load the heavier the blow that the horse is compelled to strike with his iron-loaded hoof on the adamantine surface beneath him, in order to secure a foot-hold, and every step he takes under such circumstances is naturally attended by severe torture, while adding immensely to the accumulated volume of noise.

It is not a part of our duty, in the exercise of the ordinary feelings of humanity, to interpose, if possible, some measure of relief for such a condition of things? I freely confess that until the present time I have despaired of a remedy, either for our human troubles or for those of our brute companions, in connection with this pavement question. But, I believe, a remedy has at length been found, and I now refer to it because I feel that I have no pecuniary interest whatever, either contingent or remote, in its probable or possible adoption anywhere, excepting that which I have in common with every citizen who wishes to see a solution of this vexed problem. It has been known to my notice simply as a matter of scientific investigation, in the City of Providence, R. I., where, together with some prominent citizens of New-York, I went to see this pavement at work. It is the manufacture of the blocks of which it is composed. These blocks are about the size of those used in the pavement of Broadway, the material of which they consist being a bituminous limestone, i. e., carbonate of lime, saturated with bitumen. The material is ground to a fine powder, and then, under a high degree of heat, converted into a semi-liquid paste. The paste, while at this high temperature, is thoroughly mixed with about equal proportions of pure carbonate of lime, crushed by powerful machinery into small particles, and also heated to a high temperature at the time of mixture. The result is the driving out from the limestone of all possible moisture; the saturation of its pores with the heated bituminous compound, and the formation of a conglomerate which is then submitted to a pressure of 60 tons to the square inch, followed by a powerful concussive force, and finished in the spring water, the end being a block of conglomerate which combines toughness and hardness with elasticity in a remarkable degree. After cooling the block cannot be broken except with a chisel. It cannot be sawed, and will not disintegrate or produce dust, and forms a noiseless pavement, affording to the heel of the horse a comfortable transitive purchase, while the elasticity prevents all shock. The vibration of the earth that is experienced in the interior of buildings when a heavily-loaded vehicle passes over a stone pavement is not felt in the least.

In laying these blocks for a pavement a sub-surface of concrete is used as a base, and on this, with a thin interposed cushion of sharp sand, the blocks are laid. The surface is as even as a sidewalk need be. There are no interstices, as the blocks, being sharply and smoothly molded, fit close together. The slight connecting seam, however, aids in preventing a perfectly smooth pavement, while this desideratum is further secured by the conglomerate character of the blocks themselves. It is apparent that the facility with which these blocks can be removed and replaced secures a certainty of maintaining the integrity of the pavement, even when it is necessary to disturb it for opening the street in laying or examining water and gas pipes and their connections, while the further security against frost beneath the surface will obviate to a great extent the necessity of such a disturbance. The sanitary element which enters into this method of solving the question is by no means the least important. The material of which the blocks are composed is in a large measure antiseptic in its character, while the surface being even, without interstices, there is less chance for the collection of impurities, and no percolation of moisture through the pavement to affect the condition of the earth beneath. The test to which this pavement has been submitted in Providence, Boston, and Philadelphia indicates its permanent character, and there should be some way of applying a like test in this City, so that, if the foregoing advantages should be confirmed, New-York will have a possible chance of being relieved from the difficulties which it suffers from at the present time in connection with its pavements. Such a test tests should be applied in localities where the present pavements are found to be most inefficient, and if I am right in my opinion, this test cannot be applied too soon, especially as the assurance is offered that in point of economy it has advantages over other pavements. Since this is a natural, not artificial, material, that exists in immense quantities, readily obtainable, that is skillfully combined by a simple process, there appears to be no reason why it should not be a most economical pavement. I learn from the last quarterly report of the Commissioner of Public Works that he has caused exhaustive tests to be made of the granite blocks, the results obtained by this pavement, and that he recommends that some of it be laid in this City. It is to be hoped that our somewhat obstructive Municipal Government may find a way to put into execution this suggestion at an early day, and purchase is now be possible in the course of time to live and do business in the City in the Summer with fewer of the horrors of bedlam around us.

EGBERT L. VIELE.

REPEAL OF THE JURORS' TEST OATH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You say in a recent article that the relief of the South from the disgrace of the jurors' test oath ought to have come from the Republican side. It did come from that side. At least, both times when the propositions to repeal the two sections imposing that oath were brought forward in Congress, the bill, though laid before the respective houses by a Democratic member, was suggested by a Republican, neither more nor less than by the writer of this letter, a sturdy old-timer, who voted for Fremont, free speech, and free soil, in 1856. You may recollect that the repealing bill was first introduced by the Hon. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, in 1876. The occasion was this: Behan, Thorn & Co., a prominent distilling firm of New-Orleans, were indicted for whisky frauds on a very great scale. When the three years from the date of the alleged misconduct had very nearly expired, and in nine days from the expiration of the indictment, on the ground that two of the Grand Jurors who had found it were disqualified by the part taken by them in the rebellion from serving as jurors. The defendants themselves were first-class rebels, and their object was, of course, to get the benefit of the three years' limitation against any new indictment, if the old one should be thrown out. The Associated Press dispatches mentioned the matter in a very brief way, but my attention was drawn to it by a client who had had dealings with the New-Orleans firm. I was surprised to find that the jurors' test oath had been repealed, and was now being used mainly for purposes of chicane, and I at once wrote to Mr. Knott, as the most proper man to take the matter in hand, and if I am not mistaken, wrote out myself in my letter the bill that ought to be passed, just in these words:

"Be it enacted, &c., that sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same are hereby repealed."

Mr. Knott, however, at once introduced a bill, not one repealing these two sections, but also forbidding the imposition of any oath as a test of their qualifications, a measure which might have practically abolished all challenges to the favor. On this ground Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, objected to the immediate passage of the bill; it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and was never reported.

More than two years later, in December, 1878, I noticed that my Senator, Mr. Beck, tried very hard to push a bill forward which should remove from those who took part in the rebellion the present disqualifications for receiving commissions in the Army. I wrote to him and suggested that though many liberal-minded men, on considerations of military discipline, might object to ex-rebels commanding loyal men, nobody could object to their sitting in the jury-box after they were allowed to sit on the Judge's box or in the Cabinet. He wrote in answer to the effect that he had, a year before, introduced a bill to repeal the old test oath (including sections 820 and 821,) which was being kept back in the Judiciary Committee, but he would now introduce a bill to repeal these two sections (820 and 821) simply, and would refer it to the friend of that bill. He did so immediately, and after an amendment, striking out the repeal of the rather unimportant section 821, the bill was passed by the Republican Senate unanimously. The Democratic House refused to take it up, because they preferred to keep the grievance warm. So you see that the impulse for repealing the jurors' test oath came twice, if not from the Republican side generally, at least from an individual Republican, and was both times defeated by Democratic stubbornness or partisanship.

L. N. D.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 8, 1879.

A FUGITIVE BROUGHT BACK.

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE FOLLETT SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY ARRESTED.

Andrew V. S. Smith, the fugitive ex-President of the Follett Sewing-machine Company, who left this City rather hastily in the early part of April, was brought back from Washington yesterday by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, on a requisition from Gov. Robinson. Smith, while in this City, it is said, represented himself as a purchasing agent of the United States Government, and lived in splendid style, dressing richly, and spending money lavishly. He is said to be a most persuasive talker, and by his winning arguments succeeded in obtaining large sums of money on various pretenses. Among those whom he induced to make investments were Mrs. L. F. Meeker and her daughter, Mrs. A. F. Ketcham, residing at the Sturtevant House. By his advice, Mrs. Meeker sold out her stock in the Ninth National Bank, withdrew her balance from the savings bank, and gave him $15,000 to invest in sewing-machine stock, and $15,000 to invest in a second mortgage on Smith's house in Washington. She never received the sewing-machine stock, and the mortgage was subsequently found to be worthless. Mrs. A. F. Ketcham, her daughter, who is the wife of a clerk in the Sub-Treasury, was also induced by Smith to invest $10,000 in Follett Sewing-machine stock, but never received the stock. On learning their loss the ladies were almost prostrated, having received the utmost confidence in Smith. They were compelled to sell their jewelry in order to pay their hotel bills, and had to seek shelter in the household of a relative. Smith was denounced by Mr. Follett, and compelled to sign his resignation as President. Mr. Follett went for a policeman to have him arrested, but in his absence Smith took his carpet-bag and left the City. Assistant District Attorney Rosendale took the case in hands, and had Smith indicted for obtaining money by false pretenses, the specific charge being that of having swindled Mrs. Ketcham. A few weeks ago Mr. Russell ascertained that the fugitive ex-President was in Washington, and the necessary papers for his extradition were procured. The detective found his man at No. 614 F-street, Washington, D. C., and brought him to this City yesterday morning. He was taken before Judge Cowing, and committed to the Tombs.

THE SHABROOKER PURDY ROBBERY.

After a trial lasting more than a week, before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., the suit of Mrs. Gertrude Jones against William B. Morgan was closed yesterday with a verdict of $6,500 and an allowance of 5 per cent. in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover $25,000 for the loss of property placed by the plaintiff with the defendant for safe-keeping. In the Autumn of 1875 the plaintiff made preparations to go to Europe for a long visit, and her husband, J. McH. Jones, made arrangements for the storage of her valuable household effects and the warehouse of the defendant, at No. 12 West Washington-place. It was claimed that Morgan guaranteed that the property would be safe from the depredations of thieves, as it would be guarded by trustworthy persons. During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, a young man named Seabrooke Purdy, employed by Morgan, and other persons acting in collusion with him, robbed at various times, the apartments in which the furniture was stored, until at last they had removed and feloniously disposed of almost the whole of it. When the fact of the robbery was discovered, Purdy fled to England. He was brought back, and became State's evidence against his accomplices. On these facts the case was based a claim for $25,000 against the defendant.

SUIT AGAINST POSTMASTER JAMES.

The long-pending suit of C. C. Campbell against Postmaster James will be argued before Judge Wheeler, at Brattleboro, Vt., on the 17th inst. It is claimed that the Postmaster has been using a stamp for letters which is an infringement of a patented post-marking and postage-stamp canceling and sorting machine invented by Marcus Norton. The answer of the Postmaster was to the effect that the machine used by him is an old one, combining features in use for many years. The damage claimed is $30,000 a year since 1873, or a total of $210,000. During the past two years testimony has been taken in this City, Buffalo, Troy, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Washington. Judge Cumming rendered the case in favor of the defendant.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 12

SENATE.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The substitute does not change the amount appropriated, but is intended to improve the form of the bill. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses and said he would endeavor to call it up for action to-day. Placed on the calendar.

THE LATE GEN. SHIELDS'S PENSION.

On motion of Mr. VEST, of Missouri, the bill lately introduced by him to continue the pension of $100, granted to Gen. James Shields, to his widow, and, after her death, to his children during their minority, was taken up.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, submitted an amendment that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the Pension laws, the name of Caroline S. Webster, widow of the late Col. Fletcher Webster, killed at the battle of Bull Run, at a rate of $30 per month, such pension to be in lieu of the pension she now receives. Adopted.

Mr. VEST moved to amend, so that the children shall receive the pension up to their sixteenth year instead of twenty-first. Adopted.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, moved to amend by inserting the words, "or marriage," so it will read, "until her death or marriage." Adopted.

Mr. BLAINE moved to make the amount of Mrs. Webster's pension the same as that of Mrs. Shields.

The bill having undergone many verbal amendments, it was laid aside for a few minutes to allow the Clerk to straighten it out.

MR. BLAINE'S REPLY TO MR. HILL.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, called up the McDonald bill authorizing the use of troops in certain cases and repealing the Election laws, and replied to Mr. Hill's remarks of yesterday. He read the resolution which Mr. Hill endeavored to have substituted for the secession ordinance in the Georgia Secession Convention. The preamble recites that, "Whereas the State of Georgia cannot, compatibly with her safety, abide permanently in the Union without new and ample security for future safety, still she is not disposed to sever her connection precipitately, nor without consultation with her Southern confederates. She invokes their aid and co-operation to secure such rights in the Union if possible, and to protect them out of the Union if necessary. Therefore, be it ordained that the several Southern States (naming them) are invited to meet this State by delegates in a congress at Atlanta." The second section speaks of the seceded States as "independent republics." The third section declares that inasmuch as Georgia is resolved not to abide permanently in the Union without satisfactory guarantees of future security, the following propositions are suggested for the consideration of the Southern confederates as the substance of what she regards indispensable amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Blaine read the proposed amendments, and said their effect would have been to extend slavery over every foot of territory in the United States; to make the slave code of any Southern State the law in every Northern State, and to prohibit a colored man from holding any office. Other sections pledged Georgia to co-operate with and protect any of the seceded Southern States that should be attacked by the General Government before the action of the Atlanta Convention, and declared that Georgia would continue to hold certain forts and other Federal property, then in her possession, until such action. Mr. Blaine said this showed that Georgia was already in rebellion. Section 9 said, if all efforts failed to secure the rights of the State in the Union, and she was reluctantly compelled to resume her separate independence, she will unite with other States similarly situated to form a Southern Confederacy on the basis of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Blaine said, had he been a Southern man, he would infinitely rather have voted for the secession ordinance, which contained no word disrespectful of the Union, than for this substitute. He then said the measure of reclassification framed by Mr. Hill was worded so as to assume that every Federal soldier coming on Southern soil did so for the purpose of inciting insurrection, and punished him therefor. It was to continue in force until the emancipation proclamation was rescinded. The measure was foolishly offered, said Mr. Blaine, and wisely withdrawn.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, said Mr. Blaine had said nothing to which any sensible man need reply. He was incapable of understanding the feelings animating these who participated in the movements referred to. A true statement of the facts had not satisfied him, and he [Mr. Hill] would make no further answer.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, moved that the Army Appropriation bill received from the House be taken up and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, objected to a second reading to-day, so the bill was not referred, but lies on the table.

THE SHIELDS PENSION BILL PASSED.

The bill continuing Gen. Shields's pension to his widow and children was again taken up.

Mr. Blaine's amendment increasing Mrs. Webster's pension to $100 per month was agreed to, and the bill passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. HOSTETTLER, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported back, with a substitute, a bill prohibiting officers of, claimants against, or contractors under, the United States from contributing money for political purposes

JUNE 13 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Sixth Page—5th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BIRTHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—5th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—6th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—6th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—3d and 4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Sixth Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—5th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Seventh Page—2d col.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—6th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—7th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Seventh Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,236 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Scevans's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, higher pressure, and cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather, preceded by local coast rains, north to east winds.

It is not at all obvious why the Republicans in the House should waste time in trying to stave off consideration of the extraordinary bill reported from the Committee on Civil Service Reform. That bill prohibits Federal employes, contractors, or claimants, under penalty of losing their positions, contracts, or rights, from contributing money for political purposes, and makes it a misdemeanor for heads of departments to collect money from their subordinates for political purposes. The bill is as hypocritical in origin as it would be impracticable in execution, but if the Democrats would like to make a "record" by such a contribution to the cause of civil service reform, there is no reason why they should not be indulged. In resorting to filibustering to defeat such a measure, the Republicans are doing precisely what the majority desire, and are helping to furnish a party equally bankrupt in principles and policy with some slender claim to both.

Equally ill-judged is the Republican attempt to prevent the passage, as a piece of independent legislation, of the Jurors' Test Oath Repeal bill. That has been already embodied in the Supplementary Judicial Appropriation bill, and it is merely imitating the puerile tactics of the Democracy to attempt to balk them of the satisfaction of having the abolition of the test oath considered by the President on its own merits. The means employed by the Republicans in the House to obstruct legislation ought not to be employed except in graver emergencies than any of those which presented themselves yesterday. To act with some show of generosity and breadth of statemanship may awaken no response from the Democrats, but it will certainly do the Republicans no harm before the country. The meanness, folly, and petty obstructiveness which have marked the conduct of the extra session ought to be left as much as possible to the credit of the Democratic side of the House.

Much novel evidence was introduced before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday. Nominally, this was done in the interest of justice, as involved in the Kellogg-Spofford case. Really, we should say, it was to demonstrate the fertility of Louisiana soil for the production of witnesses. One of these, a colored man, who swore that he had previously sworn falsely to an affidavit prepared to bolster up SPOFFORD'S cause, after much learned disquisition as to his "reserved rights, on general principles," and his modified views on future punishment and the Penitentiary, finally declared that he could show by the law of Louisiana that it is not a penal offense to swear to a lie. This witness appears to have made oath as the Spofford managers hired him to, and to have had an "attack of moral turpitude" whenever there was money in sight. By this time, Mr. SPOFFORD must be ready to say, with another colored gentleman, who testified yesterday: "I'll neber have nothing mo' to do with politics; it's a dog's life."

A very lively meeting of the committee to inquire into discrimination in freight rates against this City was held yesterday. Mr. SIMON STERNE appeared as counsel for the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, and conducted the examination of witnesses. The statement submitted by him in opening will be found interesting. Mr. GOODMAN, the General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, was examined, and testified to a tariff of rates not published in the ordinary schedule, and also to verbal contracts giving decided advantages to individuals. When asked to produce the records of these contracts, Mr. DEPEW, for the Central Railroad, declined to do so. The question of compelling their production will come up to-day.

The mystery surrounding the murder of Mrs. HULL is as complete as it was when the crime was first discovered. The theory on which the Police appear to be working seems to outside observation an untenable one, but the circumstances surrounding the deed are so bewildering that it would be rash to put aside any theory as absolutely improbable. The danger in all such cases consists in the adoption by a not particularly intelligent detective force of the explanation which lies nearest at hand, and in adhering to it, to the exclusion of any suggestion which points in another direction. It is perfectly obvious that such a crime, however much out of the ordinary course, ought not to defy detection. People will be very slow to believe that a detective force having the slightest claim to respect or confidence need be baffled by the perplexing circumstances of the Hull tragedy, just as they find it impossible to believe that the Nathan murder remains unpunished for any better reason than the incapacity or venality of the detectives who followed it up.

THE DEMOCRATIC ARMY OF ALLIES.

Mr. PROCTOR KNOTT would have added to the interest of his report if he had frankly explained the internal troubles of the Democratic Party and their connection with the policy which for the time has been thwarted by the President's vetoes. As Mr. KNOTT states the case, the party regards as of supreme importance the legislative enforcement of the principles embodied in the vetoed measures. One might infer from the tenor of his report that the Democrats have uniformly recognized the necessity of imposing further restrictions on the President's control of the Army, that they have consistently advocated the extreme State right doctrine relating to national authority at national elections, and that they avail themselves of the first opportunity to give effect to demands urged by the party throughout the country. Had the truth been fully told, a totally different aspect of the case would have been presented. We should have been reminded of the Democratic declarations respecting the sufficiency of the law as it stands as a restraint upon abuses of the military power, of the general silence of the party respecting the exercise of civil authority at the polls, and of the fact that at the last Congressional elections these issues were not heard of. We should then have been informed that the Democratic Party labors under two serious difficulties: it has need of a policy which all sections can support; and it has special need of statutory changes that shall rid it of the risk of Federal interference at the election in 1880. Thus completed, Mr. KNOTT'S report would have had the merit of truthfulness in a greater degree than it at present possesses. Perhaps its author thought that what it might have gained in historical exactness by the introduction of these particulars would not have compensated for the sacrifice of that partisan efficiency which the suppression of truth is supposed to produce.

No less an authority than Mr. CHALMERS has declared that the Democratic Party is "only an army of allies." "We are divided on the currency," he says, "divided on the tariff, divided on internal improvements." Without exaggeration, Mr. CHALMERS might have gone further. He might have pointed out that on not one of the practical questions before the country does the party maintain a decent appearance of unity. On the currency question the party movement has been, and still is, away from the standard upheld when the party had both leaders and principles. The honest, hard-money minority grows feebler; the knavish inflationists and silver men grow stronger every day. No one can doubt what the position of the party would at this moment be if a vote were taken. The passage of the Warner bill by the House, the nomination of Mr. EWING in Ohio, are decisive incidents in and out of Congress. Still, the party has not so much strength to spare that it can afford to expel its hard-money minority, or to formulate a national policy wholly at variance with their opinions. Hence the anxiety of the leaders to discover issues that shall admit of the financial question being treated as of minor importance. They would gladly evade it if something plausible be found to put in its place. Internal improvements constitute another question with reference to which the party is radically divided. Consistent Democrats object to a renewal of the subsidy system; they scout railroad projects, levee schemes, and other phases of the paternal theory, as at variance with the principles of the party and the interests of the tax-payers. Throughout the North and West, the party conventions have sustained this view. Southern influences, however, corrupt the party in Congress, and the Mississippi Levee Commission commits the party to a policy of jobbery and waste. Again the managers must resort to evasion. They dare not formally pledge the party to measures which, everywhere but in the South, it has denounced; and they want some issue that shall meet the exigencies of the time, and allow them to keep subsidies and internal improvements out of sight.

Mr. CHALMERS'S saying, "We are only an army of allies," explains the weakness inherent in the party as a result of its disagreements on questions which have a living interest for the country. The iron bands of an organization that degrades fealty to the level of bondage prevent the open quarrels among Democrats which in other circumstances would be unavoidable. What was once a great party is now an aggregate of factions, those being most powerful which conflict most violently with its traditions and with the sober sense of the North and West. As a result of this condition of things, the South discusses the relative profitableness of an alliance with the East and an alliance with the West. Necessarily, the discussion presupposes a belief in the mind of the South adverse to the continued unity of the Democracy in relation to questions of trade and finance. The South must hold that on these questions the party is hopelessly divided or it would not concern itself with the choice of one of the two sections as an ally. But the Democratic managers are unwilling to see the party tumble into pieces without a desperate effort to keep it together during the next Presidential campaign. They have adopted an old device. They propose to get rid of the disintegrating forces that are at work by inducing the party to concentrate its energies on new objects. In 1860, some of them proposed foreign war as an antidote to secession. San Juan was to be made a pretext for quarrel with Great Britain, in order that South and North might be united against a common enemy. So, now, the managers, to prevent the threatened rupture, and to infuse a more fraternal spirit into the Democracy as "an army of allies," concocted the plan for dropping the practical questions of the day and for magnifying into grave issues matters which, but for this emergency, would have attracted little or no attention, in the party or out of it.

How forced and artificial the case elaborated by Mr. KNOTT really is, the deprecatory remarks of Southerners at various stages of the contest sufficiently prove. As presented by the Kentuckian, the case rests on an extreme Southern version of State rights. The memorable resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky hardly went further, in respect of abstract principle, than the argument constructed by the majority of the Judiciary Committee. It identifies the party, North, West, and South, with the theory of government which only Southern Democrats adopted in its entirety. But the Southern Senators and Representatives have more than once volunteered the explanation that they are indifferent to the question as raised by the vetoed measures, that they care only for the repeal of the jurors' test oath, that they yielded in regard to the other measures in compliance with the wishes of their Northern ally, and that they deprecate the discussion as unnecessary and impolitic. The inevitable inference is that the policy has been espoused by the party to conceal embarrassments resulting from other causes. The party would probably have fared better if each of the allies had been left at liberty to color the facts and shape the arguments to suit its own section. Mr. KNOTT has withheld essential facts, and he has prejudiced the party as a whole by making it responsible for the extreme Southern ideas which were at the root of the rebellion.

THE COURSE OF TRADE.

It is so difficult to draw conclusions at once definite and safe from such fluctuating figures, that we have not thought it worth while to continue, as formerly, commenting upon the trade returns as often as monthly, at least while the general fact of a heavy increase in exports and decline in imports, to which the public have now grown well accustomed, remained unchanged. The following shows, however, the movement for the first four months of the present calendar year, compared with the like time during the five years previous, the quantities being thousands:

GOODS IMPORTS.

	April.	*March.*	*February.*	*January.*
1879	$42,173	$41,856	$35,373	$33,520
1878	36,208	37,637	32,908	35,699
1877	42,676	47,546	35,320	37,695
1876	36,156	44,418	38,063	42,099
1875	43,617	55,106	50,352	34,756
1874	56,565	57,349	43,548	49,875

GOODS EXPORTS.

	April.	*March.*	*February.*	*January.*
1879	$54,345	$66,154	$64,823	$59,409
1878	60,135	71,726	66,234	69,239
1877	44,414	45,791	51,780	64,509
1876	48,919	51,793	51,567	51,757
1875	39,826	43,707	42,755	47,054
1874	50,093	52,462	50,210	63,314

This comparison shows clearly and notably a decrease in exports and an increase in imports. As to the latter, there is a large decrease if we compare the figures for 1879 with those of years back of 1875, but there is a large increase, as compared with 1878, in each month of the four except January, while the total for the four months comes but a few millions short of equaling that for the like time in 1870, the fiscal year ending with June of that year having shown the largest total of merchandise imports ever known up to that time. The imports for April were also larger than in any month since June, 1877; those for March were larger than in any month since October, 1877, and the largest figures for last year were for November, $38,254,000. Turning to exports, we find an equally remarkable change from 1878. The last six months show an increase of $7,633,000 in imports over the same time in 1877–8; exports, on the other hand, show a decrease of $18,802,000 by the same comparison. If the comparison is extended only to the four months of this year, imports show an increase of $10,470,000, and exports a decrease of $22,598,000 from the like time in 1878, the change being at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 in the trade movement during the calendar year 1879.

The figures fluctuate so much that no comparisons not extending over six months justify specific conclusions; but the increase in imports and decrease in exports, thus far noted in 1879, have now been so long sustained, especially as they are the continuation of the same movement last year, that they fairly warrant the expectation that foreign trade has turned again, and that 1878 was the lowest year in imports and the highest in exports. Two or three years ago the movement was almost unbrokenly one way—increasing exports and decreasing imports; then came a period of fluctuation; now the reverse process seems to have begun, and it is noteworthy also that British trade figures for the first quarter of the present calendar year show a general increase in exports of manufactures to this country. During the first four months of 1878, the excess of goods exports over imports was $124,882,000; this year it is but $91,814,000, but although this is a heavy decline, the stern chase of imports after exports is still a long one, the export excess during 1879 being at the rate of $275,000,000 a year.

The specie movement, of course, exhibits the like change—increasing exports and decreasing imports. The imports for April—$1,117,876—are less than in any month since last August; the exports—$3,568,507—are greater than in any month since April, 1877, and are equaled by those of no other month in 1878, except January. For the four months, the imports decline $7,000,000 and the exports increase $1,250,000, from 1878, indicating a net change of about $25,000,000 in the movement during the calendar year. The net movement for the four months is an export of $4,298,700, against a net import of $1,974,400 in the same months of 1878. In the calendar year 1877, there was a net export of $24,548,000; in 1878, a net import of $2,002,500; the figures for the past four months indicate a net export of about $6,000,000 for the year.

The foregoing comparisons show results which may yet be reversed or be considerably modified during the remaining months. Even if they are not, they do not prove that the creditor balance in the foreign trade of this country is to disappear; but they do indicate a very strong probability that it is to be materially reduced. This prospect is not a calamitous one by any means, for increasing imports, as well as a gradual reaction of prices from the point of almost unexampled depression, argues that the financial pressure is less generally and severely felt here than it has been during five years past. Advantage of the circumstances has been wisely taken to complete refunding, the unprecedented fact that the country has been in the creditor position having kept off all sorts of interference with that process; now the position suggests that financial sagacity is wanted all round, that currency quacks should be driven into back seats, that the country should not delay retreating from its insane exposure in the matter of silver, and that in all respects we should make all proper haste to "slow up."

WHO IS MARRIED?

Among the accompaniments of what is somewhat vaguely called progress are the destruction of many old beliefs and the creation of many new uncertainties. As one of the latter, we seem to be threatened with a very reasonable and a widely-spreading doubt as who among the respectable couples and parents of families around us are really married. Hardly a generation has passed away since the question of marriage was one of the easiest to be decided, one way or the other, that could be brought before a court or a jury. The question was very simple. It was: Were this man and this woman formally united as man and wife by a minster of some known religious denomination or by a magistrate, according to the law of the country in which they were at the time, and in the presence of a witness. If they were so, they are married; if not, no matter what other ceremony or words may have passed between them, they are not married. If evidence is produced to show the former, the woman is entitled to support and to dower, and her children are entitled to support, and are heirs. If there is no such evidence, the woman and her children have no such rights before the law, whatever they may have in equity or in honor.

Of late years, however, there has been a relaxation of the old rules, and the change has been in favor of women who, whether from affection or from ignorance, or because they were misled, have not exacted, or certainly have not received, from men a full and literal compliance with the requirements of the law in this respect. An acknowledgment of a woman as a wife in the presence of witnesses; residence with her in the same apartments, accompanied with a recognition of her as "Mrs. ——;" the registration of her name by a man with his own at a hotel as "Mr. and Mrs. ——;" these and like evidence have been held as sufficient proof of marriage, sufficient, not only to save, at least to a certain degree, the reputation of a woman, but to legitimize her children, and give her and them a right of inheritance in the property of the man to whom, only by his acknowledgment, and that sometimes tacit, she was held to have been married. For it is somewhat remarkable that this question very rarely comes up for decision unless there is a dear departed who has left some money behind him, or a dear, yet undeparted, who has an income, a part of which he proposes to bestow upon some other woman. And there have been cases in which women who have been thus acknowledged into matrimony by more than one man, have exercised a wise and prudent discretion in the selection of the one to whom they held themselves to have been irrevocably bound. In such cases, the setting up of a claim of marriage against a man without money or means is of the very rarest occurrence.

Besides uncertainties of this kind, there are those produced by the differing laws and practices of the various States, particularly in regard to divorce and its consequences. A woman may be lawfully married in one State, and yet not legally a wife in another. Nor should we have to look far to find men, not without position and respectability, who have openly set at defiance the decree of divorce which freed them from one woman, but did not give them the right to take another to wife; and who yet had no difficulty in finding one to their mind who was ready and willing to take the (at least legally) equivocal matrimonial position which they had to offer. If a man divorced in New-York, without the right of marrying during the lifetime of his wife, marries in Indiana or Connecticut, as sometimes happens, we do not hear of legal proceedings against him; and, indeed, it would be difficult to institute them in such a manner as would prove really effectual. But what is the position of his wife before the law? Has she a right of dower? Are her children his heirs? Uniformity of legal provision as to this relation of life, the foundation of all others, is a great desideratum in our country; and, indeed, until we have it we can hardly call ourselves with strict propriety one nation. It will, however, probably be long before this bond of unity binds together the people between the two great oceans.

Of all uncertainties, however, that which is created by the decision in our Supreme Court a day or two since is the most surprising—we will not say alarming. A gentleman and lady known to have been engaged for some time go to an Episcopal church; the gentleman finds the clergyman, and asks him to perform the marriage ceremony. When asked for the bride he brings her in, and then before a witness, an acquaintance who accompanied them, they are married according to the simple and solemn rite of that Church by one of its accredited ministers. Yet, some years after, that marriage is set aside by the court as void, on the ground of fraud. Now, with entire respect for the court in question, we must say that this decision, although in this special case it may have been equitable in its effect, and on the whole desirable, is in itself a very astonishing one, and if accepted as authoritative and a precedent, may have very disturbing and even deplorable consequences. For it would be difficult to say what single element of a complete and legal marriage was lacking in this case. Both parties were of age; both were present voluntarily; there was a witness; and a ceremony complete in all respects according to the rites of one of the most venerable religious denominations in the world. Where was the fraud? How is such a marriage void? If this does not make a legal marriage, absolute and complete, who is married? What woman can depend upon the soundness and the strength of the bond by which she has assumed that she is united to her husband? True, it is not likely that any appreciable number of husbands will avail themselves of the precedent that seems to be set up by this decision, but laws and legal precedents are for principle's sake and for the restraint of exceptionally evil-minded men and women. Laws are little needed for the just and good.

It would seem that in this matter of marriage we have relaxed legal requirements somewhat unwisely. Conformity to the requirements of law does not imply chastity in women nor secure it. But marriage has other relations than those which depend upon the character and affect the happiness of the individuals who enter upon it. Wives, widows, and children have legal rights, which courts of law are continually called upon to enforce; and the legal experience of the last few years in this respect would seem to show that, for legal purposes at least, more formality, instead of less, is required to insure the ends of justice. It is at least a question whether the publication of banns, or some equivalent declaration of intention, should not be made absolutely necessary to the performance of a marriage ceremony recognized as valid in a court of law. This would do away with much present uncertainty upon the subject. Some provision of the sort is required, as the case which is the occasion of our remarks makes very evident.

A SUPERFLUOUS DEBATE.

Senator BLAINE replied to Senator HILL yesterday; Senator HILL replied to Senator BLAINE day before yesterday; and Senator BLAINE "went for" Senator HILL on the 19th of May last. This review of the order of the debate may be scanty, but it really contains all that the country cares to know about the personal difficulties of these two eminent personages. Twelve months hence, it will be forgotten that the original speech was made and that the rejoinders and sur-rejoinders followed in due course. The besetting weakness of Congressmen is to consider that the country thinks as much about them as they think about themselves. It is very true that in the narrow territorial limits which include the Capitol and the departments, are settled the questions which determine the foreign and domestic policy of the Republic. It is very true that Senators, Representatives, and executive and judicial officers of the Government appear to determine these questions, and that much depends on their actions. But for all that, the people of the country do not greatly care about the personal quarrels of Senators and Representatives.

The issue between Senator BLAINE and Senator HILL is a personal one. The question involved is not one which affects any interest of national importance. The debate will not even furnish forth a single campaign document to be used by either side of the controversy. Its result cannot change the course of legislation, influence public opinion, or add anything to the political history of the times. We can imagine, by a great effort, that Senator HILL'S political friends regard this wordy tilt with great delight; they seem to see their champion rising higher and higher in the ranks of statesmanship. So they would look at him if, in point of fact, he had been left defenseless and defeated by the Senator from Maine. And it is equally certain that Mr. BLAINE'S admirers, or many of them, are jubilant over the brilliant success of their champion, and that even his complete annihilation would be lost in their fondly blind admiration. But the personal and political followers of these two Senators are a very small fraction of the people of the United States. The vast majority regard the oratorical tournament with profound indifference.

The bone of contention in this case is purely a matter of "record." Senator HILL was a member of the convention which passed the secession ordinance of the State of Georgia. There is some question as to how he voted on that ordinance. Mr. HILL claims that he was opposed to secession, and that his votes were influenced by a sincere desire to prevent it. Mr. BLAINE says that this is not strictly true; and upon this simple proposition the two Senators have been making speeches at each other for several weeks past. Who cares how Mr. HILL voted in January, 1861? Suppose he did vote two or three different ways? Suppose, even, that he voted first, last, and all the time, in favor of secession, and that he now claims that he did nothing of the sort? Is Mr. HILL, of Georgia, a person of so great and commanding importance that the Senate Chamber must be filled with clamor, week after week, to the end that his "record" shall be set right? Let it be admitted that Mr. HILL was a rebel of the darkest hue, a supporter of the Confederacy, and an enemy to the Union. There are so many of these in Congress that he need not be lonesome. Does Mr. BLAINE expect to prove anything but that Mr. HILL was a consistent secessionist? And if this were amply proved, does Mr. BLAINE think that Mr. HILL'S constituents will have a poorer opinion of him than they now entertain? With an ex-Postmaster-General of the Confederacy sitting in the House, and ex-rebel Brigadiers studded all over both branches of Congress, the task of convicting a single Senator of being an original secessionist seems a work of supererogation.

Mr. BLAINE never would have made this mistake if he had not that too common infirmity of great minds—an enormous self-conceit. This busy world does not pause to fix an admiring eye upon the doings of Senators with that frequency which people in Washington seem to imagine. It is unfortunate that Washington is a small city, and that Senators and Representatives are confined in an atmosphere which reverberates with the echoes of their own speeches. The American people do not greatly care for their speeches, still less do they care for their petty quarrels. And Mr. HILL'S exact position as a secessionist—before or after the fact—is here made the occasion of a petty quarrel. Let it be granted that Mr. HILL is all that he says he is and was, or all that Mr. BLAINE says he is and was; and so have done with it. Events have moved so quickly that while the two Senators are disputing about what happened in 1861, they are both in danger of becoming obsolete.

Murders of an ordinary sort seldom attract much attention, except from uneducated people, who are apt to have a love of the horrible. The fact that the murderer and the murdered generally belong to an ignorant and vicious class, at least in this country, prevents any active interest in them on the part of the better order of the community. But when any person of prominence is murdered, especially under peculiar or mysterious circumstances, society is as much startled as if murder were a rare crime, instead of one of almost daily occurrence. It is so in the smothering of Mrs. HULL, whose strange taking-off has caused more of a commotion than have all the previous homicides of the year. This promises to become a celebrated case, to be ranked with the Helen Jewett, Mary Rogers, Corliss, Colt, Dr. Burdell, Nathan, and other famous tragedies of the Metropolis. There is always a kind of fascination in the gradual unraveling of crime, as there is, indeed, in the unfolding of any mystery. All readers of POE'S renowned tales of the "Murders in the Rue Morgue" and the "Mystery of Marie Roget"—the latter founded on the Mary Rogers case—have felt this in fiction, and the witchery of horror is vastly increased in reality. The fact that a woman of position and culture, living in the heart of the City, in the midst of a fashionable quarter, can be murdered, and no one be the wiser until her corpse is discovered in the morning, shocks the sense of security, inflames the imagination, and makes a lasting impression on the memory.

Physicians often prove themselves to be very inconsistent, not to say self-contradictory. About three months ago, when young GEORGE GILDERSLEEVE died, and his attendant physician, Dr. BOTH, pronounced his death to be the direct result of blood-poisoning in the dissecting-room, some years previous, several physicians of high professional standing here declared the opinion to be a blunder. They averred that the effect of such poisoning, if fatal, is more or less immediate, never being deferred beyond a fortnight. Dr. BOTH, in reply, referred to two other medical students poisoned at the same time with GILDERSLEEVE, who had died within two years; but this was positively denied by the other doctors. The other day, Dr. JOHN T. DARBY, Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New-York, died, and his death, it is stated, is directly traceable to the introduction of septic matter into the system at an operation performed two years before. Nobody has gainsaid this, or seems likely to gainsay it. If Dr. DARBY could be killed by blood-poisoning two years from the date of the poisoning, why could not GEORGE GILDERSLEEVE and his fellow-students be killed in the same manner? Do Professors and Doctors of Medicine die in one way, and medical students in another, from exactly the same cause? Can a physician resist septic matter two years, and a neophyte only two weeks, or less? This is a question which learned members of medical Faculties may not deem worth answering; but the mass of people would like to hear some response. If physicians differ so widely from one another, how can they expect their patients to have faith in their diagnoses.

A number of prominent citizens have been privately discussing, since WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON'S death, a project for erecting a statue to his memory in Central Park. No American of this century better merits such an honor, for our history does not contain a single figure more striking, more conscientious, more noble than his. He was devoted to principle from the first; he was ever zealous for freedom and humanity; he renounced ease, comfort, safety, every personal consideration for a despised, oppressed, enslaved race; he fought for years his hard, apparently losing battle, almost alone, against the anger, selfishness, and passionate prejudice of the whole nation. A statue to such a man honors those who rear it more than him to whom it is reared. GARRISON does not need a statue for his fame; but the country, the free North, which was so long debased by the mercenary spirit of commerce, owes it to itself to erect a statue to his memory, if only to show that it finally learned to appreciate the sacrifices he had made, the services he had rendered to the Republic. Now is the time for the work. If the plan be deferred, it will never be executed, for Americans are wont to resolve to rear statues to those of their fellow-citizens who have deserved well of their country, and then to fail to keep their resolution. JOHN BROWN, LINCOLN, GARRISON, are the three men who will in the future be associated with the abolition of slavery in the United States, and, of the three, GARRISON struck first, worked hardest, and dared most for the cause. BROWN and LINCOLN had more dramatic deaths than GARRISON; but neither led, nor could any man lead, a grander and nobler life.

If the authorities who are investigating the Parr case do not find a precedent in Pennsylvania, they easily may in Massachusetts. In September, 1816, JONATHAN JEWETT was convicted of the murder of his father, sentenced to be hanged in November, and sent to jail for the meantime. In the prison, his cell was next door to that of one BOWEN, and the two could, such was the laxity of prison discipline in those days, talk back and forth from their cells. BOWEN several times advised and urged JEWETT to destroy his life, and so disappoint the Sheriff and the sight-seers. And, in fact, on the night before the day set for the execution, JEWETT did hang himself in his cell. Whether he did this of his own accord or partly under the influence of BOWEN'S advice, was doubtful; and on this doubt the jury finally acquitted BOWEN, mercifully believing that his recommendations had no influence. But BOWEN was brought to trial for the murder of JEWETT. He did not touch him nor furnish any means, or render any aid to the suicide, but merely advised it. For doing this, the Attorney-General argued, he was guilty, provided, always, the advice had any influence. And he quoted an old black-letter law book of CHARLES I.'s reign, in which the reporter wrote that Judge so-and-so said that he once heard Judge what's-his-name tell the Grand Jury this rule of law; If A. buyeth poison for J. S., and J. S., in the absence of A., taketh it and dieth, in this case, though A. be absent, yet he is principal. The lawyers for BOWEN made several fine-drawn points in his favor. The one which was whittled down the sharpest was this: that as the State was making preparations to hang JEWETT the next day, it was no crime, but only carrying out the law of the land, for JEWETT to hang himself, and, consequently, it was no crime for BOWEN to encourage him. But the Judge decided all their points against them, and told the jury that BOWEN was guilty of murder if he advised the suicide, unless they believed that his advice had no influence in bringing it about.

A union between BISMARCK and the Agrarians is a political combination which nobody would have believed in, if the Chancellor's answer to Baron THUNGEN'S letter had not established it as a fact beyond doubt. The Agrarians were formed into a party at the great agricultural meeting in Breslau in 1869, and the party now numbers among its members nearly every large landholder in Germany, exclusive of the peasantry, pure and simple, and the highest feudal aristocracy. The ideas on which it was formed were somewhat vague. Modern economical legislation, the leaders said, is all in favor of capital, more especially of capital in the form of money, while it presses heavily on labor and the soil, on the latter of which it often levies a double or triple tax; and the object of the party must consequently be to bring these conditions into just balance. On the one side, this view brought the Agrarians in connection with the Social Democrats, such as were represented by RODBERTUS and LASALLE; on the other side, it did not prevent them from adopting the free-trade principles of the National Liberal Party, though otherwise their political color was strongly conservative. But this vagueness of its position made the party insignificant; the Agrarians were laughed at. After the crash, however, in 1876, when all the bubbles produced by the French militards had burst, and a strong reaction set in against the idea of free competition, the party successfully disentangled itself from all connection with the Social Democrats and the National Liberal Party. A committee was formed under the name of Prussian Steuer und Wirthschafts-Verein, a very vigorous agitation was commenced for reforms in taxation, protective tariffs, laws concerning the power and responsibility of associated capital, &c., and when BISMARCK made his first speech in defense of his new financial policy, both BAMBERGER and LASKER noticed that there was a certain resemblance between his ideas and those of the Agrarians. The resemblance, however, was considered as merely incidental. Everybody felt sure that the change in BISMARCK'S financial policy was only temporary, made for higher purposes, in order to emancipate the Imperial Government from the control of the minor States, &c. But then the open letter of Baron THUNGEN appeared, demanding a still more radical change of policy, stronger restraints on free trade and free competition, stronger protection for agricultural interests &c.; and now follows BISMARCK'S answer, in which he cordially embraces all the Baron's ideas, and promises to do his utmost in behalf of them. Baron THUNGEN is one of the leaders of the Agrarians. His letter is a somewhat *weitschweifig* document, in some of its phrases reminding one of MOMMSEN'S description of Italy during the second century before our era, when the whole middle-class of sturdy, well-to-do landholders suddenly disappeared, and the soil fell into the hands of a few capitalists, who cultivated it with gangs of slaves. Just some such thing is now going to take place in Germany, the Baron fears, if an entirely different line of financial policy is not presently struck out and vigorously carried through. "We are now returning to the times of TACITUS; only the primeval forests and the wild warriors have gone, and meagre sheep-walks, and miserable shepherds will take their place." In his answer, BISMARCK says that he has exactly the same fears. He speaks of himself as a "convert" to the ideas of the Agrarians, and, with an openness which he probably mistakes for moral heroism, he confesses that his whole financial policy since 1864 has been a mere shift of expediency and utterly antagonistic to his own personal conviction.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Utica *Observer* and the Buffalo *Courier*, Democratic papers, advise that the nomination of Secretary McCrary for Judge be not confirmed.

"No lawyers for Congress," says Denis Kearney: "common sense and common honesty are better guides than legal learning or classical attainments."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* boasts that in 18 days 119 clubs of the New Constitution Party have been organized and put in working order in 40 of the 52 counties in California.

Here is another brilliant idea from Denis Kearney: "The credit of the United States is better than silver or gold, because it does not wear away by friction, nor is it absorbed by the requirements of the arts, like precious metals."

The Lowell *Courier* says that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was absolutely without a chief magistrate on the 5th inst., the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House, all being absent from the State.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* appeals to the conservative sentiment of the North to discourage the extension of facilities for the migration of the negroes from the South, saying that it will not only bring destruction to many planters and hosts of negroes, but will affect the cotton manufactories of the world.

The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* inquires: "Who doubts that if the Confederate Democracy could grasp the National Administration they would repudiate the debt which was incurred for bringing them under submission to the old flag? Breaking their own State pledges so easily, why should they keep the pledges made by the 'miserable Yanks' at Washington?"

Treasurer Pritchard, of Michigan, attempted to purchase and retire the State 6 per cent. bonds due in 1883, but an Amsterdam firm holding about $400,000 of them refused to exchange them on even terms for United States four and a half's, running until 1891, or to surrender them for less than 10 per cent. premium, with accrued interest. Michigan in both proud and annoyed at this.

A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia *Press* says that Gen. Grant, in a letter from Siam, alludes to some paragraphs he had seen in his American files about political demonstrations in honor of his return, and says that he is always sensible of the approval of his fellow-citizens, but any formal display which might be construed as a movement for political purposes would not be agreeable.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* speaks in the "set-back" Senator Coke got on his silver-dollar motion, and says: "Coke lives in Texas, next door to Mexico, and they use silver dollars down there, but that is no reason we should use them up here in a commercial country. Texas could use cattle as the Romans did, and not suffer by it. But New-York and Richmond don't want cattle dollars, or silver ones either."

Jeff. Davis's speech to the Mississippi editors, in the view of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "was as narrow, mean, and malevolent as could possibly have been made, and shows that Davis is the same small man he was before the war, for which he was more responsible than any other man, and which on his side he mismanaged, through his vanities and irritations, until the Southern people should have hanged him on their own account."

Lieut. Lancaster, who was on duty in Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1864, confirms the Indianapolis *Journal* in denying Senator McDonald's assertion that a Massachusetts regiment appeared at the polls with arms in their hands and voted and intimidated Democrats at the election then held in that city. He says that there was no Massachusetts regiment there, the Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment having been sent away in August.

The Albany *Times*, a Democratic paper, says: "While the cause of temperance is a noble one and worthy of encouragement, it is folly for temperance people to waste their energies in trying to turn themselves into a political party. The cause they advocate would be better served by employing the legitimate means at their command, and not engaging in that which, at the best, can only afford indirect aid." This is generous in the *Times*, for if any party is benefited by separate action on the part of the Prohibitionists it is the Democratic.

The editor of the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor*, who through his former long residence in Maine acquired extensive acquaintance with the leading men and factions of the Republican Party in that State, has lately visited his old home, and says that the danger to the Republicans in the present campaign, if there be danger, springs mainly from personal jealousies and the hesitation to receive back into full fellowship the men who went out from the party last year and joined the Greenbackers, more because of dissatisfaction with certain of the party leaders

THE NATION'S LAWMAKERS

POLITICAL BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

FILIBUSTERING BY THE REPUBLICANS—A POOR CHANCE FOR THE MEASURE PROHIBITING POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS—THE TEST OATH BILL AS AN INDEPENDENT PROPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—To-day's session of the House was wasted in filibustering to prevent the consideration of a bill to prevent assessments being made upon Federal officers for political purposes, and to prevent a vote being reached upon the Senate bill to repeal the jurors' test oath. During the morning hour the Committee on Civil Service Reform reported a bill making it unlawful for any officer or employe of the Government to contribute money for election purposes. As bills reported from committees can only be considered during the morning hour, unless otherwise ordered by the House, the Republicans resorted to dilatory motions, and thus exhausted that hour, driving the bill over until the morning hour of to-morrow, when it will come up as the unfinished business. It is within the power of the minority to prevent the consideration of this bill by exhausting the morning hour of each day, and they are determined to keep it thus locked up during the remainder of the present session.

When the Speaker's table was reached, the Senate bill to repeal the jurors' test oath and to appoint a commission to draw the names of jurors for United States courts was taken up for consideration. This bill is identical with the third section of the Supplemental Appropriation bill passed by the House and now pending in the Senate, except that it does not contain the proviso declaring that no citizen shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any United States court on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This proviso was moved as an amendment to the bill by Mr. Herbert, of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the previous question was then demanded on the bill and amendment. In order to prevent the majority from seconding the demand on the previous question, the Republicans began to filibuster, refusing to answer to their names when it was necessary to establish the fact that a quorum was present. After several roll-calls and one call of the House, the Democrats got tired of the contest and an adjournment was carried.

The Democrats are desirous of passing this bill, so that in the event its incorporation in the Supplemental Appropriation bill should be assigned by the President as one of the reasons for not approving that bill, it could be presented to him as an independent measure. If they could send the repeal bill to the President, and it should be vetoed, they would be able to present the interposition of the Executive disapproval as an excuse for refusing to make the necessary appropriation for the Federal courts in the event of the supplemental being also returned disapproved. Should the repeal bill be passed first and approved by the President, the third section of the Supplemental Appropriation bill would, of course, be eliminated. It is doubtful whether the Republicans are acting judiciously in thus preventing, by dilatory proceedings, the consideration of the Repeal bill, because, should the President veto the Supplemental Appropriation bill, assigning the presence of extraneous matter in the third section as one of his objections, the Democrats would be able to charge that the Republicans, by dilatory motions, prevented the House from even considering that very measure as an independent proposition.

MR. HILL'S CAREER AS A REBEL.

MR. BLAINE EXPOSES THE SHALLOWNESS OF THE GEORGIA SENATOR'S EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mr. Blaine consumed about 20 minutes of the session of the Senate to-day in replying to the speech of Senator Hill, of Georgia, made yesterday. His remarks were less personal and aggressive than had been expected, yet there was enough of attack and bitter sarcasm in them to make them interesting and effective. Notwithstanding Mr. Hill's denial of the charge made by Mr. Blaine in a recent speech, of inconsistency in his action in the Secession Convention, and in his utterances and statements as to his position on the secession question, Mr. Blaine reiterated the charge that Mr. Hill had voted for the ordinance of secession in the Georgia Convention, and read from the record of that convention to support his assertion, and also to show that his love for the Union then was not so strong as he would now make it appear. He made a good point against him by reading the passage from the compromise report offered by that gentleman in the Secession Convention, to which Mr. Hill called attention yesterday but did not read. In reading passages from this record, Mr. Blaine frequently emphasized his points by sneeringly asking, when he reached some disloyal sentiment, if Mr. Hill had made that utterance or maintained that position on account of his love for the Union. His strongest point was made when he read from Mr. Hill's speech of yesterday, where in one paragraph he spoke of his love for the Union and of his efforts to prevent secession, and in the next said that, when surrender was inevitable, he was the only man in the South who took the stump and tried to rally his people against unconditional surrender.

Mr. Hill sullenly listened to Mr. Blaine's remarks, and said very little in reply. He said Mr. Blaine was talking about things he knew nothing about, and he did not expect that any explanation he could make would satisfy that gentleman, as he apparently would never be satisfied with the truth. This will probably end for this session the controversy between these two Senators, who brought to the Senate an old quarrel from the House, and have never lost an opportunity to revive it.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day reported an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill in the nature of a substitute, which is in effect the Legislative bill which was vetoed, minus the political sections. Upon examination the Senate Committee found that the incongruous measure passed by the House could not be patched up so as to be intelligible, and it was therefore determined to present a substitute for the entire bill. This substitute will be taken up for consideration to-morrow by the Senate. The Army bill was not referred to the committee to-day in consequence of an objection interposed by Senator Conkling. The objection was technical, and will not prevent its reference to-morrow. This action of Mr. Conkling indicates that he intends to antagonize the bill.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The following First Lieutenants, having been found by a Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, are granted leave of absence until further orders: H. M. Benson, Seventh Infantry; D. A. Griffith, Third Infantry; T. B. Briggs, Fourteenth Infantry, and Nelson Brownson, Sixth Infantry.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Ordnance Department are made: Major W. A. Marye, from the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to command the Arsenal at Augusta, Ga.; First Lieutenant M. W. Lyon, from the Allegheny (Penn.) Arsenal to the Benicia Arsenal, and Capt. A. S. M. Morgan, Ordnance Storekeeper, from the Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal to the Allegheny Arsenal.

Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Assistant Inspector-General, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, and inspect the Quartermaster's storehouse and cavalry stables recently established, and report whether the instructions for their erection have been economically and properly complied with. On completion of this duty he will return to his station in this city. Leave for six months, with permission to leave the Department of the Missouri, is granted to Capt. P. L. Lee, Tenth Cavalry. Capt. J. E. Myrick, Third Artillery, will conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of Dakota.

Rear-Admiral Howell reports to the Navy Department, under date of Marseilles, May 29, on board his flag-ship, the Trenton, the following movements of vessels on the European station: The Trenton would sail from Marseilles June 1 on a cruise in the English Channel and North Sea. The Enterprise remained at Havre. The Alliance sailed from Malaga May 18, arrived at Gibraltar the following day, and left May 23 for Tangier. The Quinnebaug sailed from Alexandria May 17 for Jaffa. The Wyoming left Ville Franche May 19, arriving at Leghorn, Italy, the following day.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson is ordered to the Norfolk (Va.) Naval Hospital, relieving Assistant Surgeon S. P. Lumsden, who is ordered to duty on board the Ajax and other monitors as Brandon, Va.

Secretary Thompson to-day designated the following Board of Inquiry to investigate the grounding of the Constitution and the loss of Wheat and her subsequent disablement at sea: Commodore Andrew Bryson, Capts. S. P. Quackenbush, E. Y. McCauley, and First Lieut. H. G. Cochrane, United States Marine Corps. The latter officer will be Judge Advocate of the Court. The inquiry will be conducted at the League Island Navy-yard, where the Constitution now is. The board will meet on Monday next. The death of Commodore Parker does not, as stated yesterday, promote Capt. T. S. Phelps. That officer was promoted a short time before Commodore Parker's death. The officer who receives a promotion is Capt. Edward Barrett, now on duty at New-York.

The United States ship Macedonian arrived at Pensacola, Fla., this morning, from the coast of Mexico. She proceeded to quarantine upon her arrival.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—Battery L, from Pensacola, came here to-day to join the Fifth Artillery. Six companies of the Thirteenth Infantry will be here from New-Orleans on Saturday to spend the Summer.

BOSTON, June 12.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, Judge Nelson dismissed the petition of Alvin R. Reed for a writ of habeas corpus. Capt. T. I. Breese, of the United States receiving-ship Wabash, holds the prisoner in custody under the sentence of a court-martial held on board the United States ship Essex, in Rio Janeiro, July 1, 1878, for violation of article 14 of the Navy, having been found guilty of embezzlement. The prisoner claimed that the decision of the court-martial was illegal, because, as Paymaster's clerk, he was not in the naval service, and therefore was not amenable to court-martial, and that the court-martial had no power to revise and increase the first sentence, as it did at the suggestion of Rear-Admiral T. Nichols, by whom the court was convened.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1879.

The pay of postal clerks in the Railway Mail Service will be set down $5 for the month of June, in order to bring the expenses of this branch of the service within the appropriation.

The President to-day approved the following acts of Congress: To establish post routes; to extend the time for the payment of pre-emptions on certain public lands in the State of Minnesota and in the Territory of Dakota; to extend the time for special postal service until service can be obtained by advertisement; to amend the act creating the Texas Northern Judicial Circuit, and to change the Eastern and Western Judicial Districts of that State, and to fix the times and places of holding courts in said districts.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has referred to a sub-committee (consisting of Messrs. Garland, Bayard, Conkling, and Carpenter) an important question raised in regard to Secretary McCrary's nomination for the Circuit Judgeship, which is to be vacated by Judge Dillon next September. The question is whether a nomination can constitutionally be confirmed to fill a vacancy not yet created if, at the same time, it be stipulated that the person so nominated is to continue to occupy another office until the position to which he is prospectively appointed shall have actually become vacant by resignation or otherwise. The committee defer action upon Secretary McCrary's nomination until after they pass upon this general question.

The Interior Department has accepted the map of the amended route of the Northern Pacific Railroad through Washington Territory, and as a consequence millions of acres of land in that territory, now to this time without settlement, are thrown upon the market. The route of the Northern Pacific Railroad through this territory as originally contemplated followed a circuitous course through its northern part, and the land for 40 miles on each side of the proposed route was withdrawn for the benefit of the road. The amended route is much shorter and more direct, running from the main line on the Puget Sound in a north-easterly direction. The difference between the lands withdrawn under the original route and under the amended route amounts to more than 4,000,000 acres. In case the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific should be extended and the line as now proposed completed, the value of the 4,000,000 acres of difference will be so much gained by the Government.

The Senate, in executive session, this afternoon, devoted nearly three hours to the case of R. Stockett Mathews, nominated to be United States District Judge for Maryland. The nomination was called up from the calendar by Senator Bayard, who proceeded in a speech of considerable length to state the grounds upon which the Judiciary Committee had based their adverse report. Senators Whyte and Blaine opposed the committee's report, and argued in favor of confirmation. Senator Groome followed with a speech against confirmation, but at 5:45 P. M. yielded to a motion for adjournment, and the case went over without action. The main objections urged against Mr. Mathews to-day were that he sold his political influence in order to obtain the release of persons arrested on charges of disloyalty during the late war, and that a large portion of the people of Maryland regarded his appointment with disfavor. The indications were that he will receive a nearly unanimous Republican vote, and that a sufficient number of Democrats will unite with them to confirm his nomination.

Indian Agent Gillyeuddy, at the Pine Ridge Agency, reports to the Indian Office a number of recent cases of cattle and horse stealing from the Indians. He says that prior to these recent depredations Little Wound's band had lost nearly 600 head of ponies, and in other bands the losses have been proportionately heavy. He adds: "The evil, great as it has been, is now increasing, and although parties with stolen stock pass in the immediate vicinity of the United States troops, they are prevented from interfering or assisting in the recovery of the property, as is alleged by the Posse Comitatus act, so called. The Indians are with reason excited and greatly discouraged by these constantly-recurring losses and their inability to obtain redress, and it is but just that they should receive military aid in suppressing these outrages. The continuance of this state of affairs will render null and void all efforts to quiet or advance the Indians, if it does not force them to take the matter into their own hands. I would, therefore, respectfully and earnestly request that some measure be devised by which the Indians may be protected in their property, and known offenders against the law be speedily and surely punished."

TOPICS AT THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $308,893 83, and from Customs, $520,152 34.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $22,940.

The Treasury Department will now fill orders for standard silver dollars in sums as low as $500. Under the regulations heretofore existing, not less than $1,000 could be procured on orders. Persons desiring $500 in standard silver dollars can procure them by depositing their equivalents with a national depository, and in due time the money will be shipped by the department.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular to Collectors directing that in order that the department may have more specific information in regard to the quantities of the various descriptions of silver coins imported into the United States, they will require importers to designate hereafter in the entries what portion of such coin is in the form of trade dollars, what portion is in fractional coin of the United States, and what portion is in foreign coin.

The largest installment of bonds ever received at one time for redemption by the Treasury Department has been received from the Warwick National Bank, of Boston, and aggregates $11,000,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire was discovered at 10 o'clock last evening in the new Columbia House now being erected in Jackson-street, Cape May. The fire broke out in a closet on the third floor and among some laths on the first floor, showing plainly that it was the work of an incendiary. The mansard roof, which was covered with felting, was destroyed, and much damage was done to the third floor. It is impossible to learn the full extent of the damage. The contractor states that there is an insurance of $20,000 on the building, which will cover all loss. The Fire Department, by its prompt action, undoubtedly saved a number of cottages opposite the hotel, the wind at first blowing directly toward them. A terrific thunder-storm prevailed during the fire, and greatly aided the firemen in saving the surrounding property.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the large bark mill of Martin McGraff, on the Hohokus stream, near Ridgewood, Bergen County, N. J., was destroyed by fire, supposed accidentally. The building was frame, three stories high, and was mainly occupied in grinding bark for a calico factory at Haverstraw, N. Y. The loss was about $6,000; insured for $3,000.

A trustworthy estimate fixes the total loss by the Point Breeze fire at $400,000. By 5 o'clock yesterday morning the fire was considered practically out, but a few hours later some parts of the oil-saturated ruins began blazing again with great fierceness. No material damage was caused, however.

The stables connected with the Commercial Hotel at Edora, Ontario, containing six horses and a large number of carriages, &c., was burned Wednesday night. The hotel was also damaged by fire. Total loss, $12,000.

A fire in Third-street, near Water-street, Louisville, Ky., has destroyed Milton J. Hardy & Co.'s whisky warehouse, J. B. Willet's tobacco factory, and other property.

The steam mill of Cram & Smith, at Chester, Vt., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $10,000; insured in the Vermont Mutual for $2,000.

BUSINESS OF STATE CANALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—A comparative statement of the business on the canals of this State from June 1 to June 7 inclusive, 1878 and 1879, makes the following showing:

	1878.	1879.
Tolls	$29,592 76	$26,293 95
Total miles boats cleared	271,491	216,319
Total tons	158,461	133,605

A WALKING MATCH ARRANGED.

CHICAGO, June 12.—A 75-hours' walking match, to begin within 30 days, for $5,000 a side, was arranged to-day between O'Leary and Crossland. The match between O'Leary and Guyon has fallen through, O'Leary being unwilling to walk before

WEST POINT GRADUATES

CONCLUDING EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY.

SPEECHES BY DR. NOAH PORTER, CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE, SECRETARY M'CRARY, AND GEN. SHERMAN—GEN. POPE'S ADDRESS—LIST OF THE GRADUATES.

WEST POINT, June 12.—Owing to the bad weather, the graduation exercises to-day were conducted in the post chapel, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. In the pulpit—which, however, is merely a raised reading-desk—sat Chief-Justice Waite—who had a son in the graduating class—and Chaplain Forsyth; immediately below them sat Gens. Pope and Schofield, in full uniform; the one the Superintendent of the Academy, the other the orator of the day. On the seats on either side and in front of the desk sat Gen. Sherman, Secretary McCrary, the members of the Board of Visitors, Minister Stoughton, and a large number of United States officers. Among these were Gen. Casey, the oldest officer in the Army, who has been in the service 50 years; Gen. Grier, Gen. Fitcher, ex-Superintendent of the Academy; Gen. Abbott, whose son stood at the head of the graduating class; Col. Horace Porter, Gen. Carr, of the Fifth Cavalry; Rear-Admiral Almy, who also had a son in the class, and others. There was also present the venerable Truman Smith, one time United States Senator from Connecticut, and now over 88 years of age. He came to see his grandson graduate. After music by the band, Gen. Schofield introduced Dr. Noah Porter, of Yale, President of the Board of Visitors, who, in the course of his speech, speaking for the members of the board, said that they were prepared to give their testimony there and everywhere to the excellence and the solid worth of the West Point Academy. For himself, he would repeat the words of his venerable friend, the Hon. Truman Smith, and say he liked to be at West Point because law and order reigned there; and as long as West Point stood law and order would reign in this country. [Applause.]

Chief-Justice Waite, in response to a call upon him by Gen. Schofield, addressed a few brief remarks to the class, expressing the pleasure he felt at seeing such thorough preparation made for the education of the young officers of the Army, and he was followed by Secretary McCrary, who also spoke very briefly. He told the young men that when they graduated they became soldiers not of a section, nor even of a State, but of the Republic; soldiers of the nation; soldiers of the grandest, proudest, and most powerful nation of the earth. [Applause.] Gen. Sherman, continuing, said: "There will be very pertinent for you to inquire why it is that the soldier of our late war, whether he died in battle or still lives, is so near to the affections and so honored in the memory of his countryman. Why do we build homes for those still living? Why do we consecrate the graves of the dead? Why do we meet year after year in national cemeteries hallowed not more by the public gratitude of a nation than by the stronger though less openly expressed feelings of every citizen? The answer is not far to seek. We meet on such occasions not as soldiers, but as citizens of a common and loved country; not to vaunt ourselves because of the valiant deeds done in war by our soldiers, living or dead, but to pay our tribute of gratitude to the citizens who lie buried because their lives were needed by their country. It is because they were citizens because they shared our interests and our feelings; because they sympathized in our hopes and aspirations; because they were of us and with us, and because they laid down their lives in a cause dear to us all; for these reasons, and not because they were soldiers only, do we meet around their graves to mourn over them with sorrowful remembrance. Not merely nor mainly for their valiant deeds in war do we honor them. We honor them because they exhibited the highest qualities of citizens; because they stood ready to maintain in arms the principles of civil government which they held sacred in peace, and because they hastened to pay the last great sacrifice to the safety and welfare of their countrymen. Such considerations as these teach us all, and especially us of the regular Army, a lesson we ought to lay near to our hearts—the lesson that the highest and greatest quality of a good soldier in this country is that he shall be a good citizen also.

"Let us not be alarmed nor deterred by the ill-judged talk concerning politics and politicians, more common in times past than now, in the Army. Politics are the daily history of our country; the embodiment and the expression of the wishes and purposes of our countrymen. Politicians, whatever they may be in their personal relations, are, in their corporate capacity, the men who make our laws and upon whom largely depend the welfare and prosperity of the country. Are not the duties of the Army, plainly such as demand from every officer and soldier the deepest interest in such matters and the fullest acquaintance with them? Do politics and politicians influence our lives less than they influence the lives of other citizens? Is it wisdom or good policy in us to keep ourselves ignorant of the daily history of the country, and of the hopes, wishes, and interests of the people? Ought any citizen of this country to be indifferent on any great question affecting the welfare of his fellow-citizens or the security of our common Government? Is it right for us, the citizens of a free country, to allow ourselves to be made mere instruments, without knowledge, without thought, without opinions, and without interest in the hands of others whose schemes and purposes we not only do not know, but studiously avoid knowing? If the Army has been reduced to such a condition as this, it is as true now and here as it has been true heretofore and elsewhere, "that standing armies are dangerous to republican institutions." Let us not consent to such degradation. Above all, let us not degrade ourselves. Knowledge of every popular movement and deep interest in all that interests our countrymen, or affects our institutions from day to day; not the interest of a looker-on merely, but the profounder interest of a sharer alike for good or ill, be ours the duty to seek and to feel. And should other great wars unhappily occur, let it not be said of us, that we were without knowledge of the cause or interest in the object. So long as the soldier remains one of the people; so long as he shares their interests, takes part in their progress, and feels a common sympathy with them in their hopes and aspirations, so long will the Army be held in honorable esteem and regard, and so long will the close ties with which blind together the soldier and the citizen be perpetuated among us. When he ceases to be this; when officers and soldiers cease to be citizens in the highest and truest sense, the Army will deserve to lose, as it will surely lose, its place in the affections of the people, and properly and naturally become an object of suspicion and dislike. Whatever we may do to avert such a misfortune, as great almost to the civilian as to the soldier, I beg you, the graduates of to-day, representing the newest life and the latest aspiration of the Army, here strongly to resolve that, so far as in you lies, no human power shall ever pronounce a reproach between the Army and the people; that those whom God's providence, a common country, and a common destiny have joined together, neither time nor circumstance shall ever put asunder. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Gen. Pope's address, Gen. Schofield addressed a few remarks to the graduating class, and Adjt. Michler, reading off the names in their order, Gen. Schofield called up each graduate in turn, and presented him with his diploma. The list of the class is as follows:

*1. F. V. Abbott, at large.	34. Lloyd M. Brett, Mass.	
*2. T. L. Casey, at large.	35. Charles M. Truitt, Kan.	
*3. T. A. Bingham, at large.	36. Samuel C. Vestal, Ind.	
*4. C. McD. Townsend, N. Y.	37. Albert S. Mills, N. Y.	
*5. Gustav J. Fiebeger, O.	38. A. F. Hewit, at large.	
6. William W. Gibson, Ga.	39. James Lowry, Georgia.	
7. W. S. Alexander, at large.	40. Charles P. Stivers, Ohio.	
8. Frank S. Harlow, Vt.	41. Hunter Liggett, Penn.	
9. James S. Rouse, Ohio.	42. John P. Parke, Jr., Tenn.	
10. Geo. S. Goodale, Me.	43. Thomas J. Lea, Ill.	
11. William A. Shunk, Ind.	44. Henry De B. Walte, O.	
12. Francis H. French, Ind.	45. Walter L. Finley, Penn.	
13. Arthur Murray, at large.	46. W. B. Reynolds, at large.	
14. E. D. Smith, at large.	47. Robert W. Dowdy, Ark.	
15. F. S. Foltz, at large.	48. Chris. H. Miner, Conn.	
16. Luther C. Welborn, Ind.	49. James A. Ireland, Penn.	
17. L. C. Brooks, Iowa.	50. Frank F. Eastman, Ill.	
18. Henry A. Green, N. Y.	51. Charles McClure, Ill.	
19. James O. Mackay, Nev.	52. Charles D. Steele, Tenn.	
20. Frank L. Dodds, Ill.	53. Dan. L. Hoffer, Iowa.	
21. Guy E. Hunt, at large.	54. E. H. Browne, Mich.	
22. E. P. Pendleton, R. I.	55. Benj. W. Leavell, Ohio.	
23. J. A. Logan, Penn.	56. John S. Mallory, Va.	
24. W. D. Beach, N. Y.	57. Will. P. May, Indiana.	
25. Archie Gibson, Mo.	58. Sam. W. Miller, Penn.	
26. Thomas Cooper, Ky.	59. Frank R. Jones, Miss.	
27. Alfred McC. Ogle, Ohio.	60. C. W. Taylor, N. Y.	
28. Charles R. Noyes, Mass.	61. Percy Parker, Tenn.	
29. Allen R. Jordan, S. C.	62. A. C. Duest, Jr., Ill.	
30. Alonzo L. O'Brien.	63. W. E. Almy, at large.	
31. Micah J. Jenkins, S. C.	64. N. J. Whitehead, N. J.	
32. James A. Leyden, Penn.	65. W. A. Thurston, Ala.	
33. C. H. Grierson, at large.		

THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

Although founded only four years ago, the Art Students' League is a mass than ordinary success. The prospectus for the season of 1879–80 offers advantageous terms to members of the League, and provides for the admission to any or all of its lectures and classes of non-members also. The classes for the season will open on Monday, Oct. 6, and close on Saturday, May 29, 1880. The membership of the League is limited to artists and students of either sex, who intend to make art a profession; but the classes are open to all who have attained the required standard in drawing. Students can enter any class immediately, upon submitting specimens of work acceptable to the authorities. Applicants for admission to the life classes must submit a drawing of a full length nude figure from a cast, or the life. A drawing of a head must be submitted for entrance to the portrait class: a drawing from a cast for the antique class; an original design for the composition class, and the sketch class is entered after consultation with the Sketch Class Committee. J. S. Hartley is President; W. H. J. Harper, Secretary.

Instruction for the coming Winter season of eight months also comprises a series of lectures on "Perspective," by Frederic Dielman, on the first and third Mondays of each month; lectures on "Artistic Anatomy," by J. S. Hartley, once a week in each life class. The life classes for men are held from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; those for women, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., daily. Portrait-painting classes for men and women are open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., daily. The antique class is open to both sexes pretty much all day, and from 7:30 to 9 P. M., for the benefit of those who cannot work by daylight. The sketch class, which is also attended by both sexes, holds a daily session from 4 to 5 P. M., while the composition class meets every Saturday between 4 and 9 P. M. To unite the students scattered among the various classes, and to give the public a chance to test the working skill of members of the League, the customary monthly art receptions will be held on the evenings of the first Tuesdays in each month. Walter Shirlaw attends to the drawing and painting in the life classes and to composition; William M. Chase to the portrait classes, and J. Carroll Beckwith to drawing from the antique. The cost of the portrait classes is from $25 to $70 for the season, according to the number of days of attendance; of the life classes, $35; of the antique class, $50. Attendance may be for one month alone, with cost in proportion. Non-members have to pay about one-quarter more than the above prices, but every facility is given to those who show real ardor in the pursuit of art, and are willing to make sacrifices to reach their end.

LOUISIANA DISCUSSING REPUDIATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 12.—Ex-Gov. Warmoth addressed the Constitutional Convention to-day favoring the minority report. He said the action of the convention would affect him as it did no other gentleman present, as its decision would be a judgment on his official career. He reviewed the various issues of bonds under his administration. He considered the question of the debt a legal one, to be decided by the courts. The convention being a political body and subject to political influences, was incompetent to pass calmly upon the subject. B. F. Forman followed in support of the majority report. He said the State had received nothing in return for the bonds issued during Mr. Warmoth's administration, and, therefore, there could be no dishonor in repudiating them. Mr. McCaffrey, of St. Marys, spoke in support of the minority report. The convention had no right to go into a judicial investigation of the bonds, and in doing so overstepped its powers. The present State Government had pledged the faith of the State for the payment of its bonds, and the Supreme Court has decided upon their legality. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

MISDEEDS OF CRIMINALS

ALMOST CONVICTED OF OTHER MEN'S CRIME.

AN OBSTINATE JUROR SAVES TWO MEN FROM PRISON—A ROBBERY AND STRONG TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ALLEGED CRIMINALS—A CONFESSION BY ONE OF THE WITNESSES.

MAUCH CHUNK, June 12.—A very interesting case to the public and the Bar generally has just been finished in the criminal court here. In the Fall of 1877 the house of Gabriel Schinke, an old German who lived with an idiotic son in a lonely part of one of the back townships in this county, was entered and robbed at night. The burglars beat the old man Schinke very severely, rifled the bureaus, and carried away some valuable property. An old trunk, brought from Germany, such as is to be seen every day at Castle Garden, was supposed to contain a great deal of money, the neighbors, as usual, overestimating the wealth of Mr. Schinke, who, however, is in good circumstances. This trunk the burglars carried up into the Blue Mountain, a short distance from the house, and broke it open. They obtained only a small sum of money, a watch, and papers of no value. The outrage excited great feeling among the illiterate Pennsylvania Germans who inhabit the backwoods. The burglars left no traces behind them, but Mr. Schinke felt sure that the men who committed the crime were his nearest neighbors, Joseph and John Otto, father and son, with whom he had been at enmity. When the window was broken open and the men entered the room they said to Schinke, "Now we have got you!" This circumstance led Schinke to suppose that his enemies intended to murder him, and the immediate motive was revenge. Besides, Schinke swore that he got hold of the chin whiskers of the younger Otto in the struggle.

The Ottos were at once arrested, and the testimony was exceedingly strong against them. Mr. Schinke's evidence was of the most direct and positive kind. Another witness swore that he saw the Ottos going in the direction of Mr. Schinke's house just before the time of the crime. The Ottos could not well account for their movements, and made a poor defense beyond strenuous denials. Old Mr. Schinke was not only sure that he caught John Otto by the whiskers, but he recognized the voices and faces of the prisoners during the struggle in his room. It looked like a clear case against the Ottos, but there was one man on the jury who did not believe in the infallibility of corroborative circumstantial evidence. This juror was Joseph Mauch, in the trial Salt came to Mauch Chunk, and, in conversation with the defendants' counsel, admitted that the men who committed the outrage were Edward Christman and Harvey Siegfried, who had come to his house and told him they were going to rob old Schinke. They threatened to kill him if he informed against them. Warrants were immediately issued, and the young men, who were in the Wilksbarre Jail on another charge, were arrested and held for release. This week they pleaded guilty, and will be sentenced as soon as they have given their testimony, which may be used in a prosecution for perjury against Schinke and Salt.

CAUSE OF MISS HEARN'S DEATH.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS THAT NEITHER THE WOUND NOR THE CHLORAL WERE SUFFICIENT ALONE.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 12.—At the opening of yesterday's session in the Duer trial Dr. McMaster was called by the defense as a medical expert, and a hypothetical question was asked him by Mr. Crisfield, and his opinion as to the cause of death under such supposed circumstances. Mr. Page objected that the question was incomplete and incorrect in its statements of facts brought out in the case. The morning was consumed in a discussion of the objection. Messrs. Page and Crisfield. At the afternoon session some time was spent in making modifications in the question, and it was then put again to Dr. McMaster. He answered that the case disclosed no dangerous injuries to the head, the first, the wound, which in a nervous girl might possibly end in death; and the second was the chloral as administered, which he thought might have produced death. On cross-examination he said he had mentioned an approximate calculation that the patient had received about 120 grains a day for about 15 days of her sickness, but it was only guess work; the wound produced the condition in the patient which would nearly always be susceptible to the effects of chloral, and the natural effect of the wound aggravated by treatment killed her. The wound alone would not have killed her. Chloral alone would not have killed her; but chloral was the most dangerous among the probabilities were that the chloral had a greater effect than the wound. It was a mere question of probabilities and possibilities.

Mr. Page then put a hypothetical case to the Doctor, but Mr. Crisfield objected, and it was also submitted to the court for modification. At the evening session the court admitted Mr. Page's hypothetical case with a slight modification, and after it had been modified as desired he asked, as before, his opinion as to the cause of death. He answered that so far as the wound was concerned his opinion was the same; so far as chloral was concerned it was not strictly changed. The amount of chloral received as stated was deleterious and brought about that nervous prostration which resulted in death. The primary cause of nervous depression was the shock received from the ball, and this depression was kept up and aggravated by the chloral administered.

Dr. Isaac L. Coster was recalled by the defense, and, the hypothetical case being read to him, he gave as his opinion that the cause of death that the wound itself was not of a sufficiently serious character to have produced death, and Miss Hearn would not have died from the effects following the wound under proper treatment and favorable surroundings. Dr. Dashiell gave as his opinion that death was caused by the continued use of chloral. Dr. John Dale agreed with Dr. Dashiell.

OTHER PHASES OF CRIME.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 12.—Samuel Haines, a notorious thief, under arrest for many robberies, made a murderous assault upon his keeper, John Robbins, last night, and escaped. Robbins had carelessly allowed Haines to remain in the outer room of the Police station, where the prisoner secured an iron stove-wrench, with which the assault was committed. Robbins's recovery is impossible.

WELLAND, Ontario, June 12.—Charles Garrett, of Drummondville, was fatally shot by William Alexander while walking in the streets of this town to-day. It is said that Garrett seduced a woman who is a friend of Alexander.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—The United States Marshal brought in from Rosielare, Ill., this morning, J. R. Jenkins, Alexander Hardesty, L. B. Wymond, and J. O. Smart, on a charge of circulating notes, intended to pass as money, in denominations less than one dollar. They were held in $500 each to answer to the Grand Jury. Southern Illinois has been flooded with this kind of scrip.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., June 11.—The daily passenger coach of the Sidney and Black Hills Company, which left Sidney on Monday morning for Deadwood, was stopped a few miles north of the Cheyenne River on Tuesday, at midnight, by five masked robbers. The passengers, four in number, were robbed of their money and other property, and the mail-sacks and express and their contents thrown on the road, the robbers taking the registered packages. The robbers then allowed the coach to proceed on its northward journey.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 12.—At Fort Smith, on Tuesday last, Judge Parker, of the United States District Court, sentenced Henry Stuart and William Elliot to be hanged Aug. 29 next, for murders committed in the Indian Territory.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—The Hill murder trial attracted a large crowd to-day, many persons being excluded from the Court-house. The yard was full of witnesses, nearly 200 having been summoned. The defense opened its case fully to-day, introducing many witnesses who swore that Simmons carried Hill's wife to a house of ill-fame. Several women of the town swore that they knew them there with Simmons. Others swore that he had boasted of his power over Mrs. Hill and her great beauty; when warned that Hill would kill him, he said: "I'm ready for him." Others said that Mrs. Hill dressed in men's clothes and went over the town with Simmons. Mrs. Hill's farewell letters to her husband before fleeing with Simmons were read. During the reading the prisoner shed tears. Mrs. Hill's sister in the court-room this morning he embraced and kissed his wife. The evidence will be finished to-morrow.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 12.—A dispatch from San Antonio to the *News* says the stage was stopped by four masked robbers near Boerne last night, who rifled the mail-bags. There were no passengers aboard.

A party from the West states that on the day after the murder of Mrs. Colsun and daughters by Indians, seven men were also killed by them on the Upper Frio River. A party of 10, camped on the Devil's River, was also attacked by Indians, but repulsed them without loss.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 12.—Charles O. Shimer, Cashier, and F. S. Shimer, Assistant Cashier and book-keeper of the Millerstown Savings Bank, at Macungie, were arrested yesterday, charged with having embezzled between $11,000 and $12,000 of the funds of that institution. They were held in $2,000 each to appear in court.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 12.—Special Agents Boyd and Galbreath, of the Post Office Department, to-day arrested James W. Hankton, a colored Postal Route Agent on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, on charge of embezzling letters containing money and addressed to the proprietors of the Louisiana State and Louisville Lottery Companies. When arrested several marked bills were found on his person. He confessed his guilt, and was taken to Little Rock this afternoon for trial.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 12.—A murder was committed at Central City, near here, this afternoon, Oliver Sallis being killed by his brother-in-law, Richard Brown. There had been a long-standing family difficulty. Sallis threatened to whip Brown, who went to his house, procured a shot-gun, and, returning, shot Sallis in the breast, killing him instantly. Brown is in jail.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREIGN MUSICAL EVENTS.

At the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent Garden Theatre, the latest accounts show a continuation of the success of Mme. Patti and the other prominent artists of the troupe, including Mlle. Turolla, who has won a reputation this season; M. Maurel, known in New-York as a finished artist; Nicolini, and others whose names are not so familiar.

The Marquis d'Ivry's opera, "Les Amants de Vérone," (or "Romeo and Juliet,") has not met with special favor at the Covent Garden Theatre, a result probably due alike to its quality as a musical work and its production by artists of no exceptional ability. The opera is dedicated to the Prince of Wales, who heard a private performance of the score after the work had been declined by several Parisian managers, and was graciously pleased to approve of it. The performances by Mlle. Heilbron and M. Capoul afforded an excellent opportunity for the exhibition of their abilities in acting. Capoul's *Romeo* may be readily imagined to be of the most intense lover-like character. As to the music of the opera, the verdict would appear to be that it has not received adequate treatment at the hands of the Covent Garden Company, and that when it is better known it will commend itself to critical taste.

Mme. Gerster's first appearance in London, after repeated disappointments, caused by the sickness from which she suffered on her arrival in England, was in "Lucia." The prima donna's reappearance was made at a matinée, and not on a subscription night, as was intended, and the public, in consequence, were hardly to be expected to be present in any considerable force, particularly as it was by no means certain that she would be able to sing. The London *Times* says of the performance: "Since last season the Hungarian lady has added considerably to her experience of life and art. She has visited the New World, and been to some extent or other influenced by strange surroundings and a young and vigorous popular opinion. Besides which there is good reason, based on observation, to believe that an operatic artist's visit to America cannot take place without more or less of resultant change. In Mme. Gerster's case change appears to have assumed a two-fold form. First, her voice has become fuller and stronger, and, next, her manner as an act

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 12.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907	U. S. 6s R., '81	U. S. 5s R., '81
$50,000...s2 102½	10,000.....104½	20,000.....108½
$5,000.....102½		
$55,000.....102¾		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

S. C. 6s, non-fund.	T. & W. 2d, ex cp.	Chi. & N. W.
$3,000.....2⅞	6,500.....86	500...b.c. 68¾
10,000...b.c. 2⅞	Great West. 2ds ex cp.	400.....69¾
Louisiana 7s con.	$3,000.....88¾	200.....69⅝
2,000...b.c. 41⅞	C., St. P. & M. 1st.	1700.....67
10,000.....41⅞	1,000.....84¼	200...b3. 67⅛
10,000.....42	4,000...b3. 85	200.....67
10,000...s.a. 42½	International 1st.	100.....66⅞
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	Par. Com. Rec.	100...s3. 66⅝
6,000.....79¾	5,000...b.c. 85	900.....66⅞
C. & O. con. fund.	N. C. & St. L. 1st.	100.....66⅝
1,000.....19¼	2,000.....104½	100...s3. 66⅝
C. & O. 1st. sra. h.	Met. Bank.	Chi. & N. W. pf.
3,000...b.c. 43¼	35.....125	100...b.c. 97
500.sml. 39	Standard Mining.	300.....97⅛
N. J. C. 1st con.	200...b.c. 30⅝	100...b3. 97
16,000.....93½	100.....b3. 30⅜	C. M. & St. P.
20,000.b30. 93⅝	Mariposa.	500.....52⅜
1,000...b.c. 93¼	200...b.c. 7¾	450...b3. 52⅝
5,000.....93⅜	100.....b.c. 6½	150.....52⅝
N. J. C. Adjust.	100.....b.c. 7¼	100.....52⅝
13,000...101⅞	50.....10d.	200...b3. 67
N. J. C. Income.	100...b.c. 106½	200...s3. 67⅛
2,000.....67½	Wells-Farge Ex.	700.....67
8,000.....68	35...s.d. 100½	900.....52⅝
L. & W. B. con. sa.	Quicksilver.	700...b3. 53
4,000.....53⅞	100...b.c. 14½	1400...b3. 53
2,000.....67⅝	C. M. & St. P. pf.	C. M. & St. P. pf.
L. & W. B. con.	Atlantic & Pac. T.	100...b.c. 91⅝
3,000...b.c. 93	500.....b.c. 38¾	500.....91⅝
Chi. & N. W. con.	American Dist. T.	100.....91⅝
5,000.....119¾	100.....b.c. 87	300...b3. 91
N. W. C. C. 6.	100.....b.c. 87	500.....91⅝
7,000.....112	Western Union.	Del. Lack. & West.
M. R. Bridge 1st s. f.	1100...b.c. 114⅞	500...b.c. 88½
5,000.....103⅛	350.....114⅝	500...b.c. 89
C., C. & I. con.	1400.....114⅝	100.....89
2,000.....99⅝	400.....114⅜	1100...b3. 88¾
Morris & Ess. 1st con	100.....b.c. 114⅝	Morris & Essex.
10,000.....98½	400.....114⅝	100.....b.c. 98
Mor. & Es. 7s. 1871	100.....115⅛	200.....89¾
1,000...b.c. 110	500.....115	300...b.c. & N. Y. A. L. pf.
2,000.....109¾	100.....114¾	50.....49
Alb. & Sus. 1st con.	Pacific Mail.	Del. L. & W. R. R.
2,000.....102½	100...b.c. 15⅞	15...b.c. 29
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	200.....16⅛	Chicago & Alton.
4,000.....58⅜	600...s.c. 16⅛	200...b.c. 81¼
5,000.....95	200.....s3. 16	Louisville & Nash.
6,000.....95⅜	700.....16¼	400...b.c. 54¼
6,000...b3. 95⅜	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	100.....54⅜
H. & St. Jo. 8s conv.	25...b.c. 119⅜	Frank. & Kokomo.
2,000.....107⅜	Erie Railway.	300...b.c. 24⅜
M. K. & T. 2d.	1200...b.c. 27⅜	300.....24⅜
20,000.....29	200.....s. 27⅜	300.....24¼
Can. So. 1st g'd.	Illinois Central.	100.....24¼
3,000...b.c. 84	100...b.c. 85¼	Kan. & P.
Ohio & Miss. c. s. f.	Michigan Central.	100...b.c. 12⅜
1,000.....111⅞	100...b.c. 76⅞	100.....13
Cen. Pac. gold.	100.....77	100.....13¼
4,000.....122⅜	Lake Shore & M. S.	100.....13⅜
6,000...b3. 112⅞	200...b.c. b3. 75⅝	500.....13⅜
C. P. 1st. S. J. Br.	700.....75⅝	100.....13⅜
2,000.....102	600.....75⅝	100.....13⅜
Western Pacific.	2700.....75⅞	100...b3. 13⅜
4,000.....107⅜	2300.....76	200.....13⅞
Union Pacific 1st.	1100.....b3. 76	700.....14
1,000.....112¼	Union Pacific.	K. C. & N.
1,000.....112⅜	1800...b.c. 77	50...b.c. 14¼
Union Pac. 7s. l. g.	1100.....77	100.....14¼
1,000.....113⅜	300...b3. 77⅛	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
Union Pacific s. f.	300...s3. 77⅛	100...b.c. 40¼
1,000.....113¾	100.....77⅛	100.....40⅜
C., R. I. & P. 6s.	200.....77⅛	Han. & St. Jo.
1017. R.	200.....77⅛	100...b.c. 17
10,000.ses3. 116	2100.....77⅛	100.....17
C., C. & I. C. 2d.	200.....77⅛	900.....21⅛
3,000.....25	700.....77⅜	1100.....21⅜
E., V. & G. con. 1st.	1100.....77⅜	100...b.c. 21⅜
2,000.....19¾	800.....77⅜	200...b3. 21⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907	U. S. 4s C., 1907	U. S. 4s R., 1907
$100,000...102½	300,000.b3. 102½	550,000.....102¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Quebec 5s, 1908	Atlantic & Pac. T.	Chicago & R. I.
$7,000.....101⅛	50...b.c. 38⅞	100.....189¾
C. & O. 6s. sra. h.	400.....39	C., C. & I.
2,000.....43	400.....s3. 38⅝	500...b.c. 50¼
1,000.....43¼	100.....30	Chi. & N. W. pf.
2,000.....43⅜	American Dist. T.	100...b.c. b3. 97
1,000.....43⅝	100.....b.c. 66¾	Chi. & N. W.
N. J. C. con. sa.	Pacific Mail.	1200.....b.c. 65⅞
5,000.....94⅛	300...b.c. 15¾	100.....66¼
N. J. C. Adjust.	Michigan Central.	100.....s3. 66¼
5,000.....101⅞	200.....b.c. 77¼	100.....s3. 66⅜
Kan. Pac. L. G. '80,	Western Union.	1000.....66⅝
with coup. cer.	400...b.c. 115	500.....66⅜
5,000.....117	100.....114¾	100.....66⅜
L. S. 1st con. reg.	Erie Railway.	200.....b3. 67
3,000...b.c. 120¾	500...b.c. 27⅜	200.....s3. 67⅛
Cairo & Fulton 1st	200...b.c. 27⅜	100.....67
4,000.b.c. 101	400...b.c. 27⅜	100...ex. b3. 67
R. W. & O. 1st con.	1000...s3. 27⅜	100.....s3. 67
4,000.....53⅞	100...b.c. 27⅜	Kansas Pacific.
St. L., K. C. & N.	Lake Shore & M. S.	100.....b.c. 8⅝
R. R. 7s '95.	1100...b.c. 76	200.....55⅜
2,000.....104⅛	800...b3. 76⅛	200.....55⅜
Union Pacific 1st.	800...b3. 76⅛	200.....55⅜
25,000.b.c. b3. 112⅜	700.....76⅛	200...b3. 55⅜
L. & W. R. inc.	Illinois Central.	500.....55⅜
500.....50	100.....86¼	Wabash.
Adams Express.	C., M. & St. P.	500...b.c. 37
40.....108	1200...b.c. 52⅞	100...b.c. 37
30.....b.c. 108	100.....52⅞	200.....37⅜
10.....s3. 105⅞	700...b3. 53	100.....37⅜
10.....106⅛	C. & St. P. pf.	Del. Lack. & West.
American Express	400.....b.c. 91⅜	300...b.c. 91⅜
2.....49	300.....s3. 91⅜	200.....91⅜
20.....49¾	Union Pacific.	100.....91⅜
100.....49¾	100...b.c. 78¼	200.....58⅞
100.....b.c. 49¾	200.....78¼	Morris & Essex.
Wells-Fargo Ex.	500.....78	100.....98½
100.....100	100...b.c. 12⅞	200.....89¼
Canton.	100.....78¼	100...b.c. 89¼
100...b.c. 43½	200.....78¼	100.....89¼
Sutro Tunnel.	400.....78¾	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
150...b.c. 3.	Central of N. J.	100...b.c. 43
100...b3. 4.	1400...b.c. 51	400.....43¼
Standard Con.	400...b.c. 51¾	100...b.c. 43¼
100...b.c. 30⅜		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s	Michigan Central.	North-western pf.
$4,000.....87⅛	100.....77⅞	100.....97
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100.....77⅜	300...b3. 97⅛
new 2d 5s fund.	Lake Shore.	35.....98¾
5,000.....72⅜	800...b.c. b3. 76⅛	300...b3. 97⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100.....s3. 76⅛	600.....97⅜
new 2d con.	1700.....76⅛	1000.....97⅜
10,000.....72¾	1000.....76⅛	2000.....97⅜
R. W. & O. 1st. con.	Union Pacific.	200.....97⅜
5,000.....53⅜	300.....78⅝	530.....97⅜
5,000.....53⅞	400.....78⅝	650.....97⅜
C. & O. 1st. sra. h.	200...b3. 78⅛	100...b3. 98¼
5,000.....43⅛	100...b3. 78⅛	100.....98¼
L. & W. B. con. sa.	50.....78⅛	100...s3. 97⅞
3,000.....84	200.....78⅛	200.....97⅞
K. P. 7s. Den. D.	300.....78⅛	100...b.c. & N. 97⅜
Trust Rec. sa.	100.....78⅝	100.....97⅜
5,000.....102⅜	Rock Island.	St. Paul.
D. & H. 1st. Penn.	100.....139	1400.....53⅛
Div. R.	100.....139⅜	325.....53
2,000.....107	Central of N. J.	Wabash.
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	Del. Lack. & West.	500.....37⅜
Trust Co. cer. sa.	700.....88	500.....37⅜
7,000.....69¾	100...b3. 87⅞	500.....37⅜
H. & St. Jo. 6s conv.	300...b3. 88	500.....37⅜
5,000.....107¼	200.....14	100.....37⅜
Cen. Pac. gold.	1800.....89¼	K. & T.
2,000.....124¾	300...b3. 89¼	100.....40½
A. & T. R. 2d pf.	300.....89¾	10.....40¼
2,000.....85	100.....89¾	Rock Island.
D. & R. G. 1st.	100.....b3. 89¾	100.....139
3,000.....104	North-western.	St. L. & San F.
Adams Express.	100.....97	100.....9½
25.....b3. 108	100.....97⅛	100.....97⅛
Maryland Coal.	500.....s3. 97⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.
100.....128	600.....b3. 97⅛	100.....22½
Standard Mining.	Morris & Essex.	Wabash.
10.....30⅜	500.....s3. 87	300...b3. 89¾
Homestake M. Co.	100.....87	ind., Cin. & Lafay.
200.....37⅜	300...b3. 87	700.....2
Western Union.	Del. & Hud. pf.	Kansas Pacific.
400.....114⅞	400...b3. 91¾	200.....55⅛
Pacific Mail.	300.....92	Canada Southern.
500.....15⅞	100...b3. 92	100.....56¾
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	St. Paul pf.	Han. & St. Jo.
130.....120	200.....91½	100.....21⅝
Erie Railway.	100.....91½	400.....21⅞
800...s3. 27⅛	200.....91½	200...b3. 21⅞
Panama.	35.....92	
10.....149		

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 12.

SECOND CALL—12:30 P. M.

Imperial.	Consol. Va.	Moose.
100...b.c. c. 2.45	10...b.c. b30. 63½	100...b.c. b30. 2.05
200.....b.s. 2.50	25.....b.c. 64	100.....b.c. 2.05
100...b.c. b3. 2.45	10.....b.c. 63¾	100.....b.c. 2.10
100...b.c. c. 2.45	100...b.s. b3. 63¾	100...b.c. b3. 2.10
100...b.s. b3. 2.50	100...b.c. 63¾	100...b.c. b3. 2.20
500...b.s. c. 2.45	100.....s3. 63¾	100...b.c. 2.20
200...b.c. s. 2.45	100.....s3. 63½	200...s3. 3
200...b.c. s. 2.45	Bertha & Edith.	100...s.c. s3. 2.95
100...b.c. b3. 2.45	600...b.c. .31	Belvidere.
300.....b.c. 2.50	100...b.b30. .32½	100.....b.c. 2.45
200...s.c. s. 2.50	1500...b.c. .31	Caledonia B. H.
Consol. Pacific.	1000...b.c. s3. .30	10.....b.c. 4.25
100.....b.c. 9	Leadville.	Hannibal.
25.....b.c. 9	100...b.c. b.c. 3.65	100...b.c. 25½
100.....b.c. 9	Bodie.	Bulwer.
50.b.c. b15. 9	10.....b.c. 45	Dahlonega.
100...b.c. s.c.	Goodshaw.	500.....c. .21½
Findley.	100.....b.c. 1	Independence.
1600.b30. .34	200...b.c. s. 1	500.....s. 1.18
500.....b3. .32	Navajo.	Lucerne.
California.	300...b.c. .45	500.....s3. .26
55...b.c. c. 65	200...b.c. .45	Rockford.
25...b.c. c. 64	50.....b.c. .45	10.....s.a. 2.25
25.....b.c. 64	50 Top.	Hukill.
Hussey.	50...b.c. 1.40	50.....s.a. 3.95
100.....b.c. .11	Gold Plaza.	
300.....b.c. .11	500...b.c. b30. .23	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Imperial.	Bertha & Edith.	California.
50.....b.c. 2.45	1900...b.c. .31	50.....b.c. 6¾
1500.b.s. b3. 2.45	500.b.c. b30. .32	100...b.c. 6¾
100...b.c. s. 2.50	100...b.r.c. .31	100.....6¾
100...b.c. b.s. 2.50	1000.ac.b.s. .32	25...a.b10. 6¾
700.....b.c. 2.45	Bullion.	Hussey.
1000.s.c. 2.40	100...b.c. 10½	2900.....b.c. .12
100.b.c. s10. 2.45	Bulwer.	1000.....15
100.b.c. s10. 2.40	100...b.c. .12	Belvidere.
200...b.c. 2.45	Bodie.	225.....b.c. 2.60
100...b.c. b.s. 2.45	20...b.c. 6¾	Leviathan.
25.....b.c. 2.50	20...b.c. 6¾	500...b.c. .75
100.....b.c. 2.45	10.....b.c. 6¾	Consol. Pacific.
100...a.c. 2.40	200...b.c. 6¾	15...b.c. 9¾
Eureka.	20...a.c. 6¾	15...b.c. 9¾
100...b.c. 15¾	100...b.c. 6¾	100...b.c. 9¾
Lucerne.	100...b.c. b3. 6¾	Bodie.
300.b.c. s10. .27	10.....a.c. 6¾	25.....b.c. 45
500.....27	Navajo.	Leadville.
200...b.c. .27	500...b.c. s.a. 70	100...b.c. s.a. 70
Moose.	500.b.s. s10. .45	100...a.c. s3. 65
100...b.c. s. 3	100...b.c. .45	Cleveland.
100...b.c. 662. 15	150...b.c. .45	100.....s.a. 88
Buckeye.	600.....55	Hukill.
1000.b.c. s. .55	500.....s.c. .50	100...b30. 4
Dahlonega.	Caledonia B. H.	Amazon Flag.
500.....b.c. .21	100.ac.b30. 4.50	500...a.c. .20

THURSDAY, June 12—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was fairly active, with the principal business in the Granger shares, Lake Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Pacific. In the early dealings prices declined ¼ to ⅞ ₹ cent., the latter in New-Jersey Central, but a firm tone was soon developed, and under the leadership of Union Pacific an advance of ¼ to 1⅜ ₹ cent. was recorded. At the second board there was a slight reaction under sales to realize profits. Toward the close, however, a strong buying movement set in, and the highest quotations of the day were generally current in the final dealings. The activity and advance in North-western were due to reports to the effect that the earnings of the company for the first nine business days of June showed an increase of $118,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Among the low-priced shares Hannibal and St. Joseph declined, owing to the war on passenger rates between that company and the Chicago and Alton Road. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was conspicuously weak, and fell off 1⅞ ₹ cent on the day's transactions. Kansas Pacific advanced 2½ ₹ cent. on a small business.

The transactions aggregated 151,570 shares, including 33,465 North-western, 23,700 Lake Shore, 20,000 St. Paul, 19,525 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,515 Union Pacific, 7,350 Western Union, 7,100 Erie, 4,300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 4,200 New-Jersey Central, 4,200 Pacific Mail, 2,400 Wabash, 2,050 Kansas and Texas, 1,550 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 1,500 Michigan Central, 1,450 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 1,300 Frankfort and Kokomo, and 1,000 Kansas Pacific.

North-western common fell off from 66⅞ to 66⅛, advanced to 67¼, and closed at 67⅛; the preferred rose from 97 to 97¼, fell off to 96⅞, advanced to 98¼, and finally sold at 97⅞; St. Paul common rose from 52⅜ to 53⅛, and reacted to 53; the preferred fell off from 91½ to 91, rose to 92, and closed at 91⅞; Lake Shore declined from 75⅞ to 75⅜, and rose to 76⅜; Michigan Central declined from 77⅛ to 76¾, and rallied to 77⅜; Canada Southern was dull at 56¾; Erie fell off from 27⅜ to 27½, and preferred from 51⅜ to 51⅛, with a recovery of ⅛ ₹ cent. in each at the close; Union Pacific advanced from 76⅛ to 78⅞, and finally sold at 78⅝; Kansas Pacific fell off from 55¼ to 55⅛, and rose to 56⅛; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 88½ to 88, rose to 89¼, and reacted to 88⅞; New-Jersey Central dropped from 51⅛ to 50⅞, and rose to 51⅜; Delaware and Hudson sold at 48⅜@48½, and Morris and Essex at 89¼; Ohio and Mississippi common rose from 15⅛ to 15⅜; Wabash advanced from 36¾ to 37⅜, and reacted to 37⅛; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern declined from 14¼ to 14 for the common, and from 40½ to 40¼ for the preferred, but the latter rallied to 40½ at the close. Kansas and Texas advanced from 12⅝ to 13¼, and reacted to 12⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph common fell off to 21, and rose to 21⅞; the preferred declined from 43 to 42⅝, and recovered to the former figure; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette fell off from 3¼ to 3; Louisville and Nashville from 54½ to 54¼, and Frankfort and Kokomo from 24⅝ to 24¼; Western Union declined 3⅛ to 114¼, rose to 115⅜, and closed at 114⅞; Atlantic and Pacific broke 2 ₹ cent., to 38½, and recovered to 39; American District fell off from 67 to 66½; Homestake Mining sold at 37¼@37½, and Sutro Tunnel at 4½@4⅝. Among investment shares Rock Island declined from 139⅝ to 138¾; New-York Central sold at 120, and Illinois Central at 86¼@86⅞.

The money market was without essential change, the offerings of capital to Stock Exchange borrowers having been large at 3@4 ₹ cent., and to the Government bond dealers at 2@2½ ₹ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the points named: Savannah, selling 5-16, buying 3-16; Charleston, easy, selling 9-16, buying 5-16; Orleans, commercial, ⅜ premium; bank, ¼ premium; Chicago firmer, buying 1-10 discount, selling 1-10 premium, and Boston, 9d. discount.

The foreign advices reported no change in the Bank of England discount rate, which remains 2 ₹ cent. The bank gained £320,000 bullion for the past week, the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities being 54¾ ₹ cent., against 52 15-16 ₹ cent. on Thursday last. The London market for securities was quiet. British Consols opened ⅛ ₹ cent. lower for money, at 96⅞@97, and steady for the account at 97@97⅛; the former afterward rose to 97@97⅛, and the latter to 97⅛@97¼. United States bonds were a shade firmer, being quoted at 104⅞, 4½s at 108⅜@108½, and 5s at 105⅝. Erie fell off from 28⅜ to 28¼, and preferred from 53 to 52, but the decline was subsequently recovered; New-Jersey Central fell off from 53½ to 52; Reading rose from 20½ to 20¾, and reacted to 20⅜; Illinois Central was steady at 86. Silver was strong and higher, closing at 52¼d. ₹ ounce. At Paris, Rentes rose to 116f. 95c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in specie of 1,333,000f.

The Sterling Exchange market has rather a weak look and the amount of business to-day was light. Prime bankers' 60-day bills sold at $4 87⅞@4 87¼, demand at $4 89¼@4 89½, cables at $4 89⅜@4 89¾, commercial, 60 days, at $4 86@4 86¼, and do., demand, at $4 87¾@4 88¼.

Government bonds were quiet except for the new 4 ₹ cents, which recorded a further decline of ⅛ ₹ cent., to 102⅛. At this figure round amounts changed hands, the transactions at the boards footing up $1,340,000, while some large sales were also effected over the counters of the leading dealers. In railroad mortgages, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts were again the feature, the sales amounting to $513,000 at 55@53⅛@53⅞; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts were strong and rose from 94¾ to 95⅜, on sales of $53,000; Erie consolidated Seconds sold at full prices at 72¾@72⅞; Kansas and Texas consolidated assented sold at 65⅞@66⅛, while do. Seconds rose to 30, and fell off to 28½; New-Jersey Central incomes advanced 2½ ₹ cent., to 68½; Ohio and Mississippi consolidated Sinking Funds ⅛ to 111⅛; Union Pacific Sinking Funds ⅛ to 114; Rock Island registered 6s ⅛ to 116, and St. Paul and Minneapolis incomes 2½, to 85; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented fell off to 67½, and rose to 68; Toledo and Wabash equipments were 5 ₹ cent. higher, selling at 30; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts fell off to 43, and rallied to 43½; C., C. and I. C. trust receipts, assented, declined to 69¾, and do. Seconds to 25. State bonds were quiet, except for Louisiana Consols, which advanced 2 ₹ cent., to 42½, and subsequently reacted to 41; District of Columbia 3.65s were firm at 87⅝; Quebec 5s rose to 101½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1879.

Receipts	$2,123,015 67
Payments	924,899 52
Coin balance	124,338,100 24
Currency balance	37,360,920 38

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 12.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106½	106½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103⅝
Bills on London	$4 87¼@4 87½	$4 87@4 87¼
New-York Central	119⅞	120
Rock Island	139½	138¾
Pacific Mail	15⅞	15⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53	53
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	91⅝	92
Lake Shore	75⅞	76⅜
Chicago and North-western	66⅞	67⅛
Chicago and North-western pref	97⅛	97⅞
Western Union	115	114⅞
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	40½	39
Union Pacific	76⅞	78⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	88⅜	88
New-Jersey Central	51⅛	50⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	48	48½
Morris and Essex	89¼	89¼
Panama	149	149
Erie	27⅝	27½
Erie preferred	51¼	51⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	15	15⅜
Ohio and Mississippi preferred	39	39
Harlem	159	159
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21⅞	21⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	43¼	43
Michigan Central	77¼	77⅜
Illinois Central	86	86½
Wabash	37	37⅜
Canada Southern	56¾	56¾
Kansas Pacific	54	56⅛
St. L., K. C. and N	14¼	14
St. L., K. C. and N. preferred	40⅝	40½
Iron Mountain	28¼	28¼
C., C. and I.	50⅞	50⅞

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	120	120	160
Rock Island	139⅝	138¾	400
Canada Southern	56¾	56⅜	100
Sutro Tunnel	4⅝	4½	850
Panama	142	142	110
Erie	27¾	27½	6,800
Erie preferred	51⅜	51⅛	200
Lake Shore	76⅜	75⅜	23,700
Mo., Kansas and Texas	13¼	12⅝	2,050
Wabash	37⅝	36¾	2,400
North-western	67¼	66⅛	27,250
North-western pref	98¼	96⅞	6,215
C., C. and Ind. Central	6¾	6¾	400
Milwaukee & St. Paul	53⅜	52⅝	15,550
Milwaukee & St. P. pref	92	91	4,500
Homestake Mining Co	37¼	37¼	400
Del., Lack. & Western	89¼	88	19,525
New-Jersey Central	51⅞	50⅞	4,200
Del. & Hudson Canal	48¾	48⅜	250
Morris & Essex	89¼	89¼	500
Michigan Central	77⅜	76¾	1,500
Illinois Central	86¾	86¼	340
Union Pacific	78⅞	76⅛	10,515
Kansas Pacific	56⅛	55⅛	1,000
Louisville & Nashville	54⅜	54¼	750
St. L., K. C. and N	14¼	14	1,100
St. L., K. C. and N. pf	40⅝	40¼	1,300
Frankfort & Kokomo	24⅝	24¼	2,600
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21⅞	21	1,700
Han. and St. Jo. pref	43¼	42⅝	300
Ohio and Mississippi	15⅜	15⅛	200
San Francisco	9⅛	9	200
Western Union	115⅜	114¼	7,350
Atlantic & Pac. Telegraph	39⅛	38½	1,550
Pacific Mail	15⅞	15¾	4,200
Quicksilver	14¾	14½	160
Standard Mining Co	30⅜	30⅜	600
Am. District Telegraph	67	66½	200
Canton	43½	43½	200
R., C. R. & Northern	37⅝	37⅝	100
I. C. & L	8¼	8	900
Total sales			151,570

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 12, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	23	Leather, sides	10,453
Cotton-Sd oil, bbls.	150	Spirits Turp., bbls.	5
Copper, bbls.	20	Oil, bbls.	200
Cotton, bls.	1,571	Oil-cake, pkls.	2,044
Flour, bbls.	14,754	Port, pkls.	541
Corn-meal, bbls.	800	Beef, pkls.	76
Corn-meal, bags	60	Oat-meats, pkls.	8,807
Wheat, bushels	195,850	Lard, tcs.	4,225
Corn, bushels	237,576	Butter, pkls.	7,015
Oats, bushels	42,050	Cheese, pkls.	22,851
Rye, bushels	12,250	Starch, bbls.	271
Malt, bushels	18,180	Starch, pkls.	1,455
Peas, bushels	800	Tallow, pkls.	327
Grease, pkls.	961	Tobacco, hhds.	476
Hides, No.	870	Tobacco, pkls.	140
Hides, bales	48	Whisky, bbls.	1,343
Hops, bales	67	Wool, bales	180
Lead, pigs	300		

COTTON—The option dealings have been on a more liberal scale and at higher prices, closing strong, while for early delivery there has been a very quiet market at nominal figures. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 307 bales, (of which 138 bales were on last evening,) including 403 bales to spinners, 200 bales to exporters, and 4 bales on speculation. Low Middling quoted at 12 9-16c.@12 11-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12¾c.@13c.; Middling at 12¾c.@13c.; Fair at 14c.@15½c. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 155,700 bales, (of which 39,400 bales were on last evening, and 116,700 bales to-day,) with 27,700 bales at the call, as follows: Strict Middling. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 4,400,400 bales, against 4,161,527 bales in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 6,952 bales; to France, 4,690 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 781,388 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 152,386 bales.

Option Sales.

Month.	Last Evening. Sales.	Prices.	To-day. Sales.	Prices.
June	100	12.82@	100	12.79@
July	2,100	12.85@12.91	4,800	12.80@12.95
August	11,800	13.02@13.12	28,000	12.99@13.16
September	16,800	12.68@12.72	15,700	12.70@12.87
October	6,700	11.72@11.77	13,700	11.70@11.83
November	700	11.32@11.34	3,600	11.31@11.37
December	1,500	11.20@11.23	2,000	11.19@11.26
January	500	11.21@	1,200	11.23@11.26

Transferable orders issued to-day at 12.35.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
June	12.79@12.81	12.94@12.95
July	12.86@	13.01@
August	13.04@	13.16@13.17
September	12.74@12.75	12.78@12.79
October	11.74@11.75	11.84@11.85
November	11.31@11.32	11.37@11.39
December	11.21@11.22	11.27@11.28
January	11.24@11.25	11.28@11.30

Yesterday's Average on Options.

June	12.92	October	12.76
July	12.93	November	11.33
August	13.09	December	11.24
September	12.72	January	11.25

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Ordinary	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Good Ordinary	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Low Middling	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Low Middling	12⅞	13	13
Middling	12⅞	13	13
Good Middling	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Strict Good Middling	13 7-16	13 9-16	13 9-16
Middling Fair	14⅜	14¾	14¾
Fair	15⅛	15½	15½

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11⅝	Low Middling	12 5-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12	Middling	12 9-16

FIRE-CRACKERS—Less sought after; quoted at $2@$2 05 for No. 1.

FLOUR AND ME

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, June 12:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Trustees, disposed of the following improved City real estate: One two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 92, No. 109 West 17th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 6th-av., sold for $9,650, to J. W. Dimmick; one four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 104.2, No. 6 East 41st-st., south side, east of 5th-av., sold for $22,000, to J. Vail; and a similar house, with lot 25 by 99, No. 35 West 17th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., sold for $22,000, to E. W. Southworth.

William Kennelly and Hugh N. Camp, by order of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York City, sold the building, with lot 20.4 by 60, No. 18 Renwick-st., east side, 169.8 feet north of Canal-st., for $3,425, to H. King & Co., and building, with lot 20 by 100.6, No. 128 East 50th-st., south side, 34.2 feet east of Lexington-av., for $5,500, to same purchaser.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brick buildings, with lots, together in size 42 by 63.9 by 40 by 54.8, Nos. 60 and 62 New-st., east side, 77 feet north of Beaver-st., for $15,000, to the plaintiff in the legal action.

Phillips & MacRae, foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 439 West 56th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 10th-av., for $2,000, to Doris Hachman, and a similar house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 431 West 56th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 10th-av., sold for $14,500, to Henry Morrison, as Executor and plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, R. G. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and four-story factory buildings, with two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 1,554 and 1,556 3d-av., west side, 100 feet south of 88th-st., for $16,200, to Catharine A. Deane.

E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, E. N. Eliot, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 34 by 30.2 by 43.9 by 25.11, on 118th-st., south-west corner of St. Nicholas-av., for $3,000, to Mary L. Rogers, plaintiff.

Scott & Stiles, foreclosure sale, John A. Taildier, Esq., Referee, sold 28 317-1,000 acres of land, on Old Albany Post Road, east side, adjoining lands of George F. Coddington, in the 24th Ward, for $1,060, to John Webb, plaintiff.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold at public auction a one-story brick building, with plot of land 454 by 95, on Harrison-st., north side, 288 feet west of Columbia-st., together with pier, bulkhead and water rights, Brooklyn, for $65,000, to E. C. Terry.

The foreclosure sale announced for yesterday by R. V. Harn.tt, of the plot of land on 10th-av., between 212th and 213th sts., was adjourned to June 19.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 12.

24th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9; Frederick C. Morgan and wife to Joseph Corbit..... nom.

114th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100; Eliza Black to Martha Black..... nom.

Prince-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Thompson-st., 50x62; William Herring and wife to Sophia Hoch..... nom.

113th-st., n. s., 158 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.10x100.11; J. S. Potter, Referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... $6,150

104th-st., n. s., 1,353.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; William F. Russell, Receiver of Sixpenny Savings Bank, to Smith Ely, Jr..... 2,600

Bd-av., s. s., 100.10 ft. s. of 107th-st., 25.5x119; Same to Same..... 1,500

60th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 360x200.10; Alfred T. White and wife to New-York Loan and Improvement Company..... 72,000

2d-av., n. w. corner of 66th-st., 150x100.5; William C. Schermerhorn and wife to New-York Loan and Improvement Company..... 26,375

2d-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 66th-st., 150x100.5; Edward H. Schermerhorn to New-York Loan and Improvement Company..... 26,375

55th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Adam W. Spies and wife to John D. Rockefeller and others..... 16,000

73d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Elizabeth Schwaerzler and husband to John Farrady..... 9,000

65th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; David W. Robinson and wife to Sarah S. Mellon..... 12,000

Hew-st., n. s., 226.10 ft. w. of Rutgers-st., 20x100; also, Madison-st., No. 104, 25x108; Sarah A. Greene to Mary D. Meeks..... nom.

73d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; John Farraday to Joseph S. Schwendinger..... 3,000

127th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x99.11; Mary H. Drake, Executrix, to Frank Telford..... 4,500

134th-st., n. s., 485 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11; Robert C. Brown and wife to William B. Engeland..... 7,000

80th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100; Frederick Booss and wife to John P. Kuhn..... 20,000

85th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9; Frederick C. Morgan and wife to Joseph Corbett..... nom.

124th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21x100.11; J. L. Miller to S. B. Curtis..... 3,000

21th-av., s. w. corner of 72d-st., 21.8x100; Margaret Martin to Edmund S. Bailey..... 15,000

4th-av., n. w. corner of 102d-st., 37.4x201.8 to 103d-st., irregular; William R. Lawrence and wife to Joseph Cooper..... 60,000

Alexander-av., n. w. corner of 134th-st., 175x100.x irregular to 136th-st., 23d Ward; William M. Gawtry and wife to Charles A. Johnston..... 15,000

Lewis, John W., to John A. Davenport; general assignment for benefit of creditors..... nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bailey, Edmund S., to Gardiner Pike; s. w. corner of 11th-av. and 72d-st., 1 year..... $2,500

Craig, Elizabeth, to Stephen T. Gordon; s. s. 84th-st., w. of 4th-av., 2 years..... 9,000

Fielding, Robert, and wife to Elizabeth Craig; n. s. 41st-st., s. of 2d-av., 2 years..... 9,000

Juch, Wilhelmina, and husband to C. Von Breis; s. w. corner of 41st-av. and 38th-st., 3 months..... 500

Kuhn, John P., to Frederick Booss; n. s. 80th-st., e. of 4th-av., 2 years..... 43,000

Mansfield, Maria, to James J. Thompson; property in West Chester and Brooklyn, demand..... 5,000

Rosenstein, J. J., and wife to Max Danziger; n. s. 76th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 months..... 4,500

Ruppert, Jacob, to William E. Lawrence; w. s. 4th-av., from 102d to 103d sts., 5 years..... 40,000

Rust, Lawrence, and wife to Henry L. Bogert; No. 43½ Division-st., 1 year..... 2,500

Schwendinger, Joseph, to John Farrady; n. s. 73d-st., e. of 2d-av..... 6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bowery Fire Insurance Company to John A. Delancey, Jr..... $3,000

United States Trust Company to Daniel M. Cobben..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant full-size

Dwelling-house,

With dining-room extension,

NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,

West Side, between 57th and 58th sts.

Watchman on the premises.

Open all day.

A FINE BROADWAY CORNER FOR SALE, west side, above Canal-st.; about 50 feet front, well improved, and rented for a term of years at a rate yielding a good income on the investment. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

MADISON-SQUARE.

AN ELEGANT BASEMENT STORE, NO. 208 5TH-AV., SUITABLE FOR A GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES' OR LADIES' SHOE-MAKER. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Saw Factory, No. 331 South, extending through to Water-st; five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes. Location is one of the best in the City. Apply to E. S. ROSE-JUN. No. 71 Greenst.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., 5th floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE Residence, half way between Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., on the line of the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, in the pleasant village of Warehouse Point, Conn., will be sold for a small part of its original cost of $50,000. Send for circular. Address Lock-drawer No. 8, Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL country place on the Hudson, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., formerly the residence of Charles Bellows, Esq.; about 22 acres of land; fine mansion and spacious outbuildings; suitable either as a private residence or as a boarding-house; the most desirable place at Cornwall; 10 minutes' walk from landing; if rented, can be either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Messrs. READ & TAFT, Cornwall Landing, N. Y., or to T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED DWELLINGS TO LET IN THE COUNTRY.—Berkshire Hills—Furnished cottages to let. Address Post Office Box No. 152 Stockbridge, Mass., or inquire of S. R. GOODALL & CO., No. 3 West 23d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House; all modern improvements; 5 or 15 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot or 8th-av. cars. Inquire of Northern-av., Morrisania Central Bridge and High Bridge, or No. 73 West 125th-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, 30 MINUTES FROM

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR THE Summer, a good-sized furnished house containing six sleeping-rooms exclusive of servants' rooms; Berkshire Hills or other mountainous region preferred. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, GEORGE JONES, New-York Times Office.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Sat., June 21, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GELDART.....Tuesday, June 24, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $25.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries, as one, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40: STEERAGE, $25.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With a view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 as 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM PIER NO. 40, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF NORTH MOORE-ST.

ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets for and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 19
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 26

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $70. Steerage, $26. Drafts at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat., June 28
ODER.....Sat., June 21 | RHEIN.....Sat., July 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 8 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Saturday.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Jouan.....Saturday, June 28, 9:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Delord.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.

Checks drawn on credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Devonia....June 14, 1 P. M. | Anchoria....June 28, noon
Bolivia....June 21, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia....July 5, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $80 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $35. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

*Erynia.....June 14, 2 P. M. | *Australia.....June 28, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $35. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19 | LESSING.....Thurs., July 3
GELLERT.....Thurs., June 26 | SILESIA.....Thurs., July 10

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherburg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAR.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

BELGENLAND sails Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 237 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $27. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS.
276 Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOOT LONDON, CITY AND Victoria Docks:
Canada....June 18, 3 P. M. | Denmark....July 2, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen....June 14, 1 P. M. | Italy....June 21, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

a Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 222 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. WATTS.....Wed., June 18

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Railroad, Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocmulgee Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, June 14
Steamer CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, June 18

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, June 14
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, WEDNESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM M. PLANT & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19
S. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, June 26

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only).Thurs., July 3

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN STOCK CERTIFICATES.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the following-named certificates of the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, stolen from the Northern-av. National Bank, Jan. 26, 1876:

Certificates numbered 32 to 36 inclusive, in name of J. L. Werntzer, Cashier, 100 shares each.
Certificate numbered 2,509, in name of Northern-av.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

BROOME-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

GOERLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Strand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for Christopher Street and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Sixth-avenue entrance to Central Park, connecting with cars of 9th Line Railroad.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.

FIFTY-NINTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

EIGHTY-FIRST-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.

For down-town trains take west-side stations.

Trains will run to 58th-st. and 6th-av. and 81st-st. and 9th-av. alternately.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. K. GARRISON, President.

M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after May 19, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 6 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive in Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 5, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Parlor and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Express trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, I. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 23, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 9:20, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, I. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping car via St. Albans.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day of the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday. Night via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Ogdensburg.

11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, 32 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, with Drawing-room cars to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South. Drawing-room cars to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Cincinnati, Michigan Express, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. S. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Commencing Monday, Second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 5, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Springfield, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 9:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-York and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 3:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES B. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1879. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office, No. 395 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 17, 1879. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ELEVATED ROADS.

We are prepared to buy or sell fractional parts of the bonds and Stocks of the

New-York Elevated Railroad,
Metropolitan Elevated Railroad,
Manhattan Elevated Railroad.

Also, buy and sell

N. Y. LOAN AND IMPROVEMENT CO. STOCK.

MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

WANTED.

Central R. R. of Iowa 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Port Huron and Lake Michigan R. R. Bonds.
Atchison and Pike's Peak R. R. Bonds and Stock.
Indianapolis and St. Louis R.R. 1st and 2d Mort. Bonds.
Indianapolis, Bloom. and Western R. R. Bonds.
New-York and Oswego R. R. Receiver's Certificates.
Texas and Pacific R. R. Securities.
Northern Pacific R. R. Bonds and Stock.
City, County, and Town Bonds of Western States.

FOR SALE

Ind. and Vincennes R. R. Co. 1st Mort. 7 per cent. B'ds. Interest, February and August, due 1908. Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Chicago and Canada Southern R. R. Bonds.

WM. R. UTLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

COLEMAN BENEDICT & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
NO. 62 BROADWAY.

Stocks, Railroad Bonds, Governments, and all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange bought and sold, either for investment or on margin, in lots to suit, on commission only.

COLEMAN BENEDICT, JAS. McGOVERN, JR.
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA BONDS funded into the new compromise bonds, in accordance with opinion of Attorney-General. Coupons of all issues bought at the highest rates by

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

Buy and sell ON COMMISSION, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

United States 4 per cent. Bonds, and all other issues of the Government, bought and sold at market rates. FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery, CALLED BONDS bought or exchanged on favorable terms.

Interest on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK.

LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities.

PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same as pleasure

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS, will be accorded every attention.

This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.
G. F. TALMAN, Vice-Presidents.
R. C. BOYD, Second Vice-President.
G. P. FITCH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MOSES TAYLOR, G. F. TALMAN,
J. J. ASTOR, SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL, EDWD. MINTURN,

R. G. ROLSTON.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. Is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, }
FREDK. H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK, GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE, JACOB D.

THE BIG BANK BURGLARY

TRIAL OF JOHN HOPE FOR ROBBERY.

HOW THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK WAS ROBBED—THE PRISONER'S CONNECTION WITH IT—THE JANITOR ON THE WITNESS-STAND—WHY HE SURRENDERED THE COMBINATION.

The trial of John Hope, son of the notorious cracksman "Jimmy" Hope, for complicity in the great Manhattan Bank burglary and robbery, was resumed before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court yesterday. The court-room was almost as crowded as the room beneath, in which the trial of Father Hayes was in progress. Within the railing occupied by the prosecuting officers sat Assistant District Attorney Russell, who conducts the prosecution; Waldo Hutchings, and President Schell, representing the Manhattan Bank, Alderman John J. Morris, Inspector Murray, Capt. Byrnes, and a small army of detectives. Hope is indicted for burglary in the second degree, and robbery in the first degree. The penalty for the latter offense is greater than that for the former, and for that reason the District Attorney chose to put the prisoner on trial for robbery. The specific charge in the indictment is that of having, by force and violence, robbed the janitor, Louis Wercklé, of the keys of the bank building. After the jury had taken their seats, Assistant District Attorney Russell opened the case. He detailed the circumstances of the bank robbery on the early morning of Sunday, Oct. 27 last, when over three millions in bonds and other securities were stolen, and the subsequent arrest of John Hope and his alleged confederates. He would prove by four witnesses—two policemen, a colored laundress, and a porter at the St. Charles Hotel—that on the morning of the bank robbery Hope was seen in the vicinity of the bank, and the confession of Patrick Shevelin, one of the watchmen of the bank, would show that the plot to rob the bank had been many years in concoction, and that the prisoner and his father were members of the gang by whom it was planned. The other members of the gang were Ed. Coakley, William Kelly, "Big Pete," and "Big Kid." At one time the burglars went so far as to drill a hole in the great safe, but had not sufficient time to finish the job, and postponed it to the night of Oct. 26. He would prove that on the night of the 25th, labeled in the bank burglary, and, if he did so, the prisoner, while constructively absent, would be held in law to be as much present as though he was within sight and hearing, and was just as much amenable to punishment.

The first witness called by Assistant District Attorney Russell was Daniel Keely, of No. 189 Greenestreet, who has been employed as night watchman at the Manhattan Savings Bank since 1871. He left the bank, he said, at 5 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 26, leaving Patrick Shevelin, the other night watchman behind him; returned to the bank between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday night, going away at about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning; left by the Bleecker-street entrance, and locked the doors behind him; before leaving witness went up to the janitor's rooms and called him; the janitor responded to his knock, and witness left the building, locking the outer door, which he shook to see if it was secure.

The cross-examination of Keely by Mr. Brooks elicited nothing of interest.

Louis Wercklé, the janitor, was then called, and testified that he now lived at No. 33 Rivington-street; was janitor of the Manhattan Savings Bank for 12 years; left the bank building on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning; left by the Bleecker-street entrance, and locked the doors behind him; before leaving witness went up to the janitor's rooms and called him; the janitor responded to his knock, and witness left the building, locking the outer door, which he shook to see if it was secure. [Laughter.] Q.—To what points do you make special rates? A.—To Rome, Syracuse, Schenectady, Utica, Oneida, Lockport, Little Falls, Canandaigua, Auburn, Skaneateles.

Q.—To any other points? A.—None that I can remember now.

Mr. Hepburn—Are there any points to which you don't make special rates? A.—No, Sir. [Laughter.]

By Mr. Sterne—Now, I see you have here a tariff rate to or from Syracuse from 42 cents for first class to 18 cents for fourth class? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, are there not some persons in Syracuse to whom you give special rates, giving them all classes at 18 cents? A.—All their goods being shipped as one class. A.—Yes, Sir; two or three persons.

Q.—Now, don't look at Mr. Depew—attend to my questions and answer me. Have you not got special rates with persons in Syracuse still lower than that? A.—Yes, Sir; there are one or two that have a special rate to Syracuse of 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Q.—That is to say you carry all thier classes at 8 cents per 100 less than the lowest tariff rate offered to the public—I mean for these two firms.

Q.—Is there are more than two firms that have that rate—there are three or four of them, perhaps six of them that get it at that one rate.

Q.—At that one rate! Then have you another special rate for persons in Syracuse? A.—Yes, Sir, several special rates; it depends on what goods and what quantities they ship; perhaps 90 per cent. of all the business from New-York to Syracuse is carried at special rates, and I think the same is true as to the rates to Utica; I think I have one firm there whose goods go at 10 cents a hundred; I believe our lowest special rates to Utica are about 10 cents. Syracuse is further from New-York than Utica; we have a great many special rates to Utica.

Q.—How as to Frankfort? A.—We have no special rates there; there is nobody there that ships any goods—at least I never heard of any. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you special rates to Ilion? A.—Yes, Sir; I know there is to one large firm there, about the same as to Syracuse.

Q.—How are these special-rate contracts terminated? A.—I believe they can be terminated at the pleasure of the company.

Q.—And the company can terminate them fand charge the full schedule rates at any time? Is that it? A.—Well, they are made for a certain length of time; they are renewed yearly, I think.

Q.—You believe? Don't you know that they are verbal? A.—Yes, Sir, I do; some of these contract rates are entered in our books.

Q.—How does the agent at Syracuse know what rates are charged to certain firms? A.—I can inform him, if he does not know, from my books.

Q.—Then you have these contracts on your books? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then I call on you to produce those books? A.—They are not under my control.

Q.—Who has control of them? A.—They belong to the company; they are not mine, they are in charge of clerks.

Mr. Depew here arose and said he was quite willing to admit all that Mr. Sterne had proved, and when the time came the company would justify its course in making their special contracts. But they certainly would protest against the right of the counsel or the power of the committee to compel a disclosure of the details of their private contracts with customers in various parts of this State.

Mr. Sterne, with the assent of the committee, delivered an address, occupying nearly two hours, in which he stated with great clearness the entire case as between the parties he represented and the railroad companies. After defining at great length the laws, regulations, and management of the early railway systems, Mr. Sterne said it was then supposed that railways would be mainly used for passenger transportation, and no one dreamed that they would be the source of any value to them, or that they would compete with the cheaper methods of conveyance by water routes. The growth of the railway system within the past 30 years, since the passage of the general railway act of 1850, was unparalleled in the commercial history of the world. In 1845 New-York State had 721 miles of rail; in 1876, 5,550. In 1845 the mileage in the United States was 4,633; in 1877 it was 73,000. The capital invested in them was $5,000,000,000. In 1845 the capital represented by the New-York railways was $18,000,000; now the capital stock and debts are about $500,000,000, an average cost of about $80,000 a mile. In 1845 their aggregate gross earnings were about $2,000,000, and in 1875 they were about $70,000,000, and now they are nearly $95,000,000. This vast power had for years past controlled and overshadow almost every other interest in society, without any responsibility for its management to any one, except an illusory responsibility to its stockholders' interests. It controlled or influenced itself to any personal ends, and, in legislature, and even determined at times the *personnel* of State Government. Here he would disclaim for himself and for those whom he represented any personal feeling against the great railway corporations or their lines—their quarrel was with the system—with the crown, and not with the head that wears it.

Mr. Sterne submitted tables of statistics showing the relatively greater increase of trade and population in New-York to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. He also presented statistics to show that while New-York has lost in these respects, the cities just named have gained in an increased ratio. He called attention to the great and persistent discrimination, that New-York's milk supply must come within a radius of 100 miles, and that because this circumstance gives the companies a carrying monopoly, they charge freight rates on milk equal to 55 cents per 100 pounds for those distances, or equal to $2,200 per train in a single night, being a rate of 1 cent per quart. At the same time they will bring 100 pounds of freight through from Chicago for 20, 30, or 40 cents, as the case may be, in deference to through competitive rates.

Samuel Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, was sworn and examined as the first witness. He said he had been 20 years in railroad service. He produced a large number of printed freight schedules of the rates which have existed on the New-York Central Road for several years back, as well as the present rates, and these were all marked in evidence. Rates were fixed by witness under direction from Mr. Rutter, and special tariffs remained in force sometimes for years and sometimes only a few days. At times the fixing of rates was done with a view to meet the action of competitors by other lines. Witness had never made a drawback or rebate in his life. The tariff on the Hudson River division had been modified at the opening of navigation in March last. Winter tariffs generally were in force from Dec. 1 to April 1, and varied in different years; sometimes the rates were reduced and sometimes they were raised; the increase or reduction of the rates depended on the condition of the country; if potatoes were worth $1 a barrel they could charge 20 cents to New-York, and if worth only 50 cents a barrel they would charge only 10 cents; they were also governed by through rates from Chicago; if rates were $1 50 per 100 from Chicago, they would charge it 75 cents from Buffalo; they tried to make it correspond in proportion to the distance; it was the same as to rates from Syracuse, to a great extent; the local rates did not always change with the through rates; they usually made two general tariffs a year, but in flour and grain there might be eight or twelve different changes in tariff.

Q.—How do you give the public notice of these changes? A.—The public always seems satisfied. [Laughter.]

Q.—You mean your public—the railroad public? A.—Yes, Sir; we don't notify our customers of changes; we only publish them; we think a change has been made on flour and grain within three weeks which does not appear on the present printed tariffs; there is a rate on certain commodities which does not appear in any of the tariffs put in evidence; those rates, to special points, are in manuscript at the company's general office; flour, grain, potatoes, and other cereals do not enter into the printed schedules at all, because the tariff on these changes so often; a tariff on flour from Buffalo in Winter, was printed, but this was not always adhered to; when the through rates from the West were changed, as nearly as they could do they changed their rates to conform with the through tariff; if it were 60 cents from Chicago, it would be made 30 or perhaps 35 from Buffalo; the rates from Syracuse, Rochester, and Albany on these articles, east-bound, were changed also eight to twelve times a year, to conform to through rates; the record of these changes was in manuscript, and was only kept as long as the rates were in force.

Q.—If reclamations were made or litigations arose with customers, how would you ascertain what the rates were at times past? A.—The agents at the stations, I think, keep them, and perhaps we do; but sometimes they get lost, as they are kept on loose pieces of paper; the clubs cover grain and potatoes specially, and other cereals generally; we do not always charge the same rate on flour as we do on potatoes; as a rule, we charged half the rate on potatoes and other fourth class articles that we charged on flour: there was a distinction but not a discrimination made, which generally depended on the New-York markets.

Q.—And that is based on the principle of charging as much as they will bear, is it? A.—Yes, Sir; if they can't stand much, we don't charge much.

Q.—Why do you charge only half as much for potatoes as for flour, when they are both in one class? A.—Sometimes it is governed by the amount produced.

Mr. Husted—If you charge 25 cents a barrel for flour, and 15 cents for potatoes, why do you make that difference? A.—Because flour is worth, say, $6 a barrel, and potatoes are worth $3.

By Mr. Sterne—Does it make any difference whether you carry a barrel of flour or a barrel of potatoes? A.—No, Sir; but sometimes more of one than the other is offered, and we can't furnish cars enough to carry either; it may depend on the amount offered; sometimes we charge more for potatoes than for flour.

Q.—Then the rule that you gave us in answer to Mr. Husted, as to the relative value of the flour and the potatoes, does not apply? A.—We never charge more for potatoes than for flour as a rule, not generally; [laughter;] there are no potatoes to speak of brought from the West; they are all raised in this State; if we charged $1 a barrel for flour from Rochester the millers could not send flour from there to New-York; when a special or general tariff rate is changed we notify all our agents who are interested.

Q.—Tell me who is not interested in a change? A.—When there is no mill at a station we don't notify the agent.

Q.—Then your notification of a change of tariff depends on whether there is a mill at a given point? A.—If there is a mill at or near a station they don't ship any flour from that station; sometimes we don't vary our freight charges on potatoes and do vary them on flour.

Q.—What is the difference in cost of transporting a barrel of flour and a barrel of potatoes? A.—I have not figured out that.

Q.—Then upon what do you base the difference in the two rates? A.—The flour may be, or is, worth more than the potatoes; the potatoes weigh 185 pounds and the flour 210 pounds.

Mr. Depew—Mr. Sterne, don't you allow anything for risk or insurance?

Mr. Sterne—Now, you know as well as anybody does that the railroads are not insurers—that when you ship goods the contract you enforce especially exempts the company from risk or loss by fire, and other things, and even from your own negligence. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hepburn—Are there any points to which you don't make special rates? A.—No, Sir. [Laughter.]

By Mr. Sterne—Now, I see you have here a tariff rate to or from Syracuse from 42 cents for first class to 18 cents for fourth class? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, are there not some persons in Syracuse to whom you give special rates, giving them all classes at 18 cents? All their goods being shipped as one class. A.—Yes, Sir; two or three persons.

Q.—Now, don't look at Mr. Depew—attend to my questions and answer me. Have you not got special rates with persons in Syracuse still lower than that? A.—Yes, Sir; there are one or two that have a special rate to Syracuse of 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Q.—That is to say you carry all thier classes at 8 cents per 100 less than the lowest tariff rate offered to the public—I mean for these two firms.

Q.—Is there are more than two firms that have that rate—there are three or four of them, perhaps six of them that get it at that one rate.

Q.—At that one rate! Then have you another special rate for persons in Syracuse? A.—Yes, Sir, several special rates; it depends on what goods and what quantities they ship; perhaps 90 per cent. of all the business from New-York to Syracuse is carried at special rates, and I think the same is true as to the rates to Utica; I think I have one firm there whose goods go at 10 cents a hundred; I believe our lowest special rates to Utica are about 10 cents. Syracuse is further from New-York than Utica; we have a great many special rates to Utica.

Q.—How as to Frankfort? A.—We have no special rates there; there is nobody there that ships any goods—at least I never heard of any. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you special rates to Ilion? A.—Yes, Sir; I know there is to one large firm there, about the same as to Syracuse.

Q.—How are these special-rate contracts terminated? A.—I believe they can be terminated at the pleasure of the company.

Q.—And the company can terminate them fand charge the full schedule rates at any time? Is that it? A.—Well, they are made for a certain length of time; they are renewed yearly, I think.

Q.—You believe? Don't you know that they are verbal? A.—Yes, Sir, I do; some of these contract rates are entered in our books.

Q.—How does the agent at Syracuse know what rates are charged to certain firms? A.—I can inform him, if he does not know, from my books.

Q.—Then you have these contracts on your books? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then I call on you to produce those books? A.—They are not under my control.

Q.—Who has control of them? A.—They belong to the company; they are not mine, they are in charge of clerks.

Mr. Depew here arose and said he was quite willing to admit all that Mr. Sterne had proved, and when the time came the company would justify its course in making their special contracts. But they certainly would protest against the right of the counsel or the power of the committee to compel a disclosure of the details of their private contracts with customers in various parts of this State.

Mr. Sterne, with the assent of the committee, delivered an address, occupying nearly two hours, in which he stated with great clearness the entire case as between the parties he represented and the railroad companies. After defining at great length the laws, regulations, and management of the early railway systems, Mr. Sterne said it was then supposed that railways would be mainly used for passenger transportation, and no one dreamed that they would be the source of any value to them, or that they would compete with the cheaper methods of conveyance by water routes. The growth of the railway system within the past 30 years, since the passage of the general railway act of 1850, was unparalleled in the commercial history of the world. In 1845 New-York State had 721 miles of rail; in 1876, 5,550. In 1845 the mileage in the United States was 4,633; in 1877 it was 73,000. The capital invested in them was $5,000,000,000. In 1845 the capital represented by the New-York railways was $18,000,000; now the capital stock and debts are about $500,000,000, an average cost of about $80,000 a mile. In 1845 their aggregate gross earnings were about $2,000,000, and in 1875 they were about $70,000,000, and now they are nearly $95,000,000. This vast power had for years past controlled and overshadow almost every other interest in society, without any responsibility for its management to any one, except an illusory responsibility to its stockholders' interests. It controlled or influenced itself to any personal ends, and, in legislature, and even determined at times the *personnel* of State Government. Here he would disclaim for himself and for those whom he represented any personal feeling against the great railway corporations or their lines—their quarrel was with the system—with the crown, and not with the head that wears it.

Mr. Sterne submitted tables of statistics showing the relatively greater increase of trade and population in New-York to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. He also presented statistics to show that while New-York has lost in these respects, the cities just named have gained in an increased ratio. He called attention to the great and persistent discrimination, that New-York's milk supply must come within a radius of 100 miles, and that because this circumstance gives the companies a carrying monopoly, they charge freight rates on milk equal to 55 cents per 100 pounds for those distances, or equal to $2,200 per train in a single night, being a rate of 1 cent per quart. At the same time they will bring 100 pounds of freight through from Chicago for 20, 30, or 40 cents, as the case may be, in deference to through competitive rates.

Samuel Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, was sworn and examined as the first witness. He said he had been 20 years in railroad service. He produced a large number of printed freight schedules of the rates which have existed on the New-York Central Road for several years back, as well as the present rates, and these were all marked in evidence. Rates were fixed by witness under direction from Mr. Rutter, and special tariffs remained in force sometimes for years and sometimes only a few days. At times the fixing of rates was done with a view to meet the action of competitors by other lines. Witness had never made a drawback or rebate in his life. The tariff on the Hudson River division had been modified at the opening of navigation in March last. Winter tariffs generally were in force from Dec. 1 to April 1, and varied in different years; sometimes the rates were reduced and sometimes they were raised; the increase or reduction of the rates depended on the condition of the country; if potatoes were worth $1 a barrel they could charge 20 cents to New-York, and if worth only 50 cents a barrel they would charge only 10 cents; they were also governed by through rates from Chicago; if rates were $1 50 per 100 from Chicago, they would charge it 75 cents from Buffalo; they tried to make it correspond in proportion to the distance; it was the same as to rates from Syracuse, to a great extent; the local rates did not always change with the through rates; they usually made two general tariffs a year, but in flour and grain there might be eight or twelve different changes in tariff.

Q.—How do you give the public notice of these changes? A.—The public always seems satisfied. [Laughter.]

Q.—You mean your public—the railroad public? A.—Yes, Sir; we don't notify our customers of changes; we only publish them; we think a change has been made on flour and grain within three weeks which does not appear on the present printed tariffs; there is a rate on certain commodities which does not appear in any of the tariffs put in evidence; those rates, to special points, are in manuscript at the company's general office; flour, grain, potatoes, and other cereals do not enter into the printed schedules at all, because the tariff on these changes so often; a tariff on flour from Buffalo in Winter, was printed, but this was not always adhered to; when the through rates from the West were changed, as nearly as they could do they changed their rates to conform with the through tariff; if it were 60 cents from Chicago, it would be made 30 or perhaps 35 from Buffalo; the rates from Syracuse, Rochester, and Albany on these articles, east-bound, were changed also eight to twelve times a year, to conform to through rates; the record of these changes was in manuscript, and was only kept as long as the rates were in force.

Q.—If reclamations were made or litigations arose with customers, how would you ascertain what the rates were at times past? A.—The agents at the stations, I think, keep them, and perhaps we do; but sometimes they get lost, as they are kept on loose pieces of paper; the clubs cover grain and potatoes specially, and other cereals generally; we do not always charge the same rate on flour as we do on potatoes; as a rule, we charged half the rate on potatoes and other fourth class articles that we charged on flour: there was a distinction but not a discrimination made, which generally depended on the New-York markets.

Q.—And that is based on the principle of charging as much as they will bear, is it? A.—Yes, Sir; if they can't stand much, we don't charge much.

Q.—Why do you charge only half as much for potatoes as for flour, when they are both in one class? A.—Sometimes it is governed by the amount produced.

Mr. Husted—If you charge 25 cents a barrel for flour, and 15 cents for potatoes, why do you make that difference? A.—Because flour is worth, say, $6 a barrel, and potatoes are worth $3.

By Mr. Sterne—Does it make any difference whether you carry a barrel of flour or a barrel of potatoes? A.—No, Sir; but sometimes more of one than the other is offered, and we can't furnish cars enough to carry either; it may depend on the amount offered; sometimes we charge more for potatoes than for flour.

Q.—Then the rule that you gave us in answer to Mr. Husted, as to the relative value of the flour and the potatoes, does not apply? A.—We never charge more for potatoes than for flour as a rule, not generally; [laughter;] there are no potatoes to speak of brought from the West; they are all raised in this

RAILWAY DISCRIMINATIONS

INVESTIGATION BY THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE.

THE COMPLAINTS OF THE MERCHANTS—MR. STERNE ON THE GROWTH OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM—THE FIRST WITNESS TELLS A SINGULAR STORY OF FAVORITISM.

The Hepburn select committee of the State Assembly, which has been charged with the investigation of the discriminations in freight rates made by the trunk-line railroads of this State—New-York Central and Erie—met yesterday morning in the hall of the Municipal Society's building, No. 67 Madison-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street. The session lasted five hours, and was mainly occupied in preliminary work. There were present Assemblymen A. B. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, Chairman, and Messrs. James W. Husted, of Rockland; William L. Noyes, of Cayuga; Charles S. Baker, of Monroe; James H. Wadsworth, of Livingston; G. L. Terry, of Washington; Henry L. Duguid, of Onondaga, and Thomas F. Grady, of New-York. The only member absent was James Low, of Niagara, who is expected to be present to-day. Among the gentlemen present as representatives of various interests concerned in the inquiry were Chauncey M. Depew, as counsel representing the New-York Central Railroad Company; ex-Judge W. D. Shipman, law partner of S. L. M. Barlow, as counsel representing the Erie Railway Company; Vice-President George R. Blanchard, of the Erie Railway, and Mr. F. B. Thurber, from the Committee on Transportation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade and Transportation, of this City. Mr. Simon Sterne, who has been for several years preparing for this contest, and who has visited England to obtain information as to the control of the English railway system, appeared as counsel for the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, assisted by Mr. Charles Mayer and Mr. Hudson. Ex-Attorney-General John H. Marshndale, of Rochester, will also be associated with them in opposition to the railroads at the sittings of the committee in Rochester, Buffalo, Saratoga, and other cities during the Summer. Benjamin P. Baker, of the Board of Trade Committee charged with this matter, was also among the interested spectators.

Chairman Hepburn called the committee to order at a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and said that subpœnas for witnesses had been issued to Mr. Sterne, who was to call the first witnesses.

Mr. Sterne said that subpœnas had been received by him, as counsel of the Transportation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and had been already served on the following gentlemen: J. H. Rutter, General Traffic Agent of the New-York Central Railroad; Samuel Goodman, General Freight Manager to local points of the New-York Central; Albert Fink, Commissioner of Trunk Line Railroads; E. H. Walker, Statistician of the Produce Exchange; R. C. Vilas, General Traffic Manager of the Erie Railway; E. T. Low, General Manager of Local Freight Traffic, Erie Railway; H. J. Jewett, Auditor of the Erie Railway Company; William J. McAlpine, a railway engineer, formerly a Railway Commissioner of this State under the act of 1854, and two other railway experts, Messrs. Roberts and Balch, of Boston, Messrs. Gilbert, Goodrich, Roberts, and Balch were summoned to appear yesterday; Messrs. Vilas and McAlpine for to-day; Mr. Low for Saturday, and Messrs. Jewett, Little, Rucker, and Goodman for Monday next.

Mr. Sterne, with the assent of the committee, delivered an address, occupying nearly two hours, in which he stated with great clearness the entire case as between the parties he represented and the railroad companies. After defining at great length the laws, regulations, and management of the early railway systems, Mr. Sterne said it was then supposed that railways would be mainly used for passenger transportation, and no one dreamed that they would be the source of any value to them, or that they would compete with the cheaper methods of conveyance by water routes. The growth of the railway system within the past 30 years, since the passage of the general railway act of 1850, was unparalleled in the commercial history of the world. In 1845 New-York State had 721 miles of rail; in 1876, 5,550. In 1845 the mileage in the United States was 4,633; in 1877 it was 73,000. The capital invested in them was $5,000,000,000. In 1845 the capital represented by the New-York railways was $18,000,000; now the capital stock and debts are about $500,000,000, an average cost of about $80,000 a mile. In 1845 their aggregate gross earnings were about $2,000,000, and in 1875 they were about $70,000,000, and now they are nearly $95,000,000. This vast power had for years past controlled and overshadow almost every other interest in society, without any responsibility for its management to any one, except an illusory responsibility to its stockholders' interests. It controlled or influenced itself to any personal ends, and, in legislature, and even determined at times the *personnel* of State Government. Here he would disclaim for himself and for those whom he represented any personal feeling against the great railway corporations or their lines—their quarrel was with the system—with the crown, and not with the head that wears it.

Mr. Sterne submitted tables of statistics showing the relatively greater increase of trade and population in New-York to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. He also presented statistics to show that while New-York has lost in these respects, the cities just named have gained in an increased ratio. He called attention to the great and persistent discrimination, that New-York's milk supply must come within a radius of 100 miles, and that because this circumstance gives the companies a carrying monopoly, they charge freight rates on milk equal to 55 cents per 100 pounds for those distances, or equal to $2,200 per train in a single night, being a rate of 1 cent per quart. At the same time they will bring 100 pounds of freight through from Chicago for 20, 30, or 40 cents, as the case may be, in deference to through competitive rates.

Samuel Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, was sworn and examined as the first witness. He said he had been 20 years in railroad service. He produced a large number of printed freight schedules of the rates which have existed on the New-York Central Road for several years back, as well as the present rates, and these were all marked in evidence. Rates were fixed by witness under direction from Mr. Rutter, and special tariffs remained in force sometimes for years and sometimes only a few days. At times the fixing of rates was done with a view to meet the action of competitors by other lines. Witness had never made a drawback or rebate in his life. The tariff on the Hudson River division had been modified at the opening of navigation in March last. Winter tariffs generally were in force from Dec. 1 to April 1, and varied in different years; sometimes the rates were reduced and sometimes they were raised; the increase or reduction of the rates depended on the condition of the country; if potatoes were worth $1 a barrel they could charge 20 cents to New-York, and if worth only 50 cents a barrel they would charge only 10 cents; they were also governed by through rates from Chicago; if rates were $1 50 per 100 from Chicago, they would charge it 75 cents from Buffalo; they tried to make it correspond in proportion to the distance; it was the same as to rates from Syracuse, to a great extent; the local rates did not always change with the through rates; they usually made two general tariffs a year, but in flour and grain there might be eight or twelve different changes in tariff.

Q.—How do you give the public notice of these changes? A.—The public always seems satisfied. [Laughter.]

Q.—You mean your public—the railroad public? A.—Yes, Sir; we don't notify our customers of changes; we only publish them; we think a change has been made on flour and grain within three weeks which does not appear on the present printed tariffs; there is a rate on certain commodities which does not appear in any of the tariffs put in evidence; those rates, to special points, are in manuscript at the company's general office; flour, grain, potatoes, and other cereals do not enter into the printed schedules at all, because the tariff on these changes so often; a tariff on flour from Buffalo in Winter, was printed, but this was not always adhered to; when the through rates from the West were changed, as nearly as they could do they changed their rates to conform with the through tariff; if it were 60 cents from Chicago, it would be made 30 or perhaps 35 from Buffalo; the rates from Syracuse, Rochester, and Albany on these articles, east-bound, were changed also eight to twelve times a year, to conform to through rates; the record of these changes was in manuscript, and was only kept as long as the rates were in force.

Q.—If reclamations were made or litigations arose with customers, how would you ascertain what the rates were at times past? A.—The agents at the stations, I think, keep them, and perhaps we do; but sometimes they get lost, as they are kept on loose pieces of paper; the clubs cover grain and potatoes specially, and other cereals generally; we do not always charge the same rate on flour as we do on potatoes; as a rule, we charged half the rate on potatoes and other fourth class articles that we charged on flour: there was a distinction but not a discrimination made, which generally depended on the New-York markets.

Q.—And that is based on the principle of charging as much as they will bear, is it? A.—Yes, Sir; if they can't stand much, we don't charge much.

Q.—Why do you charge only half as much for potatoes as for flour, when they are both in one class? A.—Sometimes it is governed by the amount produced.

Mr. Husted—If you charge 25 cents a barrel for flour, and 15 cents for potatoes, why do you make that difference? A.—Because flour is worth, say, $6 a barrel, and potatoes are worth $3.

By Mr. Sterne—Does it make any difference whether you carry a barrel of flour or a barrel of potatoes? A.—No, Sir; but sometimes more of one than the other is offered, and we can't furnish cars enough to carry either; it may depend on the amount offered; sometimes we charge more for potatoes than for flour.

Q.—Then the rule that you gave us in answer to Mr. Husted, as to the relative value of the flour and the potatoes, does not apply? A.—We never charge more for potatoes than for flour as a rule, not generally; [laughter;] there are no potatoes to speak of brought from the West; they are all raised in this

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Commencement exercises of the Packer Collegiate Institute take place at the college chapel on Tuesday next at 8 P. M.

Dr. Colton will give his closing exhibition of laughing gas at the Cooper Institute to-morrow afternoon, on this occasion admitting gentlemen as well as ladies.

Private advices from Newcastle-on-Tyne report that the Tyne Dock Sanatarium is completed, and has been approved by the Inspector. Accommodations are being prepared for 100 head of cattle.

During the thunder-storm yesterday a tall chimney of the Manhattan Gas Works, at Seventeenth-street and Thirteenth-avenue, was struck by lightning, and was damaged to the amount of $25.

Mayor Cooper will issue a proclamation to-day authorizing the capture of all unlicensed dogs that may be found in the streets and avenues of this City. A number of dog-catchers will be appointed in a few days.

The Fall River Line boats will begin their Sunday trips on the 15th inst. for the Summer season. On that day the music, for which this line is justly celebrated, will be placed on the Bristol and Providence.

The receipts from tolls on the canals from June 1 to June 7, 1879, were $36,293 95, as compared with $39,592 76 for the corresponding week in 1878. The tonnage for the same period in 1878 was $128,401, and in 1879 it was $133,606.

The body of a man, apparently about 60 years old, with gray hair and goatee, was found in the Narrows, near Fort Hamilton, yesterday. It was dressed in blue clothes and slippers, and in a pocket of the sack coat was a handkerchief marked "Moody."

Maud Granger, the actress, was sued by Mrs. Alice H. Burdick for $66, alleged to be due by her for medical attendance rendered by the plaintiff. The cause was tried yesterday in the Marine Court, Part I. Miss Granger claimed that she had paid Mrs. Burdick all she owed her. The evidence was so conflicting that the jury failed to agree upon a verdict.

On 'Change yesterday wheat for early delivery showed no special change; it was fairly active, opening weaker on a moderate business. Corn, on the other hand, was generally a shade lower, with free sellers, leading to an active business, mostly in the option line. Oats were comparatively quiet, and closed slack as regards prices. A firmer market in provisions, but no special activity.

Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard yesterday took Gustaf Johannsen, accused of the murder of Lars Andersen, a post-carrier in Sweden, on the steam-ship Hecla, which is returned to Sweden by way of Hamburg. The alleged murderer before going on board signed a paper to the effect that he goes back voluntarily. He was consigned to the care of the Captain of the vessel.

The certificate of incorporation of the United States Medical Aid and Benevolent Society was approved yesterday by Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court Chambers. The purpose of the society is "to render aid and assistance to sick members and their families," and to help them toward the achievement of "benevolent, charitable, and burial objects." The officers of the society are: President, Henry Sanders; Vice-President, Levi S. De Vries; Secretary, David Davidson; Treasurer, Moses De Vries, and Trustees—Abraham Stedel, David Courent, Levi Bossis, and Bendix Minden.

BROOKLYN.

The friends of the late Benjamin C. Porter, the actor, who was murdered at Dallas, Texas, last March, erected a neat granite monument to his memory at Evergreens Cemetery yesterday. Col. John T. Smith and T. Allaire, of New-York, accompanied by the widow and mother of the dead actor, superintended the work.

The dog pound at the Wallabout will be opened on Monday, and the Mayor will probably appoint the dog-catchers on that day. Only 1,185 dog licenses have been taken out thus far during the present year. Unmuzzled or unlicensed dogs caught on the streets after Monday next will become the prey of the dog-catchers. The latter are paid 25 cents each at the pound for every captured canine.

In the suit of George Hudson against Frank Swan to recover possession of the trotting horse Teazer, during the trial of which Mr. W. W. Goodrich, the defendant's lawyer, struck the plaintiff's father on the face in court, the jury decided that the horse was worth $300, and awarded him that amount to Hudson, and an additional $397 to the plaintiff for the keep of the animal previous to the time he was taken by strategem away from Hudson's stables by Swan and his friends.

The Democratic members of the Board of Supervisors, and the politicians generally who aspire to be leaders in that party, are still wrangling over the appointment of the Police Justices. Boss McLaughlin desires to give the Republicans but one district out of twelve, but the arrangement of the wards necessary to bring about this result is not satisfactory to the assistants for legislative honors. Should one of whom desires that his particular ward shall control the Assembly district in which it is placed.

Mayor Howell's veto of the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen, giving to the Kings County Elevated Railroad the right to build rapid transit roads on Fulton-street and on other principal thoroughfares, has been the subject of much discussion during the last week. There was a rumor yesterday to the effect that a sufficient number of Aldermen could be secured to override the Mayor's veto at the next meeting of the board. Hints have been dropped that money had been used, but the company positively deny that any improper influence has been wielded by them.

LONG ISLAND.

The Hon. L. Bradford Prince delivered a lecture upon the subject of "New-Mexico," at the Town Hall, Flushing, last evening. The history, climate, and habits of the people from the earliest records of the settlement of the country down to the present time were noted in turn.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Yacht Club is to have its eighth annual regatta from Elysian Fields, Hoboken, next Thursday. The signal to start will be given at 10 A. M.

A. Waller, of Bath, Long Island, fell dead at the Erie Depot in Jersey City yesterday afternoon.

The factory of the Tomlinson Spring Company, in Railroad-avenue, Newark, was entered Wednesday night by burglars, who carried away a small lot of silver and notes of the face value of $10,100. The notes are not indorsed, and their payment has been stopped.

Wednesday afternoon, Frank Axtel, of Nichols-street, Newark, and Charles Autz, went to the Passaic River to bathe. Toward dusk their clothing was found on the bank, but no trace of the boys could be got. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning their bodies were recovered from the river.

A long-range ride match was contested at Brinton Range, Elizabeth, yesterday afternoon. The distances covered were 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 15 shots each range. The prizes were a long-range breech-loading rifle, $50, and a short-range rifle, in the order named. The winning scores were as follows, the highest possible number being 225 points: Dr. H. Ivie, 207; W. M. Farrow, 206; Gilbert L. Morse, 195.

The Finance Committee of the Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders made an examination of the County Collector's accounts for the last year yesterday, and found that the expenditures of the board were only $99,586, being the smallest in 10 or 12 years. The cash balance on hand was $23,035, and the committee satisfied themselves that the amount called for by the books was actually in the hands of the Collector. The county's affairs have been in Republican hands since 1870.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Six steam-ships, which have already sailed for Europe this week, have carried out over 500 cabin and a large number of steerage passengers. To-morrow the following steam-ships will leave: The City of Chester, of the Inman Line, and the Queen, of the National Line, for Liverpool; the Mosel, of the North German Lloyd, for Bremen; the Devonia, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, and the Elysia, of the same line, for London. The Rev. John S. Stevenson, the Rev. William George, and Dr. Robert Headlane sailed for Glasgow yesterday in the State of Alabama, of the State Line. Her saloon passengers were:

Thomas Bolton, Mrs. Bolton, W. H. North, Frederick P. Taylor, Mrs. H. Stevenson, Master W. Stevenson, John Carruthers, George Murray, James Steele, Francis Cowan, James Beaton, the Rev. William George, George S. Pearson, William Colwell, Mrs. Colwell, Francis Doke, Mrs. Doke, the Rev. John S. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, Capt. Edward Baker, Mrs. Baker, George S. Brooks and infant, Miss Kate Brooks, Henry Roberts, James H. Cody, William Hawley, Miss Anne Hawley, Miss Susan Hawley, Dr. Robert Headlane, Charles Headlane, Ralph Hargraves, Miss Bessie Hargraves, Master Henry Hargraves.

TROTTING AT PROSPECT DRIVING PARK.

Despite the threatening appearance of the clouds yesterday afternoon, the third day of the Summer trotting meeting at the Prospect Driving Park was well attended, and a fair day's sport was witnessed. As usual, there were two races on the programme, the first being a purse of $400, for horses that had never beaten 2:38, for which there were 14 entries, and seven of them started, including H. W. Howe's b. m. Sadie Howe, John Moore's g. g. Gray Friar, William McMahon's b. g. Phil Dyer, Charles S. Green's br. m. Angie R., William Weeks's b. m. Lady Waring, Jacob Fountain's b. g. Defendum, and B. Billings's b. g. Jersey, formerly Buckshire Charley. In the betting, Sadie Howe was a commanding favorite, she bringing $40 and the field $16. She won the race in three straight heats. Time—2:30; 2:29; 2:30. The second event was a purse of $600, for the 2:22 class, and the five entries were B. E. Demarest's b. g. Freeman, Charles S. Green's b. m. Nelie, W. G. Wood's ch.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8661. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER

STILL SEARCHING FOR MRS. HULL'S ASSASSINS.

THE QUIET FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM—SERVICES IN THE HOUSE, AND BURIAL AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—THE PLUMBERS FAIL TO FIND ANY JEWELRY IN THE PIPES—MOVEMENTS OF THE POLICE.

"Who killed Mrs. Hull?" is the question that the Police are struggling with; and, as far as results go, they are no nearer an answer now than they were two days ago. It is a question that has gone like a telegraph dispatch all over the City, and has been asked by everybody; but nobody has so far given a satisfactory answer. It was a wonderful murder, and will be likely to go down to posterity classed with the great crimes of the mysterious Metropolis, not only from the view of it taken by the public, but from the detective standpoint. Seldom has a professional thug been able to secure his victim and leave behind him so few traces of his identity. The Police are confident the murder was done by an unpracticed hand, by an amateur at bloodshedding. Yet the only traces left behind were a swelled and bruised body, a few bits of rag, some matches, a candle end, and an open door. The most expert detective could not bring the crime home to any known criminal from these slight clues, and, beyond the usual significant looks and knowing nods, the Police are just as far now from knowing who killed Mrs. Hull as they were when they first took possession of the elegant mansion in Forty-second-street, on Wednesday morning. If the Police force lack anything in the conduct of this case it is not diligence, for they have been at work like beavers since the moment of the discovery. Forty-second-street bloomed with detectives yesterday, like a clover-field with pink blossoms. Detectives watched the tearing up of the suspected pipes in the house of the murder; detectives attended the murdered woman's funeral; detectives kept strict watch over the murdered woman's old and broken husband, and detectives followed the funeral train into an adjoining State, till they reached the very edge of the grave. Superintendent Walling and Capt. Williams were shut up in mysterious offices with mysterious visitors, the 2,000 patrolmen talked of nothing else, and still the man who held the clothing over Mrs. Hull's face, and wrenched the rings from her fingers, and singed her eyebrows with a lighted candle, is at large.

The victim of this mysterious tragedy, richly attired in silks and laces, was taken to Plainfield, N. J., yesterday, and laid away in a quiet cemetery by the side of her parents. The curious crowds that collected in front of the house on the morning of the murder stood by it to the last, and not till some hours after the body had been removed and the front of the house completely closed did they begin to disperse. The funeral was as quiet and private as the curiosity-hunters would allow it to be. Only relatives and immediate friends of the family were invited to attend at the house, and a hint was given, the day before, that the services would be in Dr. Tyng's Church. But when, as the hour drew near, the church doors were still closed, the crowd that had assembled there made its way to the street in front of the house, and there braved the scorching sun for hours, for the bare satisfaction of seeing a coffin carried from the street door to the hearse and the hearse driven quickly away.

The plumbers who were engaged by the Police to search the pipes in the house, in the belief that the murder was committed by some resident in the house, the more readily to enable him to put the Police on a false track, and then thrown into a sink to get rid of it, were still at work when the clergyman began to read the burial service. The sound of their hammers served to keep the crowd in the street in a state of excitement. When the funeral services began the pounding ceased, and the plumbers rested till the ceremony was over; then the noise began again, and continued until every pipe of any size in the house had been taken up and examined; but the search was fruitless, for nothing was found. The pet dog still lies buried in the back yard, safe from the depredations of the Police, on account of the expense of having his stomach analyzed; it remains with the Coroner to say whether his bones shall be allowed to rest in peace.

THE UNKNOWN KITCHEN REGION.

The servants in the Hull mansion have of late years, according to the stories of persons who have come in contact with them, been left to do pretty much as they please. The report that the colored servants held a kitchen ball in the basement of the house not many nights ago is denied by occupants of the house; but, if half of the stories told about the management of the servants is true, such an affair might easily have been held without those above stairs knowing anything about it. It is known that the servants had visitors—more visitors, it is said, than it is customary for servants to have—and that strange colored people were frequently seen about the premises. Officer Fay, who was on duty in this neighborhood on the night of the murder, says that several weeks ago he found a strange colored woman at the basement door of the Hull residence at 3:30 o'clock in the morning. He asked her what she wanted there, and she replied that she lived in the house. "If you live here," said the officer, "and want to get in, why don't you ring the bell?" "No," the woman replied, "I don't want to ring the bell. I guess I'll go back to where I came from," and she moved off. One of Mrs. Hull's most intimate friends says that that lady had an unaccountable aversion to going down the basement stairs into the part of the house given over to the servants and frequently did not see the servants, except when they went up stairs from one month's end to another. A friend who was visiting her once asked her some question about her cook. "I don't know." Mrs. Hull replied, "I never saw her." The visitor was astonished at this, and Mrs. Hull explained that when her old cook went away, about two weeks before, she sent another woman to take her place, and that since the change she [Mrs. Hull] had not been down in the kitchen. The visitor tried vainly to induce Mrs. Hull to go down stairs and see what manner of woman was cooking her food, but Mrs. Hull at length consented to have the cook sent for, that she might look at her up stairs.

THE WATCHMAN WHO SAW NOTHING.

"It would be worth the best house in the block to me," said Officer Fay, yesterday, "to put my hand on the man who killed Mrs. Hull." Officer Fay was the policeman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct who was patrolling the district in which the Hull residence stands, on the night of the murder. "There is a night-watchman over at Acker, Merrall & Condit's, at Forty-second-street and Broadway, who might easily have seen anybody going into or coming out of any house in the block, but he is an old man, and don't watch much of anything but the sidewalks. He has two or three other places to watch, and in the course of the night he goes to them a few times to see that nobody has run away with them. He spends the most of the night sitting on a box before the Forty-second-street front of Acker, Merrall & Condit's store, smoking his pipe. From that place where he sits, he can see all the houses on both sides of the block all the way up to Sixth-avenue. There was a night lamp-post in the block, and no night is so dark but that he can see plainly everything that goes on between Broadway and Fifth-avenue. Whoever did this job, of course was smart enough to get out while the old watchman was not in sight; but the old man must have been around, just the same, for there is a watchman's indicator on the side of the building that he has to pull every half-hour. Whenever he pulls, it it registers in the American District Telegraph office, at Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue. They are on the look-out for the signal there, and if it fails to come within a minute or two of the proper time, one of that company's officers comes down to see what is the matter. It costs $5 cents for this officer every time he comes down, and this the watchman has to pay if he fails to give the signal, so he is pretty careful to keep a close watch on the half hours." The officer pointed out the favorite box on which the night-watchman sits. It is well situated, and from it a man with ordinarily good eyes ought to be able to see every movement made in the entire block.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The house in which Mrs. Hull was murdered, No. 140 West Forty-second-street, and the house next door to it, No. 142, are twins, and the finest and handsomest and most valuable buildings in the block. They were both owned, a few years ago, by John Conklin. At his death they went to his widow, and to Mrs. Ferguson, their married daughter. The house that has been made historical by the murder, No. 140, is owned by Mrs. Ferguson, and its companion is the property of Mrs. Conklin. Not many years ago No. 140 was occupied by ex-Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan. Dr. Hull and his wife have lived in the house for about three years. The two houses are assessed for $60,000, or $30,000 each. One of the fine residences in the same block, on the same side of the street, is rapidly changing into a business place, by the addition of a large show-window. "Well," said one of the bystanders, yesterday, "This settles this block. It was once valuable property, and a pretty block; but first a murder, and now a store, will kill it dead."

THE ANXIOUS CROWDS.

"Before I got to the house this morning, and that was at 8 o'clock," said Undertaker James Quigg, "there was a crowd in the street staring at the walls, and trying to look through the front doors." The undertaker's early experience was only what he would have met with all day long, if he had visited the house often enough. The sidewalk on the opposite side of the street was a favorite place, and several hundred persons congregated there very early in the day and stuck nobly to their posts till they saw the coffin carried down the front steps. This fully paid them for their broiling in the hot sun, and then they made a dash across the street, notwithstanding the two policemen who tried to keep them back, and surrounded the hearse. Some of them stuck so close it was evident they would have considered it an honor if the hearse had run over them. A great many fractions of the crowd were about the right height to walk under the body of the hearse without any inconvenience, and some of them did. The departure of the body from the scene did not, apparently, detract from the interest of the spectators, and they waited for the funeral-guests to come out. After the house was nearly emptied, they still waited, hoping for something new to turn up, but nothing turned. There was nothing to be seen but a hot sidewalk, an occasional sickly tree, and the front wall of a brown-stone house. This quiet scenery, however, excited the deepest interest in the breasts of the spectators, a number of whom were provided with umbrellas, and were otherwise prepared for an extended siege. Toward the latter part of the afternoon, however, the character of the crowd of watchers changed. The grown people gradually went home or melted down under the hot sun, and their places were taken and much more than filled, as to noise and nuisance, by school-boys and school-girls, with a fair sprinkling of young ragamuffins. These young curiosity-hunters climbed up and slid down the brown-stone banisters, played tag over the steps, and made the neighborhood generally disagreeable. The Police made no effort to drive them away, but let them drink their fill of sensation in such little drops as they could get it. While the funeral ceremonies were in progress in the house, in the morning, the lane was kept around the corner, in Sixth-avenue, and there were only a few carriages in Forty-second-street. At this time the windows of nearly all the neighboring houses were filled with faces, and every spot from which a view of the ill-fated house could be had was occupied. At 10 o'clock last night there was still a small crowd in front of the house, watching the dark windows, and closely following any person whose business took him up to the bell-handle.

THE SEARCH OF THE HOUSE.

The plumbers who began the work on Thursday of examining the pipes in the Hull residence, with a view to finding any of the stolen property that might, as the Police thought, have been thrown into the sinks, made a thorough examination of all the pipes—so thorough, that the occupants of the house complained of the way in which the building was torn to pieces. Every place where so large an article as a piece of jewelry or a watch might have been hidden was carefully opened and scrutinized. The work was postponed for an hour, while the funeral ceremonies were in progress, but was immediately resumed as soon as the body was taken out of the house. The search was fruitless, for, as Capt. Williams assured a TIMES reporter last evening, nothing whatever was found in the pipes. If the theory is a correct one that the murder was committed by some occupant of the house, the guilty person was too shrewd to leave any such evidence of the crime about the premises. The pet dog that died about two weeks ago, and that, contrary to report, frequently went out of the house without its mistress, often following Dr. Hull in his walks, was buried in the back yard of the house. Rumor had it yesterday that this story had no foundation, and that the dog, when it died, was thrown into the street. The original statement, however, was correct. The dog was buried in the yard, with some care. Capt. Williams says that the dog's body will not be exhumed, on the authority of the Police, to give an opportunity for an analysis of the contents of its stomach to see whether it contains poison. Such an analysis, he says, would cost in the neighborhood of $500, and no Police fund is provided for such an outlay. Coroner Woltman, he says, may possibly consider such action necessary and give the requsite directions.

MRS. HULL'S SPIRITUALIST FRIENDS.

Mrs. Hull was a pronounced Spiritualist, and among her intimate friends were Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Mansfield, of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street. Mrs. Mansfield tells many incidents of the loveliness and purity of character of the murdered woman. While a TIMES reporter was talking with Dr. Mansfield in the latter's office yesterday afternoon, this gentleman produced a large white envelope, nearly covered on the reverse side with large seals. "That," said he, "is a sample of many letters that I receive. The letter inside of it is inclosed in a sheet-iron or lead case, so that I cannot by any possibility read it through the envelope, and I am not allowed, of course, to break the seals. I am expected, when in a trance, to become acquainted with the contents of the letter, and to answer it, as directed from the spirit world." Dr. Mansfield then exhibited the answer prepared, through him, by the spirits, to the letter in question, all ready to be mailed to the inquirer. In a little cabinet was a small bell which, Mrs. Mansfield said, frequently comes out into the room, and rings itself, without mortal aid; and against one of the walls hung a guitar which is said to play spirit tunes, being operated by the spirit of its former owner.

MRS. COLEMAN'S SPIRITS ADVICE.

Mrs. Charlotte Coleman, one of the occupants of the house in which Mrs. Hull was murdered, is also a Spiritualist, and has for many years, it is said, been controlled or influenced by the same spirit. On the day of the murder, Mrs. Coleman was in Fitchburg, Mass., at the bedside of her sick brother, who was scarcely expected to recover. On Wednesday afternoon, so one of Mrs. Coleman's friends says, the spirit told her that she must return home at once, as she was needed there. It was then too late to take the last train of the day for New-York, and Mrs. Coleman said that she could not return in the boat, as she was liable to sea-sickness. The next morning the spirit told her again that she must return at once to New-York, as she was badly needed there. She came back in the first train, at the spirit's advice, and, when she reached Forty-second-street, and saw a crowd standing in front of the house, her first thought was that her husband had been killed or injured, and had just been brought home. She was more than ever convinced of the infallibility of her guardian spirit when she learned that Mrs. Hull had been murdered on the day that the warning to return was first given her.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The funeral ceremonies over Mrs. Hull's remains were short and simple. The utmost privacy was observed, and only relatives and immediate friends of the family were admitted to the house. Mr. Hyde, one of the lodgers in the house, took charge of the funeral arrangements, Dr. Hull's physical condition unfitting him for the labor. Mr. Hyde engaged the undertaker, and ordered that all bills should be sent to him. It was given out on Thursday night that the funeral services would be held in Dr. Tyng's Church of the Holy Trinity, at Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. This announcement, however, was only a blind to mislead the public, and keep the crowd away from the house. Some trouble was anticipated in the choice of a clergyman on account of the murdered woman's peculiar religious belief, but the Rev. J. W. Bonham, an assistant of Dr. Tyng, who is known as "the Evangelist" of Dr. Tyng's church, was invited to officiate, without serious opposition. The body was dressed in a handsome black silk gown, and enclosed in a plain coffin, covered with black cloth. The swellings that marred the face had nearly disappeared, but the bruises had begun to color slightly, and these few marks upon the face took from the body the natural and life-like appearance it would otherwise have borne. The coffin, containing the body, was supported by two undertaker's trestles, in the centre of the rear room, the upper half of the lid having been removed to give the friends an opportunity to take a last look at the familiar features. At the head of the coffin was a small stand, on which was a pillow of flowers, the body of the pillow of white roses, with the word "Rest" worked in in violets. Over this word was a large letter "S," for Sorosis. This was the gift of members of Sorosis. At the foot of the coffin, and scattered carelessly over the breast, were more flowers. On the coffin-lid was a silver plate bearing the words:

JANE LAWRENCE DE FOREST HULL,
Born Jan. 28, 1816.
Died June 10, 1879.

Seats were arranged for guests in both the front and back parlors, and before 10 o'clock they began to arrive. A young man was stationed at the outer door to prevent any one from ringing the bell, and Mr. Coleman officiated in the hall. A large majority of the persons who attended the funeral were ladies. The guests, as they arrived, seated themselves in either room. At 10:45 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Bonham, attired in the full vestments of his office, began the reading of the Episcopal service for the burial of the dead. At this time about 60 persons were present, among whom were Dr. Hull, the murdered woman's husband; Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour, formerly President of Sorosis; Mrs. Dr. Helmuth, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. Rebecca Morris, Mrs. Henrietta Marvin, Mrs. Charlotte Mildeberger, Mrs. Esther Herman, Mrs. Anna Ryder, Mrs. Letta Sayles, Mrs. J. H. Coleman, Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Mrs. Frost Ormsby, Mrs. Mary A. Newton, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Julia A. Thomas, Mrs. Dr. King, Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Ward, Dr. Dickson, Mr. Henry J. Newton, Capt. Williams, and a number of officers in citizens' dress. All the seats were filled, and a number of persons stood around the sides of the rooms. Dr. Hull occupied a seat on the sofa in the back room, and during the reading of the burial service he moved restlessly about the room, frequently weeping aloud, wringing his hands in agony, and often going up to and stooping over the coffin, to take another look at his dead wife's face. No remarks whatever were made, and many of Mrs. Hull's friends were surprised and somewhat displeased at this, believing that her many noble traits deserved at least a passing mention at this solemn hour. "Why," said one of the murdered woman's most intimate friends, who attended the funeral, "if Mrs. Hull could have heard them reading that cold service over her, she'd have got up and put them all out of the house." After the service, the guests were invited to step forward and take a last look at their friend. The black silk gown was relieved by lace and flowers at the throat, and the hair was arranged with a cornet braid across the top and wavy puffs over the temples, as it was worn in life. The hands were crossed on the breast, and were so arranged that the scars on the fingers were not visible. Then the pall-bearers, Dr. Newbrough, Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Dickson, Mr. Cheeks, and Mr. Henry J. Newton, aided by the undertaker's assistants, carried the coffin out to the hearse, preceded by the Rev. Mr. Bonham, with the open prayer-book in his hand. Dr. Hull followed the short procession as far as the front door, and then returned to the parlor. Mr. Bonham went back into the house, and the hearse moved off, unattended, and was driven to the foot of Liberty-street. A few minutes later Mr. Bonham, still in his gown, was driven away in a coupé, and the guests were invited to leave the house as rapidly as possible, so that the crowd would disperse.

The hearse, and one or two carriages that followed it a distance, took the 11:45 boat to the New-Jersey Central Railroad Station, and the funeral cortége took the 1 o'clock train for Plainfield, N. J., where Mrs. Hull's parents are buried. The persons who accompanied the remains to Plainfield were Dr. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. John C. Coleman, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Dumont, Mr. De Forest, the Misses De Forest, Mrs. Sayles, and two detectives. The interment was in the family plot, in Plainfield.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING'S VIEWS.

During the day Police Commissioner Wheeler had an interview with Superintendent Walling in the latter's office, a third person being present. Mr. Wheeler said: "Mr. Walling, why don't you arrest Blank for the murder, without losing any more time?" "Because," answered the Superintendent, "if I should arrest him, he would at once and forever close his mouth. I don't want to close his mouth, so I allow him to remain free from arrest, but by no means free from a surveillance that will note every significant action performed by him." During the conversation, the Superintendent gave in detail the reasons which convinced him that he suspected the right person. The entire conversation was afterward learned by a TIMES reporter, and is given in substance below: The suspected person was very near to the deceased, and lived in the same house. The first reason that directed Police suspicion to him was the way in which the front doors were found open on the morning of the murder. Both the outside and inside vestibule doors are double, one side of each being secured by the usual form of bolts running into the floor and ceiling, and the other side only being ordinarily opened. On this morning the bolted sides of both were found open. No burglar or outside murderer ever was known during flight to open both sides of two doors, and the Police at once concluded that the work was that of an "insider," and was done to avert suspicion. Then, it was the first case known to the Police in this country in which the "fire test" over the eyes of a murdered person was ever tried. That fact, combined with the other that that test, before the publication of the Hull murder, was probably unknown to any person outside of the medical profession, and not even to all physicians, convinced the Police that not only was the murderer an "insider," but also that he was either a practicing physician or a medical scholar. What tended to strengthen this opinion was the additional fact that all the bandages found on the body of Mrs. Hull were tied, not in ordinary knots, but fastened in surgical loops. When the Police convinced themselves that the murderer was both an insider and a medical scholar, the question as to who he was came up for solution. Experienced detectives reasoned that the murderer of Mrs. Hull was a person who was familiar with her, as it has seldom, if ever, happened, that a murderer has stopped and handled the body of his victim with such cold and calculating deliberation as that with which Mrs. Hull's body was handled after death, unless he was on terms of great intimacy with his victim during life. When that was reached it was not long before the Police singled from out the household the person pointed to by their suspicions. As yet they have merely kept this suspected person under close watch. Superintendent Walling will not allow his arrest until some direct or positive evidence is procured. He, however, would at once make the arrest if the jewels which were removed from Mrs. Hull's person should be found in the house. Unless they were thrown into the water-closet, from which they would go into the public sewer, Mr. Walling expects yet to find them within the building. He is satisfied that they have not been removed, and he has spent much time in searching for them in a certain room in the rear of the cellar, which was used by the Hull family for the storage of waste, bottles, &c.

The reasons why the Police have suspected the person referred to were detailed to the reporter in the following words: "Let us suppose a case like this, a case in which, for instance, a husband kills his wife. A man and woman marry when both are young and do not really know each other. After marriage it is learned that the marriage was a terrible mistake, and that the mistake is one by which the man is the injured party. The woman has great social ambition, and on account of it she will bear everything rather than a separation from her husband, and the social loss it would entail upon her. So it goes on, she all the while hiding the family skeleton, and he—well, wishing for separation from her by any means. For the reason that he is conscious of her ailment, the husband's company must always be unbearable to the wife, and the society of others who cannot imagine her troubles agreeable to her. Her life is a continual make-believe outwardly, and his a constant desire to be rid of her. Many bitter private quarrels must occur between this mismated pair, added to the intensity of his disappointment, the many bitter things which his wife says to him while defending herself from his insinuations and taunts, must create in the man's breast the seeds of—well, murder. Of course, he smothers such a feeling, but he will often, thousands of times, wish that he were rid of his wife. There are reasons, as most persons can imagine, why some persons will make every attempt to put up with the most terrible disappointment in marriage, rather than get rid of it by the, to them, odious exposure of a divorce proceeding. Well, things go on in this way for years, the husband's bitterness accumulating like a boil that must sometime break. A time comes when the man and woman are both bitter—the one at his fate, the other at her misfortune. Words pass; she says one of those bitter, rankling, unforgivable things, which maddens the man, stirs up the bile within him until it breaks, and he lays violent hands upon her, perhaps for the first time in his life, and the result is murder! No one can account for it. Everybody, but a few, says it cannot have been he, for they always lived happily together. An autopsy takes place, and inexorable science at last reveals to the few witnesses present the real truth, the truth which the man and woman concealed for decades, and it is seen how nature not only meant the woman to remain single, but set a physical prohibition against her marriage. Now, if you can imagine such a state of things, you will be able to see why we believe that a person near to the deceased may have been her murderer."

It is a singular fact that the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Hull showed that that lady had been afflicted with a terrible ailment, which one of the operating surgeons pronounced of at least 20 years' standing. When the theory excited the above to Capt. Williams last night he admitted that it was the theory upon which the Police are at present working. Detectives Price and Schmittberger were seen to go out of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, separately, late yesterday afternoon, meet close by, and walk arm in arm up to the corner of Sixth-avenue, hold a few minutes interesting conversation with two policemen who were standing on the corner, and then return to the station-house. The two policemen soon afterward entered the station-house and disappeared in the rear rooms. What interpretation may be put upon this mysterious movement is not definitely known, but it is believed to have significance.

Coroner Woltman had a long conference with Superintendent Walling yesterday morning, and in the afternoon Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Lyon were closeted with the Superintendent. The Superintendent also had a conference yesterday with Police Surgeons Waterman and Fluhrer in relation to the use of chloroform or ether by the murderer of Mrs. Hull. Superintendent Walling believes that one of these anæsthetics was used. The doctors believed that the eyebrows might have been singed by the ignition of the vapor of ether, so used. Dr. Fluhrer related a case in point, which occurred in his own experience when he was in charge of the Park Hospital. He was operating on a boy who had been stabbed in the arm, and as the light was not very good, one of the assistants was holding a candle near the boy's face, when the fumes of the ether ignited in a flash, and the boys eyelashes were singed. Dr. Waterman said that had he been present at the autopsy he would have been able, by the use of the spectroscope, to tell whether chloroform or ether had been used by examining the blood.

AN UNEXPECTED RESPITE.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT MISSING IN A MURDER CASE.

SYRACUSE, June 13.—It became known today that a serious hitch had arisen in the case of Nathan Orlando Greenfield, whose third trial for the murder of his wife is set down for Monday next, at a special term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to convene in this city. The trial was to have taken place in Onondaga County, on a change of venue, from Oswego County, where the murder was committed, and a special panel of 100 jurors was drawn in this city on Thursday. It was found to-day that the remittitur from the Court of Appeals, accompanying the order for a new trial, and sending the case back to the Oyer and Terminer, for that purpose, could not be found, nor any record of it in the County Clerk's office. An investigation at the Clerk's office shows that the remittitur is not on file, nor is there any trace of it to be found after a most thorough search. In an interview with District Attorney Chase, of Oswego County, that gentleman said the case of Greenfield was carried into the Court of Appeals on a writ of error and a decision ordering a new trial was handed down Sept. 20, 1878. The order of remittitur sending the case back into the Supreme Court, from which it had been taken, was never received from the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and filed in the Oswego County Clerk's office, as it should have been, so that, until the remittitur is filed the case remains in the Court of Appeals. The failure to file the remittitur makes all the proceedings since the order for a new trial by the Court of Appeals irregular, and the whole ground will have to be gone over again. The effect will be, in any event, to postpone the trial from 6 to 12 months. Greenfield is very much elated over the turn affairs have taken.

A MOTHER'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

A NORTH CAROLINA WOMAN THROWS HER NEWLY-BORN TWINS INTO A FIRE.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 13.—A horrible crime has just come to light in this county. Mrs. Louisa Pierce, who lives about eight miles from here, became the mother of twins on the 30th of last month. The woman who was with her was sent out of the house for some purpose. She was gone two or three minutes, and when she came back the twins, which she had seen lying upon the floor, where they were born alive and crying, were in the fire and struggling with their little hands and feet. Mrs. Pierce told the woman to tell her husband when he returned that she had buried the babies. These are the facts as given by the woman who was with Mrs. Pierce. A warrant was immediately issued, charging Mrs. Pierce with murder and ordering her arrest. The officers are expected every hour with her. The preliminary examination will be had to-morrow. There seems to be no motive except a desire to get rid of the children. Her husband is a very respectable citizen.

A LONG VOYAGE IN A SMALL BOAT.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mr. Heap, in charge of the United States Legation at Constantinople, in his last dispatch to the Department of State, announced the arrival at that port of Joseph T. Clarke and Francis H. Bacon, in the Dorian, a boat of only two tons, from Boston. A voyage across the Atlantic in so small a vessel excited great wonder in Constantinople. They had encountered a severe storm, in which Mr. Clarke nearly lost his life. Their skiff and some other articles were washed overboard in the gale.

A WOMAN WALKING TO NEW-ORLEANS.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 13.—A woman calling herself Mrs. Potts is walking down the Air Line Railroad toward Atlanta, and is about 100 miles from here. She says she left Philadelphia on the 12th of May to walk to New-Orleans and return in five months on a wager of $5,000. She seems fresh and hearty, and has certificates from Postmasters of all the towns between here and Philadelphia. Crowds meet her at every station. She is confident of winning the WAGER.

SLOVENLY BOURBON WORK

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL PASSED.

ITS ABSURDITIES EXPOSED BY SENATORS BLAINE, CONKLING, AND WINDOM—THE DEMOCRATS OFFER NO EXCUSES, BUT RUSH THE MEASURE THROUGH.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Senate today passed the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, substantially as it was reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Before the consideration of the bill by paragraphs was proceeded with, a general discussion of about an hour's duration occurred, upon the unusual form in which it was presented. Mr. Beck, of the Committee on Appropriations, attempted to explain the bill, but it was plain from his halting and labored utterances that he was performing a compulsory task. With a view of simplifying the bill and putting it before the Senate in an intelligible form, Mr. Beck took the bill as it passed the House, and as it had been agreed upon by the Senate committee, and comparing it with the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation act for the current year, reported a substitute, which was in general terms identical with the vetoed bill making appropriations for the departments named, minus the political sections which caused the Executive disapproval. This substitute was presented to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Beck, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The committee, however, refused to allow the substitute to be reported, and Mr. Beck, therefore, in view of the action of his party associates, felt constrained to surrender his judgment, and explained that he felt it to be his duty not to press his substitute, and to oppose it if presented by any other Senator. By way of apology for the action of his committee in indorsing the mélange passed by the House, he informed the Senate that this course had been pursued in order to hasten action on the bill, and promote an early adjournment.

When Mr. Beck ceased speaking, a vigorous attack was begun on the bill by Messrs. Windom, Blaine, and Conkling. Mr. Windom said it was an incomprehensible affair, and that it would be infinitely better to pass the vetoed bill, omitting the political sections. No general appropriation had ever before been offered in such extraordinary form, and in order that the committee might have an opportunity to prepare a bill in the usual form, he moved that it be recommitted.

Mr. Blaine defied any man to make an intelligent explanation of the bill as reported by the committee. It ignored all the forms known to legislative bodies, and blindly appropriated $17,000,000 in nine printed lines. He took up the bill as passed by the House, and read several paragraphs to show its incongruities and absurdities. He showed that some of its provisions were so loosely drawn that they could be construed as supplementary to the Appropriation act of 1878, and as increasing the several amounts appropriated by that act. If he had not known as a matter of fact that the House had passed the bill he would conclude that the fifth section had been taken from an old joke-book. That section intended something in relation to the working men of the District of Columbia, but just what was intended was beyond ordinary comprehension. Mr. Blaine read this section, interspersing it with sarcastic and humorous comments, which served to make plain its absurdity. After reading the proviso to this section, Mr. Blaine said the only construction which could be placed on it was that the pro rata amount found to be due to certain workmen was to be paid them in person if living within the District of Columbia, and paid to them by draft if dead outside the District. This section, said Mr. Blaine, was so supremely ridiculous that the entire committee broke down on it and agreed unanimously to strike it out.

Mr. Conkling increased the irritation on the Democratic side cause by Mr. Blaine's criticisms. He said there was no excuse for presenting such a confused, obscure, and unintelligible bill. Both houses had agreed upon a bill adapted to the requirements of the public service, and had gone over it four times, item by item. That bill was within reach of the committee, in printed form, and if additions were necessary they could readily be made. Instead of taking a measure four times passed upon by both Houses, the Senate was asked to go back to a pernicious system, suited to the perpetration of fraud. The passage of such a bill could not be justified by haste or anxiety for adjournment. The old bill, which was familiar to all, could be passed as soon as this crude form, and without sacrifice to the convenience of members who wanted an early adjournment.

During the delivery of these criticisms upon the bill Mr. Atkins and several other Democratic members of the House Committee on Appropriations were unwilling listeners, and manifested considerable uneasiness, particularly as the Republican members present twitted them upon the estimate placed by Senators upon the fruit of their labors. The Democratic Senators acknowledged the justice of the criticisms by declining to reply. A vote was taken on the motion to recommit, which resulted, yeas 23, nays 32, Senator Davis, of Illinois, voting with the Republicans. After this vote, the reconsideration of the bill by paragraphs was proceeded with, Mr. Blaine omitting no opportunity to puncture the bill and harass the Democrats. After the bill had been disposed of, the supplemental bill making appropriations for the Federal courts was taken up, and made the unfinished business for to-morrow.

SENATORS IN COUNCIL.

CAUCUSES OF BOTH PARTIES—THE SILVER AND APPROPRIATION BILLS DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Democratic Senators were in caucus to-day, and acted upon two important matters. They first agreed upon the order in which they would pass the appropriation bills, and then discussed at length the proposition to consider the Silver bill during the present session. The discussion was at times very spirited, and plainly showed that the silver men were determined to get some action or expression upon the bill at this session, which could be pointed to as the act of the Democratic Party. It was argued by the silver advocates—Mr. Thurman leading—that party necessities in Ohio and the West, this year, demanded such action, and unless it was taken they could not expect the support of the Greenbackers, without whom there was little prospect for success. The suggestion that an attempt to make this a party question would be likely to cause serious discord, especially in view of the position Mr. Bayard, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, had taken upon the question, had no effect upon their demands. They replied to this that losses in the East, by taking action upon this question, would be more than made up by gains in the West. It was argued that the decision of the Finance Committee not to take up the bill this session precluded any chance of getting it before the Senate, unless by the passage of the Coke resolution discharging the committee from its further consideration, and to do that would certainly defeat Messrs. Bayard and Kernan off the committee, and cause dissensions which would prove disastrous to the Democratic Party. The silver men finally indicated a willingness to compromise, by agreeing to drop the Coke resolution if the committee would simply report the Silver bill, with an understanding that there was to be no action thereon until next December. It was intimated that such action would accomplish the purpose desired, and satisfy those who are demanding immediate action on the Silver bill. Acting upon this suggestion, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Thurman, Garland, and McDonald, to take into consideration the whole silver question and what action should be taken thereon. This committee is to confer with the Democratic members of the Finance Committee, and is instructed to report to the caucus on or before Monday. Mr. McDonald is the only hard-money man on the committee. It is understood that Senator Bayard has informed Senator Wallace, Chairman of the caucus, that if the Coke resolution to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Silver bill is passed he will regard it as an expression of a want of confidence in him as Chairman, and that he will resign his place as the head of the Finance Committee.

Two fully-attended sessions of the caucus of Republican Senators were also held to-day, the first in the morning and the other immediately after the adjournment of the Senate. Both were devoted to an interchange of views concerning the proper course of action to be taken in regard to the pending appropriation bills, and at the latter an important agreement was reached. Speeches of considerable length and much earnestness were made by Senators Conkling, Hoar, and Blaine, and the views of almost all the other members were expressed in brief speeches. Finally, it was agreed, with substantial unanimity, that the passage of the Army Appropriation bill in its present shape should be opposed by the Republicans in the Senate unless the majority consent to the addition of a proviso to the sixth section declaring that it shall not be construed to prevent the use of troops to execute any existing law. This determination was arrived at in consequence of doubts very generally expressed in the caucus whether the enactment of this section would not altogether prevent the use of troops for the enforcement of any law on election days, in time of peace, it being held by many of the lawyers present that any use of the Army, except against armed enemies, would necessarily be for "police purposes." It was also based upon the broad principle to which every member assented, that it is the duty of Congress to make appropriations in accordance with existing laws. The point was also raised against the sixth section that it infringes upon the President's constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The Judicial Expenses bill was discussed very briefly, but as it also contains clauses in the nature of conditions precedent to the use of money which it appropriates, the caucus agreed that its passage should likewise be opposed unless these conditions are eliminated.

BROKEN DEMOCRATIC PROMISES.

THE GREENBACK ORGAN SCATHINGLY REVIEWS THE BOURBON DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The *National View*, the Greenback organ, in its issue of to-morrow, will contain an editorial article reviewing the work of the Democrats in the present Congress. After reciting the promises made by the Democrats in the campaign of 1878, and charging that those promises were not only not mentioned, but entirely ignored by Congress, the *National View* will say: "What Democrat talked in 1878 about 'Troops at the polls,' 'A free ballot,' 'No Supervisors,' and all that sort of froth? Not one. But now, in 1879, the Democratic idea of relief to the people is to take away the Army and keep them from the polls when there is no Army and no general election this year in the United States. These Democratic leaders offer as a measure of relief a bill to repeal laws which are not thought of, have no practical vigor, and which have been on the statute-book for 14 years without objection or debate. The Democratic leaders organize the party by the caucus system, and in caucus agree that the party, as such, shall make tests of party fidelity and loyalty. And what are these tests? The repeal of the Resumption laws? Not at all. The repeal of the law giving national banks the control of the money of the country? Not at all. The income tax? No. The substitution of greenbacks for bank notes? Not at all. A law making greenbacks a legal tender for debts, public and private? No, Sir. None of these measures are made caucus measures, but the Tyrors' Test Oath law is, and yet this very law was repealed by a Republican Senate of the last Congress, and by it sent to a Democratic House, that had it before its Judiciary Committee for 60 days without making a report for or against it. And this is the party of the people, the party for reform and relief."

MR. THURMAN IN A DILEMMA.

HE OPENS THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS WITH ONLY ONE SENATOR PRESENT.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A funny incident occurred at the opening of to-day's session of the Senate. Both parties were holding caucuses, and neither had adjourned at noon, the hour appointed for the convening of the Senate. At that hour, Senator Thurman, President pro tem., left the Democratic caucus to perform the duty of calling the Senate to order. He did not know that the Republican Senators were in caucus, and was surprised to find, upon entering the Senate Chamber, that no Senators were present. Mr. Thurman, however, thinking the Republican Senators were in the cloak-rooms, seated himself in the Vice-President's chair, and as he did so Senator Hill, of Georgia, entered the chamber and proceeded to his desk. The minute hand of the clock had passed the hour of 12, and Mr. Thurman arose and thumped the desk several times with the gavel, in the belief that Senators would respond from the cloak-rooms. As they did not respond, the President pro tem., with the eyes of the crowd of auditors in the galleries upon him, felt the awkwardness of his position, and realized that there was only one way out of the difficulty, and that was to proceed and formally open the session. Looking seriously at Mr. Hill, who seemed impressed with the novelty of the scene, the President pro tem. said, in the usual solemn tones of the presiding officer, "The Senator from Georgia will please come to order," and turning toward the Chaplain, who stood in his accustomed place waiting to perform his part in the daily opening ceremonies, Mr. Thurman requested that gentleman to offer prayer. The Chaplain stepped forward and offered the usual prayer for the "guidance of the Senators here assembled." After the prayer the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, and about the time the Clerk was finishing the reading the Senators ambled into the chamber.

STATE CANDIDATES IN MAINE.

BANGOR,

THE POKOMOKE TRAGEDY

MISS DUER'S STORY OF THE SHOOTING

THE PRISONER'S INTIMACY WITH MISS HEARN

—THE SHOOTING DECLARED TO BE ACCIDENTAL—THE VICTIM'S STATEMENT THAT IT WAS INTENTIONAL.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 13.—In the Duer trial at the opening of court this morning, Dr. Paul Jones was called by the defense, and testified that he was familiar with the properties of chloral. It had a depressing effect upon the nerves; required great care in its administration at all times, and an improper use of it in cases of nervous depression would result in death to a healthy person, if continued for a long time; in the hypothetical case submitted the wound from the shot was trifling and should have had no serious results; the use of chloral was improper in the case; his opinion was that death resulted from the use of chloral. He said, on cross-examination, that he thought there was a mistake in the diagnosis of the case; would not have risked the use of 500 grains of chloral in that case; if he had administered one or two doses with good results he might have continued it, but results could not always be attributed to drugs. Dr. E. M. Tingle testified that in the case of Miss Hearn the wound from the ball was too trivial, and the ball should have been removed immediately. He declined to give an opinion of the cause of her death, but thought it improbable that it was caused by the pistol.

Miss Lillian Duer, the prisoner, then took the stand. She testified that she was 21 years old, and had resided nearly all her life in Pokomoke City, which was her native place; she had known Ella Hearn about four years; they were always very intimate, and a great deal together; there was a very great personal attachment between them, and they were companions frequently, both in public and in private; they were in the habit of walking together almost everywhere in the place during the last Summer as frequently as before. "I continued to associate with Ella," said the witness, "up to the time of her injury; we walked in Hearn's woods very frequently; I think this is my pistol; I had it nearly a year before this affair took place; I got it near Christmas, a year ago; I got it at Miss Hearn's suggestion; Ella and myself were in the habit of using it together; we would tack up an envelope, or some mark, and shoot at it, and would do this just as we took a notion, sometimes once a month, and sometimes oftener; this shooting at a mark continued until a little over two months before the accident; I was also in the habit of shooting with Misses Bohm, Heynau, Farlow, Merrill, and others, and have also done so with my sister Matilda; I did not keep the fact of my having the pistol a secret; I did not have the pistol for two months before the accident, having lent it to Mr. Corbin; I think I lent it to him on the night of Sept. 5; I has brought it home on Saturday, Nov. 2; before Corbin returned the pistol, I walked with Miss Hearn several times, once about a week before he returned it; I had no pistol with me on these walks; I told Miss Hearn at her house, on Sunday, that I had got the pistol back; Mrs. Long had sent for me to go up to her house, and I went up to see Ella, as she had made me promise also to come and see her that afternoon; I overstaid my time there; I went to Mrs. Long's and found her not at home, and, of course, was compelled to go again the next week; before leaving Ella, she made me promise to call up awhile that night, and I went; she had a nail growing into the flesh of her foot, and I cut it out for her; the next morning I did not go to church, and went to see Ella; she was getting along; while there she asked me about seeing Mrs. Long, and I told her I would have to go up there again next week; she said she wanted to go with me, and to let her know when; I was going. Ella sat in my lap all the time.

"I went up on Monday afternoon," continued Miss Duer, "to let Ella know I was going to Mrs. Long's on Tuesday afternoon, and on Monday night she came to our house; I was at Mrs. Dennis's; I came home with my sister and Mrs. Hughes, and found Ella there, with her sister Louisa, Mr. Corbin, and Mr. Hughes, and my mother and children; we talked and played games and had fun down in Ella and had a pleasant conversation; the subjects talked of were politics and the Deaconship of the Episcopal Church; I also remember that we were looking over the Episcopal Prayer-book to see what the duties of a Deacon were; both of us were writing on a slip of paper; Ella remained until 10 o'clock; we were in the dining-room when Ella rose to go; I was talking with Mr. Hughes; Ella struck me playfully on the arm with a glove or pencil, and said, 'Lil., be sure and call up for me to-morrow, and we will take that walk;' I replied, 'All right,' and as Ella was going through the door she said, 'Now, be sure and call,' and I replied, 'All right, I'll come;' after she got to the front door, Ella said she had come around three times to take a walk and found that Corbin was there each time, and wanted to know what he was doing there so much; I told her I did not; subsequently she came to pass away the time; Louisa says, 'I'll tell what is the matter, Lilly, Ella is jealous of him,' said, 'That's all foolishness; Ella wanted me to go around home with her, and afterward asked me again to be sure and come around next day; Mr. Corbin asked where we were going, and Ella replied, 'We are going in the woods;' that was the first I knew he was there; I did not go off the doorstep, and never in my life said, 'Before God, Ella, if you don't go with me to the woods I will never ask you to go anywhere again;' I did put a stamp my foot or scratch my head; I was part of the time on the doorstep and part on the ground; my mother called me to come in, saying, 'Lil, come in and put to the door, it's cold in here;' Ella kissed me good night, and left.

"The next day Ella," said the witness, "as her house the next afternoon; I went there about 3:30; Ella's little sister admitted me; Ella heard me at the door and told me to come in, and I went into the dining-room; Ella was sitting at the machine, and I sat down beside her on a box; Hearn was there lying down on a lounge; I commenced joking with Ella about wearing a slat-bonnet and green spectacles; I handed some cubeb berries to Ella, who refused them, and I then leaned across Ella and handed them to her mother; as I did so Ella stuck me with a pin, and I said, 'Hold up, don't do that any more,' and threw two or three cubebs down Ella's back; I had an engagement at 4 o'clock, and got up and said it was getting late, and I had to be going; I told her not to sit down a few minutes and she would go to the door with me; I sat down, and got up again to go, when Mrs. Hearn said to Ella, 'Give me the work, I'll finish it, and you go to the door with Lil;' Ella followed me out of the room and shut the door after us; I said to Ella, 'I see you are going out;' Ella replied, 'No; I've got that old dress to finish;' I then got off some enormous joke about a 'yeopon,' (yeopon is a small berry which grows on the Eastern Shore,) which took me half an hour to walk around, and some other jokes; I then opened the door, and it struck me, throwing me into a sitting position; I commenced laughing, and Ella also laughed aloud; we then had a talk about a passing horse, dripping with perspiration; I went to the gate, and may have walked back; I went again, and Ella called me, and asked me about a veroona that I was to have rooted or got for her; while I was talking Ella said, 'I am real cold; come in, and tell me all about it;' I went in, and Ella shut the door; I then told Ella I had got my pistol back; I took it out, and told her I had intended to shoot that afternoon if we had gone out together; Ella was leaning against the door, and I was leaning over the banisters at the foot of the steps, the pistol in my right hand, holding it at half cock with my thumb, and turning the chambers with my right hand, looking to see which was charged, as I knew some were not; I said to Ella that I had meant to beat her shooting that afternoon if we had gone out; Ella replied that I had done so well the last time that she would not wonder if I had also killed down by the door and said, 'Yes, that is always my luck;' at that moment I was putting the hammer down with my gloved hand, when it slipped, and the pistol was discharged; I had not the least intent to fire the pistol; I did not know it was loaded; it was purely accidental; I heard the report, looked up, and saw Ella's mouth bleeding; Ella went into the sitting-room; I opened the door for her; her mother ran as far as the table and exclaimed, 'My God! she is shot!' and then ran out of the door; I have some recollection of calling Mrs. Hearn in and sitting her down; Mr. Clarke and the neighbors then came in; what occurred I cannot tell; do not remember sufficiently to tell; Mr. Hearn sold me to up stairs with his wife and I did so; I came down and asked Dr. Truitt if Ella was much hurt; he replied the wound was not dangerous; I took him up stairs and put her to bed and asked her if she was much hurt; I do not recollect the conversation with Mr. Clarke; I gave the pistol to some one but do not know who; I was so much surprised that I was utterly confounded; Dr. Truitt told me that Ella was not seriously hurt; that he would have the ball out the next day and she would be well in a few days; I could not state with precision what took place between the time the pistol was discharged and the time Mr. Clarke came in; it was so unexpected to me that I was entirely thrown off my balance; I was sorry, of course, that Ella was shot; it troubled me a great deal; I had each a hand a new black kid glove, worn only once before; there was no hostility between me and Ella; we were never better friends in our lives than we were then; we never had a serious quarrel, and only a few spats; the last spat was six or eight months before; there was no ill-temper in the sticking of the needle; I never had any jealousy or unkind feeling of any sort toward Ella; a week or 10 days before that Ella and myself went to the woods; Mrs. Hearn sent us; I did not have the pistol then; I never had shot at Ella in my life; Ella never took a pistol from me, nor knocked one from my hand; I went up the next morning after the shooting to see if Mrs. Hearn thought it best to send for Dr. Philadelphia for a physician; I offered to send for one, and offered my assistance.

"Mr. Hearn sent for me on the following Thursday by his children, Jenny, Jennie, and Louisa, and I went with them; Louisa told me that her father wished to see me in the parlor; I went into the parlor, when Mr. Hearn asked me how the thing was done; I told him as I have told the story here; he asked how the pistol was discharged, and I told him I did not know; Mr. Hearn said he respected my father very much; he believed that I was a lady of honor, and said no charge whatever was to be laid to me; Mrs. Deaside had come down twice for me before I went up; Mr. Hearn asked me not to go away until Ella got well; I replied that I did not think of going away before nor after; he asked me to be present when Ella should tell her story of the affair; I told him I thought it my right and duty to be present; I went up stairs when Ella was aroused, and said, 'There is Lil now;' Mr. Hearn asked me to go to the bed to her; I went to the bedside, when Ella threw her arms around my neck and said me to kiss her on her cheek; I did as she requested; she asked what had happened; I told her she had been shot; she asked me who did it; I replied, 'I did it;' Ella said, 'You didn't intend to do it, did you?' I replied that I intended to kill me dead, and would do it again—would you?' I told her 'No;' she asked me if I did not love her, and I told her I loved her too well to shoot her; Ella asked me why I had not been to see her; she had sent several notes for me to come; I told her I had not received any of her notes; Ella asked me to stay all night; when I was seen down stairs, as I passed out of the room, I heard Mrs. Dennis and Mrs. Hearn say to Ella, 'Lie down and think no more about her; she did intend to kill you;' Jennie Hearn came to me and told me that her father did not want me to come to the house; I went there again on Saturday when Ella first went to Ella's room, and Mrs. Hearn did not come in for 10 minutes; Ella expressed her gladness, and asked why I had not come before; she had begged her papa to send me some; Ella put her arms around my neck and hugged me closely; I remained there for an hour or perhaps a quarter hour longer; Mrs. Hearn seemed desirous that I should not remain, and said something of being afraid of Mr. Hearn seeing me there; I said I had to go, that I did not intend to kill Ella; Ella said to her, 'Louisa, you ought to be ashamed of yourself;' I left the house and did not go there again."

The State did not cross-examine Miss Duer.

John H. Clarke was called for the defense, and testified that he saw Mr. Hearn the Saturday before the beginning of court, and had a conversation with him; the witness asked to be let off as a witness, as there was no use for several to testify; Mr. Hearn and wife knew nothing, and Mrs. Dennis knew about what the witness did; Mrs. Dennis was his principal witness; there was nothing said of dying declarations. On cross-examination he said: "I met Hearn the latter part of the second week or third week of Miss Hearn's illness I went to see her, [Ella;] she was cheerful; after about 15 minutes Miss Hearn remarked to me that the shooting was intentional; she told me to sit down and she would tell me; she did tell me all about it; she said that Miss Duer called and wanted to walk with her, but she could not, as her mother was sick; going out to the door, she went with Lil; she then said that Lil put her arm around her and asked her if she did not love her; she replied, "No, Lil, you are no boy, what should I love you for?" she then said Lil went out, and came back, and asked her if she did not love her, and told her not to say no; if she did she would shoot her dead, and drew her pistol and shot her; she attempted to show where her arm was burned, but I did not see it; she stated that she had a finger in her mouth at the time and was laughing, and that was the reason her lip was not injured by the ball; there were two or three ladies present when Ella told me this; Mrs. Hearn was there, and my impression is that Mrs. Tipton was there; Ella was very cheerful, and tried to laugh when I asked her if she was not afraid she would hurt herself; she replied that the ball had not bothered her for a day or two; one of the ladies in the room said something about the shooting having been intentional before Ella told me, but I cannot say which of the ladies made the remark, or whether it was not made because something was said about the disfigurement of her face, when she said she did not care for that, so that she got well; my impression is that Mrs. Dennis was also present at the time.

At this stage, no witnesses being present for the defense, the State began its evidence in rebuttal, with the understanding that the defense to-morrow morning may introduce Alice and Clara Duer. Several witnesses were called, but their testimony was of little interest.

It was understood that Miss Lilly Duer would be called to the stand to-day, and as a result the courtroom was thronged at an early hour. When Miss Duer was called perfect silence prevailed. As soon as the veil was removed from her face she showed a weary and annoyed expression, and her face was pale. She began her testimony in so low a tone of voice that the jury could not hear her, but very soon she became more animated, and spoke in a clear and distinct tone, so that she could be heard over the entire court-room. Her speech is quick and not unpleasant. Her story of her intimacy with Miss Hearn, of all that pass ed between them antecedent to the shooting, was told in a clear, straightforward manner, and her denial of language stated by the prosecution to have been used by Miss Duer on the night before the shooting—that if Miss Hearn would not walk with her on the following day she would never again ask her to—was emphatic and positive. In the recital of what occurred immediately after the shooting, she broke down and wept, but soon recovered her composure, and her detail that she had ever shot at Miss Hearn at any time was without equivocation. The defense will get through with their testimony to-day, except two witnesses for the State, introduced testimony in rebuttal up to the close of court to-night. The evidence in rebuttal, with one exception, was favorable to the prisoner rather than the State. It is probable all the testimony will be in to-morrow.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

FULL TEXT OF THEIR PLATFORM—NO MORE TINKERING WITH FINANCE.

Following is the platform reported by the committee of the Iowa Republican State Convention, through the Hon. James F. Wilson, Chairman, and adopted without amendment:

The Republican Party of Iowa, in convention assembled, declare:

1. The United States of America is a nation, not a league. This is the doctrine of the Constitution, confirmed by the results of the war for the Union. The Democratic Party denies this and opposes to it the doctrine of State rights, which includes the power of a State to dissolve its connection with the Union. Therefore it is dangerous to the national life to trust it to the Democratic Party.

2. Upon the foregoing doctrine of nationality depends the power of the Republic to protect its citizens in all their rights, both at home and abroad, and from its denial by the Democratic Party have resulted the barbarous outrages perpetrated on citizens in all of the disturbed sections of the Southern States, and redress can be had alone through the administration of public affairs in the several departments of the Government by the Republican Party.

3. We denounce the attempt of the Democratic Party in Congress to render the Federal elections insecure by a repeal of the Election laws of the United States as dangerous to the public peace, an expression of the will of the people through the ballot-box, and as tending to subject said elections to the domination of the mob-ocracy elements of the Southern States and of the repeaters and promoters of fraud in the City of New-York and elsewhere. Such action is unnecessary to the accomplishment of this result by the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, and President Hayes, by his veto Messages, is accorded our sympathy and hearty commendation.

4. That the Democratic threat of not voting a dollar for the Army unless the appropriations can be limited for partisan ends, is but the echo of the cry heard during the rebellion from the same quarter of "not another man and not a dollar" for the purposes of the war. The end will be the same. The Government of the Union could not be beaten to death, and it cannot be starved to death now.

5. That we approve the financial policy of the Republican Party and refer with pride to its results. The Southern Democratic rebellion for the perpetuation of slavery and the enforcement of State rights forced an enormous interest-bearing debt on the people, which in August, 1865, reached its highest point and then amounted to $2,381,530,295 96, requiring an annual interest-payment of $143,977,697 87. On the 1st of August next, when the Republican refunding operations will be completed, this Democratic debt will be reduced to $1,797,643,700, with an annual interest-charge of but $83,773,777 50, showing a reduction of principal of $583,886,594 96 and of the annual interest-charge of $67,203,919 37, and we declare that this debt shall be honestly paid in honest money, and to this end we are in favor of keeping coin circulation at its largest practicable volume, and maintaining our paper currency where the Republican Party has placed it, at par with coin, and to the farther end that the dollar earned by labor shall be worth as much as the dollar earned by capital.

6. Concerning further financial legislation we say let us have peace undisturbed by Congressional tinkering, that our business interests may revive, investments of more idle capital be encouraged, commercial interests fostered, and the general welfare promoted.

7. The profit arising from the carriage of gold and silver should inure to the benefit of the government and not to the advantage of the private owners of bullion, as this tends to diminish the burdens of the tax-payers, and no part of the tax-paying currency of the country should be converted into the non-paying list.

8. That we favor a wisely-adjusted tariff for revenue.

9. We demand a strict economy in the imposition of public taxes and the expenditure of public moneys, and such a just reduction and equalization of the salaries and fees of public officers as shall place them on an equality with like positions in private employment.

10. That we renew our expression of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, and denounce the removal of employes of this class by the Democrats in Congress, and the appointment in their stead of members of the Confederate Army.

11. That we reaffirm the position of the Republican Party heretofore expressed upon the subject of temperance and prohibition, and we hail with pleasure the beneficent work of temperance reform clubs and other organizations in promoting universal temperance, and in order that the entire question of prohibition may be settled in a non-partisan manner, we favor the submission to the people, at the next election, of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the State.

BASE-BALL.

About 300 persons assembled on the Jersey City Grounds yesterday to see the game between the Flyaway nine, of this City, and the Philadelphia nine; but the latter, for some unknown reason, failed to appear. The Flyaway nine consented to play a strong picked nine rather than disappoint those on the grounds; but some were dissatisfied with this arrangement, and returned to the box-office and demanded their money. The game which had been arranged proved to be a tolerably well-played one, and those who remained to see it seemed to go away satisfied. It was ended at the fifth inning, the score standing 13 to 3 in favor of the Flyaway nine. Following is the score by innings:

Flyaway	1	4	3	5	0	—13
Picked nine	0	1	0	1	0	— 3

This afternoon the Flyaway and New-York nines, both of this City, play on the Union Grounds.

MANHATTAN BANK ROBBERS

PATROLMAN JOHN NUGENT ARRESTED AS ONE OF THEM.

IMPLICATED BY SHEVELIN'S CONFESSION—CHARGED WITH ACTING AS THE GANG'S GO-BETWEEN, AND CARRYING OFF THE STOLEN SECURITIES IN A SACHEL—HIS STRANGE RECORD AS A POLICEMAN.

The arrest of a policeman on suspicion of being concerned in a bank robbery is a startling novelty in the criminal annals of this City, but this anomaly was developed yesterday by the arrest of Patrolman John Nugent, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with having been concerned in the robbery of the Manhattan Savings Institution. This robbery has, since its discovery until the present day, been fruitful of surprises, but no phase of the case is calculated to arouse the wonder of the general public more than this new one presented yesterday. The manner in which the robbery was committed for a long time puzzled the detectives. It was apparent that the robbers had the assistance of some person connected with the institution, but it was not for a moment supposed that they were aided in their movements by a member of the Police force. The arrest of Patrick Shevalin, the night-watchman employed in the bank, and his confession made to Capt. Byrnes, have already been referred to. This confession has not yet been made public, as a whole, for the obvious reason that the watchman implicated in his statement a number of persons who have not yet been arrested. Therefore, only such portions of the confession were made public as would not interfere with the ends of justice. In his confession, Shevelin implicated the policeman, Nugent, as one of the men who was privy to the job from its inception to its successful accomplishment, and acted as a go-between for Kelly, Ryan, and other members of the gang who were concerned in robbing the bank. The precise part played by the policeman as testified to by Shevelin is not yet fully known, as the Police officers interested in the case are as dumb as oysters, but it is admitted that Nugent is accused by the night watchman of having acted as a "grow," or watcher outside the bank building while the robbery was being perpetrated in the vaults. It is also claimed, carried off the securities in a sachel after they had been abstracted from the bank vault. The Police officers who are prominent in the case therefore hope through this arrest to secure the missing bonds. Nugent has been under strict surveillance ever since the confession of Shevelin implicated him, but it was not deemed prudent to arrest him until yesterday. On two occasions Nugent was placed in such a position that he was seen and identified by Shevelin and Kelly at their accomplices. On one occasion Nugent, with a number of other officers, was summoned to the Mercer-Street Police Station ostensibly to identify Kelly. The latter was placed in the station-house in the usual manner, and Nugent and the other officers were marched in before him so that he could see them all. Afterward Nugent told Capt. Byrnes that he had never seen Kelly before, but Kelly, recognized by Capt. Byrnes as the man who was present was the policeman who had been in collusion with them in the robbery. The arrest of Nugent would not have been made yesterday but for the fact that he was the first of the Police officers who, during the trial of Johnny Hope, apparently a much-interested spectator. It was feared by Capt. Byrnes that during the progress of the trial some testimony might be given that would alarm him by giving him a hint that he was suspected, and that he would be followed, and it was determined to place him in custody. Nugent is on his Summer vacation, and his leave of absence does not expire until 6 P. M. on Sunday. Therefore, on Saturday morning, he not appear at the surprised when Sergt. Meakim, of Inspector Murray's staff, tapped him on the shoulder and asked him to step out into the corridor for a moment in the corridor Sergt. Meakim was joined by Detective Dolan, and the prisoner was told he was under arrest. He was at once taken to Police Head-quarters and arraigned before Inspector Murray. A short time afterward Capt. Byrnes arrived, and Shevelin was brought over from the Mercer Market Police Court. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Morgan, in his private office. What transpired there is not known, as the reporters were excluded from the room, but it was subsequently announced that the prisoner had been remanded until to-day. The party left the court-room, and the prisoner was spirited away to one of the station-houses in this City, but his place of confinement is concealed.

Nugent is said to have been a "policy-writer" before his appointment on the Police force, and his record while a member of the force is certainly a very remarkable one. He was appointed on July 10, 1873, and was assigned to the Fourteenth Precinct. He remained there for about six months, and at his own request was transferred to the Twenty-seventh Precinct. While he was attached to that precinct he was arrested on suspicion of burglary. On the 9th of March, 1875, the exchange office of B. Nathan, at No. 3 Cortlandt-street, was entered by burglars, the safe torn open, and $1,800 worth of property was stolen. Nugent was on post on the beat which includes the premises at the time entered, and the circumstances surrounding the burglary were of so peculiar a character, as far as Nugent was concerned, that Capt. Sanders arrested him; three days after, and arraigned him before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination. The evidence against him was not conclusive, and he was discharged on the 22d of March. Sanders was not satisfied with the conclusion of the case, and at his request the Police Commissioners transferred Nugent to the Seventh Precinct. While there he was accused by a man named Barnes of having robbed him of a sum of money while he was asleep on a couch, but this charge fell through for want of evidence. Soon afterward Nugent became conspicuous in the forces by heroism displayed by him in rescuing a number of persons from the flames during a fire. The circumstances were brought to the notice of the Police Commissioners, and the result was that Nugent was honorably mentioned and promoted to be Roundsman. He was transferred to the Fifth Precinct, Myers's United States bonded warehouse, Nos. 39 and 41 Vesey-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of $7,000 worth of silks. This occurred on the night of Capt. Byrnes's prediction that Nugent and another policeman were implicated in this burglary. Though thoroughly convinced of this fact, the Captain was unable to gain sufficient evidence to make a case against him. He, however, had him transferred to the Eighteenth Precinct, during this, endeavored to get even by writing anonymous letters to Commissioner Erhardt against his Captain. These letters were traced to him by comparing his signature on the pay-rolls with the writing. Capt. Eakins, of course, had no confidence in him, and therefore had him reduced to the ranks and transferred to the Eighteenth Precinct on Feb. 18, 1878. He has been on patrol in the Eighteenth Precinct ever since. Particular attention was called to him until the confession of Patrick Shevelin brought him again into unenviable prominence.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN HOPE.

When John Hope, son of the notorious burglar, "Jimmy" Hope, who is on trial for being implicated in the Manhattan Bank burglary, on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 27, was placed at the bar of the General Sessions Court yesterday, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, his counsel, sat talking to his associate, Mr. George F. Gardiner, behind an imposing array of law books. The youthful prisoner, who wore a suit of gray tweed, and was scrupulously neat in his appearance, chatted gayly with his lawyers, and seemed perfectly unconcerned. Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who conducts the prosecution, conversed with Mr. Waloo Hutchings, counsel for the bank; Mr. Edward Schell, its President; Police Captain Byrnes, who captured Hope, and ex-City Judge Sutherland, who occupied a seat beside Judge Cowing. The court-room, as on the previous day, was crowded, every seat being occupied, and the aisles were bloaked with spectators. Judge Cowing took his seat promptly at 11 o'clock, but the eighth juror, Jeremiah Moynahan, was not in attendance, and kept the court waiting half an hour.

The first witness called by Mr. Russell was Mr. Edward Schell, President of the Manhattan Savings Bank. He testified that on the 7th of October he, with a committee, counted the securities of the institution, which consisted of stocks and bonds; witness placed these securities in the lower compartment of the inside safe on the afternoon of that day; nobody but himself had the combination of that compartment; the securities amounted to about $2,800,000; witness opened the compartment on Oct. 27 to dispose of $22,000 in registered bonds. All the other securities were then safe, and the compartment was in perfect order; the compartment was not opened again until it was broken open on the morning of Oct. 28; to the question as to whether the janitor had or had not the combination of the inside safe witness objected to by Mr. Brooke and withdrawn by Mr. Russell.

In answer to Mr. Brooke's questions, Mr. Schell said that when he opened the inside safe on Oct. 17 he did not examine the envelopes or packages containing the securities; he looked at them, and they appeared to be all right; witness had never seen those envelopes or securities since; the combination lock on the inside safe had been broken open by force, and had not been opened by a knowledge of the combination.

Officer William Warren, of the Fifteenth Precinct, attached to the force for 10 years, testified that on the morning of Oct. 27 he was on duty in citizen's clothes; about 5:45 A. M. he was on the corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets, and saw John Hope standing on the south-east corner; witness asked him what he was doing, and he replied that he was waiting for a car; did not see him again until he met him in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house on the morning after his arrest; was positive that the prisoner at the bar was the man whom he had seen standing on the corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets on the morning of the bank robbery; knew Hope by name, and had frequently seen him before.

Mr. Brooke's cross-examination of the officer elicited the fact that Hope was dressed in dark clothes, with the exception of light pantaloons, and wore a [illegible] hat; witness had frequently seen a brother of the prisoner before Oct. 27; had arrested the prisoner's brother Harry a few days after the bank robbery. The brother was here called in and identified by the officer. Harry, he said, was not the man whom he had seen standing on the street corner; the latter was discharged after his arrest.

Thomas Thomas, of No. 502 West Thirty-eighth-street, an aged milk-dealer, testified that he supplied milk to Louis Werckle, janitor of the Manhattan Bank; he called at the bank about 7 o'clock on the morning of the robbery, but left no milk; was told by some man that the family had gone to the country, and did not need any milk; did not take particular notice of the man who had told him that no milk was needed by the janitor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brooke: Cried out "milk" several times before he got off his wagon; the man who spoke to him made his appearance at the Bleecker-street entrance of the bank; he put his hand out, but not his body; witness did not see his head or face, but judged from the portion of his hand thrust forth that he was in his shirt sleeves; the man spoke in an ordinary tone of voice; witness walked toward him for the purpose of inquiring when the janitor's family would return, but as he approached him the man shut the door and went in; witness then jumped on his milk-wagon and drove off. Mr. Brooke asked the witness to illustrate, by the court-room doors, how much of the man's hand and arm appeared outside. Mr. Russell objected, inasmuch as the doors did not correspond and the surroundings were lacking. Judge Cowing sustained the objection, whereupon Mr. Brooke asked that the storm doors of the bank [illegible] be opened. Mr. Russell declined to produce the doors, and Mr. Brooke reserved the conclusion of his examination of the witness until he had made an effort to have the doors opened for the court.

Officer Edward Gilgar, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was next called, and testified that on the morning of the Manhattan Bank robbery he was passing through Bleecker-street a few minutes before 7 o'clock, on his way to the station-house to report; on the south side of the street witness heard a milkman cry "milk;" saw a man emerge from the bank building, say something to the milkman, and return to the bank building; saw the man outside of the bank building, and now positively recognized him as the prisoner, John Hope; did not know his name at that time; witness saw a colored girl in the vicinity of the bank building at the time; learned of the bank robbery that afternoon; identified, on the next time witness saw Hope was on Feb. 10, in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house; witness then identified him as the man whom he had seen come out of the bank building, and positively identified him now.

In reply to Mr. Brooke Officer Gilgar said not be mistaken in his identification of the prisoner.

James H. Jennings testified that he had come from Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., in response to a dispatch from Mr. Russell; he was formerly employed as porter at the St. Charles Hotel, on Broadway, next door to the Manhattan Bank building; between 6 and 7 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 27 witness was in the rear premises, which communicated by a gate with an alleyway running from Bleecker to Bond street; while coming down the steps of the house, a man, whom he identified as the prisoner, came to the gate, and asked him if there was a closet in the place; witness replied in the negative, whereupon Hope turned and walked away; as he walked through the alleyway he turned and looked over his shoulder at witness several times; witness was positive that the man whom he saw on that occasion was John Hope, the prisoner; he saw him next on the evening of Feb. 10, in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and identified him; had been taken previously to identify another man, but that person was not the one he had seen on the morning of the robbery.

Annie Sample, a colored girl of 15, living with her mother, a laundress, at No. 160 Green-street, testified that a little before 7 o'clock on the morning of the robbery she left home with a bundle of clothing for a customer on Bleecker-street, near the Bowery; as she was leaving the tenement-house entrance to the Manhattan Savings Bank she saw a milk wagon standing there; the milkman raised the usual cry, and she then saw a man come out of the bank, and heard him say; "we don't want any milk; the family are gone to the country;" he then went back again into the bank; she faced the man who came out of the bank, and stood quite near him; John Hope, the prisoner, was the man she had seen on that occasion; she subsequently identified Hope after his arrest, in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, having picked him out from among seven men in Capt. Byrnes's room; she was positive that she could not be mistaken in her identification of the prisoner.

A recess was here taken until Monday morning.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Six steam-ships will sail for Europe to-day, viz.: The City of Chester, of the Inman Line; the Mosel, of the North German Lloyd; the Belgenland, of the Red Star Line; the Queen, of the National Line, and the Devonia and Elysia, of the Anchor Line. Among the passengers are Henry Mapleson, Mme. Marie Rôze Mapleson, the Very Rev. Father Gabriel, and Prof. John R. Sampson, who sail in the Chester, and Mr. F. W. J. Hurst, the New-York Manager of the National Steam-ship Line; Prof. R. M. Jones, Prof. Arthur Delacomb, Prof. F. H. Fritz, and the Rev. Dr. R. H. Steele, who will leave by the Queen; John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; J. Rauers, German Consul at Savannah; Col. E. P. Jacobson, of the United States Army; and Prof. H. A. Rowland are among those who have taken passage in the Mosel. To-day's list, as far as received, are as follows:

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—John Sutcliffe, Mrs. Sutcliffe, William Franckiyn, Thomas Lord, the Rev. Wallace B. Lucas, Mrs. Lucas, Miss McCormack, Miss Watson, Mortimer Hanley, Mr. Neyder, Mr. Boucher, Dr. Benjamin B. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, L. H. Smith, Miss Octavia Smith, J. Hirsch, Mrs. Carll S. S. Carll, Mrs. A. L. Janeway, child, and nurse, Miss Isabel Janeway, Edward Brannon, Mrs. Brannon, Arthur Kipp, Mrs. A. Masters, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. J. Dolan and child, Pedro Bagues, William Tilley, Leo Goin, G. Belmonte, R. E. Lyon, Mrs. Gregory, W. R. Walker, Peter J. Brennan, Jamie Casanova, Charles H. Converse, Richard Williamson, J. R. Campbell, G. M. Wall, Master Harry Hartranft, Mrs. Hartranft, J. Montgomery Warne, C. T. Middlebrook, Mrs. Middlebrook, Prof. John R. Sampson, Mrs. Sampson, Miss Sampson, Miss Olmstead, G. B. Howden, F. B. Howden, Mrs. E. Francklyn, Mrs. Greaves, Miss Berz, Miss McIlvaine, John H. Iverson, Dr. Charles E. Pratt, Benjamin Brandreth, George A. Brandreth, E. K. St. Clair Smith, John, Mrs. Garrette, Mrs. J. B. Martin, T. H. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison and son, Mrs. T. J. Dominick, Miss Mary A. Dominick, M. W. Dominick, L. C. Scebbins, Miss Maria B. Wellen, Miss Minnie Z. Wellen, George M. Wellen, L. Bodman, S. R. Comstock, Miss Comstock, Miss Burnett, G. B. Burnett, Miss Devanney, Miss Howley, Miss Millarbey, R. W. Jennings, Dr. Lew's Homes, F. W. Dean, E. E. Washburn, A. L. Sayles, W. Howard Gilder, C. McIntire, James P. Converse, William Sood, Miss B. B. Gittings, Miss S. E. Gilder, A. H. Neff, Mrs. Neff, P. Dutel, Mrs. Dutel, G. B. De Forest, W. S. Curtis, H. P. Bridge, the Very Rev. Father Official, the Rev. Father Favor, R. S. Wallace, Mrs. A. Henking, G. Shoyer, D. F. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Master George F. Dutel, George H. Stokes, W. G. Skipworth, Mrs. Skipworth, Master Skipworth, Reginald Kins, Victor A. W. Drummond, Henry Mapleson, Mme. Marie Rôze Mapleson, J. E. Schemerhorn, G. Lacuri, C. Barandon.

In steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen.—John A. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Prof. H. A. Rowland, Miss A. F. Rowland, J. Rauers, German Consul at Savannah, Mrs. Charles Steelhammer, two children and servant, Miss Theresa Russell, Lord, and Lady Mary S. Husemann, Miss Emilie Husemann, John B. Gibson, George Riegel, M. D., Miss Lillie Anna Riegel, Edward Eddy, Mrs. Eddy, Col. E. F. Jacobson, Miss Ramberger, Mrs. Ramberger, three children, and servant, John Davenport, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Virginia E. Elliott, G. Martens, Mrs. Martens and child, John Woodbury, Miss Walter, Meyer Stern, Carl Huber, John C. Tiemeyer, Miss Rose W. Tiemeyer, F. Eckstein, Jr., banker, Frederick Philip Schlieper, Ernst Eisenstuck, Julius Ludewig, F. Granes, Marcial Acbaran, G. Sondheimer, Mrs. L. Feuchergar, Mr. Barnes, G. M. Richheimer, Frederick Meyer, Mrs. Van Marcer and three children, George Fox, F. Herbst, Wilhelm Lausen, Mrs. Dora Thalmann, Miss Minnie Thalmann, Siegfried Grotkasten, Miss Minnie Meyer, Mrs. Caroline Hermann, F. Boettinger, Mrs. Marie Barth, George Abendschein, Benjamin Epler, Adolph Haering, the Rev. Johns Krchn, Mrs. Krohn and child, Friedrich Cramer, A. Dreyfus and child, Miss Bertha Meyer, W. Hofheimer, Mrs. Betty Henkel, Herman Welzage, George Block, Mrs. A. E. Hoffman and child, Louis Remmers, Michael Lortzeer, Andreas Gross, the Rev. C. F. Magelsson, Hans Magelsson, A. H. Koren, Martin Rolverson, Mrs. Isabella Thoresen, Theodore Schroeder, Mrs. Schroder and two children, Edward J. Finck, Mrs. Clotilde Kessler, Miss N. Kessler, Mrs. Catharine Hartman and child, William Stake, Miss Alberto Heinold, Hermann Hoefer, Charles Zigel, Miss Nigel, Miss Ida Sigel, Judge Xavier Suter, Mrs. Suter, Miss Julia Mitherell, Fred Lange, Mrs. Lange, Charles Wedekind, Miss Wilhelmina Paulus, Master George Kopp, Miss Bertha Brockhausen, L. Timmermann.

In steam-ship The Queen.—Mr. Westwood, Mrs. Westwood, Moses Goulding, James C. Royon, Mrs. Royon, J. A. Stevens, Prof. R. M. Jones, Daniel Smiley, Prof. Arthur Delacomb, Prof. F. H. Fritz, Mrs. E. C. Saunders, Mrs. Saunders, E. W. Lowe, T. J. Finch, Edward Palmer, Joseph H. Semmons, Mrs. Thomas W. Thomas, Miss Eliza Simpson, Mrs. R. Grimshaw, Mrs. Edward Trevett, Mrs. A. H. Richardson and child, Miss Richardson, Miss Keogh, Adolph Stemple, Mrs. Stemple, Miss Amelia Stemple, J. H. Stevens, Henry Henry, M. Bloomfield, F. G. Allison, Joseph T. Rollinson, Mrs. William Rollinson, Miss Marie T. Rollinson, F. W. Hurst, the Rev. Manby Bennett, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Measley, John Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Dr. C. E. Slocum, William Walkden, the Rev. Prof. E. P. Thwing, the Rev. Mrs. Thwing, Miss Elliza Simpson, Mrs. Ada Smith, S. W. Cooper, Miss L. Schoonmaker, Miss Wigat, Mrs. B

COMMANDERS AT THE CAPE

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND HIS PREDECESSORS.

CAREERS OF SIR BARTLE FRERE AND LORD CHELMSFORD—SIR GARNET'S LONG SERVICE AND MANY BATTLES—HIS APPOINTMENT A SUDDEN HAPPY THOUGHT.

LONDON, May 31.—Ministers in their public statements may try to make things look pleasant for Lord Chelmsford; they may say he is not really superseded because a superior officer is appointed to the Cape; they may profess that Sir Bartle Frere still retains his authority a thousand miles from the seat of war; but the advancement of Sir Garnet Wolseley is to all intents and purposes the supersedure of the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. Sir Garnet unites the powers of both in his own person. He is Commissioner and Commander; he is the power civil and military—master of the situation. The Government has hesitated, and vacillated, almost criminally; but at last, in making a change, it has done the work thoroughly. It will be interesting to glance at the careers of Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Chelmsford, both of whom it is thought may come home under the implied censure of Ministers. Lord Chelmsford is invited to remain and co-operate with Sir Garnet, and he will probably do so, in the hope of performing some brilliant achievement in the field on his own account; but Sir Bartle, a man of rare powers and great independence of character, can hardly accept the situation. Sir Bartle may be said to have sprung from a family of diplomatists and wits. He was born in 1815, and educated in the Grammar School, Bath, and Haileybury College. He is neither an Oxford nor Cambridge man. After a short probation in the India civil service, he became, in 1842, Secretary to Sir George Arthur, Governor of Bombay. In 1856 he was British Resident in Scinde, and in 1860 Chief Commissioner there. During the Indian mutiny he twice received the thanks of Parliament for his public services. Within five years of his Scinde appointment he was made Governor of Bombay, and in 1867 came home, was decorated by the Queen, made a member of the Indian Council, and received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of Doctor of Canon Law. At the same time he was created a Knight, and in 1872 he went out as a special commissioner to inquire into the slave trade. A year afterward he had procured the Sultan of Zanzibar's signature to a treaty abolishing that traffic. When he came home he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and Cambridge, emulating Oxford, inscribed his name on their Doctor's roll. In 1874 the City of London gave him the freedom of its city, and other distinctions and honors and distinction, in the first month of the year 1877 he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner of South Africa. He is the author of several well-known and well-written works; he is a scholarly and accomplished man, and when the Tory Party continued to lavish distinctions upon him and load him with responsibilities, they honored themselves and paid a most worthy tribute to the wisdom of their predecessors, just as they did the other day when they sent Lord Dufferin to St. Petersburg.

Lord Chelmsford has seen but little active service, and his promotion has gone on faster it is feared than his services warranted. Member of an office-seeking family, he has had a great deal of society influence to push him on. The Chelmsfords have a habit of climbing in spite of all kinds of obstacles, and the present head of the house is no exception. His abilities as a commander have met with one eloquent eulogist in England in the person of his brother, the Judge. At the same time it must be said in the unprejudiced style of fairness that he is a pains-taking and industrious officer; he is a teetotaler and an early riser; he is religious, and always had a high character for morality. I don't suppose when he was a boy he ever robbed an orchard or wrenched a door-knocker. He passed fine examinations at college, and his military education was perfect. He fought wonderful battles on paper, and wrote a book on tactics, but he stands before the world an example of the truth of what has lately been urged so much that the "crammed" student of fighting and tactics and languages does not necessarily make a good General. Lord Chelmsford is no coward—his courage, indeed, is rather that of recklessness than Generalship, and he is popular with officers and men. As a subordinate, carrying out the strict instructions of an able chief, he might—the opportunity offering—do brilliant things, but no officer who wastes time on trifling duties belonging to inferior workers in camp, would give me the impression of a man fully sensible of the higher responsibilities of command. Lord Chelmsford would make up his own bed, and put his own tent to rights, and did often during the invasion of Zulu-land; but he issued no set of orders in regard to the intrenching of posts, and formation of working defenses in the rear or his advancing columns. In regard to the dry details of his career, they have been previously narrated, and his Zulu adventures have been already too much before the world for his reputation.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, the pet British General, is an Irishman. Dublin gives to South Africa her new chief, and to Cetywayo and the Boers the man who is destined to settle them from a military as well as a civil point of view. Son of Major G. J. Wolseley, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Foot, he was born at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin, on the 4th of June, 1833. He will spend his forty-fifth birthday on board the Edinburgh Castle steamer, bound for the Cape of Good Hope. He was educated at private schools and under tutors. Early in boyhood he gave evidence of a capacity for mathematics, and later on for military engineering and surveying. In 1852 he was gazetted to an Irish regiment, and after local incidents of honor

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—5th and 6th cols.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—4th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—6th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—6th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
ICE CREAM—Seventh Page—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—3d col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Seventh Page—3d col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
MACHINERY—Sixth Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MEETINGS—Seventh Page—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—5th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—7th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—3d col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horsors. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.
COOPER INSTITUTE—At 8 P. M.—Laughing Gas.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, higher pressure, variable winds, slightly warmer and generally clear weather, followed by falling barometer, and winds shifting to southerly or easterly.

The Senators of both parties held caucuses yesterday. The Republicans agreed to oppose the Army Appropriation bill and the bill for judicial expenses, on the ground that each of them imposed conditions upon the expenditure of the money appropriated inconsistent with existing statutes. In regard to the Army bill especially, the Republican lawyers were of the opinion that its sixth section would interfere with the use of the Army for any purpose, on election days, other than repelling armed enemies of the United States. As this was the ground, in great part, on which the previous bills relating to the Army were vetoed, it is not impossible that the President may feel himself compelled to veto this one also should it pass without modification. In the Democratic caucus, the Silver men gained a certain advantage in an agreement that the Warner bill should be reported to the Senate before adjournment, though with the understanding that it should not be acted on this session. It will be seen that this deprives Mr. Bayard of any control of the bill when Congress meets again, and leaves it in the hands of the majority, which is in favor of the principle of the bill.

Secretary Evarts's communication on the subject of the part taken by the American Government in the Interoceanic Canal Congress is not satisfactory reading to the patriotic American. It makes evident the fact —which has all along been admitted—that our Government has not considered with any degree of vigilance the general subject, and that we have been outwitted by a junta of clever Frenchmen. The Government of the United States has expended much money in elaborate surveys of routes. American citizens, from Strain to Shufeldt, have won renown and applause for their heroic and thorough work. But, after all, the pet scheme of the Ratazzi-Wyse cabal has been adopted; the costly labors of our Government go for nothing; and the great enterprise is set on foot in such a way that the United States cannot consistently accept in it a share any more influential than that which might be assigned to the Kingdom of Fiji.

The very slovenly makeshift presented by the majority in the House as a substitute for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill has been subjected to very severe criticism in the Senate, and though Democratic Senators were obviously somewhat disgusted with the task assigned them, the motion to recommit the bill for amendment was negatived, and with some minor amendments it was finally passed. Senator Davis voted with the Republicans in favor of the recommital of the bill, and Senator Beck, of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, declared his preference for the bill in its original form minus the political amendments. Senator Blaine made the point that, as reported from the House, the bill appropriated nothing at all, and that the Senate Committee had to amend it by inserting the necessary appropriating clause. After the long Democratic fight over the right of Congress to dictate on what terms appropriations shall be made, it is rather worse than ridiculous to find the majority in both houses approving of a bill whose form renders any criticism of the details of appropriations impossible.

On the 1st of January, silver was quoted in London at 49⅝d. per ounce; three weeks later it had risen to 51d.; by the middle of March it had fallen to 48⅞d.; by the end of May it was 51¼d., and yesterday it was quoted at 52⅛d., with a fair prospect of a further advance. To talk of establishing a definite ratio between gold and silver in the presence of fluctuations so violent as these, is as absurd as are the speculations about the possibility of Germany surrendering all the advantage she has gained from the adoption of a gold standard, and doubling the loss she has experienced from her sales of silver by reversing the process and buying it back at a greatly advanced price. Silver is a very important product of the United States, and any appreciation in its value tells directly on the value of our mining property and indirectly on the demand for our cotton, which is stimulated by the rise in value of the Indian rupee, and the consequently enhanced price obtained by the Manchester manufacturer from his Indian customers. But the fact that silver appears to have entered on a process of gradual appreciation is simply one argument the more for refraining from any new experiments with the coinage of a metal the value of which is so capricious, and which may at any moment be abnormally depressed by a large issue of the bills of the Anglo-Indian Government.

The Hepburn Legislative committee show a commendable resolution not to be turned aside from the business they have in hand either by pleasure trips down the bay at Mr. Vanderbilt's expense or by the professional engagements of counsel for the merchants. Yesterday's testimony pointed to the existence of somewhat arbitrary methods of conceding special rates to shippers and to some confusion of mind among railroad managers as to what were really paying rates for the conveyance of freight. The committee decided that the books and records called for on Thursday must be produced, but counsel for the Central Railroad declined to submit these until they could be examined and till the company reached some definite decision as to whether they would obey the mandate of the committee. The inquiry seems likely to be prosecuted with skill and thoroughness, and its progress will be followed with interest by all who are identified with the commercial interests of this City.

The dead body of Mrs. Hull has been consigned to its last resting-place, and it would seem as if the secret of her taking off had been buried with her. The Police have not advanced a step nearer to the solution of the mystery, and however commendable may have been their industry in the case, their ingenuity cannot be called remarkable. It is an odd commentary on our cumbrous detective methods that, owing to the want of an appropriation, no steps have been taken to exhume the body of Mrs. Hull's pet dog, which is supposed to have been poisoned by whoever planned the murder of its mistress. An analysis of the contents of the dog's stomach ought either to furnish one of the most important links in the chain of evidence which the Police are following up, or it should serve to show that they are on the wrong tack. A department which never lacks funds to pay for the junketings of its Commissioners ought to be able to take the risk of expending $500 as a chemist's fee for a very important service in tracing a crime of the first magnitude. If the medical branch of the inquiry is to be left entirely to the Coroner, there is no reason why the entire business should not be turned over to him.

MR. BAYARD AND THE DEMOCRACY.

Great troubles seldom come singly. Just when the Democratic Party in Congress is in its deepest tribulation as a consequence of the failure of cherished schemes, personal difficulties arise to fret the souls of honored leaders and menace the party with disruption. Mr. Hayes's vetoes are the source of one set of embarrassments. Mr. Bayard's dignity renders imminent the risk of another. The President, however, only did his duty; and the Delaware Senator would confess a want of self-respect if he submitted meekly to the affront that has been put upon him. As Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Bayard feels the rebuke administered by the Coke resolution, which by proposing to discharge the committee from further consideration of the Warner Silver bill virtually declared a want of confidence in the majority of the members. Of the 21 Senators who voted for the resolution, 20 were Democrats, while of the 22 against it, all but 5 were Republicans. Unusual and discourteous as it was, the main body of the Democrats gave the resolution their support. Mr. Bayard and his Democratic associates in the committee were thus rudely snubbed by their own party, whose action at the same time indicated the fact that its opinions and purposes on financial topics are no longer represented in the committee. The notification concerns Mr. Kernan quite as deeply as it concerns Mr. Bayard, though as Chairman the latter may have felt more keenly the necessity of resenting it. At any rate, Mr. Bayard has allowed it to become known that he does resent the vote on the Coke resolution, and that unless some atonement be made, the party must put another Senator in his place. A Senatorial caucus yesterday testified to the immediate effect of the announcement, which derived additional significance from an understood purpose to reconsider the resolution with the expectation of compelling its adoption, and so wresting the Warner bill from the custody of a committee not favorable to the plans of its promoters. The caucus would alone be evidence of the importance attached by the party to any change in Mr. Bayard's relations toward it; this is still more plainly exemplified by the energetic efforts of other leaders to dissuade him from his alleged purpose, and to adjust matters to suit his pleasure.

We respectfully suggest to Mr. Bayard that if the trouble end here, he will have done too much or too little. Either his allegiance to party should have led him to acquiesce in its decrees or his devotion to principle should have impelled him to vindicate his convictions regardless of personal solicitation or party embarrassment. Self-assertion is well enough in its way, but when it begins and ends in the pride of the individual it is not particularly deserving of admiration. An inflexible adherent to principle, in Mr. Bayard's position, would not have hesitated long in regard to what was due to his own sense of right. If he consider that the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee requires him to be in harmony with his party, or the decisive majority of it, on financial questions, he ought to resign at once. Whatever doubts he might have entertained before, he can entertain none now. In the Senate, as in the House, the Democratic Party, as a party, sustains the fraud and robbery provided for in the Warner bill. On the other hand, if Mr. Bayard rate himself superior to the servile partisan —if he hold that genuine leadership implies an unflinching advocacy of principle, and the right to enforce his own ideas of duty irrespective of partisan dictation—how can he reconcile his pretensions with a bargain of the kind which is reported as the result of the proceedings of the caucus? He cannot treat lightly a divergence from the path of his party, but when that path leads, as he believes, to dishonesty and disaster, his principle excludes any alternative. He will see that his functions as the head of the committee involve obligations to the Senate, irrespective of party; and while a majority of the Senate uphold him, he will remain at the post of duty. He may be overborne by another vote, that shall virtually take financial measures from the Finance Committee, and he will then relinquish a position that has been stripped of its usefulness. But he will refuse to negotiate with the managers of a party who ask him to make terms with the supporters of what he considers a dangerous policy; and when the party pushes this policy to extremities, and attempts to degrade him because he refuses to surrender his convictions, he will tell the caucus that the party it controls is not worthy of an honest man's respect.

If the published dispatches correctly state the case, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Mr. Bayard has been actuated by pride rather than by principle, and that the bargain he has entered into compromises him as Chairman of the Finance Committee as evidently as it impairs his claim to personal dignity. Many times within the last two months the Senator has gone through similar performances. He has belied in practice professions embodied in his speeches. The statesman has been lost in the partisan. He has discarded his own avowed obligations to duty in compliance with other men's version of his obligations to party. The process has been repeated so often that little faith in him remains. The financial issue was almost the sole available test left to us; and even with reference to this he truckles to the party as championed by Mr. Thurman, and proves himself as pliant as at other stages of the extra session. He may allow himself to be flattered into the belief that the party will require his acquiescence in an arrangement that concedes everything substantial to the friends of the Warner bill. But the country will understand that true dignity does not come to terms with a knavish policy, and that the leader who talks solemnly of principle while stipulating for its betrayal, is at the best a pretender.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

The full report of the proceedings of the State Convention of the Republicans of Iowa shows the representatives of the party to have been enthusiastic and united. Whatever effect the revival of sectional issues by the Democrats in Congress may have on the vote in October, its first influence is plainly shown in the spirit of the Republican Convention. The party in Iowa has never given a halting adhesion to the principles and purposes from which Republicans drew their first inspiration.

During the long and arduous struggle for freedom, which afterward was merged in the more bitter and trying contest for the Union, the Iowa Republicans were always found among the most faithful. And afterward, during the period of reconstruction, when the grave problems arising from the adjustment of the questions growing out of the war and the effort to secure its results introduced serious divisions in other States, Iowa continued to give undiminished majorities, crowning its record with one of 60,000 for Grant in the memorable campaign of 1872. The spirit which the Republican Party in that State manifested so steadily for so long a period is naturally reawakened by the exhibition of narrow subserviency to the extreme South which the Democrats have made in Congress since December last. The speeches as well as the platform, in the convention, gave the greatest prominence to this subject, and there can be no doubt that, in the presence of their old opponents, with the fresh proof that they have that these are animated by much the same sentiments, and the same ideas, that made them so obnoxious in the past, the Republicans of Iowa are likely to present a more united front than they have been able to present since 1877.

Thus, we find them declaring that the Democratic doctrine is that of "State rights, which includes the power of a State to dissolve its connection with the Union," and that, "therefore, it is dangerous to the national life to trust it to the Democratic Party." This is an extreme statement, which the Democrats, South as well as North, would reject and resent. But it does not lack logical basis. The doctrine of the Democratic Party, as laid down with the highest authority in the late "appeal" from Mr. Proctor Knott's committee, is certainly that of State rights in its baldest form. It is not likely that the right of secession will ever again be contended for, because the Southern leaders can get all that they wish, from the application of the Democratic doctrine, within the Union. But secession is not, after all, much more fatal to the vital principle of National Government than would be a system which stripped the National Government of all power to protect its integrity from fraud and violence committed under the protection of the States. If the National Government cannot raise its hand to prevent the usurpation of legislative and executive power by a minority, for the sole reason that such usurpation is perpetrated with the consent of a portion of the States, a wrong as great as that of formal secession is accomplished, and the national sovereignty, the essential principle of the national existence, is as completely and irremediably overthrown. It is the perception of this truth which underlies the declaration of the Iowa Republicans, and which, we may be sure, will go far toward uniting them with their old spirit in the approaching campaign.

On financial issues, the Iowa Republicans speak with less unmistakable clearness, but yet with substantial agreement in the policy so far formally proclaimed by the Republican Party. Their platform gives no comfort to the opponents of resumption, or to the promoters of additional legislation in the interest of the silver movement. It recounts the enormous reduction of the war debt, and the saving which has been made in interest, and declares of the remaining debt that it "shall be honestly paid in honest money." For this purpose, it declares in favor of "keeping our coin circulation at its largest practicable volume and of maintaining our paper currency where the Republican policy has placed it, at par with coin." This is as complete an indorsement of the redemption policy as could be asked. As to the financial schemes which have been introduced in the House of Representatives, it calls for "peace, undisturbed by Congressional tinkering." On the specific question of silver, the following somewhat involved resolution is found in the platform:

"The profit arising from the coinage of gold and silver should inure to the benefit of the Government, and not to the advantage of the private owners of bullion, as this tends to diminish the burdens of the tax-payers, and no part of the tax-paying currency of the country should be converted into the non-tax-paying list."

Of this it may be said that it does not sustain free coinage of silver, though exactly what is meant by the last clause we cannot say. We should have been glad if the Iowa Republican leaders had seen their way clear to denounce in plain terms the dangerous schemes of the silver-mine owners and the demagogues of the silver party, and to demand, instead of the mere maintenance of the present situation, the repeal of the mischievous Silver law of last year, called for by Mr. Sherman in his last report. But this is more than any Republican convention has yet had the courage to do, and the inroads of the Greenback heresy in the Republican ranks in Iowa have been serious enough to produce a good deal of caution in the minds of the Republican politicians. The tendency of opinion in that State, however, is, we judge, conservative. Only two of its nine members of Congress voted for the Warner Silver bill, and these were the Greenbackers, Weaver and Gillette, and in the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Allison's vote prevented the reporting of that bill. When the time comes, as it surely will, that this question must be more fairly and fully met, we may hope that the good sense and honesty of the Iowa Republicans will cause them to take the right side.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CEREMONIAL.

Yesterday the Senate was unanimously Democratic. This is how it happened: The Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms, having seen that the doors were open, that the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms was in his place, and that the snuff-box on the desk of the President of the Senate was duly filled with snuff, as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, went calmly to sleep in the northwest corner of the Senate chamber. The Democratic Secretary of the Senate was smoking a cob-pipe in his office, and talking politics with Senator McDonald, of Indiana, who chews tobacco like a Kentucky giant. The Democratic clerks were in their places, and the chief clerk, also Democratic, was reflecting on the loss of his month's salary, the night before, in a little friendly game of poker, when the Democratic Senator from Ohio, temporary President of the Senate, came into the Senate chamber, and, looking at the clock, said, "The Senate will please to come to order." Mr. Thurman is nothing if not polite. Mr. B. F. Wade, when he was President of the Senate, used to say, "The Senate will come to order," and it did not make any difference to him whether the Senate pleased or not. Following Mr. Thurman was the Democratic Chaplain of the Senate, a mild-mannered man, who invokes the divine blessing at the rate of $5 per day, Sundays not included.

Here, then, was a full corps of Democratic officers, but not one Senator, Democratic or otherwise. Every desk was empty. The Sergeant-at-Arms snoozed comfortably in his north-west corner; the Secretary smoked his cob-pipe and talked politics in his office, and the Chaplain glanced reproachfully over the empty Senate, while the chief clerk remorsefully thought how much better he could have played his hand if he had "called" sooner, when the temporary President of the Senate tapped his gavel on the desk and sternly commanded silence. It was an impressive scene, and the Democratic Chaplain got up to invoke the Divine blessing on the empty desks, at the rate of $5 per day, Sundays not included. The present Chaplain is not of the communicative and confidential sort of Chaplain, who, during the late war, used to inform the Lord every morning just how matters stood in the field, according to the latest dispatches. The Democratic Chaplain is great on peace, and he pours oil on the troubled waters every morning, his chief petition being one for the restoration of friendly feeling, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the Democratic majority shall be so big that it will not be necessary to call any more witnesses for Mr. Sporford, of Louisiana. So the Chaplain prayed loud and long, hoping that somebody would come in, meantime, so that his devotional eloquence should not be wasted upon Mr. Thurman, the poker-playing chief clerk, and the slumbering Sergeant-at-Arms. When the Chaplain had prayed down to "the Judiciary of the Republic, and all in authority," Senator Hill, of Georgia, stole into the chamber, whereupon the Chaplain, seeing that the Senate was unanimously Democratic, (his left eye being open,) said "Amen" with great unction, and went out, and drew his $5 with a thankful heart.

Senator Thurman, President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, now pulled himself together, and glancing at the solitary occupant of the Senatorial benches, sternly said: "The Senator from Georgia will now come to order, and the Secretary will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings." With complete gravity, the chief clerk, temporarily waiving consideration of his poker hand, read the previous day's proceedings at Senator Hill, occasionally glancing at that inconsistent secessionist, as if to see how he liked being a unanimously Democratic Senate. Senator Hill evidently enjoyed it. He listened with calm approval to the reading of the Journal; and when, at the close, the President *pro tempore* blandly remarked, "unless objection is made, the Journal will stand approved as read," the Senator from Georgia made no objection, and the Journal was approved as read, and the drumming and the droning of the daily business went right on as though the chamber was full of Senators.

The Manual of the Senate makes provision for the daily performance of all this formula. Unless it were complied with in every particular, the time would come when some mousing lawyer would prove that when a certain act was passed, or vote recorded, the divine blessing had not been constitutionally invoked, or the Journal of the previous day's proceedings had not been approved as read. The shell must be sacredly guarded, although the kernel has long since vanished. The form of opening the Senate must be gone through with although there is no Senate to be opened. After all, we are no less ceremonious than our Old World contemporaries, who pay court to an empty chair, and bow the knee to a piece of hardware which is the traditional representative of sovereignty and the divine right of Kings.

AMERICAN CHARACTER.

It is at this season, when an extraordinary number of Americans are abroad, that Europeans, notably Englishmen, are mildly concerned as to what constitutes American character. They have long regarded us as a very peculiar people, unlike any other people in some respects, and notwithstanding they have had ample opportunities to observe and study us on their own soil, their acquaintance with us does not seem to improve. Their general impression appears to be that we are a nation of eccentrics and humorists, whose eccentricities and humors all betray a strong family likeness. In our novels, many of which have been republished and translated in the Old World, the transatlantic critics have speculated and are still speculating about the representative quality of the literary personages. If they encounter a character which fails to agree with their preconception, they infer that it must have been designed by the author for an ideal American. If they become interested in the delineation of a fine, cultured, cosmopolitan, chivalrous citizen of the Republic, whom they imagine, in consequence, to be something like themselves, they dismiss the subject by pronouncing him an impossible American.

This is a very easy, though not a very just, way of dealing with a race who, within a hundred years, have grown to be a great nation, and who have worked out countless social and political theorems with which foreigners had for ages grappled in vain. To the average European, Americans are nearly all alike. They closely resemble one another in body and in mind; they hold substantially the same opinions, and act very much the same at all times and in all places. They are thin, tall, angular, sallow, awkward, nervous, anxious, but capable on emergency of extraordinary coolness; egotistic, boastful, swaggering, fond of money and any form of excitement, prodigal, reckless, fantastic, and, on the whole, unique. The American who is not all or most of these is presumed to be of some other nationality, so that the opinion of the average European gets continual corroboration through his ignorance, through the false basis on which it rests.

There are, probably, thousands of our people, of the most intelligent, self-contained, self-disciplined sort, in different parts of Europe to-day who are rarely imagined to belong to the United States. They are neither raw-boned nor pallid; they do not have a nasal accent: they are not obtrusive; they do not scatter money on every hand; they do not expectorate with unerring aim; they do not use a bowie-knife as a tooth-pick; they have not been seen to shoot anybody. Therefore, they are not Americans. Doing none of those things, they cannot be of our blood; that is self-evident.

Unquestionably, there is a type of the national character, as there is a type of English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Oriental character; but there are different types and varieties of the same type here—many more than abroad—owing to extent of country, complexity of lineage, diversity of climate, dissimilarity of influence. It is easy to tell some Americans at a glance, and impossible to tell others after considerable acquaintance with them. The former are typical; the latter non-typical, as type is ordinarily considered, and yet both are truly national.

There are Englishmen essentially un-English, Frenchmen who never suggest France, Germans entirely un-Germanized, Italians who recall Italy only by contrast. All educated Europeans are aware of this, and still they seem to cling to the notion that we are all formed on the same model, cut after the same pattern. Perhaps, they think that the land of yesterday has had no time to make difference and diversity. But its very newness, its freedom from tradition, its disregard of authority, its indifference to form, its lack of centralization breed individuality, as old civilizations and age-fashioned customs have a tendency to repress it. In no other country can there be, for manifest reasons, so much individuality and such variety of character as there are in this. If Europeans could accept this fact, their speculations, personal and professional, upon the elements which go toward making up representative Americanism would be greatly simplified, if not greatly diminished.

The best illustrations of the marked individuality and large variety of character always to be found in the Republic might be drawn from Americans, dead and living, creditable and discreditable, who, in this generation, have achieved unenviable notoriety or honorable distinction. Take Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the late James Fisk, Jr., for example, a profoundly original thinker, a philosopher of the ideal, a stainless, high-aspiring nature, contrasted with a very shrewd, exceedingly energetic, utterly unprincipled adventurer. But they are not more opposed than Peter Cooper, a pure philanthropist, a benefactor of his race, and William M. Tweed, a vulgar demagogue, an audacious trickster, a deliberate betrayer of every public trust. Where can be seen two poets more diverse than James Russell Lowell and Walt Whitman; two millionairs more unlike than Cornelius Vanderbilt and James Lenox; two public men further apart than Charles Francis Adams and Roscoe Conkling; two public functionaries more dissimilar than Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis?

Look at William Lloyd Garrison and Jay Gould; at Alexander H. Stephens and Fernando Wood; at Wendell Phillips and Samuel J. Tilden; at Henry Ward Beecher and Felix Adler; at John G. Whittier and Jay Cooke; at George Peabody and George Law; at Horace Greeley and Daniel Drew, at hundreds of others who might be named as opposites. But they are, or were, all Americans, and they represent Americans of a certain, though very distinct, type. In every county, town, and village of the land may be found Americans of the Americans who have no feature, social or mental, in common, and yet we shall long continue to hear that they all run in lines exactly parallel.

The unfortunate experience of their sex ought to teach marriageable young ladies dwelling outside of the boundaries of France, that it is never safe to trust their fate to the gallant citizens of that nation. In no other country in the world is it so easy for a native to shake off marital obligations which he has elsewhere assumed; and the conditions under which a French husband, acquired in foreign parts, can be legally held to perform what he has promised are so confusing that the most cautious are likely to find, when it is too late, that some necessary procedure has been overlooked. It is by far the safest plan for American young women to decline all advances from Frenchmen until they have become by naturalization citizens of this country, or until the laws of the French Republic regulating marriage have been radically changed. The latest case of this easy form of divorce, to which Frenchmen have too often resorted, is that of the son of a wealthy Paris merchant, who, while staying in London, fell in love with the daughter of his landlady, and was regularly married to her in a Protestant church of that city. Although he was not fully of age, he represented himself to be so, and it was only after his return to France that his wife was made aware of the deception. When once under his parent's influence, he was persuaded to renounce the bond as illegal, and though the wife pleaded that good faith on her part entitled her child to some pecuniary aid, the Civil Tribunal in Paris rejected the claim, and annulled the marriage, decreeing costs against the English claimant.

In a report recently made by him on the state of the foreign trade with China, Mr. Davenport, the British Consul at Shanghai, says that the American manufacturers of cotton goods for the Chinese market are too earnest by far for their own interest, and that the cotton cloth which they send there will not bring them in a profit unless they resort to the processes of adulteration by which English manufacturers make starch and clay take the place of cotton staple. He claims that the Chinese dealers know perfectly well that the cloth which they buy of the English merchants is three-eighths of it made up of sizing, facing, &c., but that at the price at which this sells they prefer it to a better but more expensive article, and hence for the seeming corruptions in the trade the blame rests with the Chinese purchaser and not the English maker. This method of looking at an unfortunate business custom is one which admits of wide application. The jobbers and retail dealers of goods are usually the people who encourage adulteration, as they are placed in the position of knowing the fact themselves and of profiting by the innocence of their customers. But that the users of adulterated merchandise, be it cotton cloth or refined sugar, can become willing participants in the fraud, is contrary to all experience, and is not to be believed even of the Chinese. On this account, the English cotton manufacturers must bear their share in the odium which should fall upon all who indulge in this form of misrepresentation. There is one subject to which Mr. Davenport calls attention which is specially worthy of notice, and that is, that American cotton goods suffer greatly in reputation on account of the imperfect manner in which they are packed. A large proportion of them arrive in a damaged condition, and have to be repacked, while English goods are rarely open to this objection. The probable reason for this is that American cotton cloth which is sent abroad is packed in the same way it would be if put up to be sent to any one of our domestic markets. This is a mistake which should be corrected. Merchandise of this kind which is intended for exportation, and which has to undergo a long sea voyage, should invariably be inclosed in water-proof coverings, and be sent in comparatively small packages.

Whether the death of Miss Hearn is chiefly attributable to the direct effects of the pistol-shot, or to the influence of an excessive administration of chloral, seems likely to become a prominent question in the trial now pending. Such an inquiry has been pressed as important in a number of modern trials. In earlier records of criminal law it does not often appear; there were not so many schools of medical practice, nor was it so easy to question the skill and wisdom of medical treatment; a wounded person was supposed to have the best help of which his case admitted; if he died, the death was laid to his assailant, as matter of course. More recent trials have often shown an endeavor of counsel for the defense to protest the accused from any injustice in imputing to the violence proved a death really attributable to neglect or error of attendants. It is easy to see that a wound entirely trivial may be aggravated by after-circumstances, which become an independent cause of death. In these cases, it is generally understood that the person who gave the injury is not chargeable with the killing. He is only responsible for the natural and ordinary consequences of his act. Upon the other hand, it is easy to see that the death may often be fairly attributable to the wound, notwithstanding the injured person might perhaps have been saved by a higher degree of care or medical skill. Here the assailant is clearly responsible. The more difficult class of cases is where a wound and some degree of error or lack in treatment appear to have concurred in causing the death; the sufferer perhaps would have died, or perhaps would not, of the injury alone. As to these, the general doctrine of the law-books is that the responsibility is upon the assailant. Whoever shoots another person is chargeable in law, not only with the death, if immediately and necessarily produced, but also with the natural consequences of ordinary treatment of the injury. In law, if the person dies by the action of the wound and by the medical and surgical action jointly, the wound is regarded as the cause of the death. This is not unjust, for if the wound had not been given, the treatment would not have been called for. There was a noted case in Kentucky about five years ago, in which it was proved that the accused struck the deceased with his fist and knocked him down. The sufferer fell with his head against a post in which there was a protruding nail, and this nail fractured the skull. The doctors of the neighborhood performed the operation of trepanning—uselessly, at any rate, for the man died—and perhaps unskilfully—this was disputed. The lawyers for the defense made the point that the sufferer died from the surgery, not from the wound. The court decided that if the wound was apparently mortal, and an operation was performed in a proper manner, under circumstances which rendered it necessary in the opinion of ordinarily skillful surgeons, such as the neighborhood contained, the man who struck the blow was responsible for the death, although it was due to the operation rather than to the blow. In other words, whoever shoots or strikes another is responsible, not only for his violence, but for the results of the usual medical treatment in such cases. It is only where the doctors are grossly unskillful or careless that the blame can be laid upon them, and the first wrongdoer goes free.

Very little is known of Henry James, Jr.'s, antecedents and personality, although his fame as a novelist is wide-spread and continually growing, both abroad and at home. Somebody well acquainted with him and his family says that he is the grandson of William James, of Albany, this State, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to this country penniless after reaching his legal majority, and acquired great wealth. The grand-paternal James was well connected in Europe, and had been fairly educated with a view of entering the Presbyterian ministry. He preferred, it seems, a secular to a clerical career, and crossed the ocean with the hope of making a fortune. He began in Albany at the lowest rung of the ladder, taking a position as porter in a mercantile establishment. By energy, thrift, and intelligence, he advanced rapidly, and in a few years was in independent circumstances. Among other enterprises, he took an active part in furthering the Salt Works at Syracuse, and so generally prospered that when he died he left a big estate to be divided among 11 children. One of his sons was the late Rev. William James, a Presbyterian of the strictest orthodoxy and many harmless idiosyncrasies. One of his daughters became the wife, we think, of President Seelye, of Amherst; another the wife of a son of Martin Van Buren, and still other daughters married New-Englanders of more or less note. Henry James, father of the brilliant novelist, early evinced a bias toward literature, and cherished independent views on all subjects. He embraced the doctrines of Swedenborg, without joining the Swedenborgian Church, and went abroad, spending years there, and forming a friendship with a number of scholars and thinkers, Thomas Carlyle among the rest. He is the author of "Moralism and Christianity," "Christianity, the Logic of Creation," the "Secret of Swedenborg," and other works, displaying profound observation and original thought. He married Miss Welsh, of New-York, a woman of fine mind and sterling character. They had five children, one daughter, Alice, who has much culture, and is well-known in Boston literary circles; William James, a ripe scholar, Professor of Physiology at Harvard; Wilkinson James, who was a gallant Union soldier, and wounded in Col. Robert G. Shaw's regiment, at Fort Wagner; a third brother residing at Milwaukee, Wis., and the author of "Daisy Miller" and "Roderick Hudson," who was born here, and is now 36. The novelist went as a small boy to Germany with his parents, and was partially educated in that country. In his teens he returned to his native land with his father and mother; resided at Newport, R. I., for a while, visited Europe several times, and on coming back went to Cambridge, Mass., where the elder James, aged 68, now lives. He is again in Europe—his present abode being in London—and likely to remain there for years. He is a bachelor, a decided blonde, inclined to stoutness, very precise in manners, quite self-appreciative, and one of the most prolific and brilliant writers of his time.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Did Jefferson Davis slander the women of the South?

The Greenbackers of Ohio, according to Gov. Bishop, claim about 38,000 votes.

Gov. Bishop says that the Ohio election will be close, but he has reason to believe that Ewing will be elected.

The Troy *Press* (Democratic) wants our State election next Fall conducted with absolute disregard of the Presidential campaign.

The granite-cutters of Quincy, Mass., are to have a picnic on the 4th of July, and expect speeches from Congressmen Murch and Wright.

The Boston *Herald* remarks: "The New-York Times thinks Butler will make Massachusetts politics lively for some time to come. Possibly; but the Republicans will make it lively and expensive for him."

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye* remarks: "The New-York Times fairly emphasizes a public conviction when it says that Congressional speeches should be printed precisely as they are delivered."

Denis Kearney says that Uncle Sam's promise to pay is good enough for him, "and a great deal better than the promise of D. O. Mills and the other thieving cormorants who are bleeding the country under the sanction and assistance of that infamous scoundrel, John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury."

Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, has been in Chicago, but refused to be interviewed about the late Democratic State Convention, referring all inquirers to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, for which he had written out, in interview form, all that he considered it proper to say at the present time. The Governor is frank at any rate.

The Rockland (Me.) *Opinion*, an independent Democratic paper, puts the name of the Greenback candidate for Governor at the head of its columns, saying that the Democratic Party as such is out of this campaign, and the action of its State Convention "will have no more effect upon politics than the assembling of a sewing circle."

Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, says: "I am satisfied that if the party of Washington politicians, and especially the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who have so long controlled the Democratic Party in Ohio for party [purely!] selfish ends, was allowed to continue its leech-like hold upon the party, the effect could not be otherwise than disastrous."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says: "The Georgia whites, though their Government once offered a reward for his head, care nothing about Garrison—indeed, would have forgotten him but for an occasional yawp from the agitator. The issue that gave him fame, or infamy, is as dead as he, and panegyrics upon the old band of South-haters no longer disturb the equanimity of the Southern people. We have not only given up slavery, but we have forgotten it and all its blessings and curses. We feel, too, that our enemies did not really harm us."

In his opening speech at the California Working Men's State Convention, Denis Kearney said: "Every man nominated for office must submit to the closest scrutiny and be compelled to take our cast-iron pledge that he will do his whole duty fearlessly and observe and obey the pledges exacted by the Working Men's Party. It is absolutely necessary that our legislators pledge themselves not to vote for any man for United States Senator who has not been previously nominated in a convention specially called for that purpose, under the auspices of the Working Men's Party of California."

The Rev. A. Myers, who was a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, tells the Indianapolis *Journal* that he had occasion to call upon President Lincoln two or three months before his renomination, and that the President, in reply to a remark from him, said: "Well, I do not desire a renomination, except for the reason that such action on the part of the Republican Party would be an emphatic indorsement of the policy of my Administration." In reply to a further remark that the most formidable candidate spoken of by the Democrats was Gen. Grant, Mr. Lincoln said: "Well, if he takes Richmond, let him have it."

Speaking of the campaign in Maine the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* says: "Senator Hamlin is not a candidate for re-election, although urged with a unanimity never before equaled to become so. No one doubts that he would be the choice of his party in such a contingency. But he will not consent to have his name used. He has earned the right to the quiet of private life by a service unexampled in length and fidelity, and he assured us that he proposed to pass his remaining days, after the close of his present term, in the enjoyment of his own liberty, free from official cares. Mr. Hamlin's retirement will open the field to younger aspirants, and ought to consolidate the party. With Judge John A. Peters as their Gubernatorial candidate, the Republicans of Maine can win the coming fight handsomely, in spite of the willingness of the Democrats to become a mere bob to the Greenback kite." But the choice, it adds, is not confined to Judge Peters.

A QUESTION OF GENERAL AVERAGE.

Baltimore, Md., June 13.—The case of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, owning the line of steam-ships plying between this city and Boston, against the Firemen's Insurance Company on a policy of insurance on the steamer George Appold, and involving the question of general average, was decided in the Superior Court by Judge Dobbin, to-day. Some time ago the steamer, while lying at the wharf in Savannah, Ga., laden with cotton, took fire. To save the vessel and cargo she was flooded with water. The loss by damage to the vessel and cargo by fire and water was about $12,000. The damage to the c

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

POLICY OF GERMANY'S RULERS.

THE REICHSTAG APPROVES THE SAMOAN TREATY—NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDERS — CONGRATULATIONS FROM AMERICA.

BERLIN, June 13.—The Reichstag has approved the treaty with Samoa. In the debate on the treaty, Herr Von Kusserow, Counselor of Legation, on behalf of the Foreign Office, declared that Germany had no intention of forming colonies. He expressed his approval of the project of a steam-ship line between Polynesia, China, and Germany, and announced the impending conclusion of a treaty with the Sandwich Islands on the "most favored nation" basis.

The Berlin Magistracy have unanimously elected Herr Forckensbeck their Representative in the upper house of the Prussian Diet.

The *North German Gazette* states that the corvette Hansa has been ordered to Valparaiso.

LONDON, June 14.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says the Emperor and Empress were highly gratified at receiving from Mr. Evarts, the American Secretary of State, a message in the name of the President and the people of the United States, congratulating their Majesties on their golden wedding.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

THE OCCUPATION OF NOVI-BAZAR—THE KHEDIVE TIRED OF HIS POSITION.

VIENNA, June 13.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes a semi-official communication to the effect that no decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the occupation of Novi-Bazar.

LONDON, June 13.—Reuter's Vienna dispatch says the report that Count Andrassy had received a long furlough, for political reasons, is unfounded.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the Khédive has instructed his agent to inform the Porte that Germany's accusation that he had violated his treaty obligations is unfounded, and that he intends to maintain the best relations with the powers.

LONDON, June 14.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says a rumor is circulating in Cairo that the Khédive is inclined to abdicate. The correspondent considers the rumor not surprising, as the Khédive would thereby secure the succession to his son and a pension to himself.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS ABROAD.

LOW RATES FOR MONEY—CAUSES OF THE RECENT RISE IN SILVER.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "The rates of discount obtainable on the Continent are now no better than ours. At Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Frankfort, and Leipsic the value of money is 1¾ per cent. in the open market. There is ample evidence to show that, although the floating supply of money is considerably less than it was, materially higher rates than those existing here for money are for the present impossible.

One of the main causes of the rise in silver was the publication of a letter to the Under Secretary of State for India, giving the views of Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador to Berlin, in regard to Germany's coinage policy. The letter confirms the announcement of the German Government's determination not to sell any more silver at present. The letter further states that the German Government has £10,000,000 in silver on hand, which will increase during the suspension of sales; and it is added, on the authority of Lord Odo Russell, that it is generally believed by financial men in Germany, that the Government is preparing to introduce and adopt the double standard, as in France. This news may be quite correct, for the economic vagaries of the German Government in all directions are unknown quantities, and we may be prepared to accept the perpetuation of any folly after what the past few years have revealed. Still, it would be well to receive this news with caution for more reasons than one. The belief of financial men in Germany is hardly sufficient ground on which to come to the conclusion that silver will be remonetized forthwith. As a who'e, however, the tendency of the extracts contained in the parliamentary papers, therefore later papers, is to show that a recovery in the value of silver is quite probable. That Germany will cease to sell till the price rises again is also very likely, for the loss so far has been rather severe. She is, besides, behindhand with her silver coinage, quite apart from any question of a durable standard, and in the end may not have much more to sell. The production of silver, moreover, has been far less in proportion to gold than is popularly supposed, and its consumption is greater than those who advocate the adoption of a bimetalism for England have allowed for. All this fully justifies the opinion that the depreciation of silver has been unduly great, but it by no means follows that an immediate and great rise is to take place. The lesson taught by the recent experiments with Indian Council drafts should not be so lightly forgotten. While these drafts are kept small in amount, silver advances in price, but the moment they increase to anything like the level of the requirements of the Indian Government, the market gives way. This state of things must, to some extent, continue, whatever the intentions of the German Government may be, and whatever the relative production of silver and gold, as long as the amount of India Council demands to meet home payments nearly equals or exceeds what the excess of the export trade of India can cover. It cannot be too often reiterated that therein lies the true difficulty of the silver question."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, June 13.—M. Le Royer, Minister of Justice, to-day communicated to the Senatorial Committee the Government's bill providing for the maintenance of order, &c., in case of the return of the Chambers to Paris. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government had presented the bill, the committee decided, by a vote of 6 to 2, to adhere to their decision to report against the return of the legislative bodies to Paris.

GENOA, June 13.—Signor Canzio, a son-in-law of Gen. Garibaldi, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for resisting the Police in March last.

LONDON, June 13.—A Manchester dispatch to the *Daily Standard* says there are rumors of further complications in connection with more than one large firm in the Manchester trade. The name of one firm is freely mentioned, and unless its difficulties are tided over by prompt assistance its collapse is inevitable before the end of next week.

GENEVA, June 13.—The Great Council of Geneva has refused to discuss the re-establishment of capital punishment. Not a single voice was raised in its favor.

LONDON, June 14.—The Parliamentary Committee has reported that the electric lighting system is sufficiently developed to allow of its being economically used for public but not for domestic purposes.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN THE MINCING-LANE MARKETS—LIVERPOOL COTTON AND GRAIN DEALINGS.

LONDON, June 13.—In the Mincing-lane markets during the past week the supplies have generally exceeded the demand. Prices show no tendency to improvement, and business continues very unsettled. West India sugar met with more inquiry. Other descriptions are inactive and barely support previous values. Foreign refined sold at easier rates. The stock of sugar in the chief ports of the United Kingdom, according to the last return, had increased to 182,500 tons. The quantity of coffee brought forward is still, in many cases, beyond the requirements of buyers. The market was depressed, 2s. to 3s. per hundred-weight lower, excepting a few parcels of good to fine colory. The sale of the Netherlands Trading Company went at lower rates for common kinds, while better qualities sold at an advance. The stock of coffee in Europe at the end of May was estimated at about 1,116,500 tons, being nearly 10,000 tons above the average of the four previous years at the same date. Rice continues firm. The only feature in spice has been some increased demand for white pepper. Black pepper is quiet. Saltpetre hardly supports the last quotations. The public sales of tea, being smaller than usual, have gone off without alteration in prices.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—A leading grain circular says: "The grain markets have been firm this week, but inactive. At the country markets the millers bought sparingly, but prices were well maintained for both English and foreign. Cargoes on the coast sold for arrival are steadily held, but are in limited inquiry. In this, and at the neighboring markets since Tuesday, there has been a moderate business in wheat and corn at the late rates. At this market to-day business was quiet in most branches. The price of wheat was the same as on Tuesday for the best qualities, in which transactions were effected at full rates; secondary in some cases favored buyers. Flour was steady, with a small business. In corn there was a fair sale at the currencies of Tuesday."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton has been in moderate demand throughout the week. Some descriptions are slightly reduced. American was in moderate request, and is generally reduced 1-16d. Sea Island was in small demand, but prices were firm. Futures opened dull at 1-16d. lower, but subsequently improved, and, although they slightly fluctuated, prices continued to harden to the extent of ¼d. until Wednesday, when they were depressed and declined 5-32d. On Thursday they opened dull and 1-32d. lower, but afterward recovered, closing firm at 1-16d. advance, the final rates being the same as last Thursday, except for the most distant positions, which were 1-16d. lower."

SPORTING EVENTS IN ENGLAND.

THE LAST DAY OF THE ASCOT RACES—THE HANLAN-ELLIOTT MATCH.

LONDON, June 13.—This was the last day of the Ascot meeting. The race for the Hardwicke Stakes, for which there were 171 subscribers, brought out 10 starters. The winner was Lord Bradford's 3-year-old b. c. Chippendale. The second place was secured by Lord Falmouth's 5-year-old b. h. Silvio, and the third by Mr. W. S. Crawford's 3-year-old br. c. Lancastrian. The distance was one mile and a half.

The chief event of to-day's races was the Alexandra Plate. The subscribers to this race numbered 19, but only 5 started. The distance was about three miles. Count F. De Lagrange's 6-year-old bl. c. Insulaire won the race. Mr. R. N. Batt's 4-year-old ch. c. Castlereagh coming in second, and Prince Soltykoff's 4-year-old br. c. Thurio third.

The odds of $200 to $80 on Hanlan were taken yesterday.

NEWCASTLE, June 13.—The final deposit of £100 a side was paid this evening at Barrass's Beehive Inn by S. Brownlee, on behalf of Elliott, and by Davis, of Windsor, Ontario, on behalf of Hanlan. Col. Shaw, United States Consul at Manchester; Mr. Ward, of Toronto; Mr. Coulson, of Montreal; Mr. Starling, of Belleville, Ontario, Hanlan, Elliott, and many English rowing men were present at the meeting. Mr. Walton, of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, presided. Dr. Luke Armstrong, President of the Amateur Club, was unanimously appointed referee; and Thomas Swaddle, distance judge. It was agreed that the men should be in their boats ready to start, at 11:45 A. M. on Monday. The Chairman of the meeting, at the request of Col. Shaw, asked whether, in the event of Hanlan's winning, the next contest for the *Sportsman's* Challenge Cup could take place in Canada. The Chairman observed that the question was an important one, and could only be decided by the Trustees and donors of the cup, whose regulations distinctly stated that it could only be contested for on the Thames or Tyne. Col. Shaw appealed to the generosity of the Trustees. He could promise any English sculler a hearty reception in Canada, and had no doubt the expenses of the journey to Canada would be cheerfully allowed. The editor of the *Sportsman* promised to communicate with the Trustees. The decision would be dictated solely by what they believed to be the best interests of sculling. Hanlan's supporters left the question of the starting point entirely in the hands of Elliott's friends. A point off the Mansion House was fixed upon. Vests of thanks to the Chairman and to the competitors for the friendly spirit displayed concluded the proceedings. Thousands of people assembled outside of the meeting-place to cheer the competitors.

LONDON, June 14.—The *Sportsman* says the interest at Newcastle in the Hanlan-Elliott boat-race is something extraordinary. The Canadians have never missed an opportunity of betting odds on Hanlan.

POINT BREEZE IN FLAMES AGAIN.

THE FIRE REKINDLED—PROPERTY VALUED AT $150,000 DESTROYED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The fire at Point Breeze was rekindled at 11:15 o'clock this morning, and all the warehouses on the river-front of the Schuylkill at that place, half a mile in length, have been destroyed. About one-fourth of that distance was consumed on Wednesday. The property destroyed on Wednesday was known as that of the Atlantic Refining Company. That burned to-day was under the control of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company. The oil in the ship Hudson, burned on Wednesday, and the hull of which lies in the stream, continued to burn fiercely this morning. The hull of the bark Ilion also continued to burn. About 11 o'clock, while the Police-tug Wave was pulling the Ilion out into the stream, the bark capsized and the burning oil was driven in the direction of the wharf of the Atlantic Storage Company. The wind blew strongly at the time, and the wharf was soon wrapped in flames. The crew of the Wave could do nothing to prevent the spread of the flames, as it required all their efforts to get their boat to a place of safety. On the wharf was a large quantity of lumber, including 10,000 cords of wood belonging to Lecompte & Perkins, all of which was destroyed. One thousand barrels of oil belonging to Warden, Freed & Co., agents of the Standard Oil Company, which had been rolled to the wharf ready for shipment, were destroyed.

The Fire Department soon appeared on the ground, and with six steamers and four tugs did all that was feasible to extinguish the flames. The wharf of the Atlantic Storage Company covered about 500 feet, but within half an hour all the property on it had been consumed. Near by were the Empire delivery sheds in which there was no oil. The fire reached the Empire about noon, and was fed by about 30,000 empty barrels, and 3,000 filled with oil, all of which were destroyed. The fire continued to spread along the entire length of the wharves, being checked in its course only at Murgy's wharf, where it burned for several hours, and then died out. It smoldered, however, until late to-night. The property destroyed extended from the river a distance of 60 feet. It is said that there were 200,000 barrels of oil in the southern end of Point Breeze, which, fortunately, were not reached by the fire. The roof of the house of Joseph Wilson, foreman for Heward & Co., was partially destroyed. The total loss by to-day's fire will not, it is believed by those who ought to know, exceed $150,000. Lecompte & Perkins, whose loss is about $25,000, are covered by insurance. Warden, Freed & Co.'s loss is estimated at $50,000.

RACING AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The weather was fine, and there was another large attendance at the race-course to-day. The first race was for the Merchants' Stakes, for 3-year olds; $500 added; mile heats. There were 33 entries and 6 starters, as follows: Bonnie Oaks, John W. Norton, Headlight, Buckeye, Keene Richards, Jr., and Omega. Pools were sold before the start as follows: Keene Richards, $165; Norton, $40; Oaks, $35; Headlight, $30; the field, $100. The first heat was won by Omega by a length, with Norton second, and Headlight third. Time—1:45½. The pools now sold: Omega, $150; Keene Richards, $110; the field, $155. The second heat was taken by Richards, beating Bonnie Oaks by half a length; Buckeye third. Time—1:46¼. Pools now sold even on Richards and Omega, all the other horses being out of the race, under the rules. The third heat was a very pretty contest. A blanket would have covered both horses from start to the middle of the home stretch, when Richards went to the front and won the heat and race by a length. Time—1:46¾. In the second heat of this race Headlight stumbled and fell, on the back stretch, and his jockey, Moriarty, received injuries on the head which made him delirious, but his condition is not regarded as very serious by physicians who examined him.

The second race was the Hotel Stakes, for 2-year-old colts; three-quarter mile dash; $600 added; same number of entries and starters as in the Merchants' Stakes. Kimball took the lead and kept it to the finish, beating Lake Blackburn four or five lengths, Amazon third. Time—1:16¾. The third event was a hurdle-race; two-mile dash over eight hurdles; purse, $500. Verdigris, Cannon, and Joe Rhodes were the contestants, and finished in the order named. Time—4:01. Joe Rhodes struck the third hurdle in the first mile and hurt himself somewhat, which, it is thought, lost him the race.

OPPOSING FREE TRADE WITH FRANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon for the purpose of considering the proposed commercial treaty between France and the United States. There was an unusually large attendance, including several gentlemen not members of the Chamber. M. Leon Chotteau, representing the French interests, read a printed address, giving data in favor of the adoption of the treaty, and showing how far he thought this country would be benefited by the almost free introduction here of French wines and other articles of consumption. C. A. Witmore followed in a carefully prepared speech, intended to show that the provisions of the proposed treaty would operate injuriously to this country. He referred to the discontent prevailing in England over free trade relations with France, and produced a long array of statistics in support of his position. Congressman Luttrell spoke against the proposed treaty, enlarging upon the advantages it would give French over American manufacturers. After a session of two hours and a half, resolutions were unanimously passed opposing the proposed reciprocity treaty with France, and requesting Representatives in Congress to use their utmost efforts to defeat any such treaty.

DAMAGE BY STORMS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 13.—Dispatches from southern points in Ohio and Indiana state that a destructive storm of wind and rain passed over that region from north to south, reaching points in Kentucky, on Wednesday night, doing considerable damage to crops, fences, &c. Lightning struck several dwellings in Salem, Ind. Daniel Mitchell, at that place, was killed by a stroke of lightning while standing under a tree. The railroad depot at Christiansburg, Ky., was demolished, and 200 trees were uprooted. Lightning struck the house of John Hamilton, in Madison, Ind., seriously injuring some of the inmates.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIC.

The steam-ship Britannic, of the White Star Line, which sailed from Liverpool June 5, reached this port yesterday.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

ABUNDANT HARVEST PROMISED IN IOWA—GRAIN IN OTHER WESTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, June 13.—A special to the *Tribune* from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says that there promises to be an abundant harvest of grain. After nearly a month's travel through that State and a close observation of the crop development, the prediction is made that there will be a larger yield of grain and of better grade this season than for many years. It is estimated that the acreage in the State of wheat, corn, and oats is at least one-third larger than last year, and this, with the 35,228,000 acres, the larger yield and better grade, would make a large difference in the result of the crop. Wheat and oats are doing better in the northern portion of the State than further south, while with corn and barley the opposite is true. Corn, on an average, is about six inches high.

The State Department of Agriculture of Illinois reports to-day that the acreage of wheat is larger than it was last year, and its condition is up to a fair average, both as to the quality of grain and the prospects of an average yield. The crops now being harvested in Southern Illinois are of a superior quality. The Winter wheat region of the State is advancing northward and the decrease of the Spring wheat in acreage is more than equalized by a large acreage of Winter wheat in the northern tier of counties. The total acreage of oats is 1,448,582, a decrease of 118,964 acres from last year. The drought has seriously injured the prospects for more than half a crop, a large portion of which is too short to be cut.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—The *Leader*, this morning, publishes reports from nearly all the important points in Northern Ohio and some places in Western Pennsylvania, giving the condition of the crops. The frosts of last week did very little damage. There will be about two-thirds of a crop of wheat. The prospects are that the crop will be a failure in consequence of the dry weather which prevailed in this region previous to last week. Oats are somewhat better than corn, though there will not be over two-thirds of a crop. The hay crop will be very light because of the drought. There will probably be a fair yield of potatoes. The fruit crop, particularly apples, will be very light.

THE WESTERN GERMAN FESTIVAL.

THE SAENGERFEST CONCERT IN CINCINNATI —THE FESTIVAL A FINANCIAL FAILURE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 13.—The interest in the Saengerfest culminated to-night, at the performance of Verdi's Requiem Mass, by the full chorus of the Saengerbund, and Mme. Otto Alvsleben, Miss Cranch, M. W. Whitney, and C. Fritsch, solo singers. It was the third adequate rendition of the work in America. The choruses were given with admirable precision, and with a volume that electrified the audience. Mme. Alvsleben awoke general enthusiasm by her singing. Her voice is pure and full, and managed with great skill. The impression she made to-night was that of an artist of the first rank. Miss Cranch also won hearty applause for the best singing she ever did in Cincinnati. Preceding the requiem was sung Schuman's ballad for male voices, "The Charm of Edenhall." The Mannerchor of the Saengerfest, numbering 600 voices, is the strongest ever organized in the West, and its singing last night and to-night has been among the features of the festival. Against this vast body of singers Mr. Whitney and Mr. Fritsch held their own well. The only other number in the programme to-night was Rubenstein's "Meere Stille," also for men's voices. The audience was the largest of the week.

The festival is not likely to prove a financial success. In their efforts to eclipse all preceding saengerfests, the managers were led into an expenditure of over $35,000. A large amount of money was spent on the procession, and the entertainment of guests has involved heavy expense. To meet this outlay it was necessary that each concert should net $5,000. The average receipts, however, of the five concerts held so far is only about $3,000. The managers are disappointed at the general refusal of the Germans to pay the half-dollar extra for reserved seats; they prefer in most cases to buy simple admission tickets, and trust to the capacity of the hall to procure sittings. In this way one-third of the expected revenue is lost. It is thought the deficiency will be about $10,000, unless the Festival Fund, for which preparations on a gigantic scale are in progress, should prove more remunerative than is expected.

RAILROAD METHODS.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE LITIGATION ST. JOSEPH AND WESTERN DIRECTORS.

DENVER, Col., June 13.—The excitement attending the service of an injunction Wednesday morning, and in accordance with which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company was ousted and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company resumed possession of its constructed railroad, has subsided, and quiet is reported along the entire line. The proceedings on which the order was based were commenced some weeks ago to cancel and set aside the lease which was signed in Boston by the two companies last October, but which still remains undelivered, by the terms of which the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company was to lease its line of constructed road—337 miles in length—to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, for a term of 999 years, in consideration of the respective parties. Judge Bowen decided that the lease was invalid, and that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company had no rights or interests to occupy the 200 miles of road, and he directed an injunction to issue against the further occupancy and operation thereof by that company, and enjoined it from interfering or obstructing the future operation of the road by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company had placed armed guards at the various stations of the line to resist the execution of the order of the court. These men were enjoined also. Process was simultaneously served along the whole line at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the whole road, with all the rolling stock, except four engines which were run up to Cañon City, and the station at El Moro, are in the peaceable possession of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, and regular trains are being run over the entire road. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company asserts that during the six months' possession of the road by the expelled lessees, nearly all the essential conditions of the bargain have been violated. Judge Hallett has decided that the controversy was in effect between the two companies, and therefore removable, and that the United States Court had jurisdiction, but he did not decide the question of the legality of Judge Bowen's injunction. He said he would take no further action until the attorneys of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company were given notice. It is inferred that he intends to postpone all further action until Justice Miller's arrival, as this and the Grand Cañon suit are considered as part of the same litigation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—A St. Joseph, Mo., dispatch says that a meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph and Western Railroad Company yesterday, the following were elected Directors: William Bond, J. Sieburn, O. W. Osborn, Jay Gould, Alfred Mitchell, Russell Sage, and Sidney Dillon, of New-York; F. L. Ames, Boston; S. H. Clark, of Omaha; A. M. Saxton, of St. Joseph; E. N. Merrill, of Hiawatha, Kan.; Edward Knowles, of Seneca, Kan., and Frank Schmidt, of Marysville, Kan.

SUMMER AT THE CATSKILLS.

PHOENICIA, N. Y., June 13.—It looks as if there is to be an unprecedented rush to the mountains this season, especially into the heart of the Catskills, as Summer boarders are already coming in large numbers. The attractions are numerous and varied, and there is a marked decline in hotel prices for board. Besides the old-time Catskill Mountain House and the Overlook, a new hotel is now about finished at this place. It was erected by the Tremper, of Kondout steam-boat fame, and is called the Tremper House. It is four stories in height, and is supplied with all the modern improvements, the special feature among which is the supply of pure spring water, led into the house from the mountain-top. It is to be formally opened to the public on Thursday next, and hundreds of invitations have been sent out. Among the guests who will be there are Henry Ward Beecher and about 50 Brooklyn people. Amelia Orchestra, of Albany, will supply dancing music, and the Twentieth Battalion Band lawn music. The house will hold nearly 300 persons comfortably, and cost about $70,000. One hundred applications for board for the Summer have been received. The building is situated upon a plateau at the mouth of the famous Stony Clove, and within three minutes' walk of the railway station.

BURLINGTON MARKSMEN VICTORIOUS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 13.—At a rifle match between the Saratoga and Burlington clubs, distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the latter club was the winner. The total scores of the members of the winning club at the three distances, out of a possible 225, are as follows: Montgomery, 217; Boardman, 215; McCaffrey, 209; Witherell, 208; Burnham, 208; Horner, 205; Kelsey, 198; Haggerty, 196; total, 656. The aggregate of the Saratoga team was 1,513.

SPINNERS PREPARING TO STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 13.—The meeting of the spinners' committee, appointed some weeks ago to select five mills to be struck in case no concession was made by the manufacturers, either by increasing wages or granting a board of arbitration, was held to-night in Spinners' Hall. In view of a report that the spinners of any five mills striking would be black-listed, the committee deemed it inexpedient to select any particular mills to be struck. It seemed, however, nearly unanimous in the opinion that all of the mills should be struck, and will so report at the general meeting of spinners to-morrow night, when the whole body is expected to take action on the question. It is stated that there is little or no doubt but that the sentiment will be for such a strike. It is possible that the strike will commence next Monday, instead of on July 1. Several of the members of the committee expressed themselves in favor of striking at once without giving any notice, but the committee was not unanimous on this point. Secretary Howard said he personally favored giving notice, but as some wished to strike at once, that question would also be submitted at to-morrow's meeting. The meeting will undoubtedly be a large one, as the numerous committees are to report several resolutions to be voted upon, and the grave question of throwing 15,000 persons out of work, causing a loss in wages of $100,000 a week, will be thoroughly discussed. Secretary Howard states that the spinners are in good condition for a strike, having several thousand dollars in the treasury, and no outside aid has yet been received, and that the spinners could easily stand a strike of two months' duration.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR OFFENSES.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—REPORTS OF CRIMES YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—The case for the people in the Dunsbach murder trial was rested to-day. Counsel for the prisoner moved his acquittal on the ground that the prosecution had failed to sustain the indictment. Justice Westbrook denied the motion, and the counsel proceeded to open the case for the defense, indicating an intention to prove an alibi.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Revenue Agent Wagner reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the seizure of two illicit stills in Jackson County, Ala. Both stills belonged to the Rev. Albert S. Esmon, a minister of the Gospel in good standing in the Baptist Church. The Rev. Mr. Esmon was operating both stills when they were discovered. Seeing the approach of the officers, he escaped capture by taking to the woods.

The Grand Jury returned bills to-day of indictment against John Hitz and Charles J. Prentiss, on charges of embezzlement of $5,000 in German-American Fire Insurance stock and $6,700 of National Metropolitan Bank stock; John Hitz, Charles E. Prentiss, R. B. Donaldson, and W. F. Mattingly, for making false entries in the books on March 1, 1878, of $4,000, as a remittance to the Importers' and Traders' Bank of New-York; John Hitz and Charles E. Prentiss, for the embezzlement of $60,000 of the funds of the German-American Bank; Charles E. Prentiss, for the embezzlement of $140; and against Charles E. Prentiss for perjury in falsely swearing to the statements of the bank. Mr. Mattingly asked that bail be fixed, and the amount of $5,000 was fixed, which he gave. The witnesses indorsed on the indictments are Adolph Cluss, B. U. Keyser, Christian Heurich, Christian Ruppert, and G. H. B. White.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 13.—Jesse Davies, colored, was hanged to-day at Smithfield, Johnston County, for outraging a white woman. He made a full confession of the crime. There was a very large crowd present.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 13.—The Hill murder trial continues, and there is no abatement of the public interest. The Court-house is packed every day. Evidence has been elicited to the effect that a procuress obtained Mrs. Hill for Simmons, and that afterward she became an abandoned woman. The State tried to prove that Hill knew of his wife's crime and got half of the money proceeding therefrom. The arguments will be made to-morrow and the case will go to the jury on Monday. The general opinion is that Hill will be acquitted, on the ground that the deceased violated the honor of his house.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $323,644, and from Customs, $549,692 48.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $66,020.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, a petition, signed by 30,000 persons, asking that Executive clemency be extended in the case of Reynolds, the Utah polygamist, whose sentence to the penitentiary for three years for bigamy was recently confirmed by the Supreme Court, was under consideration, but no decision was reached.

The House Committee on Claims to-day agreed to recommend the allowance of several small claims for services performed during previous sessions of Congress, among which was one allowing ex-Door-keeper Fitzhugh $1,200.

Representative Lapham, of New-York, is mentioned by his colleagues on the Judiciary Committee as the proper person to prepare the views of the minority on the Presidential veto, and in substantial the report of the majority prepared by Chairman Knott. A Republican member said to-day that their statement would be ready for presentation to the House before the adjournment.

Since Monday last, the day set for the beginning of the conversion of the 4 per cent. refunding certificates into 4 per cent. bonds, $13,000,000 in certificates have been received by the Treasury for conversion. When this operation is completed, the certificates will be destroyed. A number of people who hold one certificate each have written to the Treasury asking what to do with them. These persons will have to pool their certificates until they can get together enough to convert them into a bond and then go shares on the sale of the bond, before they can realize anything on their certificates.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 14—1 A. M.—The barometer is slightly above the normal from the North Pacific coast to Utah, over the lower lakes, and Lake Huron. In the other districts it is below the normal, being low from Kansas to Dakota, and lowest over Nova Scotia. Numerous rains have been reported from the North-west, and occasional rains from Nevada, Utah, Western Texas, and the Gulf States. The temperature has fallen from the lower lakes to the interior of the Middle and Eastern States, with prevailing northerly winds, and has generally risen from Texas to the North-west, with south-easterly winds. The rivers have slightly risen at Cincinnati, and slightly fallen at Shreveport.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, higher pressure, variable winds, slightly warmer and generally clear weather, followed, in the latter district, by falling barometer, and winds shifting to southerly or easterly.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, generally higher pressure, slightly lower or stationary temperature, variable winds, mostly from north-east to south-east, and clear weather are probable, with probably local rains in the latter district.

For the West Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, south-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower pressure, east to south winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly in western portions local rains.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, low, followed by rising, barometer, warm south-easterly winds, shifting to cooler west and north, partly cloudy weather, and rain accompanying local storms.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, lower pressure, increasing south to east winds, warmer, cloudy, or partly clear weather, and rain accompanying local storms.

For the lower lake region, lower pressure, variable winds, shifting to slightly warmer east and south, and increasing cloudiness, followed by local rains.

For the Pacific coast regions, generally clear weather.

The rivers will continue nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, and Section One.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	56°	67°	3:30 P. M.	74°	93°
6 A. M.	57°	68°	6 P. M.	67°	78°
9 A. M.	66°	73°	9 P. M.	64°	70°
12 M.	73°	77°	12 P. M.	59°	66°

Average temperature yesterday.....72½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....64½°

COLLEGE ANNIVERSARIES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—Class Day exercises at Brown University commenced this morning in Manning Hall, which was filled to overflowing. After music, the opening address was delivered by Arthur H. Harrington, the class President. The class orator, Gorham Easterbrook, of Boston, then pronounced an oration on "Manhood." The class poem, on "The Sons of Thor," was delivered by Charles S. Boyer, of Philadelphia. The class tree was planted and addresses were delivered by Frederick E. Partington, E. Farrill, E. E. Atkinson, and President Robinson. In the evening a concert was given on the Campus by the American Band.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The one hundred and twenty-third annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania for conferring degrees in the different Faculties, was held at the Academy of Music this morning. The exercises commenced with a Latin salutatory, delivered by John Marshall Gest, and an address on "The Principles of Progress," by Charles W. Nevin. The Master's oration was delivered by Lawrence Lewis, Jr., his theme being "The Aims of American Literature." After the delivery of the law oration by Lincoln L. Eyre, Provost Charles J. Stille conferred the various degrees upon the graduates, 100 in number. The valedictory address was delivered by A. T. Freeland.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 13.—The opening exercises of the one hundred and thirty-second annual Commencement of the College of New-Jersey will begin to-morrow. The closing exercises will be on Wednesday next, Commencement Day.

A COLLEGE FACULTY RESIGNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A Portland dispatch says the entire Faculty of Willamette University, one of the oldest and most popular institutions of learning in the State, has resigned. The institution is under the control of the Methodist Church, and the trouble seems to have its origin in an effort to enforce rigidly sectarian doctrines regarding the control of the university.

RACES ON THE SCHUYLKILL

AN ANNUAL CONTEST FOR THREE COLLEGES.

CHALLENGE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA TO COLUMBIA AND PRINCETON COLLEGES—PREPARATIONS FOR THE REGATTA ON JUNE 24.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The great event of interest among amateur oarsmen here is the intercollegiate race between the undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia College, and Princeton College. This is set down for June 24 at 6 P. M. The contest is for four-oared shells, and is to be rowed over the same course as the Centennial races of 1876, on the Schuylkill River. In the early part of April the students of the University of Pennsylvania, who are known by the title of the College Club, sent a communication to the Columbia and Princeton College crews, setting forth that the idea had been conceived of holding an annual contest between the oarsmen of the great educational institutions of the three States, asking them what they thought of it. If it struck them with favor, they were to consider themselves challenged. Favorable replies were received from both the colleges. The stipulations are that the race shall always take place on the Schuylkill, and the contests be confined to the three original participants. It is intended as an offset to the Harvard-Yale race, from which the other colleges are excluded.

It is rumored over here that two of the Columbia crew will be Ridabock and Eldredge, who pulled in the Columbia crew in the race a year ago. Under these conditions it is believed that the university's crew can hardly win, and that the struggle will narrow down to a contest between the university and Princeton crews for second place. The prizes will consist of a handsome solid silver cup, presented by George W. Childs; then there will be a set of flags, from Horstmann Brothers, and medals to the members of the winning crew. Frank Brown, of the Harlem Rowing Association, has been chosen referee, and each crew will select its own judge on the night previous to the regatta. The course extends from the stone bridge of the Reading Railroad Company, just below the village of Schuylkill Falls, to Rockland, a distance of a mile and a half. It is a beautiful stretch of water, inclosed on each side by high hills, and, therefore, very well protected from the wind except when it is blowing from the south or south-west. It is straight with the exception of a slight curve about a quarter of a mile below the starting point. On account of this, the boat rowing in the western position is always deemed to have the best water. For on rounding this curve the current strikes down on the eastern side of the course, which aids the oarsmen materially. From the bluffs on the eastern side of the river 20,000 spectators can witness the race, while many thousands more can be accommodated at the finish at Rockland. In the centre of the river, abreast of the stopping point, is a large island, from which place hundreds can also view the struggle. There is scarcely a preceptible current in the river, as it is not affected by the tide. Capt. Goodwin, of Columbia College, expresses the opinion that it is one of the best courses he has ever seen.

The crew which has been selected to uphold the honor of the University of Pennsylvania is well-known individually to the college men who participate in the athletic contests at Mott Haven. They have been together as a crew for about 15 months, and during that time have won a good name for themselves by their achievements. Their first appearance in public was in the open regatta of the Schuylkill Navy, June 8, 1878, when they were second in a contest over the same course which has been chosen for the coming race, in 9:40, there being only a length of clear water between them and their opponents, the Crescents. On June 13, in the Schuylkill Navy closed regatta, they again encountered the Crescents, and this time went over the course in 9:52, being the second place again. On both occasions the water was lumpy and a south-west wind was blowing. At Reading, Penn., on the Fourth of July, of last year, they made a mile and a half against the stream in 9:22½. Coach the past Winter, Ellis Ward, who is their trainer, has had the crew hard at work on his rowing machines, and as soon as the ice was out of the river it was set to work in its shell. The men were in condition to row the race a month ago. Ward has taken excellent care of them, and he does not propose to overtrain them. They are rowing in a new cedar shell, weighing about 110 pounds, built by Glass, of this city. The membership is as follows:

	Weight.	Age.	Height.
James Bond, bow	140	22	5 7½
William M. Stewart, Jr., 2	139	20	5 9½
D. Kennedy, 3	147	20	6
R. L. Hart, stroke	146	20	5 11

No substitutes have been selected, the four trusting to good fortune to be able to carry out their expectations. Bond is short and stout, but is kept in the bow, notwithstanding his weight, on account of his clear head and excellent judgment. This is about the whole secret of the make-up of the crew. None of the members, with Bond's exception, show any great development of muscle, but depend on their staying qualities and their ability to sport to carry them through. In practice, the port side is the strongest. They swing well together, go far back on their seats, recover quickly, and dip clearly. Hart, the stroke, is very steady, and has brought the crew along well. Having pulled for a year, they understand each other. The four will participate in the Schuylkill Navy regatta on June 14, appearing in two races.

EASTWARD PASSENGER RATES ADVANCED.

The conference of railroad managers which began on Thursday, in Commissioner Fink's office, was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and continued in session, with a brief recess, until 3:30 in the afternoon. Discussion was renewed on the proposition to arrange Western pools, and the whole matter was eventually left to the committees to be settled. All disputes arising that could not be determ

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 13.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

D. of C. 3 65s	O.	[American Express	
$2,000 b.s.c.	87⅛	100 ....b.c.	49⅞
Quebec 6s, 1908.		[Adams Express	
3,000 ....103⅛		200 ....b.c.	106
L. S. R. I. & F. 6s,		[Atlantic & Pac. T.	
1917. C.		50 ....b.c.	106
5,000 116		[Atlantic & Pac. T.	
K. & C. 1st con.ss.		300 ....b.s.	39
3,000 ....93⅜		[Western Union.	
3,000 ....93⅜		200 ....b.c.	114⅝
N. J. C. conv. ss.		400 ....b.s.	114⅝
1,000 ....94½		100 ....bs.	114⅝
Chi. & Alt. 1st.		100 ....b.s.	114⅝
12,000 bc.b.	118⅜	200 ....b.s.	114⅝
N. W. C. C. G.		[American Dist. T.	
1,000 ....b.c.	112	[Pac. R. of Mo.	66
N. W. C. R. G.		[Pacific Mail.	
2,000 ....b.c.	111⅝	300 ....bc.	15⅞
1,000 ....b.c.	111⅝	300 ....bc.	15⅞
Mut. Elevated 1st.		[Erie Railway pf.	
10,000 ....108⅛		100 ....bc.	51⅜
4,000 ....b.s.	108⅜	500 ....s3.	51⅜
5,000 ....107⅛		[Michigan Central.	
5,000 ....b.c.	107⅜	25 ....bc.	77⅜
Michigan Sou.		100 ....b.c.	77⅜
1,000 ....110⅛		120 ....b.c.	77⅜
L. S. con. coup. 1st.		100 ....b.c.	77⅜
3,000 ....121⅛		500 ....b.c.	77⅜
2,000 121		[Lake Shore & M. S.	
Mich. Cen. 7s.		500 ....b.c.	76⅝
2,000 ....113½		200 ....s3.	76⅝
K. & T. 2d con.ss.		500 ....b.c.	76⅝
5,000 ....66⅜		500 ....b.c.	76⅝
M. K. & T. 2s.		300 ....b3.	76⅜
7,000 ....66⅜		300 ....b.c.	76⅜
5,000 ....66⅝		[Erie Railway.	
15,000 ....42⅜		500 ....s3.	77⅜
C. C. & I. C. 1st.		[Erie Railway pf.	
Trust Co. cer.ss.		500 ....b.c.	51⅜
5,000 69		[Michigan Central.	
5,000 ....b.s.	69	100 ....b.c.	77⅜
M. K. & T. con.ss.		300 ....b.c.	77⅜
7,000 ....66⅜		100 ....b.c.	77⅜
5,000 ....66⅝		100 ....b.c.	77⅜
M. K. & T. 2s.		[Ches. & Ohio.	
10,000 ....29⅛		100 ....b.c.	54⅞
5,000 ....68⅜		[Frank. & Kokomo.	
M. K. & T. 2d.		100 ....b.c.	24⅞
5,000 ....29⅛		[Lake Shore.	
Ohio & Miss. c.f.		100 ....b.c.	76⅛
1,000 112		[Kansas Pacific.	
Pac. of Mo. 2d.		100 ....s3.	76⅛
1,000 ....109½		200 ....b.c.	76⅛
2,000 109		600 ....s3.	76⅛
5,000 bc.109		100 ....b.c.	76⅛
K. P. 1st con. D. D.		[Kansas & Texas.	
Trust Rec. ss.		300 ....b.c.	76⅛
5,000 ....102⅛		300 ....b3.	76⅜
15,000 ....102⅜		100 ....b3.	76⅜
Kan. Pac. L. G. '80,		100 ....b3.	76⅜
with coup. cer.		400 ....b.c.	76⅜
10,000 ....102⅜		100 ....b.c.	76⅜
K., W. & O. con. 1st.		100 ....b.c.	76⅜
10,000 ....86⅞		[Louisville & Nash.	
5,000 ....55½		100 ....b.c.	54⅞
4,000 ....102⅛		100 ....b.c.	54⅞
Erie 7s con. gold.		[Milwaukee & St. P.	
10,000 ....110½		200 ....b.c.	77⅜
L. S. 7s. D. con.		100 ....b.c.	77⅜
5,000 ....57⅛		[Milwaukee & St. P. pref.	
5,000 57		200 ....b.c.	96⅛
M. R. Bridge 1st s.f.		[Milwaukee & St. P. pref.	
5,000 104		300 ....b.c.	96⅜
Mor. & Ess. 1st con.		[Chi. St. P. & Min.	
20,000 ....93⅛		100 ....b.c.	54⅞
Cairo & Fulton 1st		[Chi. St. P. & Min.	
10,000 101		100 ....b.c.	54⅞
N. J. C. 1st con. ss.		[Del., Lack. & West.	
1,000 ....93⅝		100 ....b.c.	93⅜
Gt. W. 2d ex cp.		[Del., Lack. & West.	
1,000 85		100 ....b.c.	87
Union Pacific 1st.		[Del., Lack. & West.	
5,000 bc.3 112⅛		400 ....b.c.	66⅞
St. L. & S. F. 2d cl.a.		200 ....b3.	66⅜
2,000 ....b.c.	73	200 ....b.c.	66⅜
Fourth Nat. Bank.		[Chi. & N. W. pf.	
25 ....b.c.	102	300 ....b.c.	98
Sauvo Tunnel.		100 ....b.c.	98
150 ....b.c.	4⅜	100 ....s3.	97⅞
Delaware & Hud.		[Clev. & Pitts. gd.	
100 ....b.c.	48⅜	1400 ....b.c.	97
Wells-Fargo Ex.		[Chicago & Alton.	
10 ....bs.	100	100 ....b.c.	82½
		35 ....b.c.	82

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s C. 1907.		U. S. 4s R., 1907.	
$2,000 b.c.	102⅝	3,000 b.c.	102⅝
100,000 b.s.	102⅝	75,000 ....b.c.	102⅝
10,000 ....b.c.	102⅝		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Brooklyn 6s, P. L.		[K. P. 1st 7s, D. D.	
5,000 ....b.c.	115	Trust Rec. as.	
5,000 ....b. con.	as.	3,000 ....b.c.	102
5,000 ....97⅜		[K. P. 1st con.	
J. C. 1st con. as.		4,000 ....b.c.	100
3,000 ....b.c.	93⅜	5,000 ....b.c.	57
C. C. Adjms.		1,000 ....b.c.	57
11,000 ....b.c.	102	[American Express	
J. C. Income.		25	49⅞
1,000 ....b.c.	68⅛	[Standard Con.	
L. S. R. R. 7s.		200 ....b.c.	29⅛
7,000 104		200 ....b.c.	29
N. Y., L. E. & W.,		[Delaware & Hud.	
prem. 23 5s rund.		600 ....b.c.	48⅝
10,000 ....72⅞		[Atlantic & Pac. T.	
M., K. & T. c.s. ss.		10 ....bc.	38⅜
2,000 116		[Western Union.	
Mich. Cen. con. ss.		200 ....b.c.	114⅝
1,000 ....b.c.	66⅜	[Pacific Mail.	
10,000 ....b.c.	66⅜	100 ....b.c.	15⅞
Mut. Elevated 1st.		[Standard Con.	
10,000 ....108⅛		100 ....b.c.	29⅛
4,000 ....b.s.	108⅜	[Delaware & Hud.	
5,000 ....107⅛		600 ....b.c.	48⅝
5,000 ....b.c.	107⅜	[Atlantic & Pac. T.	
Michigan Sou.		10 ....bc.	38⅜
1,000 ....110⅛		[Western Union.	
L. S. con. coup. 1st.		200 ....b.c.	114⅝
3,000 ....121⅛		[Pacific Mail.	
2,000 121		100 ....b.c.	15⅞
Mich. Cen. 7s.		[Standard Con.	
2,000 ....113½		100 ....b.c.	29⅛
500 ....b.c.	113⅜	[Delaware & Hud.	
800 ....b.s.	113⅜	600 ....b.c.	48⅝
500 ....b.c.	113⅜	[Atlantic & Pac. T.	
100 ....b.c.	113⅜	10 ....bc.	38⅜
2,000 ....b.c.	113⅜	[Western Union.	
K. & T. 2d con. ss.		200 ....b.c.	114⅝
5,000 ....66⅜		[Pacific Mail.	
M., K. & T. 2s.		100 ....b.c.	15⅞
10,000 ....29⅛		[Standard Con.	
5,000 ....68⅜		100 ....b.c.	29⅛
M., K. & T. 2d.		[Delaware & Hud.	
5,000 ....29⅛		600 ....b.c.	48⅝
Ohio & Miss. c.f.		[Atlantic & Pac. T.	
1,000 112		10 ....bc.	38⅜
Pac. of Mo. 2d.		[Western Union.	
1,000 ....109½		200 ....b.c.	114⅝
2,000 109		[Pacific Mail.	
5,000 bc.109		100 ....b.c.	15⅞
K. P. 1st con. D. D.,		[Standard Con.	
Trust Rec. as.		100 ....b.c.	29⅛
5,000 ....102⅛		[Delaware & Hud.	
15,000 ....102⅜		600 ....b.c.	48⅝
Kan. Pac. L. G. '80,		[Atlantic & Pac. T.	
with coup. cer.		10 ....bc.	38⅜
10,000 ....102⅜		[Western Union.	
K., W. & O. con. 1st.		200 ....b.c.	114⅝
10,000 ....86⅞		[Pacific Mail.	
5,000 bc.3 112⅛		100 ....b.c.	15⅞
St. L. & S. F. 2d cl.a.		[Standard Con.	
2,000 ....b.c.	73	100 ....b.c.	29⅛
Fourth Nat. Bank.		[Delaware & Hud.	
25 ....b.c.	102	600 ....b.c.	48⅝
Sauvo Tunnel.		[Atlantic & Pac. T.	
150 ....b.c.	4⅜	10 ....bc.	38⅜
Delaware & Hud.		[Western Union.	
100 ....b.c.	48⅜	200 ....b.c.	114⅝
Wells-Fargo Ex.		[Pacific Mail.	
10 ....bs.	100	100 ....b.c.	15⅞

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Imperial.		[Consol. Va.	
100 ....b.c.	2.30	100 ....b.c.	5⅝
100 ....b.c.	2.30	100 ....b.c.	5⅝
400 ....b.c.	2.30	50 ....b.c.	5⅝
100 ....b.c.	2.30	100 ....b.c.	5⅝
100 ....b.c.	2.30	[Cleveland.	
800 ....bs.	2.35	100 ....b.c.	3.35
100 ....b.c.	2.30	200 ....b.c.	3.40
100 ....b.c.	2.35	100 ....b.c.	3.35
100 ....b.c.	2.30	100 ....b.c.	3.40
200 ....b.c.	2.25	[Hukill.	
Navajo.		100 ....b.c.	3.35
400 ....b.c.	.75	100 ....b.c.	3.35
100 ....b.c.	.60	100 ....b.c.	3.30
300 ....b.c.	.70	[Tip Top.	
Consol. Pacific.		100 ....b.c.	10
20 ....b.c.	8⅛	50 ....b.c.	1.50
20 ....b.c.	8⅛	[Granville.	
10 ....s.c.	8	100 ....b.c.	.25
10 ....s.c.	8	500 ....s.c.	.25
10 ....s.c.	8	[Lucerne.	
Caledonia B. R.		100 ....b.c.	.26
50 ....b.c.	4.75	[Findley.	
100 ....s.c.	4.75	100 ....b.c.	.27
25 ....s.c.	4.50	[Lacrosse.	
California.		500 ....s.c.	.27
15 ....b.c.	8⅜	[Hukill.	
50 ....b.c.	8⅜	10 ....b.c.	48⅛
100 ....b.c.	8⅜	10 ....b.c.	50
Consol. Pacific.		10 ....b.c.	48⅛
20 ....b.c.	8⅛	20 ....b.c.	48
20 ....b.c.	8⅛	50 ....s.c.	48
Pioneer.		[Bechtel.	
100 ....b.c.	8⅜	50 ....s.c.	2
100 ....b.c.	8⅜	50 ....s.c.	2
100 ....b.c.	8⅜		

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 13.

SECOND CALL—12:30 P. M.

Imperial.		[Yosemite.	
100 bc.s.	10.25	500 bc.s.	30.
50 ....b.c.	2.40	[Belvidere.	
100 ....b.c.	2.40	100 ....b.c.	2.35
100 bc.b.	2.35	[Navajo.	
100 bc.b.	2.35	100 ....b.c.	.65
50 ....b.c.	2.25	100 ....b.c.	.66
100 ....b.c.	2.25	100 ....b.c.	.66
100 ....b.c.	2.30	300 ....b.c.	.67
300 ....b.c.	2.30	800 ....b.c.	.75
100 ....b.c.	2.35	100 ....b.c.	.70
100 ....b.c.	2.30	[Findley.	
100 ....b3.	2.30	500 ....b.c.	.52
300 ....b.c.	2.30	100 ....b.c.	.52
Consol. Pacific.		[Eureka.	
10 ....b.c.	8⅛	100 ....b.c.	.53
20 ....b.c.	8⅛	400 ....b.c.	.54
200 ....b.c.	8⅛	500 ....b.c.	.54
Granville.		[Lucerne.	
100 ....b.c.	.53	1000 ....b.c.	.53
100 ....b.c.	.54	500 ....b.c.	.54
100 ....b.c.	.54	500 ....b.c.	.54
100 ....b.c.	.53	[California.	
100 bc.b.	.55	50 ....b3.	.53
100 bc.b.	.55	50 ....b3.	.53
100 bc.b.	.55	100 ....b.c.	.53
100 ....b.c.	.52	25 ....b3.	.53
100 ....b.c.	.52	100 ....b.c.	.53
Hukill.		[Mariposa.	
100 ....b.c.	3.90	100 ....b.c.	.53
100 ....b.c.	3.90	[Hukill.	
100 ....b.c.	3.90	100 ....b.c.	.52
100 ....b.c.	3.90	[Granville.	
100 ....b.c.	3.90	100 ....b.c.	.52
100 ....b.c.	3.90	[Lucerne.	
100 ....b.c.	3.90	100 ....b.c.	.52
100 ....b.c.	3.90	[Findley.	
100 ....b.c.	3.90	100 ....b.c.	.52
100 ....b.c.	3.90	[Lacrosse.	
100 ....b.c.	3.90	100 ....b.c.	.52

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced legal sales at the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, June 13, were disposed of as follows:

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, B. U. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 60 by 20 by 5.5 by 14.3 by 56, No. 13 Sullivan-st., east side, 87.4 feet south of Grand-st., for $5,000, to Union Dime Savings Bank, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story frame building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 1,089 1st-av., north side, 75.5 feet south of 60th-st., for $3,250, to Smith Ely, Jr.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and four-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 82, No. 130 East Houston-st. north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $9,000, to Washington Q. Hatton, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, D. M. Van Buren, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.4, No. 329 West 43d-st., north side, west of 8th-av., for $5,300, to Sarah Thomas.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 25.1 by 100, No. 727 11th-av., west side, 75.4 feet north of 51st-st., for $5,000, to Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 13.

126th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Charles W. Dayton to William Moores	$4,850
95d-st., n. s., 153.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17.10x100.5; William C. G. Wilson to Mary Rowe	nom.
120th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Adam Bergen and wife to Charles S. Shaw	3,400
16th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Edward Cunningham and wife to Samuel Mc-Millen	2,500
85th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; Sarah S. Meallen and husband to Emma A. Stanton	nom.
76th-st., n. s., 125 ft.w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; E. L. Sapallo, Referee, to Alice Campbell	1,975
2d-st., n. s., 111 ft. w. of Avenue D, 20x100.10; also, 3d-st., n. s., 131 ft. e. of Avenue D, 21x106.10; J. D. Townsend, Referee, to Lawrence Farran	21,000
10th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; John McCrossen and wife to James O. Shea	3,000
75th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; John Pollock and wife to Francis McQuade	3,000
75th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Charles Ryder to Francis McQuade	2,300
17th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5; James H. Greensward to David D. Lloyd	nom.
Same property; Union Dime Savings Institution to David D. Lloyd	12,500
85th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Henry Meigs, Jr., Trustee, to Henrietta Chanfrau	15,500
46th-st., n. s., 365 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18x100.4; Prudence Ham and husband to Cecelia A. Foshay	12,500
84th-st., s. s. corner of 8th-av., 25x62.11; Clara Fairchild and husband to William B. Fox	27,000
109th-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Madison-av., 100.11x118.9; Charles Myers and wife to Myron G. Burton and others, Trustees	19,000
84th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 8th-av., 33x102.2; Teresa A. Colton, Executrix, to Edward Tracy and others	13,370
8th-av., w. s., 43.3 ft. n. of 11th-st, 20x60; John Jackson and wife to Rebecca A. Walton	11,000
81st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x98.9; Marians L. Cisneros and husband to Manuel D. Barroso	18,000
81st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22.6x98.9; Jennette Burchell and husband to Mary Burchell	10,000
Avenue C, s. s., 77.6 ft. n. of 12th-st., 25x62.3; I. L. Hanes, Referee, to Frederick Bundstein	4,025
44th-av., n. s. corner of 109th-st., 50x100.11; E. S. Hatch, Referee, to John H. Deane	6,550
Line of New-York City and Northern Railroad, 7.10 acres, 24th Ward; Gullan T. Bathwood to New-York City and Northern Railroad Company	2,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Sears-st., n. s., Lot No. 999, 21 years; Abraham B. Conger and others to Mary E. Gracy.....

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Barney, Ambel H., to Catharine A. Ferris; n. s. 23d-st., s. of Madison-av., 2 years.....$20,000
Bundstein, Frederick, and wife to Mary A. Striker; No. 204 Avenue C, &c., 3 years.....
Burchell, Mary, to Anne M. Franklin; s. s. 81st-st., s. of 2d-av., 3 years.....
Burchell, Mary, to Jannette Burchell; same property; 3 years.....
Burton, Myron G., and others to Charles Myers; n. s. 109th-st., e. of Madison-av., installments.
Cleary, William, and wife to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. s. King-st., s. of Varick-st., 1 year.....
Demarest, Eliza M., and husband to the West Side Savings Bank; s. s. Barrow-st., w. of Bleecker-st., 1 year.....
Drayer, Mary J., and husband to William K. Thorn; s. 361 Water-st., 1 year.....
Gunther, Henrietta, to H. Meigs and another, Trustees; s. s. 65th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years.
Knapp, John B., to Henry Smith; No. 121 Allen-st., 4 months.....
Lent, George W., and wife to Charles Tracy and others, Trustees; No. 100 Prince-st., 3 years.
Lloyd, David D., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; s. s. 47th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 1 year.....
Loesler, Otto W., and wife to Leander Stone; n. s. 85th-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 months.....
McQuade, Francis, to Charles Eyd-er; n. s. 75th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year.....
McQuade, Francis, to John Pollock; n. s. 75th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year.....
Mayer, Lewis, and wife to Julius Bumi; s. s. 58th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years.....
Second-Avenue Railroad Company to John T. Wilson and John Pitts, Jr.; $4000 bonded by 1st and 2d avs., 96th and 97th sts., to secure 150 bonds, of $1,000 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable in May, 1898, and amounting to.....
ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.
Bidsans' Savings Bank to Ewen McIntyre, Trustee, &c.....
Bone, William, to Sarah R. Powell.....
Taylor, Moses, and another, Executors, &c., to Susan M. Hatfield.....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant full-size Dwelling-house, With dining-room extension, NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE, West Side, between 57th and 58th sts. Watchman on the premises. Open all day.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION PLOT, 90 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South-st., extending through to Water-st.; five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND FARM OF 90 ACRES, in one of the pleasantest villages in New-Hampshire; population from 1,200 to 1,500; good place for Summer boarders; very desirable property; possession given immediately; will be sold at a great sacrifice for the best of reasons. Send for full particulars to A. J. LAW, No. 14 Hanover-st., Manchester, N. H.

A RARE CHANCE.—HANDSOME 1½-ACRE Villa, 45 minutes to City; 40 trains; 11-room house; barn, lawn, shade, fruit; only $4,750; will sell furniture. BOOKHOUT, Engraver, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, OR OTHER staple merchandise in exchange for an A 1 private residence, in excellent location. VAN SICKLE, No. 58 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House; all modern improvements; 5 or 15 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot or 8th-av. cars. Inquire on premises, Oeden-st., between Central Bridge and High Bridge, or No. 72 West 52d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 239 Garden-st., Hoboken; five minutes' walk from ferry; all modern improvements; in good neighborhood; rent low. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 89 Chambers-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM WITHIN ONE HOUR of City in exchange for improved property; well rented; equity, $15,000. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHEN THE Summer, a good-sized furnished house containing six sleeping-rooms exclusive of servants' rooms; Berkshire Hills or other mountainous region preferred. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, GEORGE JONES, New-York Times Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 48 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Sat. June 21, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GRADDY.....Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $25.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. State-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $25.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 19
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 26

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of Second-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., June 14 | WESER.....Sat. June 28
ODER.....Sat., June 21 | RHEIN.....Sat., July 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF EUROPE.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 1:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Joucla.....Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Delord.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.

Checks drawn on credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Devonia.....June 14, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....June 28, noon
Bolivia.....June 21, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia.....July 5, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $80 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

*Egypt.....June 14, 1 P. M. | *Australia.....June 21, 6 A. M.

Cabin, $85 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

*Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19 | ALSATIA.....Thurs., July 3
GELLERT.....Thurs., June 26 | SILESIA.....Thurs., July 10

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Fy, Jersey City:

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $23. H. OZAZOK, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 1. W. MORRIS.
27S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE

TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The stanch sea-going steamers of the International Steam-ship Company's Line will leave in June every MONDAY and THURSDAY; from July 1 to Sept. 22, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Boston, at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Woodstock, Houlton, Bangor, Rockland, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Milk-st., Portland, Me., or to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon.

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, June 3, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. SPEAR,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., June 18

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, June 14
Steamer CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY, June 18

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. B. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, June 14
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamer leaves PIER (new) No. 42 N. R. at 2 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, June 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only).....Thurs., July 3

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Commencing May 12, 1879, Second Street Depot for Boston as 5: 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 2, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4, 5:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—9:06 A. M., 1, 3:40, P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

REVOE-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries.

FARR-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for Christopher Street and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.—Connecting with cars for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Sixth-avenue entrance to Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.

FIFTY-NINTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

EIGHTY-FIRST-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.

For down-town trains take west-side stations.

Trains will run to 59th-st. and 6th-av. and 81st-st. and 9th-av. alternately.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after May 12, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express trains for Philadelphia, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached. 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M., arrive in Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 12:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 23, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 12:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Central Bridge.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping cars via St. Albans.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Pacific Express to Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Ogdensburg.

11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Western Express Company's offices, Nos. 1 and 2 Astor House, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Fast Mail to Louisville, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 3:30 P. M., Night express, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping cars attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,

SUCCESSOR AND FORMER PARTNER OF THE LATE MISS HAINES,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will reopen her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 25; Boys' Class and Kindergarten OCT. 1.

Mademoiselle de JANON will be assisted by the same corps of teachers who have contributed to give the school efficiency and value, and she earnestly solicits the continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in past years.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES, ENGlish, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 15 Lexington-av., corner 20th-st. and Madison-av. Full collegiate course of four years. Applications for the ensuing year may now be made. Boarding pupils can remain during the Summer holidays.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual Commencement will be held on THURSDAY, June 19, at 10:30 A. M., in the Academy of Music. Examinations for admission on TUESDAY, June 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Chancellor's room.

HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND day-school for young ladies, No. 603 5th-av. Twenty-second year. The most eminent professors and lecturers engaged. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. M. GARDNER, Principals.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Newburg, N. Y., prepares boys for Yale specially. "Hints to Parents" sent on application. Address ERNEST W. SIGLAR, A. M.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—6th term; no extras but music; open during Summer. Send for catalogue. W. S. BANGHART, A. M.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.—TERM OPENS Oct. 15, 1879; tuition, $50 per year; no extras. For circular address HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.

TEACHERS.

BEST TEACHERS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN. For every department of instruction, low or high, promptly provided for families, schools, colleges; candidates' New Bulletin mailed for stamp; all skilled teachers should have "Application Form."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Secretary,
No. 30 East 14th-st., near University-place, New-York.

WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED CHRISTian man as head teacher for a plain English school in the country; some musical ability a desideratum; an Episcopalian (Evangelical) preferred. Apply for two days, at St. Luke's Hospital, from 9 to 12 M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

Buy and sell ON COMMISSION, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Also execute orders for GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS and BONDS, and all other issues of the Government, bought and sold at market rates, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED BONDS bought or exchanged on favorable terms.

Interest on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.

J. N. PHELPS, JAMES STOKES, ANSON PHELPS STOKES, BANKERS,

45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE TRAVELERS' CREDITS AND

CIRCULAR NOTES

ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

NO. 10 SPRUCE-ST.,

(Printing House-square, opposite the Tribune Building.)

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU.

New-York Agents for all Newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Advertisements forwarded daily, (as received,) to every section, from Newfoundland to Texas, and from Florida to British Columbia. Also to all New-York City dailies and weeklies.

Eight Thousand Newspapers kept regularly on file for inspection by advertisers, including all the great dailies from Boston to San Francisco, from Montreal to Galveston.

PUBS. OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

OFFICE OF T. P. BATES & CO., No. 54 BROAD-ST., ROOMS NOS. 8 AND 9. New-York, June 10, 1879.

BY AUTHORITY GIVEN US BY THE GREEN MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, incorporated under the general laws of the State of New-York, we now offer to the public Twenty Thousand (20,000) Shares (par value $10) of the stock at $2 per share, payable on delivery of the stock.

Books of subscription to said amount will be opened on the 12th inst., at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad-st., New-York, Room No. 10, and at the office of WIL

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS

FURTHER FACTS ABOUT THE SPECIAL RATE SYSTEM.

THE LINES THAT MAKE THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CHAIN—THE COMPANY'S VARIOUS CONTRACTS—LOW RATES AND HIGH RATES.

The investigation of the subject of railway freight discriminations was continued yesterday before the Hepburn Legislative Committee, at the Municipal Society's Hall, in Madison-avenue. The entire committee of nine members was present, Mr. Hepburn being in the chair. Among the visitors to the rooms were Messrs. George W. Lane, Harvey Farrington, D. C. Robbins, Charles Watrous, James S. Barron, William H. Wiley, John H. Reed, F. B. Thurber, Seabury Lawrence, and Jacob Wendell. Mr. Sterne was present as counsel in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew and William D. Shipman appeared for the New-York Central and Erie Railroads, respectively. There were also present Vice-President Blanchard of the Erie Railway, William J. Mc-Alpine, Engineer and ex-Railway Commissioner, and several faces that are familiar in the lobby at Albany during the legislative sessions. The committee evidenced its determination to attend to business by declining an invitation from Mr. Depew to accompany the Central Railroad party down the Bay this morning to meet Mr. Vanderbilt on his return from Europe, and also by voting against an adjournment from this evening to Tuesday morning, to enable Mr. Sterne to appear in an important court trial on Monday. In executive session yesterday morning the committee decided that the New-York Central Railroad Company must produce the books and records called for on Thursday, relating to the special rate contracts. At the opening of the day's proceedings, Mr. Sterne submitted to the committee chapter 253, Laws of 1826, incorporating the Mohawk and Hudson River Railway Company, the first railway company organized in this State, providing that the tolls collected by the company shall at no time exceed the tolls charged and collected on the Erie Canal, and that if at any time the company shall make charges in excess of those rates its charter shall be forfeited. Also, chapter 294 of the Laws of 1833, incorporating the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, containing substantially the same provisions; also, chapter 228, Laws of 1834, chartering the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company; chapter 349 of the Laws of 1836, chartering the Auburn and Rochester Railway Company; chapter 261, Laws of 1834, chartering the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railway Company; chapter 260, Laws of 1836, chartering the Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railway Company; chapter 427 of Laws of 1836, chartering the Troy and Schenectady Railway Company; chapter 292, Laws of 1836, chartering the Syracuse and Utica Railway Company; chapter 242, Laws of 1836, chartering the Utica and Buffalo Railroad Company; also chapter 241 Laws of 1834, chartering the Tonawanda and Buffalo; chapter 157 Laws of 1834, chartering Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company; chapter 427 Laws of 1837, chartering the Rochester and Lockport Railway Company, all of these containing the same general restrictions as to the toll-rates chargeable by the roads, and also providing that the State may purchase these roads back at any time. All of these lines form links in the chain of roads which have since become the New-York Central Railroad, and it was claimed by Mr. Sterne that they were incorporated as public highways. He also introduced the original charter of the Erie Railway Company of 1832 showing similar restrictions against the company reducing toll-rates, together with acts amendatory thereof up to 1838, and acts from 1844 to 1853 relating to the revision of tolls on that road. Also a certificate of the State Controller showing the interest to the amount of $2,217,000 was paid to these roads, and that they paid back to the State only $646,000 of that sum.

Mr. Samuel Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, was recalled to testify, and was examined by Mr. Sterne. He produced copies of all the loose sheets he could discover containing the freight-rate variations from the printed schedule rates. These showed tariff changes on Feb. 5, Aug. 22, and Dec. 1, 1878, in regard to flour, feed, grain, and potatoes, and on Sept. 4, 1878, a change was again made in the tariff for shipping potatoes; he supposed the change was made in September because of the large crops then offered for shipment; sometimes the rates were lowered and sometimes they were raised when large quantities offered; the rates might be lowered in August in order to get the crops moving. There was always large quantities of freight offering, due partly to the closing of the canals; he thought more empty cars went to the West than to the East, though there were times in the year when more freight was offered West than East; on the whole year's transactions he thought five-eighths of all the freight carried was east-bound freight; witness did not know whether the August rate was higher or lower than the September rate, but if it was higher he thought it was because the property shipped could bear it; these rates were made in these instances only, for main points—Buffalo and Rochester to Albany and New-York—and did not apply to intermediate stations, as from Syracuse to Utica, or Auburn to Schenectady; for these special rates were made when freights were offered; variations in rates were sometimes caused by special applications for rates, and witness made them whenever he thought them necessary; there were many large manufacturers along the line of the road who could not live at all on their business if they did not get special freight rates on their manufactures, and special rates were made to assist manufacturers, and encourage industry along the line.

Q.—Do you give all manufacturers who apply for them special rates? A.—Yes, Sir; generally, if we find it warrants it.

Q.—Then that means that you do if you like, and you don't if you don't like? A.—We always do—in most instances.

Q.—What are the instances in which you don't, although you say you always do? A.—If a man offers a sufficient quantity of freight—say 10 carloads, if you please—it may vary according to the quantity between the parties to whom special rates are given, but it does not vary as to individuals; one man may ship 100 car-loads of cotton cloth, and another one car-load, from Utica; there is a manufacturer there who ships 100 car-loads, and his rate is 20 cents; there is another who ships a carload at 25 cents; the schedule rate was 35 to 40 cents.

Q.—Then why do you have a schedule rate at all? A.—Because some people who ship cotton cloths don't call for special rates.

Mr. Sterne here called on the witness to produce the books demanded on Thursday, and covered by the subpœna to the witness, and which Mr. Depew declined to allow the witness to produce. These are the books containing records of special rates allowed to shippers to and from New-York within one year past, and also for copies of all such contracts now in force.

Mr. Depew objected on the ground that it was immaterial, and that it would disclose the private business affairs of third parties; also, that the information which the "prosecution" sought could be obtained in general detail from the witness.

Chairman Hepburn ruled that the committee was entitled to the books as the best legal evidence.

Mr. Depew offered to submit copies of all the records called for, omitting the names of the parties only.

Mr. Sterne objected to this, and said the names of persons were very important, as showing the way in which theory were given. He also read from the joint letter of Messrs. Vanderbilt and Jewett an extract, in which they deny the existence of even a single special rate contract.

Mr. Hepburn said he thought it might be desirable for the company to produce the books themselves for the inspection of the committee, and subject to their future decision.

Mr. Depew reiterated his charge made on Thursday, that this was an inquiry engineered by a dozen merchants in New-York who could not at present compete with merchants in the interior of the State, and who, therefore, sought by means of this so-called public inquiry, but really private prosecution, to wipe them out. Mr. Sterne was here as the counsel of those parties.

Mr. Sterne—Don't say that; you know better, Mr. Depew, and I don't want this matter made a personal one.

Mr. Depew—I don't seek to make it a personal matter.

Mr. Hepburn said the committee was largely, mainly dependent on Mr. Sterne for the presentation of proofs to the committee.

Mr. Sterne said he invited the committee at any time, when his course appeared even to assume a personal phase, to check it at once.

Mr. Hepburn said the committee was not here to ventilate any private grievances, but to inquire into an important matter broadly in the public interest.

Mr. O'Grady made a suggestion that perhaps the names of the parties who had their special contracts without the details would be sufficient as showing whether these rates were made as a matter of favoritism or upon a system.

Mr. Sterne declined the suggestion, and renewed his demand, and Mr. Depew again objected to producing the records.

The witness, in reply to Mr. Sterne, said these contracts were sometimes made on letters sent out by the company; that there were from 75 to 100 letter-books filled in his department alone in a single year, and that these contract letters ran all the way through the books; more than half of the rates were made verbally, and did not appear at all in the letter-books; the more important ones were made verbally; entries were made in the books when the verbal contract rates were accepted.

Mr. Sterne again asked for the production of the books, and Mr. Depew said he wanted time to examine the books first, after which he could present the company's conclusion to the committee.

Mr. Sterne again cited from the Vanderbilt-Jewett letter to the committee, in which they close by stating that it will give them pleasure to afford the committee any information in their power and which the committee may desire.

Mr. Hepburn asked whether Mr. Depew declined to produce the records, and Mr. Depew said: "Not exactly that, but we desire to examine them and consult," and that they would reply to the committee on Saturday. This offer was accepted, and the matter was suspended.

The witness testified that if a man got a special rate contract to ship 500 car-loads over the line he got a low rate, and the company bound him to secrecy by telling him to keep the rate to himself; another man might make a 20-car-load contract and get a rate a little higher, and the company would not bind him to secrecy; the requisition of secrecy was not always on the lowest rates, but generally where there was active competition by shippers in the same town; he did not know of any case where shippers had violated the obligation of secrecy, and did not think the contract would be rescinded if it was disclosed; sometimes there were moneys refunded to shippers resulting from overcharges or overweights; these were very carefully kept of all such rebates or drawbacks on witness's office, where the claims are first submitted.

Q.—Are there not some shippers who habitually have overcharges, and whose claims are always allowed and paid? A.—I don't know of any such; there may be some; I will not swear that there are none because I don't know; if we find a man shipping by canal after he has made a special rate contract to ship by the via Canal all the year round we put the public schedule rates on him; the present freight schedule rates are higher on the three upper classes East-bound than on West-bound, and on the fourth class they are about the same both ways; about one-third of all the cars going West go empty; the difference between first and fourth class rates was about 100 per cent., with corresponding proportional differences between first and second, second and third, and third and fourth class rates; these classifications were determined on the value and bulk of the property; feathers were a first class freight; ale and porter were first class freight and whisky or alcohol were fourth class, because the former were perishable and the latter were not; the company, however, does not reimburse shippers where the goods perish from natural causes; if any goods are destroyed by negligence of the company, they pay for the loss even where the contract at special rates holds them free of risk; the bulk of a sack per 100 pounds of weight is less than the bulk of the same weight of hams or shoulders, yet the weight is second class freight and the hams and shoulders fourth class; classification of grades is not always based on bulk or on value, but sometimes it is based on both or either; a car-load of dry goods weighing 10 tons could be handled as easily as a 10-ton car-load of hams, but the dry goods are classed and charged at higher rates because of the greater value and risk.

Q.—When you give a man a special rate do you allow him to "farm out" or ship for others under his special rate? A.—No, Sir; if we discovered it we should call him to account for it, regarding it as an act of dishonesty.

Q.—You think it would be an act of dishonesty or bad faith, notwithstanding you get the freight by it. Now why is it any matter of harm to the company whether they carry one man's goods or another's at those rates? A.—We should call it bad faith, because the other man could not get the special rate by applying for it, or most likely would get it.

Considerable time was occupied in examining the witness in detail as to the method of fixing rates and classifying freights, with a view to ascertaining whether there was any system controlling it, or whether it was merely arbitrary. The replies of the witness were at times vague, contradictory, or evasive, but all tended to show that the so-called "classification" was in the main arbitrary and extremely variable. He said it was the custom of the company to give passenger passes to cattle-shippers one way only, and to messengers or other persons sent in charge of perishable goods.

Q.—Have you any special rates to dry goods houses at Utica? A.—I think we have some; our lowest special dry goods rate at Utica is, I think, 25 cents; the first class schedule rate, which includes dry goods, is 33 cents per 100.

Q.—Have you any special rates with a dry goods firm at Syracuse? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is your lowest special rate to a Syracuse dry goods house? A.—Twenty-two and a half cents.

Q.—Does Crouse get any first class freight? A.—I think he does; and probably a little third class freight.

Q.—Upon what principle do you make these special rates to private parties lower than your lowest rate to the general public, as your schedule shows? A.—The amount shipped by these parties makes it sometimes.

Q.—Have you ever refused to carry for Mr. Babbitt a certain quantity of goods to a certain point in the interior at the lowest rate you have ever got for carrying rags for a certain merchant at that same point? A.—I have not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you ever say to anybody that your reason for giving some persons low special rates was to fill your cars, and also to swell the New-York merchants who were active in advocating lower tolls on the canals? A.—No, Sir, I don't think so; I couldn't punish anybody.

Q.—Didn't you say so to Mr. Austin? A.—Not in those words; I may have said to him that we were forced into that position of making low rates for some parties so as to compete with the canals; I don't think it is possible for a railroad to get along without special rates.

Q.—Have you any special contract rates with jobbers in New-York? A.—Yes, several; I think I know of four; one of them is Mr. Leggett; I do not know that the company has any special contract with all his business; any jobber in New-York who made application for a special rate in the last four months could have obtained the same rates, provided they would agree to ship by the Central and other own road; Mr. Austin did not get the same rate as Mr. Leggett did because he did not apply for it.

Q.—How do you think giving a special rate benefits the road? A.—By increasing the business of the road; take, for instance, Amsterdam; there are manufacturers there who could not live unless they got special rates.

Q.—But they could live provided you gave the general public the same rates as you give them? A.—They might; but the company couldn't afford to do it all at those rates.

Q.—But doesn't the privilege given to them place others who might go there in the same position at a disadvantage? A.—No; I guess if they mean to go into business they will come for special rates.

Q.—Suppose that by this special-rate plan to men at Syracuse or Utica the company enables them to establish themselves on a large distributing centres, for the local trade thereabouts in those goods, doesn't the company reap advantage by the higher local rates charged in the local distribution of those goods? A.—No, Sir, not generally, because there may be special rates on those redistributing shipments; of course, the company may gain, does gain, some benefit from it.

Q.—Do these special 10-cent-per-100 rates given to certain persons at Syracuse and other points pay the railroad on the business so transacted? A.—I think it does, Sir.

Q.—What? You do? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you give these rates to a large dealer in any town, what is the effect upon the smaller dealers in that town in the same line of business? A.—I don't think it affects them much, the difference is so slight.

Q.—You call the difference a slight one between 10 cents for all classes of goods, say to Syracuse, and 42, 35, 27, and 18 cents charged on the four classes by the printed schedule? But, if it is of no disadvantage or harm to these smaller dealers, of what advantage can the low rate be to the large dealer? A.—He might ship by some other line, and we want his business.

The investigation will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

COMMISSIONER HAVT'S TRIAL.

THE GRAND JURYMEN DEMANDING PROTECTION AGAINST EX-GOV. BEDLE.

In the trial of Indian Commissioner Hayt, F. D. Carr, and C. N. Field, the indicted officers of the International Trust Company, at Jersey City, yesterday, Judge Garretson admitted the testimony of W. B. Williams, the Master in Chancery who examined the condition of the company under Chancellor Runyon's instructions, as to what he discovered. Mr. Williams testified that in July, 1877, besides the debts to the depositors, he found a debt of $48,000 and over to the United States Insurance Company; his estimate of the value of the assets of the company fell $92,000 short of the value as set down in the company's books. Mr. Williams stated in detail the valuation he set on each of the company's assets.

Ex-Gov. Bedle objected to all this testimony as being merely a matter of opinion, and not of fact.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Parmly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Jersey City, testified that he had seen the tape-measure, with the statement that the company had a paid-up capital of $200,000 on it, in the Trust Company's office. A friend had been talking to the witness about the security of the bank and had aroused his suspicions. One day in July, 1877, witness went into the bank, and picking up a tape-measure advertisement, asked Mr. Carr, the Cashier, if the statement that it had a paid-up capital of $200,000 was true. Mr. Carr informed him that it was.

The testimony for the State closed at this point, and ex-Gov. Bedle moved the court to direct the jury to acquit. He asked the court to construe the act on which the indictment was founded so as to determine whether the term "written statement" includes a printed statement. The court was also asked to decide whether a capital stock paid in notes was not a paid-up capital stock. He took occasion to severely criticise the Grand Jurors. He said that the indictment had been found without any basis, and that in presenting it the Grand Jurors had responded not to their oaths, but to a public clamor.

Pending the discussion the court adjourned. After the court had risen, Justice Nichols, the foreman of the Grand Jury, walked into District Attorney McGill's office. "I protest," he excitedly said, "against Gov. Bedle's aspersions on the Grand Jury in court to-day. I think the matter ought to be brought to the notice of the court, and the Governor should be made to apologize. We are officers of the court, and we demand its protection." Mr. McGill said he would make reference to the Grand Jurors' demand at the resumption of the trial.

MRS. SMITH AND BENNETT HOPEFUL.

Since the money for their new trial application has been raised, Mrs. Smith and Bennett have become more cheerful. They have strong hopes that a new trial will be granted them. They both profess to be unable to understand how the jurors reached the verdict of guilty when they are both innocent. The ringing of the Court-house bell, which they can hear from their cells, brings back to them the memory of the horrid suspense of the trial. Every time Mrs. Smith hears the bell she breaks into tears, and when Bennett hears it he stuffs his fingers into his ears and throws himself on his bed.

A REPORT FROM RECEIVER BEST.

A report of his operations as Receiver of the National Trust Company between July 1, 1878, and April 2, 1879, was filed by William J. Best in the County Clerk's office yesterday. It shows that in that period he received from all sources $227,316 62, and paid out $153,825 02, leaving a balance of $73,491 60. The nominal value of the assets of the company remaining unrealized in his possession was $398,111 76. Judge Donohue has appointed John S. Lawrence and William A. Boyd Referees to pass upon these accounts.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

OPPOSITION TO SUNDAY TRAINS.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE WEST-SIDE CHURCHES ENTER THEIR PROTEST.

In accordance with an arrangement made early this week, the members of the committee appointed by the churches along the line of the West-Side elevated railroad to remonstrate against Sunday trains held a conference with the Manhattan Railway Company at the latter's office yesterday. The company was represented by President W. R. Garrison, Secretary Bodie, of the old Metropolitan Company, Vice-President N. Guilford, General Manager John Baird, and Director José F. Navarro. The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle; the Rev. Mr. Merritt, of the Union Reformed Dutch Church; the Rev. Messrs. Eaton and Hamilton, Prof. Egleston, Mr. John R. Powers, and others of the committee were present and took part in the discussion. Among the churches represented were Trinity, St. Clement's, Union Reformed Dutch, Broadway Tabernacle, Fourteenth-Street Presbyterian, All Saints, and nearly all others affected by the noise of West Side trains. The Rev. Dr. Taylor said the congregations of the churches along the railroad line would have to give up their places of worship if Sunday trains were put on the road. He argued that it was unfair for the Manhattan Company to put the churches to this hardship, and the consequent heavy expenses for the comparatively small remuneration the company would receive. Prof. Egleston, of Columbia College, spoke of the need of the employes of the company having rest, in order that their efficiency might not be impaired, and claimed that in the end a week more would be more economical for the company to give them this rest. The structure, too, needed a rest, he thought, arguing that experience and practical tests have shown that it was better to give the iron and steel such periods of rest as the human machine requires. After other gentlemen of the committee had expressed their views upon the question, and made many arguments against the running of Sunday trains, both on both grounds, Mr. John R. Powers, Chairman of the committee, presented a written remonstrance against the Sunday trains on behalf of the churches interested. After giving the resolutions under which the committee was appointed, the remonstrance continues as follows: The grounds of this remonstrance are:

1. That the incessant and continued rumbling noise of the cars while in motion has already proved to be a great disturbance of religious worship in all those churches having week-day services, and will tend to destroy all solemnity of church service on Sunday, and, in reality, deprive the worshippers in all those churches on and adjacent to the line of the road of the quiet and solemnity due to the Sabbath, and prevent their enjoyment of all religious worship.

2. That Sunday, or the Sabbath, has been set apart by law and by Christian usage for the purpose of rest and quiet, and invariably for Christian worship, and ought not to be disturbed or interfered with, unless in case of absolute necessity.

3. There is no apparent necessity for the running of Sunday trains. There is certainly no obligation due by the company to the Government, City, State, or National, to do so, but it is rather a violation of the laws enacted from time to time for the observance of Sunday by all the authorities.

4. Many powerful reasons exist for the due observance of Sunday which could be found among the employes of business on that day; among these the necessity of rest to their employes. It has been found from long experience that where men are required to be constantly on the mental tension is so great that, in consequence of the fatigue, after a certain time they cease to be capable of being alert to observe the small things from which accidents almost invariably result. Innumerable instances of this could be cited, affecting all branches of trade to such an extent that it is unnecessary to allow the same, not only to enforce idleness on the part of the employes, but to prevent their working more than ten, seven, or eight hours per day. Besides this, the metals of which your structure is composed become themselves fatigued by the incessant vibration. Recent laboratory experiments have proved that iron and steel under these conditions become weakened so as to become unsafe, but with the same amount of vibrations, with periods of rest intervening, may retain their strength for years. There is no doubt that the continual use of your road, without any period of rest, will, in a time easily foreseen, more than swallow up any profits which might accrue to the company from the fares of Sunday trains. Examples proving that continual use without rest means loss in the end are within the experience of almost every engineer.

5. We cannot but hope that the company, on due consideration, will see the propriety and necessity of a compliance with our request, and suspend the running of their trains on Sunday, at least during the hours of divine service on that day, say from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., and also from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

President Garrison received the remonstrance for the railway company, and assured the committee that the matter would be carefully considered by himself and his associates before Sunday trains were run. The committee then retired. It is understood that the Sunday train question was discussed subsequently by the company. The officers were reticent as to what had been done, but could say that there is definite as to when Sunday trains had been taken. The church people will probably not proceed to the taking of legal measures to stop the trains. They seem to feel that having entered their solemn protest, they have done their whole duty. What the Manhattan Company may do is, of course, problematical, but there is very little doubt that Sunday trains will be run despite all opposition. It is stated that on a recent Sunday over 1,000 persons took the cars on the West Side to Third-avenue) elevated road, and this is a very powerful argument for Sunday trains on the West Side to the minds of the officers and Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company.

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST MEETING—THE EVENTS CONTESTED YESTERDAY.

The trotting meeting at the Prospect Driving Park terminated yesterday with two spirited contests, which were witnessed by a good number of spectators. The weather was cool and pleasant, and the boulevard being in good condition, there was considerable fast driving down to the track. The first affair on the card was a purse of $300, for horses that had never beaten 2:50; the first horse to receive $150, the second $75, the third $45, and the fourth $30. There were originally 13 entries for this, but when the judges summoned them to the track, responses were made only by William E. Weeks's b. g. Star, H.W. Howe's br. s. John Phelps, Jr., T. J. Coe's blk. m. Emma C., George D. Burr's ch. g. Seneca Chief, J. Alonzo Nodine's blk. g. Comstock, L. E. Dunham's s. m. Lady Rheill, and William Moore's b. g. Carbolic. In the betting Star was a great favorite, he selling for $15 and the field $8; but after the first heat, which was won by Carbolic, the odds were changed, and the field brought $20 and Star $9. On the second heat, however, Star settled to his work, and won easily, with Phelps second. He then won the next two heats and the race without much effort, Carbolic getting second money, Lady Rheill the third, and Phelps the fourth. Seneca Chief and Comstock were both distanced in the second heat, and Emma C. was drawn in the fourth. Time—2:36; 2:31; 2:30½; 2:34¼.

The 2:20 purse originally announced did not fill, and an exhibition trot was given instead to beat the above time, and John Murphy named b. g. Sheridan, W. Weeks s. g. Captain Emmons, and Charles S. Green b. m. Mattie. As the horses did not trot for any consideration, the time made was not a record, and was so considered. The betting showed Emmons to be the favorite at $15 to $8 for the other two, and the first heat was taken by Mattie in 2:23½. The race was taken by Captain Emmons, beating Mattie by half a length in 2:21¼, and he also beat the mare the same distance in the third heat in 2:21¾. The fourth heat was a hot one between the two, and elicited a considerable amount of enthusiasm, Mattie taking the heat by a throatlatch in 2:23. Sheridan, who trotted poorly, was now withdrawn, and then the deciding heat between Mattie and Emmons was trotted. It was closely contested, and the mare was in the lead on the home stretch, but Emmons trotted grandly, and finally overtaking the mare, won the heat by half a length in 2:23. The exhibition was very satisfactory, and a fitting close to an admirably-managed meeting.

ROSE ELLAN'S VISITORS.

THEY THROW DOUBT UPON THE GIRL'S STORY OF HER PARENTAGE.

A number of persons called at the Police Central Office yesterday to see Rose Ellan, the girl who claims to be the daughter of a wealthy paper mill owner in Lee, Massachusetts, and the victim of a heartless young gentleman of 19, named Walter Griffin, with whom she eloped and came to this City, and by whom she was abandoned. One of her visitors was a gentleman prominent in the paper manufacturing interests of Lee. He questioned her closely about Lee and Lee people. She was ignorant of the names of even the village streets, and knew the names of none of the residents. The gentleman was acquainted with everybody in Lee, and knew that there was no paper manufacturer of the name of Ellan or Ellam. After leaving her he told the Police that he believed the girl's story was untrue. This opinion was shared by two other gentlemen, residents of Lee, who had visited her later in the day. A couple of young and festive New-Yorkers who called were greeted by the girl with all the cordiality of a long acquaintance. They met her, they said, in the Grand Central Depot four weeks ago, and she told them she was on her way to Lee to visit a couple of sisters. The girl's story is that she left Lee only two weeks ago. Her appearance hardly justifies a belief that she was reared in the lap of luxury. Her hands are those of a girl who earns her own livelihood, and as she is evidently English, and there are numbers of English operatives in the Lee mills, Superintendent Walling has come to the charitable conclusion that she may be a Lee girl, but in all probability she is an operative rather than the daughter of a mill-owner.

A WRESTLER WHO GOT THE WORST OF IT.

Hamlin Babcock, a real estate operator, living at the foot of Seventy-sixth-street, had in his service a Scotchman named John Brodwith. He discharged him some time ago for stealing a horse which belonged to his [Babcock's] brother, paying him in full. Brodwith claims to be a professional wrestler, and on Monday last he went with a friend to Babcock's place. The latter told him to leave, and when he refused, told him he would put him out of the grounds. Brodwith declared that he could not put him out. Babcock then laid his hand upon Brodwith's back, whereupon the latter suddenly put forward his foot to trip him up. Anticipating this, Babcock caught him by the throat, and as both toppled over, fell on top of the Scotchman, and pressed his wind-pipe until the wrestler's spirit was broken and he surrendered. Brodwith was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. He was fined $10, and in default was committed to the Tombs.

A BARK RUN DOWN BY A STEAMER.

SUNK IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT, WITH FIVE OF HER CREW.

The Norwegian bark Collector was run down and sunk shortly after midnight on June 8 in latitude 47° 01′ and longitude 38° 09′ by the North German Lloyd steam-ship Oder, which arrived at this port yesterday, bringing eight of the survivors of the crew, the remainder, five men, having gone down with the wreck. The Collector left Arendel, Norway, in ballast for this port, on May 14, and had favorable weather until last Saturday evening, when it began to rain, and a light mist settled down. The wind was light, and the vessel was making about four miles an hour, and heading north by west. At midnight the port watch was relieved and went below. The starboard watch, which was under the command of the second mate, kept a sharp lookout for passing vessels on account of the thickness of the weather. Shortly after one bell had been struck the lookout called the attention of the second mate to a dark object on the starboard beam, which seemed to approach rapidly and to increase in size with terrible rapidity. Then the stem of the huge iron steam-ship made its appearance out of the mist, its lights for the first time becoming perceptible. The terrified man at the wheel was ordered to put the helm down, which he did instantly. The crew of the bark were at first too much frightened to even awaken their unconscious companions in their berths below, and any signals to the steamer would now have been useless. The huge vessel was close upon them, and the helm had been put down too late to avoid her. With a terrific crash the stem of the Oder struck the bark on the starboard side amidships, and tore its way fully half through the sailing vessel, which at first listed violently, then righted, and then settled down as the water rushed through her open side into the hold. The Captain and the men, who were below at the time, were thrown out of their berths by the force of the collision, and, rushing on deck, found their positions in wild confusion. One or two, it is thought, sprang overboard in their terror, and the others, each one unmindful of his shipmates, looked out only for their own safety. The Captain sprang into the starboard rigging of his vessel, and, placing his foot in the hawse pipe of the Oder, seized hold of the wire net-work of the railing above and succeeded in climbing to the deck. The mate followed, and the Captain threw him on board. Meanwhile the bark was rapidly sinking, and the terrified men on the wreck frantically fought their way to the rigging. Four of them who had been fortunate enough to reach it were dragged on board of the Oder. The bark then sank out of sight. Two life-boats had been manned and lowered from the steamer, and as speedily as possible they were rowed toward the spot where the wreck had gone down. But two men were seen clinging to the floating pieces, and they were soon dragged into one of the boats. While the steam-ship lay to near-by, a thorough search was made for the rest, but no traces of them could be found, and the boats returned to their beak to the Oder. It was found that the latter had sustained no damage beyond having a portion of the paint scraped from her stem, and she proceeded cautiously on her voyage.

The bark, it seems, was not observed by the steamer on account of the mist until too late to avoid the collision, although the side lights of the former were burning and in their proper positions. When the emigrants on board the Oder were awakened by the collision, many of them became terribly alarmed, and rushed upon the deck. Seeing the confusion and hearing the unintelligible shouts of officers and men, they imagined that the steam-ship was sinking. A number flung themselves upon their knees and began to pray for help. When they had been assured that it was another vessel which had been in collision with a portion of her crew, they seemed by their joyous exclamations and actions to forget to feel any pity for the unfortunates. Within two minutes after the Oder was first aware of the proximity of the bark had been run down, and in less than five minutes afterward, with her spars all standing and the sails hanging from the yards, the wreck went down.

When the boats came back to the steam-ship the survivors, who had escaped with nothing but the clothes which they had on at the time, were mustered, and it was found that five men were missing. As each man had been obliged to look out for himself, no one had seen the missing men perish. But two of the five who were lost were in their berths when the vessel was run down. The unfortunate men were Ivald Wood, whose last name could not be ascertained; Nils Winter, carpenter; Edward Eliassen and Francks Kellers, seamen, and a passenger named Paulus Nilsen. The latter was a sailor and was returning to his family in Norway. All natives of Norway, where the families of most of them live. The survivors of the wreck are C. B. Olsen, master; M. Marcuson, mate; Julius Olsen, second mate; Engel Lassen, sail-maker; Peter Anderson, Ewald Olsen, and John Johnsen, seamen, and a boy named Andras Christensen. They were very kindly treated on board the Oder. No cause except the fog can be assigned for the accident, and the officers of the steamer seem to think that even the circumstances it was unavoidable. An official investigation will probably be made within a few days. After they had been landed in Hoboken yesterday morning the survivors of the bark applied at the Norwegian Consulate. They were sent to the Norwegian Sailors' Home in Carlisle-street, and will be sent to their homes, or else berths will be found for them here on vessels sailing under their own flag. The Collector was owned by O. P. O. Olsen & Co., of Arendal, Norway, was built in 1865, and registered 456 tons.

REDISTRICTING THE CITY.

THE REPUBLICAN PLAN TO BE PROPOSED ON TUESDAY NEXT.

The Apportionment Committee of Seven of the Republican Central Committee met last evening at the Thirty-third-street head-quarters, and held an informal consultation with the Republican Aldermen in regard to a plan for redistricting the City, to be presented to the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday. This plan proposes to so redistrict the City as to insure the election of five Republican representatives in the Assembly. The five districts will be the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twentieth.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

The attendance at the Madison-Square Garden last evening was unusually large, and was fairly representative of the better classes of New-York society. As the ordinary entertainment was still supplemented by the display of the New-York Horticultural Society, many persons doubtless went on that account, but the cool evening and the excellent programme of music were in themselves no common attractions. In all respects, the Garden was quite a delightful place for an evening's amusement. Although some of the cut-flowers had sadly wilted, the exotics and ferns were as fresh as when the horticultural exhibition began. Among those who occupied boxes was Gen. Sherman, who sails for Europe to-morrow. The musical programme was unusually attractive. It contained, among other things, a selection from "Martha," from which, of course, the omnipresent "Qui Sola Virgin Rosa," or "Last Rose of Summer," could not be omitted. It was farmished as a cornet solo. The famous drinking song "Chi mi dira" was also one of the selections from Flotow's favorite opera. Signor Liberati supplied a cornet solo consisting of American airs with variations, and an encore brought forth an admirable performance of "Nearer, my God, to Thee." It is proposed to further enhance the attractions of the Garden by the introduction of the electric light, and experiments in that direction will be soon begun. Last night terminated the horticultural exhibition.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, is at the Gilsey House.

Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Capt. Frederick Watkins, of the steam-ship City of Brussels, is at the Westminster Hotel.

H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railway, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy, and Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa, are at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and Attorney-General A. Schoonmaker, Jr., of Albany, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. George P. Buell, United States Army, and President W. S. Clark, of Amherst College, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

George H. Watrous, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ARRIVAL OF A HUGE SEA-TURTLE.

The three-masted schooner Cocheco, which arrived on Wednesday, had on board the largest sea-turtle which has ever been brought to this port. It is 8 feet long, about 6 feet wide, and weighs about 1,200 pounds. Capt. Seaward discovered it last Sunday off the Capes of Delaware. A boat was launched, and, after a rope had been made fast to one of its flippers, it was, with great difficulty, brought alongside of the schooner and taken on board by means of the anchor windlass and two strong tackles. The united efforts of four men were then insufficient to turn the turtle on its back. It is what is called a "leatherback," and but few of its species have been seen, except in the Mediterranean.

ALDERMAN MORRIS AND THE OATS.

Alderman Morris accosted President Bergh, yesterday, while he was on his way to one of the public offices. He told Mr. Bergh that he had been annoyed by a large number of cats, who had congregated in front of his residence on the previous night, and made it impossible for him to sleep. "What shall I do?" asked Mr. Morris. "Open your doors," replied Mr. Bergh, "and let the cats in. Then give them some milk, and they will be quiet."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

William Bonner, aged 43 years, has been missing from his residence, No. 20 Barrow-street, since the 10th inst.

Forty-three candidates for three vacancies in the carriers' department of the Post Office have been summoned to appear to-day for examination.

There were 782 arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday. The City of Brussels brought 448 from Liverpool, and the Oder brought 334 from Bremen.

The Red Star Line steamer Belgerland, which makes its first trip out to Antwerp from this port to-day, carries out a full miscellaneous cargo, mainly of provisions and grain.

The Independent Order of Foresters will celebrate their fifth anniversary on Wednesday afternoon and evening next at Bender's, Schuetzen Park, Sixty-third-street and East River.

The Commencement of the Emanu-El Preparatory School of the Hebrew College will take place on Monday evening at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street.

The Hoboken Turtle Club will have its first dinner of the season of 1879 on Thursday next at 4 o'clock. It will be spread on the grounds of the club, Jerome-avenue, near Macomb's Dam Bridge.

The Rev. W. Allan Fair and wife, missionaries of the Episcopal Church, sail for West Africa to-day in the bark Liberia. The Rev. Mr. Day, of the Lutheran Church, is also a passenger on the Liberia.

A 440-yards run, handicap; one-mile walk, handicap, and tug-of-war between feather-weight teams of four will be contested on the Manhattan Athletic Club Grounds on Saturday next. The events are open to all amateurs.

Edward C. Tucker, of this City, died suddenly at Long Branch yesterday while sitting in his chair. He had recently gone to Long Branch to spend the Summer there with his family. Death was caused by heart disease.

The Summer time-table for the Manhattan Beach Railway goes into effect to-day. Boats and trains will run on the Greenpoint Division every 30 minutes from 10:45 A. M. to 8:45 P. M., and on the Bay Ridge Division every hour.

There was but one case of small-pox reported at the Health Department yesterday, the victim being William Bernstein, aged 4 years, of No. 78 Clinton-street. He had never been vaccinated, and he was removed to Riverside Hospital.

The Summer time-table on the Prospect Park and Coney Island (Culver's) Railroad has gone into effect. Trains will be run from Ninth-avenue and Twentieth-street, Brooklyn, every half hour from 6:30 A. M. to 7 P. M., and from 1 P. M. to 11 P. M. every 15 minutes.

Solomon Frank was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Donel on the charge of receiving from a letter-carrier a letter addressed to L. Levy, of No. 1,326 Third-avenue, with the intention of prying into his business affairs. He was held in $250 bail for examination.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., is slowly recovering from his recent attack of pleurisy, although he is still very feeble, and will not be able to resume his parish and pulpit work for many weeks. The prospect now is that he will recover his normal health after a few months of complete rest.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday the market was stronger on spot wheat and weaker for options, with less disposition to operate. Corn closed heavy, and in some instances was slightly off prices. Cable advices were less satisfactory to shippers, as reporting dull markets abroad. Western reports were variable. Rye and barley were steady.

Coroner Flanagan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Gertrude Brandt, aged 61, who died in the Bellevue Hospital of injuries received from a smoothing-iron falling upon her head as she was passing No. 215 Rivington-street. The jury censured the policeman on the post for neglecting to learn at the time the name of the person who dropped the iron.

John C. Voss, a mil

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8661. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1879.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CRIME YET A MYSTERY

MRS. HULL'S MURDERER NOT FOUND.

THE POLICE SEEMINGLY SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT OF THEIR LABORS THUS FAR—MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE—THE CORONER'S INQUEST SET DOWN FOR WEDNESDAY.

The Forty-second-street tragedy is still the sensation of the police and the public, and the chief actor in it is still as free, and apparently as safe from justice, as when Mrs. Hull's bruised and swollen body lay tied to the bedstead in her room. Since the last reports of this remarkable case were published, the Police have done 24 hours more of hard work, industriously hunting down every clue however slight. Four days of rigid investigation have led them to suspect one or two persons very strongly and to watch these persons very narrowly, but so far, no arrests have been made, and nothing decisive has been done. This is not said with any discredit to the Police. No body of men can do more than their very best, and this the Police have done. It is doubtful whether the crack men of Scotland Yard, or the much-vaunted detectives of Paris could have accomplished more in the same time. Detective work, like everything else, takes time, and the Police are not to be disparaged because they have not solved this apparently impenetrable mystery in four days. Many stories of wonderful detective skill are told: but it is always after the result is known that the details are made so clear. The scholar must have three terms before he can reach the fourth, in his rule-of-three exercise; but in this case the detectives have only one, and have to work out the other three.

The crowds of idlers who have loitered about the front of the Hull residence were smaller yesterday, but hardly a single pedestrian passed the house without stopping to take a good look at it. They found the heavy and handsome front doors standing wide open, the lace curtains showing advantageously in the front windows, and Dr. Hull's signs staring at them, as usual, from the basement. The house was as quiet as any of its neighbors, and nothing about it gave signs of the tragedy so recently enacted within its walls. Residents in the house say that Dr. Hull has been greatly broken down by his wife's sudden and mysterious death, and that he suffers much under the suspicions that have been cast upon him from some quarters. It is on account of these suspicions, they say, that he has been so reticent since the murder, and has kept so much to himself. Fresh stories are constantly being told of the liberty allowed the servants in the house, and Mrs. Hull's ignorance of their movements. The colored girls seem to have had a little kingdom of their own below stairs, which was seldom invaded except by their own friends. Although the Police have nominally been withdrawn from the house, the premises are still closely watched. There are still some doubts as to whether or not Mrs. Hull died intestate. It has been rumored that she left a will, and some of her friends believe that she did; but Capt. Williams, under whose charge the house has been searched very thoroughly, and who is acquainted with the nature of all the papers found, thinks that there was no will. The occupants of the house complain bitterly of the thoroughness with which the Police searched the premises, and say that their personal effects were turned upside down and roughly handled. Although no suspicion falls upon any of the lodgers in the house, it was thought that the stolen property might possibly have been concealed in their property by the criminal, in his eagerness to rid himself of evidence.

The ordinary routine of household work went on at No. 140 West Forty-second-street, yesterday, very much as if the mistress of the mansion were still alive and taking charge of the premises. When the milkman called, early in the morning, a colored servant went out and bought the milk as usual, and the customary other tradesmen transacted their business at the basement door, as they have been used to do. Everything was under charge of Mrs. Lita Barney Sayles, of Dayville, Conn., who took control as soon as the death of the mistress of the house was discovered. This is an arrangement, however, that will not last, for Mrs. Sayles has announced her intention of returning home to Connecticut early in the week, probably on Monday. There is every probability that when she leaves the house will be closed, for there will be no one to take control; and not only this, but pecuniary difficulties stand in the way. It is an expensive property, and there was sometimes trouble about paying the rent promptly, even while Mrs. Hull was alive to manage things. In case of the closing of the house, and there is little doubt that it will be closed within a very few days, it is not known what will become of Dr. Hull. It is extremely doubtful whether he has any idea of his own future. He went out for a short walk yesterday afternoon, and walked slowly as far as the Reservoir Park, at Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. He seated himself on one of the benches and apparently enjoyed the fresh air and sunshine. He talked for a few minutes to a lady living in one of the opposite houses, who was walking in the park, and then returned home. He spends most of his time in his own room, up stairs, which has been put somewhat in disorder by the searchings of the Police; but if anything suspicious was found there the fact has been carefully concealed. Capt. Williams and Detective Schmittberger visited the house yesterday afternoon and spent about an hour in conversation with various persons there, among others with Nancy Francis, the cook, whose husband is under suspicion, although he has not appeared in the case.

It is easy to see that the Police are working from two points, each distinct from the other. Superintendent Walling is managing his detectives to suit his own theories, and Capt. Williams is doing the same. An outline of the work done by the Police, from the discovery of the murder up to the present time, can easily be given. When Mrs. Hull was found dead in her bed, killed by suffocation, there appeared on the usual marks of the bloody butcher, the theory was at once formed that some one in the house must have done the deed, and then robbed her to divert suspicion. The watch and other jewelry stolen, it was thought, might still be in the house, thrown into some sink to get rid of them. The Police spread at this theory. They took possession of the house at once. They sent plumbers there, who took out all the pipes in the house in the hope of finding the stolen jewelry. The policemen and detectives in the house searched everything, from garret to cellar. Nothing in the house escaped their notice. Every article of furniture was taken out of its place, examined, sounded, and some of them were partially taken apart. Dr. Hull's room, the room in which the murder was committed, the rooms occupied by the lodgers, the parlor, the dining-room, the kitchen, the entire basement, the garret, and the cellar were thoroughly overhauled, and not a single likely article was found. Some of the Police officers were dumfounded when the plumbers announced that their work was done, and that they had found nothing. This was the theory that was favored by Superintendent Walling; and from the fact that detectives are still watching the inmates of the house and still following Dr. Hull wherever he goes, it is fair to presume that it has not yet been entirely abandoned.

There was only one other theory that was favorably regarded by the Police, and this may be regarded as Capt. Williams's theory. The servants in the house, both colored, were allowed great latitude. They were allowed to do pretty much as they pleased. No watch was kept over them. For weeks and weeks at a time Mrs. Hull did not see her cook. It is pretty well established that a colored girl who was employed in the house not long ago, and who now lives in another house in the same street, only a few blocks away, was a loose character, and frequently admitted white and colored men into the servant's quarters at unreasonable hours. It was reported that on the morning of the murder this girl asked the milkman a great many questions about the trouble down at Dr. Hull's, and the story was investigated by the Police, but nothing came of it. The present cook, who is still in the house, is a colored woman, named Nancy Francis. Nancy's husband, Bristow Francis, is known to be a bad man. It is reported that he has lately been seen in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and, whether he ever visited the house or not, all sorts of negroes did, in the day-time and at night.

Detectives King and Goldan, of the Central Office, were sent by Superintendent Walling yesterday to Mount Kisco, in Westchester County, on a tour of investigation. Bristow Francis, husband of Mrs. Hull's colored cook, was suspected of being connected with the murder in some way. He is known to have been driven from his former home by fear of the law. It has been ascertained by the Police that Francis had nothing whatever to do with the murder of Mrs. Hull. The trip of Officers King and Golden is not expected to result in anything more than the settlement of the innocence of Francis beyond all doubt, and is made to set at rest one of the suspicions leading away from the real criminal. The Police are more than ever convinced that they are on the right track. It is said by one of those having in hand the management of the case that all the many clues which have been worked leading away from the Hull residence have come to naught, promising as some of them were, and that all those which have been worked pointing to a resident of the house have become stronger the more carefully they have been followed. Both Superintendent Walling and Capt. Williams admitted the complete accuracy of the statement of the Police theory of the murder as detailed in THE TIMES of yesterday, and said the developments expected to be made before Wednesday would fully bear out that theory. The beginning of the inquest in the case is set down by Coroner Woltman for Wednesday morning next. It is significant that the date of the inquest was agreed upon at the consultation between Coroner Woltman, Superintendent Walling, Detective Captain Kealey, and Capt. Williams. It is known that a mass of reliable evidence has been accumulated, and it is believed that enough more will be secured within a day or two to warrant an arrest before the date of the inquest. It will be remembered that on the day of the murder Coroner Woltman, in dismissing his jury subject to his recall, told them that he had decided, in the interests of justice, to defer the beginning of the inquest until the Police were entirely through with their preliminary investigations as to the identity of the murderer, and it may be taken for granted, therefore, that the Coroner, Superintendent Walling, Capt. Kealey, and Capt. Williams are satisfied now about his identity.

An investigation regarding the value of certain facts which have been interpreted as furnishing some clue to the identity of the murderer or murderers, results as follows: The first of these clues rests upon the death about two weeks before the murder of a pet dog, which was stated to be the property of Mrs. Hull. The dog, it was said, was never permitted in the street alone, and must have been poisoned, if it was poisoned at all, by some one living in the house, with a view to get rid of a source of alarm in the contemplated robbery, a noisy little poodle being regarded by robbers as a more serious enemy in their design than a larger and more savage, but comparatively silent, animal. On probing this story to the bottom, it appears that the dog belonged to Dr. Hull, not to his wife, and was his almost constant companion in his room. Some three weeks ago, the animal commenced to droop and show symptoms of illness. These symptoms were not those of active poisoning from nux vomica or arsenic, but simply such as are common to overfed animals taking little exercise in the open air. The dog was ailing for several days before the Doctor paid any particular attention to the matter. The inmates of the house were in the habit of giving the animal bon-bons and delicacies, and when, after several days of illness, a veterinary surgeon was called in to examine and prescribe, he pronounced the case one of overfeeding, combined with want of exercise, and suggested the usual treatment in such cases—cathartics, simpler food, and plenty of exercise in the open air. The animal went from bad to worse, however, and died two days later, without any convulsions or other symptoms of poisoning. No examination was made, and the body was buried in the yard. The tragedy that followed two weeks later recalled the incident to the recollection of the neighbors, but no suspicion of poison was entertained at the time, nor were any of the symptoms associated with poison used for such purposes noticed during the sickness of the animal. From the most accurate information that can be obtained, therefore, the dog story must be dismissed either as one of those coincidences which are constantly occurring in ordinary life, or at least as destitute of present significance.

A matter which admits of more speculation is the fact that the knots in the bandages with which the murdered woman was bound were of two kinds, showing apparently the agency of two persons in the work of binding. One of these—a heavy strip of cloth—was passed underneath at the throat and tied at the top of the head with a surgeon's knot. The knot which confined the wrists appears to have been of the same kind, while those which were used in binding the victim to the bed were of the kind styled "woman's" knots—more properly, the ordinary double-turn knot, which is employed in tying up packages. The difference between a surgeon's knot and the familiar one in ordinary use is one that cannot be explained on paper. Both are double-turn, but in the surgical the two ends enter upon the second turn on the same side as they emerged from the first. This brings the free ends parallel with the cord with which the knot is tied. In the common knot, on the other hand, they lie at right angles with the cord, and are very easily disengaged. In speaking of this feature of the case yesterday, one of our surgical experts said that, while such a fact was significant of the hand of a person of surgical training in the murder, it was by no means conclusive. As a matter of fact, not more than three surgeons in every ten are in the habit of using the regular surgeon's knot at the operating-table, and the more nervous they are the greater the probability that they will fall back upon the common form of the double-turn, which is more easily tied and less complicated as respects the muscular movements required in tying it. At the same time, the mere fact that one of the knots used is styled a woman's knot is no proof that the murderer was a woman. Again, the so-called surgeon's knot is one in common use among druggists, sailors, and to a considerable extent in ordinary practice.

Discussing the so-called light-test—that is, the approximation of a strong light to the eye to determine whether death has actually supervened—Dr. C. D. Pomeroy, surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, said he did not think it was to be considered particularly significant of the hand of an expert in the murder. It was very true that contraction of the iris took place under the stimulant of strong light so long as the action of the nervous centres of vision continued, but he did not regard the test as one that a surgeon would have used under such circumstances. There were other, readier, and more certain tests to medical men, but it would be the most natural thing in the world for a non-expert to light a candle and look at the eyes, or to try the test if it were one that he had heard spoken of, and he was expert enough to detect whether the heart's action had ceased. Dr. Pomeroy expressed regret that the German theory, now sustained by experimental facts, that the basis of vision is chemico-vital, was not resorted to in Mrs. Hull's case, and thinks there is abundant grounds for believing that if a person stood with a lighted candle peering into the dead woman's eyes a few minutes after death, a proper treatment of the retina with a solution of alum or common salt would three hours after death have exhibited the murderer's image and given a certain clue to his identity. This experiment has been successfully tried with the inferior animals, and he thinks the fact should have been investigated in Mrs. Hull's case.

The sum of the matter, therefore, is that while the points just noted are significant, they are not, in the absence of corroborative facts, of sufficient conclusiveness to justify an arrest. Another point is that in the opinion of medical experts, one person alone could not have smothered Mrs. Hull without a fierce struggle and outcry. "It looks," said Dr. Pomeroy, "as if some ignorant murderers had read Wilkie Collins's 'Man and Wife' and tried to put it in practice."

A Spiritualist medium called upon Capt. Williams, in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station-house, at 12:30 o'clock this morning, and said that he had received important information from the spirits about the murder of Mrs. Hull. He was taken into the Captain's private office, and there immediately went into a trance, and while in that condition wrote out a message that was said to come from the spirit world. The message said that the murder was not done by one person alone, but by two, and that the name of the principal criminal was unknown to the spirits. The object of the murder was not money, but to get possession of valuable legal papers which Mrs. Hull had in the house. The spirits would have more information, the message said, concerning the murder in a few days, and would then give the benefit of their knowledge to the Police.

DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERING

TAME DEFENSE TO REPUBLICAN ATTACKS.

DEBATE UPON THE SUPPLEMENTAL JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL—PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM SENATORS CONKLING AND BLAINE—A VOTE TO BE TAKEN ON MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—After debating the Supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill for five hours to-day, the Senate adjourned with the understanding that it should be finally voted upon on Monday. The Republicans made a vigorous fight against the bill, while the defense of the Democrats was decidedly tame. Messrs. Blaine, Conkling, and Allison assumed the aggressive on behalf of the Republicans, and Wallace, Beck, and Davis, of West Virginia, were the champions on behalf of the Democrats. The inconsistency of the latter was effectually shown by Mr. Blaine, who expressed amasement at the desire of the Democrats to itemize this little bill, involving only about $2,000,000, whereas on yesterday they crammed down the throats of Republicans a bill appropriating $20,000,000 in 19 lines. In doing this, the regular order of things had been completely reversed, for while it has been the custom heretofore to itemize the Legislative bill with respect to the various departments, the judicial expenses were always provided for in a lump. Mr. Beck indulged in a tirade upon the "Department of Injustice," as he termed it, but was soon compelled to retire from the floor by Messrs. Allison and Conkling.

While the Republicans worried the Democrats at every stage of the bill, the principal objections were raised to the concluding lines of the first section, which prohibits the payment of any money under title 26 of the Revised Statutes, relating to Supervisors of Elections, and also to the concluding lines of the second section, which prohibits any officer of the Government from anticipating in any manner the future appropriation of money. Mr. Conkling gave notice that he would move on Monday to strike out these clauses. The severest criticism, however, was laid upon the third section, in regard to the drawing of jurors. Messrs. Blaine and Conkling vied with each other in denunciation of this scheme, the latter denouncing it as indecent and calculated to disfigure and disgrace the statute-book of the nation, because the very framers of a new Constitution providing for a fair trial by jury, the proposition is made for a partisan jury.

From the discussion of the bill it became evident that the Republicans are positive that it will be vetoed. Indeed. Mr. Conkling plainly announced that his amendments were offered in good faith to save time and with a desire of shortening the session, because there would be no wisdom in passing a bill which would not receive the approval of the Executive. Mr. Blaine, however, used the plainest language of any who spoke. He said that the Democrats, having failed in their efforts to repeal certain laws, were now trying to make these laws nugatory and void. He further said that it was absurd for the Democrats to say to the President: "We will make you stand up before the country and write yourself an ass for signing a bill which prohibits the execution of a law which we failed to get repealed." Mr. Blaine declared that he had never before heard of such folly as this, when a President was asked to approve a measure which only a few weeks ago he gave good reasons for disapproving.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL—THE SEWARD INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations this morning completed its consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, and authorized Mr. Withers to report it back to the Senate with sundry amendments, all of which are merely verbal or otherwise immaterial, except the following: The committee has entirely stricken out the fifth section, which provides that each member of the graduating classes of the Military Academy of 1879 and 1880 may elect to receive $750 and mileage to his place of residence, and thereby become ineligible to appointment in the Army, except in the event of war, until two years after graduation, and a clause is inserted in the bill by the committee to repeal the existing law, which prohibits any promotion in the Corps of Engineers to fill a vacancy above the rank of colonel. The sixth section, providing that "no money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State," is retained in the bill without any change whatever. The bill as amended was subsequently reported to the Senate, and placed on the calendar.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, of which Representative New, of Indiana, is Chairman, spent four hours to-day in the examination of one witness in the Seward investigation. The witness was Charles W. Le Gendre, formerly United States Consul at Amoy, and subsequently holding a position as adviser to the Japan Minister of Foreign Affairs. His evidence was to the effect that while in the Japan service he had been illegally arrested in Amoy by order of Mr. Seward on the charge of violating United States laws and treaties in connection with a military expedition of Japan against the Island of Formosa, which was under the jurisdiction of China.

DIVIDED ON THE WARNER BILL.

A HARD JOB FOR THE RECONCILIATION COMMITTEE—SENATORS BAYARD AND KERNAN.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Messrs. Thurman, McDonald, and Garland, the committee appointed by the caucus of Democratic Senators to consider what course should be pursued in reference to the Warner Silver bill, and to consult with the Democratic members of the Committee on Finance, with a view of effecting an arrangement by which the bill may be reported to the Senate before final adjournment, had several consultations to-day, but without result. The feeling upon this question among the Democrats is very decided, and the indications are that the caucus committee will not be able to reconcile the differences known to exist between those who advocate and those who oppose the Warner bill.

The Western men express the determination to have the bill reported from the Committee on Finance, and are willing to agree that it shall be reported without any recommendation from the committee, and that it shall not be taken up for consideration until the December session. They are willing to make this concession to the opponents of the bill, but they insist that it must be reported regardless of the views or action of Messrs. Bayard and Kernan, the Democratic members of the Committee on Finance. They argue that if the bill is locked up by the committee, composed, as that committee is, of a majority of Democrats, the result will be disastrous to the Democratic cause in Ohio and other Western States in the approaching political campaign, whereas if it is reported to the Senate before adjournment, it will enable them to claim that its passage was defeated, not by a lack of disposition to pass it on the part of the Democrats, but by the termination of the session of Congress. The silver men further argue that it is plain now that the bill could not be considered at the present session, in view of the universal demand for early adjournment, and they want it reported merely as an assurance to the people that it will be taken up and passed at the December session. A report has gone out that Senators Bayard and Kernan had consented to such an arrangement, but there is undoubted authority for denying this report. Senator Bayard gave notice to his Democratic associates a few days ago that he would not consent to serve as Chairman of the Committee on Finance if the caucus decided that the committee should report the bill at this session, and he adheres to that decision. Senator Kernan is equally firm in his decision, and said to-night that he would not vote for the Warner bill in its present form under any circumstances, and that he will not vote in the committee to reconsider the vote by which it was decided not to consider it until the December session. Senator Bayard will not converse upon the subject, but Senator Kernan represents him as being firm in the determination to take no backward step.

The Committee on Reconciliation was instructed to report to the meeting of the caucus to be held on Monday, but from present indications it will be seen that the committee is not likely to be able to restore harmony. Senator Voorhees said to-night that if Mr. Bayard does not consent to have the bill reported, an effort will be made on Monday to discharge the committee, which effort, whether successful or not, will certainly result in Mr. Bayard retiring from the head of the Committee on Finance, and in that event it is equally certain that Mr. Kernan will follow him.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

BUTLER NOT MENTIONED AT THE STATE COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

BOSTON, June 14.—The Democratic State Central Committee has been in conference here to-day upon the political situation. The meeting was called ostensibly to consider the resignation of the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall as Chairman, but it was well understood that plans for the campaign would be considered, and possibly the time decided upon for holding the State Convention. Notwithstanding this promise of important business, the attendance was small, only about half the members being present, and these mostly from out of town. The Boston members were conspicuous by their absence. The gathering was harmonious, and its action without special significance. The speeches were by the old war-horses and were on one theme—the necessity for a vigorous campaign on old-fashioned Democratic issues. It was observed that no one had anything to say in favor of Butler, and the impression conveyed by the speeches and the informal remarks was that Butler had no hold on the party. It should be borne in mind, however, that those present at the meeting, or at least those managing it, were the old liners of the Faneuil Hall wing of the party, who are not yet prepared publicly to surrender to their bitterest enemy.

Mr. Saltonstall's resignation was accepted, and Reuben Noble, of Westfield, was elected in his place, with Frank Bird as Secretary. The Executive Committee was instructed to prepare an address to the people on the standing of the party in the State and the nation; to define the course to be followed in the Fall canvass; and to make general preparations to carry on an aggressive campaign. The next meeting will be held early in July. At this the Executive Committee will report and the time will be selected for the convention.

BOSTON'S GUESTS FROM CHICAGO.

A BANQUET AND SPEECHES BY PROMINENT MEN OF BOTH CITIES.

BOSTON, June 14.—The merchants' banquet to-night complimentary to the visiting members of the Chicago Commercial Club was in many respects, one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever given in this city. The company present was fairly representative of the business, energy, and influence of the city. Among the 200 gentlemen present were Longfellow and Holmes, ex-Gov. Rice, Mayor Prince, Lieut.-Gov. Long, Collector Beard, Adin Thayer, H. O. Houghton, J. R. Osgood, Ezra Farnsworth, Amos A. Lawrence, Edward Everett Hale, Henry W. Peabody, Eben O. Jordan, William T. Hart, A. Shuman, and Phillips Brooks, and the editors and publishers of the daily papers. The company was ingeniously seated, so that the Chicago gentlemen were agreeably sandwiched with the Bostonians. The banquet was given in the Horticultural Hall, and the lower hall was used as a reception parlor. Both were most elaborately decorated with attractive furnishings and draperies, and beautifully adorned with flowers and plants. The dinner was of the best, and served in fine style, every detail receiving the most careful attention. The *menu* was on silk, and other things accordingly. While the company were dining, music was given by one of the fine local bands stationed on the platform behind a bank of flowers and plants.

John W. Candler, President of the Boston Commercial Club, made the opening speech after dinner, and announced the following list of speakers: Hon. J. W. Doane, President of the Chicago Club; Collector Beard, Robert Lincoln, of Chicago; Lieut.-Gov. Long, Gen. McVeagh, of Chicago; Mayor Prince, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, H. W. Longfellow, Dr. Holmes, ex-Mayor Rice, E. A. Smith, of Chicago; Gov. Rice, G. C. Clarke, of Chicago; the Rev. Phillips Brooks, R. C. Taft, President of the Providence Club; L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago; R. P. Kidder, H. W. King, of Chicago; the Hon. S. Z. Fitz, E. G. Mason, of Chicago, and George M. Pullman, of Chicago.

PROTECTING ATLANTIC AVENUE.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 14.—Tracey, Hinsdale & Cullen, counsel for the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad Company, appeared before Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, to-day, to reply to a motion by Judge Robertson, who, with Mr. Trull, represented the People. Judge Robertson stated that he came with an application for leave to bring an action against the above company to restrain it from running its cars on Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, and added that the Attorney-General of the State had given him authority to make the application. The Flatbush and Coney Island Park and Concourse Railroad Company was incorporated in 1876. The Coney Island and East River Company was incorporated the same year. In 1877 each filed maps and certificates in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County, upon which a route was designated. The route of the Concourse Company was parallel and in competition with the route of the Coney Island and East River Railroad. Later on, both companies entered into an agreement to consolidate, as there was no authority for consolidation unless the routes formed a continuous line. Under the consolidation the name was fixed as the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad, and the defendants claimed to operate a road from Coney Island over Atlantic-avenue, which was now one of the principal streets in Brooklyn, and threatened to run 50 trains a day, Sundays included, through that avenue. The avenue is crossed by 18 streets, and such use and occupation of it would prevent the public from its free use, and would subject the people to burdens not authorized by law and attended by great damages, and thus constitute a public nuisance and injury to property. Counsel further claimed that no portion of Atlantic-avenue was designated on the maps filed by the above companies.

Edgar M. Cullen, for the company, read an affidavit made by one of the Directors showing that both of the companies referred to were incorporated under the General Railroad act. He conceded that the companies did not act at the time of the consolidation. He said that on July 6, 1877, the Coney Island and East River Company changed its route, and after that the two companies did form a continuous line from Brooklyn to Coney Island Beach. Espinyard, Judge Robertson's solicitor, to form a route through Atlantic-avenue, Mr. Cullen denied that it was intended to construct a route there, but only to run the cars over the Long Island Railroad track now there and which has been there 15 years, and said that road was fenced on each side, leaving room enough for teams. He asserted that 200 trains were run over the Long Island Railroad daily, and it was necessary for the convenience of the people that trains should be run as near to the centre of the city as possible. Mr. Trull also made remarks in reply to Mr. Cullen, when Judge Barnard granted the application for leave to bring an action. When counsel for the railroad intimated that they desired to be protected from summary injunction, Judge Barnard replied that eight days' notice must be given.

CAPE FEAR RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 14.—The *Star* of to-morrow will contain an official announcement of the closing of New Inlet, near the mouth of Cape Fear River, to-day. A number of persons walked dry-footed across the rock-work from Federal Point to Zekes Island, a distance of nearly a mile. The closing of this inlet is the important feature of the bar and river improvement, which has been so generously fostered by the General Government for many years. It is generally thought here that the success of this work will add greatly to the prosperity of Wilmington.

THE LETELLIER TROUBLE IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 14.—It is currently stated that Lieut.-Gov. Letellier, of Quebec, will soon be allowed four months' leave of absence. Chief-Justice Meredith, of the Superior Court of Quebec, will probably be Administrator, should the absence of Mr. Letellier be granted and assented.

CRIME'S VARYING PHASES

THREE HOMES BROKEN UP.

CHARLES WOOLSEY'S WIFE ELOPES WITH A MARRIED MAN — THE DESERTED HUSBAND'S CRIME.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 14.—In 1877 Charles Woolsey resided in this place with his family, consisting of a wife and one child. Woolsey was at that time a fireman on the Erie Railroad. His home-life was known to be unpleasant, owing to the infidelity of his wife, who, in the absence of her husband, associated openly with men of undoubted immoral character. The husband was aware of his wife's conduct, but condoned the wrong for a long time. In March, 1877, however, Woolsey left his home in this place and went to his father's house at Washingtonville, in this county, where he remained until Aug. 3, when he went to Keene, Louis County, Mich., taking with him his child, a boy, 4 years old. Woolsey was a painter by trade, and a short time after his arrival in Keene had established a lucrative business. One month after the desertion of Mrs. Woolsey the husband received a letter from her, in which she lamented her action which had caused the separation, and promised to condemn herself in a proper manner in case he would allow her to come and live with him.

Woolsey finally sent for his wife, and she arrived in Keene in May, 1877. Their life in Keene continued pleasant until Autumn, when Mrs. Woolsey evinced a strong desire to return to her former home. This determination on the part of the wife was the cause of much trouble, but on her promise not to return to her former sinful ways, the husband finally acceded to her wishes. Woolsey disposed of his business and left Keene Jan. 2, 1878. On their arrival in Port Jervis, it was arranged between the husband and wife that they should reside in Middletown, 20 miles distant. To this end Woolsey was induced to go to Middletown to prepare a home, the wife and child to remain with the former's father near here. Woolsey remained in Middletown four days, during which time everything had been arranged for the comfort of his family. On his return to this place Woolsey was informed that his wife and child had departed the day previous with a man named Edward P. Babcock, at that time an engineer on the Eastern Division of the Erie Railroad, now on the Hoosac River Railroad. Babcock left a wife in this place in destitute circumstances. He is well known here as a man of many vices, from whom his wife, an estimable lady, has suffered many wrongs. Babcock had been known as a paramour of Mrs. Woolsey previous to her departure for Keene. Woolsey traced the guilty pair to No. 480 West Twenty-second-street, New-York City, at which place they were living as husband and wife. They were taken to Goshen, the county seat, on the charge of abandonment, with having appropriated the household goods belonging to Woolsey, but were discharged. Woolsey secured possession of his child. The sympathy of the community was then with Woolsey.

After being deserted by his wife, Woolsey continued at his trade, and in October, 1878, was engaged to paint a house in Chester belonging to Henry May. During his employment at Chester, Woolsey became intimate with Mrs. May, who was often absent from home, and was ignorant of the intimacy existing between his wife and Woolsey. On his return home one day, Mr. May found that his wife had left home with the child. He was not aware at the time, supposing she had gone on a visit to some of her relatives. Not returning, however, Mr. May began inquiries about her among her people, but could learn nothing of her. The testimony of the servants, however, opened his eyes to the painful fact of his wife's infidelity. Mrs. May left three children. Subsequently May learned that his wife, in company with Woolsey and his child, had gone to Detroit, Mich., in the latter part of January. May started after his unfaithful wife. He had been searching for her several days in Detroit, when on Sunday, Feb. 2, he met her, face to face, walking out with Mr. Lacey's children. An interview was arranged between May and the runaway couple, resulting in the wife signing the necessary papers by which her husband could obtain a divorce. Mrs. May made a statement to the effect that after leaving Keene she came to Chester, and then to New-York City for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from her husband on the ground of cruel treatment. Not being skilled in such matters, she fell in the clutches of some lawyers, who obtained $10 for a paper which he said released her from all obligations to her husband. Believing herself free, she then married Woolsey and went with him to Detroit, where she remained in ignorance of her crime until the arrival of May. The latter induced her to sign the papers above referred to by promising that the matter should not be made public, and the situation of affairs allowed to remain unchanged. Mr. May returned to Chester, and immediately began a suit for divorce on the ground of abandonment and adultery. The matter has just been decided, the court awarding the divorce.

ORLANDO GREENFIELD'S TRIAL.

EMBARRASSMENT CAUSED BY A LOST REMITTITUR IN A MURDER CASE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 14.—The District Attorney of Oswego County, Mr. Chase, came to the city to-day to consult with Judge Noxon in relation to the trial for murder of Orlando Greenfield, which was to commence in Syracuse on Monday. No record of a remittitur from the Court of Appeals, ordering a new trial, can be found yet. It is ascertained that one was issued by the Court of Appeals. F. S. Perrin, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals, telegraphed to Syracuse today that the remittitur in the Greenfield case was issued Sept. 18, 1878, to S. C. Huntington. Mr. Huntington is counsel for the prisoner, and as yet no word has been received from him as to the missing remittitur. According to District Attorney Chase, the present aspect of the case is that the proceedings are all legal, but that it may be difficult to show the fact, since no record of the issue of a remittitur can be found, other than the statement and records of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The document seems to have taken unto itself wings. It is further stated that several important witnesses for the people have suddenly disappeared. The developments, when the court meets on Monday, are likely to be interesting. The entire day may be consumed in arguing several questions which have not yet been raised, with others which have a queer look.

A VICTIM OF PERJURY.

A MOTHER FALSELY CHARGED WITH INFANTICIDE—HER ACCUSERS IN CUSTODY.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 14.—The preliminary examination of Mrs. Louisa Pierce, referred to in the dispatch of yesterday, was had to-day. It was shown that the bodies of the children were not interred for three weeks after the birth on account of the reports in the neighborhood that Mrs. Pierce had destroyed them. The bodies of the twins, during this time, were shown to several persons for the purpose of refuting the scandal. A box, purporting to contain the bodies, was brought here last night, also the body of what was asserted to be one of the children, as taken from the fire the morning after they were born. Both were submitted to medical experts, who said the remains in the box were those of a chicken and the other that of a cat. It was evident that the charge had no foundation, and that the allegation and rumor in the neighborhood was either the result of a conspiracy or instigated by the malice of some person. The defendant was discharged, and three of the witnesses against her were sent before the Grand Jury to answer charges of conspiracy and perjury. Mrs. Pierce left for her home in Chester on the same day, a few years ago, and married William E. Pierce, a respectable citizen of this county. No motive for this conspiracy against her can be imagined, further than that it is said some of the negroes concerned were known to dislike Mrs. Pierce, probably a white man at the bottom of the whole matter.

A HUSBAND'S JEALOUSY.

SHOOTING THE MAN HE SUSPECTS, HIS WIFE, AND HIMSELF.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—A dispatch to the *Post and Tribune*, from Lapeer, says: "Last night, at Hunter's Creek, four miles south of this city, on the Detroit and Bay City Railroad, the old tragedy of jealousy and passion was enacted with sanguinary and fatal effects. A young married man named Stephens, employed as night watch in Clark's lumber mills, became jealous of a man named John House, a laborer, residing near by, who, he suspected, was on too intimate terms with his wife. About 11 o'clock Stephens saw a light at his house, unusual at that hour. He went to see the cause of it, and discovered that House was there talking with his wife and endeavoring to persuade her to elope with him on the night train. It appears that the woman had been receiving these attentions when the enraged husband, feeling that his honor had been compromised, went back to the mill, a few rods distant, got his revolver and emptied five chambers of the weapon into the body of the man he thought had wronged him. He then retired and wrote a statement of the affair, after which he shot his wife in the head and a short time after shot himself dead. The woman will doubtless die, and it is thought House has small chance of recovery."

TRIAL OF MISS LILY DUER.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 14.—At the opening of the court this morning there was only one woman in the gallery and only three men in the lobby of the court-room. Soon, however, the gallery and floor both filled up, but there was not as much interest shown in the proceedings as yesterday, when Miss Duer was on the stand. To-day has been occupied entirely in rebuttal, except nearly the whole of the morning session, consumed in argument on technical points of evidence. The indications now are that all the testimony will be closed on Monday, and that the case will reach the jury on Wednesday.

OTHER OFFENSES OF CRIMINALS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF WRONG-DOING—CRIMES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—The second trial of Louis Gustig, for the murder of Mary McGrew, terminated this afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and that he suffer death. They were out only ten minutes.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 14.—George R. Reynolds, a bigamist, was sentenced to-day to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $500. He is the first Mormon convicted of polygamy since the passage of the act in 1862, and every effort was made to prevent his conviction. It is expected that he will leave here to-morrow morning on his way to the Detroit Penitentiary.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 14.—James P. Robbins, the victim of a murderous assault by Samuel Haynes on Wednesday night, died this morning. Haynes, who escaped from the Police station after the assault, has not yet been arrested.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 14.—The Grand Jury to-day came in with indictments against Margaret Shaw for the murder of her husband; against Kenny, Thurber, and Grover, for kidnapping a man and taking him to Massachusetts, and two against the Carbett Brothers, publishers of the *Sunday Telegram*, for criminal libel.

JOHN SMITH, CANNIBAL.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HEBDSMAN WHO EATS REPTILES AND WOULD LIKE HUMAN FLESH.

OTIS, Mass., June 14.—This quiet, out-of-the-way Berkshire town has not been so stirred since the brutal murder of Mrs. Hazzard a few years ago, as by the discovery of a live cannibal within its borders. A large number of strangers have visited the place already to see what sort of a being this might be. THE TIMES correspondent searched out the strange creature's abode yesterday, in company with a Deputy Sheriff and two other gentlemen, and no small task it proved to be, for the place is several miles up the mountains, away from all other human habitations, and can be reached only by walking. A more dreary, desolate, and uncomfortable spot cannot be imagined than that where John Smith, the confessed cannibal, and his wife live, in an old log hut that barely furnishes shelter. The hut is in a hollow at the top of one of the highest mountains in this region, from which a fine view of the country for 20 miles around can be had. Smith lives on a small farm, owned by a cattle-raiser, who gives him his rent free for acting as his herdsman. But Mrs. Smith, who is a strong, healthy Frenchwoman, really does all the work of the place, while her husband roams about at his will, fishing, hunting, and worshiping his idols. The woman plows, plants, and does all other kinds of out-door work, but as for housekeeping, there seems to be little of it. The couple have been married eight years, but have no children.

Smith himself was returning from the pond east of the town at the time of the visit, and his appearance was not such as to strike terror into the hearts of his visitors. He is apparently about 50 years old, with a gray bushy beard. One eye is the source of the painful fact of his wife's infidelity. Mrs. May left three children. Subsequently May learned that his wife, in company with Woolsey and his child, had gone to Detroit, Mich., in the latter part of January. May started after his unfaithful wife. He had been searching for her several days in Detroit, when on Sunday, Feb. 2, he met her

THE SPECIAL RATE SYSTEM

CURIOUS FREIGHT CONTRACTS UNEARTHED.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION—HOW MILK IS MADE TO PAY FOR LOSSES ON OTHER FREIGHTS—MR. DEPEW GIVES UP THE BOOKS—THE ELASTIC PLAN OF MAKING CHARGES.

A considerable representation of the merchant classes of this City was present at yesterday's session of the Assembly Committee engaged in investigating the discriminations made, for and against shippers, in freight rates on the New-York Central and Erie Railways. The committee met at 10 o'clock at the Municipal Society's Hall, Mr. Hepburn presiding. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew was not present at the opening of the session, as he was with the party who went down the Bay to meet Mr. Vanderbilt on his return from Europe; but he appeared shortly afterward, accompanied by Mr. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central Road. Among other gentlemen present during the morning were Attorney-General Schoonmaker, Gen. Marmaduke, Railroad Commissioner of the State of Missouri; R. F. Austin, of Austin, Nichols & Co.; H. K. Miller, of Miller & Williams; D. C. Robbins, of McKesson & Robbins; F. B. Thurber, and Nelson B. Killmer, representing the Kings County and the New-York Milk Associations.

Samuel Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, was recalled to the witness-stand. Being asked by Mr. Sterne to produce the books and records containing memoranda of the company's contracts with shippers at special rates, Mr. Goodman produced three volumes and handed them to the counsel. These are the books which have been the subject of discussion for two days, which Mr. Sterne demanded to examine, which Mr. Depew refused to produce at first, and which he finally consented to let the committee have on seeing that the committee would compel the production. Mr. Sterne examined the books briefly, and then asked whether any person in looking over them could tell what parties named in the books were getting special rates from the company.

Mr. Goodman replied in the negative, and, continuing his testimony, said he had no record of the volume of shipments at special rates. The Merchants' Dispatch Company, he said, does not carry local freight over the road; the railroad company carries all local goods on its own account, and does not handle the freight of the American Express Company or fix the express company's rates; witness did not know when the American Express Company began their connection with the railroad company; sometimes special rates were given on a single shipment to aid men in building up business; he knew of a case where a lager-beer peddler's wagon was shipped to Albany at special rates, but did not know whether the peddler succeeded in building up a business; probably 50 per cent. of the local traffic from New-York was done at special rates, and about 40 per cent. of it to incorporated cities.

Q.—When do special contracts terminate? Do they run generally with the Fall of the year, or at the close of navigation? A.—No, Sir; not generally; the object of making all-the-year-round contracts is to get the benefit of an average rate for the company, independent of competition on special rates.

Q.—Who fixes the tariff on milk? A.—I am not positive: it may be done by Mr. Rutter or by Mr. Vanderbilt, for all I know; the milk business is done on different trains; the tariff on milk was at one time up to May 1, 6 cents a gallon, but now it is 4½ cents a gallon, or 45 cents per can; I do not know how much a can of milk weighs, nor how much a car-load of milk, in cans, weighs; the milk supply of New-York comes from within a radius of 200 miles; a greater rate is charged for 100 miles than for 10 miles, but we do not charge more for 50 miles or milk than we do for 20 miles; the charge is uniform on all milk carried between Albany and New-York—45 cents per can of 10 gallons.

Mr. Sterne asked the opinion of the witness, as an railroad expert, as to whether discriminations in rates should not apply to passenger as well as to freight traffic, but, upon objection being made by all the counsel for the railway companies, the question was withdrawn. An inquiry was then directed to the law giving of rates to Canada; but little information was elicited on this point, as witness said his jurisdiction did not extend beyond the frontier. About three-fifths of all the goods shipped to Syracuse at special rates were shipped to three consignees at that point.

Q.—You said yesterday that the giving of special rates, in your opinion, increased the business of your road. Now, would not a further increase increase your business to make the general tariff correspond with your lowest special rates? A.—No; I don't think so.

Q.—What! would it not enable other people to build up a business at Syracuse if you gave them all the same rate as you gave Mr. Crouse at Syracuse? A.—No, Sir; they haven't got the capital.

Mr. Sterne—No, but they might in time acquire it. Your plan seems to be, then, to wait till you find people with capital and a large business before you give them special rates. Do you give Mr. McCarthy, at Syracuse, special rates? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Depew objected to the cross-questioning names from the books, and said he understood they were produced for the inspection of the committee and counsel, but not to be put in evidence or on the record.

Mr. Loomis, on behalf of the New-York Central Railroad Company, characterized this use of the books as what was called in the courts "a fishing excursion" on the part of the movers of this investigation.

Mr. Sterne said that the committee, not he, had brought the books here, and the committee might at any time signify to him that his assistance was not required here and dismiss him, afterward conducting the inquiry in its own way. It was the State of New-York that was here inspecting these books, and he thought that either the State or the committee which represented the State, had a perfect right to "go a-fishing" in that matter if so disposed.

Messrs. Loomis, Depew, and Shipman, on behalf of the railroad companies, argued against it strenuously, again insisting that a single instance at each point along the road was sufficient to establish the fact of the special rate system, and suggesting a remedy, if any was required. But, they urged, this wholesale inspection of books and taking of names of shippers and the amounts of their consignments was a part of a plan of persons who were seeking their own interests as rivals of these shippers, under cover of a general public inquiry.

Mr. Sterne objected to this continued repetition of aspersions against his clients, and said his client was the State of New-York.

Mr. Loomis—We will give you copies of all you want from these books, if you will name the parties and the places concerning which you want information.

Mr. Sterne replied that that was a preposterous proposition.

Mr. Depew said that Mr. Sterne's oft-repeated remarks about his being here to represent the State of New-York made it necessary for him [Mr. Depew] to put himself upon the record as follows: that, in addition to the fact that he was there as counsel for the railroad company, he had also a public position to maintain, and when he made a statement seriously he wished it to be accepted as true. He asserted that despite Mr. Sterne's protestations, this inquiry was backed up by private interests. Mr. Depew said he had met these same men at Albany year after year, always urging the same ideas and schemes, and could see nothing but that unless their views were met the jobbing trade of this City would be broken up and transferred to other cities of the State.

Mr. Sterne—You don't include me among them!

Mr. Depew—They are men in whose behalf you always speak, and for whom you always appear as counsel.

The matter was closed by the Chairman deciding to appoint a sub-committee to examine the books.

Mr. Baker, of the committee—In fixing special rates to certain wholesale dealers in Syracuse, Rochester, and other cities in the State, do you determine the amount with reference to the fact that the company is likely to receive local or other additional rates from the wholesalers in retransporting such goods?

Mr. Goodman—We always do.

By Mr. Sterne—In giving special rates, do you also put the different classes of goods together at the one rate? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that practically it not only varies your rate, but in those instances wipes out your method of classification of goods. A.—Yes, sir.

The counsel being unable to agree on an examiner, the Chairman appointed Messrs. Duguid, Terry, and Wadsworth as a sub-committee. After an interim of a few minutes, Mr. Sterne took the books again.

Mr. Sterne—I find here the name of Adriance, Platt & Co., and that you have special rates for them as 15 cents, 17 cents, and 20 cents per 100 pounds, and no rate exceeding 20 cents on their goods, to nearly all points on your road. How large a percentage of variation from your schedule rates is that? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Is it not less than one-half? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Your schedule rates to Rome on first class are 35 cents, on second class 28 cents, and on third class 22 cents, is that so? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, their special rate to Rome is 11 cents; isn't that less than half of the schedule rates? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your rate to McCarthy at Syracuse is 20 cents. Now, what has McCarthy is that? Is it Senator McCarthy? A.—Yes, Sir; it is his firm.

Q.—And the first class schedule rate to Syracuse is 37 cents? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I find here "Field, Letter & Co., to Chicago from Stuyvesant, 75 cents per 100 pounds." Is that a special rate? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I find, also, an entry here, "steel rails," no firm name, "Syracuse to Detroit, $1 87½ per ton." That is special, is it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who fixed those rates? A.—I believe I did.

Q.—I understood you to say yesterday that you fixed no special rates beyond the lines of this State, or other lines than your own. I fixed the rate, but I had to apply to other roads to get their rates first.

Q.—Here is another—G. B. Sawyer & Co., Tonawanda to Boston, $35 per car-load of 10 tons. That is special! A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is outside of this State! A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Also the "Western Transportation Company, Troy to Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago, or 10 cents per 100 pounds." Did such a rate as that pay the company to make the haul of those goods? A.—I don't know.

Q.—In another place I find "Rome to Boston, 11 cents per 100 pounds." What is the distance from Rome to where you join the Boston and Albany Road? A.—About 110 miles.

Q.—You received 43 per cent. of the charge for that freight; something less than 8 cents per 100 for a haul of 110 miles. Now, does that pay the company? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You don't know whether any of these rates pay for the haul! A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Entry No. 6,004 reads, "E. C. Billings, h. h. goods, Oneola to Kansas City." What is that? A.—Household goods, furniture.

Q.—The special rate for that haul is $1 per 100 pounds from Oneola to Kansas City. How far is it from Oneola or, well, say Buffalo to Kansas City? A.—About 700 to 800 miles.

Q.—What is that; what do you say? A.—What is the name of that place? (Looking at the book.) It is Oneida, not Oneola.

Q.—Well, what do you say the distance is from Buffalo to Kansas City? A.—About 1,200 miles.

Q.—Isn't it further than that? A.—I guess not.

Q.—How far is it from Buffalo to St. Louis? A.—About 800 miles.

Q.—And St. Louis to Kansas City? A.—About 200 miles.

Q.—What? It's over 600 miles, I know, for I've traveled it. A.—What! From St. Louis to Kansas City? I'll bet you it's not! [Laughter.]

Mr. Wadsworth—Do ye feel like taking the bet, Mr. Sterne?

Mr. Sterne—Does he want to bet? [To Mr. Goodman.] Will you bet it's not 400 miles? A.—Yes, I'll bet you—well—a cigar. [Laughter all around the room.]

Q.—How came you to ship Mr. Billings's goods at that low rate? A.—They were worth nothing; he was moving his furniture to Kansas City to settle out there, and if we didn't give him low rates he couldn't go there at all; he had about a car-load; our road received 23 cents per 100 of the price for our haul.

After examining the witness in respect to about a dozen other special contracts, Mr. Sterne asked the witness to find on the book the entry respecting the Leggett contract, referred to on Friday, and it was found as "Contract No. 6,008."

Q.—F. H. Leggett & Co. are grocers in New-York, and on May 3, 1878, you made a special rate contract to ship for them fourth class goods at an average of about 17 cents per 100, to points between Rockport and Albion on your road? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the average same points, of your schedule rates then in force was about 28 cents? A.—Yes, Sir; about 28 cents.

Q.—How many other grocery jobbing houses in New-York had similar special contracts with you at that time? A.—No other that I know of.

Q.—Wasn't that giving Leggett & Co. a great advantage over other jobbers in their line in this City? A.—No, I don't think so.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because, in the case of some other jobbers, the parties they ship to have special rates with us for goods they receive.

At this point Mr. Goodman was excused from further attendance until Monday, as he was not feeling well, and had been suffering since Friday morning.

James H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central Railroad, was next sworn, and testified that he had been two years in his present position, and was for three years prior thereto. He said Mr. Goodman received his instructions, in a general manner, but not very often personally, from witness; he was not familiar with the books put in evidence, but was familiar with the general system of special rates indicated by the entries therein, and approved of them; if Mr. Clark or Mr. Goodman had doubts as to their discretion in making special rate contracts, it would be their place to confer with witness; Mr. Clark is now in Europe, but Messrs. Crawford and Cummings attended the meetings with the managers of the department; the Merchants' Dispatch Company uses the cars of the Central Road, but is a separate corporation; witness has no knowledge of the existence of any contract between the two corporations.

Mr. Sterne asked witness if he had brought the books and records called for by the subpœna, and he replied that he had not, and was not sure whether he could produce all of them by Monday next, but would bring all of them that he could bring on that day. There are no special rate contracts made on West-bound freights going beyond the border of the State from New-York City.

Q.—Is it not only since the pooling arrangements have been entered into that special rates on freight from this City to the West have ceased? A.—Yes, Sir, within about two years; under the arrangement between the Eastern and Western railroads, the right to fix the rates on East-bound freights is given to the Western roads, we reserving the right to object to them, because they might make it lower than we wanted to carry goods at; we might not know the rates fixed by them until they were posted on our Western termini, and under certain circumstances we might then feel ourselves justified in refusing to carry the goods over our line.

Q.—Where are such contracts as that you have described, as to the fixing of through rates by the Western roads, kept? A.—Anything in the way of contracts I have copies of, and I will produce them if you require them; the others are kept by the original agents. The committee here adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

REDISTRICTING THE CITY

REPUBLICAN PLAN OF ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENT.

NINETEEN DISTRICTS FOR THE DEMOCRATS—WHY THE OTHER FIVE SHOULD CLEARLY BE GIVEN TO THE REPUBLICANS.

It is probable that before Monday night the Republicans and Democrats of the Common Council, who have been acting as a committee to prepare and submit a scheme for redistricting this City, under the reapportionment, will have decided upon a plan that will be acceptable to both sides. The Republicans of this City have been convinced that their vote in this City rightfully entitles them to eight members of the Assembly out of the 24 which the City has been allowed to elect under the recent reapportionment of the State. But the Democrats, who at first would listen to nothing less than the proposition to give but two districts out of 24, are disposed to listen to reason, and are not yet too obstinate to recognize that the Republicans have urged their claims with at least a good backing of figures. As it was apparent at once, upon the appointment of the Common Council committee, and the announcement of the Tammany scheme, that it would be expecting too much to look for a redistricting that would give the Republicans eight members of Assembly, it was deemed wise to prefer a claim to only those districts which, corresponding nearly to old districts which have recently been carried by the Republicans, could plainly be shown to hold Republican majorities.

A meeting was held last night at the Metropolitan Hotel to consider the subject. There were present Aldermen Morris, Burns, and Perley, and Mr. George Bliss and Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Republicans: Aldermen Roberts, Keenan, and Carroll, and Mr. F. B. Spinola and Mr. Edward Gilon, Democrats. These representatives of the two parties assembled about 8:30, and Mr. George Bliss submitted a plan which had been considered by the Apportionment Sub-committee of the Republican Central Executive Committee. It did not purport to be a perfect plan, but it did set forth, with approximate clearness and accuracy, the ideas of the Republicans. Maps were shown, in which the 24 districts were marked out and the population of each district inscribed across it. The Democratic plan had appeared to have been made upon a calculation of the number of voters in said district, whereas the constitutional instruction is to the Board of Supervisors to redistrict the City according to the population. The scheme, as prescribed, made the 24 districts to be included in the following boundaries:

First District.—All that part of the City lying south of Canal-street from the North River to Elm-street; the boundary continuing on the west side of Elm to Pearl, north and east of Pearl to Chatham, north of Roosevelt-street, west side of New Bowery and Pearl to Peck Slip, south side of Peck Slip to East River; Governor's Island, Ellis Island, and Bedloe's Island. Population, 43,570.

Second District.—On the north by Canal-street, east by Market-street and East River, south by Peck-slip; west by Pearl, north by Chatham, north by Pearl, and west by Elm-street. Population, 44,517.

Third District.—North by Houston-street, then easterly by Bowery-street to Stanton-street, then easterly by Allen-street, southerly by Canal-street, westerly by Centre-street, Prince-street, and Crosby-street. Population, 43,584.

Fourth District.—Northerly by Broome-street, easterly by East River, westerly by Market-slip, Market-street, and Forsyth-street, and then northerly by Canal-street, and northerly by Ridge-street to the extreme northern boundary of Broome-street. Population, 43,400.

Fifth District.—South of Leroy-street, from North River to Bleecker-street; south of Bleecker and Hancock-streets to Houston; west of Elm to Prince; south of Prince to Marion; east of Marion and Centre to Canal; north of Canal from Centre-street to the North River. Population, 42,057.

Sixth District.—South of Fourth-street, from Avenue B to the East River; west of the East River to Broome-street; north of Broome to Ridge; east of Ridge to Stanton; north of Stanton to Allen, and east of Allen to Houston; north of Houston to Fourth-street. Population, 42,801.

Seventh District.—South of Houston-street, from Eighth-avenue to Third-avenue; west of Third-avenue and the Bowery to Houston-street; north of Houston to Hancock; east of Hancock, Marion, and Centre to Sixth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; north of Fourteenth-street to Eighth-avenue; east of Eighth-avenue to Twenty-fifth-street. Population, 42,720.

Eighth District.—South of Stanton-street, from Allen to Ridge; east of Ridge to Division; north of Division to Canal; north of Canal to Allen, and east of Allen to Stanton. Population, 42,007.

Ninth District.—South of Sixteenth-street, from North River to Eighth-avenue; west of Eighth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; north of Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue; west of Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets; north of Leroy-street to North River, which is the western boundary. Population, 44,017.

Tenth District.—South of Fourth-street, from Bowery to Avenue B; west of Avenue B to Houston, south of Houston to Allen-street, west of Allen to Stanton, north of Stanton to Allen, west of Allen to Rivington, north of Rivington to Bowery, east of Bowery to Fourth. Population, 43,936.

Eleventh District.—South of Forty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to Fifth, west of Fifth-avenue to Fortieth-street, north of Fortieth-street to Third-avenue, west of Third-avenue to Twentieth-street, north of Twentieth-street to Broadway, east of Broadway to Twenty-sixth-street, north of Twenty-sixth-street to Seventh-avenue, east of Seventh-avenue to Forty-second-street. Population, 42,712.

Twelfth District.—South of Twelfth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B; east of Avenue B to Thirteenth-street, south of Thirteenth-street to the East River, easterly by the river to Fourth-street, north of Fourth-street to Avenue A, east of Avenue A to Twelfth-street. Population, 42,724.

Thirteenth District.—South of Twenty-sixth-street, from North River to Eighth-avenue, east of Eighth-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, south of Twenty-sixth-street to Broadway, west of Broadway to Twentieth-street, north of Twentieth-street to Eighth-avenue, west of Eighth-avenue to Sixteenth-street, north of Sixteenth-street to North River. Population, 44,925.

Fourteenth District.—South of Fourteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue; west of Fifth-avenue to Twelfth-street, south of Twelfth-street to Avenue A, west of Avenue A to Fourth-street, north of Fourth-street to Bowery, east of Bowery and Third-avenue to Fourteenth-street. Population, 44,954.

Fifteenth District.—South of Forty-third-street, from North River to Ninth-avenue; east of Ninth-avenue to Thirty-fifth-street, south of Thirty-fifth-street to Eighth-avenue, west of Eighth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, south of Thirty-fourth-street to Seventh-avenue, west of Seventh-avenue to Thirty-seventh-street, south of Thirty-seventh-street to Eighth-avenue, west of Eighth-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, north of Twenty-sixth-street to North River, westerly by North River. Population, 42,193.

Sixteenth District.—South of Twenty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River; easterly by the East River, north of Thirteenth-street, from East River to Avenue B, east of Avenue B to Fourteenth-street, north of Fourteenth-street to Third-avenue, west of Third-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street. Population, 41,267.

Seventeenth District.—South of Fifty-ninth-street, from North River to Ninth-avenue; east of Ninth-avenue to Fifty-seventh-street, south of Fifty-seventh-street to Eighth-avenue, west of Eighth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street, north of Fifty-ninth-street to North River, westerly by North River. Population, 42,193.

Eighteenth District.—South of Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to East River; easterly by the river, north of Thirty-seventh-street to Third-avenue, east of Third-avenue to Forty-seventh-street. Population, 42,000.

Nineteenth District.—South of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from North River to Eighth-avenue; west of Eighth-avenue to Third-avenue, and then northerly by Canal-street, and northerly by Ridge-street to the extreme northern boundary of Broome-street. Population, 43,400.

Fifth District.—South of Leroy-street, from North River to Bleecker-street; south of Bleecker and Hancock-streets to Houston; west of Elm to Prince; south of Prince to Marion; east of Marion and Centre to Canal; north of Canal from Centre-street to the North River. Population, 42,057.

Sixth District.—South of Fourth-street, from Avenue B to the East River; west of the East River to Broome-street; north of Broome to Ridge; east of Ridge to Stanton; north of Stanton to Allen, and east of Allen to Houston; north of Houston to Fourth-street. Population, 42,801.

Seventh District.—South of Houston-street, from Eighth-avenue to Third-avenue; west of Third-avenue and the Bowery to Houston-street; north of Houston to Hancock; east of Hancock, Marion, and Centre to Sixth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; north of Fourteenth-street to Eighth-avenue; east of Eighth-avenue to Twenty-fifth-street. Population, 42,720.

Eighth District.—South of Stanton-street, from Allen to Ridge; east of Ridge to Division; north of Division to Canal; north of Canal to Allen, and east of Allen to Stanton. Population, 42,007.

Ninth District.—South of Sixteenth-street, from North River to Eighth-avenue; west of Eighth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; north of Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue; west of Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets; north of Leroy-street to North River, which is the western boundary. Population, 44,017.

Tenth District.—South of Fourth-street, from Bowery to Avenue B; west of Avenue B to Houston, south of Houston to Allen, west of Allen to Rivington, north of Rivington to Bowery, east of Bowery to Fourth. Population, 43,936.

Eleventh District.—South of Forty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to Fifth, west of Fifth-avenue to Fortieth-street, north of Fortieth-street to Third-avenue, west of Third-avenue to Twentieth-street, north of Twentieth-street to Broadway, east of Broadway to Twenty-sixth-street, north of Twenty-sixth-street to Seventh-avenue, east of Seventh-avenue to Forty-second-street. Population, 42,712.

Twelfth District.—South of Twelfth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B; east of Avenue B to Thirteenth-street, south of Thirteenth-street to the East River, easterly by the river to Fourth-street, north of Fourth-street to Avenue A, east of Avenue A to Twelfth-street. Population, 42,724.

Thirteenth District.—South of Twenty-sixth-street, from North River to Eighth-avenue, east of Eighth-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, south of Twenty-sixth-street to Broadway, west of Broadway to Twentieth-street, north of Twentieth-street to Eighth-avenue, west of Eighth-avenue to Sixteenth-street, north of Sixteenth-street to North River. Population, 44,925.

Fourteenth District.—South of Fourteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue; west of Fifth-avenue to Twelfth-street, south of Twelfth-street to Avenue A, west of Avenue A to Fourth-street, north of Fourth-street to Bowery, east of Bowery and Third-avenue to Fourteenth-street. Population, 44,954.

Fifteenth District.—South of Forty-third-street, from North River to Ninth-avenue; east of Ninth-avenue to Thirty-fifth-street, south of Thirty-fifth-street to Eighth-avenue, west of Eighth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, south of Thirty-fourth-street to Seventh-avenue, west of Seventh-avenue to Thirty-seventh-street, south of Thirty-seventh-street to Eighth-avenue, west of Eighth-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, north of Twenty-sixth-street to North River, westerly by North River. Population, 42,193.

Sixteenth District.—South of Twenty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River; easterly by the East River, north of Thirteenth-street, from East River to Avenue B, east of Avenue B to Fourteenth-street, north of Fourteenth-street to Third-avenue, west of Third-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street. Population, 41,267.

Seventeenth District.—South of Fifty-ninth-street, from North River to Ninth-avenue; east of Ninth-avenue to Fifty-seventh-street, south of Fifty-seventh-street to Eighth-avenue, west of Eighth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street, north of Fifty-ninth-street to North River, westerly by North River. Population, 42,193.

Eighteenth District.—South of Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to East River; easterly by the river, north of Thirty-seventh-street to Third-avenue, east of Third-avenue to Forty-seventh-street. Population, 42,000.

Nineteenth District.—South of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from North River to Eighth-avenue; west of Eighth-avenue to Third-avenue, and then northerly by Canal-street, and northerly by Ridge-street to the extreme northern boundary of Broome-street. Population, 43,400.

Twenty-first District.—East of Third-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Sixty-first streets, including Blackwell's Island. Population, 40,000.

Twenty-second District.—South of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to East River; easterly by East River, north of Forty-first-street to Third-avenue, east of Third-avenue to Eighty-third-street, north of Eighty-third-street to Eighth-avenue, east of Eighth-avenue to One Hundred and Tenth-street. Population, 40,151.

Twenty-third District.—South of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth-street, from North to Harlem River; easterly by Harlem River, including Randall's and Ward's Island; and West-chester Creek, to Westchester; south of Hundred and Tenth-street, from Harlem River to the North River, and westerly by the North River. Population, 40,050.

Twenty-fourth District.—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and all that part of Manhattan Island north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth-street. Population, 44,317.

Mr. George Bliss, in laying this scheme before his associates on the conferring committee, explained that the Republicans had made their plan under the conviction that the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twentieth Districts should be theirs by right. The numbers given were not arbitrary, but were made to conform as closely as possible to the old boundaries. The five districts were clearly Republican ones. It would be absurd and improper to apportion according to voting population as given by the census, because the returns were not accurate, and the Constitution says that the redistricting shall be done upon an enumeration of population. The rate is 43,559 to each Assembly district, and the Republicans have endeavored to so arrange the districts as to have the population in each of them as near that figure as possible. He thought that, according to the number of Republican votes cast in the last election, the Republicans were clearly entitled to one-third of the number of representatives in the Assembly, and that if they did not get 8 members they were not being treated liberally. They were entitled to eight members on the vote of 1877—or eight and five-eighths to be more accurate—and in each of the years 1875, 1877, and 1878, the Republicans had cast votes enough to make good their claim for one-third of the number of representatives. In 1876 it was something less than 1,000 less than one-third. The Republican majority in the Seventh District was 1,074 in 1878; it was 615 in 1877, and in 1876 the Democrats had a majority of 94 votes. The Ninth District gave a Democratic majority of 1,236 in 1878, but 193 Republican majority in 1877, and 663 Republican majority in 1876. The Eleventh District should be Republican, for it had given Republican majorities as follows: In 1878, 804; in 1877, 508; in 1875, 500. The Thirteenth District gave Republican majorities as follows: In 1876, 971; in 1877, 373, and in 1878, 1,023. The election districts of which it was proposed to constitute the Thirteenth District gave a Democratic majority of 677 in 1876, but the Republicans had 35 majority in 1877, and 309 majority in 1878.

Aldermen Roberts suspected that the Democrats were so largely in the majority that they ought to represent the whole City in the Assembly. If the election of Assemblymen depended upon the whole ticket, the Republicans would not be represented at all. To this, Mr. Bliss replied that there was no doubt that the Democrats could, if they were so disposed, so arrange the districts of the City that the Republicans would have no representation at all. Alderman Roberts conceded that it was only fair where the districts were clearly Republican that they should have their representative, but the Democrats did not propose to run the lines cornerwise to make districts for the Republicans. He still thought that the Tammany plan submitted a week ago was a good one. Mr. Bliss called his attention to the fact that the Tammany scheme gave the Eleventh District about 60,000 population, or 17,000 more than the ratio. This suggestion was kindly received, and evidently threw a new light upon the Tammany plan.

The committee spent two hours considering the Republican plan, talking freely about the arrangements proposed by the two parties, and adjourned at 10:30. The Aldermanic Committee of six will meet on Monday afternoon, in the Aldermanic Chamber.

The Anti-Tammany Democrats met last night and considered three schemes of apportionment. One was adopted which gives to the Republicans one district, the Seventh.

THE SMITH MURDER CASE.

PRESENTATION OF THE WRIT OF ERROR TO THE COURT.

Counselor Fleming yesterday morning presented to Judge Knapp, in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Jersey City, the writ of error in the Smith murder case, granted by Chancellor Runyon last Tuesday, and Mr. Fleming moved that the Prosecutor of the Pleas be directed by the court to make his return to it. "In presenting this writ formally to the court," Mr. Fleming said, "the counsel for the defense desire to say that they have neither been a party to nor sanctioned in the slightest degree the newspaper attacks on this court and on the administration of justice in this State. We thank all those who have given of their means to aid us in bringing this writ of error to the notice of the court, and to his Honor Judge Knapp we desire specially to say that we believe his course was dictated solely by what he considered to be his duty, and no uncalled for, unjust reflections on him can shake or qualify our respect for him as an upright Judge or our affection for him as a man. If there were errors committed in the late trial, as we believe there were, this gives the accused the right to our beloved State will search for them, and the court above will rectify them. We know this court desires such review. Judge Knapp stretched the powers of his high office to aid us, and we do not believe that any one will rejoice more than he, if wrong has been done, that it be righted."

"The law requires the court," Judge Knapp replied, "on the presentation of this writ of error, which now by statute is a writ of right in homicide cases, to annex thereto the record of proceedings had, and return them, with the writings of the writ out of which it is issued. This is not a matter of discretion; it is of course. I am not insensible to the expressions of confidence and regard which counsel has been pleased to make. I am not informed of the extent to which the adverse criticism upon the proceedings of this court, in the late trial, and upon the administration of justice in New-Jersey, alluded to by counsel, has gone. In order to avoid impression and influence from illegitimate sources, all matters calling for judicial action, it has been my habit to avoid reading newspaper articles bearing upon matters in which I must act. I have only information coming from casual remarks of others, and I have far too much respect for the confidence in counsel who were engaged in trying this interesting case—some of whom were there by assignment of the court—to believe for one moment that they could engage in anything reflecting on the court's integrity, or disparage the administration of justice in our State. Those of us who sat upon the bench in the trial of this cause tried to perform our duty conscientiously, and the jury, composed of earnest men possessing intelligence and unquestionable integrity, carefully and conscientiously performed the delicate duty that the law devolved upon them. Counsel need no assurance from me of the proper aid from this court to facilitate them in obtaining a review of the proceedings."

Mr. Fleming said privately, yesterday, that at the meeting of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Tuesday, application will be made for the designation of a day for the hearing of the argument in the matter. The court generally sits till about July 4. If the argument cannot be heard before then, it will have to go over to the November term.

WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO?

THE MEASURES FOR HIM TO CONSIDER—THE EFFECT ON ADJOURNMENT.

From the Washington Star, June 14.

The condition of the necessary business before Congress is this: The Legislative, the Supplemental Judicial, and the Army bills have all passed the House. The Legislative bill is the only one that has passed the Senate, and there in a slightly amended form. It may be presented to the President this afternoon, and certainly not later than Tuesday next. Regret has been expressed among the President's advisers that this measure was not made the subject of a longer debate in the Senate. When the bill reaches the President it will, through Secretary Sherman, go to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. It is, at best, a sorry piece of legislative patchwork, almost incomprehensible to the ordinary mind. It may be clear to the accounting officers, and, if so, a report to that effect will be made to the President. It may not be clear to those officers, and the report that they would then make would point out the ambiguities and imperfections being, through Secretary Sherman, pointed out, if the accounting officers cannot understand it. That the ground of hasty and ill-advised legislation will be made the basis of a veto, there is good reason to believe. Nine-tenths, however, by many that the bill, despite its defects, will come within the comprehension of those who will have its execution in hand.

The Army bill will be thoroughly debated in the Senate, and its passage bitterly opposed. The ground of opposition to it lies in the sixth section, which, it is held, interferes with the constitutional prerogatives of the President in that it would not permit him to use troops to quell a riot that might arise at an election. The bill extends but a year, and there are no Congressional elections to be held before its provisions expire. The opposition to it is, therefore, based on an abstract principle—though still a principle, nevertheless. If unchanged from its present shape its final approval is much in doubt. Like the Legislative bill, its chances of being vetoed are fair. As to the Supplemental Judicial bill, if passed in its present shape, it will be met with a prompt veto. The prospects for a speedy adjournment are for these reasons growing beautifully less.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out about 1 P. M. yesterday in the saltpetre-room of the Lennigs chemical works, at Adams and Richmond streets, Bridesburg, Penn. The works cover about 27 acres, of which 17 are under roof. The fire commenced in the saltpetre house, a one-story stone building, about 250 feet long by 80 wide, in which were stored 1,500 bags of saltpetre. This building was entirely destroyed, and its contents either burned or ruined by water. A second building, containing about a ton of sulphate of soda, a third building containing 1,500 bags of nitrate of soda, and, lastly, a small storehouse, containing four or five tons of salt, were also burned. The loss by the fire will reach $15,000, fully covered by insurance.

The fire at Point Breeze, Philadelphia, smoldered all Friday night, but was completely under control yesterday morning, though the ship Hudson was still burning in the river. The loss by Friday's fire is almost $100,000, of which $50,000 will fall upon Warden, Frew & Co., and a like amount upon the Atlantic Storage Company, although the entire blame rests eventually on the Standard Oil Company. The loss by both fires will approximate $500,000.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in a frame dwelling corner of Atlantic and Vermont avenues, in the Town of New-Lots, Long Island, which spread to the houses adjoining, and caused an aggregate loss of $5,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO JUDGE DILLON.

In view of Judge Dillon's intended retirement from the Bench to accept a Professorship in the Columbia Law School, a large meeting of the Bar of the Eighth Judicial Circuit was held in Leavenworth, Kan., on Wednesday last, and resulted in the preparation of an address to Judge Dillon, which was unanimously adopted and presented to the court, Judge Miller presiding. The address pays a high tribute to the purity and ability of Judge Dillon as a Judge, his eminence as an author, and his admirable qualities as a man. Judge Dillon feelingly responded, protesting that if his health was spared he would strive to vindicate the wisdom of his decision by strenuously devoting his energies to the elevation and advancement of the law. Judge Miller said that Judge Dillon's resignation is a loss which must be felt by the Bar of the Eighth Judicial District, by the people among whom he has administered justice so long and so well, and by his associates on the Bench, which he is about to leave, but especially by himself, who loses the invaluable assistance he has always given him. He directed the address to be spread upon the records of the court.

THE COST OF IT.

The Greensboro (N. C.) *North State* says: "It is a sad fact for this worn-out and famished State that of the thousands of men, who came thither, invested their means, and attempted to make homes under Republican rule, to-day but few remain. All the loss of their all they have wandered away to seek a home where they can speak their sentiments and vote as they deem best, without subjection to insult, abuse, and vilification of such men as Gov. Vance. Immigrants from all countries and all States pass North Carolina by; the 'carpet-bagger' loss all rather than remain, and many of her own sons seek in States, where schools, the polls, and speech are free, a new home."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

PRINCETON COLLEGE ATHLETES.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES BEGINNING—EXHIBITIONS OF GYMNASTICS AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 14.—This pleasant little college town is rapidly taking on the usual holiday appearance of Commencement week. The college boys are getting ready for the long vacation, which will commence next week, while the townspeople are as busily preparing to make the most they can out of Commencement week and the throngs of visitors it will bring here. The Commencement visitors have already begun to arrive. The attraction to-day was the tenth annual exhibition in the gymnasium in the forenoon, the annual games of the College Athletic Association in the afternoon, and the annual concert of the Glee and Instrumental Clubs in the Second Presbyterian Church this evening.

Nearly 1,000 persons were packed into the gymnasium at the exhibition this forenoon. The building could not have held them all had it not been much enlarged since last year. The aspirants for honors in the various gymnastic trials were Walter Brooks, Frank Larkin, Chalmers Martin, G. E. Shoemaker, J. B. Waller, Albert Wylly, Everard De Renne, F. H. Lord, E. W. Sheldon, J. A. Stewart, and W. R. Wilder, all of the Senior Class; I. P. Withington and R. B. Tewksbury, of the Class of '80, and J. M. Jordan, H. B. Welles, and F. G. Landon, of the Class of '81. W. R. Wilder carried off the honors in the first event—exercises on the parallel bars—in which he performed some astonishing feats. In climbing the peg-pole, R. B. Tewksbury distanced all competitors by going up 12 pegs with a straight one-arm pull all the way. There were several excellent exhibitions of Indian club swinging, in which Everard De Renne especially distinguished himself by doing some very pretty triple turns. J. A. Stewart and J. B. Waller turned themselves into all sorts of shapes on the double rings, and received great applause, while Frank Larkin and Walter Brooks were equally successful at

CURRENT LITERATURE

SWEET VIOLETS.

Bircben boughs are leafless still,
And the wind is keen and chill;
On the hedges brown and bare
Scarce one bursting bud I see;
Only, in this sunny nook
Scented violets welcome me.

Ah, that fragrance! how it brings
Back old days on rosy wings—
Days when Life's blue sky was clear,
When the simple hearts of youth
Gathered treasures all the year
Of unfading love and truth!

Fragrant are they now as ever;
And as each small flower I sever
From its sheltered wood-land home,
Forms beneath the cold earth sleeping
Once more down the pathway come
With glad eyes that know not weeping!

Violets! ye bring to me
Many a sunny memory,
And as one by one I gather
You, the first, best gems of Spring,
Seemeth it to me your sweetness
To sad hearts some cheer must bring.

Friends the token might receive
Your lowliness is meant to give;
So, with wishes true and kind,
I shall send you where the city—
Growing nothing half so fair—
Shall receive with tender pity,
Your small blossoms, sweet and rare!
—*Chambers's Journal.*

A SKETCH IN A NARROW STREET.

It was so narrow, this little back street in the quaint, old-fashioned German town, that Hans Gottlieb could, if he had so wished, have shaken hands out of his window with his opposite neighbor.

The sun that shone so bravely elsewhere was seldom visible here; only in the early morning a few golden gleams found their way in, and gave faint encouragement to the two or three flowers that blossomed in pots on the window-sill.

On such occasions Hans would pause in his work, knowing full well what was coming—how the casement opposite would be flung open, and a girl's voice, singing a blithe little French song, would ring across the silent street to his listening ears; how a slim, pretty figure would for a moment stand framed in the blossoming scarlet runners, a pretty figure, with dark French eyes, and black hair, drawn up under a white cap, a beautiful contrast, so Hans thought, to his comely, yellow-haired country women. As soon as this vision appeared Hans would pause in his work and turn his eyes toward it; would wait till the watering of the flowers and the singing of the song were alike ended, and then would approach his window.

"Good morning," his neighbor would call across in that pretty foreign German that was so enchanting in his ears—"Good morning, Monsieur Gottlieb," and then with a nod and a smile the trim little figure would vanish into the dark shadows, and Hans return to his work.

But though life was too busy with these two, and bread difficult enough to win, even when one worked hard for it, so that neither could afford to idle away the minutes in talk, yet Hans as he worked, dreaming of the days when stone-carving should not mean daily bread, but honor and glory to those he loved, was pleasantly conscious all the time of a dark head bent over a table drawn close up to the window opposite—a table covered with many bright-colored scraps of muslin and paper—which in due course, under those deft, small hands, became Summer flowers; at this short distance seeming to the looker-on the spoils of a June garden.

Thus they worked day after day, these two, so near together, yet so far apart, abstaining from all conversation which might have made the days pass more quickly; but then an hour's idleness might mean going supperless to bed, so that even Rose Cordier, dearly as she loved the sound of her own voice, refrained from making use of it, except for an occasional song. But when the day was over, when the coolness in the little close street, and the shadowy gray of the strip of sky overhead, gave notice that the long Summer day was drawing to an end, when the small room grew dark, then Rose would rise and open the door, to interchange greetings and gossip with the neighbors—with the women sitting on their doorsteps, knitting in the peaceful twilight, their children playing about them; with the fathers returning from their work; with the young men loitering about smoking, for Rose had always a bright word and look for every man, woman, and child she knew.

And they were all fond of her—of this little foreigner who had come among them four years ago with an old mother, since dead, and who earned her daily bread honestly among them.

Then as it grew even darker, Hans Gottlieb would become aware that the day and its work were over, and would lay aside his chisel, and also seek what little fresh air there was at the door of his dwelling. He did not know or gossip with his neighbors, as did Rose Cordier; it was not his way, and this fact was quite recognized by the dwellers in William-street. Beyond a "Good evening, neighbor," they did not seek to disturb him in the enjoyment of his evening pipe, only occasionally Rose would step across and ask him what he was at work upon, or if he had a good order, and then poor Hans, flushed all over his face, would proceed to describe his work, his prospects, until Rose, with a pretty shrug of her shoulders, would tell him in her foreign German she could not understand him; he must speak slower, much slower; it was too late now, but to-morrow, yes to-morrow, he must try and explain it all again, for it was interesting, so interesting. But now it must be good-night, "good-night to every one," and the slight, trim figure had disappeared, and the door was closed.

The neighbors, watching Hans as he strolled up and down the little street afterward, pipe in mouth, nodded and smiled to one another. "Ah, when there is enough for two over yonder, there will be a wedding!" such was the form the whispering took.

Even the hardest workers take a holiday now and again, and the feast of St. John the Baptist is esteemed in Freidrichburg the legitimate Summer holiday of all its industrious inhabitants. The happy day is spent according to an old custom at a small village some three miles distant from the town, where a time-honored fair is held.

Lion-tamers, fat women, dwarfs, giants, all the hundred and one shows that are the rightful property of a fair are to be found there, and later on there is dancing under the soft evening sky, and after that, home early, so as to be up and about on the morrow, for work, if possible, harder than ever, to make up for the wasted day.

To Rose Cordier, with her quick French blood, her youth, her light-heartedness, this fête was one to which she looked forward for many weeks beforehand, and the little foreigner knew she was never likely to want a cavalier, and this was looked upon as almost a fine *good sou* of the entertainment.

The neighbors smiled more than ever when they saw Rose come out of her door the morning of the 24th of June, looking as fresh and bright as the red roses in her belt, and Hans appear immediately afterward, a companion rose in his button-hole.

They were all standing about in little groups preparing to start themselves to the scene of festivity; many of them with babies in their arms and little things clinging about their skirts, but they had time to give an admiring glance at this other couple first.

"Before we start," said Hans suddenly, a little constraint apparent in his voice, "would you come into my atelier, Mademoiselle? I have been working at something I should like to show you."

"Yes, truly, I should like it. I have never been there yet. Let us go."

They turned back as she spoke, and he pushed open the door.

"See," he said, "it is not finished yet, but it is to be a wreath of roses."

He led her as he said these words to where on one side, out of the way of dust and dirt, it lay—the half-completed circlet of carved flowers.

"It is pretty," she said. And then, "Is it an order? What will you get for it?"

"No, it is not an order," he said, a little sadly. "I have been doing it in the spare moments after my day's work."

"It is pretty," she repeated, touching with her small fingers the delicate curled leaves, which surely had the stamp of genius upon them: "but it wants *something*," she added, after a pause.

"What?" he inquired eagerly. "I have looked at it so often that I cannot find out whether it is right or wrong."

"I know," she answered, "what it wants—color! Ah, Monsieur, if you could but see the wreath of roses I made last week for the Grafina von Adeldorf for a ball you would know what I mean. "Oh"—with a little clasp of her hands—"it was perfect! Perfect as Love!"

Her thoughts had quite wandered away from the delicate flowers before her; indeed, she did not remember them until they stood once more in the street, with the door closed behind them, when it came across her that she might have been rude.

"They are very pretty," she said softly, "but you see they are not finished yet. When they are, perhaps, who knows, you might sell them."

"Perhaps," he said. "I could try if you wish it; but when I made them I thought"—the color swept into his face—"that *you* would like them."

"Yes, so I should if you were rich enough to give presents, or if—. Well, you will not mind my speaking the truth to you? You are rather a dreamer, are you not? This a bad thing," shaking her pretty head. "It does not make a fortune, and money, you know, one must have. So take my advice—leave off carving things no one cares to buy, and only do what you can sell. You are not angry?"

"Angry," repeated Hans, "when you are so kind as to take an interest in me and wish me well! Why—" But here they had reached the merry, laughing crowd, and the spot where the omnibus was awaiting them, and the rest of the sentence had perforce to await completion at some future time.

And it was a sentence Hans had not intended to complete. Not yet. By and by, when there was a little more money in his pocket, and a home worthy of offering to a wife, then it would be time enough to finish that sentence. But on this as on other occasions, it was a case of "man proposes," at least so far as Hans was concerned, for the long, joyful day over, and tired holiday-seekers, beginning to consider the quickest way home, he found himself under a soft, starry sky walking townward by the side of Rose Cordier.

"It would be pleasanter to walk," he had said, standing by the crowded omnibus, filled with drowsy, crying children and wearied mothers. "Are *you* tired, Mademoiselle"—after a second's pause—"would you rather drive?"

"No, I will come with you," she had replied, "it will save the sous."

So they had started homeward together. And ere very long Hans found himself reverting to those unfinished words of the morning.

Love-making seemed so natural, so desirable under these circumstances, that it was difficult to think of waking up on the morrow to the hard day's work, and the knowledge that where it is so difficult to keep one, what would be done if there was yet another.

"It is selfish of me to ask you, Rose, when I have nothing to offer, but I am young, and strong, and willing to work—and I love you, Rose."

Hans stood still as he spoke, and his voice trembled as he clasped the girl's small hands in his.

Rose was moved too. The tears stood in her bright eyes, her cheeks looked pale in the starlight.

"Yes, dear Hans," she said timidly, in that sweet foreign tongue he had learned to love, "but, you see—"

"Yes, I see. We could not live upon nothing. No, alas, no! But, Rose"—the color flushing up into his face again as he said hesitatingly, "we might be engaged? Could you—oh, I know it is asking a great deal, but could you wait for me?"

"Ah, Hans, you must not think me unkind, but—it would be so long, and —." There was no mistaking the girl's tones, even if the words were a little vague.

"And there is André Leroux?"

"He is from my country," cried the girl quickly, blushing a bright rosy red. "It is natural, among strangers, I should like to see and talk to a countryman of my own."

"Yes, dear Rose, I am not blaming you. Do not think that. As you say, among strangers, it is pleasant to meet one who speaks your language. It must be often lonely for you."

"Yes, Hans," Rose replied, brushing the tears out of her eyes. "If it were not for you. I should find the little street but dull and sad since the poor mother died. And, ah," as they entered the said street. "here we are at home! How quickly we have come! Good night, Hans."

She stretched out her hand as she spoke, and again Hans took it in his, and looked down at the pretty face.

"It is such a pity," she said softly, "that you have no money."

"Such a pity," he echoed sadly, loosing her hand as he spoke.

"And you are not angry with me?" she went on.

"Angry? no, certainly not. Why, I see of course you were right. It was silly of me to ask you to wait; you could be an old woman before I had enough for us to marry on!"

"Yes, dear Hans, it would never do. I knew you would agree with me when you thought it over. But you will still remain my friend?"

"Always your friend, Rose. It does not matter, you know, how poor a *friend* is." Thus they parted; Rose to weep a few tears, and then to fall asleep and dream of André Leroux; Hans to ponder over whether there was nothing to be done, nothing he could do, to better his position.

It was so difficult, more difficult in the prosaic light of day even, than when dreaming over it pipe in mouth, in the soft Summer evenings.

Carving the letters of a dead friend's name—more often painting them on common black wood, for the customers who sought out the little atelier of Hans Gottlieb were not often well-to-do—is not a swift road to a fortune.

And although he was not proud, and after Rose's remarks about the time wasted over the wreath of roses, which might perhaps have been turned to better account, he had done what little odd jobs he could after working hours, still even then the little heap of savings did not seem to increase much.

And oftener and oftener now, Hans noted a certain M. André Leroux come up the narrow street of an evening, to walk up and down in the twilight with his opposite neighbor.

Each time the sight of the spruce French flower-maker—for André's trade was the same as Rose's—sent a throb of pain to the great honest heart of Hans Gottlieb. But he did not reprine, did not blame Rose. It was one of the many misfortunes of not being rich, that was all. But not a cause for complaining, only a burden, like so many others that fell to the lot of the poor man—a part of his day's work.

It was not so often now that Rose Cordier ran across in the gloaming to ask how his work progressed, and the neighbors ceased to gossip and nod their heads when they saw them speak to one another. "It was changed, all that they had thought likely to come to pass—the wind was in another quarter now—they could see, ah yes, it was not difficult to see what was coming."

Only the children did not forsake Hans, but were just as eager to talk to him and run after him as in the days when there was no spruce Frenchman to share with him the honor of the narrow street.

Then came a morning when Hans, as he worked, saw a couple issue from the opposite house, followed by as many neighbors as could spare an hour's holiday. Rose with a lace (Gloire de Dijon in her belt, a bright color on her cheeks, and her dark eyes shining with pride and happiness, and her hand on André's arm.

"Good morning, Hans," she cried in her sweet voice, as she passed his open door. "I am going to be married this morning, but we shall not take the wedding holiday till Sunday, so you can come, do." And then passed on before there was a chance of saying more than "A happy future." That evening, as Hans worked at the rose-wreath—it was nearly completed now—he chanced to look across to the window where he had so often seen the bent head and the trim figure. But to-night the lamp was lit, for it was grow dusk now, too soon for work to be relinquished with the twilight, and on the blind was the reflection of *two* heads, of *four* busy hands.

Hans did not look again; he drew down his own blind then, and with a sigh went back to the carving of his delicate rose-leaves.

But after that evening he gave up his little room, packed his few goods, and made up his mind to go away—to go to Rome, that haven of ambitious minds.

Now that the little savings were not all to be hoarded against the day when they might be wanted for another, it was no use guarding them any more. Better, so Hans decided, use them in going away to where daily bread might perhaps be easier come by than in this narrow German town; where, perhaps, even the carving he was so fond of might gain him congenial work, and allow him to put on one side this other work that occupied him now.

Besides, if the worst came to the worst, and he did drift into utter poverty, it did not so much matter now.

And with that "now," Hans buried the past and started forth on his travels.

First, however, he went across the street, and for the first time entered Rose's domain, Mme. Leroux, as he had to call her.

"I have come to wish you good-by, Madame," he said. "And see, I have brought you as a parting present the little wreath. It is finished now."

He laid it down as he spoke among the colored roses on the table, between Monsieur and Madame as they sat at work.

"Oh, that is good of you, very good," cried Rose, the ever-ready tears coming into her eyes. "And so you are going away! Ah, my husband," turning toward spruce, neat-fingered M. Leroux, "thou must also wish Monsieur Hans God-speed," for in the old days before I was married, he was always a kind friend to me. And see also, what a beautiful present he has brought us!"

At his wife's words M. André stood up.

"Monsieur is amiable, most amiable! Any friend of Madame is dear to the heart of André Leroux! Let me wish you 'Bon voyage' and much prosperity." Then there was a brief farewell from Hans, a few tears from Rose, another bow from M. André, and Gottlieb had departed, and the husband and wife were left alone.

"It is graceful, very graceful," said the Frenchman, lifting the parting gift of Hans. "One would scarcely have thought his great hands could have fashioned such a thing. When it grows dark, dear wife, if you fetch a nail and a piece of cord, I will myself attach it to the wall?"

"It is pretty," said his wife. "I always thought so, but now, André, that I see it among all these red roses, I am sure that what I said of it at first is quite true—it wants color!"

"You have it exactly, my wife," replied M. Leroux, with fond appreciation of Rose's cleverness. "That is just what it needs—to paint them. We cannot have *everything*." And M. André's gaze returned with much satisfaction to the crimson roses before him.

It would have surprised this couple, perhaps, if they could have seen on into the coming years, if they could have listened to the words of a world-renowned collector of the beauties of art.

"He only did two of them"—he was addressing some three or four eager listeners in a London ball-room—"the one that he did for Levison, and which first made him famous. You never saw it? Why, it is a marvel! The curl of the leaves, the very dew on the fresh petals, it is wonderful. I would have given him anything he asked for one like it. But, poor fellow, as you know, he only just lived long enough to know he was famous.

"However, when I was last in Friedrichburg, his native town, and striving to find out all I could about him—if he had done anything before he went to Rome—there in that wretched narrow street, as I was telling you before, I found this fac-simile of his greatest work—a present to a sweetheart, I suppose. They had told me she knew him, that he used to live opposite to her, so I called to see if I could glean anything about him, and there, hanging up on the wall, I saw that very wreath that had been haunting me for months!"

"How did you persuade her to part with it?"

"Ah, Lady Grace, that was not very difficult—honest English gold. Her eyes glistened at the sight of it! Very pretty eyes they were, too! She cried when I took it down, cried when I told her Hans was dead. But her husband comforted her. 'See, my wife,' he said, 'I will make for thee a score of these lovely roses of just the same size'—did I say they were artificial-flower makers?—'and we will hang it up in its place, so that you will not miss the other. And as to him, poor fellow, life is difficult, and perhaps he is well out of it!'

"So Madame dried her tears.

"'Ah, that will be lovely,' I heard her say, as I carried my treasure away; 'and I like the colored ones best. And the money, you see, my friend, is far better; it will feed and clothe the children, whereas the wreath—we could only look at it!'

"You are interested in it now, are you not Lady Grace? You will all come and have tea in my rooms to-morrow afternoon, and see the wreath of roses? Poor fellow, what a sad pity it was that he died so young!"—*Temple Bar.*

"OM"—THE ESSENCE OF THE RIG-VEDA.—What can be more perplexing than the beginning of the *Khândogya-upanishad*? "Let a man meditate," we read, or, as others translate it, "Let a man worship the syllable Om." It may seem impossible at first sight to elicit any definite meaning from these words and from much that follows after. But it would be a mistake, nevertheless, to conclude that we have here only *vox et praterea nihil*. Meditation on the syllable Om consisted in a long-continued repetition of that syllable with a view of drawing the thoughts away from all other subjects, and thus concentrating them on some higher object of thought of which that syllable was made to be the symbol. This concentration of thought, ekâgratâ or one-pointedness, as the Hindoos called it, is something to us almost unknown. Our minds are like kaleidoscopes of thoughts in constant motion, and to shut our mental eyes to everything else, while dwelling on one thought only, has become to most of us almost as impossible as to apprehend one musical note without harmonics. With the life we are leading now, with telegrams, newspapers, reviews, pamphlets, and books ever breaking in upon us, it has become impossible, or almost impossible, ever to arrive at that intensity of thought which the Hindoos meant by ekâgratâ, and the attainment of which was to them the *sine qua non* of all philosophical and religious speculation. The loss may not be the greatest on our side, yet a loss it is, and if we see the Hindoos even, in their comparatively monotonous life, adopting all kinds of contrivances in order to assist them in drawing away their thoughts from all disturbing impressions and to fix them on one subject only, we must not be satisfied with smiling at their simplicity, but try to appreciate the object they had in view. When by means of repeating the syllable Om, which originally seems to have meant "that" or "yes," they had arrived at a certain degree of mental tranquillity, the question arose what was meant by this Om, and to this question the most various answers were given, according as the mind was led to look up to higher and higher objects. Thus in one passage we are told at first that Om is the beginning of the Veda, or, as we have to deal with an Upanishad of the Sâma-veda, the beginning of the Sâma-veda, so that he who meditates on Om may be supposed to be meditating on the whole of the Sâma-veda. But that is not enough. Om is said to be the essence of the Sâma-veda, which, being almost entirely taken from the Rig-veda, may itself be called the essence of the Rig-veda. And more than that. The Rig-veda stands for all speech, the Sâma-veda for all breath or life, so that Om may be conceived again as the symbol of all speech and all life. Om thus becomes the name not only of all our physical and mental powers, but especially of the living principle, the Prâna or spirit. This is explained by the parable in the second *khanda*, while in the third *khanda* that spirit within us is indentified with the spirit in the sun. He therefore who meditates on Om, meditates on the spirit in man as identical with the spirit in nature, or in the sun, and thus the lesson that is meant to be taught in the beginning of the *Khândogya-upanishad* is really this, that none of the Vedas with their sacrifices and ceremonies could ever secure the salvation of the worshipper—*i. e.*, that sacred works performed according to the rules of the Vedas are of no avail in the end, but that meditation on Om alone, or that knowledge of what is meant by Om alone, can procure true salvation or true immortality. Thus the pupil is led on step by step to what is the highest object of the Upanishads, viz., the recognition of the self in man as identical with the Highest Self or Brahman. The lessons which are to lead up to that highest conception of the universe, both subjective and objective, are no doubt mixed up with much that is superstitious and absurd; still the main object is never lost sight of. Thus, when we come to the eighth *khanda*, the discussion, though it begins with Om or the Udgîtha, ends with the question of the origin of the world, and though the final answer—namely, that Om means either, (âkâsa,) and that either is the origin of all things—may still sound to us more physical than metaphysical, still the description given of ether or âkâsa shows that more is meant by it than the physical ether, and that ether is in fact one of the earlier and less perfect names of the Infinite, of Brahman, the universal Self. This, at least, is the lesson which the Brahmans themselves read in this chapter; and if we look at the ancient language of the Upanishads as representing mere attempts at finding expression for what their language could hardly express as yet, we shall, I think, be less inclined to disagree with the interpretation put on those ancient oracles by the later Vedânta philosophers, or, at all events, hasten before we reject what is difficult to interpret as altogether devoid of meaning. This is but one instance to show that, even behind the fantastic and whimsical phraseology of the sacred writings of the Hindoos and other Eastern nations, there may be sometimes aspirations after truth which deserve careful consideration from the student of the psychological development and the historical growth of early religious thought, and that, after careful sifting, treasures may be found in what at first we may feel inclined to throw away as utterly worthless.—*Max Müller, in North American Review.*

SELF-FERTILIZATION AND CROSS-FERTILIZATION.—Self-fertilization lies in the production of fruitful germs by a single flower. Cross-fertilization implies the production of similar germs from different flowers of the same species; and this necessitates the transference of the pollen from the anthers of one flower to the stigma of another. The chief agents in this work of cross-fertilization, which is essential to the health and vigor of plants, are insects. The odor of flowers and brilliancy of color and resemblance of odor in flowers are not provided only for the gratification of man. They have higher ends to serve in the economy of nature; and, except in the realms of poetical imagination, no flower is ever "born to blush unseen" or "waste its sweetness on the desert air." Attracted by their bright colors and sweet scents, insects feed upon the nectar which is secreted within the blossoms, and so become the means of transporting the pollen from flower to flower; and the contrivances by which they are induced to visit the nectaries, and thus secure the processes of fertilization, are alike manifold and wonderful.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ETHIOPIA.—Ethiopia, the land of the Upper Nile, about as far as the junction of the White and Blue Rivers, is hard to define. Its limits varied in antiquity, for they depended more upon political than geographical divisions. Roughly it consisted of two widely different regions. The northern portion is the narrow Nile Valley, obstructed by several cataracts and shut in by barren, rocky deserts; the southern is the broader valley, bounded by deserts subject to tropical rains which gradually change to prairies. The division may be placed not far from Napata, near which the Nile takes a great bend, flowing south-west for a long distance in its upper course before it finds its way to the sea. It is, therefore, divide the two tracts from east to west, as the more fertile country is at first on the upper but more northern course of the stream. Thus, each region contains about half the course of the Nile between the First Cataract, the boundary of Egypt, and the junction of the White and Blue Niles. Lower Ethiopia is the poorest portion of the Nile Valley. Upper Ethiopia is in part a splendid country, of old richly-peopled, and containing great cities. The two regions may be best conceived of as corresponding to the Plain of the Delta, and to the Valley of Upper Egypt, inverted. Here the narrow valley is the natural bulwark of the spreading country beyond. No invader could advance from Egypt upon the Nile, for it is no longer a water highway. Nor could he move up the long, tedious course of the narrow valley without risk of being stopped at every few miles by a much smaller force. The only practicable approach was through the waterless desert, which foiled the enterprise of Cambyses. The oldest royal capital was Napata, as the nearest point to Egypt, the sovereignty of which was claimed by the Kings who ruled there. When this pretension was finally overthrown, Meroë, probably recommended by its central position, succeeded to Napata. The great table-mountain now called Gebel-Barkal, and in the inscriptions "the Sacred Mountain," was held in reverence as early as the time of Ramses II. Beneath it he raised a temple to Amen-Ra, the god of the neighboring City of Napt, the classical Napata, and Noph of the Bible. To this southern seat of Theban worship the fugitive high-priest line of the twenty-first dynasty betook itself, and refounded there its kingdom. Exactly when this took place we do not know, but it was probably on the secession of Shishak. They do not appear in history until the reign of Piankhee Mee-Amen, the King of the famous stele of Napata, about B. C. 750. Everything shows, however, that at this date the Ethiopian monarchy was firmly established, and had maintained by policy if not by war its hereditary claim to the rule of Egypt, while the Thebaid was actually its most northern province. Ethiopian civilization as we see it at this age is Egyptian, with some curious variations, to receive in later times a fuller development. The Priest-King is more distinctly sacerdotal in his kingly character than his Theban ancestors. He is first priest, then King, whereas the Pharaoh was a priest because he was King. Hence a growth of superstition and a sacerdotal exclusiveness. Hence war made in the name of Amen-Ra to conquer Egypt his territory. In the importance the stele gives to the royal harem there is a first indication of the place ultimately taken by the Queen in Ethiopia, where to the Queen-Princesses succeed Queens regent, not as Queens consort, unlike the Egyptian usage. Here, at least, the influence of the subject race is apparent.—*R. Stuart Poole, in Contemporary Review.*

PRINCE ALBERT'S LETTERS.—Of the letters which during the next two years the Prince addressed to his eldest daughter, Mr. Theodore Martin gives numerous specimens.

"I am not of a demonstrative nature," he wrote the day after the Princess Royal had left England, "and therefore you can hardly know how dear you have always been to me, and what a void you have left behind in my heart; yet not in my heart, for there assuredly you will abide henceforth, as till now you have done, but in my daily life, which is evermore reminding me of your absence." These letters are more than pretty. They are, in their way, the choicest things in the volume, full as they are of fatherly affection, shrewd advice, and pleasant homely gossip. In one he counsels her about her housekeeping and its expenses, and urges her always "to set apart a considerable balance *pour l'imprévu*." "This gentleman is the costliest of guests in life, and we shall look very blank if we have nothing to set before him. * * * Fate, accident, time, and the world care very little for 'a previous estimate,' but ask for their due with rude impetuosity. Later retrenchments to meet them do not answer, because the demands of ordinary life have shaped themselves a good deal according to the estimates, and have thus acquired a legitimate power." In another, having just become a grandfather, he concerns himself about her health: "Some sea air would be the right thing for you: it is what does all newly-made mothers the most good when their 'campaign is over.' * * * You must arm yourself against the buffets of life like Austria against the chance of war, otherwise you will break down and drop into a sickly state, which would be disastrous to yourself, and inflict a frightful burden upon poor Fritz for life; besides which, it would unfit you for fulfilling all the duties of your station. In reference to having children, the French proverb says: '*Le premier pour la santé, le second pour la beauté, le troisième gâte tout.*' But England proves that the last part of the saying is not true, and health and beauty, those two great blessings, are only injured when the wife does not make zealous use of the intervals to repair the exhaustion of the body." Here, again, is one out of many references to the Prince's youngest daughter: "The little aunt makes daily strides, and is really too comical. When she tumbles, she calls out in bewilderment, 'She don't like it, she don't like it!' and she came in to breakfast a short time ago with her eyes full of tears, mourning, 'Baby has been so naughty, poor baby is naughty,' as one might complain of being ill, of having slept badly, &c. How much sound philosophy lies in this expression! The child felt she was not responsible for her naughtiness, and regarded it rightly as a misfortune for the 'I' which appears to her still as a third person—that is, as something outside herself, (*als Object.*)"—*The Athenæum.*

SOME TURKISH CRIMES.—An elderly Christian woman earned a livelihood for her infirm husband and numerous family by acting as a broker for the sale of jewels in the harems of the wealthier class of Mussulmans. One day she was told to take all the jewels she had for sale to a house where she had occasionally been employed in her calling. Her husband accompanied her to the door of the harem, and said he would wait there for her, as he had been in the habit of doing. After he had stood at the door for several hours, he knocked, and three negresses appeared; and he asked them to tell his wife to come to him. They denied that his wife had come to the house that day, and treated him as a madman. He went home, hoping that she had, unseen by the black slaves, left the harem by some other door, and gone to their own house; but nothing had been heard of her there. For several days he went about the town inquiring for her without success. At last he happened to meet in the street the youngest of the three negresses whom he had seen at the Turkish house, a girl of 15; she stopped him, saying she was so sorry for him, and she would tell him the whole truth; and then she related how her mistress had taken his wife into a room where there was a trap-door opening above a deep vault, and there asked her to show the jewels she had brought. They were carefully examined, and placed on a divan. Her mistress then, with the help of the two other female slaves, pushed the poor woman into the vault, and closed the trap-door over her. All this the girl said she had seen; and she added that they had heard his wife's cries until late at night, and supposed that she must then have died from the effects of her fall. In the morning, she continued, the body was taken out by a small staircase leading down to the vault from the court-yard, and buried in the garden, by the same black slaves. Armed with this statement, the husband laid an accusation against both the Turkish lady and her two negresses. The tribunal ordered a domiciliary visit to the house, but nothing was found that could implicate any one. He then applied for the summoning of the young negress to give evidence, but she was not summoned, and no trial took place, the husband, of the lady being high in office, rich, and influential, which were three good reasons for screening his wife from justice. The jewels obtained by this abominable crime were worth £800, and their different owners, who had merely intrusted them to the murdered woman for sale, never heard more of them, though it is believed that the President and members of the tribunal had been requested, not without compliance, to select a few of them for the use of their harems.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

PROBABILITY AS A GUIDE.—It is a deeply-important question whether, and how far, the law of probable evidence governs the means by which provision has been made for our acceptance of Christian doctrine. This is a great controverted question of theology, which it could not but be advantageous to discuss in the light, tranquil as it is, supplied by the philosophy of Butler. It cannot now be attempted, however well it may deserve a separate effort. For the present, it only remains to deal with a question belonging to the region of ethics. For the doctrine of the authority of probable evidence in practical subject-matter is impugned not only by those who require absolute certainty in lieu of it, but likewise by those who permit and warrant moral action against probability. These are the teachers of what is called probabilism. Probabilism is by no means the universal or compulsory doctrine of the Roman theologians. It has been combated even by Gonzales, a Jesuit, and a General of the order. It is confronted by a system called probabiliorism, which teaches that, when in doubt among several alternatives of conduct, we are bound to choose that which has the greatest likelihood of being right. And there is also, it appears, a rigid school of those who pass by the name of tutiorists. These hold that even such likelihood is insufficient, and that certainty is required as a warrant for our acts. But the popular doctrine seems to be that of probabilism. It would be wrong to assert that it is a doctrine consciously held and taught for purposes adverse to morality or honor. Without venting any such calumny, it has regard it purely in the abstract, and not as having become parasitical to a particular Church. For my own part I know not how, when it is so contemplated, to escape from the impression that when closely scrutinized it will be found to threaten the very first principles of morals, or to deny that, if universally received and applied, it would go far to destroy whatever there is of substance in moral obligation. The essence of the doctrine is the license to choose the less probable. It is not, then, obvious in the first place that it overthrows the whole authority of probable evidence? No probabilist, it must be supposed, could adopt and urge the argument of Bishop Butler's "Analogy" for the truth of Revelation, for his opponents would at once reply by the plea that there are certain real and unsolved difficulties about the theory of religion; that these constituted a solid, even if an inferior, probability, and that he could not, on the principles of probabilism, be blamed for vindicating the right of his natural freedom in following the negative. If the view here taken of the range and title of probable evidence be correct, it is fatal to the ultimate effects and to the ultimate aim of the Christian scheme. The essence of the doctrine is the license to choose the less probable. It is not, then, obvious in the first place that it overthrows the whole authority of probable evidence? No probabilist, it must be supposed, could adopt and urge the argument of Bishop Butler's "Analogy" for the truth of Revelation, for his opponents would at once reply by the plea that there are certain real and unsolved difficulties about the theory of religion; that these constituted a solid, even if an inferior, probability, and that he could not, on the principles of probabilism, be blamed for vindicating the right of his natural freedom in following the negative. If the view here taken of the range and title of probable evidence be correct, it is fatal to this scheme in its ultimate effects upon human knowledge, belief, and action of any doctrine which saps or overthrows its title to our obedience. I say the ultimate effects, for, when thought moves only within prescribed limits, a long time may elapse before the detail of a process is evolved, and it is the ultimate effect, in moral questions, which is the true effect in which we are concerned. If men are, consciously or unconsciously, impairing the authority of probable evidence, must also be clearing the ground for the fell swoop of unbelief in its descent upon the earth. Next, we are surely justified in being to the last degree suspicious of a doctrine which sets up the authority of a single act only as a condition of all right moral judgment, but a positive ingredient in the claim of one alternative to be preferred over another; an element of such consideration as to give the preponderance to what would otherwise be the lighter scale. Duty is that which binds. Surely, if there is one idea more pointedly expressive than another of the character of the ethical teaching of Christianity, if there is one lesson more pointedly derivable than another from the contemplation of its model in our Blessed Lord, it is the idea and the lesson that we are to deny the claim of mere human will to be a serious ground of moral action, and to reduce it to its proper function—that of uniting itself with the will of God. This function is one of subordination—one which, manifestly, it never can perform so long as it is not recognized as something entitled to operate in determining moral choice, and yet extrinsic and additional to, and therefore separate from, His commands.—*W. E. Gladstone, in Nineteenth Century.*

RECITATIVE AND ORDINARY SPEECH.—The difference between recitative and ordinary speech induces a radically different conception of character from that of the ordinary tragedian. Recitative, drawing its existence from the inflections of the speaking voice, starves on rhetoric and dies miserably for want of feeling. Long descriptions, disquisitions, logical propositions, involving no alteration of mood, supply no intonations to recitative; what it wants is feeling, fluctuating and rapid. The consequence is that Metastasio entirely eschews everything like speechifying for its own sake; if his men and woman speak, it is because they feel. He accustoms himself to think not so much how people would speak, but how they would feel. He cannot conceive the Interlocutor walking quietly while the other discourses; the very internal emotions which in reality find no vent in words, but only in looks, are noted and treasured by him, are communicated to the audience by means of those continual *apartes*, those exclamations, *oh Dio! Stelle! Dei! &c.*, which seem absurd and unmanly in print, so long as we suppose them to be spoken, but which are most effective in recitative, as the expression, by artistic licence, of what is merley felt, not said. Metastasio could not have conceived Cinna sitting calmly listening to Agustus's eloquence; to his mind, Cinna would have bounded up after the first sentence; he could not have imagined Theseus listening quietly to the narration of his son's death; in his "Clemenza di Tito," which is, in the main, the same situation as Corneille's "Cinna," the principal scenes are totally different; what interested Metastasio was not what Titus said, but what Sextus felt; and into Sextus's feelings he dived, bringing them out with wondrous perfection of gradation, from the first terror at finding himself before his betrayed benefactor, in the line:—

"Oh vece che piombami sul cuore,"

through the stages of sickening and dizzy fear, the agonized hesitation, down to that passionate explosion of feeling, that sweet, though anguished, flood of tears with which the traitor sinks down overwhelmed by the generosity of the betrayed,

"Oh Tito, oh mio clementissimo prence," &c.

To conceive an emotional situation, to develop it, gradually yet swiftly, marking each step, each movement, even as a musician would develop a theme, this was Metastasio's aim and his glory. To obtain opportunities for such development was his constant thought; he was forever seeking for pathetic situations, he loved to crowd them together. The subjects treated by the ancients and by the French did not satisfy him, they were too meagre for him. He would take the main situation from half a dozen plays and poems, and work them into one plot, combining together in his "Titus" the "Cinna" of Corneille and the "Andromaque" of Racine; weaving together Sophocles and La Motte, Ariosto and Racine, Lope and Herodotus, and then, in the prose argument prefixed to his play, referring the reader with grand vagueness to Strabo, Pliny, Sanchoniathon, any one; as romantic as Shakespeare or Calderon, yet shining he was correct and classic as Maffei.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

JOHN NEWTON.—At one time he gave nearly his whole time to spiritual study and meditation, was much in prayer and fasting, and carried his scrupulosity so far as hardly "to answer a question for fear of speaking an idle word." This state of mind, in an after and wiser mood, he denounced as "gloomy, stupid, unsociable, and useless." A chance perusal of "Shaftesbury's Characteristics" easily led him to adopt skeptical opinions. Human affection then came into play, and for the love of Mary Catlett, then in her fourteenth year, he abandoned this ship, was pressed into the Royal Navy, became a Lieutenant, deserted, was recaptured, and degraded to the rank of common seaman, exchanged into a slave merchant ship on her way to the coast of Africa. Here, to use his own words, he became "exceedingly vile." He became the overseer of a slave depot on the "Gold Coast," and sank into a bondage little, if any, better than that of the slaves themselves. He next became a partner in a slave depot, and so began to be wretch enough to think himself happy; in the language of the country, the white man was becoming black." Rescued by a friend of his family—not without unwillingness on his part—from this degraded and degrading position, he became a master mariner, and made four slave-trading voyages. With a placidity equal to that of Whitfield, and which even the horrors of the middle passage could not disturb, he tells us that he experienced in his last voyage to Guinea "sweeter and more frequent hours of divine communion than he had ever elsewhere known;" he at another time said, "no employment afforded greater advantages to an awakened mind than the command of a slave ship." During the time occupied by these four voyages the religious impressions of his early life revived. His marriage with the object of his early attachment also tended to reclaim him from his vicious habits. While absent from home he mixed much with religious society in the West Indies, and in North America. There he met Whitfield, whose "ministry was exceedingly useful to him." Compelled by ill-health to give up a seafaring life, he became a landing waiter in the Custom-house at Liverpool. His leisure hours were devoted to study. He became able to read the Scriptures in the original Greek and Latin, made himself acquainted "with the best writers in divinity—at least in his estimation—in Latin, French, and English." The result of these studies and of Whitfield's ministrations was a fixed resolve to "find a public opportunity to testify the riches of divine grace, thinking that he was, above most living, a fit person to proclaim that faithful saying, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save the chief of sinners."—*The Westminster Review.*

THE FIRST STUDY OF FOSSILS.—With the advent of the thirteenth century came the first pale dawn of that Renaissance which, rapidly maturing, burst on the world in its full blaze three centuries later. It was then that the naturalistic spirit began to assume that predominance which it has ever since retained. Discovery on discovery in every department of science opened out fresh vistas on all sides to the gaze of eager students, and the immensity of the task before inquirers became more manifest to them at each step made in advance. The past also began to acquire a new significance, for the study of it (as made known in terrestrial deposits) suggested the modern view of the mutability of the the earth's surface. No doubt in very early times the occasional discovery of fossil shells and bones—disclosed by some landslip—may have led to vague surmises, as the finding of elephants' bones (many of which so much resemble human bones) may have given rise to tales of giants. With the advance from primeval

no more than the 'plantation will maintain, till I can buy more negroes." It is due to Whitfield's memory to point out that his purchase of negroes was only for the purposes of the orphanage he had founded, and that he had in view the moral and spiritual elevation of his slaves. It must also be borne in mind that except the Society of Friends none of the Churches in England or America had as yet borne any testimony against either slavery or the slave trade. —*The Westminster Review.*

REST.

"There remaineth, therefore, a rest to the people of God."

God gave to man the earth all fair and glowing,
Rich with sweet flowers and fruits, and lofty trees,
And grassy vales, their pleasant shades bestowing,
And to my downs to greet the Summer breeze.

God gave to man the sky all star-bespangled,
His diamond foot-prints on the purple height,
Changeless in beauty, through their maze entangled,
To guide the way-worn wanderer aright.

God gave to man his nature's noble presence,
His stately form and heaven-directed soul,
His comprehensive mind and deathless essence,
And bade all things acknowledge his control.

God gave to man his home's unbought affection,
Where eyes of love his answering glance may meet;
Blest in fruition of his heart's selection,
Gladly he homeward turns his weary feet.

God upon man all kindly gifts hath lavished.
Save one, the dearly sought for and the best,
With fairest sights and sounds each sense hath ravished,
Yet here in vain may man demand for *rest*.

He finds it not in shady glades reposing,
He finds it not the starry heavens among.
Nor even when, his home around him closing,
He lists at sunset to his children's song.

God keeps back rest alone, that the world-weary,
E'en though his cup high mantles to the brim,
Or though his fate be desolate and dreary,
May seek and find repose alone in Him!

—*The Argosy.*

A CRITICISM ON BURNS.—Burns's sympathies and thoughts were not confined to class nor country; they had something more catholic in them, they reached to universal man. Few as were his opportunities of knowing the character of statesmen and politicians, yet with what "random shots o' countra wit" did he hit off the public men of his time! In his address to King George III. on his birthday, how gay yet caustic is the satire, how trenchant his stroke! The elder, and the younger Pitt, "you ill-tongued tinkler, Charlie Fox," as he irreverently calls him—if Burns had sat for years in Parliament, he could scarcely have known them better. Every one of the Scottish M. P.'s of the time, from

"That slee auld-farran chiel Dundas,"

to

"That glib-gabbit Highland baron
The Laird o' Graham,"

and

"Erskine a spunkie Norlan, billie,"

he has touched their characters as truly as if they had all been his own familiars. But of his intuitive knowledge of men of all ranks, there is no need to speak, for every line he writes attests it. Of his fetches of moral wisdom something has already been said. He would not have been a Scotchman if he had not been a moralizer; but then his moralizings are not platitudes, but truths winged with wit and wisdom. He had, as we have seen, his limitations—his bias to overvalue one order of qualities, and to disparage others. Some pleading of his own cause and that of men of his own temperament, some disparagement of the severer, less impulsive, virtues, it is easy to discern in him. Yet, allowing all this, what flashes of moral insight, piercing to the quick, what round sayings hung forth, that have become proverbs in all lands—"mottoes of the heart!" Such are—

"O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us,
It wad free mony a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion;"

or the much-quoted:

"Facts are chiels that winna ding
And downa be disputed;"

or,

"The heart ay's the part ay
That makes us right or wrang."

Who on the text, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone," ever preached such a sermon as Burns in his "Address to the Unco Guid!" and in his epistle of advice to a young friend, what wisdom, what incisive aphorisms! In passages like these, scattered throughout his writings, and in some single poems, he has passed beyond all bonds of place and nationality, and spoken home to the universal human heart.—*Robert Burns—Principal Shairp.*

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.—At the early age of 51 Davy was removed from his labor. For the length of his life few men have got more work, and, in a way, more enjoyment, out of theirs than Davy did. There never was a more active worker than he. What have been mentioned are only his more striking discoveries, and fill three or four out of the eight volumes of his collected works. But there are many others which, though they were by-play rather than serious work for Davy, many a chemist might be proud to have produced as the results of his happiest hours. For his discoveries he gained all the honors which were to be had. He was F. R. S., at 23. Secretary at 29. He received Napoleon's prize of 3,000 francs for his voltaic discoveries, and that at the time when the two nations were at deadly enmity. He was elected Associate of the Institute, was member of most of the Continental societies. Besides his degree from Dublin, his baronetcy and presents, Alexander, Emperor of Russia, sent him a vase for his safety-lamp; and after having obtained all its medals, he was elected President by the Royal Society. Far away in Geneva a plain tablet with his name marks the place where his remains are interred, and in Westminster Abbey a stone, with half a dozen lines of Latin, expresses the nation's regret and admiration for the man who threw so penetrating a glance upon nature. Davy's mind presents so many characteristics that one cannot help thinking of it when perusing the narrative of his life and discoveries. It is that of the highest type of experimentalist. There is never any straining after either facts or laws. If there was a practical problem to solve, there was an instinctive perception of the number and kind of experiments required, and of the means to be employed. He asked his questions, nature replied gently, kindly. How could she keep silent, when the being she had made to learn from her inquired? There was never anything superfluous, for he always saw the aim of the replies no less than of the questions, and knew what to do next.—*Good Words.*

OLD-FASHIONED DEMAGOGISM.—Having a letter from Dr. Muhlenburg to a clergyman in Hanover, I passed on through a well-cultivated country, chiefly inhabited by Germans, to that place, where a certain Judge Hustetter took upon himself to say that such a book as mine ought not to be encouraged, as it was not within the reach of the commonalty, and, therefore, inconsistent with our republican institutions! By the same mode of reasoning, which I did not dispute, I undertook to prove him a greater culprit than myself, in erecting a large, elegant three-story brick house so much beyond the reach of the commonalty, as he called them, and, consequently, grossly contrary to our republican institutions. I harangued this Solomon of the bench more seriously afterward, pointing out to him the great influence of science on a young, rising nation like ours, and particularly the science of natural history, till he began to show such symptoms of intellect, as to seem ashamed of what he had said.—*Letters of Wilson, the Ornithologist—Penn Monthly.*

GIBRALTAR.—Nothing can well be more enchanting than the landing there in the early Spring, or what we should rather call the late Winter. The heavy rains, which in their descent among the mountains have been turning dried-up water-courses into raging torrents, and sending the newly-formed waterfalls in sparkling showers down the parched and rugged faces of the precipices, have clothed the thinnest strips of soil with the most luxuriant verdure. The rows of cottages running up the Rock at impossible angles, the lines of semi-detached villas on the Cornice roads, appreciated for the most part by the benedicts of the regiments, are covered with masses of blossoming foliage. The Alameda, with its crowd of promenaders listening to the military bands, is a blooming garden of fragrant delights. If you do not mind a certain publicity, you may breathe love-whispers in the bowers of fuchsia and myrtle. Heavy batteries, like the famous "Snake in the Grass," mask English formidable muzzles under encircling wreaths of flowers. The grim pomp and pageantry of war appears to be masquerading in the garb of peace in carnival time. And the idea of a merry masquerade is kept up by the picturesqueness of the motley groups among which you are moving. On the Place before the Club-house Hotel, where you may detain yourself lucky if you have found accommodation, is a panorama of physiognomies, figures, and costumes from all the lands of the West and East. Conspicuous are her Majesty's sentries before "the Main Guard;" and groups in that same scarlet uniform are strolling everywhere, showing patches of unseasonably brilliant color in the glare of the glowing Southern sun. There are Moors from Barbary and Arabs from Algeria, in their flowing burnouses and snowy turbans. There are Jews in their black garments and red fezzes and yellow morocco slippers down at the heel. There are swarthy Spaniards enveloped in leathern leggings and the heavy folds of the everlasting *capa*, notwithstanding the more than genial warmth, stalking through the crowd with an air as haughtily impressive as that of the Orientals from the other side of the Straits; while among fair-haired German merchants and olive-colored Italians swarm the native-bred "Scorpions of the Rock." Should you have merely gone there for a few hours while your steamer is coaling, you are loath indeed to be torn from the scene which you have barely had time to realize. You feel besides that you are to miss the delicious freshness of the evening; for the vessel has been timed to sail at sundown, when the gates of the fortress lock up for the night. To that if you have come out with a draft to join your regiment, your pleasures, as you know, are only beginning, and you make sure that you are an exceedingly fortunate fellow. It is all so unlike anything you have had experience of at home, and if seems impossible that you can ever cease to be alive to the novelty of it.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE QUINTAIN.—The Quintain that tyros in chivalry originally practiced at was nothing more than a trunk of a tree, or a post set up for the purpose; then a shield was fixed to this post, or often a spear was used, to which the shield was bound, and the tilters' object was to hit this shield in such a way as to break the ligatures and bear it to the ground. "In process of time," says Strutt, "this diversion was improved, and, instead of the staff and shield, the resemblance of a human figure, carved in wood, was introduced. To render the apperance of this figure more formidable, it was generally made in the likeness of a Turk or a Saracen, armed at all points, bearing a shield upon his left arm and brandishing a club or sabre with his right. Hence, this exercise was called by the Italians 'running at the armed man,' or 'at the Saracen.' This is "the Turk" of the old fifteenth-century poet, whose apparently bloodthirsty lines read so strangely familiar to us after so much of the Eastern question nowadays:

"Lepe on thy foe; look if he dare abide.
Will he not flee? wounde him: make woundes wide;
Hew of his honde: his legge: his theyhs: his armys;
It is the Turk, though he be stern noon harm is."

In tilting at the Saracen, the horseman had to direct his lance with great adroitness—Strutt goes on to tell us—and make his stroke on the forehead of the figure, between the eyes, or on the nose: "for if he struck wide of these parts, especially upon the shield, the quintain turned about with much velocity, and, in case he was not exceedingly careful, would give him a severe blow upon the back with the wooden sabre held in the right hand, which was considered as highly disgraceful to the performer, while it excited the laughter and ridicule of the spectators." The authorities are all at variance about the derivation of the word quintain, as well as the source from which the exercise was introduced into Britain. Some say it was a Greek game, named after its inventor, Quintas, about whom nothing is known; equally absurd is the derivation of Minshew, who thinks it derives its name from *Quintus*, either because it was the last of the "*pentathloi*," or because it was engaged in on the fifth, or last, day of the Olympic games; while sticklers for a home derivation seem to have agreed that it was a corruption of the Welsh "*cwyntyn*," meaning a vane, till Dr. Charles Mackay recently published his book on the Gaelic etymology of the English language, and argued that the name of our pastime owes its origin to the Gaelic *guin*, which means to pierce.—*Belgravia.*

THE CHEVALIER D'EON.—The peace of Paris, which concluded the Seven Years' War, was signed Feb. 10, 1763. Directly afterward the Comte, in contemplation of the renewal of hostilities, proposed the drawing up of a plan for the invasion of England, and the King gave his sanction to the project in a letter dated April 7, 1763. The strictest secrecy was to be observed, but, as the Comte de Broglie's liberty of movement was restricted, he was authorized to engage an officer who could report on the configuration of the coasts, draw plans, and collect the required information of every kind, as well as a political agent in England to direct the correspondence. His choice for the first fell upon the Marquis de la Rozière, a young officer of engineers, the same whom, when a prisoner of war, Frederic refused to exchange, saying, "When one has taken so distinguished an officer, one keeps him as long as one can." This selection was approved by the King, who ordered the Marquis to start for England at once. The choice of the political agent was less fortunate, the person selected being the famous Chevalier D'Eon, then first Secretary to the French Embassy at London. The account given by the Duc of this extraordinary person is that he belonged to a family of the lesser nobility in the neighborhood of Tonnerre, and was originally intended for the Bar; but he had afterward shipped into the diplomatic service by a side door, and soon attracted attention by his activity, and the strong physical and moral contrasts that he presented. He had all the appearance, the proportions, and almost the graces of a woman; but to these he united the boldness and the levity, even license, of speech, of a soldier. "This singularity at once aroused curiosity, which was rather excited than satisfied, when, on inquiry into the details of his private life, (which he readily confided to the first comer,) many affairs of honor were found to be among them; but not one amatory intrigue, and every indication of a temperament as cold as his disposition was ardent and vivacious.—*The Quarterly Review.*

THE KEY TO SUCCESS.—One of Wellington's chief sources of success was his thorough mastery of details. While in Spain he gave precise directions how the soldiers should prepare their food; in India, the miles per day the bullocks should be driven that were provided for the army. The equipments of his troops were cared for in all their minutiæ. The same exactness he introduced into his administration of civil affairs. From his earliest school days, in every transaction, this trait of thoroughness appears. The confidence and unfaltering devotion he thus inspired unquestionably secured him his many and decisive victories. No great commander leaves anything to chance, but seek to anticipate every emergency and to provide for it. Gray spent seven years perfecting his "Elegy," which you can readily read in seven minutes. Into it he generously poured the very ripest scholarship, an intimate acquaintance with the rules of rhythm, and an exhaustive study of the varied excellences of English and Latin classics. Every syllable was summited to closest scrutiny; the cadence of the verse was suited to the character of the thought, every outline was vivid, every tint toned, every picture perfect, before he suffered his poem to pass into print. This palace of thought was no single night's work of slavegenii obeying the behest of one hiding some magical lamp of *Aladdin*, but was built up like a coral reef, particle by particle. And this complete mastery of detail was secured only by the most protracted concentration of effort. By resolutely chaining his thought to his theme, completely surrendering himself to its guidance, the inexorable laws of suggestion irresistibly led him back through the past'e faded and forgotten scenes in the humble lives of the sleeping cottagers until the scenery and personages of every picture at last brightened and breathed before his mental vision with all the sharply outlined vividness of real life.—*The Penn Monthly.*

SCHOPENHAUER.—When Schopenhauer published his first book, the treatise for which he received from the University of Jena his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he presented a copy to his mother. It bore the formidable title, "On the Fourfold Root of the Doctrine of Adequate Cause," *(Die vierfachs Wurzel des Satzes zum zureichenden Grunde.)* His mother did not, or professed that she did not, understand what it meant. "The fourfold root!" she said; "oh, I suppose that is a book for apothecaries." In the meantime, she herself had become an author, having published an account of her travels. He did not spare her in reply: "It will be sold, mother, when even the lumberrooms will not contain your prose." But she was equal to the occasion: "The whole edition of yours will still be on hand," she answered. We dwell on such traits as these because they go deep into Schopenhauer's philosophy. It is all very well to claim that his philosophy be examined on its own merits. Let this be done by all means. But there never was a man whose thought was more the expression of his personality, from his youth upward, than that of Schopenhauer. And his personality was far from beautiful. He was honest—strictly honest, no doubt—but his violence, rudeness, contradictoriness, and personal cowardice are as conspicuous as his honesty. He could not hear the postman's knock without trepidation. The slightest noise at night made his favorite start and seize the pistols that always lay ready to his hand. He fled on the mere hint of infectious disease, and he carried with him a leathern drinking-cup, in case he should be poisoned or catch some malady from others. He was suspicious and distrustful. "It is safer trusting fear than faith," was one of his favorite quotations. His notes as to his property were never confided to the German language. His expenses were written in English, his business affairs in Greek or Latin. He hid bonds among old letters and gold under his inkstand. His coupons were labeled "Arcana Medica."—*The Edinburgh Review.*

"CHRISTOPHER NORTH"—JOHN WILSON.—In the fourth year after his marriage he lost his whole fortune. Adapting himself, without whine or whimper, to the change in his position, he left his cottage home on Windermere; settled in Edinburgh, taking up his quarters in his mother's house, and addressed himself to the labors of a literary life with a buoyancy that gave his descriptive essays the freedom and flashing beauty of sea waves, and a sustained intensity of application that would have done credit to the veriest hack. It is impossible to read the tale of the establishment, by him and Lockart, added by the judicious management and instinctive shrewdness of William Blackwood, of *Blackwood's Magazine*, without being astonished at his prodigious vitality, his productive opulence, his wild, unequal, frequently oppressive, but on the whole, genuine and racy humor. It is, no doubt, true that a great deal of the famous "Noctes Ambrosianæ" strikes English readers as the mere horse-play of overgrown schoolboys, dependent for its enjoyableness on exuberance of animal spirits. But there is an irrational element in all wild humor, and we must not allow ourselves to be drilled and formalized by our modern critics of the French high-art school into incapacity to laugh at such fun as moved the Homeric gods to inextinguishable laughter at the limping of *Hephaistos*, and the Homeric heroes to similar delight when *Ajax*, on the point of winning the race, came flop into the bloody mire-heap left by the sacrificed bullocks. Without the genius of a great poet, a great novelist, or a great philosopher, Wilson possessed the genius of genuine laughter and criticism. Mr. Gladstone has pronounced his Homeric critiques supremely good, and some of his papers on Shakespeare, reprinted by the New Shakespeare Society, are brilliant and suggestive. It is perhaps, however, in his descriptive essays, as in that upon "Streams," that he is at his best. These bring us into the very sound of the hill-breeze, the very scent and sight of the blooming heather.—*The Spectator.*

DICKENS AS A PEDESTRIAN.—"Are you a good walker?" inquired the English friend who drove me to the station from which I was to start for Gad's Hill, on my first visit to Charles Dickens. "Pretty fair," I replied, with that American confidence in the ability to do anything which has made my countrymen famous. "All right," responded my friend, with a quizzical glance at the thin-soled gaiters affected by New-Yorkers in 1866—a glance which I did not thoroughly appreciate until 48 hours afterward, in my room at Gad's-hill-place, when I endeavored to coax those very gaiters off from my swollen, burning, and painful feet. During that interval I met Charles Dickens, and learned from one of his walks together. Professional or amateur, there never was a more enthusiastic pedestrian than Dickens. He loved walking for its own sake; he practiced it for its beneficial effects upon his health; he utilized it as a means of observation; he preferred it to any other method of locomotion; he found in it rest, recreation, and unlimited enjoyment. To ask you to walk with him, in town or country, was one of the highest compliments which he, who paid so few compliments, could offer. Many are the happy hours, along London streets and Rochester roads, that memory now tenderly recalls; but these pleasures do not obliterate the recollection of the exquisite pedestrian pains that followed until the second morning. There was nothing, except my friend's tentative question at the station, to prepare me for the sacrifice. A basket-carriage was waiting at Gad's-hill station to drive me to the Dickens mansion in time for dinner. Next day the host himself drove me about Cobham Park. It was not until the second morning, when we had become better acquainted, that he proposed that walk to Rochester, around Rochester, through the marshes, to Gravesend, by Chalk Church, that sent me back to London footsore from unaccustomed exercise, but with head and heart full of the genial and wise gossip of the great novelist. "Not quite 20 miles out and back," said Dickens, as we reached Gad's-hill Gate, "but good walking for five hours and a half, considering the country." Considering, too, he might have added, the stoppages for hearty laughter; the episodes of flower-gathering and stair-climbing; the visits to road-side hostelries, old church-yards, and curious ruins; the halts with tramps, with children, and with inquisitive dogs, and the merry accompaniment of anecdote, reminiscence, and remark, that made each mile a miracle of delight to one who was, for the first time, alone with the Dickens of his boyhood's adoration and his youthful dreams.—*Brentano's Aquatic Monthly and Sporting Gazette.*

LONDON STREET ACCIDENTS.—The news of a military engagement in which 4,000 of our troops had been wounded would produce a feeling of the deepest melancholy, but the intelligence that, during the last year, no less than 3,961 persons have been injured by accidents in the London streets will be quietly accepted as a piece of curious statistical information. To be run over by a cab or to be knocked down by a butcher's cart affords no title to the sympathy of your fellow-men. Such casualties have become so completely a part of our daily life that they have lost any picturesque element they might at one time have possessed. When bicycles were first introduced the novelty of the danger did indeed serve for a while to give a certain interest to street accidents. The world was wearied of being injured by ordinary vehicles; but to be wounded by a bicycle was a new experience, of which numbers of persons hastened to take advantage. Considering the spirit with which these ingenious machines were at first employed, it is almost disappointing to find how small a bag the bicycle-riders have made during the past 12 months. They have only injured nine persons, all told; quite a beggarly account compared to what can be shown by the drivers of light carts. The enterprising butcher-boy, according to the Parliamentary paper, still defies all rivalry in this particular accomplishment. The cabman comes next in order of merit; but it is the driver of the light cart that has done the most execution, and his most successful hunting-grounds have been the outlying suburbs of London. The number of fatal accidents mounts up to the respectable number of 166. Of these the city claims only nine, while Stepney heads the list with 21, and Camberwell, Hampstead, Paddington, and Highgate follow in honorable competition. There is no doubt that in this city the driver of the light cart labors under considerable disadvantages. The thoroughfares are so crowded that he has not the means of getting up the speed necessary for successful adventure; and, apart from this consideration, he suffers much from the harassing interference of policemen stationed at various points to regulate the traffic. But in the suburbs he is more his own master. The roads are tolerably clear of other vehicles, and hence the unwary foot-passenger becomes inspired with just sufficient confidence to make him an easy victim to a really spirited driver.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE POLISH LANGUAGE.—The Polish language has always been a great stumbling-block to Englishmen; its conglomerations of consonants, and (supposed) harshness, have become a by-word among us, and the cause of a great deal of misdirected waggishness. The very names even of the leading authors who have written in Polish are unknown. Perhaps we must consider a native a prejudiced writer on such a subject, but if we wish for a vigorous defense of the language, let us listen to the eloquent words of Casimir Brodzinski, himself a poet of no mean order. "Let," he says, "the Poles smile with manly pride when the inhabitant of the banks of the Tiber or Seine calls his language rude; let him hear with keen satisfaction and the dignity of a Judge the stranger who painfully struggles with the Polish pronunciation, like a Spartite trying to lift an old Roman coat of armor, or when he struggles to articulate the language of men with the weak accent of children. While courage shall not perish in our nation, while our manners shall not have become degraded, let us not disavow this manly roughness of our language. It has also its harmony—its melody, but it is the murmur of an oak of 300 years, and not the plaintive and feeble cry of a reed, swayed by every wind." When a tablet was affixed on the house at Rome in which Mickiewicz had lodged, what condescending explanations were vouchsafed by the newspapers! The fact that such a man had existed—a man whom Goethe had considered one of the greatest of modern poets—was indeed, a discovery. But how many Englishmen had ever heard of him or of such writers as Niemcewicz, Slowacki, and Zaleski? Does a person unacquainted with Polish wish to understand what Poland has accomplished in the way of literature, he must turn to the colorless version of Sir John Bowring, published nearly 50 years ago. The saying "finis Polonia," falsely ascribed by the French romancer to Kosciuszko, might with truth be written upon the records of European literature as far as the sympathy of Western scholars has been elicited for the writers of this truly unfortunate country. The voice of Poland is not yet, however, silent, and a language still spoken by nearly 10,000,000 probably has a future. Perhaps, after all, the Pole has more to dread from the German than from his brother Slavonians. Polish is being faster eliminated from the Grand Duchy of Posen than from Galicia and Russian Poland. It is not recognized as an official language in the former country any more than in the territories appropriated by the "Moskais," but the Germans alone have been guilty of the insolence and bad taste of changing the names of many Polish towns and villages, which had become historical, into such monstrosities as Bismarcksdorf, Weissenburg, and Sedan.—*The Westminster Review.*

SONG.

Stay, sweet day, for thou art fair,
Fair, and full, and calm;
Crowned through all thy golden hours,
With Love's freshest, purest flowers,
Strong in Faith's unaken powers,
Rich in Hope's bright balm.

Stay, what chance and change may wait,
As you glide away;
Now is all so glad and bright.
Now we breathe in sure delight!
Now we smile in Fate's despite.
Stay, with us, sweet day.

Ah! she cannot, may not stop;
All things must decay;
So with head, and heart, and will,
Take the joy that lingers still,
Take the pause in strife and ill,
Prize the passing day.

—*All the Year Round.*

INHERITED MEMORY.—Are there not scientific men (and is not Dr. Carpenter one of them?) who consider that when we say an event has made "such an impression on us that we shall never forget it," we are not merely using a metaphor, but stating a fact? Now, if something analogous to "making an impression" on the brain really takes place whenever we commit anything to memory, is it not possible that if the impression be deeply fixed, the impressed brain may be transmitted by the parent to the offspring, who thus "inherits" its ancestor's memory? When we remember that birds take the same journey year after year, generation after generation, century after century, nay, even for ages after ages, I think we shall feel that there are more marvelous things in nature than what I am asking you to consider, namely, the possibility that the young bird at least inherits a knowledge of the way, and is capable of performing the journey alone. If "inherited memory" be accepted as a fact, what a flood of light is thrown on many puzzles which have hitherto been classed as "instincts" such as the building of birds' nests, the pointing of pointer puppies, the knowledge possessed by young animals of right and wrong food, and of friends and enemies; I am not sure that it will not even throw light on some mysteries in human nature. When I was a child I had a dread of wolves, (a very common thing with children,) and I find the dread reproduced in one of my own children. Yet wolves have been so long extinct in England that we should probably have to go back many generations before we met with the nurses who quieted crying children by threatening to give them to the wolves. May not this be a case of "inherited memory."—*Nature.*

PET SPIDERS.—As spiders are for the most part banished from every room where they are likely to hear music, opportunities are very seldom afforded of witnessing their behavior under its influence, but occasionally people are met with who do not share the general antipathy to these interesting and ill-used little creatures. A few years ago the writer had a conversation about spiders with the waiter at Messrs. Boffin's well-known dining-rooms in Oxford. This man had a pet spider which lived in the sitting-room of his home, and he said that he could always induce it to come out of its hole by whistling. The little creature's web was carefully preserved from injury, and at the time this interesting circumstance was related to the writer, the spider was regarded as the pet of the family. Similar cases might perhaps be furnished by observant lovers of the animal world, but unfortunately very few people seem to be aware of the spider's partiality for music. If experiments were made with different kinds of instruments by skillful musicians, it is extremely probable that very interesting results might be obtained.—*Chambers's Journal.*

GREEK WISDOM.—The world has altered little these 25 centuries. The same answer as Cheilon's might yet be made to the question, "What is difficult?" To keep silence upon secrets, and to dispose well of leisure, and to be able to bear unjust treatment." When Cheilon saw the corpse of a miser being carried forth, he said, "This fellow lived a lifeless life, and has left behind his life for others." How easy it seems, how difficult it is, to conform in spirit and in truth to the following maxim of Cheilon: "To the banquets of friends come slowly, but to their misfortune with speed." Cheilon was evidently a man of foresight, consideration, and prudence. His ideal was of virtue, and was a sound one; many a lofty profession of religion, if bared to its real basis, would show a less worthy range of motives. Cheilon taught "To prefer punishment to disgraceful gain; for the one is painful but once, but the other for one's whole life." "Not to laugh at a person in misfortune." "If one is strong, to be also merciful, so that one's neighbors may respect one rather than fear one." "Not to dislike divination." "To obey the laws." "To love quiet."—*The University Magazine.*

THE LAND OF MIDIAN.—The words "Midian" and "Midianites" are, of course, familiar to every reader of the Bible; even the little school-girl knows that it was to merchants of this nation—Ishmaelites—that Joseph was sold. But we doubt whether many persons who are not advanced geographical students have at all a clear idea of the situation of this country, and still more, whether they know that it was in very ancient times resorted to by the Egyptians for gold and copper and for the highly-prized "blue-green stones"—*i. e.*, turquoises. Midian, the Madyan of the Arab geographers, is that part of the Arabian Desert which is east of the northern portion of the Red Sea, a narrow strip of country extending lengthwise from the head of the Gulf of Akabah to the Hejaz. It is mostly barren and mountainous, and, although under the dominion of Egypt, is still in the possession of the children of Ishmael, the wandering Bedouin.—*The Spectator.*

THE GOOD HORSE—THE PESTY RATS.—A friend of mine is employed on a farm near Toronto, Ontario, where a horse belonging to the wife of the farmer is never required to work, but is allowed to live the life of a gentleman, for the following reason: Some years ago the lady above-mentioned fell off a plank bridge into a stream where the water was deep. The horse, which was feeding in a field close by, ran to the spot and held her up with his teeth till assistance arrived, thus probably saving her life. Was this reason or instinct? Again, a gentleman engaged in the business of distilling at Cincinnati has more than once told me that the rats in his distillery are in the habit of drinking any spirits spilled on the ground or left in open vessels, and that they often become, in consequence, so tipsy that they cannot run, and are easily taken by hand. Which is this?—*Nature.*

ENGLISH AFTER THE CONQUEROR.—Of all weighty words used in the song on the Conqueror's death, as nearly as possible, half have been dropped out of our speech. In the poems written 100 years after the Conquest, say the rhymes on the Lord's Prayer, published by Dr. Morris, the proportion of words of weight, now obsolete, is one-fifth of the whole, much as it is in the Scottish prose of that date. In the poem of 1066 nearly 50 out of 100 of these words are clean gone; in the poem of 1160 only 20 out of 100 of these words cannot now be understood. I think it may be laid down that of all the poetic words employed by English Makers nearly one-third passed away within 100 years of the battle of Hastings.—*The Old and Middle English.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF VICTOR HUGO.

I.

GUERNSEY.

"Par votre ange enlevez ainsi qu'une colombe!
Par ce royal enfant, doux et frêle rosseau!
Grâce encore une fois—grâce au nom de la tombe.
Grâce au nom du berceau."

Of all the poetry that Victor Hugo ever wrote, these were the first lines I happened to read. I was then a mere boy. They graved themselves in my memory, and for many a day I unconsciously repeated them, as though they were the burden of a song which I had learned in the nursery. Although I was unaware of the historical events to which they owed their origin, as well as those to which they referred, I was struck with their sublimity, and it seemed impossible to me that any one could say in a thousand more than Victor Hugo had said in four, lines. I questioned my father, who explained to me that the poet was a strong supporter of the abolition of capital punishment, and had addressed the stanza to Louis Philippe as a plea for the life of Barbès, who had been condemned to death as the leader of the Paris insurrection of May 12, 1839. I thought it most natural that the King had yielded to the poet's appeal, and since that day I loved Victor Hugo with all my heart. At the close of the year 1866, having completed my studies at the university, and the war between Italy and Austria being over, I betook myself to Paris. It was my first journey abroad. As it is known, Victor Hugo then lived in the hospitable Island of Guernsey. Having procured an introduction, I started for the island before I had caught hardly a glimpse at the metropolis of the world. I need not dwell upon the hesitation which I felt in approaching Hauteville House, nor upon my lingering for a long while about the mansion before I could muster sufficient courage to cross the gate of its garden. The poet was seated in a corner of the garden, under an aloe about 10 feet in height, and was attentively perusing some French newspaper. Noticing the presence of a stranger, he arose and stepped forward to me. I could hardly take off my hat. The tongue refused me its usual service. Victor Hugo could not forbear smiling, and, perceiving that I would not speak, he kindly said, "Well, what is it? Whom are you looking for? May I do anything for you?" I had only recovered from my fright sufficiently to draw from my pocket and hand to him the letter of introduction; he took it and began to read; while he perused it, he nodded his head in sign of approval, his countenance brightened, as if the note brought him good tidings, and, still keeping his eyes fastened on the paper, he slowly, slowly stretched out his right hand to me. I frantically seized and kissed that hand. "Now, Monsieur," said Victor Hugo jokingly, and quickly withdrawing his hand, "you must not mistake me for your grandmother." "If I have offended you," I replied in confusion, "let my love and reverence be my excuse." "I am not offended," he rejoined, "but man's dignity is. The letter tells me that you have accompanied Garibaldi in the last campaign, have you not?" "I have." "Well," he continued, "no follower of Garibaldi ought to kiss any man's hand, unless, perhaps, that of the General. But it is too cold here; let us go in."

I was led into a parlor called the "Oak Gallery," from its being all decorated with oak panels and old furniture of the same wood, handsomely carved. Among other curiosities in the room there was a stall carved with the coat of arms of the Bourbons, and which, as he explained to me, was originally placed in the cathedral of Chartres, and was reserved for "the daughters of France" when they went thither on a pilgrimage. My attention was, however, too much engrossed with the demigod before me to wander around and be arrested by any other object. He compelled me to take a seat by him on a sofa, and the conversation was resumed. I was, however, disappointed; I had gone to listen, and I was bound listened to do most of the talking. Garibaldi and his last campaign were the subject of his first inquiries. He wanted me to tell him whether I was personally acquainted with "the hero of the two worlds," how many times I had seen him, what he had told me, how he was and looked the last time I had met him, how he felt about the retreat from the Tyrol after he had conquered its most impregnable passes with the sacrifice of the most generous youths of whom Italy could boast. Then he begged me to describe those defiles and mountains which we had taken, and from which a handful of men could, by throwing stones, keep at bay a powerful army; and after all their details, the battles I had witnessed, with the assistance of diagrams, which he asked me to draw for him, and which he wanted to preserve. He next questioned me on the political condition of Italy, and its feelings toward Napoleon III., and many other kindred subjects, which always led me a long way off. Nearly three hours were spent in this way and I was about leaving, when he insisted on my remaining to take dinner with him. "I cannot offer you very much," he said; "English cooking affords no variety, but *en fin, on peut se contenter.* Good roast beef and good potatoes are sufficient to keep any one alive. Remain, and you will make the acquaintance of my family. My sons have gone a fishing, but will be back for dinner." I remained the more willingly as I had, so far, had no leisure to admire but the poet's inexhaustible inquisitiveness, which, though it bespoke the interest he felt in the welfare of Italy, could in no way content my desire to gather a few souvenirs of his genius.

Charles and Victor-Francis Hugo having returned, the poet went into the garden, picked up a few flowers, disposed them on the plates reserved for the wives of his two beloved sons, and the faithful companion of his exile, and the ladies were called. The dinner was served, the guests being Hennet de Kesler and myself. Hennet de Kesler was a young journalist, exiled since 1851, who lived at Guernsey, giving lessons in French and Latin. Victor Hugo, learning who he was and that the income he derived from his lessons was scarcely sufficient for his support, begged him so earnestly to become his daily guest that Kesler could not decline his friend's offer. In the dining-room, as large as an American house, the objects that most commanded attention were the dinner-table, capable of accommodating at least 20 persons, and a huge arm-chair placed at the head of the table and fastened with an iron chain in such a way that nobody could sit upon it. I learned afterward that this chair was the *sella defunctorum*, or "the ancestor's seat," which, thus revived a custom of the golden age of the Roman Republic, when the spirits of the dead were called to preside over the daily repasts. To-day the poet's fancy would perhaps force a skeptic smile to my lips; at the time it appeared sublime to me and enhanced my veneration for him. Was I wrong then, or am I so to-day? The reader may confirm the answer to his own feelings and opinions.

Victor Hugo's manners were so simple, unassuming, and friendly to every one, the servant included, that I wondered whether he had no consciousness whatever of his own greatness. He had asked me from what part of Italy I came, and when I replied "From Nice," he impulsively replied, "Why, then you are a Frenchman!" I gazed at him in amazement. Was the apostle of freedom and progress, he who had written "Les Miserables," now sanctioning a robbery, or, at best, a fraudulent bargain that Napoleon had imposed upon a nation which could not help itself? My astonishment knew no limit of two interpretations. "Ah, ah!" said Victor Hugo, laughing quite loudly; "do not get angry, young man. My remark was thrown there into the conversation as an experiment I desired to make upon your patriotism. Here, let us shake hands, and tell your Italian friends that I am the first to regret that the name of Garibaldi was given to us; that I detest usurpations of all kinds, and especially so those which are carried on under the mask of sham plebiscites, though they may be perpetrated for the material aggrandizement of my own country." Then, bringing the glass to his lips, he concluded: "To the restitution of Nice, if Nice proves Italian." "To the detriment of France," I replied; "may your country never lose a foot of the ground that is really French." A cloud seemed to spread over the brow of the poet, who rejoined: "Alas! whither France will be driven by the Empire no one can foresee!" Was his insight forecasting the loss of Alsace and Lorraine?

Gradually the Victor Hugo's countenance brightened again, as one who ever had faith in the destinies of his country. The conversation turned to literature, and every sentence of his was marked by the liveliness, incisiveness, and originality that are characteristic of his writings. Would that I had the power to record, however imperfectly, the noble thoughts with which his amiable chatting was filled; his humorous narrations, his graphic and poetic descriptions, and his Rabelaisian witticisms! I do not recollect how I was driven thereto by the conversation; it is a fact, at all events, that I related to Victor Hugo under what circumstances I had first become acquainted with his poetry, and of the origin of my love for him. He seemed deeply moved by the narrative, and at the conclusion thereof, grasping my hand, he enthusiastically exclaimed: "Tenez. Monsieur, I am more proud of the effect I produced upon you with those four lines than of the triumph I gathered from the first representation of 'Lucretia Borgia.' So I have made of you an abolitionist, have I? Well, I am, for this reason, prouder to make your acquaintance than if you had built the Pyramids. I wish I could convert to the abolition of capital punishment the whole of mankind. That has been the aim of my life; unfortunately, my talent is too limited and a man's life too short, for the purpose." I took good care to maintain the conversation on this topic, as, knowing how much it engrossed Victor Hugo's mind, I felt sure that it would, being forth some memorable saying from his lips. I find the following register in my diary: "A machine to cut heads off is actually de trop in a society that is governed by the Gospel." "A law which dips its finger in human blood to write the commandment, 'Thou shalt not murder,' is naught but an example of lawful transgression against the precept itself." Then, coming into a picture, with the accent that only faith can impart to the utterance, he continued: "The scaffold will fall some day into the abyss of execration into which have fallen already the hot iron, the cleaving-knife, the torture, and the inquisition. The sinister figure of the hangman must disappear sooner or later from the luminous sanctuary of justice. The puppet that men call justice may tolerate him, but real eternal justice cannot. Mankind will understand it at an early date, for progress is hastening its step at a wonderful rate." In leaving Hauteville House I felt myself happier and stronger. How fortifying are his fiery words, uttered, as they are, with such a moved, vibrating voice, and such an accent of profound conviction. What an imperishable souvenir was left by those hours spent in listening to the greatest poet of our time, while he spoke of his country and of the constant improvement of the human race! How near then seemed the far-distant era which he, like a prophet, evoked from the clouds of the future, when the triumph of freedom will be complete and universal brotherhood an accomplished fact. That night I understood why the parish priest of Dordrecht, Ireland, kept "Les Misérables" on the altar by the side of the Gospel, and why he was wont to say that "the former was naught but a practical comment upon the latter."

I had gone to Guernsey with the intention of remaining a day

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF THE NEW LIGHT.

EXTENT OF ITS USE HERE—NEW AND CONVINCING STATISTICS RESPECTING ITS ECONOMY—THE BRUSH, MAXIM, EDISON, HOLCOMBE, WERDERMAN, AND KEITH LAMPS—WHAT EDISON CLAIMS FOR HIS INVENTIONS.

So many articles have been printed in the newspapers, and so many conflicting statements have been made respecting the progress, availability for practical purposes, and comparative cost of electric light, that most readers are, perhaps, a little bewildered and uncertain in their opinions. On the one hand, averments of electrical enthusiasts and inventors, and reports of their laboratory experiments, would lead gas-consumers in large cities to infer that the problem of divisibility of the electric current for illuminating purposes is practically solved, and that the time is near at hand when, in competition with electric light companies, gas will have to be furnished at a rate as low as 15½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet (about one-fifteenth the present cost) or give way before an illumination many times more brilliant, but supplied at a price rendering light but an unimportant item in housekeeping. Prof. Tyndall sees in the near future the pictures of cities and villages lighted by the electric energy, and of farm-houses running their own little generators, or receiving their electricity by slender wires traveling underground from distant centres of population; gas and oil being remembered as barbarisms of the past.

As the reverse of this picture, it is claimed by the agents of the gas companies that the problem of divisibility is as far from solution as ever, and by such sober scientific electricians as Prof. Morton and Prof. Farmer that divisibility is an impracticable dream, contrary to well-ascertained doctrines of electrical science; that while large spaces can be conveniently and economically lighted by electricity, bedrooms, parlors, and small spaces, requiring light of only the power of a few candles, cannot be so illuminated. The reason of this, according to distinguished practical electricians, is very simple. Both with the Voltaic arc and the incandescent light (Edison's) the illumination is a secondary product, requiring a certain power or electrical pressure for its development. In Edison's lamp, for instance, the incandescence of the platinum ribbon is the source of the illumination, and before any light can be emitted in this the electrical pressure must be such as to raise the platinum to a temperature approximating the point of fusion. Suppose that the electrical pressure necessary to produce a light of 1,000 candle-power with an Edison lamp be estimated at 100, it by no means follows that one-half this pressure will produce a light of 500 candle-power, or that one-tenth of it will produce a light of 100 candle-power. On the contrary, since the temperature of the platinum, iridium, or titanium must be raised to a very high point before any conversion into light takes place, and since a certain pressure is essential to produce this temperature, it follows, according to authorities in this department, such as Farmer and Morton, that, while the electrical current can be divided readily enough as a question of abstract science, it cannot, when applied to illuminating purposes, be so divided as to produce a measure of illumination proportionate to the number of divisions. The point is, that division speedily reduces the pressure below the point at which incandescence takes place, and the result is that no light is developed by the resistance of the metal. In order that the force of these objections, preferred by able electricians, may be understood by the general reader, the theory of the electric light must be explained. Independent of the motive power which is supplied, by a steam-engine of 2 to 13 horse-power, and costs 1 cent per horse-power per hour, electrical illumination involves the use of two factors each of equal importance with the other. The first is the generator, which generally has for its magnetic field two horse-shoe magnets, with their similar poles facing each other at a suitable distance apart. Between these rotates a circular armature, composed of copper coils wound upon an iron ring. This ring revolves between the poles of the two previously-mentioned magnets, the two positive poles being at one extremity of the diameter of the armature, and the two negative poles at the other, so that each pair constitute practically extended poles of a different kind. There are usually eight coils on the armature ring, positive and negative ones being connected end to end, and the terminals carried out to the commutators, which are arranged in such a manner that at any moment three pairs of coils are within the circuit of the generator, working in multiple arc, while the fourth pair is cut out at the neutral point. The commutators are segments of brass, secured to a ring of non-conducting metal carried on to the shaft. These segments are divided into two thicknesses. The theory is substantially the same as that of Kidder's familiar magneto-electric battery driven by a crank. The Gramme, the Pacinotti, Wallace, and Brush generators are all applications of this principle. From the generator lead two wires which conduct the electricity to a metallic frame in which the positive and negative poles are arranged. These constitute the lamp. The poles are usually composed of sticks of carbon, placed just far enough apart to produce the luminous phenomenon of the Voltaic arc, the negative carbon being placed in the upper bar of the frame and the positive in the lower. It is in the consumption of these carbons, in the steam power, and in the wear and tear, that the items of cost consist.

The highest number of lamps that a Brush generator, capable of producing an illumination of 36,000 candle-power, practically supports is 18, all of them on the same circuit. The weight of such a generator is about 2,200 pounds; the horse-power required to operate it, 13; the circular armature makes 1,000 revolutions a minute. Such an instrument can be made to supply several circuits; that is, the 18 lamps can be arranged in circuits of three or six each; but as to dividing the current and sub-dividing it in the same manner as a given volume of gas is divided and sub-divided, the officers of the Telegraph Supply Company (Brush Electric Light) have never contemplated its practical possibility.

The factories of the company are located in Cleveland, Ohio, and from the statement of their agent it appears that there are now in operation in the United States about 150 Brush generators, and five times that number of lamps. The company operates under the two patents; one for a generator, and the other for a self-regulating carbon lamp, with subsequent improvements, taken out by Charles Brush several years ago. The Brush light was used at the last American Institute Exhibition.

The United States Electric Lighting Company, of this City, appears, with the exception of a few lights supplied by the Fuller Company, to be at present the largest practical competitor of the Brush. Its generators and instruments are manufactured by the Gun Implement Company, whose works are located at Bridgeport, Conn., upon patents for generator and plan issued to H. S. Maxim, of Brooklyn, whose name has long been a familiar one in electrical science. The experimentalists in progress at the New-York Post Office was under the auspices of this company, but was not in operation a sufficient time to give conclusive results. The work is to be resumed about July 1. The Park-Avenue Hotel is lighted by Maxim lamps, of which the managers speak in high terms, and the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, will use the Maxim generator and lamps this season.

The two Maxim lamps illuminating the corridors of the Equitable Building have been in operation nearly, or quite, a year, and the results as respects expense have been carefully noted by the company. The basement corridor was originally lighted, but not very brilliantly, by 51 gas-burners, consuming each 4 feet of gas per hour—in all 204 feet, at an estimated cost of 45 cents. By photometric test the two Maxim lamps give three times the light that was given by the 51 gas-burners, at a cost per hour of 8 cents each for carbon points and 3 cents each for steam-power. One Wallace generator supplies both lamps. The whole cost, per hour, exclusive of such attendance as the hall-boy or the janitor would naturally give, is 22 cents—or three times the light of 51 gas-burners at a trifle less than half the cost. One large establishment on the Bowery has replaced 75 burners by 4 lamps at half the cost. Light for light, as calculated from these data, the cost of electrical illumination as compared with gas stands in the ratio of 1 to 6. These figures are supported by statements obtained from other places where the light is used.

The Brush electric light has been in use sufficiently long, and under a sufficient variety of circumstances, to give even more exact results than the preceding. The Park at Cleveland, Ohio; the Palace Hotel, San Francisco; the Merrimac Print Works, Lowell; Conant Thread Company at Pawtucket, R. I.; Washburn & Moen's Iron Mills, Worcester, Mass.; Wanamaker's large dry goods house, Philadelphia, and a hundred or more establishments of the same kind have furnished facts enough for an average estimate. At the Riverside Worsted Mills, Providence, 32 electric lamps have been substituted for gas. The 230 gas-burners in the weave-room, which cost the company $2·48 per hour, have been replaced by 20 lamps, costing, for an hour, 30 cents an hour, and, for steam-power, (estimated,) 11 cents. At the mills of the Willimantic Thread Company the estimated cost of the light is equivalent to gas at $1 per 1,000. In another instance, 18 lamps of 2,000 candle-power each, in operation for six months—in all 1,500 hours—have given accurate data for calculating the hourly average cost of outdoor illumination:

	Cents.
Cost of 13 horse-power at 1 cent per horse-power per hour	13
Cost of carbons, two inches per hour for each lamp	45
Interest upon outfit at 10 per cent	25
Attendance, oil, waste, &c.	25
Total	$1 08

This shows an average of 6 cents per hour for a light equal to that of 2,000 candles. An equivalent for one of these lights would be furnished by 40 gas-burners, costing 40 cents an hour, with gas at $2 per 1,000. For lighting open spaces it has been found that every 40,000 square feet require a lamp of about 3,000 candle-power; while for such inclosed spaces as depots, warehouses, foundries, rolling-mills, &c., one light of the same candle-power must be allowed for every 10,000 or 12,000 square feet. In factories, workshops, and stores, where a brilliant illumination is necessary, one lamp to every 4,000 or 5,000 square feet is the rule. A new process of preparing carbons, reducing their cost one-half, will make a material difference in future statistics.

There remains no doubt from a collation of the 200 or more instances in this country in which Brush, Maxim, or Fuller generators and lamps are in operation, that for large spaces the electric light can be supplied for from one-eighth to one-tenth the present cost of gas. In one of the manufactories now using electric illumination in place of gas the cost of lighting the three floors is 10½ cents an hour. When the company used gas their bills for less light averaged $1 per hour. These results are, it is true, at variance with the statistics obtained by outdoor and other experiments with the Jablochkoff candle in Paris. The cause of this variation is that the latter consumes more carbon in producing a light of 700 candle-power than the best American lamps consume in producing a light of 3,000 candles. The experiments made in London and Paris, which are so triumphantly quoted by the gas companies as conclusive against the claims of electricity as an economical light, are consequently without influence in this country. There are at least three American generators, the Wallace, the Fuller, and the Brush, which are slightly superior in light per horse-power to the Gramme, and Mr. Edison is perfecting a fourth; while our lamps consume for the same light less than one-fourth the carbon consumption of the Jablochkoff. It costs 13 cents an hour to run the latter at 700 candles; 4 cents to run the former at 3,000. The preceding data apply only to large spaces. Neither Mr. Brush nor Mr. Maxim believes in divisibility, or in the practical application of the electric lamp to the lighting of small areas; nor is Mr. Keith, of the Fuller Electrical Company, yet convinced.

There are, however, several candidates for the honor of having overcome the obstacles to division, arising from the fact that luminosity is a secondary product of electricity, and of having practically subdivided the light, whose claims rest upon succesful experiment. The most important of these claimants is Mr. Edison, upon whose several patents the Edison Electric Light Company is formed. An officer of the New-York Electric Lighting Company, which formerly represented the claims of Mr. N. S. Keith and such inventions as have been devised and patented by him, but is now without an electric engineer, has inspected the Holcombe lamp, recently described in THE TIMES, the inventor of which claims to have solved the application of the light to small areas by proportionately reducing the diameter of the carbons until they become mere needles of prepared lamp-black. Neither of these companies has yet submitted its claims to the verdict of a public exhibition, although the Edison Company promises to startle the world with something of that kind at the beginning of next month. With the other no date can be assigned for practical operations.

Mr. Edison's lamp, covered by patents very recently issued, is the only successful one of the whole number that is not based upon the Voltaic arc. The practical difficulty in the way of constructing a lamp depending upon the incandescence of metallic conductors, or conductors rather, has hitherto lain in the fact that the incandescent temperature and the fusing point of metals are separated by a margin which such an agent as electricity traverses almost instantaneously. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. Edison patents what he styles a "thermostatic regulator. Metals expand with every additional degree of temperature, according to well-ascertained coefficients. At a given degree of expansion of the strip of platinum in Mr. Edison's lamp, the metal comes in contact with and sets in motion a contrivance which interrupts the connection, and prevents the platinum from being heated up to the fusing point. The contrivance is very pretty and efficient in laboratory experiments, but at the same time very delicate and complex for the hard handling of every-day use. Platinum can be rolled so thin that letters upon a printed page can be read beneath it, and is hence available for incandescence without an apparently solid core; but there is the least irregularity of the edge the section becomes irregularly heated, and may fuse at one point before another has risen to a temperature of high luminosity. Though not so infusible as iridium, platinum has but a feeble affinity for oxygen, and offers a resistance to the passage of the current about one-hundredth that of carbon, thus transforming electricity into heat, and rapidly raising the temperature of the metal until the thin ribbon blazes with a splendor the intensity of which is the coefficient of the intensity of the temperature. A thermostatically operated shunt and some minor specifications complete all that is claimed as original in the Edison lamp. Besides these patents, the Menlo Park magician has pretty nearly finished his new generator and his plans for the distribution of the electricity from a central point, which will be by insulated wires. His present estimate of the cost of electric lighting, as compared with gas, is very far below that of other electricians. He says that unless the gas companies can supply gas at 15½ cents per 1,000 feet, [instead of $2 25,] their competition with his light will not outlast a year or two. One of his burners, equal to 16 candles, a very available light for an ordinary parlor, consumes a power of only 2,560 foot-pounds per minute, whereas, for the same time, the consumption of power by an average gas-burner is 48,000 foot-pounds. All questions of cost, says Mr. Edison, are ultimately questions of power, and with the advantage in this respect of 18 to 1 in favor of his lamp, he thinks he can afford to laugh at the gas men. To test the incandescent in comparison with the arc lamp, Mr. Edison has suspended one of the latter of 4,000 candle-power from the ceiling of his workshop, at Menlo Park. It gives four times the light of 13 incandescent lamps, but is neither so clear, so steady, nor so soft. The irregularity of the carbon lamp is ascribed by experts to the lack of uniformity in the material of the carbon pencils, to the presence of non-refracting earthy salts, which ascend in visible sparks, and to the vaporizing of the carbon itself. In order to do away, also, in the only exquisite rose from the blue or purple rays that have hitherto formed a serious objection to all contrivances based upon the voltaic arc. The light of the Maxim and Brush lamps is perceptibly blue. This has been tested by the British Telegraph Company in London, and by MM. Du Moncel and Becquerel in Paris, as well as by experimentalists in the laboratory here. The arc is based upon the principle of actual contact of the two carbon electrodes, the negative and upper one being formed of a plain disk of carbon, and the positive of a thin round carbon pencil three millimetres in diameter. The light is extremely soft and mellow can be used without the absorption globes that have to be applied to the Brush, Wallace-Farmer, Maxim, and Fuller lamps; is free from the unpleasant flicker and jump of all other carbon lamps, and the arrangement is claimed to resolve the problem of divisibility. Werdermann has run 10 lamps of 40-candle power each with the same brilliancy and steadiness as one, using an electro-motive force of only four Daniell cells. Speaking of this result yesterday, a prominent electrician in this City, who has tried the Werdermann, said there was no reason why 500 lamps in a circuit should not be operated upon the same principle, and to accomplish this would practically solve the question of divisibility and abolish the last objection to the use of the electric light in our parlors and bedrooms.

The production of a 10 to 20 candle-power lamp, run without waste of electro-motive force, constitutes, in fact, all that is practically understood by subdividing the electric light. The division of the electricity produced by a single generator into several circuits, and the conducting of the same by wires, have never been the main obstacles in the way of efficient and economical division. In this respect, by induction, electricity is as readily controlled and carried as gas or any other agent of illumination, and its circuits can be multiplied from the same generator. The question has been to construct a lamp of the power of 5 to 20 candles that can be used without waste of electricity, and yield a soft, steady, luminous flame. Edison has constructed one of 16 standard candles per hour, and says he might, if he wished, make another of 1 or 25. This is the sum of what has been done with the incandescent platinum lamp. With carbons the same result has been accomplished in two ways. By bringing the two electrodes into contact Werdermann has accomplished it with his carbon lamp, and, like Edison, has run many lamps in one circuit without material waste. By reducing the diameter of the carbon points, Mr. Holcombe has done equally well with the carbon lamp of the Brush or Maxim pattern. How efficient either may prove when put in practical operation will probably be first determined by the Edison Company.

The fact appears to be established, however, so far as laboratory experiments are concerned, that the subdivision of the electric light is practicable, with the same economy of force as in running Brush or Maxim candles for large spaces. The experience of those who have used it with different generators and lamps shows also that it is less expensive to employ one large generator for a given number of lights than to depend upon small ones. Taking the five sizes of generators, the following table presents the gain of large generators and subdivision up to 18 lamps:

	Candle-power.	Lights.	Horse-power.	Horse-power Per 1,000 Candles.
No. 1	1,000	1	1½	1½
No. 2	2,000	1	2	1
No. 3	4,000	2	3½	7-8
No. 4	12,000	6	6½	13-24
No. 5	36,000	18	13	13-36

This constant gain from enlarging the generator and subdividing points to a source of economy (which will only become available when the light comes into general use. It costs 8 cents per hour per light to run No. 4, and only 6 cents for No. 5. Another problem is to construct a generator that shall yield a large percentage of light for the electricity actually developed. The power not represented in the arc, and consequently wasted, is now about 40 per cent. with the best generators, almost 50 per cent. with the Gramme, and nearly 65 per cent. with the Wallace. The loss of carbon is also materially greater with some generators than with others, even when the same lamp is used. Four were recently tested at the Franklin Institute, the consumption of carbon per hour in inches being 2·12 for the first, 2·4 for the second, 3·3 for the third, and 7 for the fourth. The three were American, the last a Gramme. At the same experiment the percentage of the electricity produced appearing in the arc was 60·08 for the first, 56·51 for the second, 38·59 for the third, and 51·09 for the fourth. To obtain the utmost in economical results from all these sources is the problem upon which Edison is now cogitating, and which he hopes to solve within a few months.

The cost of lighting the City of New-York by electricity, provided subdivision proves an actual success, has been made the subject of a careful calculation. Supposing the lighting of the City to be one gas-burner of 30 candle-power to each person, the whole candle-power represented is 1,500,000. The electricity to produce this light would require 1,000 of the largest generators in use, run by engines aggregating 13,000 horse-power, costing only $130 per hour. But when it came to the distribution of the electricity generated at the stations, the copper wire alone, according to Breguet's formula, would cost $75,000,000.

Having set forth the claims of Werdermann, Edison, and Holcombe to the honor of subdivision, it now remains to look into those of Mr. N. S. Keith, the electrician of the Fuller Electrical Company, whose experiments have so far comparatively escaped the attention of the newspapers. Mr. Keith's laboratory is somewhat less extensive than Edison's, at Menlo Park, or Maxim's, at Bridgeport; but he has, nevertheless, invented and applied a systematic scheme of electric lighting, and become the central figure of a stock company. An electrical experimenter and expert for many years, his attention was first turned to the elaboration of some practical plan for electric lighting at the beginning of the present movement, and he has applied for patents for what he believes to be a superior lamp and generator. The results, even with the crude lamp thus far tested is that the adjustments for regulating the length of the arc in the carbon lamp, and the temperature in the incandescent, are somewhat inexact, and liable to get out of order by inexpert handling. The Brush adjustment is the simplest of all, but even this involves a helix, a lifting finger, a brass washer, and an adjustable stop. Independent clock-work lifts the carbon steadily in others, but the Werdermann, in the opinion of experts, is the only one susceptible of being sufficiently simplified for general use, by trusting to the weight of the upper carbon-holder, sliding in a tube, to keep the arc constant. No house-lighting apparatus can be devised which has no complex adjustments; is as easily lighted, controlled, and extinguished as gas; can be regulated in power as readily as gas, and is not liable to get out of order.

The Fuller Electrical Company was founded by the late J. Stillings Fuller, of Brooklyn, under whose patents for electric lamp, generator, meter for measuring currents, &c., granted during the last four years, the company operates. Formerly electrician of the New-York Electrical Lighting Company, Mr. Keith transferred his services to the Fuller Electrical Company after the death of its founder, with the promise of a laboratory at his command, and the privilege of experimenting to his heart's content. It is not easy to obtain access to the laboratory without a pass from the President of the company, Mr. Hiram B. Crosby; nor even to find it without a *cicerone*, as it occupies a spacious loft over a carpenter's shop, and is not distinguished by any outward sign. You knock, and a slide just large enough to show a man's face is pushed back, and a gruff voice demands your business. If you have none, that is the end. But if you can show good cause for admission you may learn more of the electric light in three hours than you would from books in as many months. At the left as you enter stand two electric lamps invented by Mr. Fuller, who was notably the first, in a patent granted in November, 1878, to apply the induction principle in such a manner as to produce secondary circuits from a single generator. The carbons in these lamps are fed by clock-work controlled by a pair of electro-magnets. That is to say, when the electrodes are too far apart, or the current is not of a certain quantity, the magnets lift a bar or armature. This moves a lever which governs a pawl that sets the clock-work in motion, and thus regulates the distance to a point. The two lamps are run on the same circuit by a Fuller generator. They are of about 2,500 candle-power each, and Mr. Keith has arranged a contrivance by which one is extinguished and the other lighted by merely pressing the finger upon a button about 1,200 feet distant. This serves as an illustration of the manner in which the future electric lights will be lighted and extinguished. Mr. Keith objected to both these lamps for popular use, on the score of complexity of arrangement in the regulator and their expensiveness. Besides, the light flickers slightly, although an advance in steadiness upon the majority of carbon lamps. In order to do away, also, in the only exquisite rose from the blue or purple rays that have hitherto formed a serious objection to all contrivances based upon the voltaic arc. The light of the Maxim and Brush lamps is perceptibly blue. This has been tested by the British Telegraph Company in London, and by MM. Du Moncel and Becquerel in Paris, as well as by experimentalists in the laboratory here. The arc is based upon the principle of actual contact of the two carbon electrodes, the negative and upper one being formed of a plain disk of carbon, and the positive of a thin round carbon pencil three millimetres in diameter. The light is extremely soft and mellow can be used without the absorption globes that have to be applied to the Brush, Wallace-Farmer, Maxim, and Fuller lamps; is free from the unpleasant flicker and jump of all other carbon lamps, and the arrangement is claimed to resolve the problem of divisibility. Werdermann has run 10 lamps of 40-candle power each with the same brilliancy and steadiness as one, using an electro-motive force of only four Daniell cells. Speaking of this result yesterday, a prominent electrician in this City, who has tried the Werdermann, said there was no reason why 500 lamps in a circuit should not be operated upon the same principle, and to accomplish this would practically solve the question of divisibility and abolish the last objection to the use of the electric light in our parlors and bedrooms.

The production of a 10 to 20 candle-power lamp, run without waste of electro-motive force, constitutes, in fact, all that is practically understood by subdividing the electric light. The division of the electricity produced by a single generator into several circuits, and the conducting of the same by wires, have never been the main obstacles in the way of efficient and economical division. In this respect, by induction, electricity is as readily controlled and carried as gas or any other agent of illumination, and its circuits can be multiplied from the same generator. The question has been to construct a lamp of the power of 5 to 20 candles that can be used without waste of electricity, and yield a soft, steady, luminous flame. Edison has constructed one of 16 standard candles per hour, and says he might, if he wished, make another of 1 or 25. This is the sum of what has been done with the incandescent platinum lamp. With carbons the same result has been accomplished in two ways. By bringing the two electrodes into contact Werdermann has accomplished it with his carbon lamp, and, like Edison, has run many lamps in one circuit without material waste. By reducing the diameter of the carbon points, Mr. Holcombe has done equally well with the carbon lamp of the Brush or Maxim pattern. How efficient either may prove when put in practical operation will probably be first determined by the Edison Company.

The fact appears to be established, however, so far as laboratory experiments are concerned, that the subdivision of the electric light is practicable, with the same economy of force as in running Brush or Maxim candles for large spaces. The experience of those who have used it with different generators and lamps shows also that it is less expensive to employ one large generator for a given number of lights than to depend upon small ones. Taking the five sizes of generators, the following table presents the gain of large generators and subdivision up to 18 lamps:

	Candle-power.	Lights.	Horse-power.	Horse-power Per 1,000 Candles.
No. 1	1,000	1	1½	1½
No. 2	2,000	1	2	1
No. 3	4,000	2	3½	7-8
No. 4	12,000	6	6½	13-24
No. 5	36,000	18	13	13-36

This constant gain from enlarging the generator and subdividing points to a source of economy (which will only become available when the light comes into general use. It costs 8 cents per hour per light to run No. 4, and only 6 cents for No. 5. Another problem is to construct a generator that shall yield a large percentage of light for the electricity actually developed. The power not represented in the arc, and consequently wasted, is now about 40 per cent. with the best generators, almost 50 per cent. with the Gramme, and nearly 65 per cent. with the Wallace. The loss of carbon is also materially greater with some generators than with others, even when the same lamp is used. Four were recently tested at the Franklin Institute, the consumption of carbon per hour in inches being 2·12 for the first, 2·4 for the second, 3·3 for the third, and 7 for the fourth. The three were American, the last a Gramme. At the same experiment the percentage of the electricity produced appearing in the arc was 60·08 for the first, 56·51 for the second, 38·59 for the third, and 51·09 for the fourth. To obtain the utmost in economical results from all these sources is the problem upon which Edison is now cogitating, and which he hopes to solve within a few months.

The cost of lighting the City of New-York by electricity, provided subdivision proves an actual success, has been made the subject of a careful calculation. Supposing the lighting of the City to be one gas-burner of 30 candle-power to each person, the whole candle-power represented is 1,500,000. The electricity to produce this light would require 1,000 of the largest generators in use, run by engines aggregating 13,000 horse-power, costing only $130 per hour. But when it came to the distribution of the electricity generated at the stations, the copper wire alone, according to Breguet's formula, would cost $75,000,000.

Having set forth the claims of Werdermann, Edison, and Holcombe to the honor of subdivision, it now remains to look into those of Mr. N. S. Keith, the electrician of the Fuller Electrical Company, whose experiments have so far comparatively escaped the attention of the newspapers. Mr. Keith's laboratory is somewhat less extensive than Edison's, at Menlo Park, or Maxim's, at Bridgeport; but he has, nevertheless, invented and applied a systematic scheme of electric lighting, and become the central figure of a stock company. An electrical experimenter and expert for many years, his attention was first turned to the elaboration of some practical plan for electric lighting at the beginning of the present movement, and he has applied for patents for what he believes to be a superior lamp and generator. The results, even with the crude lamp thus far tested is that the adjustments for regulating the length of the arc in the carbon lamp, and the temperature in the incandescent, are somewhat inexact, and liable to get out of order by inexpert handling. The Brush adjustment is the simplest of all, but even this involves a helix, a lifting finger, a brass washer, and an adjustable stop. Independent clock-work lifts the carbon steadily in others, but the Werdermann, in the opinion of experts, is the only one susceptible of being sufficiently simplified for general use, by trusting to the weight of the upper carbon-holder, sliding in a tube, to keep the arc constant. No house-lighting apparatus can be devised which has no complex adjustments; is as easily lighted, controlled, and extinguished as gas; can be regulated in power as readily as gas, and is not liable to get out of order.

The Fuller Electrical Company was founded by the late J. Stillings Fuller, of Brooklyn, under whose patents for electric lamp, generator, meter for measuring currents, &c., granted during the last four years, the company operates. Formerly electrician of the New-York Electrical Lighting Company, Mr. Keith transferred his services to the Fuller Electrical Company after the death of its founder, with the promise of a laboratory at his command, and the privilege of experimenting to his heart's content. It is not easy to obtain access to the laboratory without a pass from the President of the company, Mr. Hiram B. Crosby; nor even to find it without a *cicerone*, as it occupies a spacious loft over a carpenter's shop, and is not distinguished by any outward sign. You knock, and a slide just large enough to show a man's face is pushed back, and a gruff voice demands your business. If you have none, that is the end. But if you can show good cause for admission you may learn more of the electric light in three hours than you would from books in as many months. At the left as you enter stand two electric lamps invented by Mr. Fuller, who was notably the first, in a patent granted in November, 1878, to apply the induction principle in such a manner as to produce secondary circuits from a single generator. The carbons in these lamps are fed by clock-work controlled by a pair of electro-magnets. That is to say, when the electrodes are too far apart, or the current is not of a certain quantity, the magnets lift a bar or armature. This moves a lever which governs a pawl that sets the clock-work in motion, and thus regulates the distance to a point. The two lamps are run on the same circuit by a Fuller generator. They are of about 2,500 candle-power each, and Mr. Keith has arranged a contrivance by which one is extinguished and the other lighted by merely pressing the finger upon a button about 1,200 feet distant. This serves as an illustration of the manner in which the future electric lights will be lighted and extinguished. Mr. Keith objected to both these lamps for popular use, on the score of complexity of arrangement in the regulator and their expensiveness. Besides, the light flickers slightly, although an advance in steadiness upon the majority of carbon lamps. In order to do away, also, in the only exquisite rose from the blue or purple rays that have hitherto formed a serious objection to all contrivances based upon the voltaic arc. The light of the Maxim and Brush lamps is perceptibly blue. This has been tested by the British Telegraph Company in London, and by MM. Du Moncel and Becquerel in Paris, as well as by experimentalists in the laboratory here. The arc is based upon the principle of actual contact of the two carbon electrodes, the negative and upper one being formed of a plain disk of carbon, and the positive of a thin round carbon pencil three millimetres in diameter. The light is extremely soft and mellow can be used without the absorption globes that have to be applied to the Brush, Wallace-Farmer, Maxim, and Fuller lamps; is free from the unpleasant flicker and jump of all other carbon lamps, and the arrangement is claimed to resolve the problem of divisibility. Werdermann has run 10 lamps of 40-candle power each with the same brilliancy and steadiness as one, using an electro-motive force of only four Daniell cells. Speaking of this result yesterday, a prominent electrician in this City, who has tried the Werdermann, said there was no reason why 500 lamps in a circuit should not be operated upon the same principle, and to accomplish this would practically solve the question of divisibility and abolish the last objection to the use of the electric light in our parlors and bedrooms.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The free floating baths were patronized last week by 146,679 persons, of whom 41,401 were females.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, has accepted the call to the Pastorate of the Church of the Messiah of this City.

A gospel temperance service is to be conducted by Mr. Sawyer in the large hall of Cooper Institute to-night, at 7:30 o'clock.

The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden, for the week ending yesterday were 3,158. The Britannia, from Liverpool, brought 608, and the Canada, from London, brought 60.

The Elks Lodge leaves for Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9 o'clock this morning, to attend the funeral of Major Maguire, the Grand Exalted Ruler of the order.

Sanitary Superintendent Day reports that during the week ending yesterday 113 cases of scarlet fever, 22 cases of diphtheria, and 11 cases of small-pox were reported at the Sanitary Bureau.

The German Liederkranz is to have a grand concert and Summer-night's festival at the Madison-Square Garden next Thursday night. In addition to Gilmore's Band, a large orchestra will supply instrumental music.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon in the machine shop of A. B. Taylor, No. 7 Hagne-street, between James Almond and Edward Barroughs, both of whom are employed there, Burroughs stabbed Almond in the back.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 441 deaths, 497 births, and 160 marriages, showing a decrease of 49 deaths and 82 marriages, and an increase of 154 births, as compared with the preceding week.

The market on the Produce Exchange was generally weaker yesterday, and on options wheat was ¼ to ½ cent lower. On corn the market was a shade stronger and active, the demand being, in good part, for export. Oats were ½ to 1 cent lower, and heavy.

The manufacturers, importers, and jobbers of jewelry and watches in this City have, to the extent of nearly 200, signed a paper agreeing to close their places of business on Saturday, July 5, thus giving their employes an opportunity to enjoy themselves from Thursday night until Monday morning.

The statistical report of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for last month, shows that 108 sermons have been preached to congregations averaging 2,685 persons; that 1,283 missionary and pastoral visits have been made; and that the average afternoon attendance at the Sunday-schools has been 3,282 teachers and scholars.

Mary Murphy, formerly of No. 135 Hester-street, but who is now an inmate of the House of the Good Shepherd, and who charged that she had been ruined by a policeman, was brought to Police Headquarters yesterday by Superintendent Chiardi of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She there made a formal complaint of seduction against Patrolman Edward Galligan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who is known by the nickname of "Dashing Charley." Superintendent Walling will make a full investigation of the case.

The bark Monrovia sailed for Liberia yesterday morning with 44 colored emigrants who have been sent on from the Southern States at the expense of the African Colonization Society. The Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Fair, white missionaries of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. A. L. Stanford, a colored clergyman and his wife and child, took cabin passage on the Monrovia. They gathered on Pier No. 11 East River to witness the sailing of the bark. The emigrants were all in good spirits, and seemed to anticipate prosperity in Liberia. The passage will occupy about 30 days.

Funeral services were performed yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Communion by the Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, of Grace Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of the late Mr. Edward Minturn, who died in Paris, May 24. The music for the service was sung by the full choir of the church. The pall-bearers were Moses Taylor, Samuel Sloan, Alexander Stuart, William Nicoll, Robert Howe, and G. Rodman. A large number of the friends of the deceased attended the services, among them being many members of the Union Club, of which Mr. Minturn was one of the oldest members.

BROOKLYN.

The Rev. John J. Herschmann will to-day be installed Pastor of the St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, at the corner of DeKalb-avenue and Walworth-street.

The third annual garden party for the benefit of the Brooklyn Diet Dispensary takes place at the residence of A. S. Barnes, No. 533 Clinton-avenue, next Tuesday, beginning at 4 P. M.

The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderate Drinking is to have a meeting at Bedford Hall, Tompkins-avenue, near Fulton-street, to-day at 4 P. M. Addresses are expected from E. W. Crowell, Henry S. Bellows, Albert Smith, and others.

Two garden parties will take place this week on the grounds surrounding Mr. A. S. Barnes's mansion on Clinton-avenue—one on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Diet Dispensary, and the other on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless.

LONG ISLAND.

The Flushing and Fort Willet rifle teams yesterday shot off the second match of the third series, resulting in a victory for Flushing by a score of 208, out of a possible 245, against Fort Willet's 198. The shooting was off-hand, seven men each team, and seven shots each man at 200 yards.

Thomas Martens and his wife, of Jamaica, and Mrs. Roland Sebotker, Clarence and Paul Sebotker, of New-York, have been arrested charged with the burning of two houses owned by Mrs. Martens, at Whitestone. The houses were burned on May 22, and were insured for $2,000 and $2,500. The prisoners have confessed their guilt, alleging that Mrs. Martens had promised them $100 for the deed.

There will be a holiday at Garden City on Wednesday next, when the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of St. Paul's School will take place, commencing at 12:30 o'clock. The ceremonies will be under the auspices of the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, assisted by the Bishops of other dioceses and by the clergy and representatives of the laity. A trained choir of several hundred voices will be supported by instrumental music, and the bells composing the Centennial chime, now in position in the cathedral tower, will perform their part on the occasion.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the "Jardine place," a large frame dwelling in East Chester, was burned down. A Mr. Carney had lately purchased it, and was to move into it next week.

Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court, sitting in special term at White Plains, has decided that Town Auditors act in their discretion in signing contracts made by Highway Commissioners, under the act of 1874, and cannot be compelled by mandamus to sign a contract which they do not approve.

A suit has been begun by Supervisor Henry D. Phelps, of New-Rochelle, against his predecessor in office, George B. Ackerman, for $13,700, which the latter has failed to turn over to Mr. Phelps, and of which he is reputed to be a defaulter. An order of arrest was granted against Ackerman by Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Court of Kings County, and he was arrested by Sheriff Reilly, in New-York, on the 5th inst. He was released on $14,000 bail. His bondsmen are John Underhill, of New-Rochelle, Secretary of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, and Frank M. Ackerman, who is the defendant's brother and his partner in the liquor business.

On Saturday night, June 7, a young man named John Dee, while drunk, took a handful of pea-nuts from the street-stand of Joseph Canapi at the corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets. This act led to a fight in which Canapi and Dee and James Duffy, a friend of Dee, were engaged. Canapi kicked Dee in the lower part of the abdomen. Dee was conveyed home. Last Thursday he had so far improved that he was transferred to St. John's Hospital. Meanwhile Canapi was arrested and bailed in the sum of $500 to answer for assault and battery. On Friday night Dee died of internal injuries. Canapi was again arrested, but yesterday morning he was fully exonerated by a Coroner's jury, who declared he had acted in self-defense.

NEW-JERSEY.

The valedictorian at Princeton next Wednesday will be the son of ex-Senator William J. Magie, of Elizabeth, who took the same honor when he graduated at the same college in 1852.

The third quarterly meeting of the Temperance Teachers' Association will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, in Rahway, Thursday next. A temperance mass-meeting will take place in the evening.

In the Passaic County Court yesterday the court rendered a decision in the case reported a week ago, in favor of Michael B. Murphy, Past Grand-master of New-Jersey Odd-fellows, who had been tried for not supporting his wife.

James Williams, of Hoboken, was arraigned before Justice Dean, in Newark, yesterday, on a charge of having committed an unprovoked assault on the Rev. Mr. McNair, of the Law and Order League of Newark, while he was walking home from a prayer-meeting a few evenings ago. He was bailed in $1,000.

West Newark has been the scene of many burglaries recently. Charles Gillinzer's place, corner of Court and Street, [illegible] was robbed of $200. Jewelry to [illegible] of the value of $200. A grocery on [illegible] was broken into, and $1,000 worth of goods was taken. A bakery was also entered, but nothing of any value was secured.

Charles Bauer, a saloon-keeper of No. 19 West-street,

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—6th & 7th cols.
BATHS—Eleventh Page—3d col.
BILLIARDS—Eleventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Eleventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Eleventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Eleventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—Seventh Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Eleventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Eleventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Eleventh Page—4 col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col
COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED—Eleventh Page—1st.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Eleventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Eighth Page—4th col.
DRY GOODS—Eighth Page—4th, 5th, and 6th cols.
ELECTIONS—Eighth Page—4th col.
EUROPEAN—Eleventh Page—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—Eleventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Eighth Page—4th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Eighth Page—7 col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Eleventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Eighth Page—3d col.
HELP WANTED—Eighth Page—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Eighth Page—3d col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Eleventh Page—3 col.
ICE-CREAM—Eighth Page—3d col.
INSTRUCTION—Eleventh Page—1st col.
MACHINERY—Eleventh Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Seventh Page—6th col.
MILLINERY—Eighth Page—2d col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Eleventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
MUSICAL—Eleventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Eighth Page—3d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
SHIPPING—Eleventh Page—6th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Eighth Page—7th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Eighth Page—6th col.
STORAGE—Eleventh Page—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Eleventh Page—3d col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Eighth Page—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Eleventh Page—2d & 3d cols.
TEACHERS—Eleventh Page—1st col.
THE TURF—Eleventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Eleventh Page—1st col.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, lower pressure, increasing south-east to south-west winds, and cloudiness and higher temperature, followed by rain.

THE EXTRA SESSION AND THE ELECTIONS.

The extra session of Congress has had the effect of developing certain national issues which will make the elections this Fall more important than they usually are in years when neither a President nor Representatives are chosen. It was the express purpose of the Democrats, if we may trust the statements of some of their own organs, to "make new issues" by the course which they deliberately adopted, and which led to the extra session. Apart from the partisan necessity which they felt of getting rid of Federal supervision of elections, they were animated by a desire to find a "watch-word," or a group of watchwords, which should arouse the stale enthusiasm of their rank and file, conceal such divisions as existed, attract a certain number of outsiders, and, above all, diminish the importance of the Greenbackers, whose remarkable success the last two years threatened in a most serious manner the discipline of the party. With this purpose in view, the Democratic leaders conceived the notion of an aggressive campaign for what they chose to call "free elections." By raising the cry that the Federal Election law enabled the party in power to control and corrupt the suffrage through Federal appointees, and that the law with reference to the military gave power to intimidate voters by bayonets, they hoped to awaken in their favor the undoubted sentiment of the American people for fair play and perfect freedom at the polls. This portion of their programme has been a melancholy failure. Not only have they failed to repeal the laws which they attacked, but they have been uniformly beaten in argument, have given their opponents ample opportunity to show that these laws were in reality safeguards of purity and freedom of elections, and have disgusted the country by the revolutionary methods by which they have sought to gain their ends. Had they had the sense to present their case as clearly and strongly as possible, and then have gone before the country with it, without trying to coerce the Executive by threats of stopping the supplies, their position would have been at least a presentable one. They would have distinctly raised the issues which they set out to raise, and could have made the most of them during the canvass. They would have had the advantage of being the aggressive party, and the Republicans would have been driven to the defensive. As it is, the advantage is all with the Republicans. So far as the "new issues" will influence the popular vote, it will not be in favor of the Democrats.

But the movement of the Democrats has been a failure in another important respect. Instead of developing questions which should throw the financial issue into the background, it has resulted in giving that issue the greatest possible importance. During the forepart of the session, the Democrats showed a pretty firm front to their Greenback rivals. Week after week they adjourned over Monday to prevent the introduction of financial schemes. But the party could not be kept up to this level. At last, not only was the introduction of financial measures compelled by the restless sympathizers with the Greenbackers, but a Democrat in good standing was given charge of the most extreme, absurd, and corrupt inflation bill that has ever been fairly before Congress. The Warner Silver bill was a complete triumph for the Nationals. It embodied, with reference to its subject-matter, their wildest views. It was a direct attack upon, and, if passed, would be absolutely fatal to, resumption. It provided for an unlimited issue of depreciated currency more objectionable than the legal-tender notes, because incapable of any possible future redemption. It went further, and directed the issue of legal-tender silver certificates, which were a lie on their face because they were not required to have even silver at their back. And by compelling the use of silver in the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds, it provided for the distinct repudiation of a portion of the Government obligations. Some of these objectionable features were shorn from the bill before its passage by the determined opposition of the Republicans, aided by a few conservative Democrats. But the close of the Democratic campaign for "new issues" that should suppress the importunate Greenbackers saw the party committed by the vote of the great body of its representatives to the most advanced ideas of that determined faction.

As to this issue, important as it essentially is, it is difficult to anticipate the degree to which the elections this Fall will be influenced by it. The record of the Republican Party in the House is very creditable, with one important exception. But in the conventions so far held, the Republicans have completely failed to show any appreciation of the importance of the silver question. In Ohio, Mr. SHERMAN'S own State, the protestations of the Secretary of the Treasury that unlimited coinage of silver would inevitably put an end to resumption have received no attention. In Iowa, the question has been evaded. These facts make it only too evident that the motives which led 22 Republicans to vote for the indiscriminate disbursement of silver for all coin obligations prevail, to some extent, throughout the party, and have demoralized it to a very unfortunate degree.

But, though the Republicans may not take up this question as promptly as they should, it is certain that they will be compelled to do so sooner or later. The extra session has proved that there are no "new issues" on which the Democrats can make any better showing than on the old ones. It has demonstrated that the underlying and controlling issue is, after all, the financial one, and that it must remain so until it is rightly settled. In a long fight, as this one will be, there is sound sense in getting early into good position. If the Republicans in the States where they have yet to act appreciate this fact, we may see the Democrats fairly worsted on the question which they conceived the idea of suppressing by their recent tactics.

THE MODERATE REPUBLIC IN FRANCE.

Ever since the French Republic, at the beginning of the present year, came into the keeping of Republicans, its enemies and its half-hearted friends have seemed to be striving to keep the world in expectation of extreme measures, violent reactions, and a general disturbance, if not an upsetting, of the existing institutions. The Cabinet has been represented as weak, vacillating, and at war with itself, and doomed to an early fall. We were told that it represented no one and no number of the many parties by which French politics are distracted, and that no homogeneous Ministry could be formed that would command a majority in the two chambers and the general support of the country. The question of restoring the actual seat of the Government to the real capital of the country was a rock upon which a split was inevitable. When BLANQUI was elected as a Deputy for Bordeaux, a terrific whirlpool was descried in his case, which could never be passed with safety. M. JULES FERRY'S measure for educational reform raised to the view of the timorous a mass of formidable breakers directly ahead, amid which the ship of the Republic was doomed to disaster. And yet thus far none of these direful forebodings have come near to realization. Moderation has prevailed, and each threatened crisis has been calmly passed, or has receded in the dim distance. The return to Paris question has been favored by a strong majority of the Chamber of Deputies, while the committee of the Senate insists upon its opposition, but there is no violent antagonism, and the difference of opinion is by no means defined by party lines. It is a Government measure, but not one by which the Cabinet is likely to stand or fall, and there is little doubt that in some form it will be ultimately carried. BLANQUI'S election was invalidated by an overwhelming vote, only 33 voices being recorded against it, and in spite of all the noise, the hoary-headed conspirator has been pardoned without receiving the benefit of the amnesty. The opposition to the Educational bill has been concentrated upon the section depriving the Jesuits and kindred orders of the privilege of teaching the youth of the country, and it is likely to be abandoned or postponed for the present. There has been a marked aversion to making a fight that would give the enemies of the Republic a possible advantage. The sentiment of the country has been roused and tested, and time has been taken for the ripening of opinion.

All the noise has been made by extremists, who have been ready with threats and warnings, but the fact has been made more and more manifest that the country at large is in a moderate mood, and upon that the Government has been able to rely. There is every reason to believe that it can continue to do so, so long as it recognizes its demands and satisfies them with discretion. It need not abandon the idea of progress or of placing the Republic on a foundation of Republican principles. This necessarily involves the putting of sincere supporters of the Republic into all important positions of the public service. So long as the non-republican policy of retaining public worship and education in all its grades as State interests is pursued, it is not unreasonable that those who have them directly in charge should be required to accept the authority upon which they depend, or, at least, not plot its overthrow. To effect this is no easy matter, and is not to be attempted by too radical or abrupt a mode of procedure. A Republic must needs have the support of public opinion for its measures, and the struggle with Clericalism can only go so fast and so far as the people are ready to give it countenance. Agitation and discussion are sure to help it on; haste in urging through laws for curtailing the power and influence of the clergy in secular matters may defeat its purpose.

The moderate Republic can afford to ignore the ravings of the extremists, whose noise and excitement are out of all proportion to their voting power. The prosecution of the railing Bonapartist editor, PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, is an ill-advised measure. His indiscretions of speech and action do the Republic far more good than harm, by showing that the spirit of violence is in hostility to the Government. At the other extreme is Dr. CLEMENCEAU, who recently made a speech to his constituents of Montmartre, in which he set forth the Radical programme. He was almost as bitter against the present Government as the editor of *Le Pays* himself. He is for the entire suppression of the non-authorized religious orders, the complete secularization of education, the abolition of the Senate as an incumbrance, full amnesty, freedom of public meeting and association, &c. Much of his programme is not unreasonable in itself, but the spirit and manner in which it is urged are inimical to that calmness and moderation which are so essential to a firm and secure establishment of the Republic. It is useless, or worse than useless, to attempt to suppress him or his like, and equally so to endeavor to silence the open enemies of free institutions.

The moderate Republicans have no easy task on their hands, and it is rendered more difficult by the fact that they have to deal not only with the extreme Radicals who are affiliated with them, but with monarchical reactionists, who have no faith in the existing institutions and are anxious for an opportunity to aid in their overthrow. These latter are conservatives as regards all liberal tendencies; but the conservation and security of the Republic form no part of their desires. If all France accepted the Republic, and all Frenchmen were Republicans; if the Count DE CHAMBORD, the Count DE PARIS, and young LOUIS NAPOLEON, with all their pretensions and aspirations, could be eliminated from French politics, there would be no danger from Radicals. CLEMENCEAU, BLANQUI, and their co-adjutors and supporters, derive all their power for evil from the existence of the Monarchists, who try to hold them up as the real exponents of the Republic.

THE POLITICS OF FAMINE.

Three centres of trouble disturb the world's peace at present, Egypt, Russia, India, and in all three, the prime cause is the same which has inspired half the revolutions on record, viz., hunger. The wealth poured into Egypt by successive foreign loans has supplied, not the needs of the country, but the extravagance of its ruler. As in the days of LOUIS XIV., "the people have eaten nettles that the Court might eat truffles;" and now that the crisis has come at last, and even the foreign creditor, backed by the strength of his own Government, can obtain no redress, what chance has the native? Unpaid guards, starving soldiers, peasants decimated by forced labor, are not the elements which form a well-ordered State; and the repeated outbreaks against the Khédive which have marked the past twelvemonth, show that even the proverbial endurance of the Oriental has its limits.

In Russia, again, the same influence, working upon a widely-different class, has produced similar results. What M. VICTOR HUGO has said of the poverty and disaffection of the Parisian students is equally true of those of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Few of them have any money, and those who have soon squander it in reckless excesses. Want is the rule with them, comfort the exception. It is not very long since a St. Petersburg student was found starved to death in his lodgings, not far from the Imperial University itself; and this is by no means a unique case. Such a class, rash, hot-headed, tried by sore privation, with nothing to lose and everything to gain, are ready-made tools for the work of rebellion. Hence it was that, a few years ago, M. LYAPIN, a wealthy burgess of Moscow, added to his house in the Great Dmitrovka a suite of forty rooms, to be let gratis to the poorer collegians, and established in the same building a restaurant to furnish them with a substantial meal daily at a cost of 3 rubles ($2) per month. Such a scheme, equally conspicuous for its sound common sense and its warm-hearted benevolence, would have saved Gen. TEPOFF a good deal of trouble if vigorously followed up. A well-fed community is wont to be a quiet one; it is the men of "lean and hungry look," as SHAKESPEARE discovered long ago, who stab monarchs and overturn Empires. But the good example was neglected, and the Russian Government is now spending on bullets and handcuffs the money which it would not spend on dormitories and soup-kettles.

But it is in the East Indies that the formidable simplicity of the axiom that "nations must eat" is being most fully illustrated. Cashmere, Rajpootana, the Deccan, are alike crushed beneath the pressure of a famine that threatens to rival that of 1873–4. It is difficult to see, indeed, how the burning of English stations and the setting of a price on the Governor of Bombay's head can improve the rice crop; but such things show the view of the case taken by the natives. Hindoo superstition has never forgotten that the year which consolidated the British power in India was likewise that which witnessed the most appalling famine which has ever desolated the Empire; nor has it escaped the suffering natives that the destruction of a million lives by the Orissa famine, the devastation of Bengal by that of 1873, and the now prevalent scarcity in the north have apparently been as unexpected, and as completely unprovided for, the last time as the first. Considering that a single failure of the great December rice crop means certain death to many thousands of human beings, and that uncontrollable circumstances at times make such a calamity inevitable, it might be as well for the British Administration to lay out a little of its surplus money in promoting artificial irrigation, and rendering the afflicted districts accessible by lines of railway, instead of waiting till a much larger sum has to be expended in hunting down and shooting men goaded to desperation by intolerable misery.

OUR MEMORIAL ART.

All art has close relations with memory, and however airy invention may be in its flight, or however erratic may be its path, it is sure to start from some remembered fact with more or less definite traces of the way back to its source. If art soars like the skylark above the clouds, and seems, as SHELLEY sung, to be a spirit and "bird thou never wert," she is sure to have her nest in the ground of experience, as WORDSWORTH hints in his own charming ode to the same bewitching little creature.

To say that art starts from memory, indeed, is simply saying that all imagination begins with some observation or experience, and however much it may work upon the material, the material is never wholly lost. Every artist's portfolio from the fields or shores is a store of remembrances for his fancy to work upon, and if he carries his studies into the ruins of cities, the marts of commerce, the centres of society, the museums of culture, or the libraries of literature, the characters and ideas and power that come forth from his chisel or pencil or pen are shaped or distilled from that material, and show its form and color, or breathe its thought and spirit. In fact, nothing is more clear and memorable in this respect than the dependence of the great masters of our modern art upon what has gone before. What were SHAKESPEARE and MICHAEL ANGELO but mighty memory alive with burning inspiration, and bringing buried seeds of time into startling life? What is GOETHE'S great drama of "Faust" but the working up into present meaning of the old legend of that name, and what can the most daring of all the new artists, RICHARD WAGNER, do, with music at his command, but take themes from popular tradition, and bring upon the lyric stage the shapes and the stories of the ancient ballads and traditions? No aspect of the new scientific study of art is more distinct than its historical continuity, and where there is historical sequence, there must, of course, be facts and combinations and idealization of them.

But our present aim is not so much to show that art starts from the ground of experience, and must, therefore, have more or less of a memorial character, as it is to call attention to that kind of art that claims to be directly memorial in its character and is bent upon dealing with the events, persons, and principles which are to be perpetuated. We Americans find ourselves surprised at the interest which this kind of art is winning among us, and in spite of our ambition to have a dashing art of the future which shall put our most ethereal ideas into stone or bronze, or into painting and poetry, we are obliged to confess that no fresh vision opens to us, and that the only form of art that has much popular interest is that which grows out of our own personal life or household or national history. It is very odd, but it is none the less true, that the most decided and conspicuous forward step of art in America came in our rural cemeteries, with their turf and flowers and landscapes and sculptures. Of our Puritan people, it may safely be said that they never dared to indulge their taste in color and in carving and in picturesque effects until Mount Auburn opened the way for those gardens of graves that now reach from ocean to ocean. The cultivated Puritans had made some progress then (1831) in literary art, although their conspicuous poets were little known; and they were full of the new culture that was stirring the poetry and religion of Europe, but they had no field for popular art. Their churches rejoiced generally in white walls and high pulpits, without dreaming of frescoed ceilings or painted windows, rich chancels or embroidered draperies; and what is quite remarkable, the most refined scholars found themselves in the same bare quarters with the plainest people. Judge STORY, who gave the consecration address at Mount Auburn, himself worshiped there in an old-fashioned wooden meeting-house, as it was then called, and, probably without knowing it, he opened there in the woods a memorial temple in which the taste and aspiration of the new generation were to find something of the old cathedral beauty and majesty which their stout forefathers left behind them in England. That cemetery now has many and fine specimens of memorial art, not without help from the best sculptors in the land—among them CRAWFORD and STORY. Perhaps, relatively, its fame has culminated, and not only do other rural cemeteries rival its renown, but memorial art has found more social and winning homes than among the graves, and our galleries and parks, our halls and churches, are offering to us more and more of the treasures of remembrance in the forms of grace and beauty.

The recent war gave a great start to memorial art, and by the dash of its events and the color of its costumes, as well as by the strength of its characters, by the pathos of their wounds and death, it breathed new life into canvas and marble; it has filled the country with monuments and sculpture. It is perhaps well that more of this work has not been done, and that something is left for the more cultivated taste which comes with time. It is well that patriotism, too, is learning to take counsel of history and humanity, and to unite with its personal enthusiasm larger consideration of the true fellowship and wide connections of its heroes. If our artists and our public-spirited citizens would put their heads together to design and execute a soldiers' monument for our Central Park upon the strongest and most expressive principles of nationality, not only this City, but the country and the world would be wiser and better. We have not any first-class monument here that gives us the life of the nation in a single structure, and the once recreant Richmond has a richer piece of American memorial art than our loyal New-York.

Perhaps with the lapse of time more liberalized feelings, more comprehensive statesmanship, may chill something of the fire that made us once to crave to have visible marks of our heroes, but this change in some respects will give them more consequence with thoughtful observers, by connecting their work and their thoughts with the leaders of our race in all lands. Take, for example, a man like ALEXANDER HAMILTON. What a memorial our best art would make of him now, not only in his personal gifts of courtesy and genius, and in his marvelous services to our arms and our Constitution, but in his relations with the progress of civil government and the whole history of liberty and law, in which the great statesmen from EPAMINONDAS to WASHINGTON, from WILLIAM the Silent to CAVOUR, have done their service and won their triumphs.

It is in this way, or by seeing the close connection of our leading statesmen and heroes with the whole history of civilization, that we are correcting the narrowness of our own career, and opening our short annals into the great record of human civilization. It may be that the pencil and mind of art may help out our philosophers and historians in this way, and present our new America before the world, in architecture, sculpture, and painting, in a way not wholly apart from the style of her sister nations. One trouble with us has been that we could not find subjects for our art of date old enough to give the due enchantment of distance. But we are outgrowing that difficulty, not only by growing old ourselves, but by growing into the best life and thought of the old nations. In their scholarship and their religion, Americans are making friends from all ages, and putting their faces into our parks and schools and churches. It is not too much to believe that our popular sentiment is tending the same way, and that our new memorial art is to have something of cosmopolitan generosity with its genuine American sentiment and purpose.

There is one view of this whole subject that we can only now suggest. It is that which refers to the large and increasing number of persons among us who have money to give, and who wish to give it, in remembrance of kindred or friends who are most loved, but who had no strongly-pronounced genius or heroism to commemorate. Let these persons give their wealth to the best possible objects, and associate these objects in some modest and proper artistic way with the persons to be remembered, instead of spending their riches upon unmeaning monuments, and before the century closes learning, piety, and charity will have homes and treasures of memorial art from rich endowments.

YACHTING AND SEAMANSHIP.

While the sport of yachting assumes a position of greater importance among out-of-door recreations with each succeeding year, it also, with each step of advancement, becomes more and more scientific in its character, until the successful racing or cruising yacht of to-day can only be handled by a professional sailor or by an amateur who has devoted himself with close application to the study of the subject, and supplemented this study with years of practice. The professional who makes a business of yachting is very apt in times of emergency, such as regattas or match races, to assume entire control of the boat so utterly to the exclusion of the amateur owner that he might as well be on shore, and this is where he is often to be found at such a time. It sometimes happens that the owner of a yacht has never in his life laid hand on a helm or trimmed a sheet, but has merely given orders to his sailing master to take her to such and such places, without having an idea of how such orders were to be executed. Year by year fewer large yachts are launched, and a greater number of small racing boats are set afloat. For the attainment of the greatest possible speed, these little craft are constructed without any regard for comfort, are heavily oversparred, and carry a spread of canvas so disproportionate to the size of their hulls that only the most skillful seamanship and the most untiring shifting of the heavy sand bags with which they are ballasted can carry them over a race-course without mishap, and with any breeze at all accidents are of frequent occurrence.

The employment of professional sailors to handle yachts has been carried to such an extent that the demand is in excess of the supply, and the skipper who has carried off prizes in several regattas may set his own price upon his services, with a certainty of obtaining employment. Trained crews also obtain exorbitant wages on regatta days, so that the expense of putting a yacht through a regatta is so great that only wealthy owners can afford it, and, as a consequence, the list of entries for regattas grows smaller yearly, although the number of yachts is constantly increasing. To such an extent is this the case that many of our yacht clubs are forced to open their lists to all comers in order to obtain a number of entries sufficient to make a regatta possible. This system of "open to all" regattas has created a class of yachtsmen who can afford to own racing craft in which they rarely if ever sail themselves, but which, manned with professional crews, they send to one regatta after another during the season, where they capture prize after prize from clubs that at the end of the Summer have nothing to show for their season's work and outlay. Of course, under such circumstances, those owners who cannot afford to engage professionals, and who have not the practical experience necessary to fit them to compete with such, are debarred from entering their boats, and must remain idle spectators of regattas in which they would gladly be participants. This argument applies more strongly to the small yachts intended for use in the rivers and bays than to the large craft of the New-York and Brooklyn Yacht Clubs, but were all yacht-owners imbued with the true spirit of seamanship, which delights in conquering the difficulties and in being always ready for the emergencies that yachting offers more frequently than any other sport, it would apply equally to all classes.

A strong argument in favor of yachting is that it teaches men to be self-reliant. Theoretically, this is what yachting does; but practically, yachting, as it is now generally conducted, teaches a man to rely upon nothing except the length of his purse; and if his boat wins a race, he has the poor satisfaction of knowing that it was not he but his money which accomplished the end. Yachtsmen are beginning to recognize this evil, and to take measures for its suppression. The Seawanhaka Yacht Club was the first to attack it, and to provide prizes for which only amateur sailors could compete. As a result, the Seawanhaka Club is one of the largest and most prosperous in the country, and its Corinthian regattas and cruises not only attract the largest number of entries, but are looked forward to as the yachting events of the season. Of the smaller clubs, the Jersey City Yacht Club has for some time practiced in a measure the Corinthian method with marked success, and recently the members of the Columbia Yacht Club altered their sailing regulations, so that hereafter no yacht under their control shall be sailed in any of the club regattas or races except by the owner and an amateur crew. These are steps so evidently in the right direction, and tend to so materially increase the popularity and prosperity of the clubs adopting them, that all the smaller clubs must ere long adopt similar regulations, or submit to see one after another of their yachts withdrawn to go to clubs where they will not be brought into competition with those manned and handled by professional sailors.

Corinthianism, or the sailing of yachts by amateurs, to the utter exclusion of professional sailors, originated about twenty-five years ago, on the south-west coast of England, among a number of yacht-owners, who cruised in the waters of the Bristol Channel. These waters were also occupied by a class of fishermen who went by the name of "hardy Corinthians," and whose skill in the management of their boats was such that their reputation was world-wide, and the expression "ship-shape and Bristol-like" holds to this day. For this reason, when the gentlemen yachtsmen who had determined that the employment of professionals was prejudicial to the interests of true yachting formed a club for the advancement of the art of seamanship among themselves, they named it the "Corinthian Yacht Club." This new departure was received with such marked favor by yachtsmen all over England, and the regattas and cruises of the "Corinthians," as they soon came to be generally called, were so successful that several similar clubs were quickly formed in other parts of the country, and the sport of yachting received a very decided impetus. The original Corinthian Club grew and prospered, and is now the Royal Temple Yacht Club. Of the other English yacht clubs adopting Corinthian principles, the most prominent are the Royal Albert, the New Thames, and a second Corinthian Yacht Club. When, in this country, the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, of Oyster Bay, was formed, eight years ago, it adopted Corinthian principles as its own, and an article of the original constitution of the club reads: "Each owner must sail his own yacht in regattas; otherwise the yacht will forfeit all claim to the prize." This rule has been strictly adhered to, and so amended that in all club regattas, not only must the yachts be sailed by their owners, but their crews must be composed exclusively of amateurs. That these principles are sound, and that their observance tends to promote true yachting is shown by the present prosperous condition of the Seawanhaka Club, in which they have been thoroughly tested, and by the favor with which they are being received by other clubs here and elsewhere throughout the country. But while Corinthianism is growing in favor, its rules are as yet but imperfectly understood, and are altered to suit individual ideas in clubs adopting them. This perversion of Corinthianism might be easily checked, and its true principles inculcated by the formation of a National Association of Amateur Yachtsmen, by the rules and regulations of which all Corinthian sailing-matches should be governed.

PLEASURES OF THE PALATE.

Man has been called a cooking creature, to distinguish him from other animals, and the designation is both pertinent and just. To prepare food by the action of fire so as to render it digestible has been a general custom from the earliest times of which we have any record. Its preparation soon extended to palatableness, which, in greater or less degree, divides the civilized being from the savage, who eats, without thought of or care for relish, only to support life. More or less skill in cooking has always been displayed, according to the knowledge, wealth, and refinement of the race or nation. The Greek stoic, POSEIDONIUS, held that the culinary process was immediately subsequent to the discovery of fire, and that it was primarily a copy of the method of mastication and digestion, an idea too fantastic for acceptance. In the patriarchal days, ABRAHAM is reported to have entertained the three angels who had paid him a visit with cakes of fine meal and a nicely-dressed calf; REBECCA to have regaled ISAAC with savory meat; the chief butler and chief baker to have been officers of consequence in PHARAOH'S household. In the East, where spices abound, compositions and condiments came into use, and great feasts were first given. Beef and goose formed the principal part of the animal food of the ancient Egyptians, though the goat, gazelle, duck, quail, and many kinds of fish and vegetables were frequent articles of diet. Great bread-eaters, they appear not to have used wheat flour, while having the finest, for common bread, which they made of spelt, or the centre of the lotos dried or pounded. Large flocks of fowls were kept for the table, hence their plan for the artificial hatching of eggs. HERODOTUS tells us that they had beer brewed from barley, and APOLLONIUS that they ate, sitting, the simplest, most wholesome fare.

The Greeks generally liked good things, as they understood goodness; but there was much difference of viands in different States, some of the Athenians, despite their superior culture and refinement, being frugal to excess, even niggardly, if we may credit the comedians, who ridiculed their parsimony. Many of the Greeks were supreme epicures; for the nation had cookery books, the names of their authors being preserved in the writings of ATHENÆUS. ARCHESTRATUS was the most renowned, and is styled the inventor of made dishes. Fish was a favorite with all classes; but the wealthy sought after choice, expensive sorts, and prepared them most elaborately, with oil, wine, fragrant herbs, and grated cheese. The Athenian bread was most celebrated; the bread of the poor being made of barley, sometimes mixed with oil, honey, poppy-seed, and other things. The Grecian household did not ordinarily employ a regular cook; but the rich hired several women for the kitchen; these looked after the requirements of the table, and the feminine head exercised a certain superintendence. Professional cooks came in time, carrying their art to perfection. They could serve up an entire pig roasted on one side, boiled on the other, stuffed with spiced birds, with eggs, and divers delicacies, and tasting like wholly different viands. Painting, sculpture, dancing, music, lent themselves to glorify the splendid festivals at which philosophers discussed and poets recited their own verses. The invention of a new sauce, the preparation of a new dish, was reckoned an honorable achievement, worthy of the most illustrious minds.

During the early era of Rome, barley gruel was the principal nourishment of the people, and continued, with vegetables, to be such for many generations, meat being rare, and in very moderate supply. But as the Empire grew in strength and prosperity, especially after the Asiatic conquests, luxury arose; LUCULLUS setting the example of culinary magnificence associated with his name; the gourmand APICIUS excelling all others in artistic gluttony, and spending the greater part of his fortune in its assiduous pursuit. Having been reduced to a sum equivalent in our day to $2,000,000, he poisoned himself, because he could not provide a decent table on so slender a pittance. The Romans were concerned for the serving of the dishes not less than for the dishes themselves, and they expended fortunes on the pleasures of the table. Their fancies and extravagance knew no bounds. They ransacked the then known world for dainties; they exhausted ingenuity and princely incomes in gastronomic experiments. GALBA'S breakfast cost enough to enrich a hundred families. VITELLIUS composed a single dish at an expense of a thousand sestertia, equivalent to $40,000, and many millions were needed to meet the demand of his kitchen during one season. DOMITIAN aroused the Senate from their beds one night, and, when they had gone trembling to his palace, believing they were to be executed, found that he wished to consult them as to the best method of preparing a turbot, just arrived from Ischia. HELIOGABALUS was accustomed to sup on the brains of six hundred thrushes. Thus luxury, for the sake of luxury, sapped the Empire till it fell, with little resistance, into the hands of the barbarians.

Refined cookery reappeared in the free cities of Italy during the tenth century when great wealth had accumulated in the hands of merchants engaged in commerce. It was much extended at the period of the Renaissance, and flourished, with poetry, eloquence, and painting under the ESTES, the MEDICI, and the worldly, voluptuous Cardinals. Italian sumptuousness and delicacies were introduced into France when CATHARINE DE MEDICI went there as the Queen of HENRY II. Ever since that date cookery has advanced among the Gauls, who rank it almost as a science, and dignify it by serious study, by untiring diligence, by every application of art. Paris has been regarded for generations as the home and radiating centre of fine cooking; her cooks have been deservedly assigned to the list of artists; her Café Riche, Véfour's, Maison Dorée, Vachette-Brébant represent to-day the gastronomy of the capital at its best. She has incontestably taught other nations how to prepare their food; their most valuable lessons have been learned from her. What Russia, Germany, Italy, England, America, know and practice of culinary excellence, has been largely borrowed from France. When we breakfast daintily, or dine elegantly at our hotel or the club, or under our own roof, we can not resist gustatory recollections of the Boulevards or the Palais Royal. Paris has instructed us in Epicureanism; we should be grateful to her for many of our palatal pleasures, and our gradual redemption from our national ailment—dyspepsia.

This is the land of abundance, of variety, of material comfort, and these are converged in their fullness in Manhattan, one of the great capitals of civilization, and the most profuse and luxurious of the three. We waste enough to feed Paris; we have a market so plenteous that she is inclined to think our every-day viands the product of fancy. We have here, and in some other cities, cooking as good as hers, but far less in the country at large than in France. But we are steadily improving in culinary skill; we have begun to learn that we cannot afford to despise or to disregard what we eat. Epicureanism may be carried too far. But as yet we fall as a people sadly short of the harmful extreme. We need development of the palate. Food makes brawn and brain. What we eat, to a large extent, we are. Cooks are in a certain sort the creators of nations. We may be much more fastidious as to our viands for generations to come, and yet clearly escape danger. The physical man is correlative to the intellectual and spiritual man. The loftiest heroism has its source at, and is regulated by, the dinner-table. Think what America and Americans may accomplish, relieved of their dyspepsia!

STEAM-BOATS IN SUMMER.

Some years ago, besides boats plying on regular local routes, little accommodation was offered in Summer to the million who stay in town except by antiquated craft to "the fishing banks." But the old *Rip Van Winkle* and other boats similarly venerable have disappeared, nobody knows where; the Sunday excursions have become frequent, regular, and well conducted; picnics are numerous; the fleet of excursion-boats is new, large, and adequate in all respects, except, we might say, in provisions for safety, that subject never receiving much thought except just after a mishap. Popular resorts have also been improved. More than a million will have been expended by the end of this season in Coney Island improvements since 1873; Long Branch is struggling to retain popularity; there are many little water-side nooks less known which have attractions and visitors; the longest ferries—to Harlem and Staten Island—offer delightful trips; and there is abundant choice for all who would try recreation on the water. The Lower Hudson, the East River to New-Rochelle, the Harlem, the Kills, the Bay, and the Neversink and Shrewsbury Rivers are water-lanes readily accessible, in which one can in a few hours drop the City entirely out of knowledge. Even in the Hudson, the stranger southward bound may pass considerably below Spuyten Duyvil Creek without suspecting that the woody ridge at his left is really the City of New-York; and the crowning beauty of the water-ways of New-York—a dowry which mismanagement cannot take from her nor greatly mar—is that their shores are verdurous and form a quiet retreat, "so near and yet so far."

There is no lack of boats to reach them, nor of excursion trips, nor of conveyances to Coney Island or elsewhere. But while those who want to go somewhere have facilities offered, there seems to be yet insufficient provision for those who do not want to go anywhere in particular, but simply to saunter by water. Nor do the hours of travel suit everybody's convenience. Night is the time when the great majority who have to stay in town at their work are free. It is the time when the heat, in the hottest term, is most oppressive, because the need of relief from it is most felt; the smells of the city, if not the strongest then, are the least tolerable, because the power of resistance is least; languor and general physical discomfort being at their height, the hot summer night is the time when physical refreshing is most needed but least attainable. Drinking aggravates; fans are unsatisfactory; sitting, standing, and lying are uncomfortable; one wishes he could float in air without touching anything; leaves hang still; house-tops, door-steps, and streets are sought for relief; the breezeless, stifling, utterly comfortless summer night, dragged through at the expense of vitality, is the dreadful and dreaded portion of our summers.

During that time the boats lie at their docks, the assumption being that nobody wants to go anywhere. The assumption is correct, but people do want to get away from the discomforts of town. Why cannot the boats be utilized to gratify that want? On certain nights, moonlight trips might be attractive; on all hot nights, little saunterings might be. Such trips might take half the night, for few get any sleep worth having until 1 or 2 in the morning; there need be no aim except to run from heat and smells and stir up a breeze. For the latter, fans could be run while the boat's motion did not produce it, the idea being not to go any distance in particular, but to "lie off" for comfort. It would not be necessary to confine the experiment to short trips, during which passengers must sit in costume. State-room boats could be put into requisition, and broad-decked ones of the barge sort could quickly be fitted with light lattice-work sleeping-rooms, through which air could pass, and in which privacy in loose dress might be had. How much better one could sleep thus, in an open-air chamber which should float with him, at night, away from city smells and associations, as if it were the enchanted carpet, and float back in the morning, than in the most favorable of city bedrooms, we need not say. This plan of a floating bedroom, seeking a breeze and making one for itself when necessary, might be further amplified. It would be easy, on some of the islands and shores about, to put up an open pavilion for sleeping, to which boats might run at night, instead of using the boats themselves as bedrooms. Furthermore, the plan of floating Summer hotels might be tried. Coney Island and Long Branch at their best combine the uncomfortable elements of sun, water, and sand. Suppose a floating Summer hotel, which could be anchored off shore, so that the shore could be used at will for camping, sleeping, archery, croquet, or any other sort of pastime; or suppose that the hotel is moored to-night off Iona Island, to-morrow night at Red Bank, another night off Long Branch, and so on, what then? Would it not be possible, at a feasible cost, to combine and vary thus the charms of sea and shore, grove and lawn? The range of gratifications by music, variety, and all forms of that most reviving thing, *change*, would be very large, it seems to us. The cost need not be prohibitory, because joiner-work, upholstery, and fittings could be at the minimum, and the steam power required would be only what would insure a very moderate speed, the idea being always to lay aside utterly the American hurry and go sauntering along;

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MISS ADA CAVENDISH.

Those who enjoy fine acting should not fail to see Miss Cavendish in the fourth act of "Miss Gwilt," a play now being represented at Wallack's Theatre, and to which reference has already been made here. In our previous notice, we alluded briefly to this actress's vivid simulation of stony and sightless despair, although it would have been more just to observe that her acting throughout this portion of the play is all of a piece—vigorous, picturesque, and truthful—beginning with a touching picture of mental depression which is closely allied to insanity, or, to speak more correctly, to a lack of perfect sanity; it passes through several marked phases of nervous emotion, culminating at last in that horrible form of despair which can only be described as stone-like, because it seeks in vain for words wherewith to utter itself—the agony of silence. Miss Cavendish succeeds admirably in depicting the character of *Miss Gwilt* at this stage of its development; she realizes it so completely that her own personality—which is by no means with her a negative quality—is absorbed and forgotten. The thirst for vengeance and the speedy repentance which follows it, the shock of emotions growing out of the announcement that two *Armadales*—one of them her husband—are still living, the mental incapacity which overwhelms her when *Midwinter* gives voice to the pent-up passion of his wrath and indignation, the brute-like subjection to which she is finally brought by the will of *Dr. Downward*—all these varieties of emotion are clearly and finely denoted by Miss Cavendish, and herein we observe the completest expression of her art. Judging her by these efforts, one is almost ready to believe that she is, indeed, great and extraordinary, an opinion willingly admitted by some persons; yet such a view seems to us hasty and ill-advised, one, in fact, that creates anticipation which Miss Cavendish cannot fulfill in the long run. For, strong and sustained as her acting is in the portion of the play just described, it will be found lacking in one particular, a supreme one, namely, thrilling and contagious inspiration, an overpowering and dominating impulse. Genius, it is well known, centres everything within itself; it attracts and repulses according to its own will, thus completely dwarfing its surroundings. How does this rule apply in the present case? Mr. Weaver, who fills the part of *Dr. Downward*, supplies a very noteworthy performance in the fourth act of "Miss Gwilt," a performance which he has greatly varied and strengthened since the first representation of the play; his acting could certainly be overshadowed by that of a woman in whom genius was all-powerful; but it is not overshadowed by that of Miss Cavendish, being rather a strong and suitable contrast to her embodiment. Furthermore, Mr. Wheelock's passionate invective finds an equal place in the interest excited by this act. Thus, while Miss Cavendish inspires a high degree of admiration, she is obliged to divide public attention with two other excellent actors, and thus becomes a partial rather than a primary force of the drama. This amounts to the same as declaring that her hold on the general heart is weak and transitory; how far is she thus removed from an actress like Miss Morris, who, despite faults and offenses of many kinds, despite an intelligence plainly inferior to that of Miss Cavendish, sways her audiences as supremely as a wind sweeping through the dense leafage of an oak sways its guarled and knotted branches. Those who witnessed Miss Morris in *Miss Multon*, a part which does not fail to sugrest *Miss Gwilt*, were forced to remark how positive and undivided was her power, though she was surrounded by an unusually fine company of actors. We do not make this comparison for the purpose of slighting Miss Cavendish's talents, but simply to point out the difference between that altogether natural power which enchains the heart and rivets the sympathies, and that intelligent force which, striving in the same direction, excites legitimate, yet conscious, admiration. Miss Cavendish works with her intelligence, but not wholly; for, as already stated, her temperament seems to be a peculiarly nervous one, and it is through nervous action—not through pure emotion, supplemented by evident mental discipline—that her best effects are produced. In acting, her nerves seem to control her at all important stages, and this is undoubtedly why her emotions seem occasionally disordered, obscure, misplaced. This also explains, in a measure, the heaviness and stiffness of her lighter efforts, of her quiet by-play, for instance, which at times sinks to mediocrity. The scene with *Midwinter*, in the second act, is an example of this; here she is forced into repose and pantomime, and here, also, she falls into positive commonplace. She has just accepted *Midwinter* as her lover and future husband, yet her action does not indicate such a remarkable change in her condition. Neither by gesture nor by facial expression does she realize the situation. This scene is so striking and so full of opportunity that Miss Cavendish should, in justice to herself, try to reflect its significance and special beauty. However, our object is not to find fault, but to discriminate. Miss Cavendish is an actress who deserves admiration, and that is saying a great deal. In none of the parts undertaken by her in this City has she failed to show earnestness of purpose and real undercurrents of strength, and in her latest endeavor she has proved herself a very good actress indeed. Her *Rosalind* and her *Julia* led us to this verdict, if they did not authorize it; her failure to re-create those two poetic characters was not owing to the fact that she made them different from what they seem to us, as a rather too perverse and egoistic sort of criticism would have us believe, but because she failed utterly to express the subtle and poetic charm which cannot be separated from any ideal, however old or new it may be, which the mind is able to form of either of them. To like or to dislike this *Rosalind* or this *Julia* is a mere question of taste; to know whether this is *Rosalind* or *Julia* in any sense, is a question of criticism. But it matters not in what character one admires Miss Cavendish most, for it is indisputable that what is most complete and most individual in her art has found expression in her *Miss Gwilt*. If this performance had been given at the beginning, instead of at the close, of the season, it would have proved exceedingly popular.

AT THE THEATRES.

At the Standard Theatre, to-morrow evening, a minstrel company known as "The Big Four"—the appellation is unique—will come forward to the cheerful music of bones and tambourine. The engagement of this company is for one week only. This will be, so far as known at present, the single novelty of the week.... "Miss Gwilt" will be performed as usual at Wallack's, and a rearranged version of the burlesque "Horrors" will edify Summer patrons of the Union-Square Theatre. Apropos of this burlesque, we may note that an anxious writer wonders that we should advise our male readers not to take their young lady friends to witness this sort of entertainment. The truth is —and we have never heard it denied in private—that the American burlesque is a mixture of coarse fun and undisguised sensuality. A *pater familias*, for instance, would be considerably shocked to find that his daughter had collected for her personal amusement the portraits of several well-known burlesque actresses—in other words, the portraits of several half nude women. Why, then, should he permit his daughter to visit a theatre where these actresses—they are, indeed, actresses in a very limited sense—boldly exhibit themselves? The fact is that burlesque has been the bane of the stage during the last 10 years, and to its lowering influence must be ascribed, in a large measure, the positive vitiation of public taste in this country which, it is good to observe, has lately and slowly been changing for the better. Those who enjoy "Horrors" and all works of its class, should have sense enough to know that their liking is merely a question of *as gustibus*; but one must either be blind or stupid or dishonest, to give that which helps to keep the stage in low repute the benefit of critical approval. This view of the matter is entirely outside of all interests and predilections, and that all persons of refinement coincide in it we are perfectly aware.... At the Aquarium, throughout the week. Miss Angie Schott will continue to appear in her "magic" plays.... The final performances of "The Brook" may be enjoyed during the week at the San Francisco Opera-house.

MUSICAL NOTES.

At the Madison-Square Theatre the Saville English opera troupe will continue their excellent performances of "Pinafore" during the week. This is now the only adult "Pinafore" left to New-York. It is put on the stage with much care and taste, and is generally well sung and acted. At Haverly's Lyceum Theatre the children's company will continue their representation during the week, with matinées on Wednesday and Saturday.

Koster & Bial's establishment in Twenty-third-street will have the addition of an open-air garden after the 21st inst., which will be welcome to those persons who may wish to hear the music and cannot endure the atmosphere of the present quarters.

The German Liederkranz announce a concert on Thursday evening next at the Madison-Square Garden (late Gilmore's) in connection with Dodworth's Band. The programme published elsewhere shows that the concert will be of an excellent musical character, and will be highly attractive.

FOREIGN THEATRICAL NOTES.

"La Fille de Madame Angot" has been revived in Paris.

Mr. Tom Taylor's play, "Retribution," was recently produced in London, at the Olympic Theatre, for the first time in 23 years.

A play called "The Mother," a cross between domestic drama and melodrama, has been successfully produced at the Olympic Theatre, London.

A very large theatre to be known as the Teatro Nazionale is being built in Florence. A new theatre will also be erected in Rome on the site of the Villa Colonna.

It now seems doubtful whether Mr. Toole's intention to build a theatre in London will amount to anything. He has not been able to secure the site upon which he had fixed his mind.

It is stated that if the company of the second French theatre, the Odéon, are not permitted to be *en société* in the manner of the Comédie Française, the establishment cannot be maintained.

The London Court Theatre, one of the most refined homes of dramatic art in the English capital, will be next season under the management of Mr. Wilson Barrett, an actor, a scholar, and the husband of Miss Heath.

The question of admitting theatrical artists within the Order of the Legion of Honor has been taken up very vigorously by the Parisian press, and so far the proposal seems to find favor in the eyes of the Parisian journalists.

All the London papers just received overflow with critical and biographical articles anent the Comédie Française. The present visit is the fourth that has been made to the English capital since the foundation of the leading French theatre. The first trip took place in 1746.

Mr. Charles Reade's version of "L'Assommoir," under the title of "Drink," has been produced in London at the Princess's Theatre; it was rudely handled by the English critics, and there seems to be room for doubt whether it will attract the public. Mr. Reade has managed to add his flourish to the work by bringing it to a happy end.

The following paragraph, from a London journal, is dated June 7: "The last nights of Miss Neilson are now announced at the Adelphi, as the lady requires a rest before she starts to undertake her farewell tour with Mr. Max Strakosch in the United States. When Miss Neilson leaves 'Amy Robsart' will be revived, with Miss Lydia Foote in the heroine's part."

The dramatists of Madrid have been unusually prolific during 1878. No less than 310 dramatic works have been presented on the Madrid stage between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1878. Here is the analysis: In one act, 192; in two acts, 39; in three acts, 73; in more than three acts, 6. The Madrid *Epoca* gives elaborate details about both the works and their authors.

Mr. Wills's "Ellen," which met with so unfortunate a reception at the Haymarket Theatre some time since, has been in great measure rewritten by the author, the changes introduced being of a kind even to affect the foundation of the plot. Thus modified, the play—which it will be remembered presents a story of Scottish life in the time of the rebellion of '45—is to be once more submitted to the judgment of the public.

The London *Figaro* publishes the following: "Mr. H. J. Sargent is daily expected in London to confer with Mr. Henry Irving on the only reasonable proposition which has yet been put forward for the tragedian's visit to the United States. Mr. Sargent's proposition is that Mr. Henry Irving should undertake a very brief season at Booth's Theatre in the Autumn, during which time Mme. Modjeska should have the Lyceum, Mr. Irving being guaranteed a certain sum in both cases."

According to the new *Shakespeare Jahrbuch*, in the theatrical season 1877–8 no fewer than 428 representations of Shakespeare's plays were given throughout Germany. Twenty-seven plays of Shakespeare were represented. "Winter's Tale" being first on the list, given 42 times; "Hamlet," 40; "Midsummer Night's Dream," 38, and "Merchant of Venice," 37. The Meiningen company, which frequently gave "The Winter's Tale" during the season, secured for that play its apparently high popularity.

This, from the *Parisian*, shows that the French and the American metropolises agree in one respect: "The season is at an end; all the theatres are preparing to close their doors during the Summer heat, and novelties are by no means the order of the day. In the *coulisses* everybody is talking about provincial tours, or about the delights of Trouville and Enretat. In fact, the weather at last has become more or less seasonable, and the Parisians who remain in Paris prefer to take their amusements out of doors. We have therefore nothing to record but revivals."

ANCIENT HISTORY IN A CAVE.

HIEROGLYPHICS ON THE WALLS OF A CAVERN IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 14.—A special dispatch to the *Pioneer-Press* announces the discovery of a remarkable cave on the farm of David Samuels, 10 miles from La Crosse. The cave is 30 feet long, 18 feet wide, and about 8 feet high. Above the quarry-sand, which has evidently drifted in and covered the floor to the depth of three to six feet, upon the walls, are very rude carvings representing men, animals, arms, and implements, and some appear to be hieroglyphics. One picture represents men, with bows and arrows, shooting animals, three buffaloes and one rabbit. Another represents three animals which, if large, must have been like the hippopotamus; another appears to represent a mastodon; on another picture, a moose is quite plainly delineated. There are eight representations that are canoes, much carved, or hammocks, which they more resemble. One sketch of a man is very plain; the figure wears a kind of chaplet or crown, and was probably chief of his tribe or clan. There are many fragments of pictures, where the rock had decomposed. The rock is a coarse, soft, white sandstone. On one side of the cave is a space about 2 feet high and 2½ in length, made into the wall. Above are the upper fragments of pictures, and below are lower fragments, showing that they were made when the rock was entire. From the depth to which decompositions reached in this dry and dark cavern, the inscription must be quite ancient. If the carving mentioned really represents the mastodon, the work must have been done by mound-builders.

The accumulated sand needs to be removed to get a full view, and possibly human remains may be found. The entrance to the cave had evidently been covered by a land-slide, there being left open only a small hole, where traps have long been set for coons. The large number of these animals that were caught led to the belief that the space inhabited by them must be large, and investigation led to the discovery of the cave. Over the entrance, above the land-slide, a poplar tree, 18 inches in diameter, has grown, which shows conclusively that the cave has not been occupied by human beings for more than a century.

DEATH OF EDWARD C. TUCKER.

One week ago yesterday Edward C. Tucker went to the United States Hotel, at Long Branch, and yesterday he was in a coffin in the elegant residence of his mother, at No. 9 West Thirty-seventh-street. Mr. Tucker was a son of the late Moses Tucker, who was President of the Jefferson Insurance Company many years ago, and was 40 years of age when he died. He was born and educated in this City, and married an accomplished and beautiful young woman a few years ago. Three children were born unto them. For many months prior to his death he was troubled with heart disease and some of the most eminent physicians of this City frequently called to see him. He was never engaged in any business save that of attending to the large estate of his mother. He was quiet and domestic, and made no exhibition of himself in public places. He was of medium height, full form, and handsome. He was one of 11 children, all of whom are dead. His father died 19 years ago. On Wednesday evening, while in his room in the United States Hotel, at Long Branch, Mr. Tucker leaned back in a chair and died. His wife and children were with him. The physicians who were summoned knew at once that disease of the heart was the cause of death. The mother was sent for, and she returned from Long Branch with the body, which will be kept in the house until Tuesday next at 11 o'clock in the morning, and will then be taken to Orange, N. J., the family burial-place.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

On the arrival of a Washington train at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Jersey City last Thursday evening the eccentric conduct of a well, dressed old gentleman attracted attention. Detective Francis, convinced that he was insane, took him to the Police station. There he was questioned, but nothing as to his identity could be learned from him. He would only say he wanted to go back to his ship. Yesterday Mrs. Abesman, living on York-street, Jersey City, visited the Police station, and identified him as Capt. Huffington. He had been missing from his home in Baltimore for two weeks. He is a retired sea Captain who was once very wealthy. The loss of his fortune by unlucky speculation had turned his head, she said. Two hours later a gentleman walked into the Police station and identified him as J. W. Pierce, of Rhode Island.

MURDERS THAT DO NOT OUT.

THE CELEBRATED CASES OF THIS CITY.

MURDERS WHICH SOCIETY CARES NOTHING ABOUT — OTHER MURDERS — CRIMES WHICH HAVE STARTLED NEW-YORK, BUT OF WHICH THE PERPETRATORS HAVE NEVER BEEN DISCOVERED.

The sacredness with which our civilization has invested human life finds expression in the common assertion that "Murder will out;" and possibly in the large majority of cases the perpetrators of murder are discovered and punished. Yet it is certain that in respect to a considerable minority of the total number of murders committed the guilty escape detection. Bodies are daily and weekly discovered in the rivers. They may represent deaths by accident, by suicide, or by murder; but there is no way of ascertaining with accuracy how many are attributable to either cause. In some cases the waters may cast up the body when it is yet in condition to show marks of violence, if any there be upon it; but if it has passed a certain stage of decomposition this is not possible. Thus it depends upon the mere accident of the action of the tides whether it can be known that a murder has been committed; and when this is ascertained it may well happen that the knowledge gives not the slightest clue to the perpetrators of the crime. The truth is, that not the murder itself but the social position of the victim largely determines the chances of discovery. If a couple of drunken and degraded men, the offscourings of society, quarrel in their drunkenness, and one pushes the other into the river; or if a man of the same class be found dead, with his skull fractured, in some wretched cellar, the chances are that the person at whose hands the deceased came to his death will not be discovered. Here is a murder, but society cares little about it because the murdered was at best useless to it, and possibly preyed upon it. Society is rather the better for his taking off, and those who are responsible for it are too brutalized to feel much compunction about the matter. If they are discovered it is mainly by chance circumstances rather than by the vigorous action of society through its constituted authorities. But let the murdered person be of good standing in society, or let there be circumstances about the affair concentrating the public attention upon the crime, then it is that the community is startled with the consciousness that a murder has been committed, and all its resources for the detection and punishment of crime are exhausted to bring the guilty to justice. If these are baffled, which is but rarely, the case passes into Police history as "another undiscovered murder," often quoted and long remembered, while it is morally certain that not a mouth, and perhaps not a week, passes in this City but some wretched creature meets death at the hands of persons who remain unknown and almost unsought.

The murder of Helen Jewett, in this City, which occurred in 1836, was one of the cases where no conviction followed. The unhappy creature who was the victim of this brutal crime was well known in New-York (not then the large city it has since become) as one of the most beautiful of that class whose feet take hold on death and whose steps lead down to hell. Born in Augusta, Me., of poor parents, but, through the kindness of a benevolent gentleman, given a superior education, she early fell from the ways of virtue, and after a varied experience in Boston and some other New-England towns, made her way to this City. She entered the house of a Mrs. Rosina Townsend, in Thomas-street, and speedily became known for her beauty and accomplishments to all the fast society of the City. Early on the morning of the 10th of April, 1836, the inmates of the house were startled by smoke issuing from her room; the watchmen (our Metropolitan Police had not then been organized) were hastily called in, the flames from the burning bed were speedily extinguished, and the body of the unfortunate girl was discovered, a deep gash on the side of the head showing the cause of her death. The murder horrified the whole City. A young man named Richard P. Robinson was arrested for the crime. He was a frequenter of Mrs. Townsend's house, and of others of similar character, where he was known by the name of Frank Rivers. The trial lasted several days, and the public feeling ran high, even to the extent of causing riotous demonstrations in front of the City Hall, where he was tried. Opinion was divided as to his guilt or innocence. He was proved to have at a time strongly attached to the murdered girl, who was passionately in love with him; but he had tired of her, and was, it was said, paying his addresses to a relative of his employer, with a view to marriage. At the time of reaching the girl, she had written, and written a letter threatening to expose him, and this was given as the motive for the crime. This, however, did not appear on the trial; the evidence depended upon to convict the man was entirely circumstantial, and the trial resulted in an acquittal. The prosecution had to rely upon the evidence of inmates of the house, and mainly upon that of Mrs. Townsend, who kept the establishment. She testified that she saw Rivers on the night preceding the murder, and that he and Helen Jewett had gone up stairs together to her room, but it appeared that the man admitted was muffled in a cloak and that she did not see his face distinctly. Other inmates of the house testified with more or less certainty that it was the accused man who walked up stairs with the murdered girl, but they only formed it from his general appearance. On the other hand, three respectable persons testified that at the time Mrs. Townsend said she admitted Robinson to the house, he was in a store with them at least a mile from the place of the murder. A between these witnesses, there could not have been a reasonable doubt which to believe; but there were circumstances which told heavily against against Robinson. The girl had been killed by a heavy blow with a hatchet, causing instantaneous death; and a hatchet was found in the yard at the back of the house, with a large cloak lying near it, where both had evidently been thrown by some person in escaping over the fence. This hatchet was positively identified as one taken from the store where Robinson was employed; the cloak was proved as positively to have been worn by him on the very night of the murder; and a miniature of the victim, proved to have been in her possession the day before the murder, was found in the room of the prisoner when arrested the day after. The bad character of the witnesses for the prosecution, and many serious discrepancies in their statements; the good character of those who testified to the alibi; and the fact that the accused (he was only 19) and his reputation for amiability and good nature, weighed powerfully enough in his favor to save him from the gallows. The charge of the Judge was entirely on his side; the jury after only 15 minutes' consultation rendered a verdict of not guilty, and to this day it remains a mystery who murdered the unfortunate Helen Jewett. Robinson afterward settled in Texas.

Eight years after this murder another occurred in this City, which was known as the "pretty sigar girl tragedy," and furnished Edgar Poe with the materials for his story of the "Mystery of Marie Roget." Mary Cecelia Rogers was employed in Anderson's sigar store, on Broadway, near the old Astor House Hospital. She was remarkable for her beauty, and her pretty face proved a powerful attraction to the young men of the period. On Sunday morning, June 28, 1842, she left her mother's house in Nassau-street, for the purpose of spending the day at the house of a relative. She was to return in the evening, but did not. This, however, excited no attention, but on Monday night was stormy and wet, and it was supposed she would remain at her relative's all night. It was when she failed to appear on Tuesday that her friends became alarmed, and immediate inquiries were made. Then it was discovered that she had not been at her friend's house. All trace of the poor girl was lost from the time she left her mother's house that Sunday morning. A few days after the tide threw up the dead body on the bank of the river at Weehawken. A piece of lace wound tightly around the neck showed that she been strangled. Upon the shirt had been grossly outraged, as plainly discoverable as the manner of her death. Who did it has never been discovered. She went out that Sunday morning; her dead body was found three weeks after, and that is all that could be ascertained. Where she went, who met her, where the murder was done, not the most vigilant search could ever ascertain. An impenetrable mystery surrounds the whole case.

The Burdell murder was one which excited the community not less than those spoken of; but though the woman who was tried for the murder escaped conviction, public opinion remained fixed that it was a case of justice. Dr. Harvey Burdell was a middle-aged man, dentist, and gentleman, living at No. 31 Bond-street, and in his room in that house he was murdered on the night of Jan. 30, 1857. He had fought hard with his murderer. His body was found with marks of violence upon it; the walls were spotted with the blood which had spurted from them; the disorder of the furniture showed how the man had struggled for life. It was ascertained from the post-mortem that the knife was found, and from the place of the wounds, that the murderer had knocked at the door of the Doctor's room, and upon his opening it, had seized him by the throat, and in a quick, fierce struggle, stabbed him repeatedly with a short, broad-bladed knife. The wounds showed that it must have been a powerful hand which dealt the blows, for the knife had been struck into the handle, and any of the numerous wounds would have caused death. Mrs. Cunningham, who kept the house, John C. Eckel, a boarder and her confidant, and another boarder named Snodgrass, were arrested, but they were not committed. It was thought that in the legal proceedings, both in the Coroner's inquest, which lasted many days, and the subsequent trial of Mrs. Cunningham, the officers of the law blundered inexcusably. Mrs. Cunningham claimed to have been secretly married to the Doctor. That their relations had been intimate, and that she had tried to persuade him to recognize her as his wife, and that they were on exceedingly bad terms, and had had legal troubles over the affair was proved. The theory of the crime was that the woman and Eckel had planned the murder with the idea that she should, after the death of the Doctor, claim her widow's dower in his estate, which was valued at $100,000. She did make such a claim after her acquittal on the trial for the murder, but it was not allowed. Through the blundering or otherwise of the law officers, all the accused parties escaped conviction; but, it was asked, if these people did not commit the crime, who did, and what was the motive for the murder? They were in the house at the time of the murder, there was a recognizable motive for perpetrating it, so far as they were concerned; but if some other person did it, it must have been done for robbery, and no robbery had been committed. Death only was sought; and the only persons who could be shown to have an interest in the Doctor's death were those who were accused of causing it. But, legally, the perpetrators of the crime remain undiscovered.

The murder of Mr. Charles M. Rogers is comparatively recent. Mr. Rogers was cleaning the snow from the sidewalk in front of his house, No. 42 East Twelfth-street, about 7 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 31, 1868. While thus engaged he was suddenly stabbed in the abdomen by some man, and died from the wound a few days after. Before his death he related the circumstances of the attack upon him. Two men were coming down the street when one started toward Mr. Rogers, while the other, to whom he had given his overcoat to hold, remonstrating, said, "Don't Jim." The man Jim immediately attacked Mr. Rogers with a knife, slashing him about the head and cutting his hat to pieces, but not touching the scalp. In the struggle the assailant seized Mr. Rogers's watch and chain and took his pocket-book, but Mr. Rogers in turn tore off the skirts of the thief's coat, and the articles were found in the pockets. It was at the last moment that the robber gave the fatal stab in the side, from which Mr. Rogers died. In this case the Police had a portion of the man's coat and his hat, which was left on the sidewalk, as evidence for the discovery of his identity; they had also the facts that he was with a companion at the time and place, and that he was known by the name of "Jim." It will occur to most people that if such a murder were done in these days, and the Police had so good evidence to work upon, there would be slight chance for the murderer to escape justice; but in 1869–9 the administration of New-York was in a state which enabled almost any scoundrel who had money and political influence to go scot free. The City was in the hands of thieves and scoundrels; and possibly on this account it was that the ruffian who murdered Mr. Rogers could never be discovered. A number of arrests were made, but no conviction obtained.

The next murder which startled the City was that of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, the wealthy Hebrew, which occurred on the morning of July 29, 1870. Mr. Nathan was found lying dead, with his skull smashed, in his house in West Twenty-fifth-street. A heavy iron instrument used by ship-carpenters, called a "dog," was found near the body, and shown to have been that by which the murder was committed. In this case, it was clear that robbery was the motive of the crime; and from the fact that an immense reward was offered for the discovery of the murderer, without bringing a response, it is a logical inference that one man only was concerned in the affair, and that he had no accomplices. The probably obtained entry to the house by false keys, and was engaged in robbing the place when discovered by Mr. Nathan. A single heavy blow on the head with the massive iron dog would have been enough to kill. Several well-known criminals were arrested on suspicion, but there was not the slightest evidence against any of them; and the Nathan murder remained the last "unsolved mystery," until the murder of Mrs. Hull horrified the community only last week.

In the several cases cited above it will be observed that in two instances robbery was the motive of the crime; in another, it must appear that pecuniary gain through the death of the victim could only have prompted the assassins; in the case of Mary Rogers, brutal passion was the cause; while the motive for the killing of Helen Jewett remains as undiscoverable as the perpetrator of the crime. The story that young Robinson murdered the girl to prevent her exposing the fact of his consorting with her is scarcely credible. It would have been the act of a lunatic. Had it been known that the girl had such enemies, and robbery was not the purpose of the murderer, for no robbery was committed. The motive was as much a mystery as that which prompted the murder of Mrs. Hull (supposing the accused (he was only 19) and his reputation for amiability and good nature, weighed powerfully enough in his favor to save him from the gallows. The charge of the Judge was entirely on his side; the jury after only 15 minutes' consultation rendered a verdict of not guilty, and to this day it remains a mystery who murdered the unfortunate Helen Jewett. Robinson afterward settled in Texas.

Eight years after this murder another occurred in this City, which was known as the "pretty sigar girl tragedy," and furnished Edgar Poe with the materials for his story of the "Mystery of Marie Roget." Mary Cecelia Rogers was employed in Anderson's sigar store, on Broadway, near the old Astor House Hospital. She was remarkable for her beauty, and her pretty face proved a powerful attraction to the young men of the period. On Sunday morning, June 28, 1842, she left her mother's house in Nassau-street, for the purpose of spending the day at the house of a relative. She was to return in the evening, but did not. This, however, excited no attention, but on Monday night was stormy and wet, and it was supposed she would remain at her relative's all night. It was when she failed to appear on Tuesday that her friends became alarmed, and immediate inquiries were made. Then it was discovered that sh ehad not been at her friend's house. All trace of the poor girl was lost from the time she left her mother's house that Sunday morning. A few days after the tide threw up the dead body on the bank of the river at Weehawken. A piece of lace wound tightly around the neck showed that she been strangled. Upon the shirt had been grossly outraged, as plainly discoverable as the manner of her death. Who did it has never been discovered. She went out that Sunday morning; her dead body was found three weeks after, and that is all that could be ascertained. Where she went, who met her, where the murder was done, not the most vigilant search could ever ascertain. An impenetrable mystery surrounds the whole case.

The Burdell murder was one which excited the community not less than those spoken of; but though the woman who was tried for the murder escaped conviction, public opinion remained fixed that it was a case of justice. Dr. Harvey Burdell was a middle-aged man, dentist, and gentleman, living at No. 31 Bond-street, and in his room in that house he was murdered on the night of Jan. 30, 1857. He had fought hard with his murderer. His body was found with marks of violence upon it; the walls were spotted with the blood which had spurted from them; the disorder of the furniture showed how the man had struggled for life. It was ascertained from the post-mortem that the knife was found, and from the place of the wounds, that the murderer had knocked at the door of the Doctor's room, and upon his opening it, had seized him by the throat, and in a quick, fierce struggle, stabbed him repeatedly with a short, broad-bladed knife. The wounds showed that it must have been a powerful hand which dealt the blows, for the knife had been struck into the handle, and any of the numerous wounds would have caused death. Mrs. Cunningham, who kept the house, John C. Eckel, a boarder and her confidant, and another boarder named Snodgrass, were arrested, but they were not committed. It was thought that in the legal proceedings, both in the Coroner's inquest, which lasted many days, and the subsequent trial of Mrs. Cunningham, the officers of the law blundered inexcusably. Mrs. Cunningham claimed to have been secretly married to the Doctor. That their relations had been intimate, and that she had tried to persuade him to recognize her as his wife, and that they were on exceedingly bad terms, and

THE BIG BANK BURGLARY

PATROLMAN JOHN NUGENT'S EXAMINATION.

AFFIDAVITS BY EMPLOYES OF THE BANK—IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRISONER—HIS CONNECTION WITH THE ROBBERY AND THE DETAILS OF HIS ARREST—HELD IN $30,000 BAIL.

Patrolman John Nugent, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, to be examined by Justice Murray on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of the Manhattan Savings Bank. In the forenoon Patrick Shevelin, the watchman of the bank, who turned State's evidence, admitting his own rascality and exposing his accomplices in the robbery, and Patrick Ryan, the barkeeper, who is also a witness against the burglars, were brought into the court. They were ready to testify against Patrolman Nugent, and were placed in the Judge's private room to await the opportunity. Capt. Byrnes and Inspector Dilks hovered about the court all the morning, and a messenger made frequent trips to and from the District Attorney's office. When Nugent was brought in from the jail, he too was taken into the private room, where sat Mr. Edward Schell, President of the bank, and Mr. Joseph Bird, its Cashier, Justice Murray and Mr. John Linden, Clerk of the court. The door was blockaded by Capt. Byrnes and his officers. Clerk Linden read to Mr. Bird an affidavit, and the latter signed it. This affidavit makes Mr. Bird the complainant against Nugent, and charges him, in company with "several other persons who have been held to answer for the offense," with having stolen from the bank, on the morning of the 27th of October, 1878, promissory notes to the value of $10,000, gold coin to the amount of $2,000, and bonds representing $2,794,400. The affidavit also says that Patrick Shevelin has admitted to Mr. Bird that Officer Nugent confessed to him [Shevelin] that he was one of the burglars. Then Clerk Linden read another affidavit, to which Patrick Ryan attached his signature. Ryan says in his affidavit that on the 1st of November, 1878, he was employed as bar-tender in Edward Hare's liquor store, corner of Avenue C and Seventh-street. He saw Nugent in the store in company with one William Kelly, one of the burglars, and on an another occasion Nugent had met Shevelin there.

Patrick Shevelin made another affidavit in which he corroborates Ryan's account of his introduction to Nugent. With reference to a private conversation between him and Nugent he said, "I was by him, and he also spoke of the robbery, saying that everything was working all right." Nugent said he was one of the persons who robbed the bank, and was the one who carried away all the stuff. He rose from his chair and said: 'Oh, what a pile of it I had!' and holding up the left skirt of his coat he showed me how and where he carried the money. During the conversation he said if I would keep my mouth closed, everything would be all right, and we would make the bank come to terms; that there was a good stake for all of us, that would last our natural lives. Nugent further stated that he was a detective policeman, and showed me his shield, and said he had the 'tip' at Police Head-quarters, and was informed of everything that was going on there; Nugent also said that when he left the bank with the 'boodle' he went toward Broadway; that Hope (meaning one of the burglars) was all right, and the bank would be made to settle."

Nugent sat coolly by and listened to the reading of the three affidavits without the movement of a muscle. The Justice fixed the next hearing of the case for Friday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. The amount of his bail bond Justice Murray fixed at $30,000, telling Nugent that two bondsmen would be required, who must justify in $60,000 each. Nugent was taken to a cell in the rear of the court-room, from which he was subsequently transferred to the Tombs, closely handcuffed to one of the Tombs keepers. He declared that when the proper time came he would be able to show his innocence.

News of Nugent's arrest, as described by Capt. Byrnes, are interesting. About a month after the burglary of the Manhattan Bank one of its officers informed the Captain that he had reasons for believing that a member of the Police force was one of the burglars. the Captain questioned Shevelin closely upon the matter, and he was positive he had seen the policeman come out of Police Head-quarters only a couple of weeks before, and he described the man as having a red face and black mustache. Several efforts were made by Superintendent Walling to identify the suspected policeman, but they all failed. The Central Office detectives and the ward detectives were summoned before the Superintendent, but Shevelin could not recognize the burglar among them. As Capt. Byrnes was sitting in the Court of Sessions on Friday, he noticed a man in citizen's clothes leaning against the railing. He had a red face and a very black mustache. He was a stranger to the Captain, and there was nothing to indicate that he was connected with the Police Department. The man was not a Police Central Office detective, and the Captain turned his attention to the trial of John Hope. Feeling a tap on his shoulder a few moments afterward, Captain looked around, and Detective Dolan whispered in his ear. "There's a policeman standing here in the court who answers the description of our man." "Which one," asked the Captain, "the one over by the ventilator?" "Yes," replied Detective Dolan. The Captain left his seat quietly and went into the corridor, followed by Dolan, whom he immediately sent back to tell the policeman that Capt. Byrnes wanted to see him at once. The Captain asked the man his name and his precinct, and then told him to go into the Judge's private office. Shevelin was there in charge of a court officer.

"Do you know that man, Nugent?" asked the Captain, pointing to Shevelin. Nugent's red face grew redder still, and he turned his back quickly upon Shevelin, and replied that he did not.

"Yes, you do," exclaimed Shevelin, jumping up excitedly. "You know me, and know you. You are the man who told me you carried the stuff away from the bank."

Detective Dolan and Sergt. Meakim were then instructed to take Nugent to the House of Detention, where Ryan was confined. The policeman and barkeeper were no sooner brought together than Ryan said "That's the man." "All the circumstances of this robbery," Capt. Byrnes says, "point to this one conclusion, that it was the intention of the burglars to carry out their plans on the Sunday preceding the 27th of October. On the 19th of October Nugent reported sick, and he did not report for duty again until the 29th of that month."

Police Commissioners Smith, Wheeler, and French were in consultation yesterday with Chief Clerk Hawley and Superintendent Walling as to what action it was proper for the board to take in view of the arrest of the patrolman Patrolman Nugent. The official record of the officer was called for, and it showed he was appointed July 10, 1872, and that he had been fined 11 times for neglect of duty from October, 1872, to May, 1876. This record was submitted to the Commissioners, but it was not deemed necessary, under the circumstances, for the board to take any action, as the policeman had been deprived of his shield, and was practically suspended until his case is adjudicated upon by the courts. He is a married man, and, with his wife and three children, resides at No. 323 East Twenty-third-street. He was in the Army during the last year of the war, and is a member of Dahlgren Post, G. A. R. He was appointed a policeman through the influence of the late "Hank Smith."

Two cases in which Police officers were in league with burglars or committed the robberies in person are on record in the department. One case occurred soon after the organization of the Metropolitan force, when an officer of the Third Precinct was arrested and convicted of being concerned in a burglary in Sixth-street, on his post. He was sent to Sing Sing, and died there. The other case occurred in 1872, when a policeman named Aitken, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was caught robbing a dwelling-house on his post, and confessed to a number of similar robberies. He was convicted and sent to Sing Sing.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY FAMILY TROUBLES.

An officer of the First Precinct last evening found John B. Livingston, aged 43, a clerk at No. 5 Beekman-street, lying on Pier No. 15, East River, and dying from the effects of a dose of laudanum. He was taken to the station-house, where he informed the Sergeant on duty that he was married, and that family troubles had prompted him to end his life. An effort was made to obtain a more definite explanation of the reasons for his suicidal act, but he refused to answer the questions put to him and soon afterward became unconscious. He was removed in an ambulance to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where he died at 7:30 o'clock.

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT BRINTON RANGE.

Two rifle-shooting matches took place yesterday at the Brinton Range, near Elizabeth, N. J.—the Sharp's Match, for military rifles, and the Association Match. In the former, which was shot over the 200-yard range, there were 86 entries from the National Guard of New-Jersey and the New-Jersey Rifle Association. Lieut. L. H. Greve and W. A. Mulford made the two highest scores, of 45 and 43 respectively, but as each had previously won this match, the prize—a rifle—was awarded to Capt. G. M. Townsend, whose score was 42. F. H. Holton won the principal prize in the Association Match—at the 200-yard range—with a score of 46.

A NEW POST OF THE GRAND ARMY.

A new post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized last evening at the Army and Navy Club, and it is to be known as No. 95. Its name will be determined upon at the next meeting, and is to be that of a soldier who died in battle. It is proposed that this post shall be more of a social association than posts usually are, and soldiers of social inclinations are invited to join. The following officers were elected: Commander, Gen. M. T. McMahon; Quartermaster, Col. C. Trechel; Surgeon, Col. A. M. Clark; Chaplain, Major George W. Coster; Officer of the Day, C. F. Ulrich; Officer of the Guard, Ivan Talof; Adjutant, Gen. P. T. Locke. The muster and ceremonies were conducted by Gen. H. A. Barnum, assisted by Col. J. A. Joel and Major J. Forbes. After the organization of the

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 14.

SENATE.

DURING THE MORNING HOUR.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with sundry amendments, the Army Appropriation bill. Ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the Senate bill to grant additional rights to homestead settlers on public lands within railroad limits in Missouri and Arkansas, which was considered by unanimous consent and passed.

It provides that in certain cases where the railroad companies have taken the even numbered sections of land, settlers may take the odd sections.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor is instructed to inquire whether it is practicable and beneficial to aid in the establishment and endowment of schools of science and technics in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia, for the education of females in appropriate branches of science and the useful arts, upon a plan similar in its principles to that upon which agricultural and mechanical colleges have been aided by the United States; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the Senate bill to amend the act of 1793, relating to licensing and enroling ships and vessels employed in the coasting trade. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. MCPHERSON gave notice that he would call up said bill at as early a date as possible.

SUPPLEMENTAL JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The unfinished business, being the "Supplemental" Judicial Appropriation bill, was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, moved to increase the appropriation for District Attorneys and their assistants from $300,000 to $350,000.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment, saying the judicial expenses of the Government were constantly swelling, and there must be a check somewhere.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said it was no new juggle in politics to reduce the amount of regular appropriations, and after making a noise too large for the country to hold about economy, proceed to vote deficiencies to meet necessary expenses. Under this clause of the bill a deficiency would certainly occur.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, congratulated the committee on its sudden conversion. Yesterday it forced through a big bill of $20,000,000 included in 19 lines. Now it insisted on itemizing everything in a little bill of $3,000,000.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said yesterday's bill was also itemized, though a little awkwardly. There was special need of itemizing the Judicial Appropriation bill, because money heretofore appropriated in bulk had been so largely devoted to Deputy Marshals' expenses that a deficiency was caused by the legitimate expenses of the courts. In reply to questions by Mr. Blaine, Mr. Wallace said the intent of the bill is to restrict the use of any of the money appropriated for expenses of Deputy Marshals, and to prohibit the appointment of such Marshals.

Mr. BLAINE—In other words, the President having vetoed a bill which repealed something permanently, we are going to ask him to write himself down an ass by signing a bill which repeals it for a year. Mr. Blaine asked whether the bill prohibited employment as Deputies of men who should volunteer to act as such without pay.

Mr. WALLACE said no liability would be incurred by the Government in such a case, but the employment of such Deputies was prohibited by the words in the bill, "no officer shall make any contract or incur any liability," &c.

Mr. BLAINE remarked that the President who would sign such a bill, after having declared in a public veto Message that he was in favor of retaining the laws it repeals on the statute-books, would go far beyond the man who said he was in favor of the Maine law, but opposed to its execution.

Mr. CONKLING pointed out the defects of the bill, and said it would be an indecent and disgraceful law if passed. He also said he would at a proper time move to strike out the clauses prohibiting the employment and compensation of Deputy Marshals. He wanted the bill to pass in such a form that it would not be likely to fail by reason of containing what had once been vetoed.

Mr. WALLACE, having charge of the bill, said he did not wish to force a long session to-night, and suggested that the vote be taken at 4 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the naming of any hour for closing debate. There was no disposition to talk for the purpose of delay, but debate should not be limited.

Mr. ALLISON moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 16, nays 27. Mr. Voorhees being the only Democrat voting yea, and several Republicans voting nay.

The debate on the jury clause was renewed. The substance of the Democratic argument was that while the present law provides that jurors in United States courts are to be chosen as far as practicable in the same manner as in the highest courts of the State, Federal Judges take advantage of the exception "as far as practicable," to make the rules of court on the subject to suit their views, and Judge Bond was especially spoken of as one who invariably chose Republican Jury Commissioners under his rule of court. The other side's argument was that any abuse of the discretion vested in them, exposed the Judges to impeachment.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, at 5:10 P. M., the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to convene a board of officers of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report whether for railroad purposes the Detroit River can be bridged, or tunneled at or near Detroit. Passed.

Mr. BENNETT, of Dakota, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending until Oct. 1, 1880, the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1877, in regard to the "timber-culture" settlers. Passed.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was received from the Senate, and, with the Senate amendments, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and the Currency, reported a bill requiring the reserve of national banking associations to be kept in gold and silver coins of the United States, in lieu of lawful money. Ordered printed, and recommitted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the "Pleuro-pneumonia" bill, and was addressed by Mr. MCGOWAN, of Michigan, in explanation of the bill. He declared himself in favor of some law to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, but stated that there were many features of the bill to which he was opposed, particularly that section which in effect subordinated the national to State authorities.

On motion of Mr. HATCH, of Missouri, the bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

NO VOTE ON THE TEST-OATH BILL.

Mr. HERBERT, of Alabama, who had charge of the next business in order—the Senate bill repealing the test oath—states that after conversation with certain Republican members, he would not press a vote on it to-day, but that he hoped to obtain a vote on Monday.

The Senate amendments to the Supplemental Post Route bill were concurred in.

THE SOUTHERN EXODUS.

Mr. YOUNG, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the cause and effect of the recent exodus from Southern to Western States.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, objected, on the ground that a committee had that subject already under consideration.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic begins at Albany next Tuesday. The Societies of the Armies of the Potomac, the James, Ohio, Cumberland, and the Gulf, the Burnside Expedition, and the Ninth Army Corps are to hold their reunions in that city at the same time. A committee of five Senators and nine members of the Assembly is to be present at the encampment. The annual dinner of the Grand Army of the Republic takes place at Martin's Hall Tuesday evening.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN DISSATISFIED.

Many of the 'longshoremen who resumed work early last week have become dissatisfied because the companies will not pay them 10 cents per hour extra for night work, and have again struck. Another cause of complaint is that the companies will not discharge all of the green hands who have been employed during the strike. The companies at one time were willing to give the men 35 cents per hour for night work, but at the close of the strike they refused to pay more than 25 cents per hour. The 'longshoremen say that when they resumed work they expected to receive 10 cents additional for night work. The steamers advertised to sail yesterday got off on time. Nearly all of the green hands have become quite proficient at loading and unloading, and the companies have no trouble in procuring men. Vessels have been unloaded and have received new cargoes in two days, and for several months to come the steam-ships will arrive on time, so that most of them will have six days for loading.

TWO PLEASANT WATER FESTIVALS.

REGATTA OF THE PIONEER BOAT CLUB—INSURANCE CLERKS PLYING OARS.

The waters of Gowanus Bay were the scene of the several boat-races making the annual regatta of the Pioneer Boat Club, of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The pleasant club-house, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, was tastefully decorated, music was furnished by a good orchestra, and the many lady guests of the club, with their escorts, were agreeably entertained by the races in the afternoon, and by dancing in the evening, when the club-house was brilliantly illuminated. Of the races, which were but three in number, the first was between the four-oared gigs Punch and Judy. The crew of the first-named were: James R. Beard, A. A. Uffendill, F. N. Baker, William H. Sayre, and George L. Thatcher, coxswain. The Judy crew were: J. Gamgee, E. W. Robinson, A. Gunther, H. F. Reddall, and George Cox, Jr., coxswain. The course was a mile with a turn. This race resulted in an easy victory for Thatcher's crew, who beat the others in 6:50, by some eight lengths of open water. The second race was for senior single sculls, and was between George Cox, Jr., James R. Beard, C. T. Hotchkiss, and George L. Thatcher. It proved close between Cox and Beard, but the former won, in 7:50, by quarter of a length. The last race was between the eight-cared barges Electra, manned by J. Gamgee, E. H. Sayre, G. Sammis, E. M. Tucker, C. K. Taylor, A. Gunther, F. F. Walker, A. A. Uffendill, and C. Stillman, coxswain, and Constitution, the crew of which were George L. Thatcher, W. H. S. Carlisle, George Cox, Jr., E. W. Robinson, H. H. Powell, F. N. Baker, H. P. Reddall, W. H. Sayre, and F. C. Swan, coxswain. Although both crews rowed in very bad form, this race was so close as to be exciting. The Electra got the best of the start, but the other boat turned the mark first, and both came home so nearly together that a telling spurt only won the race for the Electra, in 7:15, by a few feet.

A friendly rivalry between the clerks employed in the branch offices of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and the Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London, resulted yesterday in a four-cared barge race on the Harlem River, in which the Commercial Union crew were easily victorious. The boats were called into line just above the railroad-bridge, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The stake-boat was fixed near the Macomb's Dam bridge. The crews were as follows: London and Liverpool and Globe—T. H. Pratt, stroke; R. A. Maxwell, (1;) W. McDougall, (2;) W. C. Turner, (3;) T. H. Vail, coxswain. Commercial Union—W. T. Kaufman, stroke; W. J. Swan, (1;) C. E. Holman, (2;) Howland Pell, (3;) Frank E. Gillehan, coxswain. The Liverpool crew made a poor start. Turner (No. 3) missed the stroke, his oar failing to catch water, and thus the Commercial crew gained a lead. Then Holman, of the latter boat, catches a bad "crab," and the lead was nearly lost. Once well under way, the Commercials, however, easily pulled away from their opponents, gaining steadily to the end, and passing the stake-boat about six lengths in advance in 7:20½. Gillehan, the coxswain of the Commercials, took a straight course from the start, while Vail, of the Liverpool crew, steered in along the river's edge, thus losing some advantage, as the tide was running in. The race was watched by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were George H. Pell, Mrs. William H. Pell, Mrs. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, the Misses Shieffelin, Miss Edith Rodgers, and Mrs. Swan. The winning crew received a hearty reception from the friends of their opponents as well as their own.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

MME. MARIE ROZE, THE PRIMA DONNA, SAILS IN THE CITY OF CHESTER.

Mme. Marie Rôze, the prima donna, with a handsome little terrier dog under her arm, and accompanied by her servant, made her way to the deck of the Inman steam-ship City of Chester early yesterday afternoon, and, descending into the saloon, found a beautiful floral gift, which had been sent to her by Dion Boucicault. Returning to the deck, she took up a position at the port rail, under a large life-boat, which hung so low that in her head after bowing to friends on the pier she lightly struck against the side of the boat once or twice. The prima donna was dressed in black, and wore heavy gold bracelets and ear-rings. She was soon joined by her husband, Mr. Henry Mapleson, and after taking leave of her friends on the vessel, she waved her handkerchief to those on the pier while the Chester backed out into the stream. She then ran with her husband to the bow of the vessel, and remained there until midstream was reached. Nearly 150 saloon passengers sailed on the City of Chester, and among them were Henry and Frederick Hartranft and Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Warne, of Philadelphia; Assistant Corporation Attorney Cole, of this City, and wife; Prof. F. W. Dean, V. A. W. Drummond, of the British Legation; the Very Rev. Father Gabriel, of Louisiana, and Lewis Holmes, of Baltimore. The Mosel, of the North German Lloyd Line, sailed early in the afternoon with a full passenger-list, which has already been published. The entrance of the National pier was gayly decorated with flags yesterday morning in honor of the departure of Mr. F. W. J. Hurst, the New-York manager of that steam-ship line. A large crowd witnessed the sailing of the Anchor steamship Devonia early in the afternoon with nearly 100 saloon passengers, among whom were Col. Samuel F. Cooper, United States Consul at Glasgow; Capt. Charles Porter, of the United States Army, and several clergymen, Professors, and doctors. The new Red Star steamer Belgenland and the Elysia, of the Anchor Line, also sailed yesterday, but the latter vessel carried no passengers. The cabin passenger-list of the Devonia is as follows:

Andrew Moyes, Mr. Gordon, James Campbell, J. Hawkins, O. G. Horton, Charles J. Roe, George Cousain, William T. Matheson, Andrew Watson, Mason J. Mathews, Capt. Kitts, George Burgess, John Hall, Col. Samuel F. Cooper, John T. Ba...n, Prof. Elden, Hugh McCulloch, Mrs. McCulloch, Miss McCulloch, the Rev. J. G. Princell, Capt. Charles Porter and wife, Peter H. Peterson, Mrs. Peter H. Peterson, Mrs. W. Wilkinson, Janthe Williamson, Christina Williamson, Mrs. James Robertson, Miss Phœbe Haynes, the Rev. James Gormley, Mrs. Gormley, Miss Gormley, Miss Alice Laird, Allan Fullerton, Mrs. Allan Fullerton, Mrs. Mac Wright, Miss Mary F. Wright, Mr. Innes, Mrs. Innes, Dr. William Wallace, Mrs. Dr. William Wallace, Henry Wallace, Master William Wallace, Elizabeth Toote, Miss Hattie J. Parker, Miss Blanche Mills, L. H. Granger, Mrs. Granger, Mr. Stevenson, Edward Minger, John Minger, Thomas Hammill, W. S. Sharman, Mr. Lindsay, A. W. Small, Mrs. Steele, Master Steele, Miss Selina Hatch, George H. Starr, Robert Smith, Mrs. Robert Smith, Master Dudley Smith, S. C. Glenn, John McLean, Henry Glass, William Young, Mrs. William Young, Miss R. Weight, Mrs. J. V. Cantrell, Mortimer McManus, the Rev. John F. Stewart, Miss Elizabeth Smith, Mrs. Hattie Sullivan, Michael Magean, Mrs. Annie Magean, Miss Mary McAllister, William A. Otis, N. M. Livingstone, John R. Auld, Mrs. John R. Auld, John S. Auld, Jr., Elliot Gray, the Rev. C. A. Evans, Mrs. C. A. Evans, Charles A. Evans, Miss Mary Evans, Prof. G. E. Morrow, William Scott.

BRIGHTON BEACH BRANCH RAILROAD.

The New-York and Brighton Beach Railway matter, after two applications for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn lands for a roadbed and depot sites, under the Railroad act, has been finally decided adversely by Justice Dykman, of the Supreme Court, before whom the question has been pending, in Special Term, at White Plains. Judge Dykman's adverse decision was filed in Kings County. In the opinion rendered his Honor says the petitioners have not complied with the exactness of the statute—making maps and profiles, &c.—and that they must begin *de novo* to obtain the completeness of detail necessary under the law before they will be entitled to Commissioners of Appraisal. The denial is made, with $10 costs.

POLICEMAN LALLY'S TROUBLES.

Some years ago Patrolman William Lally married a widow with an adult daughter. He had been married but a short time when his wife and step-daughter began to annoy him constantly by getting drank and rendering his home intolerable. He moved from Harlem to a down-town precinct, but his wife followed him while he was on post duty, and by collecting crowds about him rendered it necessary for him to arrest her. He was recently transferred from the Twelfth to the Twenty-seventh Precinct to escape from his wife. Yesterday she followed him about the streets while intoxicated, and he was compelled to arrest her. She was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court and committed in default of $500 bail to await examination.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory report for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.825 inches; maximum, at 7 A. M. June 8, 30.093 inches; minimum, at 6 P. M. June 10, 29.650 inches; range, .443 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 69°; maximum, at 2 P. M. June 10, 87°; minimum, at 5 A. M. June 8, 53°; range, 34°. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 833 miles. Remarks—June 12, rain from 0:40 P. M. to 1:20 P. M.; amount of water, .04 inch; June 13, rain from 6 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.; amount of water, .03 inch. Total amount of water for week, .06 inch.

HISTORY NOT THEIR FAVORITE STUDY.

Thirty five young men, who desire to be appointed as letter-carriers, appeared yesterday afternoon in Room No. 106 of the Federal Building to undergo examination in accordance with the civil service rules. The majority of the candidates arrived simple problems in arithmetic, and defined correctly the nature of a verb and an adjective. Several of the young men, in answering historical questions, credited William Penn, George Washington, Daniel Webster, Patrick Henry, and John Hancock, respectively, with the authorship of the Declaration of Independence. One of them was certain that De Witt Clinton was "Governor of the United States." Another, in answer to the question, "Who is the present President of France?" wrote "Emperor William," while others expressed the opinion that "Mr. Gravy," "Julius Favre," and "MacMahon" were the incumbents. The majority wrote the correct answer to the query. In reply to the question, "Who commanded the British troops at the battle of New-Orleans, and in what war did that battle occur?" One candidate wrote Gen. "Bradlecox," another "Patman," another "Howe," and another "Corn Wallace." The question, "What tribunal was created by Congress for settling the controversies which grew out of the election of 1876?" elicited the following answers, among others: "The Returning Board." "The Justice." "Electoral College." "Congress declared the country free and independent." "Electory Commission of Sup Judges." About one-third of the candidates turned in their papers without attempting to answer the questions in geography and history.

NOT ROSE ELLAN, BUT ROBERTS.

RECOGNIZED BY RESIDENTS OF STATEN ISLAND, SHE TELLS ANOTHER STORY.

The young woman who claimed to be Rose Ellan, the daughter of a wealthy paper-mill owner in Lee, Mass., and to have eloped from that town with Walter Griffin, who she alleged had abandoned her in this City, was yesterday identified by two young men, residents of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, as Rose Roberts, a resident of that village, where she owns a small house. The girl at first stoutly denied her identity, and insisted that she was from Lee, Mass., but, after some sharp questioning by Superintendent Walling, she confessed that her name was Roberts, and that she was from Tompkinsville. She said her parents formerly resided there, but that they separated some time ago, and since that time her mother had married a resident of Ohio, and resided somewhere in that State, while her father married a woman from California, and she believed he lived in San Francisco. Before her parents separated by mutual agreement they settled the house, which is a small frame cottage, on her, their youngest daughter. She lived there for some time, and by occupying but one room and renting out the rest of the house endeavored to support herself on the income thus derived. Rose then, as she says, went to live with an uncle in Seventieth-street in this City. There she alleges that she met her seducer, Walter Griffin, a wealthy young man of Lee, Mass., holds the responsible, but not very lucrative, position of conductor on the Metropolitan Elevated Railway. She acknowledged that all she knew about the town of Lee was obtained from a married sister who lives there. She was anxious to go to this sister, and her uncle, who did not particularly desire to be any longer burdened with her, gave her some money, and she started on her journey a few weeks ago. She did not go to Lee, but meeting Griffin, he induced her to remain here and live with him as his wife, promising eventually to marry her. She went with him to a hotel, where they registered as man and wife, and where she alleges he accomplished her ruin. When all her money was gone Griffin abandoned her, and as she was afraid to go to her uncle's house, she wandered about homeless and penniless until she was picked up by Detective Waldron. She told them the romantic story about her elopement and ruin, hoping to create sympathy, and thinking that she would be sent to Lee without question. Her latest account to herself is believed to be the true one, and the girl was sent yesterday afternoon to the Home for Friendless Girls, in West Fourth-street.

THE ASSAULT ON ROUNDSMAN ORR.

PATROLMAN TULLY RELEASED ON BAIL TO APPEAR FOR EXAMINATION.

Roundsman Robert Orr, of the Fifth Precinct, appeared in the Tombs Police Court before Justice Flammer, yesterday, to press a charge of felonious assault against Patrolman James H. Tully, of the same precinct. Orr's head was bound with linen bandages, and his injured hand was set in splints. He related some additional particulars of the assault of Sunday last, saying that he detected Tully, at about 2:55 o'clock in the morning, standing in front of the liquor saloon of Michael Murphy, at Beach and Hudson streets, drinking. Murphy said he had called Tully to his establishment to quell a disturbance, but Orr said he had heard no disturbance, and asked Tully if he allowed such places, referring to Murphy's store, to be opened at that hour of the night. He walked with Tully for half a block without saying anything, until Tully finally inquired what he was going to do with him, asking him if he "was going to drive him out of the business," and saying that if he was, he would "bet he [Tully] would put him [Orr] out of it." Orr replied that he did not understand Tully's language, when the latter suddenly and without provocation struck him on the head with his club, knocking him down, and continuing to strike him. Orr, blinded with pain, staggered to his feet after a time and walked about 50 yards, when Tully again assaulted him. He warded off the blows from his head with his arm, the bones of his hand being broken by his assailant's club, and cried "Murder!" Patrolmen Dwyer and Speight, Officers David Crawford and Green to his assistance. Tully was then taken into custody by Officer Green. Tully subsequently said that if he had had a pistol he would have shot him. Under cross-examination, Orr testified that he had watched Tully for half an hour on the night in question, as he saw him violating rules of the Police Department in being off post and talking with citizens. He denied that he struck Tully in the face, and that when Tully told him that he had called him into his place to quell a disturbance he replied that "he would believe neither Tully nor Murphy, as they were both Paphists." The complainant further said that he had been on the force 13 years, that he was arrested once for an assault and battery during a disturbance in his own house, but added that the case was never brought to trial, although he gave bail to appear. A complaint of disbelief had been made against him before the Police Commissioners, but it was dismissed. Dr. Moore, of the Chambers-Street Hospital, Officers Crawford and Green, and Sergeant Delamater gave testimony in the case, with nearly 100 saloon passengers, among whom were Col. Samuel F. Cooper, United States Consul at Glasgow; Capt. Charles Porter, of the United States Army, and several clergymen, Professors, and doctors. The new Red Star steamer Belgenland and the Elysia, of the Anchor Line, also sailed yesterday, but the latter vessel carried no passengers. The cabin passenger-list of the Devonia is as follows:

Andrew Moyes, Mr. Gordon, James Campbell, J. Hawkins, O. G. Horton, Charles J. Roe, George Cousain, William T. Matheson, Andrew Watson, Mason J. Mathews, Capt. Kitts, George Burgess, John Hall, Col. Samuel F. Cooper, John T. Ba...n, Prof. Elden, Hugh McCulloch, Mrs. McCulloch, Miss McCulloch, the Rev. J. G. Princell, Capt. Charles Porter and wife, Peter H. Peterson, Mrs. Peter H. Peterson, Mrs. W. Wilkinson, Janthe Williamson, Christina Williamson, Mrs. James Robertson, Miss Phœbe Haynes, the Rev. James Gormley, Mrs. Gormley, Miss Gormley, Miss Alice Laird, Allan Fullerton, Mrs. Allan Fullerton, Mrs. Mac Wright, Miss Mary F. Wright, Mr. Innes, Mrs. Innes, Dr. William Wallace, Mrs. Dr. William Wallace, Henry Wallace, Master William Wallace, Elizabeth Toote, Miss Hattie J. Parker, Miss Blanche Mills, L. H. Granger, Mrs. Granger, Mr. Stevenson, Edward Minger, John Minger, Thomas Hammill, W. S. Sharman, Mr. Lindsay, A. W. Small, Mrs. Steele, Master Steele, Miss Selina Hatch, George H. Starr, Robert Smith, Mrs. Robert Smith, Master Dudley Smith, S. C. Glenn, John McLean, Henry Glass, William Young, Mrs. William Young, Miss R. Weight, Mrs. J. V. Cantrell, Mortimer McManus, the Rev. John F. Stewart, Miss Elizabeth Smith, Mrs. Hattie Sullivan, Michael Magean, Mrs. Annie Magean, Miss Mary McAllister, William A. Otis, N. M. Livingstone, John R. Auld, Mrs. John R. Auld, John S. Auld, Jr., Elliot Gray, the Rev. C. A. Evans, Mrs. C. A. Evans, Charles A. Evans, Miss Mary Evans, Prof. G. E. Morrow, William Scott.

BRIGHTON BEACH BRANCH RAILROAD.

The New-York and Brighton Beach Railway matter, after two applications for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn lands for a roadbed and depot sites, under the Railroad act, has been finally decided adversely by Justice Dykman, of the Supreme Court, before whom the question has been pending, in Special Term, at White Plains. Judge Dykman's adverse decision was filed in Kings County. In the opinion rendered his Honor says the petitioners have not complied with the exactness of the statute—making maps and profiles, &c.—and that they must begin *de novo* to obtain the completeness of detail necessary under the law before they will be entitled to Commissioners of Appraisal. The denial is made, with $10 costs.

POLICEMAN LALLY'S TROUBLES.

Some years ago Patrolman William Lally married a widow with an adult daughter. He had been married but a short time when his wife and step-daughter began to annoy him constantly by getting drank and rendering his home intolerable. He moved from Harlem to a down-town precinct, but his wife followed him while he was on post duty, and by collecting crowds about him rendered it necessary for him to arrest her. He was recently transferred from the Twelfth to the Twenty-seventh Precinct to escape from his wife. Yesterday she followed him about the streets while intoxicated, and he was compelled to arrest her. She was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court and committed in default of $500 bail to await examination.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory report for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.825 inches; maximum, at 7 A. M. June 8, 30.093 inches; minimum, at 6 P. M. June 10, 29.650 inches; range, .443 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 69°; maximum, at 2 P. M. June 10, 87°; minimum, at 5 A. M. June 8, 53°; range, 34°. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 833 miles. Remarks—June 12, rain from 0:40 P. M. to 1:20 P. M.; amount of water, .04 inch; June 13, rain from 6 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.; amount of water, .03 inch. Total amount of water for week, .06 inch.

HISTORY NOT THEIR FAVORITE STUDY.

Thirty five young men, who desire to be appointed as letter-carriers, appeared yesterday afternoon in Room No. 106 of the Federal Building to undergo examination in accordance with the civil service rules. The majority of the candidates arrived simple problems in arithmetic, and defined correctly the nature of a verb and an adjective. Several of the young men, in answering historical questions, credited William Penn, George Washington, Daniel Webster, Patrick Henry, and John Hancock, respectively, with the authorship of the Declaration of Independence. One of them was certain that De Witt Clinton was "Governor of the United States." Another, in answer to the question, "Who is the present President of France?" wrote "Emperor William," while others expressed the opinion

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen Sts., New-York.

Straw Goods.
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.
FAYAL HATS.
AN IMMENSE PURCHASE.
FALL AT 45c.

TRIMMED SHADE AND PICNIC HATS, 13c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., to $1 75.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS
ON ALL FUR-TRIMMED GOODS.
BOYS', YOUTHS' & MEN'S HATS
25c., 50c., 75c., $1 UP. LEADING STYLES.
LADIES' BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
CRIPS, LEGHORNS, TAPES, DUNSTABLE, AND EVERY OTHER BRAID, FROM 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
JUNE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS, 25c., 35c., 45c., 65c., TO $5.
PURCHASED AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.
OSTRICH FEATHERS. FRENCH FLOWERS.
BLACK ALL-SILK TRIMMING SATINS, 49c., 59c., 75c., 85c.
VERY LARGE LOT OF BONNET GAUZE TRIMMINGS.
WHITE SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS. ALSO, LEGHORN COLORS, } ALL WIDTHS.
Fancy Goods and Fans
3,000 ALL-SILK SPANGLED AND FEATHER FANS FOR MISSES at 15c., at 20c., at 25c., one-third their value.
5,000 LINEN, SILK, AND LEATHER FANS FOR LADIES, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c. Recent auction purchase, and certainly bargains.
SILK PARASOLS AND SHADES,
22 and 24 INCH, at 50c., 63c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 up.
CHILDREN'S FANCY PARASOLS, ALL COLORS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
LEATHER BELTS AND VELVET BELTS, SIDE POCKETS, &c.
HAIR BRUSHES, 9c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
SILK MITTS.
500 DOZEN FOR LADIES AT 10c., 25c., 36c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c.
500 DOZEN ¼ LONG, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 85, $2.
280 DOZEN ½ LONG, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, UP TO $5 PAIR.
CLEARING PILES OF
TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES,
AT 25c. A PAIR.
EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen-sts., N. Y.
Suits--Cloaks.
STOCK OF A LEADING
SUIT AND CLOAK MANUFACTURER.
READY FOR INSPECTION.
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR FRENCH BUNTING COSTUMES, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED SATIN, } $13 50
35 FINEST DRAP DE VIRGINIA TRIMMED WITH DOTTED SATIN; REGULAR PRICE, TWENTY DOLLARS. } $14 50
FINE ALL-WOOL BUNTING SUITS, HANDSOME TRIMMED WITH SATIN. } $5 75 TO $12 50
LOT OF LADIES' CAMBRIC SUITS, $1 95 EACH.
LADIES' SPRING WRAPS, TRIMMED FRINGE, $1 25, $1 75, to $5.
Ladies' Light Cloth Jackets,
$2 50, ALL WOOL.
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY, 89c. NEW GOODS.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
PIQUE, LAWN, AND BUNTING DRESSES, VERY LOW.
MOHAIR ULSTERS, $2 50, $4 50.
LINEN ULSTERS, 95c., $1, $1 25 to $3 50.
LADIES' FINE COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER.
BATHING SUITS.
DRY GOODS.
AN UNBROKEN LINE OF COLORS IN OUR ALL-WOOL BUNTINGS FOR DRESSES. 17c. Per Yard.
500 PIECES NEWLY-PURCHASED
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
at 16c., 20c., 25c.,
ABOUT ONE-THIRD BELOW LAST WEEK'S PRICES.
100 PINE LINEN BATISTE, PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPES, 12½c.
ALL-WOOL MELANGE, 48 INCHES WIDE, 50c. PER YARD.
SILK AND WOOL STRIPED BLACK BATISTE, 65c. PER YARD.
DAMASSE GRENADINES, 65c. BARGAINS.
50 PIECES 36-INCH BLACK CASHMERE, 20c. yard.
25 PIECES 38-INCH BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTHS, ONLY 35c.
38-INCH LUPIN'S ALL-WOOL BLACK CASHMERE, 50c. yard.
OUR FINER GOODS at 65c., 75c., 85c., $1 UP.
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
LARGE VARIETY OF ORGANDIES, LAWNS, MOHAIR CLOTHS, SEA-SIDE SATEENS, JACONETS, AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
DRESS SILKS.
BLACK AND COLORS AT 65c., 75c., 79c., 85c., $1, $1 15, $1 25, $1 38, $1 50, UP. GREAT BARGAINS.
100 PIECES STRIPE SUMMER SILKS, 45c., 48c., 50c.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

WILL YOU
HAVE AN
M BRACE!
Only perfect device ever known
For supporting pantaloons.
No Rubber. No Springs.
Liked by Everybody.
Pat. July 16 & Nov. 5 1878, by D. S. Grady, Boston.

FOR SALE BY
HUNT & DUSENBURY, No. 7 Astor House; PETER MCNAUGHTON, No. 62 Fulton-st.; STEWART BROTHERS, No. 257 Greenwich-st.; DUYCKINCK & CO., No. 707 Broadway; UNION ADAMS, No. 1,197 Broadway; TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 64 Bowery; MENDEL BROTHERS, No. 246 Grand-st.; E. P. HARTLEY, Nos. 28 and 30 3d-av., or 2,326 WILLIAM MARES, No. 459 6th-av.; ANGUS & PRENTICE, No. 35 9th-av.; M. PLONSKY, No. 6 Old Post Office Building, Nassau-st.; H. MONASH, No. 402 8th-av.; JULIUS HARRIS, No. 2,236 Bowery; H. EPSTEIN, No. 246 3d-av.; H. SCHOFIELD, No. 378 Bleecker-st.; L. KEMPE, No. 884 3d-av.

ELECTIONS.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, New-York, June 6, 1879.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 3D inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, HENRY COFFIN, CHARLES R. EWORDS, JOHN D. GRIFFIN, AMOS R. ECKO, CHARLES H. INGRAM, JOHN WATSON, WILLIAM PALEN, SAMUEL WILLETS, JAMES B. AMES, SYLVESTER L. E. WARD, E. A. CLARK, JOHN SCOTT BOYD, R. S. FOLLETON, ISRAEL CORSE, AMOS ROBBINS, JACOB VAN WAGENEN, E. E. PACKARD, JOHN B. WILLIS, D. H. HOUGHTALING, PRESTON H. HODGES.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES B. AMES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Esq., Vice-President.
G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

DRY GOODS.
PREPARATORY
TO OUR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, AND NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN WOOL, COTTON, FLAX, AND SILK,
We Have Made
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN ALL SEASONABLE FABRICS OF THESE MATERIALS. BUYERS WILL BE WELL REPAID BY A THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF OUR
IMMENSE VARIETY
OF ELEGANT FABRICS.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

FINANCIAL.
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
Buy and sell ON COMMISSION, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.
United States 4 per cent. Bonds, and all other issues of the Government bought and sold at market rates, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.
CALLED BONDS bought or exchanged on favorable terms.
Interest on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

OFFICE OF L. P. BAYNE & CO., No. 54 BROADWAY, Room No. 9, New-York, June 10, 1879.
BY AUTHORITY GIVEN US BY THE GREEN MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, incorporated under the general laws of the State of New-York, we now offer to the public Twenty Thousand (20,000) Shares (par value $10) of the stock at $2 per share, payable on delivery of the stock.
Books of subscription to said amount will be opened on the 12th inst., at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad-st., New-York, Room No. 10, and at the office of WILCOX & BAIRD, No. 64 Broadway, and will be closed in 10 days thereafter, at 3 P. M.
If any excess of subscription is made, the 20,000 shares will be apportioned pro rata among the subscribers.
It is proper to say that this mine is under the same management as that of the PLUMAS NATIONAL QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, which is a sufficient guarantee of good faith and economical management in all its departments.
L. P. BAYNE & CO., General Agents.

M. & S. STERNBERGER,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York, and No. 52 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., Members of the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE and MINING BOARD, execute orders for GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS and FOREIGN EXCHANGE. CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS A SPECIALTY, with unusual facilities for the execution of orders at the San Francisco Mining Board.

THE HOUSEHOLD

FOOD AND FEEDING.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Sir Henry Thompson, in an article entitled "Food and Feeding," advances some ideas on these subjects, which, without being exactly novel, still have an exceeding amount of interest. The author asserts, with a great deal of force, something which very few people are willing to acknowledge. We are very prone in attempting to subdue the inclinations of our physical nature, paramount among which is our necessity to eat, to give to this eating a rather despised position. We relegate the choice of food and cooking to a most inferior position. It is unbecoming, many think, (those whose heads are in the clouds,) to talk about, even to descend to that lower region, which is the kitchen. It is made to occupy a subordinate position in the practical arrangements of life. "Now," says Sir Henry Thompson, "there has long been some practical acknowledgement on the part of a few educated persons, of the simple fact that a man's temper, and, consequently, many of his actions, depend on such an alternative as whether he habitually digests his food well or ill; whether the meals which he eats are properly converted into healthy material, suitable for the ceaseless work of building up both muscle and brain; or whether unhealthy products constantly pollute the course of nutritive supply. Nor is it certain that an adequate recognition of the value of proper food to the individual in maintaining a high standard of health, in prolonging healthy life, (the prolongation of unhealthy life is rather small gain either to the individual or to the community,) and thus largely promoting cheerful temper, prevalent good nature, and improved moral tone, would require almost a revolution in the habits of a large portion of the community. The truthfulness of this statement is most positive. How well known it is that in certain conditions of illness, of nervous exhaustion, that it is the character of the food and the manner of its preparation which restore the body and give new force to the wasted brain. How very positive, too, is the fact that people who are for the time in good health, by neglecting their diet and indifference as to the methods of dressing their food, are sure in time to feel the effects of such carelessness. This is all the more evident with those whose occupations are purely mental. Doctors, lawyers, clergymen, belong exactly to that class who neglect these simplest of all laws. Of course, their means precludes the idea of restriction as to quantity, but it is quality that they want, and this greatly depends no less on the proper selection of ailments than on the preparation. A man who works with his arms and hands alone, who lays bricks or saws wood, can enjoy and digest any kind of food. The wear and tear of physical muscle craves every variety of food, and is indifferent to the cooking, but waste of brain will not be satisfied in the same way. You can't feed your lawyer or your physician on the bacon and greens which satisfy and stimulate your mason or your carpenter. Distinction in kind of food, says Sir Henry Thompson, is not only to be looked at, but the quantity should be thought over, for the requirements of the child, the mature adult, and the declining or aged person. "I can assure the intelligent reader that ignorance and indifference to the nature and object of food mark the condition of a large majority of the so-called educated people of this country. Men even boast of their ignorance of so trivial a subject, regard as unworthy the exercise of their powers, and—small compliment to their wives and sisters—fit only for the occupation of women." In fact, it is a kind of fashionable hypocrisy to apparently despise such matters and to assume a false asceticism. Sir Henry thinks that Englishmen adopt a diet adapted to a somewhat too northerly latitude, and that they consume too much nitrogenous food, *i. e.*, meat in excess. In our own region to descend from the high food would be more difficult, as we have here the excesses of climate found in the frigid and torrid zones. We change these with the season of the year, and kind nature, with her adaptiveness, presents at each epoch the food best adapted to our wants. The author fully substantiates the value of leguminous food for workmen as both healthy and economical, and baked beans find a place. Beans and peas when matured are, in fact, richer in nitrogen than flour, and equal to it in starch, mineral substances, and in fat-making qualities. In fact, the use of beans or lentils does not do away with the want of meat, still a substitution can be furnished in making a dish where the meat would be as one part and the beans as two, and the same amount of sustenance could be derived from it, as if it were all made from meat. Henry Thompson does not think it unbecoming of his dignity to give a full receipt for cooking dried haricots, which will be found among the receipts. The comments made on frying are perfectly just. The author says, what has been frequently asserted in these columns: "The art of frying is little understood, and the omelet is almost entirely neglected by our countrymen. The products of our frying-pan are often greasy, and therefore, for many persons, indigestible, the shallow form of the pan being unsuited for the process of boiling in oil—that is, at a heat of nearly 500° Fahrenheit. * * * This high temperature produces results which are equivalent, indeed, to quick roasting, when the article to be cooked is immersed in the boiling fat." The article, which contains no end of sound information, concludes by advising young men to learn how to make an omelet; and Sir Henry says: "The ability to do this may be so useful in the varied circumstances of travel, &c., that no young man destined for foreign service, or even who lives in chambers, should fail to attain this easily-acquired art."

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

Fish are very plenty, and the demand is good. It is quite evident that New-York City is getting every day to be more ichthyophagous. It is being found out that the use of fish is both economical and wholesome. The increase of places of public resort near the Metropolis has had its effect in educating tastes. Salmon is arriving from the Provinces in good quantity and fine quality. Formerly about the Fourth of July was the cheapest period for salmon, but new points of supply have been found by enterprising dealers, and with railroad facilities New-York is provisioned with salmon at reasonable prices fully three weeks earlier than in former years. Salmon at 25 cents a pound is cheap food, as when properly cooked it goes a great way. Very few Connecticut fish are arriving, not more than six in all during the last week. A small salmon of eight pounds was caught off Seabright this week. This finding of salmon not far from the mouths of the rivers is interesting to fish-culturists, inasmuch as it tends to uphold the theory that these fish never go very great distances from the streams in which they were hatched. By and by, by observing these facts, we shall undoubtedly arrive at the proper conclusions as to the period salmon remain in salt water before ascending the rivers. Mackerel, 10 to 15 cents each, and rather scarce, coming from Cape Cod. Mackerel, being nomadic, their supply can never be regularly counted on. This fish improves with the season, as it is found in colder waters. Notwithstanding theories that mackerel are decreasing in quantity, facts do not substantiate this. There are perious composed of many years when fish are abundant, then scarce, the aggregate, however, not differing at all. All observations on the catch of sea-fish are worthless, unless carried over a period of at least 25 years. Connecticut shad, 8 cents each, are the first of the season. In about a week the catch will be over. Striped bass, from Long Island, large, 10 cents a pound; smaller fish, 18 to 20 cents. Weak-fish, 10 cents. Spanish mackerel, from Chesapeake Bay, 25 cents a pound. Green turtle, 25 cents a pound; very scarce at 18 cents. King-fish in good supply at 15 cents. We again call attention to this fish, which is among the best in the market. Live soft-shell crabs, 15 cents. Sheep's-head, from Long Island, 18 cents a pound. Whitebait coming in in fair quantity, worth $1 a pound. Those who can indulge in this luxury should be careful not to have spearings palmed on them. The distinction between the white bait and the spearing is very simple. The spearing is almost transparent, save a single silver line. On the true whitebait the scales cover the body, and are easily detached. The dealers on Long Island take all the whitebait offered. Bull-frog legs, very fine, from Canada, 35 cents a pound. This article of food is constantly increasing in demand. We are fast overcoming our prejudices. Soft crabs, in good supply from New-Jersey, at 75 cents to $1 a dozen. The New-York market, when at its height, will use about 800 dozen a day. Lobsters, better in size, coming from Cape Cod, selling at 10 cents a pound. We want special legislation to limit the catch of lobsters as to size. Flounders, 8 cents a pound. Eels, the best from Shrewsbury River, 18 cents a pound. Blue-fish in abundance, weighing from two to eight pounds, 8 to 8 cents a pound. The *Pomatomus saltatrix* is hardly yet in his prime. The greatest cannibal on our coast, he has not yet eaten up many times his own weight in other fish. It will be about August before the blue-fish is in his prime. Then he will come in size and in number. Of the latter, and will be stored away for Winter use. The blue-fish is another instance of a fish which comes and goes in cycles. He has not, perhaps, arrived yet to his maximum of quantity. He is sure in time to diminish in number. In the memory of many fishermen who are not old men to-day, the blue-fish was a rare fish. The economy of nature is ever kept in equipoise. One family of fish destroy another, and where food is used up, the fish that prey on it were eaten again hold their ground and increase and multiply.

We are still wholly dependent on the West Indies and the Southern States for our new potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, onions, and string beans. Other varieties of new vegetables are mainly supplied by New-Jersey and our own State. The quality of these latter is superior to that of the products which have been received for several months from the Southern country, and, being indigenous to the soil, may be eaten without much fear of injury to health. The supply of strawberries is entirely from New-Jersey and this State, and the best come from Long Island and up the Hudson. Better berries were never offered for sale before than a large portion of those which have been received during the past week. The varieties which take the palm for size and general excellence are the Great American and Champion, first produced in New-Jersey; the Beauty, born on Long Island, and the Sharpless Seedling, which first came into life in Pennsylvania. These "fancy berries," as they are denominated in the markets and stores, bring high prices, selling at 20 to 50 cents per quart, according to quality. Berries smaller and of a quality inferior to these are worth 10 to 15 cents per quart. Cherries are in larger supply and are better. They are worth 10 to 30 cents per pound. Green gooseberries are worth 10 cents per quart; whortleberries, (which are scarce,) 15 cents per quart, and peaches, from Georgia, 50 to 75 cents per dozen. Pineapples are now arriving from Key West, Fla., and Cat Island, West Indies. The best pine-apples come from Cat Island. They are worth 10 to 25 cents each in the markets, and the largest sell in the fruit stores at 25 to 40 cents each. Hothouse grapes sell in the fruit stores at $1 50 to $2 50 per pound, and bananas and oranges, 50 to 75 cents per dozen. On the streets and in the markets bananas and oranges sell at the low prices current for some time. The supply of green peas is now derived from New-Jersey and Long Island, principally from the latter place. They are better than any received this season, and those of really good quality are worth 20 cents per half peck. Asparagus sells in Washington Market at 15 to 20 cents per bundle; cucumbers, 50 cents per dozen; string beans, 10 cents per quart; new cabbage, from New-Jersey, 6 to 12 cents per head, according to size; new beets, 7 cents per bunch; lettuce, 3 cents per head; radishes, 1 cent per bunch; new potatoes, from the South, 30 cents per half peck, and from Bermuda, 40 cents; onions, from Bermuda, 10 cents per quart; tomatoes, 20 cents per quart; new turnips, 5 cents per bunch; cauliflower, 20 to 30 cents per head; rhubarb, 5 cents per bunch; new okra, 75 cents to $1 per hundred, and bunch onions, from the suburbs, 10 cents per bunch. Prices for meats are about the same as they have been, with a few exceptions, for several months. Loins of veal are worth 18 to 20 cents per pound; hind quarters, 15 to 18 cents; fore quarters, 10 cents; legs, 15 to 25 cents, and breasts, 12 to 15 cents. Fore quarters of Spring lamb are worth 18 to 20 cents per pound; hind quarters, 25 cents; chops, 20 to 25 cents. Porter-house steaks sell in the Washington Market at 20 to 25 cents per pound, sirloin at 16 to 20 cents, and prices for roasting pieces at 12 to 20 cents, the highest rates being asked for rib pieces. Spring ducks are lower, and sell at 25 to 28 cents per pound. Fowls are worth 14 to 16 cents per pound; Spring chickens, scalded, 30 to 35 cents; Spring chickens, dry-picked, 35 to 40; tame squabs, $2 50 per dozen, and wild pigeons, $2 per dozen. Excellent butter may be bought in the markets at 20 cents per pound.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

SCALLOPED LOBSTER.—I never ate lobster this way but off the west coast of Ireland, at an Irish gentleman's private table. I had the receipt, which is as follows: Cut the lobster roughways through the shell, being careful not to break it; take the meat out of this lobster and that of another one; cut meat in small pieces, and cook in a saucepan, with two ounces of butter and a teaspoonful of salt and pepper; add to it a teaspoonful of best vinegar, some mace, and two large tablespoonfuls of grated toast; stir for 15 minutes; then put back meat into the shells, and cook in a Dutch oven, and bake.—WEST.

STEWED LOBSTER.—Take all the meat out of two lobsters, do not chop it, but mix and lay it in a scallop-shell; pour over it half a pint of beef stock, half a pint of port wine, salt, pepper, cayenne, as for scalloping. Strew over half a teaspoonful of finely minced parsley, and half a dozen minced mushrooms. Cover with crumbs and slice of butter. Bake 15 minutes and serve in the scallop-shell.—BOWMAN'S New Cookery Book.

FRIED FROGS.—Throw the legs into boiling water for five minutes. Take them out and put them in cold water, and wipe them until dry. Have some batter made as follows: In one pint of cream, the yolk of an egg slightly beaten. Have ready some baked bread-crumbs. Dip the legs into the cream and egg, and with the fingers powder them a little with the bread-crumbs. Fry in the very best of butter to a light golden brown.

TO STEW FROG-LEGS.—Proceed exactly as above with boiling water, then dip in cold water and drain; for, say, two pounds of good frog-legs put in sauepan two ounces of the best butter; when melted and hissing, put in the legs, and fry for two minutes, shaking and turning legs all the time; then dredge a little with flour, add two sprigs of parsley, one of thyme, a bay-leaf, a teaspoonful of salt and white pepper, and half a pint of white wine, or in lieu of all wine, one-quarter of a pint of bouillon with a tablespoonful of white wine; stew gently until legs are white and tender; take the legs out, reduce the sauce and rednce the sauce if too thin, by evaporation, and beat in the yolks of a couple of eggs; at the last moment before serving, add about a teaspoonful of lemon juice.—CHEF OF CLUB.

SPINACH.—I see so many of your receipts begin in this way, "very few people know how to cook spinach or turnips or green peas properly," that I am afraid I shall be thought to be one among the many who follow suit, and write like the others. But it is so; half the cooks don't know how to serve spinach in good form—like the French. Now, in France you can buy at your grocer's spinach ready boiled, not cooked. It is simply boiled, and when you buy it you are saved the fire necessary for a first cooking. Now, the chief cook, or head cook, or cook-in-guard to spinach, has an idea that it can't be cooked too much. By means of cooking, or by the knife, the French cook makes his spinach as finely divided as possible. This is a good receipt: Wash and clean spinach enough for two or three days, put in boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt, boil it briskly for 10 minutes, turn it into a colander, drain it, press all the water out, and set to chopping it with a big knife just as long as you have patience for the work. Now, if you wish to serve this, take a portion and put it on the fire with a piece of butter, a half-pint of good broth, and let it simmer just as long as you please. Spinach, or cook it how you will, can never be cooked too much. Slice a hard-boiled egg and serve with it. A very little fried onion, perfectly cooked, chopped finei mproves, according to some tastes, the flavor of spinach.—MRS. T. H. D.

HOW TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Erbswurst supported the work of the German armies during the Winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in England at the present moment. It consists of a concentrated soup mixed with a certain proportion of bacon or lard, and dried so as to be portable, constituting in very small compass a perfect food, especially suitable for supporting muscular expenditure and exposure to cold. Better than any flesh, certainly that which could be transported with ease, the cost was not more than half that of ordinary meat. It was better also, because the form of the food in one in which it is readily assimilated and easily digested. It was relished cold, or could be converted in a few minutes into good soup with boiling water. But for our laborer probably the best of the legumes is the haricot bean, red or white, the dried mature bean of the plant whose pods we eat in the early green state as "French beans." For this purpose they may be treated thus: Soak, say, a quart of the dried haricots in cold water for several hours, after which place them in a saucepan, with two quarts of cold water and a little salt, on the fire; when boiling remove to the corner and simmer slowly until the beans are tender; the time required being about two to three hours. This quantity will fill a large dish, and may be eaten with salt and pepper. It will be greatly improved at small cost by the addition of a bit of butter, or of melted butter with parsley, or if an onion or two has been sliced and stewed with the haricots. A better dish still may be made by pusting all or part, after boiling, into a shallow frying-pan, and lightly frying for a few minutes with a little lard and some sliced onions; with a few slices of bacon fried, a comparatively luxurious and highly nutritive meal may be made. But there is still in the saucepan, after boiling, a residue of value, which the French peasant's wife, who turns everything to account, utilizes in a manner quite incomprehensible to the English woman. The water in which dried haricots have stewed, and also that in which green French beans have been boiled, contain a proportion of nutritious matter. Our housewives always preserves this liquor carefully, cuts and fries some onions, adds these and some thick slices of bread, a little salt and pepper, with a potherb or two from the corner of the garden, and thus serves hot an agreeable and useful *oroille au pot*. It ought to be added that the haricots so largely used by the working classes throughout Europe are not precisely either "red" or "white," but some cheaper local varieties, known as *haricots du pays*. These, I am assured on good authority, could be supplied here at about 2d. a pound, their quality as food being not inferior to other kinds.—SIR HENRY THOMPSON, IN NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, and half a cup of butter; six eggs, beaten separately; one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar. Flavor to the taste, and use fruit if desired.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

MOLASSES CANDY.—It's just a pleasure to see children rolling about the dock, with their faces molassey color, arising from molasses candy. On a long voyage molasses candy just breaks up the monotony of the thing and is an event. It don't make much matter as to the kind of molasses you use, but Porto Rico is about as good as any. Mind you have a kettle which is plenty large; put in your 'lasses over a slow fire and boil for a half hour, stirring it all the time; don't let the molasses burn while it is boiling; to see if it will eat, take a little and drop it in cold water, when, if it becomes hard and brittle, it is about right; now stir in a half teaspoonful of soda; that's about the proportion for a quart of molasses; stir it all in, and pour into a buttered dish; now everything depends on the pulling; the longer you pull the whiter it gets, and just as soon as it is cool enough the pulling begins; you can flavor the candy with lemon or what you please, but the true, genuine candy, the home pure, is better without it; eat your candy all up at once, as the dampness will make it run.—BOB, THE SEA-COOK.

PRESERVED ROSES.—This is the month for roses. Follow these directions closely and you will have an excellent preserve of them for the Winter: Get a Dundee marmalade-jar, some vessel that is the same diameter at the top as at the bottom, so that the contents may turn out easily; put a layer of sugar (granulated) on the bottom of the jar, then a layer of rose-leaves, then a layer of sugar, then a layer of rose-leaves, and so on till the jar is full, only let the last layer or top be of sugar; when full, paste white paper over the top, then good stout paper over that, so it will be quite air-tight; let it stay so in a place till Fall or Winter, then when you want to use it, turn it out on a dish and cut up to serve. The oil in the rose leaf crystallizes the sugar, and gives the eye and palate a rare confection.—ANDREW J. HOPE, No. 44 Fulton-street, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to wash blue silk stockings.

How to keep a copper tea-kettle bright.

How to dye white kid gloves brown.

How to starch and iron collars and cuffs so that they will not "blister" in curling.

How to set the color in lawns.

A BENEFICIAL SHOCK.

The Denmark (Lewis County) correspondent of the Lowville *Journal* says: "N. Comer, an aged gentleman of this town, nearly a year since had a slight shock of paralysis which turned his mouth to one side, impaired his speech, and materially affected his memory. Last week he received another shock, which restored all of those diseased functions to their proper order, and he could talk and relate things long forgotten, he him having"

MILITARY GOSSIP

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. William S. Bull, of Buffalo, was elected Brigadier-General of the Fourteenth Brigade, of that city, last Monday afternoon.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association is to be held at No. 23 Park-row next Tuesday at 3 P. M.

Sergt. J. J. Moog, of Gatling Battery N, Brooklyn, has won the Beebe badge finally, by capturing it for the third time last Saturday evening.

Company A, Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Capt. Peter Alsgood commanding, is to have a picnic at Boldt's Grove, Coney Island, on Wednesday next.

The Veteran Corps of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, has completed arrangements for its second annual picnic at Myrtle-Avenue Park, Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 20.

Battery C, Artillery, Brooklyn, Major John Timmes commanding, is to have a day at target practice with its 6-pounders at Volkman's Woods East New-York, to-morrow.

The New-York Independent Schuetzen Corps visited Niagara Falls last week, leaving this City on Sunday evening. The ladies of Buffalo presented the corps a handsome silk banner.

Gen. John B. Stonehouse, late Assistant Adjutant-General of this State, is about to visit Washington for the further prosecution of the war claims of this State against the General Government.

The "Cowperthwaite" prize was shot for at Creedmoor for the first time last Wednesday. Corp. C. H. Eagle, of the Seventh Regiment, was the winner upon the score of 47 out of a possible 50 points.

Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment, Auburn, has long borne the title "Shields Guard," in honor of Gen. James Shields, whose death occurred recently. At a recent meeting of the company, resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted.

A commission consisting of the Adjutant-General, Judge Advocate, Chief of Ordnance, and five commissioned officers of the National Guard of this State are to prepare an entirely new military code for the government of the National Guard.

The veteran organization of the Eighth New-York Cavalry had its first reunion at Charlotte last Monday. There were 98 members present. The citizens of Charlotte took the veterans on an excursion around the place, after which they were entertained at dinner, and elected new officers.

Company F, Eighth Regiment, met at Hirsch's Hotel on Decoration Day immediately after the parade, and presented a musical album, containing the photographs of 32 members of the company, to its commandant, Capt. John J. McLean. Col. Scott, ex-Capt. Whitelaw, Capt. Barker, and others were present.

The veterans of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, are to have a reunion on the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17. Members of the organization residing in this City are requested by the Secretary to send their addresses to George H. Washburn, No. 24 West Main-street, Rochester.

The Veteran Association of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, met at the armory of the active regiment last Thursday evening, and passed resolutions thanking Col. Austen and his Board of Officers for their courtesy to the corps during its recent visit to Montreal. A committee was appointed to arrange for the annual meeting of the corps.

Capt. L. T. Baker, commanding Gatling Battery E, late Washington Grey Cavalry, has issued orders promulgating the transformation of the troop from the cavalry to the artillery branch of the service. Capt. Baker's position in the troop will remain men advice as to their future course, and directs them to return to the armory all State property before June 19, next.

Sixteen members of the Cadet Corps of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, have signed a petition to Adjt.-Gen. Woodward for authority to organize a new company from among their number, to be attached to the regiment. Forty-six signatures will be required, when they are obtained, the petition will be forwarded to General Head-quarters. The Veteran Guard of the regiment, comprising the uniformed veterans, is to accompany the active regiment to Newport next month.

Capt. Leonard G. Van Vechten, and First Lieut. Herbert Lloyd, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, passed the Brigade Examining Board last Monday evening. Col. Josiah Porter has taken a leave of absence for six weeks, and Lieut.-Col. John T. Cox is in command of the regiment. Capt. Herman Henneberger, of Company F, has been compelled by ill-health to resign his position. Capt. Henneberger has been a faithful and efficient officer. Capts. Westright and West, and First Lieuts. Farley and Wilson have been granted leave of absence for several days.

Business at Third Brigade Head-quarters is to be transacted on Tuesday evenings during the months of July, August, and September, beginning on July 8. Gen. J. M. Varian, in orders, compliments the several regimental and company commanders in his brigade for their attention to the instruction given on May 27 last, as exemplified at the parade on Decoration Day, and expresses that the brigade never appeared to better advantage than on that occasion. His personal thanks are extended to Major Joseph Holland and Capt. Rowland A. Robbins, of his staff, for the faithful performance of their duties pursuant to special orders No. 26, series of 1878.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, has a start of nine marksmen, for the ensuing year, out of twelve who competed for the position. Major Klein scored 12 points off-hand at 200 yards, and 20 at 300 yards, on his first practice—a total of 32. Others defeated him by shooting a second time, but the Major is proud of his score. Major Klein and 18 members of his troop went down to meet the Second Battalion Brooklyn Volunteer Corps on its return from Niagara Falls last Friday night. Several members stood the fire of the division court-martial last Monday night. Arrangements are being made for a successful picnic at Elm Park next month.

It seems that Sergt. Burnton, of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, who was reported to have fainted at Creedmoor at the time of the accident to Private Lawrence of the same company, was not overcome until after Lawrence had been properly cared for. Sergt. Burnton is pronounced by his superior officers, as well as his comrades, to be a courageous soldier, and the fact that he was an intimate friend of Lawrence produced an anxiety for his welfare and caused him to succumb to his feelings. The information in regard to the affair was derived from an officer of the same company, who also stated that the scorer at that target followed the former practice of dealing out the ammunition shot by shot. This is denied by Chief Sweeney, of the scoring-tent, and it is therefore a question of veracity between the two men.

Col. W. H. Brownell, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing the marksmen of his command to go to Creedmoor to compete for marksmen's badges on Friday, June 27, at 7 A. M. The commissioned officers of the regiment are under orders to report in fatigue uniform at the regimental armory for instruction on Wednesdays, June 18, July 16, Aug. 20, and Sept. 17. Discharges have been granted to Corp. Walter E. Parfitt, Company G; Privates James E. Brown, Company K, and William B. Massara, Company K, their terms of service having expired. Privates Frederick Herzberg, Edwin Daniel, and George C. Ladue, of Company K, have been dropped from the rolls, and Joseph B. Davis has been transferred from Company F to Company A. Warrants have been granted to Quartermaster-Sergt. B. A. Walker, Company B, and Corps. Sylvester McGovern and Eugene F. Tetbridge, Company D. First Lieut. James G. Lauder, Company D, has resigned. The veterans of this regiment are to have their annual excursion on Thursday next to Newdorp, Staten Island.

Gen. E. L. Molineux was unanimously elected Brigadier-General of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, last Tuesday evening. The General enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, in 1854. When the war broke out he joined Company B, Seventh Regiment, and followed its fortunes in a short campaign. He subsequently organized the One Hundredth and Fifty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers; was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, and subsequently Colonel, of that command. He accompanied Banks's expedition to New-Orleans and in the first movement on Port Hudson. In April, 1863, he was severely wounded at the battle of Irish Bend, La. He was appointed Inspector-General on the staff of Major Gen. William B. Franklin in the following August, and was brevetted as Provost Marshal of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps. He was given command of the La Fourche district in January, 1864, and was subsequently transferred to the Nineteenth Army Corps, which he joined in the siege of Petersburg. He next commanded a brigade under Gen. Phil Sheridan, in the battles of the Shenandoah Valley, and was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers upon the recommendation of Gen. Sheridan. In May, 1865, he took possession of Augusta, Ga., and commanded the district of Northern Georgia and South Carolina until the following August.

Commissions have been issued from General Head-quarters to officers in the First and Second Divisions during the past month as follows: First Brigade—Major James S. Gilbert, Surgeon; Third Regiment Cavalry—Captain, William Horn, and Second Lieutenant, Andrew Schmutser; Fifth Regiment—Captain, Louis Siebert, Jr., and Second Lieutenants, Henry Haab and Louis Minicus; Eighth Regiment—First Lieut. Charles E. Bruce, Assistant Surgeon; Ninth Regiment—Major, W. B. Wetmore; Captain, F. P. L. De Groot; First Lieutenants, James L. Denison and John V. Wheeler, Commissary; and Second Lieutenant, John W. Bennett; Twelfth Regiment—First Lieutenant, W. V. King; Thirteenth Regiment—Second Lieutenant, Howard Ackerman; Twenty-third Regiment—Captains, W. Leonard (Chaplain) and Thomas Barrington; First Lieutenants, E. De Forest and C. E. Waters; Thirty-second Regiment—First Lieutenant, K. Broggelwirth; Second Lieutenants, August Leforest and F. Weisbrod; Sixty-ninth Regiment—First Lieutenant, Robert McFeeley, and Second Lieutenant, P. McMorrow; Seventy-first Regiment —First Lieutenant, E. F. Smith. During the same period the resignations have been accepted of Adjt.-Gen. W. K. Bunker, Eleventh Brigade; Chaplain Joseph T. Duryea and Second Lieut. C. H. Baldwin, Twenty-third Regiment; Assistant Surgeon E. Fridenberg and Second Lieut. Henry Deringer, Thirty-second Regiment; First Lieut. H. J. Richardson, Forty-seventh Regiment.

The Board of Officers of the Seventy-first Regiment is engaged in speculation as to who is entitled to the right of line in their command. Capt. Abram L. Webber, commanding Company G, holds it at present, and Capt. W. C. Clark, of Company D, wants it, on the ground that he is the senior officer of the command. Capt. Webber went into the regiment in 1861, and received his commission as Captain in 1866. The Seventy-first and Thirty-seventh Regiments were consolidated in September, 1870, when Capt. See, who lately resigned, held the right, and Capt. Webber the left, of line. Capt. Cox, of the Thirty-seventh, who came in at the consolidation, was senior in rank, and took his position on the right, throwing Capt. See to the left, and Capt. Webber to the colors. In 1871, Capt. E. A. Desmarets was elected Captain of Company A. He was at that time a supernumerary officer, having commanded Company E, Thirty-seventh, previous to its consolidation with the Seventy-first Regiment. He was also ranking officer, but waived his right, and took the colors, thus throwing Webber to the fourth place in line. After Capt. Cox was dismissed from the regiment, Capt. Desmarets claimed his position on the right, and got it. Capt. See again advanced to the left, and Capt. Webber to the colors. When Company A was consolidated, in 1875, Capt. See advanced to the right, and Capt. Webber took the left. Soon afterward the Seventy-ninth Regiment was disbanded, and Capt. Webber, with the remnant of company in that regiment, made an application for admission into the Seventy-first. He was assigned a place with his company, and made an agreement that if he ever got a vacancy he would not make claim the right of line, although his commission antedated that of the other officers. Capt. See resigned lately, and Capt. Webber's company was given the right of line in the regular formations. Just before Decoration Day Capt. Clark wrote a letter to Col. Voss stating that as the request of several officers he should claim his position on the right of the line. The matter came up before the Board of Officers last Monday night, but Col. Voss stated that the matter was not one for action by the council, but was subject to law, and he should consider the case, and decide according to the best of his ability.

THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE.

NOTHING FOR IT BUT TO WIND UP—THE QUESTION OF THE RECEIVERSHIP.

The only new development in the affairs of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, yesterday, was the publication ot a pamphlet circular by State Superintendent Smyth, detailing his action in the case since May 12, at which time he addressed a note to the President of the company calling attention to its condition, and requesting to be furnished with a statement in regard thereto. Appended to the circular is a statement of the securities held in the Insurance Department, on account of the policyholders of the Globe Mutual Company, June 9, 1879, as follows: Mortgage, $100,000; United States bonds, $243,000; New-York State bonds, $10,000; total, $353,000. There is also on deposit for the general protection of all the policy-holders, United States bonds of the value of $100,000. On Dec. 31, 1878, there were in force 8,414 policies, covering $14,733,095, the reserve on which was $3,076,572. Of these, there were reported 472 policies, insuring $1,523,436, with a reserve of $330,378 79. There is also on deposit in the department for the protection of the registered policy-holders of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company of this City, which company was reinsured by the Globe, $50,000 in mortgages, and a like sum in United States bonds.

There was an informal meeting of the Board of Trustees of the company yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of consulting with the counsels and explaining to them the exact condition of its affairs. The Secretary said the company had thus far held all their agents in hand, notwithstanding the efforts of several rival companies to capture them, and he thought they would be able to hold them until it was found impossible to use them further in the service of the company.

Attorney-General Schoonmaker returned to Albany on the 4 o'clock P. M. train yesterday. The rumor that Judge Westbrook had revoked his order appointing James D. Fish Receiver was denied yesterday, and the hearing of the case for a restatement of the order will take place before Judge Westbrook, at Albany, to-morrow. In the original application for an order appointing the Receiver, the request was for a temporary Receiver, while the order, as issued, made final settlement of the case by dissolving the Company and appointing a permanent Receiver. This, it is claimed, went further than it was originally intended, and hence the necessity for a rehearing and resettlement of the order. It is not thought possible by hardly anybody except the officers of the company that there can now be any reconstruction, and it is the opinion of the Attorney-General and State Superintendent of Insurance that there is nothing left to be done except to wind up the affairs of the company in the quickest, easiest, and most economical manner possible. It is also thought that there is at present no chance of effecting a change in the appointment of a Receiver on account of the unexceptionable personal character of Mr. Fish, the present appointee, and the refusal of Judge Westbrook, in the first instances, to appoint the President of the company or any member of the Board of Trustees to the position. Mr. Fish will be on hand in Judge Westbrook's court, to-morrow, with his bondsmen, prepared to qualify.

PERILS OF SEAFARING MEN.

TWO FISHERMEN LOST IN A FOG AND RESCUED BY A FRIENDLY BARK.

The Norwegian bark Mimer, Capt. Middlethon, which arrived from Stavanger on Friday evening last, had on board Philip McDonald and John McMullen, who were found in a small dory on May 27, in latitude 46° 41′ and longitude 52° 33′. The men belonged to the fishing schooner Henry C. Mackey, of Gloucester. The schooner had been out a little over a month, when, on May 24, the vessel being short of hands, Capt. Nolan directed McDonald and McMullen to launch a dory in order to set trawls. By the time their work was completed the vessel was lost in the fog. They were in the trask of vessels sailing between Europe and this country, and kept a sharp lookout. No vessel hove in sight during the night or the following day, and they began to suffer from thirst and hunger. On May 26 a little brackish water was caught and drank by McDonald, but his comrade, who was becoming very weak, refused to drink. During that afternoon the weather was heavy and the dory filled twice, but the men succeeded in bailing her out. McDonald kept on the lookout that night, his companion being too exhausted to render any assistances. Shortly after daybreak the fog lifted for a few moments and they saw a vessel several miles away. The men grasped their oars and rowed toward it for about 20 minutes, when the weather again became foggy. They concluded that they were mistaken about having seen a vessel, but about 8 o'clock they again sighted a sail, which proved to be the Mimer, and which observed them and ran down to the dory. McMullen was so exhausted that he had to be lifted on board the bark. That afternoon a heavy gale set in and the two fishermen would certainly have been lost had it not been for their timely rescue by the bark.

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

From the Chicago Advance, June 12.

A "reliable rumor" of an endowment of a new Professorship in Chicago Theological Seminary was mentioned in our correspondence last week. Fame now has it that the endowment is to be $50,000, though a portion may go to the "Iowa Professorship," which has since the fire been on half rations. By opinion of hard work, a catholic and real—no spirit, and an unfaltering loyalty to the interests of the seminary regardless of pay, Prof. Hyde is eminently worthy of this providential lift. The new Professor, it is believed, will either take Greek Exegesis, (the place formerly held by Prof. Goodspeed, but left in connection with instruction in Hebrew,) or Prof. Hyde will be transferred to this, and the new endowment be applied to the Chair of Pastoral Theology. Of course, the Trustees will appoint, in an experienced Eastern Pastor, of accurate scholarship, clear, logical mind, and aptness in teaching. But inasmuch as the Trustees of the seminary have not met to act upon the matter, and none of the officers are concerned have given us any information, our guessing may, of course, prove to be wide of the mark.

HER FIRST CITY EXPERIENCE.

Miss Lucy Clark, of Metamora, Ill., crossed Cortlandt-Street Ferry, from Jersey City, yesterday, with a lady and gentleman. Cabman Frederick Looney was engaged to take them to the residence of a friend, but as they were about to enter the carriage John Crawford, a pickpocket, stepped up to Miss Clark, while her attention was diverted from him, and stole her pocket-book, contaning some money and the key of a trunk. Looney saw the act, and caught the thief by the collar. The chief endeavored to make himself scarce, but Looney called a fellow-cabman to his assistance. They held him until an officer came up and took him into custody. Justice Flammer committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

A MATE FOR MRS. PARTINGTON.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

A legal gentleman in this city who had put into his hands the settlement of a violated contract against a man who had purchased a piece on the installment plan, in reply to a mailed notice of the fact, got the following brief statement: "I bought my place on the embankment plan, and altho a little behind in my installations, I hope soon to reciprocate my means and liquify all claims against it."

BARRIERS TO THE YELLOW FEVER.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, June 11.

All the Gulf cities show clean health reports, and all the towns on the sea coast are thoroughly cleansed in order to prevent any yellow fever outbreak during the coming Summer. There is now every indication of a healthy season.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 14.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., '81. $60,000 b.c.108⅜

U. S. 4s C., 1907. $10,000.....102¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Missouri 6s, '86. $2,000.....107¼
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 5,000.....101¼
N. C. 6s, st. 3d cf's. 15,000.....3
Virginia 6s, def. 5,000.....8
B., C. R. & N. 1st. 50,000.....79¼
Chi. & Alt. 8s. 4,000.....107
Keokuk & D. M. 1st. 2,000.....93½
N. J. C. 1st con. 8s. 10,000.....93⅝
N. J. C. Income. 2,000.....63½
18,000.....68
L. & W. B. con. 8s. 21,000.....67½
M. & St. P. 7 3-10. 1,000.....112
M. & St. P. 6s, C. & I. 1,000.....108¼
1,000.....108¾
1,000.....108¾
M. & St. P., 1 st con. 1,000.....107
Chi. & N. W. con. 9,000.....91
1,000.....91¼
15,000.....93

BISHOP SELWYN'S LABORS.

CHURCH WORK IN NEW-ZEALAND.

AN INTERESTING BIOGRAPHICAL VOLUME—THE MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DR. SELWYN BY DR. TUCKER—RELIGIOUS WORK IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

The late Bishop Selwyn was so well known in this country, and did so much in an episcopate of some 40 years to advance the Anglican communion as a working Christian organization in England and New-Zealand, that the story of his life has been anticipated with no little interest. The biography of Bishop Patteson, which appeared in 1874, gave some insight into Bishop Selwyn's work as an organiser and leader in New-Zealand for a quarter of a century, but the full story could not be told until the time had come for writing his life. Each work now complements the other. The biography of Patteson is a charming and truthful story of the martyr Bishop's life as told by himself in letters to be read to the domestic circle of his English home, and the biography of Selwyn presents the pioneer elements, the large plans, the comprehensive purposes, the sweep of vision, which belong to the leader of a great enterprise. If read together, they constitute the best record of missionary work which the Anglican communion has to show during the century. Mr. Tucker has not written an artistic biography; the materials are not always used to the best advantage; too little of the daily surroundings of the great Bishop is given to the reader; but neither is it badly done; the story is not prolonged, and, if the documents are sometimes too bulky, they are yet necessary, if Bishop Selwyn's work is to be seen and known in its just proportions. Mr. Tucker seldom obtrudes himself, and, if never brilliant, is never dull. The story will interest, even if it does not satisfy, and there is just that dash of romance and heroism in it which kindles the imagination and excites the sympathies of the reader.

George Augustus Selwyn was born in the same year with Mr. Gladstone and Alfred Tennyson, the year 1809, and was placed at the age of 7 in a preparatory school kept at Ealing, where the famous Newman brothers had been educated only a few years earlier. His chief accomplishments gained at this school were dancing and horse-racing. From this he went up to Eton, where he became intimate with Mr. Gladstone, and effectually put down the use of profane language among the boys in his division. At Cambridge the Poet Laureate was his classmate, but it is not known that they were intimate. He was not a reading man at the university, and for mathematics had an actual distaste. This placed him low down among the *junior optimes* at the end of his university career, and caused him bitter disappointment. When his rank was read off, he took a friend and walked three miles to their daily bathing-place, and was silent for a long time. At length he said, "Well, I've had many a licking at Eton, but never felt so beaten as I do now." His Eton career was marked by proficiency both in scholarship and in athletic sports. At Cambridge he led in the famous boat-races between the two universities and was chief in a company of athletes who bathed every day, whatever the state of the weather or the river, and delighted in exercising among the country. On one occasion, in company with Bishop Tyrrell, with whom nearly a quarter of a century later he shared some perilous expeditions in the Pacific, he walked to London in 13 hours without stopping. In May, 1831, four months after taking his degree, he returned to Eton, which, Mr. Gladstone says, "he loved with a love, passing the love of Etonians," and became private tutor to the present Earl of Powis. Even at this early day the conviction grew unconsciously in the minds of his companions that there was a career before young Selwyn which would lend a value to the records of each period of his life, and many of them kept note of his sayings and doings. He was "the leading spirit of a happy circle," and always seemed to be preparing himself for some unrevealed future of usefulness.

He was ordained Deacon on Trinity Sunday, 1833, and made priest on the same Sunday, 1834. His only parochial charge was that of Windsor, where he was title curate of a non-resident Vicar, and had things practically in his own hands. His power of organization was displayed in the reconstruction of the parish, but the most signal evidence of this power is seen in his plans, then formally committed to writing, by which the English cathedrals could be better utilized for Church purposes. Though he acknowledged himself indebted to Mr. Gladstone, who, he said, "suggested the whole idea in a paragraph of a letter to me," the plans which he then worked out were substantially his own, and were speedily destined to bear fruit on the other side of the globe. Mr. Gladstone at the same time was engaged in writing his "Church Principles Considered in their Results," and the two friends had then, as, indeed, to the end of Selwyn's life, very much in common. He was not yet 30 years of age, but his opinions on Church polity and cathedral reform, and other problems awaiting solution, were already definite and well-formed, and he had begun to strike down his roots into English soil in such a way as to make Mr. Gladstone and others feel that a distinguished and honorable career awaited him in England. He had no great eagerness for the lot of an easily-placed English rector, and had always said that the soldiers of the Cross ought to consider themselves always at the command of their superiors, ready to go any where and to do anything. On his marriage, in 1839, he took a pledge from his wife that she would never oppose his going wherever he might be ordered on duty, but had not, up to this date, ever considered whether duty might lead him into the missionary field. He said at that time that "nothing was so near to his heart as the restoration of cathedrals to their statutable usefulness." Very slowly his life-work lifted itself into view. He had already given much thought to the extension of the Church, and felt an interest in establishing it in the new colony of New-Zealand. He believed that inferior men ought not be put into Colonial Bishoprics, and thought that they ought to act on simple and comprehensive principles, and be content that in ages to come the end should be attained. Up to this point everything had shaped itself so that, without any sort of seeking the episcopate, there was a readiness to respond to the call if it should come, and an instinctive anticipation that such a summons would come.

The call came when a certain brightness surrounded his name, and already indicated that he was to be a leader in the future. In 1841 it was determined that New-Zealand was in urgent need of a Bishop, and Selwyn's elder brother was asked to accept the appointment. He felt obliged to decline. It was then suggested to the Bishop of London that Mr. George Selwyn would go if he were asked to do so by the authorities of the Church, and probably no man in England could have been found equally qualified, at that time, for that difficult post. His selection was no surprise to those who already detected in him gifts of rare excellence, and the promise of a future that was certain to attain distinction. The call came to him in the early age of 34, when the people he had to convert were still fresh from banquets on the flesh of their murdered fellow-men. In reply he said: "The same reasons which would prevent me from seeking the office of a Bishop forbid me to decline an authoritative invitation to a post so full of responsibility, but at the same time of spiritual promise." Not only did he express no hesitation on his own part, but he said he could answer for his wife, for they had married with that understanding. He was consecrated on Sunday, Oct. 17, 1841, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, and was able to leave for his island home before the end of the year.

New-Zealand had been already settled to some extent by English colonists, and Dr. Marsden, a Government Chaplain in New South Wales, moved by his desire to convert the Maoris to Christianity, had been able, in 1814, to make a beginning in this work; but the islands had been overrun by hordes of adventurers, and the movements toward Christian civilization at the time of Selwyn's arrival in May, 1842, were still slow and uncertain. The Maoris were in the first bloom of their conversion and gave much promise for the future, but the English settlers were a motley set, from whom little could be expected. The former outnumbered the latter ten to one, and became at once the Bishop's chief care. The points which arrest attention in the missionary career now begun are the originality of the methods employed in a new field, the largeness of mind that is seen at every turn, the broad common sense in dealing with different races, and the heroism and patience of the Christian leader himself. His first duty was to make a visitation of his diocese, and this he did on foot, walking with a faithful native companion 1,000 miles to make the circuit, and returning to Auckland with his last pair of shoes so badly worn that his feet were blistered, and the shoes themselves bound to his feet by pieces of native flax which he picked up on the way. While the fondness for athletic sports in which he had indulged as an undergraduate now stood him in good service on his Episcopal visitations, his thorough drill in the work of education at Eton was of great advantage to him in establishing St. John's College at Auckland, both for native pupils and for students from among the colonists. The Bishop began at the foundation, and made Christian education the starting-point for the creation of a native ministry, and for the introduction of a higher style of living and thinking among the English settlers. His great difficulty at first was to obtain suitable teachers. The feeling was that anything would do in an English colony, and the result was that properly-educated men could hardly be found. His own time was about equally divided each year between the islands which properly constitute New-Zealand and voyages back and forth to the islands of the Melanesian Group, from which he wished to take boys to be educated in the college at Auckland. They were loaned to him for the warmer months of the year, and returned to their homes when the season grew too cold for them at the college, which is now fitted for reading and study and letter-writing was on board the vessel, which was used to take his native boys out to school and back again. Every year he made approaches to new islands, took away new sets of boys, renewed his acquaintance with former pupils, and made such advances as he could. Year by year the work was done among the Maoris. The Bishop established a great reputation among them for fair dealing, was able to act as peace-maker between different tribes, and stood between the Maoris and the Government when questions arose as to the rights of the natives to their lands. Missions were taken in hand by a native ministry, schools and churches grew up at the chief centres among the native population, and everything showed that the right man had been placed in charge of this important missionary jurisdiction.

But Bishop Selwyn was not allowed to labor peaceably in his distant field. The discussions of the relations of the State to the Church reached even to New-Zealand. The question was as to the authority of the letters-patent by which the home Government attempted to control the colonial Church, and, since the Bishop was dependent upon small grants from the Government for a portion of his income, it was a question which could not be agitated in England without causing anxiety throughout the colonial Church. One of the good things which grew out of the attempt on the part of Bishop Gray, the Metropolitan of Cape Town, to excommunicate the heretical Dr. Colenso, was the final decision that the letters-patent from the crown were a legal fiction and need not be considered as binding upon the independent action of the Church of England in the colonies. Bishop Selwyn slowly reached this conclusion, for he did not fully reach it until the Lambeth Conference of 1867, and with his great regard for Church authority and ancient as well as modern precedent, was immensely hampered in his efforts to give the Church in New-Zealand a proper status and development, both in calling together a Synod and in devising a constitution which would meet the exigencies of missionary work. It was the very confusion and entanglements of this whole matter which first led to the call through the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Lambeth Conference. In 1845, he wrote to a friend in England, "My desire is, in this country, so far as God may give me light and strength, to try what the actual system of the Church of England can do, when disincumbered of its earthly load of seats in Parliament, Erastian compromises, corruption of patronage, confusion of orders, synodal Bishops, and an unorganized clergy." Two years later he wrote: "The experience of a new colony convinces me that the Church of England system, fully worked and under an able and pious head, with sufficient clergy of one kind, with no pecuniary bias, with no State interference, with free power of expansion in its own field over the heathen world, with a *sacramentum* of obedience—'Here am I, send me;' 'I go, Sir,'—as well understood as in the Army and Navy, with a definition of the duties of Bishops, Archdeacons, rural Deans, Priests, Deacons, schoolmasters, clergymen's wives, with an exclusion of all interference of relations, as in the military and naval service, that, these postulates granted, the Church of England would speedily become a praise upon the whole earth." But the attempt of the State to coerce conscience, which, in 1851, sent Archdeacon Manning to the Church of England, was not without its influence upon Bishop Selwyn, in New-Zealand. He wrote to an English friend: "I will never leave the Church of England, happen what may, but I may be forced to serve her and her Lord in some other portion of this field; a little more and Lord Grey would have made me a Missionary Bishop, with my path upon the mountain waves, my home upon the ocean. But pray God that we may do nothing rashly." The relations between himself and Manning had been most cordial. In 1848, Manning had written to him: "Through our dear friend Coleridge, I have followed the course of your labors, and seem familiar with your works and aims. Indeed I say it with true sympathy and with what gratitude for your testimony that the Church of England can live and spread abroad from its own spiritual centre?" The time came, in 1851, when Selwyn wrote out of the bitterness of his soul: "To say the truth, the agony of parting with such men as Manning caused, as it seems, by the folly of our Church in asserting her own principles and putting them into practice, does make one almost desperate." Writing again to a mutual friend in 1857, he said of Manning: "When the whole world was open to him, unincumbered with family, if he felt dissatisfied with the Church in England, he might have been the Xavier of the present age, and I could have ceded to him at once one of the two signs of the terrestrial zodiac which have been assigned to my nominal charge. Among these fertile islands, crowded with living souls, and altogether untouched, we might, with such a leader as Manning, under God's blessing, have built up such a mission work as the Church has not yet seen.

The volumes contain many glimpses of Selwyn's character, as it shines through the incidents of his work. On All Saints' Day, 1851, confirmation was administered in the college chapel to some of the native students, and others were baptised. "The candidates," so the Bishop wrote in his diary, "clothed in white robes, represented people speaking ten languages, gathered out of one-fifth part of the earth's circumference from east to west, and one-tenth part from north to south." One who knew Selwyn well, writing from Auckland to a friend in England, says: "The Bishop is specially a man whose knowledge is self-wrought and applied. *Cave hominem unius libri* is fully exemplified in him. He knows the Bible thoroughly, and the only other book he seems to know thoroughly is 'Pearson on the Creed.' With these two he seems to master every subject." The same writer explains the Bishop's method of dealing with the Melanesians: "The way he wins their hearts at first is by his innate humor, combined with thorough fearlessness, and, above all, of course, a constraining love of souls, for whom Christ died. They seem to know instinctively, like dogs and children, that he loves them and means their good. At one savage place he was eyed suspiciously at first, but he brought forward one of his own little boys he was bringing back to one of the islands, and pointing to the lantern jaws of the little fellow, and his thin, and then pulling out the fat cheeks of our own little fellow, he made them understand that he would do the same for any of their children they would let him take. When they saw him poking his fingers into the hollows of one's cheeks and pulling out the fat of the other, they danced and shouted with joy at the fun, and would have let him carry off dozens." Writing to an English friend in 1852, on the eve of his fifth voyage to the Northern Islands, he says: "My year is now parcelled out into large portions, during one of which I am removed far from the range of all post offices. It is quite possible that a space of six months should now intervene between two of my letters, a time, I can assure you, that passed over my head so rapidly as scarcely to leave any distinct consciousness that any necessary duty has been so long postponed—so full of change of scene and of employment is the work to which it has pleased God to call me." An English visitor who saw the Bishop land at Auckland and complete his twenty-five youths and two young women, the representatives of almost as many languages, from the ship to the college, declared that, saving in the weakness of bodily dresses and the imperfection of speech, the Bishop seemed to him more fully to realise the true conception of the great apostle to the Gentiles than he had ever thought possible.

One time when the Bishop was steering his ship into Auckland harbor, a sailor, watching him was heard to explain, "It is enough to make a man a Christian to see the Bishop handle a vessel." He was always ready for an emergency. When he was sailing among the lagoons, near New-Caledonia, his vessel suddenly struck a rock and continued to bump violently until lifted off by the next tide. Then the difficulty was to see whether the damage was such that the vessel was unsafe for the voyage to New-Zealand. The Bishop was equal to the occasion. He caused the ship to be heeled over as far as was safe, and then, having stripped himself to his tweed trousers and jersey, made a succession of dives, during which he felt over the whole of the keel and the forward part of the vessel, much to the detriment of his hands, which were cut to pieces with the jagged copper. Such was the admiration for him that when he left the harbor of New-Caledonia the next day, after dining on board a French man-of-war, he was sent away with a salute of 11 guns. Thus his life at every turn was full of acts and words which showed the greatness and extraordinary character of the man. Even in doing menial acts, which often fell to him, there was a dignity in his bearing which ennobled everything. It did not seem possible for him to do what was mean or small, and if his duty compelled him to do what was unpopular, as it did in the course he took in the Maori war against the Queen's Government, which occupied the larger portion of the latter half of his New-Zealand episcopate, he was not the man to flinch from doing what he thought was right. He did everything in his power to avert the war, but when it was declared, and 10,000 soldiers were to go into the field without a chaplain, he went with the Government troops, and seemed to the Maoris to have deserted the very people whom he had been trying to befriend. This caused a great defection from the Christian ranks of the Maoris, but when the war had run its course and the Bishop's position was properly known, he stood higher than ever, both with his Maori friends and with the colonists. There was that in his New-Zealand life which made him constantly great. He put heart and soul into whatever he did. Even common acts in his case seemed to be endowed with uncommon virtue.

He paid a visit to England in 1854, for the purpose of attempting to secure a proper legal basis for the organization of the New-Zealand Church, and was received with great enthusiasm. It was during this visit that he secured the endowment of a Bishop for Melanesia, and induced John Coleridge Patteson to return with him and prepare himself to become the Bishop of the islands of the sea which go by that name. His visit was a great success, and when he returned and entered upon the second stage of his episcopate in New-Zealand, the immense diocese which had once been committed to him was soon so divided that five suffragan Bishops looked to him as their Metropolitan, and the whole jurisdiction was provided with a good working constitution. Selwyn was always active, and when his work in New-Zealand is properly considered, it will be seen that he was not only a dauntless leader but a superb organiser. He fought the battle for the autonomy of the colonial churches of Great Britain in New-Zealand, and was almost the first to feel that the confederated churches of the Anglican faith ought to meet together at Canterbury and take counsel together for their better management and intercommunication. It is one of Selwyn's great merits that he reached for himself in New-Zealand the solution of the difficulties which have kept the Church of England, ecclesiastically, in hot water for more than half a century. He saw things with a clearer eye than most of his home Bishops, and when the Lambeth Conference met in 1867 was the best prepared of any one among them to handle the questions with which they had to deal.

It was his singular gift of Christian common sense which led many, at that time, to look to him as one who had it in his power to accomplish much for the somewhat chaotic home Church, and first the Archbishop and then the Queen begged him to accept the then vacant See of Lichfield. This placed Selwyn in a dilemma. His life-work was in New-Zealand, and he could not give it up, yet the same principle which led him in the first instance to spend 25 years on the other side of the globe, the principle of obedience to superiors, now led him to see the difficulties which bound him to New-Zealand and attempt to show how the freedom and independence of a missionary Bishop could be secured in one of the oldest and most precedent-ridden dioceses of England. He had now won a position in the religious world which few men in modern times have obtained, and his name had weight in all Church movements. He had an exceptional opportunity to strengthen the ties which bind the distant churches of the Anglican communion together, and twice visited this country, in 1871 and 1874, in order to develop the fraternal feeling which culminated in the Lambeth Conference of 1878. His English diocese under his hand became the centre of abundant life. He knew how to disentangle Church work from unwholesome precedent. He united his clergy. Greater than party, he made himself felt as the Bishop of the whole diocese, and, had his life been longer spared, would have made the See of Lichfield the paramount one in England. Its glories may become when its Bishop puts the right spirit and method into his ministrations. If less distinguished by romantic incident and great achievement than his island episcopate, Bishop Selwyn may be said to have had but one who has surpassed him, the late Bishop Wilberforce, at Oxford, upon whose shoulders arrangements of an English diocese. But such a man could not be confined, and was not asked back to England to be confined, to his diocese. His influence was felt throughout England; his diocese became the centre of sympathies with missionary work in the distant colonies; he stirred up his brother Bishops to new activity and energy in their dioceses; he slew the men of straw which had been set up by the State to intimidate the Church; he never lost the largeness of mind which saw the interests of the whole Church through that portion specially committed to his care; and the impression he made in this country in 1874 when but one of his feet looked further ahead for the interests of the Anglican communion than any one else. He was not a writer, not one who could say in words, outside of an occasion which inspired him, all he meant or thought; but as a leader, an organizer, a wise manager of men, a far-sighted Christian worker, there have been few in any age who have surpassed him. Whether he had duty at the Antipodes or in England, it made no difference with the wisdom of his management. He was great in everything—as great when he trod the forest paths of New-Zealand, with bleeding feet, on his first visitation of the country, as when he was planning, under God's blessing, has

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant fall-size

Dwelling-house,

With dining-room extension,

NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,

West Side, between 57th and 58th sts.

Watchman on the premises.

Open all day.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.—FOR SALE AT Woodstock, a very beautiful place: good sized house; carriage-house; all the accessories of a gentleman's country seat; within a few minutes walk of depot; schools, churches, &c.; all in perfect order, and immediate possession given; will be sold at a bargain.
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 152 Broadway.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE Acres in Cities of New-York and Yonkers at prices that single lots will soon realize; also lots in New-York City, before rapid transit doubles values; very choice properties (improved and unimproved), for sale at great bargains. G. E. DANIELS, No. 151 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, OCTAGON FRONT, 9 Complete order; choice location. No. 1 West 46th-st.; price extremely low. Also, No. 1 West 53d-st., Nos. 19 and 62 East 63d-st., and Nos. 12 and 24 East 68th-st; $15,000 to $42,500.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW.—NO. 235 WEST 23D-ST., either furnished or unfurnished, and replete with every convenience: lot 19.4x140 feet, and right of way through alley-way to 24th-st. Apply to
F. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ALL REAL ESTATE OWNERS DESIROUS of selling or renting their property, will find it to their advantage to register same (free) at our office.
A. W. BOGERT, Jr., No. 16 East 126th-st.
P. S.—We take full charge of property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The beautiful four-story brown-stone house, built by Duggin & Crossman, No. 312 Madison-av., near 42d-st., will be sold low and terms easy. Apply afternoons, on the premises, or to SCOTT & MYERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLING-HOUSES —5th-av. corner, with stable; also, Park-av. corner; also, on West 17th, 18th, and 19th sts., near 5th-av.; bargains; others. A. W. BOGERT, Jr., 16 East 126th-st.

EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FULL-size house, only $22,500. Permits from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., NORTH-WEST CORner 84th-st., six lots, 102.2x115 feet; for price apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.—For sale, some plots of land, from 5 to 20 acres, as well as various plots laid out in lots, for sale at low prices. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—ONE HUNDRED lots on and near Central-av., for sale at a bargain.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—TO LET—A large commodious house, with 11 acres of ground, near residence of R. M. Hoe, will be rented for a boarding house; ample stable accommodations; within a few minutes' walk of depot, and one hour from Wall-st. by boat or cars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

APARTMENTS, NINE ROOMS, LIGHTED, ON Madison-av.; steam heated; first class. Apply to A. OGDEN, No. 44 East 79th-st.

NICELY - FURNISHED FLAT.—NOMINAL rent for Summer. Also physician's office. A. DAILEY, No. 74 West 35th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.—EXECUtor's sale of valuable property belonging to the estate of Capt. JOSEPH G. RUSSELL, deceased.—Wm. M. Weeks, auctioneer—on TUESDAY, June 24, at 1 P. M., consisting of Homestead, with large coach-house and outbuildings, all in complete order; three cottages and several building lots, all charmingly located; convenient to R. R. depot. Tickets by R. R. from Long Island City and Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, to and from Glen Cove will be furnished for the day of sale upon application to W. M. LAFFAN, Agent, L. I. R. R. Co., No. 229 Broadway, New-York; and from whom full information can be obtained.
F. E. SMITH, Executor.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND FARM OF 80 ACRES, in one of the pleasantest villages in New-Hampshire; population from 1,200 to 1,500; good place for Summer boarders; very desirable property; possession given immediately; will be sold at a great sacrifice for the best of reasons. Send for full particulars to A. J. LANE, No. 14 Hanover-st., Manchester, N. H.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE Residence, half way between Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, in the pleasant village of Warehouse Point, Conn., will be sold for a small part of its original cost of $50,000. Send for circular. Address Lock-drawer No. 8, Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM, 30 ACRES, AT Summit, on Morris and Esser Railroad, beyond Orange; high ground; very healthy; will sell a bargain.
W. H. WELLS, No. 67 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED SUMMER RESIDENCE AT Eatontown, between Shrewsbury and Long Branch; 18 rooms; modern improvements; three acres; billiard-table, cow, ice, fruit, shade, lake, and boating; three minutes' walk depot; possession immediately; rent low. No. 32 Park-place; Room No. 63.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house, No. 335 West 19th-st.; has all improvements, and is in good order; rent, $650 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House: all modern improvements; 5 or 13 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot or 8th-av. cars. Inquire on premises, Ogden-av., between Central Bridge and High Bridge, or No. 72 West 52d-st.

AT LONG BRANCH AND MONMOUTH BEACH.—To let, furnished cottages, 6 to 20 rooms; $200 to $500; also board procured in cottages. Apply to W. M. LANE & CO., East Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND Seabright cottages to rent. Catalogues and particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON THE Palisades, opposite Dobb's Ferry. Apply as No. 80 Franklin-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR THE Summer, a good-sized furnished house containing six sleeping-rooms exclusive of servants' rooms. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, GEORGE JONES, New-York *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY OF THREE WILL RENT A a fully-furnished cottage, in a healthy locality, near New-York. Not full particulars address B. H. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,

SUCCESSOR AND FORMER PARTNER OF THE late MISS HAINES,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will reopen her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 25; Boys' Class and Kindergarten OCT. 1.

Mademoiselle de JANON will be assisted by the same corps of teachers who have contributed to give the school efficiency and value, and she earnestly solicits the continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in past years.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st.,

Reopens Oct. 1. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in primary, secondary, and collegiate departments. Singing, (*solfège*,) drawing, painting, and needle-work included. Each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mrs. Reed.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 13 EAST 31ST-ST., between Fifth and Madison avs. Full collegiate course of four years. Applications for the ensuing year may now be made. Boarding pupils can remain during the Summer holidays.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual Commencement will be held on THURSDAY, June 19, at 10:30 A. M., in the Academy of Music. Examinations for admission on TUESDAY, June 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Chancellor's room.
HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

MADAME MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 25.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE,

NO. 572 MADISON-AV.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Collegiate course. Thoroughness in every department.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day-school for Young Ladies, No. 603 5th-av. Twenty-second year. The most eminent professors and lecturers engaged. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; no extras but music; open during Summer. Send for catalogue. W. R. Bannister, A.M.

TEACHERS.

BEST TEACHERS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, for every department of instruction, low or high, promptly provided for families, schools, colleges; candidates' Now Bulletin mailed for stamp; all skilled teachers should have "Application Form."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Secretary,
No. 30 East 14th-st., near University-place, New-York.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS GOVERness to young children, or would take the supervision of household duties; pleasant home more desirable than money consideration; best of references. Address HOME, Box No. 292 Times *Up-town Office*, No. 1,253 Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRES A POSITION for the Summer months as companion or to instruct in music and French; sea-side preferred; best City references. Address A. M., Box No. 290 Times *Up-town Office*, No. 1,253 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1 NEW BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILsey House.—Ladies' private office; Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold.
OTTO BROS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,

COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COMFORT AND PLEASURE OF ITS GUESTS.

Now Open for the Season.

Rates Reduced to $4 Per Day.

ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED at the PARK-AVENUE HOTEL or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

POPULAR PRICES.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL.

THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

This splendid hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Will open for guests June 21.
CLEMENT & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, late Lindell Hotel, St. Louis.
WM. WILKINSON, Supt.

THE RENOVO HOTEL,

RENOVO, CLINTON COUNTY, PENN.

This favorite mountain resort will open for the reception of Summer boarders on May 1. Good trout and black bass fishing; no mosquitoes. Rates reduced for 1879. For circulars, address
WM. R. DUNHAM, Proprietor.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD-CLIFFS-ON-HUDSON, 370 feet above the river, NOW OPEN.

40 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY BOAT,

3 minutes' walk to landing. Send for descriptive book. For terms apply to D. S. HAMMOND, Englewood Post Office, N. J.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

House new in 1873; enlarged and improved for 1879. Contains all modern improvements, telegraph, steam, and gas. Elevation over 3,000 feet above tide-water—500 feet higher than any other hotel in the Catskills. View magnificent: valley and mountains. Terms, $3 per day. Reasonable terms for week or month. For circulars address JAMES SMITH, Proprietor,
Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y.

SPRING LAKE BEACH AND SEA GIRT.

MONMOUTH HOUSE, BEACH HOUSE, CARLTON HOUSE.

Address L. U. MALTBY, SPRING LAKE, N. J.

1824. FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON. 1879.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Largest and leading hotel of the Catskill region. Situated on the Catskill Mountains, twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Open June 1 to Oct 1.
Reduced rates, (June, $14 per week.) Send for circular
C. A. Beach's stages and carriages from Catskill Landing

MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Opens June 10. This select family hotel has been placed in first-class condition. It directly adjoins the NEW OCEAN PIER, and possesses many special attractions. For terms, &c., address W. L. McINTYRE & CO., Proprietors.

MANHANSET HOUSE,

SHELTER ISLAND.

This elegant hotel will open for the season on JUNE 21, under the management of Messrs. PALMER & KELLOGG. Extensive improvements are in progress on the grounds. Plans of house may be found at any application for rooms made to
A. H. PALMER,
No. 260 4th-av.

THE HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

Best known of any hotel on the Atlantic coast, OPENS JUNE 21. Special arrangements for the season. Coaches to and from depot and city hotels.
P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

The West Point Hotel,

ON THE PARADE-GROUND, IN THE MILITARY POST.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,

Will open JUNE 18. Fine boating and fishing. For terms, address THOS. D. WM. HURLBUT, Astor House, New-York, or JAMES BUNYAN, Cooperstown.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. JAMES BUNYAN.

THE MAPLEWOOD,

BETHLEHEM, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

Ample accommodations for 400 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect.
O. D. SEAVEY,
Of Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

LELAND HOUSE,

SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,

Opens June 2, 1879; finest location, scenery, driving, boating, fishing, &c., in the Adirondacks; terms reduced to $10 and $14 per week. For circulars, diagrams, or references apply to WM. G. LELAND, Manager.

PAVILION HOTEL,

KEYPORT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

Now open for Season; has been thoroughly refitted and renovated: one and a half hours from New-York, either by Central Railroad of New-Jersey or boat foot of Harrison-st. W. J. POOLE, Proprietor.

TENAKILL HOUSE, DEMAREST, N. J.—Now open: only 18 miles from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; noted for high grounds, pure air and water; no malaria.
R. W. HOWLAND, Proprietor.
Late of Long Branch.

OCEAN HOUSE,

POINT PLEASANT, N. J.

Delightfully located within 100 yards of the surf, and a half mile from head of Barnegat Bay; excellent sailing, running, fishing, and bathing. R. C. SHOEMAKER.

BASS ROCK HOUSE, GOOD HARBOR BEACH, GLOUCESTER, MASS.—A first-class family resort on North Shore of Massachusetts Bay; delightful drives, fine walks and beach, surf and still bathing; yachting, boating, bowling, stabling, fishing. Mrs. E. G. BROWN.

AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS.—THE WIND A SOR HOUSE, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y., will open June 15, 1879, under new management, as a first-class hotel; terms, $2 per day; $12 per week. MACKENZIE BROTHERS, Proprietors.

BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at the Cliff House, Bald Head, York, Me.; one of the finest locations on the coast; open June 26. For particulars address THEODORE WEARE, Jr., Cape Neddock, Me.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA, OPENS June 1; rates reduced; $2 50 and $3 per day; liberal arrangements with families. Address Sturtevant House, New-York; Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga; Delavan House, Albany. CHAS. E. LELAND.

THE BEST LIVERY PRIVILEGE IN THE United States in connection with Summer hotel; 20 miles from New-York City; horsemen will do well to investigate. Address S. G., Box No. 303 Times *Up-town Office*, No. 1,253 Broadway.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island.—The best family hotel in the vicinity of New-York; now open and in splendid condition. Send for "Bill of Fare," before deciding for the Summer.
A. S. GLADWIN & CO., Woodsburg, Long Island.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPUlar family hotel will open its eighth season JUNE 1. Parties may secure rooms by application to J. RIERA, Proprietor. Furnished cottages, private or in connection with hotel.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH,

Will open Saturday, June 14.
LAIRD & VAN CLEAF,
Proprietors.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.—A first-class family hotel, with all modern conveniences, now open. Special rates for June.
H. HOWLAND, Manager,
Late of Howland Hotel.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Prices to suit the times. Beautiful mountain scenery and cool atmosphere.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.—VERY DEsirable and handsomely-furnished Swiss cottage; ample grounds, stable, &c.; near the water; beautiful view of the Sound; perfectly healthy.
S. T. RUSSELL, No. 6 Wall-st.

HEATH HOUSE.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J. Now open. Special terms for May and June. Apply to Hotel Bureau, No. 1,337 Broadway, or J. W. COLEMAN, Manager.

WONONSCO HOUSE, LAKEVILLE, CONN., is now open; boating, fishing; healthy location; beautiful scenery; terms per day, $2; for the season, per week, $8 to $10. Send for circulars.
O. F. POTTER, Proprietor.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH,

OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 14. 1879.

AT SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

PAVILION HOTEL. OPEN JUNE 14.
JOHN B. GARDNER & SON, Proprietors.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE, N. Y.—Board $5 to $10 week; $2 transient; families moderate; Erie Railway; two miles in the mountains; mineral waters and air cure. J. G. DAVISON.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE.—HIGHLAND Mills, N. Y.: 2 hours, Erie: A1 location: good fishing: fine boating. (free:) circular. Oliver Cromwell.

CHAMBERLIN'S HOTEL, RAHWAY, N. J.—Board, with suites of rooms, for families at moderate rates. WM. S. CHAMBERLIN.

FLORENCE COTTAGE, LONG BRANCH.—Ocean frontage; new building; gas and modern improvements; reduced season rates. Mrs. H. BROWN.

SCHROON LAKE HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, Among the Adirondacks; terms low. Send for circulars.
H. T. ABBEY, Proprietor.

MOORE'S HOTEL, TRENTON FALLS, N. Y. First-class. Finest scenery and falls in the world.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—"THE COLUMBIAN," first-class, opens June 15. GEO. L. CAREY, Proprietor. (From St. James Hotel, Jacksonville.)

THE COLEMAN HOUSE, ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 14.

THE ELBERON IS NOW OPEN.
C. T. JONES.

ELMER HOUSE, CORNWALL ON THE HUDson.—Will open June 16. WM. B. ELMER, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Windsor Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

WITH COTTAGES ADJOINING,

On the European Plan,

Now Open for the Season.

ROOMS CAN be ENGAGED AT THE PARK-AVENUE HOTEL or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

CHARLES H. SHELLEY, Manager.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

TIME AND TRAVEL SAVED!

On and after MONDAY, June 30, 1879, the popular through train, with Parlor Cars, will leave

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT AT 8:05 A. M.,

via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad and old Connecticut River Line.

THROUGH TO THE MOUNTAINS BY DAYLIGHT

FIFTH SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.,

ON CANADARAGO LAKE,

OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879,

and will remain open until Oct. 1.

NEW MARBLE BATHS.

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR FREE

T. R. PROCTOR,

(Of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y.,)

Owner and Proprietor.

Apply to WM. M. CLARKE, at Gilsey House, New-York, for diagrams and prices.

ANDREWS' AMERICAN QUEEN,

Published This Day,

In addition to other attractions, contains the most complete

Directory of Summer Resorts

That has appeared this season. From this list a person can readily determine where to spend the Summer, and can ascertain the routes, cost of board, &c., &c.

For sale by all newsdealers. Single copy, 15 cents. Subscription price, $3 per annum.

W. R. ANDREWS, PUBLISHER,
Tribune Building.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world. First-class accommodations for 400 guests. Accessible by the day boats and Hudson River Railroad. Terms reduced and liberal arrangements made for the season. Address
PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL,

NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

The examination at Military Academy commences June 2, the graduating Ball takes place on the 11th. The hotel has an Elevator, and is entirely refitted. Two cottages to let.
GOODSELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.
West Point, N. Y.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

OPENS FOR 1879, JUNE 26.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR AND HOT AND COLD WATER BATHS.

JOHN G. WEAVER & SONS.

Applications to Everett House, New-York.

HAWTHORNE COTTAGE, HAWTHORNE Beach, Conn., one mile from Port Chester, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, is now opened for a limited number of guests to their white-sanded beach, newly-erected bath-houses, acres in lawn and shade trees, with fishing, boating, and sailing on Byram River, combine to make it a desirable summer resort. For particulars address
I. T. GOODWIN,
No. 287 5th-av., New-York.
or Post Office Box No. 95 Port Chester, N. Y.

ROGERS ROCK HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.

This hotel will open June 5. For terms and rooms address T. J. TREADWAY, Rogers Rock, N. Y. Reference: M. Snow, No. 9 Wall-st.; Birdseye Blakeman, No. 140 Grand-st.; C. J. Murray, No. 348 Broadway; Gen. J. B. Kidder, Union League Club; Cyrus Dutton, No. 24 Cliff-st.; the Hon. O. Cleveland, Jersey City, N. J.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND,

OPENS June 20; healthful location; good boating, bathing, and fishing; furnished cottages to let in connection with hotel. Apply, previous to opening, to
DORLAN & SHAFFER, Fulton Market, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.—FOWLER HOUSE, SCHROON Lake, Essex County, boarding for forty guests; climate delightful; no hay fever; this house is located on the highest ground immediately adjoining the finest bathing on the lake; terms, $6 to $10 per week. For circulars and particulars address JAMES & WM. SMITH FOWLER, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN FROM JUNE 14 TO OCT. 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

"AMID THE BERKSHIRE HILLS" THE charming village of Great Barrington, Mass., has its Berkshire House—accommodations first-class; delightful surroundings; no malaria or mosquitoes. Confer with S. B. GOODALE & CO., Fifth-Avenue Hotel, No. 5 West 23d-st.; familiar with whole situation.
C. TICKNOR, Proprietor.

THE FRANKLIN-SQUARE HOUSE,

Corner Franklin-st. and Broadway,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Opposite United States Hotel and Railroad Depot. Convenient to Congress, Hathorn, and Columbian Springs. Now open. WM. A. ELMER, Proprietor.

PAVILION, OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.—Open for the season; one hour and forty-five minutes from New-York City; splendid scenery, still-water bathing; boating and fishing; large shady grounds; croquet lawn; no malaria; terms moderate. Address
E. A. BLACK, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD AT THE HOOKER PLACE, BOUGHTONSVILLE, N. J.—Large, airy rooms; the most beautiful grounds in the city, with large shade trees, fountains, walks, and lawns, and first-class table and attendance. Address M. F. HOAGLAND, Boughtonsville, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT GROVE PLACE, DUNELLEN, N. J.—One hour by Central Railroad; unusual attractions; fine house and grounds; modern conveniences; furniture and bedding entirely new; climatic cure for asthma; send for circular. Address A. C., Box No. 77, Dunellen, N. J.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

This popular hotel now open; terms, $3 per day; liberal arrangements made for the season.
GEO. PIERIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISONS-ON-HUDson.—Now open; terms, $8 to $12; special arrangements by the season; diagrams at Grand Union Hotel, 4th-av. and 42d-st. Address G. F. GARRISON.

LAURELTON HALL, GOLD SPRING HARbor, Long Island, is now open under new management; shady grounds; no malaria, no mosquitoes. Apply or address W. B. GERARD, No. 434 5th-av.

RIDGEFIELD PARK HOTEL.—40 MINUTES from City New-Jersey Midland Railway; boating, bathing, and fishing. FRANCIS HOVEY. Post Office address, Little Ferry, N. J.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

MRS. FLAGG'S cottage will open JUNE 16.
Town residence, No. 49 Park-av.

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, NEAR HUDSON, N. Y.—Now open; 24th season. send for circular. M. P. NASH.

BIRDSALL HOUSE, CORNWALL ON HUDSON, is now open. C. BIRDSALL.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 129 Waverley-place; together or separately; rent, $500 per annum; no liquor. Also, the store and front basement, No. 131 Waverley-place; rent, $30 per month. Both have large plate-glass show-windows. Also, 4 barns and sparrmans, No. 46 Hudson-st.; rent, $20 per month. Also, stable of five stalls, No. 543 West 21st-st.; $150 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water-st.; five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes. Location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LEAVING THE City can find a most respectable man and wife to care for house during the Summer months; the best of City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 304 Times *Up-town Office*, No. 1,253 Broadway.

BATHS.

VERONEY ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH. —Administered by the discovery (formulation, the Misses Veroney Sisterhood. No. 16 East 126th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY.

DOUBLE TRACK OVER THE ENTIRE ROAD.

GREENPOINT DIVISION.

Trains leave foot of 23d-st., East River, by steamer SYLVAN GROVE, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, ‖11:15, ‖11:45 A. M.; ‖12:15, 12:45, ‖1:15, ‖1:45, ‖2:15, ‖2:45, ‖3:15, ‖3:45, ‖4:15, 4:45, ‖5:15, ‖5:45, ‖6:15, 6:45, ‖7:15, ‖7:45, ‖8:15, ‖8:45 P. M.

Returning, leave Manhattan Beach for Greenpoint and New-York, 7:35, 10, ‖11:05 A. M.; ‖12:05, 12:30, ‖1:10, ‖1:30, ‖2:10, ‖2:30, ‖3:15, ‖3:30, ‖4:15, ‖4:30, ‖5:15, ‖5:30, ‖6:15, 6:30, ‖7:15, ‖7:30, ‖8:15, ‖8:30, ‖9:00, ‖9:30, 10:35 P. M.

Trains marked thus ‖ stop at East New-York only—18 minutes after Greenpoint sime. Trains marked thus ‡ do not stop at Sheeps Head Bay.

BAY RIDGE DIVISION.

Steamers "THOMAS COLLYER" and "TWILIGHT" leave New-York, North River, connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Manhattan Beach, as follows:

22d-street—9:10, ‖10:25, ‖11:25 A. M.; 12:25, ‖1:25, ‖2:25, 3:25, ‖4:25, ‖5:25, 6:25, ‖7:25, ‖8:25 P. M.

Leroy-street—9:35, ‖10:35, ‖11:35, A. M.; 12:35, ‖1:35, ‖2:35, 3:35, ‖4:35, ‖5:35, 6:55 P. M.

Pier 8—9:55, ‖10:55, ‖11:55 A. M.; 12:55, ‖1:55, ‖2:55, 3:55, ‖4:55, ‖5:55, 6:55 P. M.

The Steamer "D. R. Martin" connects with Elevated Railroads at Whitehall-street, and trains at Bay Ridge for Manhattan Beach as follows:

Leave Whitehall-street 9:25, ‖10:25, ‖11:25 A. M.; ‖12:25, ‖1:25, ‖2:25, ‖3:25, ‖4:25, ‖5:25, ‖6:25, ‖7:25, ‖8:25 P. M.

Trains marked thus ‡ do not stop at Sheeps Head Bay.

RETURNING LEAVE

Manhattan Beach for Bay Ridge and New-York as follows:

8:10, *10:20, ‖11:00, *11:20 A. M.; 12:00 M., *12:20, ‖1:00, ‡1:20, ‖2:00, *2:20, ‖3:00, *3:20, ‖4:00, ‖5:00, *5:20, ‖6:00, *6:20, ‖7:00, *7:20, ‖8:00, *8:20, 8:55, *9:20, and ‡10:25 P. M.

Trains marked thus * connect with steamer "D. R. MARTIN," and do not stop at Sheeps Head Bay.

Trains marked thus ‡ connecting with North River Boats, do not stop at Sheeps Head Bay.

Excursion Tickets good to return to New-York over either division, but N. River and Greenpoint Tickets are not good on Elevated Railroads.

Orders may be left with Dodd's Express for baggage to and from Manhattan Beach.

GRAND CONCERTS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING BY GILMORE'S BAND AND LEVY.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 15, 1879, TRAINS LEAVE Daily, except Sundays, from HUNTER'S POINT and 10 minutes earlier from FLATBUSH-AVENUE DEPOT, Brooklyn, for

Babylon, 8, 11 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6 P. M.

Greenport, 9:30, 10 A. M., 1:30 P. M., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Garden City and Hempstead, 8, 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M.; only 10:25 P. M.

Greenpoint and Sag Harbor, 8 A. M., 4 P. M.

Lakeland, 8 A. M., 4, 5:30 P. M.

Locust Valley, 8, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Merrick, 8, 11 A. M., 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

Rockaway, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

Southport, 8, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

Port Jefferson, 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Patchogue, 8 A. M., 4:30, 6 P. M.

Greenport and Sag Harbor Fast Expresses, 3:30 P. M.

Saturdays, 6:15 A. M. Sundays. Beginning June 21. From HUNTER'S POINT daily, except Sundays, for College Point and Whitestone, 7:35, 8:35, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 11, 12:15 P. M.

Flushing, 6:35, 7:35, 8:35, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 11, 12:15 P. M.

Great Neck, 6:35, 7:35, 11:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and Saturday nights only 12:15 P. M.

From HUNTER'S POINT, Sundays only, for Brighton Beach, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

6:15 A. M., Garden City, Greenport, Sag Harbor.

9:00 A. M., Garden City, Hempstead, Locust Valley, Jefferson, Patchogue.

1:30 P. M., Garden City and Hempstead.

6:30 P. M., Hempstead, Locust Valley, Northport.

7:00 P. M., Babylon and way.

9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12; 1:30, 3:30, 3:30, 4:30, 7 P. M., Rockaway.

8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5:30, 6:30, 9:05, 10 P. M., Flushing, College Point, Whitestone.

9:30 A. M.; 5:30 P. M., for Great Neck.

For further information apply at offices, Nos. 229, 261, 795, 943, 944 Broadway; 366 6th-av.; Park-place; James-slip and East Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries.

W. M. LAFFAN, Agent, No. 229 Broadway.

A.—A.—CONEY ISLAND POINT DIRECT, NORTON & MURRAY'S WEST END HOTEL, BRIGHTON, CABLE'S, and the NEW PIER.

The steamers ROSEDALE, IDLEWILD, SYLVAN DELL, and CHRYSTENAR, on SUNDAY, June 15, will make connection to Coney Island Pier, connecting with Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, at BRIGHTON, CABLE'S, and also the nearest route to the NEW PIER, landing passengers in the centre of all the principal attractions, as follows:

West 24th-st.	West 10th-st.	Franklin-st.	Pier 2.
9 A. M.	9:10 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
10 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	10:20 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
10:45 A. M.	10:55 A. M.	11:05 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	11:25 A. M.	11:35 A. M.	11:45 A. M.
12 M.	12:10 P. M.	12:20 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
1 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:20 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
2 P. M.	2:10 P. M.	2:20 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	2:40 P. M.	2:50 P. M.	3 P. M.
3 P. M.	3:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
4 P. M.	4:10 P. M.	4:20 P. M.	4:30 P. M.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island Point, 40 cents.
Excursion tickets to Brighton, via railroad, 50 cents.
Single fare to Coney Island Point, 25 cents.
Single fare to Brighton, via railroad, 30 cents.
Returning boats will leave the island at 10:10, 11:20 A. M., 12:15, 12:45, 1:20, 2:20, 4, 4:30, 6, and 7 P. M.
Returning trains will have connecting boat connections at Coney Island Point for New-York.

BRIGHTON BEACH,

VIA

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

BEGINNING JUNE 15.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DAILY.

9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 P. M.

LEAVE BRIGHTON BEACH DAILY.

8:40, 11:15 A. M.; 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:10, and 11:10 P. M.

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS.

FERRIES: EAST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET AND JAMES-SLIP.

WEST BRIGHTON BEACH

AND CONEY ISLAND POINT.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

ON

NEW RAPID TRANSIT LINES

A ROUTE THROUGH THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

THE REPORT OF THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS—THEY LAY OUT ROUTES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—NEW ONES IN THIS CITY—FIFTY-NINTH-STREET TO BE USED FOR A ROAD.

The report of the Commissioners of Rapid Transit has been completed and presented to Mayor Cooper. The commission consists of Messrs. Henry G. Stebbins, Henry F. Spaulding, Benjamin G. Arnold, Lewis G. Morris, and Samuel Filey. They were appointed by the Mayor on the 2d of April last, under authority of chapter 606, Laws of 1875. When the Commissioners were appointed, it was generally understood that they were appointed solely to lay out new lines of route for rapid transit railroads in Westchester County. By the report just presented, it appears that they have laid out a system of routes there, but have not stopped at that point. They have laid out in addition an entirely new and independent line of railroad running through the centre of this City, from the City Hall to Harlem River, or more correctly, from the Grand Central Depot, on Forty-second-street, to the City Hall. How they came to do this, is partially explained by the following letter, addressed to the Commissioners by the persons whose names are signed to it.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1879.

To the Honorable the Commissioners, &c.:

The undersigned citizens of New-York call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that there is great need of a rapid transit route between the two lines now established, which shall run from the upper part of the City to the City Hall and intermediate places. Believing that a commission composed of honorable and public-spirited men will act in the interests of the public, we earnestly request that you will designate a rapid transit route in accordance with the plan hereto annexed, and which has been carefully examined and approved by a competent and eminent engineer. All of which we have the honor most respectfully to submit,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
H. J. JEWETT.

Acting upon the above letter, it would appear the Commissioners designated the rapid transit route as requested, and on the 11th of this month passed the following resolution, which defines this new route. It will be noted that the new portion of it is simply that from the Forty-second-Street Depot south, the part above that being merely the existing line of Mr. Vanderbilt's railroad:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by chapter 606, Laws of 1875, we, the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York on the 2d day of April, 1879, do hereby fix and determine the route or routes of a steam railway or railways under, over, along, through, or across the streets, avenues, places, or lands in the City of New-York, as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the New-York and Harlem Railroad at the line of the City of New-York, at Bronx River; thence along the line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and coincident with said railroad to the north shore of the Harlem River, and thence across Harlem River coincident with said New-York and Harlem Railroad to the south side of Harlem River.

And, also, commencing at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second-street, below the grade of said street; thence, under, through, and across Forty-second-street; and thence, southerly, under, through, and along the easterly side of Fourth-avenue, or Park-avenue, and below the surface of said avenue to the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, ascending to the surface of Fourth-avenue; then, by an elevated road, over, through, and along Fourth-avenue, southerly to a point between Eighth-street and Ninth-street; thence through the block on the west side of Fourth-avenue to, over, and across Eighth-street and Astor-place, to, over, and along and through Lafayette-place, to, over, and across Great Jones-street, through the block to Bond-street, over and across Bond-street, to, over, and across Bleecker-street to Crosby-street, and over, through, and along Crosby-street to Grand-street; thence over and across Grand-street, and through the block diagonally to a point in Elm-street, near Howard-street; thence over and across Howard-street; thence over, through, and along Elm to Pearl street; thence over and across Pearl-street, and diagonally across the block to Duane-street; thence across, over, through and along Duane-street to Centre-street; thence over, through, and along Centre-street and Park-row to a line drawn easterly and westerly across the City at the south line of the City Hall.

And also with a branch beginning at the intersection of the line of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad with the northerly line of the City of New-York, near the Hudson or North River, and thence southerly along the line of said New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and, coincident therewith, to the connection of said New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad with the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad; thence along the line of said Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, and, coincident therewith, to the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

In addition to this rather startling departure from the supposed original programme of the commission, they give permission, so far as their powers extend, to the Manhattan Railway Company (which includes both the elevated roads now in operation) to change their route in the upper part of the City, and to run along the front of Central Park through Fifty-ninth-street. The letter of the Manhattan Company requesting permission to make this change is part of the report. In this letter the company petitions the commission as follows:

"To fix and determine the following described routes of connection for the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, a railroad company in actual operation at the passage of the act aforesaid, to wit: From a point on the line of said railroad company at the junction of the Ninth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, eastwardly through Fifty-ninth-street to a point of connection to the railway of the Metropoliton Elevated Railway Company and the depot thereof at Fifty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue; also, another connection from the terminus of the present railroad of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, at Third-avenue, westwardly to Exterior, some times called River, street, and thence westwardly to the Eighth-avenue, and across the Harlem River, at or near the terminus of the Eighth-avenue, to the north shore thereof; and thence northerly to a point of junction or intersection with the railways and depots of the New-York City and Northern Railroad Company and the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad at or near High Bridge; also a connection from Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street across the Harlem River to a connection with the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company.

"In case the first above-described connection shall be fixed and determined by your honorable board, this company will, as soon as a line can be built thereon, withdraw and remove the present line of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway connecting Sixth and Ninth avenues through Fifty-third-street. Such a change would render unnecessary the track crossings which now exist at Fifty-third-street and Sixth and Ninth avenues, and would not only materially increase the convenience of traffic and reduce the time of trains, but would remove whatever risk to human life is involved in maintaining these crossings. This company would, if authorized by you and that subsequent consent of public authorities and property-owners which the law requires, build a line upon Fifty-ninth-street, as far removed as possible from the house line, and would, by covering in the railroad tracks so as to exclude the view of passing trains, and by the ornamentation of the structure at the entrance to Central Park at Eighth-avenue, endeavor to obviate all objections, and to win universal approval of this change as a great public improvement."

In accordance with the above request, the commission designates a route for the New-York Elevated Railroad along Fifty-ninth-street from Ninth-avenue to Sixth; and from Third-avenue westwardly to Eighth-avenue along the route mentioned in the letter; and from Eighth-avenue northwardly, passing under High Bridge to the existing railroad depot. The route for the connection from Third-avenue across Harlem River to the Port Chester Railroad depot, begins at the intersection of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, along that street to Second-avenue, and thence over the river. The routes for rapid transit roads laid out by the commission in Westchester County are eight in number; three are main routes, four are branches and one is a crossing of the Harlem River. The first of the main routes is designated "the Harlem King's Bridge and Riverdale route." It begins at a point of connection with the Metropolitan Road in Eighth-avenue, at Harlem River, crossing the river, and running up to the city line of Yonkers, at a point a little east of Broadway. Also a branch, from a point on Riverdale-avenue, up to King's Bridge, to a designated point on the old King's Bridge road, and there connecting with the route authorized by the Rapid Transit Commission of 1875. Certain designated deviations are permitted from this route, if the company constructing the road desire to make them. The second route to be known as "the Central route." It is to run from the intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street across the Harlem, running north by various designated streets and avenues, and finishing near where the former road comes to an end. The third route is known as "the East Side route." It begins at the same point as the Central route, and running on the East Side northwardly, finally connects with the Central route at Jerome-avenue. The "Jerome-avenue branch," being the fourth route, begins at Eighth-avenue, at the point for the first route, and runs across country, connecting with the "Central Route" at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street. The "Fordham-Avenue Branch," or fifth route, begins at a designated point on the "East Side route," makes a wide curve, passing on its way through the grounds of St. John's College, to Fordham, and ends in connection with the East Side route at the Southern Boulevard, about 1,500 feet east of the Harlem Railroad. The "Hunt's Point route" is a branch connecting the East Side route with the Port Chester branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at the crossing of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad. The "Westchester branch" starts from the East Side route, and runs north and east to the bridge over the Bronx River at Samuel-street. The crossing for the Harlem River services for a route under that river, beginning at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between Brook and Willis avenues, and connecting with the other routes fixed, passing under the river near Alexander-avenue to First-avenue, along that to One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, and along that to a connection with the Metropolitan Road at Second-avenue.

RETURN OF W. H. VANDERBILT.

HIS RECEPTION BY THE EMPLOYES OF THE CENTRAL AND HUDSON RAILROADS.

The return of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt from a four weeks' trip to Europe was the occasion of quite an ovation in his honor, yesterday, from the officers and employes of the Central and Hudson River Railroads. At the early hour of 6 A. M. they assembled, to the number of 150 or more, accompanied by a few invited guests, on board the steamboat Adelphi, at the foot of West Twenty-third-street, and, after some delay in getting up steam, started down the river to meet the Britannic, which bore their chief among her list of passengers. In the party were the Hon. John H. Starin, who loaned the Adelphi for the occasion; Senator Wagner, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, John B. Dutcher, Superintendent of the Harlem Railroad; J. M. Toucey, J. P. Chambers, John H. Ratter, C. D. Worcester, of the Lake Shore Road; Messrs. Rockefeller and Flagler, President and Secretary of the Standard Oil Company; Mr. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central; Messrs. Van Borst and Buchanan, of the Central; Chief Engineer Fisher, H. Masterson, of the Central Detective Bureau; Gen. McGee, of Bath; Edward Ellis, of Schenectady; J. W. Whitney, of Rochester; A. A. Brush, of the United States Treasury Department; William Turnbull, William H. De Forest, Elliott F. Shepard, Appraiser Silas B. Dutcher, City Assessor Fred Wagner, and many others. In spite of the early start of the excursionists, the Britannic was too fast for them, as it was on a similar occasion last year, and the Adelphi had scarcely left her dock before the White Star steamer was descried plowing up the river under full headway. The two boats met opposite Vesey-street, when Mr. Vanderbilt was discovered among a group of ladies and gentlemen on the upper deck of the Britannic, and was greeted with three rousing cheers from his friends on the Adelphi. Wheeling about, the Adelphi followed in the wake of the Britannic to her dock, and, immediately on landing, Mr. Vanderbilt was escorted to the steam-boat and received the congratulations of the party. Mr. Depew made a reception speech in his usual jocose vein, and told the Railroad King that the boys had kept the machine ranging in good order ever since his absence. As a proof that the business had suffered no detriment, he alluded to the fact that Lake Shore and North-western were booming in the stock market, while New-York Central and Hudson River touched 120 the day before. In summing up the blessings enjoyed by his associates during the absence of their chief, he would mention the fact that the Railroad Committee of the Legislature was now in session in the City, and that Simon Sterne, the lawyer, and F. B. Thurber, the grocer, were in a state of unalloyed bliss. They had the satisfaction of seeing their names in the newspapers every day, and were allowed an opportunity to show up their cotemporaneous patent process for running railroads better than they could be run by men who had been in the business all their lives. [Great laughter and applause.]

Mr. Vanderbilt in reply said he was happy to see his friends again, but was sorry to have put them to the inconvenience of getting up so early in the morning to meet him. Their smiling countenances convinced him that everything was all right, and that business had been properly attended to during his absence. He had seen many things while abroad, but nothing that pleased him so much as to once more greet the employes of the road. He was happy to think that they all felt the same sentiment toward him that he felt toward them, and that their relations toward each other across not merely official but were founded on friendship and close personal regard. On being informed that the new elevator at the foot of Sixty-fifth-street had been completed during his absence, Mr. Vanderbilt expressed a desire to see it, and the Adelphi steamed up to the point. Returning down the river, she touched at the foot of Thirtieth-street, where Mr. Vanderbilt and a few others left the boat. The party then went on a junketing excursion down the bay, and doubtless had a jolly time, for the Adelphi was provided with a good band of music and supplied with refreshments enough to stock a first-class restaurant, including a wine-cellar and a lager-beer garden.

In spite of all rumors, or of all surmises which the public may entertain to the contrary, Mr. Vanderbilt protests that his latest visit to Europe had no business significance whatever; that it was not made to extend his dominion or strengthen his bonds as "railroad king," but was a purely pleasure excursion, for recreation solely. He was only in Europe 10 days, during which he made a flying trip from London to Paris, and the most important business he transacted was to give a few orders for paintings, which, like those ordered last year, will in due time be shown to the public at some of the art exhibitions in this City.

THE NEW PIER AT LONG BRANCH.

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED PERSONS LAND AT THE NEW STRUCTURE.

The new pier at Long Branch has been opened, but has not yet been finished. An excursion steamer has landed there after many tentative endeavors, a piece of cannon has been fired, the steamer has responded with proper nautical courtesies, the crowd of people on the bluff have cheered, and the Directors and their friends have looked quite complacent and happy. About 600 or 700 persons went down on the opening excursion. The steamer which carried them to the pier was the Adelaide, a craft which was not quite new when Sumter was under fire, and which, it is said, used in those days to be known by the more haughty title of "The Proud Adelaide." Her venerable offices were then exercised between Norfolk and Baltimore. She is as old as the pier is new—all except her paint, which is of unimpeachable freshness. Indeed, it has not yet had time to dry, and yesterday it showed an unmistakable affinity for the clothes of the excursionists. Her main deck, especially, was thickly coated, and if there were any passengers with inadequate sea legs, they were compelled, for the time, to assume positions of stability. The Adelaide took on her first draft of passengers at Tenth-street, North River, and at Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, her freight was considerably increased. Her last landing was at the new stone pier North River, whence she sailed, with crowded decks, without any unoccupied seats on board, and with a supply of lager-beer, which, although it was dispensed niggardly, was yet inadequate to meet the vast demands of thirsty consumers. She went out without the nautical emphasis of bunting, and without any musical annoyances. The trip down to the pier was not rapid, and the landing was made with great delicacy and circumspection. But the conditions for so momentous an affair could not have been finer. There was just the slightest swell outside the pier, and yet it was a genuine case of "rocked in the cradle of the deep." The Adelaide caught the motion of the wave and she rolled delightfully for half an hour or so, when the prowess of the Captain and the skill of the deck hands and the invaluable assistance of those on the pier were combined with such nice adjustment that she was really secured, and the excursionists, much to their surprise, were going ashore over a very thin and yielding gang-plank. One enthusiastic person took as great an interest in being the first to set foot on the pier as if the discovery of the country were the issue which encraged him, and he succeeded in his purpose. He succeeded in the further purpose of being able to contemplate everything from a very mallow point of view before the excursion terminated. The landing was not made until after 7 o'clock, and the regularity of the excursion being altogether thrown out of gear in consequence, a great many persons were left behind when the steamer started on her return journey. On shore, the principal people had some special junketing, and those who were not of the elect amused themselves as best they could. Among the excursionists were ex-Secretary Belknap and Senator Murphy. The first landing on the return trip was made at Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, after 10 o'clock. The trip suggests a speculation as to the possibility of landing without breakwaters when the sea is rolling heavily.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. H. W. Howgate, United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Samual Rand, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator Ira Davenport, of Bath, N. Y., is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman George C. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan, and Mme. Camilla Urso, are at the New-York Hotel.

William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island; J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Titian J. Coffey, of Pennsylvania are at the Albermarle Hotel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure. The Royal Baking Powder is made from pure Grape Cream Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder direct from the wine district of France. Always uniform and wholesome; never varies. Sold only in cans by all grocers.

☞ Most cheap baking powders contain alum, dangerous to health; avoid them—especially when offered loose or in bulk.

ARTISTIC
FURNITURE.
IMMENSE STOCK

EASTLAKE, QUEEN ANNE,
JACOBIN, JAPANESE,

And other styles of Furniture, of our own manufacture, at
EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.
OFFICES PROMPTLY FITTED UP AND FURNISHED.
FURNISHING COUNTRY HOUSES A SPECIALTY.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
75 and 77 Spring-st., cor. Crosby, New-York.

Cuticura
BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS.

CUTICURA REMEDIES for the Treatment of Blood and Skin and Scalp Humors. When of Scrofulous, Cancerous, or Syphilitic origin, the CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the principal remedy, and if there are at the same time Ulcers, Sores, or other External Affections, then the CUTICURA, assisted by the CUTICURA SOAP, must be used externally. If the disease is of the Skin and Scalp, the principal remedy will then be the CUTICURA, with the CUTICURA SOAP, and such use of the RESOLVENT as is suggested by the following conditions: In all Skin and Scalp Diseases, when the skin is hot and dry, the blood feverish, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated, or when the virus of Scrofula or poison of Mercury is known to lurk in the system, or when the Constitution has been shattered by Malarial and Anti-Periodic Fevers and Debilitating Diseases, always take the RESOLVENT while using the CUTICURA. A cure thus made will be permanent and satisfactory.

ECZEMA RODENT.

The Cuticura Remedies succeed where a Consultation of Physicians fails.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter:

GENTLEMEN: I have suffered over thirteen years with skin disease in my hands and limbs, causing constant irritation, depriving me of rest and attention to business. I sought many remedies here and elsewhere, also use of sulphur baths, without permanent cure.

Last May a physician called my disease Eczema Rodent; spots appeared on my hands, head, and face, eyes became much inflamed and granulated, causing at length impaired sight.

Internal and external remedies were prescribed by a leading physician for six months; was then introduced to another, and a consultation of several leading physicians was had, when a definite plan was decided upon, but all to no purpose.

After following advice for four months without any permanent cure, I bought two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA, and some SOAP, and can testify with great pleasure to the effect they have had in my case, in eight days being nearly cured.

The physicians pronounced my case the most aggravated one that has ever come under their experience and practice.

I recommend and highly indorse the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Yours truly,
F. H. DRAKE.

CLIFFORD-ST. AND WOODWARD-AV., DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 24, 1879.

SALT RHEUM

On Face, Head, and Parts of Body. Head Covered with Scabs and Sores.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter:

I commenced to use your CUTICURA last July. Have only used one large and one small box, and one bottle of the RESOLVENT. My face and head and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful.

I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered a very bad one. One very skilful physician said he would rather not treat it, and some of them think now I am only cured temporarily. I think not, for I have not a particle of Salt Rheum about me, and my case is considered wonderful. My case has been the means of selling a great many of your CUTICURA REMEDIES in this part of the country. Respectfully yours,

DECATUR, Mich., Nov. 17, 1878. Mrs. S. E. WHIPPLE.

CONSULTATION ROOMS
for Chronic Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, especially of Women and Children,
No. 71 Madison-av.
MARY E. JOSSELYN, M. D.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA SOAP are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, No. 360 Washington-st., and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1; RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

No other remedy in the world can so quickly assuage the most violent paroxysms of Pain. They distribute throughout the nervous system a gentle and continuous current of Electricity, which instantly annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Paralyzed Parts, cures Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica. Get the genuine.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
321 to 329 6th-avenue.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
Closing Out Stock in All Departments.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN
Straw Goods.

A LARGE STOCK OF SHADE HATS.
A CHOICE STOCK OF
FANCY FEATHERS
AND FLOWERS
at 50 cents on the dollar.
RIBBONS, LACES, &c.
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS EVER OFFERED IN LINENS and WHITE GOODS.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
6TH-AVENUE, COR. OF 20TH-STREET.

BARGAINS
IN
Every Department.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
POSITIVE BARGAINS OFFERED IN
SUMMER SUITS.
OUR STOCK OF CAMBRIC, LAWN, BUNTING, AND GRENADINE SUITS WILL BE SOLD FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT. ON LAST WEEK'S PRICES.
DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
6TH-AVENUE, COR. OF 20TH-STREET.

RIKER'S
AMERICAN FACE POWDER.
25 CENTS PER BOX.
WARRANTED ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, AND INDORSED BY THE LEADING LYRIC AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Everett House.

Messrs. Wm. B. Riker & Son:
Gentlemen: After using your "American Face Powder" for nearly six months, I have much pleasure in stating that as a toilet article it is unsurpassed. MARIE ROZE.

Clarendon Hotel.

Messrs. Riker & Son:
The value of your "American Face Powder," as a toilet requisite, cannot be overestimated. I indorse it with pleasure. Yours sincerely, CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

Hamilton, Ontario.

Mr. Riker:
Sir: I really must admit that your "American Face Powder" is quite perfect, and for the future I shall use nothing else. Yours truly, ADA CAVENDISH.

San Francisco, Cal.

Messrs. Riker & Son:
Please send me at once six boxes of your "American Face Powder," tinted, and oblige, Yours truly, ROSE EYTINGE.

We have likewise been favored with let Agnes Booth, Katharine Rogers, Fanny Mo Dietz, Maude Granger, Rose Osborn, Mrs. J. Oates, Kitty Blanchard-Rankin, Minnie Pal

Academy of Music.

Mr. Riker:
Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of your "American Face Powder," which I am using with great success. Respectfully yours, MINNIE HAUK.

Booth's Theatre.

Messrs. Wm. B. Riker & Son:
I have tried your "American Face Powder," and am very much pleased with it; will take pleasure in recommending it to my friends. I have at last found a powder that suits me. I send you an order for two more boxes. Very respectfully, MARIE LITTA.

Union-Square Theatre.

Messrs. Wm. B. Riker & Son:
Your Face Powder is superb. It shall always form part of my toilet. FANNY DAVENPORT.

Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

Messrs. Wm. B. Riker & Son:
Your "American Face Powder" is exquisite. It cannot be too highly praised. I cordially indorse it. Yours, &c., MARY ANDERSON.

ters of approval from Mme. Etelka Gerster, rant, Genevieve Ward, Sara Jewett, Linda T. Raymond, Elizabeth Von Stamwitz, Alice mer, &c., &c., &c., &c.

FOR THOSE WHO PREFER
Riker's Cream
50 cents per bottle, (containing double the quantity of every
Riker's Liquid Rouge,
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND PERFECTLY NATURAL. LARGE BOTTLES, (FOUR TIMES USUAL SIZE,) 25 CENTS.
Riker's Nail Powder,
SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED. LARGE BOXES, 25 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

W. B. RIKER & SON,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, No. 353 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

STERN BROTHERS,
West 23d-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

To clear the balance of our Spring stock, we will offer during this week decided bargains in

Silks and Dress Goods,
Ladies' and Misses' Suits and Costumes,
Imported and Domestic Underwear,
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

and all other goods throughout our entire establishment well worth the attention of those preparing to leave for the country.

Our New Building, constructed with all the modern appliances for ventilation, is acknowledged to be the coolest and pleasantest shopping resort in the City.

32, 34, AND 36 WEST 23D-STREET,
Between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES
CANTON
MATTINGS
SUITABLE FOR
CITY AND COUNTRY HOUSES.
THE LATEST PATTERNS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR AND STAIR
DRUGGETS,
LINOLEUMS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
ARNOLD,
CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, cor. 19th-street.

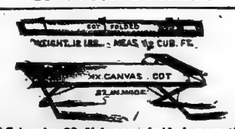
JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FRENCH CHIP HATS AND BONNETS
AT 75c., 95c., AND $1 25.
IMITATION DO.
AT 25c., 38c., AND 50c.
CHILDREN'S SCHOOL AND SHADE HATS
AT 25c., 38c., 50c., AND 62c.
LADIES' SHADE AND GARDEN HATS
AT 33c., 50c., AND 75c.
OSTRICH TIPS
AT 25c., 50c., 75c., AND $1 BUNCH OF 3.
OSTRICH PLUMES
AT 75c., $1, $1 50, AND $2.
MARABOUT POMPONS AND AIGRETTES
AT 50c., 75c., AND $1.
FRENCH FLOWERS
AT 25c., 50c., AND 75c. A SPRAY.
FRENCH FLOWERS
AT 75c., $1, AND $1 25 A MONTURE.
FANCY SILKS AND GAUZES
AT 50c., 75c., AND $1 A YARD.
PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS
AT 10c., 15c., AND 25c. A YARD.
BRETONNE, TORCHON, AND BLONDE LACES
AT 10c., 15c., AND 25c. A YARD.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS, AND PASSEMENTERIES
AT HALF PRICE.
BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES IN PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, AT HALF THEIR REGULAR PRICES.
THE ABOVE ARE REALLY CHOICE AND DESIRABLE GOODS, AND WILL BE FOUND ON EXAMINATION MUCH LOWER THAN SAME GOODS ARE SOLD FOR ELSEWHERE.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,
NO. 34 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.
CARPETS.
AT RETAIL BY
THE MANUFACTURERS.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS,
China Mattings, Turkey Rugs, Oil-Cloths,
And EVERY DESCRIPTION of FLOOR COVERING, ALL AT
Exceedingly Low Prices
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT SPRING STOCK. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CHURCHES, HOTELS, AND STEAMERS.

J. & J. DOBSON,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, and RETAILERS,
40 & 42 WEST 14TH-ST., N. Y.
Near Sixth-Avenue Elevated R. R. Station.
John Van Gaasbeek, Manager.

WALL PAPERS
AT RETAIL.
Robert Graves & Co.
HAVE ON EXHIBITION AND OFFER A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
ARTISTIC PAPER-HANGINGS,
Of their recent manufacture, in "JAPANESE," "EARLY ENGLISH," or "MORRISS" and EASTLAKE STYLES and COLORINGS, together with a line of elegant WALL PAPERS IMPORTED DIRECT from LONDON AND PARIS.
CUSTOMERS INTERESTED IN
INTERIOR DECORATIVE ART
ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THIS COLLECTION AT OUR NEW STORE AND WAREHOUSE,
833 BROADWAY, near 13th-st., N. Y.
FACTORY:
CARLTON-AV., FULTON AND ADELPHI STS., BROOKLYN.

OUTFITS
FOR THE
COUNTRY.
MODERATE-PRICED
Dinner Sets,
Chamber Sets,
Glassware,
Lamps, &c.,
IN NEW AND ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS—A GREAT VARIETY.
Gilman Collamore & Co.,
19 UNION-SQUARE.



XX Cot; price, $2. Makes a perfect bed—no mattresses or pillows required—better than a hammock, as it fits the body as pleasantly and lays *straight*. Folded or opened instantly, self-fastening; just the thing for hotels, offices, cottages, camp-meetings, sportsmen, &c. Good for the lawn, piazza, or the "coolest place in the house." I make the largest and best variety of Spring Beds and Cots in the world. Send for circulars.
HERMAN W. LADD,
Nos. 148 Fulton-st., Boston; 207 Canal-st., New-York; 146 North 2d-st., Philadelphia.

Anticipating the great advance that has just taken place in Silk Goods,
DANIELL
AND SON,
BROADWAY, CORNER 8TH-ST.,
PURCHASED A FEW DAYS AGO, FOR CASH, ALL THE BEST MAKES OF
BLACK SILKS,
AT OLD PRICES, THAT REMAINED IN THE HANDS OF THE IMPORTERS, AMOUNTING TO
750 Pieces.
THE EXTRAORDINARY AND STUPENDOUS RISE IN PRICE THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, OWING TO THE ENTIRE AND DISASTROUS FAILURE OF THE WHOLE OF THIS YEAR'S SILK CROP, PLACES US IN A POSITION TO OFFER OUR LARGE PURCHASES TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY AT SUCH PRICES THAT MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR OTHER HOUSES TO COMPETE WITH.
LADIES ABOUT PURCHASING A BLACK SILK FOR FALL OR PRESENT WEAR, WILL SAVE AT LEAST $1 PER YARD, BY PURCHASING FROM US NOW, AS IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO REPLACE IN THE FUTURE THE GOODS WE ARE NOW SELLING SO RAPIDLY.
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS OF 68 PIECES AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF $1 48 A YARD. THESE GOODS, 24 INCHES WIDE, OF SOFT CACHEMIRE SATIN FINISH, AND ARE CHEAP TO-DAY AT $2 A YARD.
ALSO,
124 PIECES SEWING SILK DAMASSE GRENADINES, FROM AUCTION, AT 50c. AND 55c., WORTH $1 AND $1 25—GREATEST BARGAIN THIS SEASON.
WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING NOVELTIES IN RICH TRIMMING AND BUTTONS, THE PRICES OF WHICH WILL BE FOUND VERY SATISFACTORY.
LACES.
IMMENSE BARGAINS IN BLACK SILK BRETON LACES.
25,000 YARDS AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE NOW BEING OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
LADIES ARE SPECIALLY REQUESTED TO EXAMINE THESE GOODS ON SALE AT OUR LACE COUNTERS. SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ALL-SILK LACES, AT THE PRICES WE ARE NOW OFFERING THEM, MAY NEVER OCCUR AGAIN.
A NUMBER OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN BLACK FRENCH TRIMMING LACES, THREAD PATTERNS, JUST RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER. SPECIAL GOOD VALUE AT 20c. YARD.
5,000 PIECES OF FRENCH VALENCIENNES LACE, IN DESIRABLE WIDTHS FOR TRIMMING ORGANDY AND LAWN DRESSES. PRICES WARRANTED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
Hats, Flowers. Feathers.
WE WISH TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, FULLY 50 PER CENT. UNDER LAST WEEK'S PRICES.
VERY FINE LEGHORN FLATS, 58c. EACH.
WHITE CHIP CARMAN, 94c. EACH.
OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW. FLOWERS AND FEATHERS MARKED WAY DOWN.
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER IN OUR PARASOL DEPARTMENT.
5,000 CHANGEABLE SILK PARASOLS, $1 24 EACH; REALLY WORTH $2 50.
3,000 DOUBLE-FACED (ALL-LINEN SATTEEN) SEA-SIDE SUN UMBRELLAS, 75c.; GOOD VALUE, $1 75.
Extraordinary Bargains in Hosiery.
NOVELTIES IN LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S. JUST OPENED, A NEW IMPORTATION OF LADIES' SILK HOSE, IN ALL NEW COLORS, AT $1 58 PER PAIR.
GAUZE AND MERINO UNDERWEAR AT ESPECIALLY LOW PRICES.
JUST ON SALE, 2,000 PAIR OF THE CELEBRATED FRENCH-MADE
VENTILATING CORSET.

CALL FOR THE P. D. TRADE-MARK.
N. B.—SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS BY MAIL FROM ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY. SAMPLES OF PIECE GOODS SENT ON APPLICATION.
JOHN DANIELL & SON,
Broadway, corner 8th-st.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
WILL BE SENT FOR
ONE YEAR, POSTAGE PAID,
TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS,
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

R. H. MACY & CO
14th-street and 6th-avenue,
ARE SELLING
LAWN, GARDEN, AND SUMMER
SUITS
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
CRIP AND STRAW
HATS
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND
PARASOLS
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
GAUZE AND GOSSAMER
UNDERWEAR
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
FULL LINES OF WHITE GOODS AND
LINENS
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
CHOICE SELECTION OF LACE
CURTAINS
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
BOYS'
CLOTHING
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
WE EXHIBIT THE LARGEST STOCK OF
CHINA,
GLASSWARE, AND MAJOLICA,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
DURING JULY AND AUGUST THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON

R. H. MACY & CO
LORD
&
TAYLOR.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
SUMMER WASH SUITS
Fully 25 per cent. Below Manufacturer's Cost.
PLAIN LAWN SUITS, Colored Piping, $2 25; former price $5.
CHEESE CLOTH SUITS, Fancy Trimmings, $2 75; former price $6 50.
LINEN LAWN SUITS, $4 50; former price $8.
FIGURED LAWN SUITS, $4 75; former price $8 50.
MADRAS CLOTH SUITS, with and without Lace, $4 75; former price $8 75.
FRENCH ORGANDIE SUITS, Lace trimmed, $5 25; former price $11.
FRENCH ORGANDIE SUITS, elaborately trimmed with Lace, $15; former price $22.
For convenience of customers, these goods will be arranged in separate lots.
Broadway and 20th-st., Grand-st. and Chrystie. } N. Y.

CHINA MATTINGS.
Great Slaughter.
500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY, at
10 cts., 12 1-2 cts., and 15 cts.
PER YARD.
BEST GRADES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CARPETS CLOSING OUT CHEAP FOR MONEY.
J. W. CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY,
CORNER PEARL-ST.

KEEP'S SHIRTS
ARE THE VERY BEST.
Made from Wamsutta Muslin.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8662. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR

THE NAVAL BATTLE OFF IQUIQUE.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT—THE ESMERALDA RUN DOWN BY THE HUASCAR, CAUSING THE LOSS OF 150 LIVES—THE IRON-CLAD INDEPENDENCIA DECOYED TO DESTRUCTION.

PANAMA, June 7.—The United States steamer Adams, which arrived here on the 4th inst. from Callao May 27, brings the following intelligence from the seat of war:

The Chilian fleet appeared off Callao Harbor on May 22, but on learning that the first division of the Peruvian fleet had gone south at once steamed away in pursuit. In the meantime the Peruvian fleet had learned from passing vessels and by telegraph that the Chilian iron-clads had sailed from Iquique, leaving there only a small wooden corvette, (the Esmeralda,) a dispatch-boat, (the Covadonga,) and the transport Limari. The Huascar and Independencia, Peruvian iron-clads, immediately steamed to Iquique and attacked those vessels. The Huascar, after summoning the Esmeralda two or three times to surrender, which summons were answered by broadsides, at last "rammed" the latter, which sank her almost immediately. She carried down with her about 150 men. About 40 men were rescued and sent on shore as prisoners of war. In the meantime the Independencia made chase after the Covadonga and the Limari, which the commander was anxious to capture, but not destroy. The Covadonga, whose Captain was very familiar with the coast, steered very close courses, leading the Independencia into water where she was certain of destruction. The Independencia followed blindly, and, at a place known as Point Gruess, while going at full speed, struck a rock and became a total wreck. The Huascar went to her assistance, and, finding it impossible to save her, took off the crew and a part of the armament, and then set fire to the vessel to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The Covadonga and Limari escaped.

The following account of the affair is taken from the *South Pacific Times*: "The Huascar found the Esmeralda at anchor in Iquique, and as the position of the two vessels was such that the Huascar's guns would have probably done much damage on shore, she "rammed" her. Thompson, the commander of the Esmeralda, on his vessel being struck by the Huascar, leaped on board of the latter with a handful of men, to attempt, apparently, the forlorn hope of taking her, but he and his men were all shot down after a desperate resistance, in which Lieut. Velarde, of the Huascar, was killed. From 25 to 40 (accounts at present differ greatly) prisoners were taken. The rest of the crew and officers of the Esmeralda perished with the ship. This happened on May 21. The Huascar, immediately after disposing of the Esmeralda, pursued the Limari, while the Independencia pursued the Covadonga. This vessel kept close in shore, and the Independencia, instead of bringing her to with her guns, followed close upon her heels, and struck in Point Gruess while going at full speed. The Huascar then had to abandon the chase of the other Chilian to lend assistance to the Independencia, so that these two Chilian vessels, that few yesterday doubted had been taken or sunk, have both escaped. As it was seen to be impossible to save the Independencia, she was set fire to after her guns had been taken out and removed to Iquique, in order to prevent the wreck falling into the hands of the Chilians. All the officers and crew were saved. They were taken on board the Huascar, and landed in Pisagua, to be picked up by the Chalaco. Commander Moore, of the Independencia, is said to be half crazy in consequence of the loss of his ship at such a critical time, and has to be guarded lest he should attempt to take his own life. The Huascar and Independencia had orders to proceed to Antofagasta to destroy the water-condensers and the Chilian vessels found there, but the loss of the Independencia obliged the Huascar to return to Pisagua, which port she again left on Friday, the 23d, in company with the Chalaco—it is not known whether for Arica or Antofagasta—to accomplish alone, in the latter port, the original designs.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PISAGUA.

A BARBAROUS AFFAIR BY WHICH MUCH SUFFERING WAS CAUSED.

PANAMA, June 7.—The *Star and Herald* says: "From both Peruvian and Chilian sources the losses at Pisagua are estimated at $2,000,000. The provisions which were calculated to last the townspeople and garrison were destroyed by fire, and already the distress of want is added to the sufferings the poor people have been called upon to endure."

The same paper publishes the following account of the bombardment, which was given by the master and corroborated by the officers of the ship Cosmo, who witnessed the whole affair:

"On the morning of the 18th April, at about 9 o'clock, two ships of the Chilian fleet, Blanco Encalada and O'Higgins, appeared off Pisagua Bay. They steamed slowly in, the O'Higgins being about one mile in advance. At about 9:15 the O'Higgins stopped outside of musket range, lowered four boats, manned and armed, which proceeded for the launches moored a short distance from the shore. The Chilians had no sooner planted the Chilian flag upon the first boat than they were fired upon by the Peruvians on the shore, the fire being returned from the boats. While this was going on the Blanco Encalada came up to musket range and began firing with her large guns. Then the troops, about 300 strong, left their barracks, and after giving cheers for Peru, began firing on the boats, and kept up the fusillade while running for shelter to a projecting hill outside the town, which they reached in a few minutes, and there hid themselves. That portion of the town took no further part in the fight. The O'Higgins now opened fire with her big guns; both ships bombarding the town for I should think about half an hour. In the meantime the boats were returning to their ship, the O'Higgins, firing as they slowly retired, many of their men being shot. In one boat the officer was killed, and another had only two men left to pull it. When the boats got alongside, the ships ceased firing and drifted slowly outward. By this time the town was on fire in several places, and the civilians had nearly succeeded in extinguishing the flames, when the Blanco Encalada sent a shot right into their midst, which sent them scampering for their lives. The Blanco Encalada lowered her boats also, and after a consultation of the officers of both ships, they placed all their boats on the port side of the O'Higgins, and steamed slowly in from where they had drifted during an hour's cessation of firing. One boat from the Blanco Encalada had a gun and carriage in her bow. When the armed boats and the merchant ships the boats shoved off and pulled in among them and began firing, being partly sheltered by the ships. The few troops who were scattered throughout the town, at every available shelter, fired on the boats, as did also the soldiers who had taken shelter behind the hill at the first bombardment. The large ships opened fire again with shot and shell, apparently determined to destroy the town and kill every man, woman, and child in it, for they gave no warning. The small bullets rained around and over the ships. I could see two solitary soldiers at the railroad wharf firing; also several soldiers firing from behind rocks immediately below the English Consulate. This seemed to attract the attention of the O'Higgins, as she directed her shot and shell to them. The position becoming too hot for the occupants, they rushed through the Consulate and took shelter behind large rocks back of the Consulate, and again began firing at the boats. The soldiers being higher up and the smoke of their anketry more exposed, drove the fire of the O'Higgins more fiercely still, for she rained shot and shell on the English Consulate, over which the Consular flag was flying. At this time the Consulate was full of women and children who ran there for protection with their valuables. During the Vice-Consul's temporary absence, Mr. Jeffrey, who was left in charge of the Consulate, took refuge in my ship, the Cosmo, and came on board with his wife and family, having only saved what they stood in; his wife and two of his children were bare headed. Shortly after they had left it, the Consulate took fire, and how many persons perished will never be known. The Chilian men of war bombarded the place I should think for about an hour the second time, during which the fighting between the boats and a few soldiers was going on, though not with much heart and in a desultory manner. About noon the boats returned and the firing ceased. The town was then on fire in a dozen places and the flames were raging furiously, there being unfortunately a strong breeze blowing. By 3 P. M. three-fourths of the place was in flames, and by midnight was in ashes. The next morning I found in the place where the dining-room was, at the English Consulate, the skull of a woman and some pieces of exploded shell; also, after search being made, the remains of another full-grown person were found in the Consulate. Two women and one child were found killed in a house not burned, close to the Custom-house. One Chinaman was also found killed. All the English ships in the harbor have lost their papers. I have lost the ship's register, with last light bill attached, also ship's articles."

The Captain of the American bark Jennie S. Barker, who also witnessed the affair, corroborates the statements given above, adding: "Noticed that the fire from the Chilian ships was directed particularly against the English Vice-Consulate building, over which the English 'Jack' was flying all the while. It also appeared to me, from my position in the harbor on board my vessel, that the fire was particularly directed to every flagstaff that had a flag on it. From what I saw, I regard the bombardment of Pisagua by the Chilian ships, without previous notice or warning of any kind to the inhabitants, as barbarous, and contrary to my ideas of the usages of war. During the last bombardment several merchant-ships were hit. Our ship had one rifle-ball in her side from the Chilians, and one shell struck so near as to send a heavy spray on our decks."

NOTES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

PERU'S WAR CABINET—THE TROOPS OF THE ALLIED REPUBLICS CONCENTRATING.

PANAMA, June 7.—The *Star and Herald* has the following: "Several thousand stand of arms are said to be on the Isthmus, to be forwarded to Peru or Bolivia. We understand that it is intended to ship them by a steamer not in the ordinary South Pacific trade, a circumstance in which the agents of Peru will be assisted by the well-known views and sentiments of the agent of the National Government here.

Lima and Callao journals to May 27 contain the following additional particulars of the progress of the war: Gens. Prado and Daza are in Arica. Gen. Lopez Lavalle landed in Pisagua. The Oroya landed in Pisagua 600 Bolivians belonging to the Battalion Olañeta, armed with Remingtons; also provisions and artillery. Prado will immediately take command of Gen. Daza's Bolivian contingent, now numbering nearly 8,000 men, and a movement will be made southward toward Pisagua to unite with the Peruvian Army stationed in the Province of Tarapaca.

The Captain of the Port of Arica has fished up one end of the cable, so that there now is communication between Iquique and Arica, and he hopes to find the other end in order to reconnect the communication with Mollendo.

Vice-President La Puerta, on assuming the Presidency in the absence of President Prado, selected the following gentlemen as his Ministers of State: War and Marine and President of the Council, Gen. Manuel de Mendeburu; Minister of the Interior, Dr. Rafael Velarde; Minister of Finance, Don Rafael de Izcue; Minister of Justice, and in charge temporarily of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Don Mariano Felipe Paz-Soldan. Messrs. Paz-Soldan and Izcue held the same positions in President Prado's Cabinet. It is stated that Dr. Irigoyen will also retain the direction of the Department of Foreign Affairs. In his address to the nation, Gen. la Puerta states that, to his profound regret, but little can be done by his Administration for the material progress of the country. All the energy possible must be devoted toward successfully prosecuting the war, so that the military honor of the republic may be maintained.

Congress adjourned on the 18th inst., after having passed the bills providing for ways and means solicited by the Executive. The Government is authorized to negotiate a home loan of 10,000,000 soles for war expenses, bearing interest at 8 per cent. yearly, and guaranteed fully. It is thought, however, that this amount cannot be raised in time by such means, and should this be the case the President is empowered to issue paper money, guaranteed by the State, for the deficit.

In Callao, on May 24, the Peruvian Government began an examination of the Captain and officers of the German steamer Luxor, in an action which has been begun against them for alleged violation of the neutrality of their flag, in carrying arms from Montevideo to Valparaiso. The Captain of the Luxor asserts that he was ignorant of the character of the cargo which was offered to him, and that he was under no obligation to open cases, &c.

ANOTHER OF CHILI'S QUARRELS.

LONDON, June 15.—A telegram from Buenos Ayres, dated May 18, states that the rejection of the Patagonian frontier treaty with Chili was believed to be imminent, and warlike preparations were being made in consequence.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—A POOR PROSPECT FOR ADJOURNMENT THIS WEEK.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations will not consider the House resolution providing for final adjournment until the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, and the supplemental bill making appropriations for Federal courts are returned by the President. The Legislative bill, with the amendments made by the Senate, is now with the House Committee on Appropriations, and will be passed finally on Tuesday. The supplemental bill is pending in the Senate, but will be passed to-morrow. Mr. Conkling, it is understood, will speak upon this bill, and Mr. Blaine and other Republican Senators may also make speeches to-morrow, but the Democrats are determined to hold the Senate together until a final vote is reached. It is likely, therefore, that this bill will be passed to-morrow, so that it can be presented to the President with the Legislative bill on Wednesday. No doubt is entertained about the approval of the Legislative bill, but the feeling on both sides is that the supplemental bill will be vetoed. The Army bill will be opposed by many Republican Senators and will be held before the Senate for at least two days, which will delay its final passage until Thursday or Friday. This bill will be approved by the President, notwithstanding the opposition of the Republican Senators. Should the Supplemental bill be returned by the President without approval, the session will be prolonged until about July 1. Many Democrats favor fixing a day for final adjournment as soon as the appropriation bills are passed, without regard to what the action of the President may be, but the more conservative among them are opposed to action regarding the final adjournment until it is known what the President will do. This class dislike the idea of leaving the Federal courts without the necessary means to conduct the public business, and they prefer, therefore, to wait until the bill is returned, so that, should it be disapproved, another effort may be made to overcome the objection of the Executive. From the existing conditions of affairs it will be seen that the prospect for Congress adjourning finally this week is not very encouraging.

A LEAP FROM AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—An unknown colored man jumped from the east-bound Western express train on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last night. The train had just passed Forest Glen Station, near Wasnington, and was going at the rate of 35 miles an hour. The man asked the news-agent if the train stopped at Baltimore, and then went back to his seat, picked up a bundle and basket, went to the rear platform, and, after pulling the bell-cord, jumped from the train. The train proceeded to Washington, and a carriage was sent back after the supposed suicide. He had boarded the train at Cincinnati, with a through ticket to New-York. He was about 20 years of age, and was traveling alone.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

ROWELL FORFEITS THE BELT.

HE IS UNABLE TO START IN THE PEDESTRIAN CONTEST—ENNIS, WESTON, HARDING, AND BROWN THE ONLY STARTERS—BROWN THE FAVORITE.

LONDON, June 15.—Rowell will not start in the walking contest. His doctor says he cannot use his injured foot for a fortnight. He therefore forfeits his stake and the belt. Ennis, it is announced, strained his loins when rescuing the women at the lock near Hampton Court recently. Otherwise he is quite well, but his chances are regarded as more than doubtful. The betting is six to four on "Blower" Brown.

LONDON, June 16.—The long-distance championship contest for the Astley belt was begun at Agricultural Hall this morning. Four contestants appeared, namely: John Ennis, of Chicago; "Blower" Brown, of Turnham Green; R. Harding, of Blackwell, and E. P. Weston, of New-York. They were started by Sir John Astley punctually at 1 A. M. Harding made his first mile in 6:05. The betting at the start was as follows: six to four on Brown, five to one against Ennis, six to one against Harding, and ten to one against Weston.

At 3 A. M. the men had made the following distances: Harding, 16 miles, 6¾ laps; Brown, 16 miles, 4¾ laps; Ennis, 15 miles, 2¾ laps, and Weston, 13 miles, 5¾ laps.

TO-DAY'S GREAT BOAT-RACE.

HANLAN AND ELLIOTT BOTH HOPEFUL—ODDS GIVEN IN FAVOR OF CANADA'S CHAMPION.

LONDON, June 15.—A correspondent of the *Sportsman*, on Saturday, had interviews with both Hanlan and Elliott, and both expressed themselves very confident of success. They did only a very moderate amount of work on Saturday and Sunday, merely enough to keep their hands in. Hanlan on Saturday had a few short bursts with Plaisted, at the rate of 35 to 36 strokes to the minute. He made the boat travel splendidly. Hanlan's muscles are superbly developed, and he attains rare speed with little apparent effort. Elliott also rowed 36 strokes per minute in finished style on Saturday. The practice of the competitors on Sunday was watched by thousands of people. Hanlan, when paddling down the river, sighted Elliott, and immediately turned, and both rowed leisurely in the direction of Scotswood, having about 150 yards distance between them. Hanlan, on landing, weighed 150¼ pounds. After the men had completed their final practice, the 12-cared cutters which will accompany them in the race had a short start. The boat manned by Hanlan's friends headed the other after an eighth of a mile had been traversed, amid vociferous cheering.

The *Sportsman's* analysis of the chances of the competitors is as follows: "Elliott is immensely improved in style, has adapted himself with marvelous ease to the long slide, gets along smartly, and takes a powerful stroke, which he is able to sustain well. He declares that he has never been so thoroughly trained before. Hanlan, too, is in splendid condition. We expect to see a most exciting struggle for a good part of the distance, when probably Elliott will tire from the fatigue caused by the long slide, to which he is unaccustomed, and Hanlan will draw ahead."

At the Newcastle Club on Saturday eleven to four on Hanlon was laid five times. An offer of one hundred to forty found no takers. Mr. Brownlee, Elliott's paincipal supporter, afterward offered to take five to two to large amounts, but could obtain no better offer than one thousand to five hundred. At the riverside to-day, offers of eleven to four on Hanlan found very few acceptors.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, June 15.—All the sporting-houses in the city were crowded to-night. When the amount invested was small, two to one on Hanlan was accepted, but on large sums five to two was the ruling figure. Although the wind has changed during the last few hours, it is believed that Monday will be a fine day.

Col. Shaw has written to the *Sportsman* urging that if Hanlan wins the cup he should be allowed to take it to America, and points to the precedent of the Astley belt. The editor of the *Sportsman* observes that he understands from Col. Shaw that if the cup goes to America it will be regarded as the symbol of both English and American aquatic supremacy. The *Sportsman* says the Trustees of the cup have promised carefully to consider the question raised by Col. Shaw.

THE WAR ON THE ZULUS.

A SEVERE CRITICISM ON THE MILITARY DELAYS—PROJECTED HOSTILE MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 16.—Lord Chelmsford telegraphs to the War Office, under date of May 26, as follows: "The Second Division will advance 12 miles on May 28, to Blood River. The Commissariat say they have sufficient supplies and transportation to enable the force to advance on or before June 1."

The *Daily News'* correspondent with Col. Crealock's column writes as follows: "It is reported that a large Zulu force watches this column, which advances this week to Fort Chelmsford."

A correspondent writing from Sandman's Drift, on the 23d of May, declares that the route of invasion had not then been decided upon. The correspondent adds that the condition of unreadiness in purely military details was utterly flagrant.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

STETTIN, June 15.—While the steamer Orpheus, bound for Koenigsburg, was lying in this harbor her boiler burst, and many persons on board were killed. The exact loss of life is not yet known, but 10 bodies have so far been recovered.

PARIS, June 15.—The journals here announce that the meeting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in Congress, to decide the question of the removal of the Chambers to Paris, will take place on Thursday.

ROME, June 15.—The waters of the Po are still rising. In the Mirandola district 13,000 hectares have been submerged, and 500,000 quintals of grain, 600,000 quintals of forage, and 5,000 head of cattle destroyed. Inundations on the Adda are also threatened. There have been destructive hail-storms in the north of Italy.

LONDON, June 15.—Reuter's dispatch from Cairo reports that the President of the Council has addressed a circular to the Consuls-General of the powers, announcing that the Khédive's decree of the 22d of April, embodying a national financial scheme, has been canceled. The questions of the rate of interest and the guarantees on the unified debt are left to the great powers.

MADRID, June 15.—Premier Campos has announced in the Senate that Gen. Contreras, who held command among the insurgents in Cartagena, has been pardoned because he had taken the oath of allegiance. Zorilla, on the contrary, continues to conspire against the kingdom.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—An imperial order has been issued authorizing sentries to carry loaded and half-cocked repeating rifles.

GIBRALTAR, June 10.—The United States frigate Trenton has sailed for Spithead.

BELGRADE, June 15.—The Hon. Berhard Johnson has been appointed Acting Consul of Servia at New-York.

It is reported that the Pretender Prince Karageorgwich is in this city. The Government is taking precautionary measures against him.

LONDON, June 16.—The *Times's* dispatch from Calcutta reports that the liabilities of J. A. Forbes are £250,000, over half of which are secured. The unsecured creditors will receive 10 shillings on the pound.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 15.—Richard White, 10 years old, was drowned while bathing on Saturday.

Mrs. Eliza Upham was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire, on Saturday night, from a broken kerosene lamp. The lamp was broken during a quarrel, in which Mrs. Upham was acting as peacemaker.

YORK, Penn., June 15.—James E. Hendricks, brakeman of a freight train on the Northern Central Railroad, was killed this morning near Conewago siding, by falling from the train.

UTICA, N. Y., June 15.—Jack Cronin, a tramp printer, about 30 or 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches in height, who claimed to have learned his trade in Indianapolis, was accidentally drowned in the canal to-day.

Mrs. Kate Sherman, while intoxicated, saw her 4-year-old child on a railroad track in this city. She ran in front of a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western locomotive and was killed, while the child escaped unhurt.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

SENATORIAL OPPOSITION TO THE SILVER BILL—THE DUTY ON QUININE.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Messrs. Thurman, McDonald, and Garland, the committee appointed by the Senate Democratic caucus to consider what shall be done in relation to the Warner Silver bill, have not as yet reached a conclusion, but it is expected that they will do so to-morrow morning. The questions involved have been very generally discussed among the Democratic Senators, and the prevailing feeling among them now appears to be against doing anything with the Silver bill at the present session. Messrs. Bayard and Kernan, of the Committee on Finance, maintain their attitude of opposition to reporting the bill, and this determination will, it is believed, deter the silver men from attempting again to call up the Coke resolution to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the measure. Leading Democratic Senators, in conversation to-night, expressed the belief that nothing further will be done in the matter at this session, and that the Silver bill will be permitted to remain with the Committee on Finance until next December.

Representative Felton, of Georgia, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, will to-morrow, should an opportunity offer, move to suspend the rules and pass the bill to abolish the duty on quinine. The advocates of this measure have been very active in canvassing the House, and claim that they have the two-thirds vote necessary to pass it under a suspension of the rules. It is doubtful, however, whether they have the strength claimed, but it is conceded that should the House be brought to a vote on the measure a decided majority will be found voting for it. After 2 o'clock to-morrow the Committee on the District of Columbia is entitled to the floor for the remainder of the day, and those opposed to removing the duty on quinine will endeavor so to occupy the time until 2 o'clock as to prevent Mr. Felton from obtaining the floor to move for a suspension of the rules.

THE EASTERN MICHIGAN BISHOPRIC.

THE REV. DR. HARRIS ACCEPTS THE POSITION—HIS ELECTION YET TO BE RATIFIED.

DETROIT, June 15.—The Diocesan Committee have been informed by Dr. Samuel S. Harris, of Chicago, of his acceptance of the bishopric of the Eastern Diocese of Michigan, to which he was recently elected. His letter came last night, and is published to-day. In it he says:

"The election was so wholly unexpected by me, and the interests both of your diocese and of my present work, which would be affected by my decision, are of such grave importance, that I asked for time to consider what my answer should be. I have now reached a conclusion as to what my duty is, and I proceed at once to communicate it to you. With a deep sense of my own insufficiency, but with unfaltering reliance upon the sufficiency of Divine grace, I hereby indicate my willingness to accept the sacred office in the Church of God, to which the Convention of your diocese has elected me. I do this, I humbly trust, with a full realization of the arduous labors and great responsibilities which will belong to that station. The Bishops and the Church at large confirm the election. I promise to give my heart and my life freely to the work of the Church in Michigan."

The election is still to be confirmed by the majority of the House of Bishops and of the standing committees of the various dioceses, and it is expected that Dr. Harris will not formally assume episcopal duties before early in the Fall.

MANUFACTURED INDIAN STORIES.

FALSE REPORTS CIRCULATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING THE PRESENCE OF TROOPS.

CHICAGO, June 15.—A communication has been received at the military head-quarters here relative to the exaggerated reports current in the Idaho papers of Indian outrages in that section of the country. John How, the Indian Agent at Elko, Nev., who has charge of about 1,200 copper-faces, denounces these stories as false, and says they are manufactured solely for the purpose of having troops sent there, so that the settlers may realize an honest penny in the way of subsistence. The report comes through the Interior Department at Washington.

The trouble with the Yanktonais Indians, on the James River, in Dakota, is over, they having signified their intention of going back to the Crow Creek Agency. They are now awaiting the decision of the Interior Department as to their right to the lands of which they were deprived by the settlers. This action on the part of the Indians averts all danger of the serious outbreak which was anticipated from a collision between them and the settlers.

PURSUING HOSTILE INDIANS.

BISMARCK, Dakota, June 15.—The War Department has ordered Gen. Miles to fit out an expedition to go north of the Missouri River and drive back the hostile Indians from Sitting Bull's camp. Miles's enterprise will bring on a lively time if the Indians stand their ground and insist upon holding the buffalo country south of the British line. The General has put two companies of the Fifth Infantry in the field to run down the band of Indians who recently killed a woodchopper on the Yellowstone and wounded another man.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 15.—The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, which was to have been held here to-morrow, has been postponed until after the adjournment of Congress.

A BANKRUPT RAILROAD.

DENVER, Col., June 15.—H. A. Risley was on Saturday appointed Receiver of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway by District Judge Bowen, on an application of holders of unpaid coupon certificates. Mr. Risley has been the solicitor of the company, but is entirely satisfactory to the Trustee of the mortgage which secured the certificates. The Receiver gave a bond of $250,000, and at once took possession and issued his orders, continuing all the officers and employes in their positions.

THE CINCINNATI SAENGERFEST.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The Saengerfest closed to-day with an immense picnic at Inwood Park. The sky was overcast in the morning, and only a few thousand persons were present at noon; but clearing weather and a delightful breeze in the afternoon brought out a multitude. Careful estimates place the number in attendance at about 35,000. The extensive grounds were so crowded that it was with difficulty the programme of exercises was carried out, but all passed off without accident.

THE FESTIVAL OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

MONTREAL, June 15.—The festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated here to-day, fully 30,000 persons taking part in the procession. Bishop McEnery, of Albany, N. Y., accompanied Bishop Fabre under the canopy. The streets through which the procession passed were decorated with arches.

THE NEW CHILIAN MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Mr. Astaburuaga, who has been accredited as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of Chili to that of the United States, was officially presented to the President by the Secretary of State on Thursday. The usual complimentary addresses were exchanged.

THE CHICAGO COMMERCIAL CLUB.

BOSTON, June 15.—The members of the Chicago Commercial Club were quietly entertained to-day by leading citizens of Boston. To-morrow they will be taken on an excursion down the bay and at 6 P. M. will leave by special train for Chicago.

FOLLOWING MEAGRE CLUES

THE MURDER STILL A MYSTERY.

HOW THE POLICE HAVE WORKED THUS FAR IN THE HULL CASE—A NEW THEORY TALKED OF—WHY BRISTOW FRANCIS IS WANTED.

The mystery of the Hull tragedy is still unsolved. Although the Police have been unremitting and most untiring in energetic work, no arrests have been made. The Forty-second-street house was deserted yesterday, as far as the Police were concerned, for the first time since the morning of the discovery of the murder. Detectives were still on the watch, but no officers entered the house, much to the relief of its inmates. After the thorough search that was made of the interior of the premises, the Police feel confident that they are as well informed as possible concerning all the bearings of the premises. This search was more thorough even than was at first reported. One of the officers who was concerned in it told a TIMES reporter last evening that the premises were searched more carefully than any other suspected house in New-York ever was under similar circumstances. Although the house is a large one, and contains many rooms, a different officer was detailed to search each room, and two officers in some of the larger and more important rooms. No one was permitted to be present while the officers were searching. Every article of furniture, however large and heavy, was taken from its place and carefully examined, the larger pieces being sounded and some of them taken apart to guard against secret compartments. Pictures were taken from the walls, their backs taken out, and every part of their frames gone over. Mattresses and other large articles of bedding were opened, pillows probed and squeezed, and all the chinaware and crockery emptied of its contents. Not a jar of preserves or canned fruit but was emptied, the contents scanned, and the receptacle examined. The fireplaces and chimneys were special objects of search. The bricks were taken from the fireplaces, and any loose bricks found in the chimneys were displaced. In each room, after all the furniture had been examined, the carpets were taken in hand. Where it was practicable or thought necessary, they were taken up, and loose boards in the floor carefully looked for. Where this was not practicable to take up the carpets, they were felt over with the hands, inch by inch. Any wide cracks in the floor, between the boards, were scratched out with nails and other instruments. The walls were all carefully examined, and any unusually loose paper, which was found in one or two places, was stripped off. The fancy cornices in the handsomer rooms, and around the gas chandeliers, were searched, inch by inch. When the rooms occupied by the lodgers were reached, their effects were searched without mercy. Every trunk was emptied and sounded as carefully as if its owner were under direct suspicion. Every article of clothing in the house was examined. Pockets were turned inside out, and thick waddings felt laboriously over. An even stricter search, if possible, was made in every part of the cellar. The foundation-walls were looked into, one or two dark rooms were emptied of their entire contents, and the whole floor was sounded. Mrs. Hull's trunks, desk, and papers were overhauled, and in her room nothing was left undone. Still, with this unexampled searching, not a suspicious thing was found. The watch and chain that Mr. S. N. Chittenden is said to have given Mrs. Hull, and that Superintendent Walling felt confident were still in the house, were not to be found; and up to this hour not the faintest clue has been found to any of the missing jewelry.

"Great crimes," said one of the detectives in the case this evening, "seldom come singly. There was the Pocassett tragedy a few weeks ago, where the Second Adventist father murdered his little girl, believing that she would come to life again. That murder was committed through fanaticism. Why might not this one have been? Mrs. Hull was a Spiritualist, and so were nearly all her friends. Her husband is a good deal more of a Spiritualist than people suppose. He was as much interested in it as his wife. There is no knowing to what ends people will go under religious excitement. There is a 'spirit-photograph' hanging in the house, now the property of Mr. Hull. What do the Spiritualists do when they have their séances? Why, they tie people up with cords, with all sorts of queer knots. Mrs. Hull's body was pretty well tied up. There are more officers than one who believe in this theory. As far as the robbery goes, everybody, no matter what theory he holds, admits that that was only a blind." It was said yesterday by some of the persons who were in the house when Coroner Woltman adjourned the inquest that the Coroner announced at that time that the inquest would be continued on Wednesday of this week. Mrs. Hull was one of the leading members of the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, and it was expected that a discourse on her death would be made at their meeting to-day. A large meeting of the society was held in Trenor Hall, in Broadway, last evening, and Mrs. Nellie J. T. Brigham, the society's speaker, preached a sermon, but nothing was said about Mrs. Hull or her mysterious death. There was much difficulty in securing the services of a clergyman to officiate at Mrs. Hull's funeral, as she was not connected with any denomination. Application was made to a number of ministers, but without success, and the Rev. Mr. Bonham was at last secured, through Mr. J. D. Hyde's connection with Dr. Tyng's Gospel Tent.

The Police officers connected with the case refused to talk much with reporters yesterday. A long consultation was held in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house between the hours of 5 and 7:30 in the afternoon, Coroner Woltman, Capt. Williams, Detective Captain Kealey, and Detective Timothy Golden being present. What took place was not divulged afterward to the reporters. Enough was learned, however, to show that Coroner Woltman fully coincides in the opinions entertained by the Police in regard to the identity of Mrs. Hull's murderer, and that the murderer in his opinion is to be no other than the "insider, medical scholar, and person near to the deceased," already indicated in reports of Police opinions. One of the principal topics discussed at the meeting yesterday was the report of Detective Golden concerning his trip to Mount Kisco to investigate the mystery there in regard to Bristow Francis, husband of Mrs. Hull's colored cook. Francis has always been known as a dangerous man, and is known to have fled from Mount Kisco through fear of arrest for crimes of violence. His absence from his old home, and the presence of his wife as cook at the residence at the time of the murder, turned suspicion toward him as the murderer. Other circumstances tended to confirm the suspicion. A very reliable witness gave clear and precise information to the Police in regard to an evil-looking colored man whom he saw frequently leaving the Hull mansion at about 7 o'clock in the morning. The description fitted Bristow Francis, and he was diligently looked for. But, singularly circumstantial as the evidence against Francis appeared to be, Police investigation showed, not only a complete alibi in favor of Francis, but that he was never in the residence of Mrs. Hull at all. It has now been determined that no other negro had anything to do with the murder of Mrs. Hull. The trip of Detective Lyon and Golden to Mount Kisco was made in order to secure legal evidence locating him away from the neighborhood of the Hull residence at the time of the murder, and in that way to lay at rest one of the suspicions leading away from the true murderer. It does appear now any longer doubtful that the Police have finally concluded who the murderer is, and it does appear that they believe they have very strong evidence to prove his guilt. The opinion in Police circles yesterday seemed to be opposed to making any arrest until the inquest is closed. It was argued that it would be better to allow the suspected person to remain free from arrest, but subject to a strict surveillance until the production of all the evidence that can be gathered up to the very latest moment before the inquest. Capt. Kealey said to the reporter: "There will be nothing given away to-day. There will probably be nothing given away until the inquest. Then you reporters may expect to get all the news you can handle in one day, and of a sensational kind never before equaled in this City."

Police Officer Fay denies that he ever said "it would be worth the best house in the block to him" if he could arrest the murderer. He says it never entered his mind that he would become a property-owner through the simple performance of his duty.

THE FALL RIVER SPINNERS.

THEIR DETERMINATION TO STRIKE—THE MANUFACTURERS READY TO CLOSE THEIR MILLS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 15.—The spinners, who resolved last night to strike at all the mills here, proceeded with deliberation, without special excitement, and apparently with a full understanding of the consequences. Seldom, indeed, has a strike of such magnitude and involving so many people been entered upon with more deliberation or with more seriousness than this. The attitude of the spinners is one of calm defiance. They say, practically, to the manufacturers, "You refuse to submit to arbitration our grievances and request for increased wages in accordance with the well-understood though unwritten agreement that better wages should come with better trade, and we retaliate by striking at all your mills." The manufacturers will receive the notice to-morrow, which the spinners last night decided shall be given. They will not retire from their position, which they believe to be just and right. When the strike comes they will shut down altogether as the only alternative, throwing out an army of operatives. Such a thing as acceding to the demands of the spinners, they say, is utterly out of the question, and their reasons for not submitting the matter to arbitration are clearly put in their reply to the committee of the spinners published a few days ago, and they consider them ample. They deem themselves, in view of the spinners' action, the locked-out parties, but they think they can stand locking out much better than can their hands.

The difference between masters and men, out of which the present trouble has grown, is as to the extent and character of the present apparent prosperity. The men say it is sufficient to warrant the restoration of the 15 per cent. taken from wages in October last, and April of last year, which was promised with returning prosperity, and the masters say it is not. The latter insist that they have not recovered from the shock of the panic and the long season of depression and loss, and that the present apparent prosperity does not return them the profit supposed.

A setting forth of the recent business of the mills and the experience of Fall River manufacturers is given, as follows: The stockholders of the Border City Mills, with a capital of $1,000,000, have lost the whole of it; not a cent is left. The mills remain, but they are in the hands of the creditors, not stockholders. The Sagamore Mill sunk the whole of its capital, $500,000, and then $200,000 more was put in and sunk. The Union Mill, with a nominal capital of $170,000, but with property worth $800,000 at least, has lost all. The Tecumseh Mill has sunk 80 per cent. of its capital. The capital was $500,000, and the loss is $400,000. The Robeson Mills, with a capital of $260,000, have sunk 60 per cent., the loss being $156,000. The Fall River Print Works, a cotton mill under that name, recently went into bankruptcy; capital, $200,000; all a dead loss. The Montauk Mills had a capital of $250,000, a dead loss. The American Print Works have lost a capital of $1,000,000; that is, the indebtedness will take all the property. The losses of the other mills in stock is equal to one-third at least. A recapitulation of the actual losses is as follows:

Border City	$1,000,000	Robeson	$156,000
Sagamore	700,000	Fall River	200,000
Union	800,000	Montauk	250,000
Tecumseh	400,000	American	1,000,000
Total			$4,506,000

The actual known loss, not including the depreciation of the stocks in other mills, is $4,506,000, of which $4,000,000 is by the people of Fall River and immediate vicinity. Suppose the spinners and operatives had been working upon the principle of co-operation, they would have shared in these losses. As it has been, they have not exempt not indeed from loss, but from anything near as much as they would have suffered had they incurred a proportionate share of injury from the depression of business that has to a great extent caused the losses.

The financial strength which the spinners claim to possess, with which to meet the vicissitudes of a long-continued strike, is questioned. The strikers have pledged themselves to self-support for three weeks, without calling upon the union, and it is claimed that the resources of the union are sufficient to maintain the strikers for two months. These resources, however, consist largely of promises of aid, the fulfillment of which will be necessary to their realization. There is a general feeling of depression throughout the city, and a season of hard trials and suffering is feared.

ROBERT COLLYER'S FAREWELL.

HE ANNOUNCES HIS DETERMINATION TO ACCEPT THE NEW-YORK CALL.

CHICAGO, June 15.—After delivering his sermon this forenoon, the Rev. Robert Collyer, who is about to go to New-York City, said he had to perform one of the most painful duties of his life in resigning the trust he had held so many years as Pastor of Unity Church. His home had been saddened for some years by sickness, and it had seemed to him that a complete change of climate might be the best help for this; and so, all Winter long, he had thought of such a change. Another reason, and a much stronger one, was that he ought to make a change for his own good. He said:

"I came to you over 20 years ago, with no preparation for this ministry, beyond some gift of God I trust, and what I had won between severe tasks in factory and at the anvil from

New-York, Dr. Edward H. Brinley's cottage, known as the Bradford estate, on the same street; Mr. Thomas Mott, of Philadelphia, and Mr. George R. Shaw, of New-York, conjointly the Gilbert cottage, on Bellevue-avenue; Mr. Edwin A. Post, of New-York, the Jones cottage, on Bellevue-avenue, near Dixon-street; Prof. Charles W. Shields, of Princeton College, Mrs. A. P. Woodward's cottage, on Cliff-avenue and Retirement Road; Dr. J. J. Mason, of New-York, Mrs. A. M. King's cottage, at Ayrault and Francis streets; Mr. Edward Gray, of Boston, the Stockton villa, at Kay and Tuoro streets; Mr. William B. Astor, the villa of Mr. W. W. Tucker, of Boston, at Bellevue-avenue and the Cliff; Mr. R. T. Wilson and Mr. Ogden Goelet, of New-York, Mr. William R. Travers's cottage, on Narragansett-avenue; Rear-Admiral Worden, Mr. George T. Finch's house, on High-street; Baron Mayr, the new Austrian Minister, Mrs. Pell's house, on the same street; Mr. W. F. Weld, of Philadelphia, the villa of Mrs. E. D. Hartshorne, of Providence, on Halidon Hill; Mr. Alfred D. Jessup, of Philadelphia, the residence of the late Mr. Sidney Brooks, on Bellevue-avenue; Dr. A. S. Oberly, United States Navy, Mrs. M. C. Babcock's house, on De Blois-avenue; Mr. Morton P. Henry, of Philadelphia, Mr. W. T. Richards's cottage, on Gibbs-avenue, near Henry-street; Miss R. L. Kennedy, of New-York, the Bronson cottage, on Castle Hill; Mr. W. H. Lewis, of New-York, the Train cottage, on Bellevue-avenue; Mrs. Delancey Astor Kane, the cottage of the Misses Goffe, corner of Beach and Fir streets; M. C. De Bildt, Chargé d'Affaires of the Swedish Legation, the Derby cottage, on Pelham-street; Mr. R. V. McKim, of New-York, the Edgar cottage, at Bellevue and Narragansett avenues; Mr. J. P. Norris, of New-York, the Hoyt place, at Spouting Rock; Mr. Sidney Jones Colford, of New-York, Miss Jane Hunt's cottage, on Ayrault-avenue, near Kay-street; Mr. Louis Lorillard, Miss C. L. Anthony's cottage, on Bellevue-avenue; Mrs. McTavish, of Baltimore, daughter of Gen. Scott, the Weaver cottage, on Bellevue-avenue; the Hon. Augustus Schell, the Bellevue-avenue villa of Mr. Peter Parker, of Boston; Mrs. L. R. Cassidy, of Albany, the Burkinshaw cottage; Mr. Meredith Howland, the Torrance cottage, on Bellevue-avenue; Mr. L. Christol Watjen, of New-York, Wright's cottage, on Rhode Island-avenue; Mrs. Lindley, daughter of Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. De Blois's cottage; Mr. William C. Rives, Jr., of Boston, Blackman's cottage; Dr. Stearns, of Baltimore, Miss Ives's cottage, on Brinley-street; Mrs. N. L. Sargent, of Boston, the Francis cottage, on Everett-place; Miss Rhinelander, of New-York, Mr. John Whipple's Cliff cottage; Baron von Klenck, Mr. Lawrence's villa, on Ochre Point; Mr. James Coates, the Maitland place; Mr. Thomas S. Gibbs, of New-York, Wilson's cottage, on Beach-street; Mrs. H. W. Ogstin, of New-York, Curtis's cottage, on Redwood-street; Mr. William Redmond, of New-York, Peckham's cottage, on Indian-avenue. Mr. James Gordon Bennett rented, as he supposed, Mrs. Paran Stevens's Bellevue-avenue villa, paying $3,000 for its use during the season. Mrs. Stevens, however, owns another less pretentious cottage on Berkeley-avenue, and this it was Mr. Bennett found he had hired on receiving his lease. He was firmly bound and could do nothing but throw the place up in disgust. He has since rented the Hecksher villa, and will occupy it before the season has progressed far. Mr. Bennet has also suffered another annoyance, which is reported to have exasperated him greatly. Having, while in England, fitted his steam yacht with a new boiler, he found that the revenue laws would prevent him from using it unless he first complied with certain irksome conditions, and last year the beautiful craft lay idle in consequence all Summer. Recently Mr. Bennett wrote to Collector Pratt on the subject, and was politely informed that the rule must be again enforced this year. The "Cliff Cottages," attached to the Cliff House, have been rented as far as follows: No. 1, Mrs. Grant, of New-York; No. 2, Mr. B. Tennant, of Petersburg, Va.; No. 3, Mr. Lewis Hatch, Jr., of Boston; No. 4, Dr. Weir Mitchell; No. 5, Mr. J. W. Paine; No. 6, Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington; No. 7, Mr. John Whipple, of New-York.

The local improvements, as distinguished from those made by the Summer guests, have been quite extensive. I have alluded to the excellent repair of the streets. The Counell voted $58,000 last Winter to this purpose, and it appears to have been judiciously applied. Thames-street—the principal business thoroughfare—between the north side of the Parade and Mary-street, has been laid with asphalt pavement. The sanitary affairs of the island have heretofore been in the hands of the Aldermen, and were neglectful of their duties. During the Winter, the citizens and Summer residents have formed a private "Sanitary Protective Association," based on one recently founded in Edinburgh. The annual fee is $6 for permanent residents, and $10 for those whose houses are closed a portion of the year. Eminent inspecting and consulting engineers and an analyst are employed. Members may have one property—or more, on payment of an additional fee for each—thoroughly inspected immediately after joining the association, and an annual inspection will be made thereafter, with occasional supplementary inspections, all free of cost. On payment of a fee of $3, a report may be obtained of the condition of any other dwelling that the member may desire to purchase. Reports of the condition of dwellings of the very poor will be furnished at $1 each, and reports upon the condition of school-houses, churches, or any public buildings will be kept on hand, and will be accessible to members at any time, without fee. One of the largest livery-stable men has done a good turn for New-Yorkers by breaking down the extortionate prices heretofore charged for hacks. He established last season a line of pretty low phaetons, in which one might ride to any part of the island for 25 cents. He met with determined opposition from others in his business, but the venture paid, and these have all had to follow his example. A general reduction in fares was announced last week. Mr. Olds, manager of the Providence Skating Rink, has leased a plot of ground in the rear of the Ocean House, and is about erecting a similar institution there. The new memorial church to William Ellery Channing is now a fixed fact. The $100,000 to be expended on it are as good as raised. It will be situated on Narragansett-avenue, and the date of laying the corner-stone has been fixed for April 7, 1880. The telephone has taken here immensely, and nearly every private residence on the island has been placed in direct connection with the butchers and bakers and candlestick-makers of the city proper, so that the servants will have a comparatively easy time of it. It is said that $100,000 has been expended on the Old Colony steamers during the Winter. Beginning on Monday, the Winter boats Old Colony and Newport will be put into commission expressly for the Newport trade. The Bristol and Providence will not touch at Newport on their way up from New-York, but will call on their way down. Fall River will be the limit,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HUMANITY'S ORIGIN.

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. A Popular Exposition of the Principal Points of Human Ontogeny and Phylogeny. From the German of ERNST HAECKEL. In 2 Vols. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1879.

It is high time that the writings of this fervent champion of evolution should be placed before those American readers who cannot master German enough to tackle them in the original. In the process of translation, books by German Professors are apt to gain rather than lose in clearness and intelligibility; it is certainly the case with Haeckel, who, although by no means obscure among the obscure, still presents the German Professor's foadness for long Greek-Latin words, and a noble contempt of the reader who cannot remember the plain distinctions he has drawn between ontogeny and phylogeny, holoblastic and meroblastic, gastrula and gastræa. In this case the translator has dealt more mercifully with his audience, and interposes wherever he can an explanatory adjective which sets matters in a clearer light. But in other respects Haeckel has seen to it that no one shall complain of want of definiteness in the directions he gives, by which one shall start from the full-grown man, and work backward through a devious and most singular ancestral chain, until one arrives at an animal that lacks even the commonest adjuncts of an animal, such as a stomach, limbs, nerves, head, or tail. He is most indefatigable in presenting diagrams, lists, tables of animal forms, anatomical plates. There are pictures of the stages along the whole route, from a one-celled animalcule to a pickled baby. Haeckel belongs to the Science Militant, and deals hard knocks at clergymen and poets, not forgetting such scientific men as differ from him regarding the exact limit of application which Darwin's evolutionary theory admits. Karl Vogt, Wilhelm His, Alexander Goette are used more or less unceremoniously in the preface to the third edition, or the body of the book. Haeckel believes that the great Goethe came very near discovering the two chief factors in evolution by which Darwin explained the theories which Lamarck had advocated in vain early in this century, namely, heredity and adaptation; in which connection Haeckel observes regarding those who do not agree with him that Goethe was an incipient evolutionist:

"He who does not know the great poet and thinker [Goethe] as a whole, may possibly even construe these very expressions in a contrary sense. In proof of this I address the strange fact that two second-rate German zoologists have actually attempted to claim Goethe was an extremely narrow-minded naturalist, and a 'willing adherent of the doctrine of constancy of species.' Karl Semper, the gifted discoverer of 'Raeckelium in Zoology,' and Robby Rossmann, the ingenious 'Solver of Schizocephalic Problems,' have extracted from Goethe's morphological writings that the latter needy Frankfort geniuses (genius!) had neither a clear conception of the whole significance of organic forms, nor the faintest idea of the natural evolution of these forms and of their connection by common descent. All who know the poor and narrow-minded literary productions of Semper and Rossmann must smile at the sentence of annihilation thus pronounced on Goethe's conception of nature."

Haeckel is one of the scientific men of genius who cannot keep their temper. He has a theory called the Gastræa theory, according to which, put very roughly, he divides all animated nature by a stomach rule. The two grand divisions are into the stomachic and the stomachless. The theory seems absurd when baldly put, but when placed in connection with the arguments to prove the descent of man from a worm, and the descent of the worm from a far more simple and imperfect animal, it loses entirely its comic side. It is the resultant of the profound study, with the help of modern microscopes, of the embryonic forms of life among marine animals of low organization, as well as among fishes, animals, and man. Instead of the old external characteristics, Cuvier advocated a division according to the formation of the skeleton; but even that skeleton is found to be a comparatively unimportant and variable characteristic. It is merely a late formation specialized for a later purpose, and does not belong to one of the radical divisions into which the earliest embryonic life in the womb, and the corresponding lowest form of life in the sea, naturally falls. Haeckel tries to prove these divisions from his own researches and those of living and dead naturalists, prominent among whom is Caspar Friedrich Wolff, a physician of the last century. To explain his arguments in these columns would be to assume the position of the lady of fashion in the old story, who came up to Mr. Darwin, and said: "I have always wanted to meet you. We have five minutes before dinner is announced. Would you be kind enough to explain to me your theory of evolution?" He goes to work in the most *gründlich* manner possible. After stating the fundamental law of the evolution of organisms, he takes up the celebrated forerunners of Darwin, namely Aristotle, Wolff, Baer, and Lamarck, not without notice of the minor authorities, like Leuwenhoek, Müller, Schleiden, and Schwann, Linnæus, Cuvier, Goethe. Then comes a chapter on Darwin, full of appreciation, but taking care to state the independent work that Haeckel himself has done in that field, to which, indeed, Darwin has given full approval, and of which Darwin has made use. Then begins the admirably clear demonstration of the marvelous changes which every mammal, including man, undergoes from the first impregnation of the female egg by the male, changes which have constant parallels in permanent forms of life at different degrees of perfection, either in the existing world or seen as fossils in the earth's crust. The evidence of each chapter is cumulative, and when one has examined all the parallel series of embryos from different parts of the animal kingdom, one must be very skeptical in such matters to withhold assent to the main proposition. As to Haeckel's minor claims, his proof of every link in the chain, his demand that the Gastræa theory be received, those are for the decision of persons qualified for the task by a lifetime of special study. It is enough to say that a great many naturalists are not prepared to go to such extremes as Haeckel.

The fundamental law on which Haeckel insists with far more vehemence than does its real discoverer, is to the effect that the history of the germ or embryo is an epitome of the history of the descent of the individual organism; or, "that the series of forms through which the individual organism passes during its progress from the egg-cell to its fully developed state, is a brief, compressed reproduction of the long series of forms through which the animal ancestors of that organism (or the ancestral forms of its species) have passed from the earliest periods of so-called organic creation down to the present time." This was what Agassiz, although he did so much valuable work in the direction of proof for just this proposition, would not accept. His non-Adamite theories made him a decided adherent before the father's death of the Darwinian theories so ably advocated by Huxley and Haeckel. In 1857 Louis Agassiz made an attempt to settle the vexed question as to what constitutes a species by the publication of his "Essay on Classification," in which he defined a good species or *bona species* as "an embodiment of a creative thought of God." This arouses the ire of Haeckel, otherwise disposed to rank Agassiz very high:

"Agassiz can himself hardly have believed his theosophic phrases. This great American, who, as Carus Sterne rightly said, laid the foundation of much natural science, was, in many ways, gifted with too much genius actually to believe in the truth of the mystic nonsense which he preached. Crafty calculation, and well-judged reliance on the want of understanding of his credulous followers, can alone have given him courage to pass the juggler's pieces of his anthropomorphic Creator as true coin. The divine Creator, as represented by Agassiz, is but an idealized man, a highly ingenuative architect, who is always propounding new building plans and elaborating new species."

These extracts are given in order that readers may know what to expect in the volumes now first placed before the English-reading public. If they feel strongly on such subjects and believe that science can really do religion harm, they are hereby warned to avoid the book as they would the pest. People who regard an ape-like being for a remote ancestor will be far more horrified to look at the comparative series of embryos which the ferocious Haeckel has laid down carefully on colored plates. He will there see the embryonic man not merely in close relationship as to form with the embryonic rabbit, dog, fish, and boar, but such creatures as the tortoise, salamander, and fish. But nowadays nobody can afford to be squeamish in such matters. Science is having her innings. Others, who do not believe that 20 carnal Haeckels can undermine the spiritual, will doubtless admire the rude but effective unfolding of his chosen theme, the painstaking way in which he allows nothing to pass unexplained, unaccounted for, the convincing manner in which he arrays fact upon fact, bunches them together, and draws the conclusion. The translation has been handsomely published, but would have been better for a division of the notes between the two volumes—one has to refer to the second volume for all the notes. The translator is liable to be misunderstood by his frequent use of the word "intestinal," which in its commonest signification refers to that which is within the intestine, especially in such connections as "intestinal larvæ." Haeckel, it need hardly be said, means in such cases, stomach-possessing, and is drawing his grand distinction between animals that have no stomach, like protozoa, and those that cannot get on without that organ.

MOLIERE IN ENGLISH.

THE DRAMATIC WORKS OF MOLIERE. Rendered into English. By HENRI VAN LAUN. Complete in 3 vols. New-York: R. WORTHINGTON.

It is surprising to see how publishers will go to expenses which are not absolutely required, being for externals more ornamental than useful, and yet will stint themselves in regard to matters of vital importance. Here is a handsome edition of Molière, turned into English by a man who possesses more than ordinary knowledge of French literature, the title-page of which is printed expensively in two colors. Yet the preface shows gross neglect on the part of proof-readers. There is a mistake to almost every page, chiefly in the French titles to Molière's plays, but also in punctuation and English words in common use. Do not publishers know that when people pick up a book and, glancing over it, detect an error in print, they lose all desire to have that edition in their library? And would it not be better to cut off the extra cost of printing a title-page in two colors and employ instead a competent person to revise the proofs before they are stereotyped, or otherwise fixed beyond easy changing? It is not too much to say that this slovenly preface has hurt irreparably the edition before us, and all for want of expenditure on the really important part of a book, the type-setting. The translator has done his part well enough. He has consulted a thousand and one authorities, compared former translations of the same plays and noted English dramas which have been adapted more or less completely from the works of Molière. He gives the meaning of the original in tolerably concise English, without attempting a metrical form to correspond with those of the plays which are in verse. The book-binder has done his part in providing neat, unambitious covers, and the printer has made good impressions on the paper furnished him, both of the type and the 16 engravings on steel. But the proof-reader! There is the rub. Whoever is to blame for it, whether a prior editor in England, or the publisher on this side of the Atlantic, it is unfortunately plain that the work of reading the proof has been left to incompetent or grossly careless hands, and from what we see going on in the best of our publishing houses, it takes little shrewdness to guess that the cause is ignorance, or mistaken economy. Instead of leaving such work to a young clerk who has not learned the art of knowing how words ought to look on a page, of seeing an error with the species of instinct that enables a skilled accountant to detect a misplaced figure on the crowded columns of a ledger, or else, instead of intrusting it to an overworked man of letters, a journalist or editor of some kind, whose own daily labor has made his wits dull, why not hire outside people who would bring both skilled and fresh faculties to the task? Editions like this are particularly unfortunate when caught in such a way, because they are not like cheap novels—bought only to be skimmed through and then cast aside—but acquired for a permanent place in the library, to be careful and slowly enjoyable reading. But who wants an imperfect modern edition in his library? Who cares to be suddenly arrested by a mistake in print while enjoying the masterpiece of a great author?

The edition of Molière here mentioned serves as a test merely because its errors are more than usually startling and inexcusable. But it is in good company, for the same fault can be found with books issued by almost all of our best publishers. There is, of course, a great difference in individual books; many are absolutely free from blemish; but, then, one is never quite sure of getting a volume that will present great publishing houses, both of New-York and London, that the books issued under their sanction will be what they should be, considering the celebrity these houses have attained. There is room for improvement in the type and paper of the better class of American books, but the first point to be remedied is careless proof-reading. Some latitude for errors may be allowed the daily papers, for which the work has to be done at exaggerated speed and often at abnormal hours, but what excuse is there in the case of books? It is discouraging to see the efforts of so many men involved in the production of a book canceled by the ignorance of one.

GEORGE ELIOT'S ESSAYS.

IMPRESSIONS OF THEOPHRASTUS SUCH. By GEORGE ELIOT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

It is a peculiar kind of satire which George Eliot affects—a sub-acid satire, it might be called, or else the satire of Thackeray, less vividly vitalized and personified. The "Impressions of Theophrastus Such" recall a number of writers of mark from Montaigne to Dickens, but in no case in the scene of borrowed plumes; George Eliot is George Eliot, even when she does what is for her second-rate work; they are impressions something like the "characters" recorded by John Earle, Dean of Westminster, in his well-known "Microcosmographie," except that they do not characterize in his robust, trenchant manner the different prominent members of the London commonwealth, like tapsters, lawyers, politicians, cooks, &c., but, on the contrary, are confined to the smaller circle of well-to-do people, business men, office-holders, club men, and literary persons, the shades of character being defined with great nicety and at the cost of a somewhat alarming flow of words. *Theophrastus Such*, as George Eliot dubs herself for the purpose, is an elderly bachelor, whose talents are steadily ignored by the world, and who gradually comes to take the world's hint. His self-complacencies and egotisms give way to the more possible employment of studying others; his wounded vanity is made more comfortable by examing the vanities of his fellow-men.

"Something came of this alteration, in my point of view, though I admit that the result is of no striking kind. It is unnecessary for me to utter modest denials, since none have assured me that I have vast intellectual scope, or that I am more surprising, considering I have done so little—that I might, if I chose, surpass any distinguished man whom they wish to depreciate. I have not attained any lofty peak of magnanimity, nor would I trust beforehand in my capability of meeting a severe demand for moral heroism. But that I have at least succeeded in establishing a habit of mind which keeps watch against the meaner sorts of bias is more than consideration of what touches the feelings or the fortunes of my neighbors, seems to be proved by the ready confidence with which men and women appeal to my interest in their experiences. . . . At the time when I was least free from the repetition about my own power of charming, I occasionally, in the glow of sympathy which embraced me and my confiding friend on the subject of his satisfactions, ventured on a hint of a like or corresponding experience in my own case; but the signs of a rapidly-lowering pulse and spreading nervous depression in my previously vivacious interlocutor warned me that I was acting on that dangerous misreading. 'Do as you are done by.'"

This is the sly satirical key in which "The Impressions of Theophrastus Such" are given. On every page there is something to make one smile at the justness of the satire, but smile only. In no place can we laugh out heartily, and in more than one chapter the likelihood is that we may catch ourselves nodding. The style is rather wordy and involved, probably in order to keep up the character of the weak and yet penetrating *Theophrastus*. We are somewhat too much plied with names that have a meaning. *Such* possibly means "The Seeker." The able satire headed "How We Encourage Research" indulges in an array of names of unknown beasts of the sea, such as *Lord Narwhal*, *Prof. Sperm N. Whale*, the learned *Grampus* of England, the prolific *Dugong* of Germany, and *M.M. Cachalot* and *Porpesse* of France. It is all about *Proteus Mermas* and his daring attack on the archæological theories of *Grampus*. The simple *Mermas* is crushed by *Grampus* and his learned correspondents about the world, but lives to see *Grampus* quietly appropriate his theory, long afterwards, when he is quite forgotten, without receiving a word of acknowledgment from the great man of science. A lighter stroke is directed against the amateur literary guild in "Diseases of Small Authorship," and is delicately brought out in "Moral Swindlers" how wrong it is to excuse dishonest men from the just indignation of their kind because they do not add flagrant acts of sensuality to their dishonest practices. The last chapter, on "The Modern Hep! Hep! Hep!" takes broader ground, and is also identified with the leading *motif* of the last novel by George Eliot. It has most to say about the Jews, and reprobates the writers who complain of Jewish pre-eminence in England. George Eliot waxes indignant:

"Do they propose, as a remedy for the impending danger of our healthier national influences getting overriden by Jewish predominance, that we should repeal our emancipatory laws? Not all the Germanic immigrants who have been settling among us for generations, and are still pouring in to settle, are Jews, but thoroughly Teutonic, and more or less Christian craftsmen, mechanicians, or skilled and sceptical functionaries; and the Teutonic Christians who swarm among us are dangerously like their unconverted brethren in complexion, persistence, and wealth. Then there are the Greeks, who, by the help of Phœnician blood or otherwise, are objectionably strong in the city. Some judges think that the Scotch are more numerous and prosperous here in the South than is quite for the good of us Southerners; and the early inconveniences which under the Stuarts, of being quartered upon by a hungry, hard-working people, with a distinctive accent and form of religion, and higher cheek-bones than English taste requires, has not yet been quite neutralized. As for the Irish, it is felt in high quarters that we have been too lenient toward them; at least, if they had been harried a little more, there might not have been so many of them on the English press, of which they divide the power with the Scotch, thus driving many Englishmen to honest and inelequent labor."

It will be noticed that in this case George Eliot is too much excited to keep up the elaborate mask of *Theophrastus Such*; her style changes, and she writes from her own personality. It is said that the late Mr. Lewes had Hebrew blood; this may account for the earnestness of his widow in fighting for the race to which he is said to have been allied, but it does not invalidate the justness of her sarcasms. Yet, from a purely literary view, it is hardly to be denied that the influence of Mr. Lewes upon George Eliot was unfavorable. She has written more philosophy in novel form since her peculiar relations with Lewes began, but by no means as good novels. Her mind has developed into greater robustness, while her hand has lost its old cunning. "Middlemarch" and "Daniel Deronda," in spite of their great interest, are not as novels equal to her first performances. "The Impressions of Theophrastus Such" does nothing to change this verdict, but only confirms it. No one who followed with zest the crowded chapters—nine-tenths essays—of the later novels, will find these character-sketches dull; but it would be advisable for those who could not follow them with pleasure to look for some other book to amuse the leisure of a hot season.

AN ADVOCATE OF DIVORCE IN FRANCE

M. NAQUET GIVES SOMETHING OF HIS OWN MATRIMONIAL EXPERIENCE.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

M. Naquet, whose powerful speech in favor of his Divorce bill obtained unexpected success since the Chamberlitook it into consideration, has written to the *Figaro* a most remarkable letter, correcting misstatements as to the position in which he stands toward his own wife, which is reproduced in most of the evening papers, and is generally thought, politics apart, to do him credit. He writes:

Your yesterday's number contains an article concerning me, signed Renal, which necessitates a denial and for rectification on my part. After some observations of a political nature, which Renal (Renast is humpbacked and very little,) which I apprehend have small connection with the divorce question, but which I would not the least mind seeing in a "Portrait," on you proceed to say, "M. Naquet is married, not civilly, like M. Jules Ferry, but with all the rites and solemnities of the Church," &c. Now, this is an entire mistake, and to put an end to incorrect statements about me, periodically reproduced, I have resolved to give the following notice. I am by birth a Jew, by conviction a Free-thinker. I married a woman born a Catholic, but who at the time adhered to my ideas. We were married on April 5, 1865, and I have never been civil. We have had three children. Two are dead. One died in Palermo in 1865, and the other in Paris in 1867, and their funerals were civil. Apropos of the death of the last, the son of Count Arrivabene, whose spoke in the Senate in 1868, there was a polemic in the journals, and you may see a letter of mine in *Avenir National* of the time. But since that death my wife returned to the Catholic religion. Although married only civilly, she received a brief from the Roman Chancery permitting her, to avoid scandal, to consider herself as my wife, although living with her. She baptized my son and dedicated him to the Virgin when I was in prison, and ever since she has brought him up as a bigoted Catholic. This situation being insupportable for me, I separated from her, but have preserved the esteem of her whom I have long and the most perfect respect and esteem. I may add that this separation does not render me an interested party in my Divorce bill, which I bring forward for public reasons, and of which I intend to profit by myself. Since the separation I have been frequently embarrassed by conflicting duties. I have often asked myself whether, as friends have frequently urged upon me I ought to do, take my son's education into my own hands or whether I should leave him to be educated in a way which I disapprove. I have decided on the latter course. In my opinion, when a woman has brought a child into the world, when with sufferings and pains she has reared the child born sickly and long in the jaws of death, when thus twice its mother, and when to deprive her of it might be to kill both her and the child, an honest man cannot hesitate. In such a case, whatever rights the law may confer upon the father, the child belongs morally to its mother. Therefore, however much I grieve at my only remaining son being brought up in a way absolutely contrary to my ideas, I must submit, unless I would commit what would seem to me a barbarous and unjust act. Accept, &c.,

NAQUET.

MONEY WAITING TO BE CLAIMED.

Mr. Edward Preston, well known for his researches into the claims of heirs at law, next of kin, and those entitled to unclaimed money, writes the following to the London *News*:

"In the course of a year thousands of people are promised 'something to their advantage,' with but the trouble of proving their identity. In many cases these announcements are printed only for the eyes of the heirs at law, next of kin, and others for whom they are intended. Consequently, large estates yearly go to the Crown, while the amount of unclaimed money is increasing. Cases, however, from their monetary value, many of these notices possess a curious air of romance which in itself might render them of great general interest. In compiling my index to the notices for the past year I have culled a few illustrations which you may deem sufficiently interesting for your readers: A sum of £5,842 directed by the will of a Mrs. Murray, of Edinburgh, to be divided among three children of Donald Gordon, ship Captain, who died in Calcutta, awaits them or their representative. The heirs of Peter Nicolson, planter, of British Guiana, are sought by order of the Supreme Court of British Guiana, the Administrator-General having applied for authority to sell the estate, reporting 'that he cannot find out where the next of kin are resident, some being in Australia, and others scattered over the globe.' Three thousand pounds is the property of Samuel Raymond, but as he has not been heard of since 1870, and is supposed to have died in that year, his sister has claimed the same. He emigrated from Ireland to Australia in 1852. Charles Eugene Dorat, 1852, of Lausanne, Switzerland, but whose present address is unknown, is entitled to a legacy of £500. A legacy of £600 awaits the grandchildren of William Dadel, of the representative firm of Dadel Brothers, of Glasgow, are entitled to a legacy of £300. Caroline De Moutt, formerly residing in Santiago de Chili, and now supposed to be in England, is entitled to a sum of £5,000. The representatives of James Green, a widower, (who left England for the United States in 1810,) leaving six children, and is supposed to have married again, are entitled to upward of £5,000. Thomas Houston, formerly of Ireland, but afterward of New-Zealand, is requested to claim £300, to which he has become entitled. A legacy is left by Mr. Thomas Boot to a Mrs. Taylor, but all efforts to find her have thus far proved bootless. Money is due to a person named Davies or his legal representatives. He was one of three sons, and is presumed to have gone to sea from Liverpool. The widow of Mr. John Hyde, of Maidstone, last heard of in the backwoods of America, can hear of property awaiting her. A reverend gentleman, executor of Mrs. Iddins and her son. It is believed that she recently married a blacksmith at Victoria. Her son is entitled to a large legacy. Two thousand nine hundred pounds in Chancery, 're Wynn,' awaits claimants. The descendants of Thomas B. Wright, who are believed to be in America, are entitled to a share of £552. An inquiry is directed by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice as to who is entitled to a sum of £1,234 annuities, standing in the name of G. J. Berry, and afterward transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and expressed in proceedings that one James Henry Harding, who in 1842 is believed to have resided at Ipswich, would, if alive, be absolutely entitled to the fund. These jottings might be easily enlarged, as there are few families not interested, directly or indirectly, in unclaimed money matters, or who are not anxious to know what has become of relatives long lost sight of. I would only add that the addition to advertisements in the 'agony columns' of our leading newspapers, the next of kin of large numbers of persons were advertised for in the London *Gazette* as entitled to money accruing from the estates of 'colonial intestates,' 'unclaimed soldiers' balances,' &c."

AN EX-SENATOR'S DAUGHTER MARRIED.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, June 14.

On Thursday evening there was a brilliant wedding at the house of the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, on Winthrop-street, the occasion being the marriage of his daughter, Eliza Bradbury Morrill, to Joseph E. Badger, Esq., of the *Maine Farmer*. Mr. Williams of Quincy, Mass., acted in the capacity of groomsman, and Miss Lottie Morrill as bridesmaid. There was a large party from this city, the friends of the parties, and among those from out of town may be mentioned the Hon. A. P. Morrill, Mrs. Nerton, of Readfield; Judge Goddard and family, of Portland; Mr. Dutton and wife, of Ellsworth; the Hon. Washington Gilbert and wife, of Bath; Mr. and Mrs. Eaton of Boston. The bridal gifts were numerous and very elegant.

ONE UNIFORM STANDARD

THE METRICAL SYSTEM IN THIS COUNTRY.

ITS APPLICATION TO WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINAGE—THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

At a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at Washington on Friday, April 18, 1879, the following report, with accompanying resolutions, from the Committee of the Academy on Weights, Measures, and Coinage was presented. The resolutions were read, discussed, and adopted. The reading of the report in the business meeting was dispensed with for want of time; and an order was taken that the report be publicly read in the succeeding scientific meeting, which was accordingly done. The resolutions received the unanimous concurrence of the members of the committee, with the exception of one, viz.: Gen. M. C. Meigs, who dissented, and asked that his dissent should be entered on the minutes. Of the signers, Messrs. Draper, Newcomb, and Hilgard, who had not had an opportunity of hearing the report previous to its presentation, desire, on that account, to be understood as confining their assent to the resolutions. The following is the report:

Under the Constitution of the United States, Congress has the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and to fix the standard of weights and measures. So far as weights and measures are concerned, this authority has never been exercised by any direct acts of positive legislation. The weights and measures at present in use in the United States were originally derived from Great Britain during the colonial period, and in some of the colonies were sanctioned by acts of the colonial Legislatures. After the adoption of the Constitution and the establishment of a central Federal Government, the want of uniformity among the standards of weight and measure in different parts of the country was found to be attended with serious inconvenience in the assessment and collection of duties in the Custom-houses, and in consequence of this an order was issued in the year 1830 by the Secretary of the Treasury, under authority of a resolution of the Senate, requiring from the Chief of the Coast Survey a report on these diversities, with instructions also to prepare standard measures to which all the Custom-houses should be required to conform. By an act of Congress, passed in 1837, it was provided that copies of these standards should be furnished to the executive authorities of the several States of the Union.

Though the effect of these measures of executive and legislative action was to perpetuate and fasten upon the country for a long period a metrological system in many respects faulty, they were attended with the advantage of reducing to a uniformity the weights in use throughout the country, and to a certain extent the measures also. But the system itself has never been satisfactory to our people, and from the foundation of the Government there have been constantly recurring demands for its reform. These demands during the past 20 years have been growing more and more urgent, having been stimulated not only by a sense of the disadvantages of the system by which we are burdened, but also by the observation of the reforms which have been in the meantime going forward in these matters throughout a very large extent of the civilized world.

It is now about 16 years since the subject was brought to the attention of this Academy, by a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, at that time Mr. Chase. Assuming that some form of our metrological system to be necessary, the Secretary desired the opinion of the Academy as to the principles which should govern the attempt to effect such reform. A committee was appointed to consider this question, and the same committee has been continued down to the present time. It was not until January, 1866, that the committee made a report. In this report the committee declared themselves in favor of the decimal system of division, and of the metric system as being a decimal system already extensively in use. They "therefore suggest that the Academy recommend to Congress the immediate passage of a law for the introduction and use of the metrical system of weights and measures; and that with a view to familiarize the people with the system the Academy recommend a short provision by law for the manufacture and distribution to the Custom-houses and States of metrical standards of weights and measures; to introduce the system into the Post Offices by making a single letter weigh 15 grammes instead of half an ounce, and a half ounce 100 grammes; and to cause the new cent and two-cent pieces to be so coined that they shall weigh, respectively, five and ten grammes, and that their diameters shall be made to bear a ratio to each other similar to the decimal unit of length." This report was communicated to Congress by the President of the Academy, and was received with an unexpected degree of favor. The earliest evidence of this appeared in the month of May following, in the passage of an act directing the coinage of a five-cent piece of nickel weighing five grammes; the dimensions being left to the Director of the Mint, who caused it to be struck of the diameter of two centimetres.

In July following was passed an act authorising and directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to furnish each State, to be delivered to the Governor thereof, one set of the standard weights and measures of the metric system for the use of the States respectively." Almost simultaneously with this, a second act was passed, making the use of the metric denominations of weight and measure legal in all contracts; and also that the unit of weight established for the use as additional building, 40 meters by 16 in the dimensions of its plan, provided with all the desirable facilities for the comparison and verification of measures, and for investigating the laws of the dilatation and contraction of metals through a great range of temperatures. The bureau has been organized by the appointment of a Director, with a competent staff of assistants, and is under the general control of an Academy following this legislation, resolutions were adopted expressing the gratification of the Academy at this action of Congress, which was declared to be "honorable to the country, as identifying it with the scientific progress of the age." The Academy at the same time earnestly recommended to State officers having charge of the subject of public education, "the employment of the metric system in its elementary methods in the country, and for making a knowledge of the system a requisite for admission into educational institutions of higher grade; also, that laws should be enacted by Congress requiring the use, in the domestic affairs of life, of the metric unit of postal weight identical with that already employed in the foreign; providing for the assessment of duties upon merchandize imported under metric denominations in accordance with a tariff adapted to metric denominations of weight and measure; and expressing the weights of all coins issued from the Mints of the United States in grammes and milligrammes, and no longer in grains and fractions of grains as at present.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions, duly authenticated, be communicated to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee of Finance of the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee of the House on Weights, Measures, and Coinage, and the Governors of the several States and Territories.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. A. P. BARNARD, Chairman.
W. P. TROWBRIDGE, R. M. NEWTON,
HENRY DRAPER, SIMON NEWCOMB,
C. S. PIERCE, WOLCOTT GIBBS,
J. E. HILGARD. JOSEPH LOVERING.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE NEGRO PICNIC BATTLE.

DETAILS OF THE RIOT IN LIBERTY COUNTY, GA.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, June 10.

Yesterday morning at 9:40 o'clock a colored excursion party left Savannah on a train of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, chartered for the occasion, for McIntosh Station, No. 3, on the road. The train was under charge of Conductor Henry Brighton, and the party numbered about 150, males and females. At No. 1 the train was boarded by a body of negroes armed with muskets, crossbelts, and bayonets, but not regularly uniformed, with the exception of the Captain. The force comprised three noncommissioned officers, who wore side-arms, eight privates, and the Captain, and accessions were made to the crowd at the next station. On reaching No. 3 quite a number of colored people from the surrounding country were found assembled. The party soon disembarked and proceeded to the platform, a short distance from the track, where dancing was begun. The day passed without disturbance until about 2 o'clock, when a difficulty occurred on the platform between a Liberty County negro and one of the negroes who had come from No. 1. After some trouble the parties were separated, and the Liberty County negro started to leave the platform.

The captain of the armed negroes, named Randall, who had been drilling his squad some 80 yards from the platform, perceived the commotion, and, without knowing the cause, gave the command to his gang to charge at the double quick into the crowd, which was obeyed with alacrity. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued as the infuriated negroes rushed wildly forward. A number of men were knocked down, stabbed and trampled on, but were not, so far as could be ascertained, seriously injured. The Liberty County negro alluded to was struck over the head with muskets and stabbed with bayonets. He succeeded, however, in escaping, and fled rapidly down the track, hotly pursued by the entire body of armed negroes, who, finding he was distancing them, drew pistols and commenced firing at him. The unfortunate fellow was struck several times, and, being cornered by the Captain, was stabbed by that warrior in the throat with his sword and fatally injured. The attack of the negro troops excited the other negroes from Liberty, and a general melée followed, the firing becoming indiscriminate. Some of the Savannah negroes partialpated in the skirmish, taking sides with the negroes from No. 1, but the majority, we learn, refrained from any active part in the affair. Another negro was shot and carried off behind a house near the track, where he died in a few minutes. Our informant states that there were 300 or 400 shots fired, and it is a marvel that more were not killed. All the negroes seemed to have weapons of some kind, and as the firing was promiscuous, it is not improbable, considering the crowd, that the casualties were greater than could be ascertained in the confusion that prevailed.

The negro company, becoming alarmed at the vigor of the onslaught of the Liberty County negroes, sought refuge in the cars, which were quickly filled with the other excursionists, and the conductor was besought to get out of the way. Before the train could be moved, however, the Liberty County negroes made a rush forward and threatened to tear up the track to prevent the train leaving, stating they were determined to have Randall and lynch him. Conductor Brighton, who remained possessed and cool, warned them that if they attempted any damage to the track it would be at their peril, as with the train force he would protect the property of the company. His determined manner had the effect of deterring the negroes, and they then asked if they would be allowed to take Randall from the cars. Conductor Brighton replied that he had no objection, provided they had a proper officer to make the arrest, but he would not allow any charge to be made into the cars.

Meanwhile preparations had been made to leave, the switch was thrown open and the whistle blown, when the crowd rushed and baffled coerce into a dash for the platform of the rear car with the intention of gaining entrance and securing Randall. A negro belonging to the No. 1 crowd blocked the door, and endeavored to keep it closed back, when he was shot in the side and cut with a razor across the left leg, below the knee, in a most fearful manner, and tumbled to the floor, and bled to death.

The train moved off, and the negroes, running alongside the track, fired two or three volleys into the crowd; sides of 2,600 bushels High Mixed Western at 44c. 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 40½c. Oats steady; sales of 500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at 36½c. 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 40c. Barley inactive. Rye nominally quoted as 57½c. High wines steady; sales of 20 bbls. at $1 07@1 08 for city-made. Other articles unchanged. Canal freights unchanged: Wheat, 4½c.; Corn, 3½c., to New-York. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 30,400 bushels; Corn, 47,600 bushels; Oats, 20,300 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 52,638 bushels; Corn, 70,210 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,240 bbls.; Wheat, 88,600 bushels; Corn, 25,500 bushels; Oats, 20,300 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 89,200 bushels; Corn, 79,600 bushels.

OSWEGO, June 14.—Flour in fair demand but unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. Wheat steady; sales of 2,000 bushels State at $1 11@$1 11½ for White; $1 06@$1 15 for Red, according to quality; No. 1 Duluth Spring sold at $1 15; No. 2 Red Winter, Michigan, $1 19; extra do., $1. 20. Corn steady; Mixed Western, 46c. Oats firm and scarce; Mixed State held at 38c. Barley nominal. Rye quiet; Canada held at 58c.@59c., in bond. Corn-meal—$18 for bolted, $17 50 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $14; Shipstuffs, $15; Middlings, $16@$17 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 3½c.; Corn and Rye, 3c. to New-York; Lumber, $1 45 to Albany; $2 to New-York. Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Peas, 6,200 bushels; Lumber, 780,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Lumber, 732,000 feet.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 14.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm: good demand at full prices; Red, $1 12@$1 15. Corn quiet but firm at 38½c.@38¾c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 33c.@36c. Rye stronger at 61c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet; held at $10 25@$10 50. Lard firm; choice kept at $4, buyer July; Short Rib, $4 90, cash; sales at $4, buyer July; Short Clear, $5 05, seller July and buyer July; Short Clear, 5½c. Whisky steady at $1 02. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs active, but prices rather common. $2 90@$3 50; light, $3 25@$3 90; packing, $3 70@$3 90; butchers', $3 90@$3 95; receipts, 680 head; shipments, 500 head.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 10½ cash; $1 11, June; $1@$1 00¼, July; No. 3 do., $1 06@$1 07. Corn better at 35c.@35¾c., cash; 35½c., June; 36¾c.@36¾c., July; 38¾c.@39c., August. Oats very scarce; nothing done. Rye higher at 58c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork firm at $10 35@$10 37½. Bulk-meats nominally unchanged. Bacon easier: Clear Rib, $5 37½@$5 45; Clear Sides, $5 62½@$5 67½. Lard nominal at 6¾c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Corn, 59,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—Flour firm; fair demand; sales 400 bbls. White at $5 25. Wheat very firm: Extra White Michigan, $1 09¾@$1 09¾; No. 1 do., $1 09¼; June, $1 09¾; July, $1 08; August, $1 04; No. 1 Milling, $1 07½@$1 08; Amber, $1 10 bid. Corn dull; not much demand. Mixed, 41c.; Yellow, 43c.; High Mixed, 42c.; No. 2 Mixed, 41c.; No. 2 do., 40c. Oats scarce and firm. No. 1 White, nominally 37½c.; No. 2 do., nominally 36c. Rye, 57c. Barley nominal; No. 2, 56c. bid. Clover-seed—prime, $3 75; choice, $3 85. Receipts—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market weak, and 5c. lower; sales at $3 85@$4 00; inferior at $3 65@$3 80; light fairly active at $3 75@$3 85; choice heavy, $3 85@$3 90; Philadelphias in light demand; market closed buyers and sellers apart, and all sold. Cattle—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market dull and weak; good to choice shipping, $4 40@$5 25; fair to good, $3 75@$4 30; butchers' steers and Cows and Heifers $2 75@$3 40; Bulls and Stags, $2 15@$3 40; Oxen and rough Steers $3 20@$3 60; Calves, $2 50@$3 50; Texas Steers at $3 70@$3 20. Sheep—Receipts 700 head; market unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 14.—Flour quiet. Wheat opened weak, but closed firm for cash; weak for futures; No. 1 Milwaukee hard

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—8th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—8th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CARPETS—Sixth Page—4th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—7th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—6th col.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—6th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED—Seventh Page—2d col
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—6th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—4th col.
INSURANCE—Sixth Page—4th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Sixth Page—7th col.
MACHINERY—Sixth Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—4th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—2d col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th & 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—8th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Minstrelsy and Fun.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, and numerous rains, accompanied by local storms, and followed by cooler and generally clearing weather.

The Supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill will, it is expected, be voted on in the Senate to-day, and though it is to the last degree an absurd measure, it will undoubtedly be passed in accordance with the caucus determination. It is difficult to see how the Democrats can imagine that they are improving their situation by this bill, which seeks indirectly to do precisely what the bills heretofore vetoed sought to do directly. It was intimated from the Republican side in the debate on Saturday that the President could not fail to find in the pending measure the same causes for disapproval that he found in those previously presented to him. The Democrats make a good many pretensions of anxiety to complete the necessary work of the special session, and to get an early adjournment; but, if they continue the tactics they have so far adopted, it looks as if they might as well make up their minds to sit on until the December session opens.

At latest advices the "Conciliation Committee" in the dispute between Messrs. BAYARD and KERNAN and their soft-money friends in the Senate had not arrived at any conclusion. It is said that they will have something to propose to-day, but it is not easy to see what it will be. The Warner bill must either be reported or it must remain unreported. The Silver men have offered to accept a report without any recommendation, with an understanding that nothing shall be done with the bill at this session. They cannot very well take less, and have anything at all. But, on the other hand, Messrs. BAYARD and KERNAN might as well yield all as to yield this. After having refused to report the bill at this session, it would be infinitely discreditable to them to reverse their action under party pressure. Once the measure leaves the committee, it is in the power of the majority, and the committee lose all control of it. The two Senators referred to could not with any self-respect retain their positions on the committee after their views had been treated as of no sort of consequence.

The public still remains as completely mystified as it is intensely interested in the matter of the murder of Mrs. HULL. No crime in many years has given rise to more universal discussion, and certainly none has produced more diverse theories. Our readers have been kept familiar with all the facts that have thus far come to the surface, and probably they have indulged themselves liberally in trying to explain them. The testimony that may be supposed to be relevant will be produced at the Coroner's inquest, which will be resumed on Wednesday. Up to the present no arrest has been made, and there is nothing beyond the ordinary surmises of the Police and the vigilant reporters to indicate on whom suspicion will fall, or to what particular line of inquiry the examination will be directed. It is greatly to be desired, however, that the inquest may show that the circumstances surrounding the murder are of a more exceptional character than they seem to be to the ordinary observer, and that the crime was not one of those which remain a mystery only because of the inefficiency with which they are investigated. It would not be reassuring to be compelled to suppose that such a deed is likely to be committed at any moment in any respectable quarter of the City without the possibility of interruption, detection, or punishment.

The residents of Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, and of its vicinity, may take some interest in the proceedings now pending before the Supreme Court to prevent the running of trains over the avenue by the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad Company. The avenue has already been practically ruined by the Long Island Road without any compensation to property-owners, who have suffered a double wrong, as they had already paid heavily for having the road removed. It would be a finishing blow to have 80 additional trains run daily over the rails, and the death-roll from accidents, which is already very extensive, would be increased indefinitely. Hitherto the avenue has appeared to have been given over to the railroad companies beyond hope of recovery. The commencement of the proceedings we have referred to indicates that there is some chance for the companies to be at last called to account. Brooklyn has had a good many impudent swindles in its time, but nothing more recklessly in violation of justice and decency than the seizure of this avenue.

Military and naval critics will not find much to arouse their enthusiasm in the details of the war in South America, just now received. The so-called naval battle off Iquique was a bungling affair, in which the Peruvians, who were the assailants, were the heaviest losers. After sinking a small wooden corvette, belonging to the Chilian navy, the Peruvians were obliged to undergo the mortification of seeing their crack iron-clad, the *Independencia*, blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. On land, the most notable military event has been the bombardment of the Peruvian port of Pisagua by the Chilians. This is proved to have been a most barbarous and unprovoked affair. The loss and suffering entailed upon the people are very great, and without any corresponding advantage being secured to the assailants. Generally speaking, hostilities on both sides are conducted without the slightest reference to strategy or the laws of civilized warfare.

TENDENCIES TO DISRUPTION.

Apart from its bearing on his public reputation, the little unpleasantness in which the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate is involved is deserving of notice only as it sheds light on the conflict that is going on within the Democratic Party. Whether he value his political integrity more or less than the sinister purposes of the party, is a question that mainly concerns himself. But the fact that a stage of the financial controversy has been reached at which an issue involving the honesty of hard-money Democrats must be met, has a close connection with the future of the party and its position in relation to approaching elections. The quarrel between influential members of the committee and the silver men and inflationists who resent the opposition of the committee to their plans, is only an accident which events invest with importance. It is as an expression of the tendencies and purposes of irreconcilable forces that the quarrel possesses political significance.

Principle has little to do with the efforts of the Senators who propose to coerce the Finance Committee into reporting the Warner bill, or, failing in this, to take the matter out of the committee's hands. They care only for effect. The financial question will figure conspicuously in the Ohio and other campaigns, and they are above all things anxious that the Democracy shall be able to point to the status of the Warner bill as evidence of their party being in harmony with the frauds and vagaries that find favor in many States. No one imagines that, happen what may, the bill can at present become law. Nor can there be any doubt as to the passage of the bill through the House almost exclusively by Democratic votes. Votes already recorded in the Senate are equally conclusive with reference to the prevailing disposition of the party there. But the managers think that its glory will be dimmed if it allow the bill to be kept back by a committee controlled by Democrats. Its extrication, then, is simply a piece of partisan tactics. To get the bill in a good light before the Senate, in spite of hard-money members of the committee, would be, in the judgment of the managers, a decided gain. The circumstance would admit of profitable use in constituencies addicted to cheap currency; and this consideration is decisive. On the side of the friends of the bill, the struggle is not for principle. It is in order that the Democratic Party may with still greater plausibility be enabled to boast of its identification with the movement for endangering resumption and flooding the country with a debased currency.

The exhibition was not needed to convict the Democratic Party of dishonesty in its treatment of the financial question. In State after State, the party has thrown aside its traditions, trampled on its reiterated declarations, and committed itself to the ideas which underlie Greenbackism and the agitation for unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. THURMAN is a type of the class of politicians who have exchanged pretensions to statesmanship for arrant demagogism. An expectation of acquiring some momentary partisan advantage induced them to cultivate the tendencies which have brought their party to the verge of disruption. It is because they have cut loose from principle that the party, under their management, becomes doubly dangerous. It has none of the limitations of honest efforts to produce change,—none of the restraints to which organizations impelled by conviction are usually subject. Three years ago its financial programme was comparatively moderate. Being insincere, it has steadily grown worse. Measures which it would then have helped to defeat are forced through Congress by its votes. Unless, then, men like Messrs. BAYARD and KERNAN are prepared to serve under demagogues, and to acquiesce in the party's subserviency to the influences represented in the Warner bill, they cannot hope to retain position in the Democratic Party. Let the difficulty be smoothed over to-day: it will reappear to-morrow in an aggravated form. Their assailants are contending for an ascendency that shall be everywhere recognized, and if they will not submit they must sooner or later stand aside. No other alternative is open to members of the Democratic Party whose sense of right and duty revolts against the base uses to which the party is put in the present financial controversy.

Not content with passing the Warner bill through the House, or with capturing the Democratic organization in various States, the combined inflationists and silver men insist that those whom they have conquered shall pay tribute freely. Mr. EWING'S visit to the East in search of subscriptions shows how complete is the reliance placed upon party discipline by the politicians who are the prime cause of the party's troubles. Few months have elapsed since Mr. EWING proposed to excommunicate certain Eastern Democrats, reputed to be rich, and known to be strenuous opponents of Greenbackism and the fraudulent silver dollar. For these men, Mr. EWING had only harsh words. They were described as the curse of the party, of which it could not be too soon rid. Now, the saying is, "help from any quarter will be acceptable." The hard-money Democrats, from whose control the party has been wrested, and on whose convictions it wages bitter war, are called upon to render substantial help to the cause they detest. Modesty is not one of the weaknesses of the present race of Democratic managers. They cannot comprehend the unwillingness of the Bayards and Kernans of the Senate to become their tools; and they will be fierce as furies if the Belmonts of the party, outside of Congress, do not supply the cash required for the smooth working of a campaign in which the Warner bill and unlimited greenbacks figure as Democratic measures. If the capitalists of the party share the scruples of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the continuance of unity will be rendered still more difficult. Southern Congressmen could hardly have had these contingencies in view when they started the inquiry, "Shall the South look to the East or the West for an ally?" But the occurrence of the contingencies imparts a practical turn to the question, and marks more clearly the growth of the disintegrating forces at work within the Democracy.

On hard-money Democrats the effect will not be improved by the evident inclination of the party managers to make up for losses in one direction by a more energetic cultivation of friendliness in another. A party that has espoused the Warner bill will naturally absorb all that is vital in the silver agitation. Scarcely less perfect is its claim to the support of Greenbackers, or so many of them as have not an unconquerable aversion to partisan alliances. The Cary movement in Ohio is intended to carry over the Greenback vote to EWING. In Maine, a similar bargain has been struck, to the great disgust of the few honest Greenbackers who insist that their cause shall not be made tributary to parties. The evident readiness of the Democratic leaders to come to terms with the Greenbackers will but render more difficult the attempt to keep the party intact.

SPECIAL FREIGHT CONTRACTS.

The investigation into alleged discriminations in freight charges to the injury of the trade of New-York, is being conducted with much energy and thoroughness, and our readers will not fail to find in the extended reports of the evidence much that is extremely interesting. Up to Saturday evening the investigation proper had been confined to the so-called "special rates" accorded by the Central Railroad, as explained by Mr. GOODMAN, the freight agent of that corporation. But apart from the examination of witnesses, Mr. STERNE, the counsel of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, has submitted to the committee a body of statistics and statutes bearing on the operation of railways as carriers of freight which will be found of considerable importance. The principle which Mr. STERNE seeks to establish, as we understand his argument, is, that the railway corporations, created by the State, receiving franchises of value by the action of the Legislature, using the right of eminent domain—the highest form of State sovereignty—in the construction of their roads, have no excuse for existence except in the general service which they render to the community, and, as a necessary corollary to this proposition, that their powers may be regulated by the State to prevent favoritism toward classes or individuals, and discrimination against others. This theory of the nature of the relations of the railway companies to the State is ably sustained by Mr. STERNE, but no one could suppose that it had ever entered the minds of the managers of the Central Railroad, if we may judge from the facts brought out in the examination of their freight agent.

Mr. GOODMAN testified to the existence of numerous contracts with shippers at various points on the line of the road and its connections, from this City to Chicago. These contracts were sometimes embodied in writing, sometimes recorded in memoranda on books of the freight office, sometimes dotted down on loose sheets of paper, sometimes found only in the letter-books, and sometimes were purely verbal, and might or might not be recorded. Some of them are "all-the-year-round" contracts; some end with the Autumn; some are for one or two classes of freight, others for a uniform rate on all classes. The rates accorded vary. Some are less than one-half the schedule rates, some are 60 per cent., a few are 75 per cent. In certain cases, only one dealer in a place enjoys the benefit of special rates; in others, three or four dealers. Mr. GOODMAN was confused in regard to whether the company made any profit on such rates. As a general rule, he thought they did; in particular instances, he "did not know." Various motives determined the action of the company. In some cases it seems to have been pure benevolence—a sentiment not generally credited to the railway companies; the dealers could not afford to pay the schedule rates. In other cases, this genial sentiment seems to have been mingled with a wise foresight; it was desirable, by judicious nursing to build up business along the line of the road. It was given in evidence that the Merchants' Dispatch Freight Line used the cars of the Central Railroad, but was a separate corporation. No contract regulating the relations of the two corporations was known to exist, so far as the knowledge of the general traffic manager extends. What the motive for this very confidential arrangement is, is left to surmise. If the two corporations were separate in legal form and nominal management, but were constituted and controlled by the same men; if the Merchants' Dispatch, for example, were a sort of Crédit Mobilier to the Central corporation, the truly touching simplicity of their relations might be explained. But no such explanation was suggested by the able traffic manager who testified to the facts.

In this case, as in the case of the special contracts with merchants and manufacturers, it will be easily seen that the idea of any responsibility to the general public is conspicuous by its absence. Whatever may be the justification which the counsel of the Central Road will ultimately offer for its conduct, it is obvious that he will not pretend that it is guided by a comprehensive, regular, and uniform system, devised to secure the greatest service to the body of dealers with the road, and to compensate the people of the State fairly for the enormous privileges which have been conferred on the company. On the contrary, it must be admitted that the granting of special rates has been extremely arbitrary. What considerations have entered into the various contracts we cannot say, because the officers of the road have not explained them. They may be entirely legitimate from the stand point of the managers. If the road is a purely private property; if the managers have only to consult their own interests, immediate or remote; if they are as free to select their customers and the terms on which they will deal with them, as Mr. CLAFLIN or LEGGETT & Co., then it is not difficult to understand why the same variety of arrangements should be made with shippers as with buyers of dry goods or groceries by jobbers in those goods. And the railroad managers may very possibly plead that this is the only principle on which their roads can be made to pay; that it is a choice between roads managed in this way, or inferior roads, if not between these and no roads at all. They may claim that independence was the inevitable condition of success in an enterprise which was surrounded with great difficulties, embarrassed by unintelligent and reckless competition and compelled to meet constantly changing circumstances. Whether this plea is one that ought to be accepted fully, not only as an apology for the past but as a guide for the future, we shall not now discuss. But it is quite evident that it leaves out of sight the element of trust in the charters of the corporations, that it ignores any substantial responsibility to the State or the general public, and that if it is correct, the present investigation is an impertinent inquisition into purely private affairs. We do not believe that the public is ready, as yet, to accept this doctrine.

MORE LIGHT ON SILVER.

There is one blessed thing about the silver question: anybody can have views upon it. When we consider the Darwinian theory, protoplasm, or the perturbations of Uranus, we find many people who wait until they get from the observations of experts their own theories. Even the uses and purposes of the pyramids are not readily understood by the average newspaper reader. To be sure, Col. OLCOTT, Mme. BLAVATZKY, and the rest of the Theosophists, have lightly dismissed the problem of the pyramids with the remark that they were built to transmit the Kaballah to future ages. But this does not satisfy the common man, who wants to know where the Kaballah is, if the pyramids have kept it for us; and there are others who want to know what the Kaballah is, anyhow, all of which proves that the race is not so wise as the exceptional man. This is not true of the silver question. Everybody understands the silver question. DENIS KEARNEY knows all about it. So does SOLON CHASE. And Mr. THURLOW WEED not only knows all about it, but a great deal more besides.

Looking at the silver question "by and large," as they say in New-England, we should think that if any man on the footstool ought to know all about it, that man is THURLOW WEED. Since the time of WILLIAM the Conqueror, Mr. WEED has been familiar with all the public questions which have agitated mankind. He was present when the Magna Charta was signed. He accompanied CHARLES V. to his monkish cell, and the able articles which appeared in the *Dekay Bulwark*, when the Long Parliament was dissolved, were from his pen. We are surprised, therefore, that Mr. WEED, with his well-known tendency to appear in public, has so long refrained from giving his views upon the silver question. But at last, to quote the words of EDWARD EVERETT, he has broken the long silence of that votive canvas to which he has been consigned whenever he has withdrawn from his favorite occupation as chief mourner and pall-bearer at the obsequies of some old and distinguished New-Yorker. Mr. WEED officiated at the funeral of the last of the Saxon Kings, "Infelix HAROLD." He dropped a tear over the remains of all the American Presidents from WASHINGTON down; and to say that such a man does not know everything about the silver question is to say that he has lived in vain.

It is a very able letter which Mr. THURLOW WEED writes about the silver question. We do not remember when we have seen such an able letter on any subject, since Mr. WEED wrote about something else; we are not sure whether it was that about the discovery of the electric light or the landing of COLUMBUS. It was a subject, at any rate, with which he was equally familiar. Briefly, Mr. WEED'S view of the silver question is this: There has been a great change in public sentiment regarding silver. Children, as a rule, cry for it. It has been discovered, according to Mr. WEED, that the depression of business and the stagnation of trade which prevail in this country and England are due to the demonetization of silver. If we would set in motion once more the machinery of commerce and make business good, we must have the bimetallic standard in currency. There is in Mr. WEED'S silvery panacea for all industrial ills a certain *aplomb* which our readers may have noticed in his well-known historical sketches. When he has given us his really admirable personal reminiscences of WILLIAM RUFUS, GENGHIS KHAN, and Old PARR, there was always a certain *ex cathedra* air about them which must needs carry conviction to the most skeptical mind. So few of his readers were on speaking terms with these famous men that it would be impossible to deny the evident authenticity of anecdotes related by one who has enjoyed the personal acquaintance of all the famous personages who have lived since the Norman conquest. When as high an authority as Mr. WEED tells us that we have only to make silver equal to gold by concurrent and universal legislation, we are filled with admiration for the talent which has discovered this short cut to commercial prosperity.

It is true that there are some impediments in this path of financial progress. There is so much more silver than gold in the world that it looks to the dim eyes of an ignorant layman as if it might be difficult to make a silver dollar as good as a gold dollar. Then, again, nobody seems to want silver. Our own beloved Government has tried various expedients to compel people to take silver out of the Treasury. But, in spite of the Bland bill, and of various other bills, the silver continues to accumulate. There ought to be a law passed by which men should be compelled, under heavy penalties, to take silver instead of certificates or gold. Perhaps, too, there might be an invention for destroying some portion of the silver in existence. If glass could be made as scarce as diamonds, it would be as valuable. If we could only get rid of the surplus silver, we should not be bothered about that "double standard" with which Mr. THURLOW WEED labors with so much zeal and erudition. But, as Mr. WEED intimates should be done, a congress of nations would soon fix things. Let the Governments of the world resolve that silver is equal to gold, and all is accomplished. Legislation can do everything. If it rested with our own Government alone, it would be easy to issue a fiat. But we must have something like a concurrence of opinion throughout the civilized world. Let the International Congress resolve that silver must and shall be equal to gold in value, and the thing is done. At least the thing would be done, unless Mr. THURLOW WEED is mistaken. And it is not possible that a man who has spent so many useful and profitable years in politics should not be able to dispose of the whole silver question with a flourish of a gray goose quill.

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.

A dispatch from London states that "the Duchess of EDINBURGH will, on the 21st of June, lay the foundation-stone of a new Eddystone Light-house, the foundation of the existing structure being weakened." This light-house is one of the noblest monuments of science and energy in the civilized world, although it was completed over 120 years ago. About three years since it was reported that the Trinity House Brethren had discovered that the Eddystone rock had become so undermined by the continuous lashing of the waves that there was a danger of the rock giving way altogether and taking the light-house with it, and that, therefore, a new one was to be built on a safer portion of the reef. So much objection was made, however, to tearing down JOHN SMEATON'S great work that the corporation of the Trinity House did not carry out their intentions, determining, instead, to strengthen the foundation so as to obviate the necessity of taking away the old structure.

The Eddystone Light-house has a romantic history, and long since furnished the plot for a stirring melodrama. The Eddystone rocks are situated about fourteen miles from the port of Plymouth, and between nine and ten miles from the point of land called Ram Head, on the coast of Cornwall. Hundreds of vessels laden with rich merchandise have in ancient times been lost on these rocks. The Phœnician navigators who carried cargoes of tin and silver from the Cornish coast to their entrepôt at Vectis must have known and dreaded the terrible reef; but there is no record of any pharos, or even any beacon fires, as warning to mariners, having existed in olden times on this most dangerous spot. The truth is that until the latter part of the seventeenth century, England was, for a maritime country, disgracefully ill-provided with light-houses, and the south-west coast, in particular, was dotted with semi-piratical fishing villages inhabited by persons who knew the use of beacons, but who turned these fires to an infernal purpose by hanging out delusive lights to decoy passing vessels to their destruction, so that the wreckers might plunder the ships dashed on the unfriendly coast. As for the Eddystone rocks, their conformation renders them peculiarly perilous to mariners; for the shape of the reef increases the swell of the sea to a frightful extent, and often sends up the waves to a height of thirty or forty feet. The whole range of the reef is covered by the tide at high water, thus enhancing to an immense extent the difficulty of carrying on light-house-building works between the tides.

The first attempt at rearing a pharos on this storm-beaten spot was made by HENRY WINSTANLEY, who, in 1696, began a light-house of timber on the Eddystone. After four years of labor, working only in the Summer and between the tides, he completed his undertaking; but the instability of the structure was mournfully proved three years later by the destruction of the light-house, with the engineer and the workmen engaged on some repairs, during the terrible storm which occurred on the 26th of November, 1703. This was the great storm which HARRISON AINSWORTH has turned to very telling account in one of his romances, and was the most terrible tempest ever known to have happened in England. The damage done by the storm in London amounted to several million pounds sterling, and over 8,000 persons were drowned by the floods in the Thames and the Severn, or by shipwreck. Twelve men-of-war, with all their crews, numbering 2,000 souls, were lost within sight of the English coast. In the single County of Kent, 17,000 trees were torn up by the roots, and in another place 15,000 sheep were washed away and drowned. No wonder that in this horrible convulsion of nature poor WINSTANLEY and his timber house should have perished; but the superstitious Devonians and Cornishmen ascribed the destruction of the light-house to supernatural agency. There was a curse, it was whispered, on the Eddystone rock, and no human enterprise would ever prosper there.

The fate of the second light-house seemed to bear out these sinister prognostications. In 1705 JOHN RUDYERD began to build another tower of timber. It was simply but ingeniously constructed, ninety-two feet in height, and with a diameter at the base of twenty-three feet, the foundation being of oak and stone in alternate layers, secured by iron cramps and fixed by bolts or branches of iron to the rock. A light was first shown in this structure in 1708, and it remained standing for forty-seven years, when it was destroyed by fire. JOHN SMEATON then undertook to supply the place of the lost building. He determined that the new light-house should be of stone, instead of timber, and the work was commenced on the 12th of June, 1757. The last stone was laid on the 24th of August, 1759. Great pains were taken with the foundations, which were ingeniously secured by a system of dove-tailing, cementing, wedging, and bolting together with stone joggles and oaken treenails, connecting, and making the foundations almost part and parcel of the natural rock, the sloping surface of which had been cut into steps or terraces to receive the foundation-stones. But when these fundamental works had been brought to the level of the rock, SMEATON, finding that he had no longer the means of securing the superstructure to the foundation, devised the expedient of bolting the courses of stone together by cutting a hole a foot square through the central block of each course, and fitting into it a plug of stony-hard marble, which should be long enough to enter a similar hole in the central stone of the next course. The engineers called this marble bolt a "plug foggie," but the expedient was a great success. The completion of the light-house was closely followed by a series of violent storms, which effectually tested the strength of the building, but which at the same time terrified the light-house keepers in an extreme degree. The old stories about the curse, and a wild legend of a particular water demon or "bogie," which was supposed to haunt the Eddystone rocks, were revived. In course of time, and after the occurrence of many violent tempests, in which the building did not suffer the slightest injury, the seaworthiness of the Eddystone was recognized as indubitable. It is this noble work, which, for over a hundred years, has been a warning light to mariners approaching a dangerous coast, that has been weakened, not from above, but from below, and, after passing through the throes of many a serious storm, has to be replaced by another structure. There were no means of strengthening the foundations, the basic rock having been undermined by the ever-dashing waves. Its destruction by the terrific forces of nature was inevitable, and man has stretched out his hands to anticipate that dread event. Its demolition will awaken feelings of regret as profound as the sorrow expressed for the loss of the Incheape bell, the clangor of which had so often warned *Sir Ralph the Rover*, in SOUTHEY'S ballad, from the fatal rock, and the destruction of which the pirate mourned too late.

California has an enemy more formidable, because real, than the Chinaman, who has thus far been employed as a political bugbear. The actual foe is the squirrel, (often called a gopher out there,) which, when the pioneers to that region first settled on the rich farming lands along the rivers, creeks, and sloughs, was not at all mischievous. But the little animal discovered, as cultivation spread, the advantage in living on grain, vegetables, and fruits, rather than on grass-seeds, acorns, and nuts, and gave those a most liberal preference. The California ground-squirrel is a most industrious and audacious forager, and though he seems very innocent, is a veritable pest. He consumes an inordinate quantity of grain, and does a vast amount of mischief to gardens and orchards. He and high farming are declared to be absolutely incompatible, and the Golden State is greatly concerned as to the best manner of exterminating him. Poison has been tried, and has proved effective upon many squirrels; but they are so cunning that they refuse to swallow it after one season, unless it be offered in a new form. Strychnine, arsenic, and phosphorus have been tried, and now other mortal agents must be adopted to get rid of the aggressive rodents. It is estimated that their damage to the wheat crop alone was last season nearly $1,000,000, and to gardens and orchards fully $500,000 more. If the Chinamen were as fond of rats, as has been averred, they might be set to killing squirrels, after being duly instructed as to the virtual identity of the two mammals, and when the squirrels had been consumed, the consumers might be persuaded to take the poison provided for the squirrels, and so make the Kearneyites and other demagogues happy. This is a plan which ought to commend itself to the China-phobists of the Pacific slope.

Our fathers and grandfathers used to drink and praise port wine, still largely consumed in England; but their sons and grandsons are too wise to swallow what they know to be anything except genuine. Port is rarely offered to anybody here nowadays; the few who take it either having great faith or great ignorance—usually interdependent. It never has been pure outside of Portugal, and it is hard to get it pure there unless it be drank on the spot where it is manufactured. Chiefly produced in a mountainous district—Cima de Douro—the vine is generally planted on craggy slopes with a southern exposure; the grapes are gathered from the 1st of September to the middle of October, and employ 30,000 to 35,000 persons. When unadulterated, which is very rare, it does not acquire full strength and flavor until it has stood for some years, though it may easily be hurt by too much age. New, it is pale or deep red; old, it is a permanent tawny brown. Nearly all the wine made is mixed with spirit, even during fermentation, in order that the new wine may have the ripeness and strength which exporters want, to make it seem old. The proper color is given it by a mixture of elderberries, molasses, raisin-juice, and alcohol, designated by the natives as *jeropigo*. It is an excess of this that causes, in inferior sorts of port, the medicated odor so frequently noticed. The heady quality is almost invariably due to excess of alcohol. Port came into active demand in England about 1700, and its export was in exceedingly bad taste, and calculated to do much harm.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Globe* (a Democratic paper) can't see any reason why the Greenback Party should have a separate existence at the present time. We have resumed, it says, and all the rest of their financial plans have been adopted by the Democrats.

Democratic Secretary of State Shanklin, of Indiana, is credited with saying: "It isn't at all certain that we'll carry the State. The Democrats appear to be losing all over, and I tell you if we elect the ticket in 1880 we've got to pick up mightily from now on."

A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* suggests as an inscription for the Confederate monument a quotation, slightly changed, from Ovid, which, roughly translated, reads: "These, having fallen honorably for their country, lie buried in honorable death with their country."

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that a meeting of all the Mayors and Town Agents in Connecticut will be held in Middletown, July 9, to agree upon a plan whereby the credit of the State may be procured to assist towns and cities to issue bonds at a lower rate of interest than is now possible without the State becoming responsible.

The Belfast (Me.) *Journal*, a strong weekly paper, long a supporter of the Democratic Party, announces that it cannot follow it into the soft-money camp, but will hereafter act with the Republican Party, because that is to-day the party of honest money, the party which upholds the national faith, the party of law, order, and reform.

The Greensboro (N. C.) *North State* shows up the inconsistencies and time-serving conduct of Senator Vance of that State, and says: "Were Gov. Vance not dead to the instincts of gratitude—had not his treachery made him less than a man—he would not have ventured to speak of the Union men of the South. North Carolina would to-day be a State of Union men—true to the Federal Union—had it not been for the base betrayal of Gov. Vance and his friends."

William Francis White, the Working Men's candidate for Governor of California, is a native of Limerick County, Ireland, but was brought to this country when but 18 months old. His youth was passed in Pennsylvania and this State. He went to California in 1849, was a shop-keeper in San Francisco three years, and then removed to Santa Cruz, where he has since been a farmer. He is 56 years old, a Democrat, and was elected to the Constitutional Convention on the Working Men's ticket.

Ex-Congressman and Judge John A. Peters, declining the use of his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine, writes: "From the first mention of my name as a possible candidate until the present time, I have uniformly said and written that under no circumstances would I consent to allow my name to be presented to the convention. To that determination I adhere. While it is to me a matter of profound regret, costing me a good deal of disquietude, that this decision is not in accordance with the views of some of my friends, still I deem the position taken by me to be a proper one, the reasons for which are so personal to myself that the public would have no interest in them."

Here it may relieve us, when the mercury has crept up into the nineties, to think of a town which HUMBOLDT and other travelers have pronounced the coldest on the globe. This is Jakutsk, (or Yakootsk,) chief town of the Province of that name in Eastern Siberia, on the left bank of the River Lena, latitude 62° 1′ north, longitude 119° 44′ east, and distant from St. Petersburg 5,751 miles. The ground remains continually frozen to the depth of 300 feet, except in midsummer, when it thaws three feet at the surface. During 10 days in August the thermometer marks 85°, but from November to February it ranges from 42° to 68° below zero, and the river is solid ice for 9 months out of the 12. The entire industry of the place—population, about 5,000—is comprised in candle-works, and yet it is the principal market of Eastern Siberia for traffic with the hunting tribes of the Jakuts and Buriats. The former, mostly nomadic, having large herds of cattle and horses, bring to market butter, which is sent on horseback to the port of Okhotsk. The Buriats, also nomadic, bring quantities of skins of sables, foxes, martens, hares, squirrels, bears, and the like, and many of them are sold at the great fair in June, which, with May, is the active period of the year. In May the collected goods are conveyed to the sea-ports, whence they are sent in every direction. The merchandise, chiefly furs and mammoth tusks, sold at the fair amounts in value to 400,000 rubles, ($300,000.) Jakutsk is evidently a place where, if many of us would not care to stay ourselves, we should like very much to have some of our friends live permanently—it must be so very uncomfortable, and then it is so delightfully far away.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The California Republican State Convention is to be held in Sacramento to-morrow.

The coquettish Cincinnati *Enquirer* takes a sly glance at Gen. W. S. Hancock as the prospective Democratic candidate for President.

Gov. Colquitt is saying to the Georgia people since his return home: "The North wants peace and harmony just as much as we do." More, Governor, more.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* calls Jefferson Davis "an undoubted public calamity," and tells him that he should have died, sword in hand, on the way to Appomattox in April, 1861.

The Greenbackers are called Assistant Democrats in some of the States. Down in Maine the tables seemed to be turned, and the Democrats are abjectly serving as Assistant Greenbackers.

Gen. Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, says that he has had no intimation from any trustworthy source that the President contemplates appointing him to succeed Gen. McCrary as Secretary of War.

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday says that Gov. Robinson's health was never better, that his eyes gain in strength daily, and that he has within the past week written several very long letters with his own hand.

A newspaper in Gen. Ewing's district says that last Fall's campaign showed him to be the weakest candidate who had run in the district for a score of years. The voters, it explains, regard him as a dangerous demagogue.

The vote of California on the new Constitution was officially canvassed on the 6th inst., all the counties but Mariposa being heard from. The aggregates were: For the Constitution, 77,959; against it, 67,134; majority in its favor, 10,825.

While disliking to rebuke an old man so broken in fortune and health as Jefferson Davis, the Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* cannot refrain from telling him that his speech to the Mississippi editors was in exceedingly bad taste, and calculated to do much harm.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Globe* (a Democratic paper) can't see any reason why the Greenback Party should have a separate existence at the present time. We have resumed, it says, and all the rest of their financial plans have been adopted by the Democrats.

Democratic Secretary of State Shanklin, of Indiana, is credited with saying: "It isn't at all certain that we'll carry the State. The Democrats appear to be losing all over, and I tell you if we elect the ticket in 1880 we've got to pick up mightily from now on."

A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* suggests as an inscription for the Confederate monument a quotation, slightly changed, from Ovid, which, roughly translated, reads: "These, having fallen honorably for their country, lie buried in honorable death with their country."

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that a meeting of all the Mayors and Town Agents in Connecticut will be held in Middletown, July 9, to agree upon a plan whereby the credit of the State may be procured to assist towns and cities to issue bonds at a lower rate of interest than is now possible without the State becoming responsible.

The Belfast (Me.) *Journal*, a strong weekly paper, long a supporter of the Democratic Party, announces that it cannot follow it into the soft-money camp, but will hereafter act with the Republican Party, because that is to-day the party of honest money, the party which upholds the national faith, the party of law, order, and reform.

The Greensboro (N. C.) *North State* shows up the inconsistencies and time-serving conduct of Senator Vance of that State, and says: "Were Gov. Vance not dead to the instincts of gratitude—had not his treachery made him less than a man—he would not have ventured to speak of the Union men of the South. North Carolina would to-day be a State of Union men—true to the Federal Union—had it not been for the base betrayal of Gov. Vance and his friends."

William Francis White, the Working Men's candidate for Governor of California, is a native of Limerick County, Ireland, but was brought to this country when but 18 months old. His youth was passed in Pennsylvania and this State. He went to California in 1849, was a shop-keeper in San Francisco three years, and then removed to Santa Cruz, where he has since been a farmer. He is 56 years old, a Democrat, and was elected to the Constitutional Convention on the Working Men's ticket.

Ex-Congressman and Judge John A. Peters, declining the use of his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine, writes: "From the first mention of my name as a possible candidate until the present time, I have uniformly said and written that under no circumstances would I consent to allow my name to be presented to the convention. To that determination I adhere. While it is to me a matter of profound regret, costing me a good deal of disquietude, that this decision is not in accordance with the views of some of my friends, still I deem the position taken by me to be a proper one, the reasons for which are so personal to myself that the public would have no interest in them."

Very few persons who have not looked into the matter are aware how the manufacture of candles has dwindled, especially in the United States. There is very little left of it; the large houses that once car

ADDRESSES TO GRADUATES

THE BACCALAUREATE AT HARVARD.

BEGINNING OF THE EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK—THE REV. DR. PEABODY'S ADVICE TO THE GRADUATING CLASS.

BOSTON, June 15.—The baccalaureate sermon at Harvard, beginning the Commencement exercises, was preached by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody to-day. His text was: "They feared as they entered into the cloud, and there came a voice out of the cloud saying, 'This is my beloved Son, hear Him.'" There is in these words, he said, an appropriateness to the present occasion which is probably felt by no one so strongly as your preacher, who, year after year, has watched with loving solicitude successive classes as they have entered into the cloud—for such, my friends, is the next step on your lifeway. Most of your life on earth has been thus far easily and calculably arranged and provided for, without any alternative course being distinctly contemplated. Now a doubt, before unknown, rests upon your future, which, under Providence, passes for the most part into your own disposal. You are all, said the preacher, about to enter into the cloud, which, though it may appear luminous to your undimmed and hopeful vision, is yet not the more transluent. They had reason to ask themselves whether there was aught to fear in the cloud. They might encounter death beneath the cloud. Seldom has an unstarred class appeared on our triennial catalogue. The preacher had no sympathy with those who spoke contemptuously of death, and he apprehended that with most of such persons its imagined remoteness was what disarmed it of its terror. The question for each one was, did you know that this was the your last day, or week, or month, or year, would the knowledge disturb your serenity? But for most of you, said he, if not a long, a somewhat lengthened life in this world is in reserve. For most of you, too, there will be a large preponderance of happiness. Yet it can hardly be but that for some of you, God only knows for whom, sore calamities, bitter disappointments, severe bereavements, lie under the cloud. It may be near at hand. But if your outward life is prosperous, with no early abatements or drawbacks, as will doubtless be the case with most of you, yet a deeper cloud may rest on what will be called your unclouded happiness. How character will bear continuous prosperity cannot be foreseen. For not a few life is made worthless by the affluence of its so-called good things. Could you have the true springs of your well-being laid open to your clear view, I am not certain but that you might see cause for most dreading what you most desire; for if, with a smooth sea and genial breezes, you are going to keep your oars and yield passively to the currents and eddies of your life voyage, you might bid a solemn welcome to high waves and adverse winds, which would task your strength and skill and keep you alert and active. Among the things which, were you wise, you would fear as you enter into the cloud, would be overmuddon success, overrapid prosperity; for such experiences have, with sad frequency, been accompanied by changes for the worse in heart, soul and life. So far, then, as there are for any of you, what might be styled magnificent expectations, the preacher would especially recommend caution in life, there is fully equal reason to fear for you as you enter into the cloud. Still further, you have reason to fear lest your eastern sky remain stationary, as there assuredly will, at the best, without moral activity and enterprise on your part, without self-knowledge, self-chastening, self-discipline. Even a good character needs growth in order to remain good; for it has no vitality in which, in the absence of spiritual self-culture, become indurated, while its virtues lose their freshness and fervor, grow mechanical and automatic, do less and less of heartwork and more and more of mere task-work. In conclusion, the preacher set forth in clear language the truth that obedience to the law of Christ is a safeguard against the dangers which beset every man's life.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON PREACHED BY PRESIDENT ROBINSON.

PROVIDENCE, June 15.—President Robinson this afternoon preached the Baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Brown University, in the First Baptist Church, his text being Job xxi.: 15. He said: "In the existing conflict between science and religion, which certain persons are generally disposed to exaggerate, intimations have been broadly given that a comparison of the characters of the leading men of science in our time with the characters of the most typical representatives of the Christian religion would be to the honor of science rather than of Christianity. The reverend Doctor then proceeded to recognize briefly and fairly the good offices which science is capable of rendering in the great work of building up manhood and virtue on the earth, but also pointed out, with equal firmness, its total incapacity to take the place and do the work of the religion of Jesus Christ. After a thorough and masterly elucidation of this theme, the President closed with an address to the graduating class, as follows:

"Remember, first of all, that the one aim of life, to which all others should be subordinate, is the acquisition of such character, mental, moral, and religious, as shall stand approved of God and not condemned of yourselves. Without this, the greater your other success in life, the swifter, surer, and deeper will be your doom. With this, the freedom of the universe will be yours, the presence of God will be your final home, and the resources of infinite love will be at your service; but you will not be yourself can approve of any character which is not founded on eternal truth and on immortal right, which is only another name for truth in its relation to life. Cherish, therefore, as you will your own lives, a love for truth simply as truth. This love, feeble at first, will strengthen with your strength, will arm you with its might, will keep you erect and faithful, while others, faithless, will fall around and fall. Let your search for truth, remember that not all is true which is new, and not all is antiquated which is ancient. What proves, upon new and fateful, have, through the changing centuries, found by experience to be unchanging truth to them, you may safely assume will, if intelligently tested, prove to be truth to you. Next to the love of truth, cherish the habit of scrupulous honesty in judging men's lives. Envy, deceit is a sign of despicable weakness. Pride and self-complacency are signs of still more despicable vanity and self-flattery, and so of dishonesty. He who knows himself thoroughly, and judges himself justly, will be likely to hold himself at a lower estimate than others can. At any rate, when the final rewards of life shall be distributed, he will have the pleasure of being bidden to a higher, rather than the mortification of being thrust down to a lower seat than he had judged to be his due. So, also, finally, settle it with your once for all and forever, that, come what may, you will always dare to do right. Remember that a success obtained by any species of deception is a failure, and a failure which eternity cannot repair; that a refusal to do wrong is a triumph, and a triumph the results of which eternity cannot annul. You enter active life at a time when truth and error, right and wrong, righteousness and iniquity are in the closest and deadliest conflict. Rest assured in yourselves that truth and right and righteousness will prevail. Clouds of darkness may sweep over the face of society for a day, but justice and judgment are in the throne above the clouds, and in due time will be established in the habitations of men. Let no man nor devil therefore beguile you for an instant from your loyalty to truth, to righteousness, and to God. You will be tried, temptations will assail you—no mortal escapes them. The question is, will you resist them and be victors, or succumb to them and be slaves? Trusting in your strength you will yield, and yielding you will despise yourselves and be despised by others. Trusting in Him, who, above all that has walked this earth, was tempted without sin, you will be victors in this world, and receive a crown of life in the world to come."

This evening the annual sermon before the Society for Missionary Inquiry of the university was preached by the Rev. E. H. Johnson, of this city, in the First Baptist Church, from Matthew xviii.: 33. There were large audiences present on both occasions.

THE PRINCETON BACCALAUREATE.

SOUND ADVICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE OUTGOING CLASS—DEDICATION OF A HALL.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15.—The exercises of Commencement Week proper at Princeton College began this morning with the delivery of the annual Baccalaureate sermon by President McCosh, together with his farewell words of advice to the graduating class. As has been the custom for many years, the services were held in the First Presbyterian Church, adjoining the pleasant college grounds. Long before the hour announced for the sermon the people began to arrive at the church, and when Dr. McCosh rose to speak, at 11 o'clock, the building was packed. The 120 members of the Class of '79—the largest ever graduated from the institution—occupied seats which had been reserved for them near the pulpit. Dr. McCosh spoke upon the topic, "Sowing and Reaping in the Kingdoms of Nature and of Grace," taking his text from Galatians, vi.: 7 and 8: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." He divided his sermon into three parts, speaking first of the principle involved in the text. He illustrated this by showing that sowing and reaping are an example of a principle which is seen everywhere in the Kingdom of God, and is especially apparent in human character. He then spoke of the application of the principle to corrupt human nature. "Man," said he, "has the seeds of evil within him, and these grow like weeds." For illustrations of his second point, he referred briefly to the vices of intemperance, self-righteousness, and the other forms of evil, all of which, said he, tend to grow. His closing point was the application of the principle to regenerate nature. "If evil propagates itself, so does also good. He showed in forcible language that a young man just entering into business, or going into a new place, or a new circle of acquaintances, and particularly when entering college, or leaving it to enter upon the duties and responsibilities of a wide world, should at once take his stand for the right. Such an action would save him, the speaker argued, from very many temptations that he would otherwise meet. He illustrated his point, in closing, by pleasuring the growth of the Christian life. Laying aside the closely-written manuscript of his sermon, he turned to the graduating class.

"You have been," he said, "in the way of sowing during these years that you have been with us. To a greater or a less extent you have been cultivating and improving during these years the faculties which God has given to you. Your period of sowing and gathering here is to be followed by another sowing and another reaping. As you go forth in your several walks of life you will carry with you benefit from the instructions received under able and faithful teachers; from the training and discipline you have had to undergo; from the stores of knowledge you have laid up; from the materials for contemplation and thought you have treasured, and from the powers of application and industry you have acquired. But you have still to sow! You will keep up the succession of crops, and fill up the season of your life." After speaking in pleasant terms of the warm affection with which the class would ever be remembered by its instructors, the President referred to the influence which, as educated men, the members of the class would exercise in wider or narrower fields. "You will influence many, many people," said he. "What a power for good you might wield if you would set before them a noble ends!" Dr. McCosh urged each of his listeners to do his utmost to exert a holy influence in whatever might be the future sphere of his life. "Set out," said he in earnest tones, "with the fixed purpose to be honorable and honest in all your transactions with your fellow-men, not seeking to promote your interests by crooked devices, and not falling into the deceitful, or even doubtful, practices that may prevail in the world. You find yourselves to-day in a very interesting position. One stage of your life is over, and you are about to enter upon another. Many friends are this day thinking of you. Fathers are saluting you, mothers praying for you, sisters congratulating you. Those who know you are speculating about your future career. A great cloud of witnesses are encompassing you to see you start on the race. You should realize that human life is not a pleasure-holiday, but a very serious matter—a work and a warfare—and you should think of it." He closed his farewell words to the young collegians with an earnest exhortation to them to take the right view of life, make a right use of it, and look to the future, and, above all, to ever look upward to God. The benediction followed, all rising, and the large audience slowly dispersed.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the dedication of Murray Hall took place. It is a beautiful stone building for the use of the Philadelphian Society, and was erected in memory of the late Hamilton Murray, who was lost in the steam-ship Ville du Havre.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 15.—On Saturday evening was announced the death of Miss Annie Campbell, a daughter of President Campbell, of Rutgers College. Because of this affliction it was decided that the Baccalaureate sermon should be read to-day by Prof. T. S. Doolittle, D. D., for its author, the President. The sermon was drawn from Psalms cxxvii.: 1, 2, and was a grand exposition of the duty of paying reverence and obedience to parents, to teachers, to superiors, the duty owed to the state, the Church, and to God. The farewell address to the graduating class, which numbers about 40 members, was as follows:

MY DEAR PUPILS, COMPOSING THE CLASS OF '79—I am bound to you by very strong ties, and now, when the hour of parting has come, I feel a wish to express to you the most earnest desires for your welfare. And what can more befit me to wish and to betake you to as you go forth from these walls than each of you may be a life-long work of reverence for God and obedience to His law? Only such reverence and obedience can insure you success in your life work and happiness in dying. No matter what you will occupy long and well positions in society of the highest and widest influence, and in these positions you will do the best that the best can do to purify, elevate, and save mankind. Be reverent and obedient, first to God, and then, for God's sake to your parents, teachers, superiors, rulers, and the Church, and you will leave every position which you may occupy better than you found it. For then you will be always on the side of God, and that is the cause which is not only to triumph, but its triumph will be the more signal and complete from the difficulties it has to meet, and in meeting shall overcome. Be sure God has a place for all the reverent and obedient, and there they are to work and win. Take each of you your place among them with a brave and trustful heart, for an honorable work will be assigned you. Hoping the best of you and for you, I bid you a loving farewell.

JUNE 16, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NOTES.

A new grand opera by M. Saint-Saëns is to be presented next Winter at La Scala, Milan, the title being "Il Macedone," and the hero Alexander the Great. This is the first time that the conqueror is to be be put upon the stage in the capacity of a tenor.

The *Parisian* is the authority for this announcement: "Mme. Christine Nilsson has received offers from the royal theatres of Holland and Belgium to sing there in the months of December and January. She is to receive 50,000 francs for eight performances, besides all her expenses to be paid. Mme. Nilsson will not go to the United States before next Spring, at which time she desires to visit California, not yet having seen that new and golden land."

Mme. Nilsson recently appeared in London as *Elsa* in "Lohengrin," a character in which she won her highest reputation when she sang in New-York. There would seem to be a difference of opinion among the critics of the prominent London papers. One dismisses the subject with mild praise, reserving his commendation for the performance of Mlle. Tremelli and Signor Galassi, and says: "The production of "Lohengrin," on Friday evening, brought forward Mme. Christine Nilsson in the part of the heroine—an assumption which may fairly rank among the Swedish soprano's best efforts. Mme. Nilsson sang throughout well within her means—perhaps with the consciousness that Wagnerian music is not conducive to the best development of vocal organ—and gave definite expression to the character in all its phases." Mlle. Tremelli is, by all accounts, recognized as a superior artist, and a dramatic singer of exceptional ability.

Mr. Mapleson's latest success would appear to have been in his discovery of the baritone, M. Roudil who made his appearance as *Rigoletto*, and at once established his claim to the first rank. *The Times's* critic writes: "The performance of Verdi's "Rigoletto," by so many capable judges looked upon as the masterpiece of the most gifted of living Italian dramatic composers, brought forward that *rara avis*, an impersonator of the famous *Jester*, both musically and dramatically of a calibre so far above what we have been used to since Ronconi, the original, in his prime, that his coming may be fairly accounted as an event in the operatic season. M. Roudil, the new *Rigoletto*, has, we understand, been recently performing with success at Milan and elsewhere. He is an artist in the truest acceptation of the term, possessing a superb voice, not only legitimately baritone, but with notes, both in the lower and higher departments, of a quality rarely met with in baritones *quand même*. To judge by this one performance, M. Roudil is a practised vocalist and a singer possessed of intelligence and power. We may say at once that his entire performance was a success, so well earned as to justify the applause it obtained." Other comments as to this artist are equally pronounced and favorable.

The Marquis d'Ivry's opera, "Les Amants Vérona," has been a complete failure at the Covent Garden Theatre. The London *Times* says it would be superfluous to enter into the details of a performance which probably will never be repeated. Suffice it to say that the failure of the Marquis d'Ivry's opera at Covent Garden was not owing to any deficiencies of the cast or mise en scène. The representatives of the chief parts, already named in our previous notice, did their duty in a satisfactory manner, and a more vicorous *Romeo* or a more gentle *Juliet* than M. Capoul and Mlle. Heilbronn would be looked for in vain on the lyrical stage. But neither ought the composer to be judged too harshly. Because the Marquis d'Ivry happens to be a nobleman, and not a professor of music, his opera has been summarily and *à priori* condemned as the work of an amateur. But this judgment is far from being correct. The composer is undoubtedly a musician who can write well for the voices and the orchestra, and whose score is free from the awkwardnesses and gropings in the dark characteristic of the dilettante. All he has to say he says glibly and agreeably, but, unfortunately, he has very little to say that is worth listening to. In other words, the Marquis d'Ivry is a fairly-competent musician, but one who adheres to the antiquated doctrine that an opera need consist of nothing more than a series of airs, duets, etc., contributed among solo voices and chorus, and connected by more or less dry recitative. Fortunately, most artists and amateurs have, nowadays, a very different idea of dramatic music, and the lesson frequently taught of late, and again taught by the fiasco of 'Les Amants de Vérona,' will, it must be hoped, be turned to account by the Covent Garden management." This is the mildest criticism of the work, several of the London papers mentioning the opera with supreme contempt.

A SUICIDE IN CITY HALL PARK.

Charles Steinken, aged 39, of No. 173 Elizabeth-street, a German who earned a poor living by working at carriage-trimming, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in City Hall Park during the storm. Steinken had been a victim of paralysis for a long time, and his ailment prevented him from doing even the small amount of work that he got to do. He grew melancholy and discouraged. Yesterday afternoon he sat on one of the benches in that part of the park opposite Murray street. When the storm came up and the rain began to fall, all the other loungers in the park fled to places of shelter. Steinken could not well go on account of his infirmity. He sat awhile in the rain, and under the fierce thunder and lightning there drew a pistol, placed the muzzle to his right temple and fired, the bullet crashing through the brain, and producing instant death. The body was removed to the Morgue.

ALMOST A FATAL DISASTER

TWO STEAM-BOATS IN COLLISION.

THE TWILIGHT AND THOMAS COLLYER COMING TOGETHER WITH A CRASH OFF CASTLE GARDEN—A WHEEL-HOUSE SMASHED AND MANY PASSENGERS FRIGHTENED.

The steamers Twilight and Thomas Collyer, of the Bay Ridge line, struck each other off Castle Garden about 10 o'clock last evening, and for a moment a very serious accident was threatened. The Twilight left Bay Ridge with about 400 passengers, who were taken from the 9 o'clock train from Manhattan Beach. The night was very dark and thick, but there seemed to be no special danger, and no unusual precautions were taken to avoid passing vessels. When the Twilight was nearing her landing-place, at Pier No. 8 North River, her companion vessel, the Thomas Collyer, was seen approaching. The usual signal was given by the Captain of the Twilight that he proposed to pass the Collyer on the port side. The Collyer answered, but through some unaccountable misunderstanding of the whistles, the Collyer took the contrary course. The Twilight's course was changed as quickly as possible, but it was too late for the steamers to pass clear of each other, although soon enough to avoid a collision "head on." A strong ebb tide was flowing at the time, and this helped to sheer both vessels around, so that they struck broadside on. The guards of the Collyer are higher than those of the Twilight, and when the vessels collided those of the Collyer went over the Twilight's. The latter steamer was struck just abaft of the wheel-house board wheel, and for an instant the light joiner work of the wheel-house was in splinters. The force of the collision crowded the "A frame," which supports the shaft of the wheel, against the buckets of the wheel, so that it was impossible for the latter to be turned. Both vessels then sheered off from each other, and the extent of the damage could not be ascertained. Beyond the smashing of the wheel-house and the consequent inability to use the wheel, it was found that the Twilight was very little injured. The Collyer suffered nothing but a few bruises and one or two splintered timbers. The collision threw the 400 passengers on the Twilight into the greatest consternation, and for several minutes the utmost confusion was prevalent. A rush was made for the life-preservers, and, amid cries, yells, and prayers, each passenger did what he could to save himself from a watery grave, which each felt had suddenly yawned beneath him. Life-preservers were hastily put on, some of cheese, some upon themselves around their necks, some around the waist, some on their ankles, and some held them helplessly in their hands, while all shouted for help. Capt. Parker, from about in the crowd trying to quiet the excited people, and as the steamer did not appear to be sinking very fast, his efforts were finally successful. The Collyer turned about in her course, ran alongside the Twilight, and took off the latter's passengers, who were landed at Pier No. 8. She then went on with her trip to Bay Ridge to bring back passengers on the late trains from Manhattan Beach. The Twilight anchored off Castle Garden to wait until the Collyer had finished her regular trips, when the latter was to tow the Twilight to the foot of Twenty-second-street for repairs. Capt. Parker, of the Twilight, said to a TIMES reporter last night that the collision was the result of some strange misunderstanding of the signal whistles between himself and Capt. Gage, of the Collyer. The heads of the vessels were pointed away from each other when the Collyer hailed him, and he could see by the Twilight 25 feet forward of the wheel, he said, she would have sheered off without doing any damage. If the Twilight had passed 25 feet further before meeting the Collyer the vessels would have passed clear of each other. The Collyer, said Capt. Parker, made a sudden sheer inshore just before the vessels met. This might have been only the result of a small boat, but the Captain did not know the reason. The damage to the Twilight will probably not exceed $500, and it is expected that all repairs will be completed in two or three days.

When the Collyer landed at the foot of Leroy-street with the Twilight's passengers, a deck-hand accidentally fell into the river, and was drowned. The body was not recovered, and the name of the unfortunate man was unknown.

Capt. Parker, of the steamer Twilight, in conversation last evening with a reporter of THE TIMES, said that on the 4 o'clock trip to Bay Ridge, about the time of the heavy squall in the afternoon, which set off Gowanus Bay, they passed a small yacht capsized, with two men clinging to her keel. Despite the storm, a boat was lowered from the Twilight, and pulled to the assistance of the men. Through the very perilous situation this assistance was refused the yachtsmen saying that they proposed to look after their boat. They said that there had been three men in the boat when it capsized, and that one was drowned. The name of the boat or the crew could not be learned. On the return trip, Capt. Parker says that he saw the yacht lying along side of a brig in the Lower Bay—having been righted—and the men were bailing her out. That an accident of this kind did occur is corroborated by passengers on board the steamer Idlewild. The statement is made by them that after the squall the capsized boat was passed by the Idlewild. The two men clinging to the boat were seen by all the passengers, and their cries for assistance were plainly heard, but, the passengers say, were passed unheeded by the Captain of the steamer.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 16—1 A. M.—The barometer is still slightly above the normal in Dakota and Minnesota, and below the normal in the other districts, being low in Utah, and lowest over the lower lakes and Middle States. Numerous rains have been reported from the Upper Mississippi Valley to Tennessee, the Middle States, and New-England, accompanied by local storms; occasional rains from the Gulf States, North Carolina and Utah. The temperature has slightly risen in the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States, with south-westerly winds; also over Utah and Colorado toward Montana. It has fallen from the North-west and the lakes to Tennessee, with northerly winds, except in the southern portion westerly winds; also in New-England, with north to east winds. The rivers have slightly fallen at Cincinnati and Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

For the lower lake region and Middle States, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds and numerous rains, accompanied by local storms, followed by cooler and generally clearing weather.

For New-England, falling barometer, followed by rising, barometer, variable winds, shifting to north and west, cool, cloudy, and rainy weather, accompanied by local storms, generally succeeded by clearing weather, and, in the eastern portion, higher temperature.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling or stationary followed by rising barometer, warm south-westerly winds, veering generally to cooler westerly and northerly, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

For the West Gulf States, higher pressure, variable winds, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, variable north-west to north-east winds, in the eastern portion occasional rains, and generally followed by clear weather.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, rising, possibly followed by falling, barometer, cool northerly winds, shifting to slightly warmer south-easterly, and generally clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, higher pressure, diminishing north-east to north-west winds in southern portions, occasional rains, followed by slightly warmer and generally clear weather.

For the Middle and North Pacific coast regions generally clear weather.

The rivers continue nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Section No. 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section No. 8, Manitou, Chicago, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section No. 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section No. 5, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Section No. 6, Eastport, Portland, Section No. 7, Boston, Section No. 8, Woods Hole, Newport, New-London, New-Haven, New-York, Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Cape May, Lewes, Baltimore, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Macon, and Smithville.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	60°	68°	3:30 P. M.	85°	90°
6 A. M.	69°	69°	6 P. M.	78°	78°
9 A. M.	83°	76°	9 P. M.	74°	74°
12 M.	78°	81°	12 P. M.	67°	70°

Average temperature yesterday.....75½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....70½°

AN OLD CONVICT'S OFFENSES.

Penn Pardell, colored, of No. 27½ Sullivan-street, complained to Justice Murray yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, that John Sewell, also colored, of No. 91 South Fifth-avenue, had thrown bricks at him in a Thompson-street saloon on Saturday night, and cut his head open in several places. Pardell's head was covered with bandages as he told his story. Sewell was committed to answer. Ten years ago Sewell killed a man with a shovel, and served seven years in prison for the offense. He had been out only a short time when he was arrested for assaulting a policeman, and was imprisoned 18 months in consequence.

DISTURBING A BARGE PARTY.

A party of roughs aboard the barge J. Nelsen, in tow, on the Hudson River, by the tug R. L. Levy, and having on board an excursion party composed of the Ed Reilly Association, of the Twentieth Ward, when the craft was opposite One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street raised a disturbance with the view of getting the barge adrift. A signal of distress was raised, and Sergt. Linden, of the Thirtieth Precinct, with a platoon of officers, rowed out to the barge, restored order, and had the excursion party taken to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street pier and landed there. Henry Ellison, a young man with several aliases, jumped into the river and attempted to escape by swimming, but was caught and afterward locked up. John Reitman, of No. 469 Tenth-avenue, one of the ringleaders in the disturbance, was also locked up.

A VIOLENT THUNDER-STORM.

LARGE TREES UPROOTED—A MASON BLOWN FROM A CHIMNEY.

The thunder-storm of yesterday afternoon raged with great violence in the elevated portion of the City in the neighborhood of Reservoir-square. Two large and beautiful trees, a poplar and a willow, which have for years stood on either side of the entrance to Rutgers Female College, on Fifth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, were torn up by the roots at the beginning of the storm. One was thrown into the street, and it seriously obstructed the passage of vehicles for several hours. The other, which was torn and burned by the lightning, lay on the sidewalk. Several square yards of pavement were forced up as the trees were wrenched from their roots.

The storm broke forth as the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Boniface, at Fifty-second-street and Second-avenue, were leaving after Vesper service, and most of the worshipers returned to the church and remained until the rain abated. A terrific crash of thunder brought hundreds out to the door, and it was seen that two trees on the avenue in the immediate vicinity of the church had been torn up by the roots and shattered by the lightning. The greatest excitement prevailed, most of the members of the congregation being females.

Trees were blown down at No. 31 Fifth-avenue, No. 105 West Third-street, No. 247 West Thirty-fourth-street, No. 369 Ninth-avenue, No. 416 Tenth-avenue, Nos. 487 and 489 Fifth-avenue, No. 83 Horatio-street, No. 107 Monroe-street, No. 220 Eighth-avenue, No. 117 East Eighty-sixth-street. In West Twenty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, six trees were blown down and two lamps destroyed. The lamps at No. 107 Monroe-street and No. 220 Eighth-avenue were both demolished by trees blown against them. The plate-glass windows in the establishment of Vogel Brothers, at No. 553 Eighth-avenue, were blown in. The glass was blown in from a window of Steiner's tea store, at No. 413 Tenth-avenue, and the glass of the front doors of Henry Schwack's place, at No. 622 Eighth-avenue, was blown in. The roof over the photographic establishment of F. Dessaur, at No. 822 Eighth-avenue, was blown in. The high fence in front of the establishment of Decker Brothers, at No. 321 West Thirty-fourth-street, was blown down.

The sign over Fingerhut's drug store, at Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, was blown down, and it struck George B. Moulton, of No. 218 East Fifty-sixth-street, who was passing beneath, on the head and shoulders, inflicting painful injuries.

Jacob Brown, Henry Tompee, and Robert Manherts, of No. 55 Bayard-street, while sailing in a small boat on the Hudson River off Hoboken, were upset by the wind, and were rescued by George Brown, of the steam launch attached to the steamer Minnesota.

Philip Lynch, a mason, was engaged in topping a chimney at the Standard Oil Works, Hunter's Point, when the storm came. He was blown from the scaffolding, and fell to the roof of the boiler-house, and was forced into his lungs, and his head was badly cut. His wounds are doubtless fatal.

About two-thirds of the excursionists left by the Long Branch steamers on Sunday yesterday were badly drenched by the storm, which set in at 3 P. M. The pavilion afforded no shelter. On the way home, a mile above Tarrytown, an overturned sailboat was passed. No one was seen clinging to the craft, and it is feared that those in charge of her were drowned.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

QUARRELS BETWEEN THE COLOMBIAN STATES—SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

PANAMA, June 7.—Political disorder continues in the State of Cauca, where Gen. Elises Payan has become civil and military chief of the Government. A peaceful revolution has been effected in Cundinamarca. Gen. Lopez has been forced out of the Presidency of the State, and Señor W. Ibanez has taken his place.

Antioquia is threatened with famine, the crops having been destroyed by grasshoppers.

The Panama *Star and Herald* hears from a private source that an American who was leader of the Government band at Portoviejo, in Ecuador, has been imprisoned eight days without accusation or trial, and he declares he has committed no crime.

A rumor comes from Ecuador that the Colombian Minister, Señor Rodregnez, had demanded his passports and left Quito; or, that Gen. Veintemilla had requested the withdrawal of his presence. He is not agreeable to the Ecuador authorities, and that his application for passports would be acceptable. Taken in connection with other advices from that quarter, this intelligence is ominous of strife nearer home than the imbroglio now going on in the South Pacific.

Severe shocks of earthquake occurred in San José, Costa Rica, at 6:30 P. M. on May 29 and 1:30 A. M. May 30, which seem to have been general throughout the Republic. No damage was done at Punta Arenas, where the buildings are of wood. In San José the cathedral was partially destroyed, and several other buildings damaged. At Alajuela the Cuartel suffered, and at Grecia the buildings of a sugar estate were thrown down. At Punta Arenas, at the hour of the first shock, a violent thunder-storm occasioned some damage. A telegraph operator was knocked down at his instrument, where he was engaged in sending a message, and was for some time insensible. In Aspinwall and Panama slight shocks of earthquake were felt on May 29.

Gen. Sullivan has broken out at Chenaga, near Santa Martha. Gen. Campos Serrano has proclaimed himself Provisional President of the State of Magdalena, and is at the head of 500 men, well armed and equipped.

THE PROMISE OF THE HARVEST.

From the Chicago Times, June 14.

The *Times* this morning publishes full and carefully-collated telegraphic reports of the condition of the crops throughout the West and North-west in detail. From these it will be seen that in the great wheat-growing States of Minnesota and Wisconsin the prospect is more favorable than earlier in the season was anticipated. The late rains seem to have removed all unfavorable effects of the drought. The late-sown grain has taken vigorous growth. An increase of about 10 per cent. in the acreage over last year is reported, and the probable estimate of the crop is about 70,000,000 bushels. Some apprehension is expressed as to the effects of an overgrowth, the result of the recent rainfall. But no serious damage seems feared. From Wisconsin a somewhat increased acreage is reported, and the crop, it is estimated, will be equal in quantity and superior in quality to that of last year. From Iowa the reports are generally favorable. The Winter wheat crop is reported in good condition, and a fine yield is predicted. The late rains have generally improved the prospect, though in a few localities there is yet complaint of drought. The reports from Michigan indicate that the yield will be equal to that of last year and of good quality. Some injury from drought is, however, expected. From Ohio it is reported that the drought has materially affected the crop. It is estimated that it will fall quite one-third below the yield of last year, which, however, was extraordinarily large. The reports for Indiana indicate a decrease, as compared with last year, of about 10 per cent., though perhaps it may be less. In quality the crop is good. In Kansas and Missouri harvesting is beginning. From the former State the report shows a considerable falling off as compared with the crop of last season, which is roughly estimated in the neighborhood of 20 per cent. Late rains have materially improved the prospect in Missouri; but the better estimate seems to be that the total yield will not be more than a three-fourths crop. In Illinois, some damage has been experienced from the drought, but a fair average crop, it is estimated, will be harvested, and generally of good quality.

DEATH OF CHARLES CALVERT.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Charles A. Calvert, the actor and manager. Mr. Calvert did not shine conspicuously as an actor, but in the management of his theatre in Manchester, England, he set a good example to his fellows. Moreover, he proved that classical works could be made to pay. He produced Shakespeare's plays with magnificent settings, laboring arduously to have the scenery and costumes historically accurate. "Henry V." and "Sardanapalus" were the most notable successes at his theatre. Seven or eight years ago he came to this City and, having intended an elaborate production of "Richard III." at Niblo's Garden, James Bennett, a competent, but not great, English actor, sustaining the principal part. Mr. Calvert's efforts did not at that time add to the money coffers of the managers of Niblo's Garden. Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, and they fell back upon Colley Cibber's version. Mr. Neil Warner's robust voice, and a live horse. In the Winter of 1874–5, Mr. Calvert assisted Jarrett and Palmer in producing "Henry V." at Booth's Theatre, Mrs. Calvert appearing as *Nunor* and Rignold as *Henry*. In 1876 he produced "Sardanapalus" at the same house. Both of these productions were signally successful.

ROBBING A FELLOW-BOARDER.

Charles Reedy and Owen Lee lodge at No. 201 Chambers-street. On Saturday night Reedy retired to his room and Lee bade him good night. Reedy left the key in the lock of his bedroom, opened the window, and then fell asleep. Afterward, Lee entered the room by turning the key in the lock, sat for some time on the bed on which Reedy was sleeping, and carried off a quantity of jewelry valued at over $100. He was seen sitting on the bed by Lewis Linneman, who afterward informed Reedy of the fact. Lee was arrested and arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, when he was committed in default of bail to await trial on a charge of burglary and larceny.

THE BATTLE OF NEWTOWN

AVENGING MASSACRES BY INDIANS AND TORIES.

PLANS FOR COMMEMORATING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SIX NATIONS AND THE TORIES—THE STORY OF THE MARCH—HISTORICAL ADDRESSES AND DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT ON AUG. 29.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 15.—There are few more important events recorded in American history than the short but decisive campaign of Gens. Sullivan and Clinton against the Six Nations, the great confederacy of Indians composed of the Senecas, Mohawk, Oneida, Onandaga, Cayuga, and Tuscarora Indians, which held away over the greater part of New-York and Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war. The battle of Newtown, which was the only battle of any consequence during the campaign, was really the downfall of the great confederacy. Brant, the great chieftain, flushed with his bloody victories at Cherry Valley, Mohawk, Harpersfield, and Minisink, and aided by the Tories under the notorious Col. James Butler, and the British under Sir John and Sir Guy Johnson, defied the advancing troops of Sullivan at Newtown, on Aug. 29, 1779, only to be repulsed and driven back to the Canadian frontier, a warrior with a broken and disheartened following. The centennial anniversary of this battle is to be celebrated by the citizens of Western and Southern New-York, and a monument commemorative of it erected. Preparations for the celebration are being made on a scale that will equal, in one case at least, the commemorative ceremonies held at Wyoming last July.

The Indian and Tory massacres at Cherry Valley, Mohawk, and Wyoming, following each other in close succession, and the continued warfare of Brant and Butler on the defenseless and unoffending inhabitants of the frontier, which was steadily depopulating the white settlements and narrowing their boundaries, led Gen. Washington to the necessity of planning a campaign of devastation and extermination against the allied and merciless enemy. Gen. Sullivan was dispatched, in May, 1779, with two regiments for the Indian country. Sullivan's army cut a road through the wilderness, from the Delaware River, where Stroudsburg now stands, to the Susquehanna River, at Wyoming. This road afterward became one of the State turnpikes. At Wyoming Sullivan's command halted, and remained there until July 31. This delay was never satisfactorily explained. Sullivan, who was Commander-in-Chief of the expedition, was to proceed with all possible haste up the Susquehanna Valley to Tioga, where Gen. James Clinton, proceeding down the Susquehanna from Otsego Lake, was to join him. Sullivan ordered Clinton on June 2 to start down the Susquehanna. Boats to convey the troops had to be drawn by horses from Canojoharie to Otsego Lake overland. There were 110 batteaux, requiring 12 horses each. Gen. Clinton reached the south end of the lake on July 1, where he was to await further orders from his chief. No orders were received by him until Aug. 9. The river was then very low, and Gen. Clinton did not reach Tioga, on Otsego Lake, and, by freeing them at the proper time, caused a flood in the Susquehanna which carried his batteries swiftly down the stream. The high water also prevented the escape of the Indians along the shores and frightened them away. Their villages, they believing that the strange flood was sent as a punishment by the Great Spirit.

The two armies did not meet at the rendezvous at Tioga until Aug. 22. Sullivan's command numbered 5,000 men. The dilatory movements of the expedition had given the Indians and Tories opportunities to make every preparation to meet Sullivan and Clinton. Brant had collected 1,000 of his best warriors ready for the coming conflict. British soldiers and Tories to the number of 500 had also been collected. These were under the command of Major Butler, Capt. Caldwell, Col. John Butler, Capt. McDonald, and Major Butler. The Indians and Tories were strongly intrenched one mile from Newtown, which is the present City of Elmira. The enemy chose the battle-ground, which was a heavily-wooded, hilly country, commencing at the creek on Hart's Ridge. The breastworks were half a mile in length. The battle was fought on Aug. 29, and notwithstanding the great preponderance in the numbers of the Americans, the Indians and Tories successfully held them in check for most of the day. "Brant's battle cry could be heard above the tumult of the fight, inspiring his band to fresh efforts. Finally the enemy were outflanked, and they fled. At the Nar

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 14.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana 7s con. 107 | Erie Railway pf. 100 51½ | Wabash. 100...b3. 38¾ | 100...b3. 38¾ | 100 36½ | 300 36¾ | 100 36¾ | 300 36⅝ | 100 37¼ | 100 37⅜ | 100 37⅝ | 100 37⅞ | 100 38 | 100 38⅛ | 100...b3. 38¾ | 100 38⅝ | 100...b3. 38¾ | 100 38⅝ | 100...b3. 38¾ | 100 38⅝

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, June 14:

John H. Wilson, foreclosure sale, George E. Sibley, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 301 Delancey-st., south-west corner of Lewis-st., for $11,800, to Dry Dock Savings Institution, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold the three three-story brick buildings, with lots each 18.1 by 100, Nos. 87, 89, and 91 Lewis-st., west side, 104.3 feet south of Stanton-st., for $15,600, to *New-York Life* Insurance Company, plaintiff; also, the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 2b by 100.5, No. 531 West 49th-st., north side, 425 feet west of 10th-av., sold for $10,500, to same purchaser.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 97.2, No. 79 East 4th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 2d-av., for $11,500, to Henry Gottlieb.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 62.6 by 50.11, on East 108th-st., north side, 25 feet west of Madison-av.; also, two lots, each 25 by 87.6, on Madison-av., west side, 50.11 feet north of 108th-st., for $10,000, to Abraham Scholle.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 14, was $293,575, as against $169,669, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, the following public auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) June 16.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 77.2 by 22 by 76.5, No. 908 6th-av., east side, 67.5 feet north of 51st-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Richard McHenry, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.1 by 100.5, No. 209 East 48th-st., north side, 145 feet east of 3d-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the two lots, each 25 by 100, on Washington-av., north-west corner of 2d-st., West Farms.

Tuesday, June 17.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, George H. Fountain, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone front building, with lot 22 by 90, No. 32 Great Jones-st., north side, 145.4 feet east of Lafayette-place.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.10 by 93.8, No. 154 West 20th-st., south side, 156.4 feet east of 7th-av.

By William O. Hoffman, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25.5 by 75, No. 28 Beekman-place, west side, 80 feet north of 50th-st.

By E. R. Riker, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 28 East 85th-st., south side, 325 feet east of 5th-av.

By E. T. Raymond, partition sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick building, with lot 34.6 by 81.10 by 15.3 by 39 by 43, on 12th-av., south-west corner of 130th-st.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.10 by 100 by 191.4 by 16.1 by 95 on 7th-av., east side, block front, between 136th and 137th sts.

Wednesday, June 18.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the two-story iron-front building with lot 106.5 by 2.11 by 106.5 by 5., Nos. 28 and 32 Church-st., south-west corner of Courtlandt-st.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, John A. Foster, Esq. Referee, of the six-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.11 by 70 by 26.2 by 63.1, No. 98 Christopher-st., south side, 97.11 feet west of Bleecker-st.; also, similar sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story buildings, with lots, each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 613 and 615 West 47th-st., north side, 225 feet west of 11th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 21.2 by 87.6, No. 284 Spring-st., south side, 100 feet east of Hudson-st.; also, similar sale, F. J. Fitch, Esq., Referee, of two lots, 25 by 100, on Grove-av., east side, 500 feet north of Cliff-st., Morrisania.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, E. R. Meade, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 162 East 113th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 1st-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 400, on Nagle-av., east side, 230 feet north of Ellwood-st.

By H. W. Coates, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 51 by 400, on Avenue A, south-east corner of 77th-st.; also, a plot of land, 51 by 198, on Avenue B, south-west corner of 70th-st.

Thursday, June 19.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of buildings, with lease of the plot of land, 50 by 230, on Washington-av., south-west corner of Morton-st., leased until May 1, 1880; ground rent, $3,000; also, foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, of the one three-story and one four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 48.3 by 130 by 47 by 130, Nos. 264 and 266 Water-st., west side, 102.3 feet north of Peck-slip.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Henry E. Woodward, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling and four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 262 Rivington-st., north side, 49.8 feet west of Columbia-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Francis A. Marvin, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 95, No. 1,116 1st-av., east side, 25 feet north of 61st-st.; also, similar sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 384 by 185 by 190 by 37 by 157.6, on 3d-av., east side, running through to Fulton-av., 212.3 feet north of 168th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Howard Mansfield, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 70, No. 313 4th-av., west side, 62.2 feet north of 38th-st.; also, similar sale, Louis B. Kerchels, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 260 by 223, on 10th-av., east side, block front between 212th and 213th sts.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Gambaton, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Claremont-av., west side, 900 feet north of 122d-st.

Friday, June 20.

By Louis Mester, foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 87.6, on Orchard-st., west side, 125 feet south of Grand-st.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement and two-story brick stable, with lot 23.4 by 100.5, No. 329 East 53d-st., south side, 309.1 feet east of 2d-av.

By William O. Hoffman, foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 35.8 by 20.4 by 42 by 204.4, on West 79th-st., south side, running through to 78th-st., 114.4 feet west of 9th-av.

Saturday, June 21.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Hamilton Morton, Esq., Referee, of the two five-story brick buildings, with lots together in size 47.2 by 64, Nos. 4 and 6 Albany-st., south side, west of Greenwich-st., and two similar buildings, with lots together in size 47.2 by 60 by 52 by 90, Nos. 1 and 3 Carlisle-st., north side, west of Greenwich-st.

By William O. Hoffman, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75.5, Nos. 41 and 43 Ludlow-st., west side, south of Grand-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, George H. Fountain, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling with lease of lot 25 by 98.5, No. 142 East 23d-st., south side, 175 feet west of 4th-av. Lease dated April 10, 1878.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 14.

Lexington-av., s. a., 17.2 ft. n. of 74th-st., 17x92.6; William H. Browning and wife to Alice B. Morrison $12,000

Manhattan-st., n. a., 184.11 ft. w. of 10th-av., 86.11x100; Jane Flynn to John J. Clancy 4,000

4th-av., s. s. of 26th-st., 50x46.1; William Pitt to Charles Pitt ..... nom.

63d-st., s. a., 48.4 ft. w. of Madison-av., 46.8x100.5; Harriet R. Watkins and wife to Charles Duggin 28,280

Madison-av., s. w. corner of 63th-st., 48.4x100.5; Harriet R. McKim and husband to Charles Duggin 29,250

Mercer-st., s. a., 29 ft. w. of Allen-st., 20.10x50; Martha A. Mowton to Samuel F. Conover 250

131st-st., s. a., 290 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x99.11; Simon Farrell to Fannie M. Wallace 8,600

20th-st, West, No. 535, 25.1 by112.6; Lavrance M. Luther to Grace W. Luther ..... nom.

Lexington-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. s. of 37th-st., 24.5x64; James C. Lloyd and others, Executors, to Catharine A. Martin 10,000

57th-st., n. s., 625 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.5; Jeremiah Devlin and wife to George S. Lespinasse 27,000

83d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.8½; Mary Jackson and others to William H. Jackson ..... nom.

89th-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Madison-av., 23.8x98.9; William P. Dixon to Henry E. Jones 85

62d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8; Stephen D. Marshall and others, Executors, to Henrietta Gunther 16,000

71st-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5; Arthur W. Austin, Executor, to William H. Scott 15,000

10th-st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x75; Bernhard Vogler to Peter Vogler ..... nom.

Broome-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Cannon-st., 25x75; Harriet A. Marsh to Valentine Marsh ..... Same property; J. M. Ward, Referee, to Harriet A. Marsh 4,350 3,000

20th-st., s. s., 147.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22.6x98.8; W. F. Barnard, Referee, to Thomas Bowden 4,800

62d-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x200.10, to 83d-st.; Catharine A. Ferris to A. Hall 40,000

147th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 50x100; nom. Prospect-st., s. s. corner of 147th-st., 100x150; also 147th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 100x200; S. W. Bower, Referee, to Beason J. Austin 1,400

2d-av., s. w. corner of 94th-st., 80.9 by100 irregular; G. T. Curtis, Referee, to Sarah A. Bozeel 5,000

Lexington-av., 369 ft. w. of Avenue A., 25x94.8; Joseph J. Stein, Referee, to Margaretha Kregler 10,000

Avenue C, n. e. corner of 24-st., 75x200 to 1st-st., 24th-st., Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to William Nelson, Jr. 2,000

97th-st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; W. Sinclair, Referee, to William T. Gragg 7,000

7th-st., s. s., 347.6 ft. w. of Avenue D, 24.9x97.6; Morris Powers to Fanny Reinhamlinger. 8,200

83d-st., s. s., 138.4 ft. e. of Broadway; Mary A. Tyler to Lewis W. Parker 1,600

Madison-av., s. w. corner of 47th-st., 95x100.5; Charlotte R. Hicks to Charles Duggin 97,500

20th-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Madison-av., 23.6x98.9; Henry E. Jones to August Belmont 100

103d-st., s. s., 200.1 ft. w. of 5th-av.; Charlotte W. Bonligue and wife to Harriet J. Furguson 6,500

11th-av., s. e. corner of 51st-st., 60x75.5½; M. E. Anderson to Mary M. Shields 10,000

Nassau-st., s. e. corner of 43d, 21x117; Elizabeth Ellison to John Rymar, deed dated 1746. $115

LIENS RECORDED.

6th-av., No. 1,017, store and basement, three years; Smith & Bennett to P. Mass $700

113th-st., s. w. corner 30th-av., 25x76.11 years; Theological Seminary of Protestant Episcopal Church to Herman Meyer 400

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Carroll, Mary, and husband to Mary M. Shields and another, Trustees, &c.; s. e. corner of 113th-av. and 51st-st., 5 years $10,000

Clancy, J. J., and another to Jane Flynn; n. s. Manhattan-st., w. of 10th-av., 2 years 1,000

Clanwey, Margaret, to Mary E. Mosier; Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, 5 years 11,988

Duggin, Charles, to Charlotte R. Hicks; S. W. corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., 2½ years 50,000

Duggin, Charles, to Harriet R. McKim; s. w. corner of Madison-av. and 48th-st., 2½ years 25,000

Duggin, Charles, to Henry B. Whitaker; s. s. 48th-st., w. of Madison-av., 1½ years 28,000

Gedney, William H., and wife to Agnes Rennie and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 46th-st., s. of 8th-av., 2 years 13,000

Grinnell, F. Augusta, and husband to Mary P. Du Font; s. s. 33d-st., s. of 7th-av., 5 years 10,000

Grogan, Thomas, and wife to Cora and Myra Moffat; s. s. 16th-st., w. of Avenue C, 4 months

Gunther, Henrietta A. D. Marshall and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 65th-st., s. of 8th-av., 3 years 12,000

Hornborg, H., and wife to Gustave Hornborg; w. s. 1st-av., s. of 32d-st., 3 years 170

Jackson, James L., and wife to William H. Jackson & Co.; n. s. 83d-st., s. of 2d-av., due 25,000

Koenler, Elias, and husband to Max Bergen; n. w. corner of Washington-av. and 8th-st., 1 year 2,500

Kretzler, Margaretha, and husband to Frederick Lowe; s. s. 11th-st., w. of Avenue A, 3 years. 5,500

Lespinasse, George J., to Jeremiah Devlin; n. s. 57th-st., w. of 5th-av., 2 years 50,000

McCloskey, J., Cardinal, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. Alexander-av., from 137th to 138th st., 1 year 35,000

Pitt, William, to R. A. Wilson, Executor, &c.; s. s. 66th-st., s. of 9th-av., 3 years 10,000

Reinheimer, Fanny, to Morris Powers; No. 267 7th-st., 5 years 7,200

Scott, William H., to A. W. Austin, Executor, &c.; s. s. 71st-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years 10,000

Van Wyck, Sarah S., to Mary E. Mosier; Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, 5 years 11,287

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGE.

Develin, Jeremiah, to John E. Develin ..... nom.

Develin, John E., to William Develin and others, Trustees, &c. ..... nom.

Kissam, Jonas B., to James B. Kissam $1,700

Schl. Julie, to Frederick Muller 1,800

Sofsky, Lina, to Julie Schl. 2,200

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION AND 20 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 129 Waverley-place; together or separately; rent, $800 per annum; no liquor. Also, the store and front basement, No. 131 Waverley-place; rent, $30 per month. Both have large plate-glass show-windows. Also, store and apartments, No. 416 Hudson-st.; rent, $20 per month. Also, stable of five stalls, No. 543 West 21st-st.; $150 per annum. THORNTON M. BODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 281 South, extending through to Water, st., five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND FARM OF 80 ACRES, 2 in one of the pleasantest villages in New-Hampshire; population from 1,200 to 1,500; good place for Summer boarders; very desirable property; possession given immediately; will be sold at a great sacrifice for the best of reasons. Send for full particulars to A. J. LANE, No. 14 Hanover-st., Manchester, N. H.

A RARE CHANCE.—HANDSOME 1½-ACRE Villa, 45 minutes to City; 40 trains; 11-room house; barn, lawn, shade, fruit; only $4,750; will sell furniture. BOOKROUT, Engraver, No. 55 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.—VERY DEsirable and handsomely-furnished Swiss cottage; ample grounds, stable, &c.; near the water; beautiful view of the Sound; perfectly healthy.

S. T. RUSSELL, No. 6 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house, No. 335 West 19th-st.; has all improvements, and is in good order; rent, $650 per annum. THORNTON M. BODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House; all modern improvements; 5 or 13 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot or 8th-av. cars. Inquire on premises, Ogden-st., between Central Bridge and High Bridge, or No. 72 West 52d-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR THE Summer, a good-sized furnished house containing six sleeping-rooms exclusive of servants' rooms. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, GEORGE JONES, New-York *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 15.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 22
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....June 21, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia.....July 5, 9 A. M.
Anchoria.....June 28, noon | Circassia.July 12, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28 $30.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
*Australia..June 21, 8 A. M. | Alsatia.....June 28, noon
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers with * do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of Clarkson, Robokan.
ODER.....Sat., June 24 | RHEIN.....Sat., July 5
WESER.....Sat., June 28 | NECKAR.....Sat., July 12
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....80
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 15, P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 24, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, July 8, P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND. Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, Salvador.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Joubla.....Wed., June 25, 8:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Delord.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., June 15 | SILESIA.....Thurs., July 13
GELLERT.Thurs., June 29 | ELLESIA.....Thurs., July 10
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, 4d. Pavonia Fy, Jersey City:
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28
1st Cabin, $55—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $28.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
HUYSEN, EYMAN & CO.,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA SATURDAY, June 14
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, WEDNESDAY, June 28
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 15 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridians of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 21, 8 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 28, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 5, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 12, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Sat., June 24, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Brandall.....Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic a safe and agreeable one, having spacious saloon, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks):
Canada.....June 16, 3 P. M. | Denmark.....July 7, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN
Italy, June 21, 6:30 A. M. | Helvetia, June 28, 11:30 A. M.
Cabin, $60 and $80; excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier of Canal, North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson...Wed., June 18
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory.....Sat., June 21
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Charleston Line.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer .....WEDNESDAY, June 18
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, June 21
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or S. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, June 24
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs., July 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, July 12
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Agents, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 17 NORTH RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 15
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 24
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after May 19, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 3 P. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M., arrive at Washington at 2:40 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 2:30 P. M. daily.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:50 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:35, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.
Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. Ferries, No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON,
General Manager. L. P. FARMER,
General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after April 23, 1879,
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7:35, 8:30, 9:40, 11:20 A. M., (limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON,
General Manager. L. P. FARMER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
5 P. M., daily, Lake Express. Sleeping car at Buffalo, 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.
Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 5:30 P. M., Nights express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Ashland, Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10:15, 11:55 P. M. For Newport and Albany at 8:05, 11 A. M., 5, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R.R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 2, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air-Line, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Harlem R.R.—8:05, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic R.R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R.R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-table.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M

GATHERING AT THE SHORE

AN UNFORTUNATE EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH PIER.

TRYING TO LAND IN A HEAVY SURF—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THE EMPIRE STATE'S PASSENGERS LEFT IN THE LURCH—THE HOTELS EXPECTING AN EXCELLENT SEASON.

The steamer Empire State took on board about 200 men, women, and children, at the foot of West Twenty-second-street yesterday morning, and about the same number at Pier No. 1 North River, and started on the first Sunday trip to the Ocean Pier at Long Branch. As long as the boat was in green water everything was pleasant, and everybody was happy. But as soon as Sandy Hook was passed and the green of the bay gave place to the blue water of the ocean, a change came o'er the spirit of the scene. The sea which was running was heavier than has been known at Long Branch for many seasons, and the steamer, though a large one, rolled and pitched with great vigor. The result was that nearly all the women, and very many of the men, became violently sea-sick, and the merry laugh gave place to the dismal groan. There was a pause in the sale of lager, and all the available lemons in the bar-room were brought to the front, and made to do service as antidotes. It was noon before the Empire State arrived off the pier, and the surf was running so high that it seemed almost impossible to make a landing. The wind was from the south-east, and blowing very strongly, but Capt. Phillips determined to land his passengers if possible. Had there been sufficient water on the north side of the pier to float the steamer, the pier itself would have acted as a breakwater, and the landing would have been comparatively easy. As it was, the Captain determined to make the end of the pier, where, it was ascertained by sounding, there were 17 feet of water. It was a long and tedious task, and seemed to the sick passengers even longer than it was. The tug American was attached to the bow of the Empire State, and she kept her from drifting in upon the surf. Slowly the steamer approached the pier broadside, and an hour was expended before she was made fast. The pier was then on a level with the hurricane deck, and the steamer was pitched up and down on the heavy sea in imminent danger of being dashed to pieces against the pier. All Long Branch seemed to have gathered to see the landing, and the pier was black with human forms. Warren Leland stood in the front, encouraged Capt. Phillips, and gave directions to the small army of workers on the pier. No gang-plank long enough to make the landing safe and pleasant was at hand, but finally one end of a plank was rested on the hurricane deck and held in position by two men. The other end was similarly guarded, and it touched the pier only when the swell of the sea raised the steamer toward it. When this happened, two or three of the passengers were seen flying across the plank and caught in the arms of men stationed on the pier. The first lady who crossed—and very few did cross—was greeted with loud cheers, both from the spectators on the pier and those on the steamer. In this manner some 150 of the passengers were landed in the course of an hour, and then Capt. Phillips, declining to risk the safety of his boat, cast loose and steamed away. The Empire State made directly for New-York, and the passengers who had disembarked found themselves with no return tickets in their pockets, but with no means of getting home. A few had been notified by the Captain that, if they landed, they would have to return by the cars, but no public announcement of this had been made, and the majority of the passengers had no knowledge of this change in the programme until they saw the steamer returning to New-York. One gentleman had left his wife and children on board, and declining to pass over the suspended gang-plank. Very many who had landed were without any means of returning, and the solution of the problem of how to get home became embarrassing. Judge Pitch, the President of the Pier Company, held a consultation over their lunch, however, and solved the problem. They went to the railroad depot and agreed to pay $1, the regular fare, for all the return tickets issued by the Empire State. The railroad officers exchanged the tickets for regular tickets over the New-Jersey Southern, and the Jesse Hoyt received the passengers, left by the Empire State, at Sandy Hook, and landed them safely at Pier No. 8 North River at 7 o'clock last evening.

The iron pier now extends out into the ocean a distance of 660 feet, and is to be carried out 200 feet more, which will make its entire length, including 100 feet of planking to Ocean-avenue, 960 feet. The contract calls for its completion on the 1st of July, and the company expects to have it very nearly finished by that time. When the 200 feet are added it is believed that there will be no difficulty in landing, for either large or small vessels. There will be sufficient water on the north side to float the largest steamer, and by landing there, instead of at the end of the pier, the swell of the sea, which so seriously interfered with the landing yesterday, will be avoided. The pier itself will form a breakwater, and if this is found to be insufficient, a breakwater to the south will be constructed. At present the pier is the centre of attraction, day and night. It is being finished in an elaborate manner, and when fully completed will be one of the main features of Long Branch. A band will be stationed near the end; it will be brilliantly lighted at night, and the fresh sea breeze can be enjoyed there better than at any other point on the Branch. It is intended to make eight trips daily between the pier and New-York. A toll of 10 cents will be charged to all persons going on the pier, and this, it is believed, will realize enough to pay for the band and all other pier expenses.

Although the hotels at the Branch have been open for some time, the season really begins to-day. On and after to-day the New-Jersey Southern Railroad will run five trains from Sandy Hook to the Branch, and five boats daily from this City to Sandy Hook. The New-Jersey Central will hereafter run 14 trains daily, and during the two weeks of the races, which begin July 1, extra trips will be made on both roads. The Branch never looked better than it now does, and the prospects for a brilliant season were never more encouraging. All the hotels are in fine condition; the cottages have been newly painted, and the lawns are green and neatly trimmed. At Leland's Ocean House the grand portico is decorated with hanging baskets of flowers and festivals of about two feet, from one end to the other, while the vases which line the grand promenade to Ocean-avenue are filled with rare exotics. The new buildings for the dining pavilion on the beach and the new bath-houses will be completed by Saturday, and then the visitors to the Ocean House may eat their breakfast with the music of the surf ringing in their ears and the blue waters of the Atlantic before their eyes. The hotel itself has been refurnished throughout, new gas-works have been erected, and the water-works and sewerage are complete. More rooms have been reached than in any previous season at this time, and the same rush of visitors gladdens the hearts of the landlords of the Mansion House, the United States, the West End, the Elberon, and the Brighton. All the cottages at the Branch have been rented for the season, and many new ones are being constructed. The hack nuisance is practically done away with, and omnibuses now carry passengers to any point on the beach for 10 cents. The Town Commissioners are putting the roads in good condition, new stores are being opened on all sides, and everything shows that the residents of Long Branch have a healthy confidence in its future as a Summer resort.

CONEY ISLAND IN A RAIN-STORM.

A SUNDAY'S PLEASURE MARRED—THRONGS OF VISITORS ALL OVER THE ISLAND.

Coney Island was favored yesterday by larger crowds of visitors than have before gone down to that delightful marine region since the season began. In common with many other places, it was also favored or disobliged by the most extraordinary climatic vicissitudes. It basked in the brightest of sunshine in the earlier part of the day, about noon it rested under a sky as cool and as gray as the sea, a few hours later its glories were all saturated and bedraggled, and it grew bright again under bows of promise and lightning-flashes as night was closing in. It was really the true Coney Island season, ripe, mature, and free of all its swaddling clothes, that began yesterday. There was nothing further to be "opened" except clams. Its hotels had put their portals in hospitable order some time before, and had celebrated the unselfishness of their intentions with music and clam-bakes and pyrotechnics. The island was, in fact, in the flush of vigor and enterprise from end to end, from Coney Island to Manhattan Beach—nay, from its Maine to its California—to borrow an impressive idea of extent from the fullness and flatulence of political oratory. And its great patron, the people, went down to it by every approach. All the railroads were at their best, and were doing frequent and excellent service. To their aid came the lines of steam-boats, which have lately begun to run. The Manhattan Beach Road had water communication to Bay Ridge, and four admirable steam-boats plied all day to Coney Island Point. But the glory of that portion of the island has evidently departed. A great many persons took that route for the sea-breezes, and the tonic airs and other volatile essences out of which health is reconstructed once a week; but once ashore, the great majority of them did not linger, as in the olden time, but took wing, that is to say, the new beach road, for the central portion of the island. Those who went down by the 3:30 and later boats from New-York were caught in the storm that was brewed, like all other storms, over in New-Jersey, and came rolling across the sea in dark billows of cloud, with a prelude of foam-crested waves and lightning-flashes and rumbling thunder. To brook on the darroted trains and their pleasure-seeking occupants in a sheet of hissing rain, and in a minute or two the frail curtains of the cars, or at least those on the weather side, (if a railroad train is entitled to such nautical predicament,) afforded little or no protection. But the trains bowled merrily through the storm, while their occupants were in excellent humor with their misfortunes, thus furnishing an admirable antagonistic position to the sour cynicism which says that life would be tolerable only for its pleasures. These people were at all events loyal to the spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence and insisted on their privilege in the matter of the pursuit of happiness even under adverse circumstances. In this laudable quest they were landed at the back of Cable's in a torrent of rain, and then they dashed into the bar-room and restaurant of that establishment, and sought similar asylums in the West Brighton Beach Hotel. And what a crowd swayed through the immense restaurant of that most recent of Coney Island hosteleries. The place seemed, like Tennyson's celebrated tavern, as if it had been "larded with the steam of 30,000 dinners." When the storm burst the excursionists were scattered over the beach in all directions, and their haste to get out of its influence was an admirable illustration of promptitude and discretion. There were even some people who, at that inopportune moment, were contemplating the view which may be obtained from the observatory's fine altitude of 300 feet above the level of the sea. These came down hurriedly, for when the rain is falling in a sheet, and the forked lightning is dashing about with eccentric indiscretion, lofty places are not held in high esteem. That is a time when even the most aspiring persons prefer to move on the same plane with their fellow-mortals. Those who did not take kindly to the crowded condition of the West Brighton Beach and Cable's, took the stages to the Brighton, trusting through little extemporized seas to get into their proper caravans, and from there there was a further migration to the Manhattan. Possibly on the principle that a duck cannot have too much water, some folks went into the surf, but there was not much enthusiasm in that direction. Later on the sky cleared, and Coney Island was arched by a glorious rainbow, and repoised under unassailabled clouds, but before it got fairly to rest, (if it ever does rest in these days of its Summer vigor,) it had to pass through the turbulence of more rain and thunder.

THE PROMISE OF THE FRUIT MARKET

STRAWBERRIES TO BE ABUNDANT AND CHEAP—CHERRIES AND PEACHES TO ARRIVE.

The markets of this City promise to be well filled with a great variety of fruits during this week. Strawberries, however, will remain as the principal attraction. Of this fruit the supply will come mostly from along the Hudson River, and from along the line of the Erie Railway. South Jersey will stop sending strawberries here before the end of the week. None will come from Maryland, and probably Delaware will ship none after to-morrow. From Keyport and Red Bank, and the country along the Shrewsbury, where the cultivation of this fruit is a great industry, there will come to-morrow a very great supply of berries, of a moderately fair quality, probably too ripe for shipping purposes, and they will be sold so cheap that he must be very poor indeed who cannot fully satisfy his appetite. The prices for to-morrow for Keyports will be, perhaps, as low as those obtained for them on Saturday, when the prices were as low as ever before in the history of the berry trade. Five and six cents a quart for fine berries, and 3 to 5 cents for a fair quality, are very low figures at which to sell strawberries, and these were the prices at which they sold in many cases on Saturday. The Hudson River berries sold for from 9 to 12 cents per quart, for what would be called "family stock" in a few years hence. The improvement in the quality of strawberries during the past five or six years has been very great, and now it may be said that the great bulk of the Hudson River strawberry crop is "fancy." The supply from that quarter last week was fair, but they will be in their height during the coming week, and the public may look for a large supply to-morrow of the finest general run of strawberries ever offered for sale in the markets of this City.

There may be a few raspberries in the markets during this week from Virginia and Maryland, but the supply of this fruit from that quarter will be very limited this season, as the severe weather last Winter killed the greater part of the bushes. Blackberries from North Carolina, suitable only for cheap pie-bakers, however, will arrive during this week. The crop of early cherries will be principally gathered during this week from Delaware and Maryland, and a few will come here from New-Jersey; but it is the general opinion among the produce receivers that the supply of any kind of cherries from New-Jersey will be very light this season, owing to the heavy rains and damp weather of the past two weeks, which rotted the fruit on the trees. The yellow Spanish, and white ox-heart cherries so highly esteemed by housekeepers for preserving, should be in the market from Southern New-Jersey to-morrow morning, but the supply will be limited. The river counties along the Hudson promise a liberal supply for the following week.

Peaches of a very fair quality will arrive here from Georgia during the coming week. They come packed in moss or raw cotton, and reach the market in very good order, to be sold at reasonable prices. Florida will send a few watermelons, and North Carolina will send a few apples, suitable for cooking—and colic.

The vegetable market is now supplied from Long Island, and the supply of all kinds of early vegetables will be limited only by the capacity of the public to consume. Early tomatoes, nearly ripened on the vines, will come this week from Savannah, and new potatoes will be sold before the end of the week at about the prices obtained for good old potatoes last week.

TESTING ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN TO BE LIGHTED TO-NIGHT BY ELECTRICITY.

A contract by which the Fuller Electrical Company engages to supply the electric light to Madison-Square Garden, for a term of months, has just been signed by the parties covenanting, and the project will be put in execution immediately. The Garden is to be lighted by means of four lamps, each of 2,500 candle-power, for three and a half hours per night, at a cost of about $8 to the proprietor of the place. This, in the absence of exact calculations, is estimated to be from one-third to one-fourth of the present cost of lighting the Garden by gas, with from three to four times the illuminating power of the gas. It is a curious fact that intense as the heat of the electric arc is at the point of the positive electrode, it radiates scarcely one-tenth the amount of heat as the same power of gas-light. While, for instance, the arc will reduce the point of a needle to vapor almost instantaneously when placed at the point of the positive carbon, one can light a cigarette at the blaze without a sensation of heat in the hand. This lack of radiant heat is believed to be one of the great advantages of the electric light for Summer-night resorts, and the illumination of Madison-Square Garden will be the first extremely favorable test of electricity for popular uses. It is anticipated that the lighting will be in operation to-night, as the four lights will be run by a single engine, and the work of fitting up the lamps is trifling.

SHOOTING A NOISY CUSTOMER.

THE USE A BROOKLYN SALOON-KEEPER MADE OF HIS REVOLVER.

John Slattery, of No. 251 Delancey-street, and three friends, drank beer in the liquor saloon at No. 155 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, yesterday after-noon, for which they refused to pay. John Newman, the proprietor, ordered them to settle or leave the place, when they grew noisy and threatened to assault him. He took a revolver from beneath the counter to enforce his order, and, as Slattery started toward the door, he fired at him. The bullet entered Slattery's back three inches to the right of the spinal column, and he fell, his friends jolting from the saloon and leaving him in the hands of the proprietor. A citizen hurried to No. 2 Engine-house, near by, and the firemen telegraphed for an ambulance. Dr. Cochran arrived and conveyed the wounded man to St. Peter's Hospital, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to find the bullet by probing. Officer Kelcher, of the Eleventh Precinct, hearing of the affray, went to the saloon and arrested Newman, who claimed that he fired the shot in self-defense.

Newman is a Finn, who has kept the saloon for five years and is regarded by his neighbors and the Police as a peaceable man. At a late hour in the evening Dr. Lowell, the house physician of St. Peter's Hospital, reported to the Police that Slattery was unconscious and liable to die before morning, and Coroner Simms was notified. The occupants of No. 251 Delancey-street say that nobody of the name of Slattery lives there.

NO RIOT IN JERSEY CITY YESTERDAY.

The fear that a riot between the Jersey City Police and the Hudson County Labor Party would follow, yesterday, the efforts of the Police to prevent the latter from meeting, was not realized. At about 3 o'clock Thomas W. Jacobs and a large number of adherents gathered around the fountain in Hamilton Park, and Jacobs read a letter from Chief Nathan instructing them that the meeting could not be held there without the consent of the Aldermen. Jacobs suggested an adjournment to a neighboring sand lot, but a number of those present objected. The crowd increased in size, and Capt. Lennon stepped up and ordered them to leave. They went on a vacant lot on Ninth-street, owned by John H. Cokes, and there Jacobs denounced the Police for their interference. The Young Men's Christian Association meeting, held heretofore on the park sidewalk, was adjourned to the other side of the street. The speaker addressed the crowd from the steps of Dr. Suydam's Church. The assemblage choked up the sidewalk and street in front of the church, but the Police made no attempt to interfere with them.

HOW A PENNSYLVANIAN WAS ROBBED.

Detective Von Gerichten brought two well-dressed women to the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Bixby, yesterday, and arraigned them on a charge of larceny from the person. The complainant was a fine-looking and neatly-dressed gentleman, whose name is Lewis O. Noremac, and he strove persistently to keep the facts of the case from reaching the reporters. It seems that he came to this City some days ago from Pennsylvania, and stopped at a Broadway hotel. Saturday night, as he was walking down Broadway, the prisoners, Nellie Grovenstein and Lizzie Williams—one of whom is the wife of "Shang" Draper, the bank robber—who were walking behind him, quickened their pace and caught up with him just as he reached the door of the hotel at which he was stopping. They engaged him in conversation, and finally induced him to accompany them to No. 105 Mercer-street, a house kept by a colored woman. He went to a room with the Grovenstein girl, but becoming alarmed for some cause put on his coat and left the place. After his departure he discovered that though a gold watch he carried was still in his waistcoat pocket, $100 in bills had been extracted. He at once made a complaint at Police Head-quarters, and both Nellie and her companion were arrested. In court they declared they did not know the complainant, and never had seen him before. Nellie was held for trial for larceny from the person, while the other woman was discharged, there being no incriminating evidence against her. The complainant having to leave the City, gave bonds in $250 for his appearance at the trial of the prisoner.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S POSITION.

HIS PROTEST AGAINST LIBERALISM ANSWERED BY THE REV. MR. BEVAN.

At the Brick Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, yesterday morning, taking for his text the familiar quotation from the Gospel of Matthew, "By their works shall ye know them," the Rev. L. D. Bevan discussed the views of Cardinal John Henry Newman and the movement he represents. Describing the old Oxford conservative movement, Mr. Bevan said that 40 years ago certain men connected with Oxford University banded themselves together and formed a party for the purpose of counteracting the growing liberalism of English thought in politics, on social questions, and particularly in religion. Of these men the celebrated Keble was the spiritual leader and interpreter; but their ablest dialectician and most powerful intellectual force was John Henry Newman, at that time a young man of 30; deeply spiritual; as an instructor and leader, second to none; peculiarly conscientious and determined. This little association really formed the germ of the now powerful High Church party in England, and its leaders had given that party most of the intellectual prestige that it obtained. Young Newman entered upon the work with enthusiasm, organizing its means of propagation in schools, &c., verging constantly closer and closer upon the doctrines and practices of Romanism; for his was a logical intellect, that soon apprehended the illogical and anomalous position of the High Church wing of Episcopalianism, and his conscience was not of the pliant kind that allows one to halt on the verge of convictions. At last, after many struggles, John Henry Newman went over to the Church of Rome, giving his reasons for doing so in a discourse now rendered historical. As a Roman Catholic, he became the head of an educational movement and school at Birmingham, and has been for years the great leader of the Roman Catholics in England, and the great expounder of their doctrines in English literature. At length, in May last, his zeal, intellectual acumen and services received their tardy reward in the Cardinalate of the Church of Rome, the conferring of which gave great satisfaction to persons of all shades of opinion, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, wherever the English language was spoken. Upon his accession to that office Dr. Newman pronounced an address, reasserting his original position, taken 40 years before, and protesting against the growth of liberalism as fraught with great danger to the interests of true religion, as well as to those of society.

Mr. Bevan read the address in full, and then proceeded to take up its points in detail and reply to them. In the first instance, he argued, the prevalent spirit of modern liberalism, as he defined it, differed by Cardinal Newman. His definition asserts that the Liberals hold the doctrine that there is no such thing as absolute truth; that it matters little what one believes; that one may hold anything or nothing, as he pleases; in other words, that all truths are only relatively such. Mr. Bevan appealed to the tenets of the Independents and Baptists in England as one of the best illustrations of the falsitude of Dr. Newman's definition. Although holding the representative doctrine of the absolute liberty of the individual in matters of faith, these people could not be charged with the indifferentism of which Dr. Newman complained. That one thing, he was sure, was not modern times that men could be found to occupy an orthodox pulpit and hold the doctrines of delam, or to venerate a Cardinal's robe when it carried the heart of a cynic.

In the second place, Mr. Bevan argued that the tolerance and liberalism of modern times in matters of religion formed the very condition under which truth was most likely to overcome error; and the liberalism charged by the Cardinal as having driven religion from the civil law, and with robbing it of the spirit of piety, carried with it the same spirit of true religion that was seen in the justice, the education, the philanthropy, and the triumphs of the Gospel in modern times. The Cardinal charged that the spirit of modern times was irreligious. The answer to that was that this same irreligious liberalism had founded tens of thousands of Sunday-schools all over the world. It was further charged by the Cardinal that liberalism had undermined the Church and fostered in the people only a regard for the secular virtues. To this there was the matter-of-record answer that the spirit of which the Cardinal complained had set on foot hundreds of missions in all quarters of the globe, and given to the masses everywhere a multiplicity of means of spiritual growth and culture never before known.

In the third place, what principle of social order and inspiration in daily life would the Cardinal supply for this liberalism that so troubled his spirit? The Church, no doubt—the Roman Church. A comparison of the present condition of races and people with that of the influence of Catholicism in contact with that of races and nations in which liberalism was dominant, did not speak well for the value of the substitute. The decline of Spain for the last two centuries might be contrasted with the advance during the same period of Protestant and liberal England; the moral, political, and social condition of the Roman States under the influence of the substitute did not encourage a desire to exchange for it the light of modern times. The reasons for the ducking. The Scanlon woman's condition became so critical during the night, that Dr. Quackenbos, of Jane Garrison, and Jane Garrison, Cardinal's proposition. The condition of Roman Catholic Ireland, and of the Irish in England and in this country, did not yield a very favorable estimate of the power and beneficence of the Roman Catholic Church when substituted for the churches, the institutions of learning, the Sunday-schools, and the means of popular progress and education, which had followed the movement so bitterly lamented by Cardinal Newman.

RETURNED AFTER MANY YEARS.

When the rebellion broke out, a young man, 21 years of age, named Ernest Gourd, left his mother and two sisters in New-York, enlisted and went to the war. After a time he was transferred from the Army to the Navy, and, after passing through several engagements, was reported to have been drowned in one of the vessels that were sunk. All his relatives and friends believed this report excepting his mother, who asserted until her death that her Ernest was still living and would come home some day. She could give no reason for entertaining this hope, but she reiterated her conviction that he was alive on her death-bed in 1868. Years passed, and her prediction remained unfulfilled. Three weeks ago, however, the young man's two sisters, who live in Mount Vernon, received a letter from Philadelphia, written by their brother's name, and informing them that he was still alive and was married. The sisters refused to believe that the writer was really their missing brother. They accordingly replied to the letter to that effect, and received another communication, in which particulars of family history were cited as proof of the writers identity. Notwithstanding the plausible character of the evidence thus adduced, the sisters still doubted, and wrote again that they must continue to doubt unless the writer should come to the City and prove his relationship in person. On Decoration Day their brother came to Mount Vernon, and all their doubts as to his identity. He said he had sought unsuccessfully for his mother and sisters, and had finally abandoned his efforts to find them. He had been married twice since he had been given up as lost, and he now has two children.

CHILDREN OF A DRUNKEN MOTHER.

A blear-eyed, dissipated-looking woman, bearing a sickly babe in her trembling arms, was arraigned before Justice Ellbreth, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday morning, charged by Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, with neglecting her children. The attention of the society was directed to the case on Saturday night, and when the officer called at the woman's apartments, at No. 544 East Fifteenth-street, he found her helplessly drunk. The youngest child, aged 9 months, was lying in a filthy cradle, and two girls, aged respectively 3 and 2 years, were huddled together near a rickety table in an almost nude condition. The atmosphere in the room was so foul that the policeman who accompanied Chiardi became sick, and was compelled to remain outside. The woman told the magistrate that her name was Sarah McKenna, and that her husband abandoned her not long ago. She was sent with her babe to the prison attached to the court, where she will be kept 10 days. The society was permitted to surrender the other children to the care of the Sisters of Charity.

ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING GROCERS.

Capt. Eakin and Detectives Handy and Fogarty brought to the Tombs Police Court a prisoner whom they charge with having swindled a number of prominent grocers by false pretenses. It is charged that on Jan. 4, George H. Bacon, alias William Harris, went to the firm of Moore, Jenkins & Co., and by representating himself as having a proprietary interest in the St. Omar Hotel, at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, procured over $200 worth of goods on credit. It is charged that he had no interest whatever in the above hotel at the time. For the same means he is also obtained a quantity of groceries from a merchant named Shore, and also from H. K. & F. B. Thurber. The detectives recognized Bacon as the corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway on Saturday, and were about to accost him, when he fled. They pursued and caught him. In the station-house he gave his name as Harris, but when arraigned in court he changed it to Bacon. The evidence against him not being in complete shape, he was remanded until to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Mary McCann, aged 50, was found dead in her bed in the basement of No. 32 Cherry-street, yesterday afternoon.

Louisa Bock, aged 37, of No. 64 Avenue A, was removed to Bellevue Hospital last night, on account of violent insanity.

The white whale from the coast of Labrador, which has been anxiously expected at the Aquarium for some days, arrived safely about 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Jacob Lang, of East Thirteenth-street, was found violently insane at Fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening, and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

George Bremmer, aged 20, of No. 165 Orchard-street, fell into the East River at Broome-street last night, and was rescued from drowning by Sergt. Doyle, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

Annie Carroll, aged 26, of No. 236 Avenue A, during a fit of despondency over domestic troubles, yesterday morning attempted suicide by taking a dose of Paris green. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A crew rowing one of the Waverly Boat Club boats on the Hudson River off One Hundred and Fourth-street yesterday noon, upset their craft, and were rescued from further trouble by Officer Cahill, of the Thirty-first Precinct.

William Young, of No. 137 West Thirty-third-street, and Aaron Kelly, night watchman at the Hotel Brighton, were yesterday held for trial in $300 bail, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for stealing a bundle of blankets from the Hotel Brighton.

The Bible and Fruit Mission solicits donations of strawberries for distribution to the patients in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, to-morrow, and they may be sent, in care of Dr. Estabrook, to the boat which leaves the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street at 10:30 A. M.

William Donohue, a truck-driver, of No. 244 East Forty-fourth-street, was held, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, to await trial on the charge of discharging a pistol at Thomas McCourt, of No. 518 Lexington-avenue, on Saturday night, during an altercation between the two men.

Officers of the Tenth Precinct arraigned a number of girls in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of soliciting. They were all between the ages of 14 and 15 years, and they declined to go to a reformatory institution. They were committed to the City Prison in default of the usual fine.

While an unknown Brooklyn gentleman was in the act of getting on a Bleecker-street car, in Park-row, on Saturday evening, a pickpocket attempted to rob him. The passenger turned to catch him, but he sprang from the car and darted into Beekman-street. He was captured after a smart chase by Officer Gunn, of the Fourth Precinct, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday he was remanded for examination to-day.

The bark Ferris S. Thompson, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday, had very severe weather off Cape Horn. On April 18, while it was blowing a terrific gale from the south-west, an extremely heavy sea broke over the stern of the vessel, washing overboard Frederick M. Hathaway, the first officer, smashing in the cabin skylights, and filling it with water. Nothing more was seen of the unfortunate officer, and it would have been useless to attempt to launch a boat in the heavy sea. Mr. Hathaway was a native of New-Bedford, Mass., but of late years his home has been at San Francisco.

Services in the Gospel Tent, at the corner of Broadway and Forty-third-street, were begun last evening, and long before they were opened the tent was crowded. The dedication sermon was delivered by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, of the Church of the Incarnation, and was preceded by the service of song by the choir of Holy Trinity. Mr. George F. Mingins will preach this evening, and to-morrow morning the Gospel temperance meeting will be led by Mr. C. A. Bunting. There will be a sermon Wednesday evening by the Rev. Dr. J. D. Herr, Thursday evening by Mr. J. W. Bonham, and Friday evening by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage.

BROOKLYN.

The annual excursion of the Sunday-school of Plymouth Church will take place next Saturday, when Iona Island will be visited.

While playing around a bonfire in an open lot near his home, John Kenney, aged 4½ years, of No. 272 Wyckoff-street, was so severely burned by his clothing taking fire that he died in a few hours.

Frederick Durchols, aged 58, of No. 197 Saratoga-avenue, came out of the Broadway Park, Williamsburg, where he had been attending a picnic, yesterday afternoon, and started across Broadway, when he was struck by a street-car dummy engine and instantly killed. The engineer, conductor, and two brakemen were arrested.

The second meeting of the Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation in the use of Intoxicating Liquors was held in Bedford Hall last evening, and was addressed by able speakers from various quarters of the globe, and given to the masses everywhere a multiplicity of means of spiritual growth and culture never before known.

In the third place, what principle of social order and inspiration in daily life would the Cardinal supply for this liberalism that so troubled his spirit? The Church, no doubt—the Roman Church. A comparison of the present condition of races and people with that of the influence of Catholicism in contact with that of races and nations in which liberalism was dominant, did not speak well for the value of the substitute. The decline of Spain for the last two centuries might be contrasted with the advance during the same period of Protestant and liberal England; the moral, political, and social condition of the Roman States under the influence of the substitute did not encourage a desire to exchange for it the light of modern times. The reasons for the ducking. The Scanlon woman's condition became so critical during the night, that Dr. Quackenbos, of Jane Garrison, and Jane Garrison, were arrested and locked up. The woman was in a fair way to recover yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henry Ries, a cutter in the factory of T. B. Peddie & Co., at Newark, assaulted one of the other cutters, Robert Cohen, with an iron bar, Saturday, making two ugly wounds. Ries was arrested.

The residence of Dr. A. Manderville, at No. 551 Orange-street, Newark, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon and badly shattered. The bolt struck the rear chimney and passed down through the kitchen into the cellar.

Nathan Goldsmith, of Newark, has begun a suit for the recovery of $10,000 damages from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for injuries received when a funeral coach in which he was seated was struck by a train near Newark, May 31, 1878. It is alleged that the accident was the result of the gross carelessness of the engineer of the train.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Smith, of No. 123 Railroad-avenue, complained to the Jersey City Police that Samuel Marzin, 17 years of age, had broken into her apartments and committed a gross outrage on her daughter Lizzie, who is 10 years old. Marzin was arrested. He says the girl invited him into the house. He is held for examination.

James Williams, the rough who was arrested in Hoboken last week on a charge of being one of the persons who committed the assault on the Rev. Mr. McNair, the leader of the Law and Order Association at Newark, has made a confession to Prosecutor McGill. He alleges that he was paid to commit the assault by an Irish saloon-keeper. Williams is a well-known thief, and has a bad reputation among the members of the New-York Police force.

HOW HE TOOK HIS FRIEND'S PART.

A young man named John Reardon, living at No. 28 Greenwich-street, visited a friend of his, a shoe-maker living in the basement of the above premises. The two engaged in a playful tussle with each other, when John Haffner, another of the shoe-maker's friends, came along under the influence of liquor. He fancied that Reardon was fighting with the shoe-maker, and, without a word of warning, drew a clasp-knife from his pocket and plunged it into Reardon's left breast just above the heart, inflicting a painful, but fortunately not dangerous, wound. Haffner was disarmed and arrested. He was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and he explained to Justice Flammer that he was merely taking his friend's part, and did not mean to hurt the complainant. The Justice remarked that it was a rather singular method of expressing sympathy with a friend, and committed him for felonious assault.

A PATROLMAN'S TROUBLESOME WIFE.

The two daughters of Officer Lally, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, appeared before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to complain of their mother's frequent drunkenness. They corroborated their father's statement in court on Saturday that his wife followed him about while on post, annoying and pestering him relentlessly. They further charged that while drunk she had struck them, previous to her arrest on Saturday. The woman promised to refrain from drinking if discharged, and Justice Flammer finally dismissed her with a severe reprimand. The two children expressed lack of confidence in their mother's ability to keep her promise, and left court weeping.

QUARRELSOME 'LONGSHOREMEN.

A 'longshoreman named Patrick McDevitt quarreled with another 'longshoreman named Alexander Muir, in West Tenth-street, Saturday night, and beat him severely. Soon afterward McDevitt met Thomas McCoy, also a 'longshoreman. The latter scalded him for beating Muir, and the two men soon began fighting. They were arrested and locked up. When they were brought before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, James Jones, another 'longshoreman, appeared as a complainant against McDevitt, who, he said, had threatened to murder him at Christopher and West streets on Saturday, and was frightened off only when he drew a revolver upon him. The Justice disposed of the matter by fining McDevitt $10 for fighting with McCoy, and holding him in $500 bail to await the result of the injuries to Muir, who was unable to appear in court. McCoy was also fined $5 for fighting with McDevitt, and the fine was paid by his wife.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FREIGHT.

THE CONTRACTS MADE WITH MERCHANTS BY THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD.

The Select Committee of the Assembly engaged in the investigation of the question of freight-rate discriminations will resume its inquiry this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Municipal Society's Hall, No. 67 Madison-avenue. Most of the members of the committee took the opportunity yesterday afternoon to visit Coney Island, and were very well pleased with their observations at this great popular resort. At the session on Saturday last, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, representing the New-York Central Railroad, produced the books of the company, which contain memoranda in regard to the various special-rate contracts made by the railroad officers with shippers in various parts of the State. He objected, however, to their being made public, because it would reveal the private business affairs of the merchants and manufacturers to whom the special rates had been given. The books were used nevertheless in the examination of Mr. Samuel Goodman, the Assistant General Freight Agent of the company. Mr. Goodman testified that he did not know who fixed the rate on milk; all milk for the New-York supply comes from within a radius of 200 miles; prior to May 1 the rate was 6 cents a gallon, but since then the rate has been 4½ cents a gallon, or 45 cents per can; a car will hold about 200 cans of milk, but he did not know what its weight would be with such a load; a greater rate was charged for carrying it 200 miles than for 10 miles, but all distances inside of 60 miles were charged the same; all milk coming to New-York from any point south of Albany paid 4½ cents per can; in regard to large freights he said special rates were given to help build up business along the road, but on further inquiry being made it was elicited that special rates are rarely given unless the party has already large capital and a large trade to offer to the company; special rates, of course, were never given where there was no competitor for the carrying of the freight; special rates were given to Mr. Crouse and to Senator McCarthy's firm, at Syracuse; in giving special rates to parties, all classes of freight were included at the one rate, so that it practically wiped out the classifications; Adriance, Platt & Co., of Poughkeepsie, have special rates of 15, 17, and 20 cents, and their rate exceeding 20 cents per 100 pounds on their goods, to nearly all points on the road; the schedule rate to Rome, N. Y., on first class goods is 35 cents; on second class, 28 cents, and on third class 24 cents, so that the highest rate given to Adriance, Platt & Co. is less than one-half of the average of the charge to the public, and their special rate to Rome was 11 cents; the special rate to McCarthy & Co., at Syracuse, is 20 cents per 100, and the first class schedule rate is 35 cents; Field, Ayer & Co. have a special rate of 75 cents per 100 to Chicago, and steel rails are shipped for a Syracuse firm to Detroit at $1 87½ per ton; goods sent for the Western Transportation Company from Troy to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Milwaukee at 10 cents per 100 pounds; a firm at Rome has a contract for the carrying of their wrapping-paper from Rome to Boston at 17½ cents per 100, which the New-York Central Road receives less than 8 cents for its haul of 110 miles to the Boston and Albany Railroad Junction; witness said he did not know whether any of those rates paid the company or not; a car-load of household goods was sent through from Oneida to Kansas City for $1 per 100, but it was because the shipper, E. C. Billings, was poor and wanted to go to Kansas to settle, and if he didn't get low rates he couldn't go there at all. F. E. Leggett & Co., grocers, of New-York City, got a special-rate contract on May 3, 1879, to ship their goods to all points between Newport and Albion at 17 cents per 100; the schedule-rate average to those points is 28 cents. No other grocery jobbing house in New-York had a special rate, but the parties they ship goods to have special rates.

At this point Mr. Goodman was discharged until this morning, as he was suffering from temporary illness. Mr. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central Road, was examined briefly, and he said that the Western railroads fixed the through rates on all east-bound freights, subject only to objection by the Eastern roads if their share in the pool was too small to pay for the haul over their section of the route.

TWO GIRLS WHO GO DIFFERENT WAYS.

Lena Kane, who lives in Williamsburg, and is only 18 years old, was before Justice Murray yesterday morning, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where she told a pitiful story. She had been living with a sister in Williamsburg, she said, and had been beaten so severely that she was forced to leave the house on Friday. She came over to this City, and while walking about with no fixed purpose for the future, she was accosted by a young man, who induced her to go with him to a disreputable house in Greene-street. There the man treated her very cruelly, she claimed, as one time striking her over the head with a bottle. Saturday night Lena appealed to the Police, saying that she desired to avoid a disreputable career. She remained in a Police station over night, and yesterday Justice Murray, at her own request, committed her to the House of the Good Shepherd. A few moments after her case had been dispos

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8663. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NATION'S LAW-MAKERS

CONGRESS FINISHING ITS WORK.

A STEAL OF $48,000 INSERTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE BILL—THE SENATE PASSES THE SUPPLEMENTAL BILL—THE ARMY BILL TO BE TAKEN UP TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senate, after another day of unimportant debate, passed, by a strict party vote, the Supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. Dawes began the debate, and made a strong speech of an hour's length against the measure. Senators Hill and Morgan made carefully-prepared speeches in reply to the objections to the bill raised on Saturday by Messrs. Blaine and Conkling. On Saturday last Messrs. Conkling and Hill arrived at an amicable understanding as to the proper construction of the existing law in reference to the drawing of juries. To-day Mr. Conkling was in a complimentary mood, and Mr. Hill seemed unusually amiable. These two Senators engaged in a somewhat protracted cross-questioning debate this afternoon, and the tone of both was so mild that it had the effect of seeming good humor throughout the discussion. Mr. Hill admitted that the bill looked to making all juries partisan, and for that reason he did not like it. Indeed, the Georgia Senator was frank enough to admit that the method of the bill was vicious, and that he would not vote for it, except that the evils it proposed to remedy were more vicious. He charged that the Federal Judges of Georgia disregarded the law relative to the drawing of jurors, whereupon Mr. Conkling inquired if it was right to change a whole law and thereby affect every Federal court in the country, simply because one or two Judges in Georgia failed to do their duty. Mr. Hill admitted the force of this argument, but said that as in nearly all the Northern States the Federal jurors were drawn from the State jury-boxes, they would not be affected by the bill; that all the people of the South wanted was a return to the custom of drawing jurors from State boxes. Mr. Hill then, turning toward his Democratic colleagues, said that the bill ought to be amended, and gave notice that he would offer an amendment so as to make it optional for any Judge, in any district, to order the names of jurors to be drawn from the boxes used by State authorities. Mr. Hill did not hesitate to say that even with this amendment the bill was wrong, but he felt constrained to vote for a little wrong in order to remedy a greater one. Mr. Hill's amendment was subsequently adopted, so that if the bill becomes a law any Federal Judge, instead of having a partisan jury, may avail himself of the privilege of taking all the jurors from the Democratic State jury-box. Mr. Wallace also offered an amendment, which exempts the War and Navy Department officers, as provided in section 3,732 of the Revised Statutes, from the restriction of the bill in regard to incurring liabilities in advance of appropriations. This amendment and one or two verbal changes were adopted, and the bill was then passed by a strict party vote. The Army bill was taken up, and will be considered to-morrow after the morning hour.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day acted upon the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and elected Mr. Atkins to report it to the House. Some of the amendments were amended by the committee, and in one instance an amendment was added giving each Senator and Representative $125 for stationery for the extra session, which will take from the Treasury about $48,000. This is a clean steal to that amount, although technically it has the warrant of law. Each Senator and Representative is allowed by law $125 for stationery for each session of Congress, but it is well known that the sum named was intended to cover the full term of two years, and will purchase more than double the amount of stationery actually used. The annual reports of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House show that members of Congress draw in cash, at the end of each session, the major portion of the sum allowed for stationery. The bill will be reported to the House to-morrow and the recommendations of the committee will, doubtless, be concurred in. The bill will then go to the Senate for concurrence in the additional amendments, and should the Senate adhere to its amendments, a committee of conference will be asked for, which will delay the final passage of the bill until Wednesday.

It is believed that the Legislative bill will be sent to the President on Wednesday, the Supplemental bill on Thursday, and the Army bill on Friday.

THE PROTECTION OF VOTERS.

WHY REPUBLICANS VOTED AGAINST SPRINGER'S BILL—AN ALLEGED INCONSISTENCY.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Democrats are rejoicing to-night over the alleged inconsistency displayed by the Republicans to-day in voting against the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Springer in reference to the employment of troops at the polls. Mr. Springer's bill provided "that it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the Army or Navy of the United States as a police force to keep the peace at the polls." On the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill the vote was yeas 108, nays 82, all the Republicans voting in the negative. The Democrats refer in connection with this to the vote on the Army bill, which was supported by all the Republicans except 12, and the sixth section of which, they claim, is in terms identical with the bill of Mr. Springer. The sixth section of that bill provides that no money therein appropriated shall be used for the support of any portion of the Army "to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State." The Republicans objected to Mr. Springer's bill because it declared that it shall not be lawful to employ the land or naval forces at any place where a general or special election is being held, exception being taken to the words "at any place." These words, it was held, would make it unlawful to use the land or naval forces in any City during the holding of an election, and it was further objected that it was affirmative legislation, while the section of the Army bill is negative. Many of the Republicans were disposed to vote for the bill, believing that it contained no more than is contained in the sixth section of the Army bill, but they were restrained from doing so by the advice of Gen. Garfield and a few others.

In view of the very decided utterances of Gen. Garfield in favor of the sixth section of the Army bill, many Republicans believe that that gentleman has led them into committing a blunder in voting against the Springer bill. In the speech alluded to Gen. Garfield said: "I do not know of a man in this House who is in favor of using the Army of the United States as an ordinary police force to run elections. If anybody proposes to deploy the Army in that way I do not know where the lunatic lives. Even under the pressure of party feeling and party opposition, we will do no such mad vast no vote that will place us really or apparently in any attitude inconsistent with the old and recognized principles and traditions of English and American liberty, namely, that civil, not military, force is the usual, the safe, the American method of keeping peace at the polls." When Gen. Garfield made that speech the opposition of the Republicans was based on that objection they would have saved themselves from the apparent inconsistency into which they were led by Gen. Garfield.

KILLING THE SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Democratic Caucus Committee on Reconciliation had several interviews to-day with Messrs. Bayard and Kernan in relation to the Warner Silver bill, but was unable to induce those gentlemen to change their determination not to permit the bill to be reported by the Finance Committee during the present session. The Democratic caucus will be convened to-morrow morning, when Mr. Thurman will report the results of the labors of his committee. It is understood that the committee will recommend that no action whatever be taken by the caucus in reference to the Warner bill or the resolution of Mr. Coke to discharge the Committee on Finance from its further consideration. The result of such negative action would be to leave each Senator free to vote according to his individual judgment. Should an effort be made to take up the Coke resolution it will be defeated by a decided vote.

A MURDERER'S TRIAL DELAYED.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IRREGULARITIES IN THE GREENFIELD CASE?

SYRACUSE, June 16.—The third trial of Nathan Orlando Greenfield, for the murder of his wife, came to a sudden termination in this city to-day. The Circuit Court and Oyer and Terminer, adjourned to this date for the purpose of trying Greenfield, met at the Court-house at 10 A. M., Judge Murray, of Delhi, presiding. On the opening of the court the names of the regular and extra panels of jurors were called, and while this was taking place Greenfield entered the room. He has changed in appearance since he last appeared in court to an extent that prevented his being recognized by those who were familiar with his countenance. His four years' incarceration has improved his appearance vastly. Four years ago he was a burly fellow, not over intelligent in appearance. His incarceration has sharpened his wits and rendered him keen and observing.

At the conclusion of the calling of the roll of the jury, Mr. Lamoree, for the prosecution, recited the facts in relation to the missing remittitur, as related in THE TIMES, and stated the action which was subsequently taken in the removal of the trial to Onondaga County. He did not understand that the remittitur, which was sent by the Court of Appeals to Judge Huntington, counsel for Greenfield, was on record in Oswego County. He moved that an order issue to have Judge Huntington show cause why he should not be required to produce the remittitur. Judge Huntington said he was ready to have the records examined. It next appeared that the Clerk of Oswego County had failed to appear in court. Inasmuch as he had the records and the indictment in his possession, and it was impossible to go on without them, the proceedings were suspended until the Clerk could be found and brought into court. When the Clerk appeared and produced the records and the indictment, Mr. Lamoree moved to have an order issued requiring Judge Huntington to show cause why he should not produce the missing remittitur. The court assumed that there were no papers here upon which such an order could issue. In the matter of proceeding with the trial, Mr. Lamoree said that the remittitur was properly sent to Judge Huntington, and it was his duty to file it, and as he had not done so he should not be allowed to take advantage of his own negligence. The court ruled that a case of such magnitude should not be tried with such irregularities preceding it. Mr. Lamoree raised the question as to whether in fact the case had been transferred. Judge Murray said: "You will have to begin proceedings over again and make them regular." Mr. Lamoree was somewhat embarrassed by the situation, and took counsel of the court. He confessed that it was not the duty of the client, under the circumstances, to begin the trial. He regarded the proceedings as irregular. After a protracted conference between Judge Murray and Mr. Lamoree, the court ordered all the records in the case to be returned to Oswego County, gave the prisoner to the custody of Sheriff Buckley, and adjourned the court without day.

The case now stands exactly where it stood previous to the decision of the Court of Appeals. The records do not show that it has been removed from that court, and the proceedings which have been taken amount to nothing, only to make costs which are likely to become the cause of litigation. Mr. Lamoree openly charges the responsibility upon his associate, District Attorney Chase, and Judge Huntington. District Attorney Chase came into office last January, and says it was the duty of Mr. Lamoree, his predecessor and present conductor of proceedings, to see to the records. Judge Huntington says he cannot see why the people should expect him to take care of their side of the case and his own too. It is apparent that Greenfield's counsel have been aware of the situation for some time. Greenfield thus gets another respite. It is probable that the case will not be reached under six months and possibly a year.

THE STRIKING SPINNERS.

THE TEN DAYS' NOTICE NOT GIVEN YET AT ALL THE MILLS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 16.—In the print cloth mills notices of intention to quit work at the expiration of 10 days have been generally given to-day, though in several mills a number of spinners refused to give notice, believing that the action of the union on Saturday night was wrong and injudicious. Several cases are reported of spinners withdrawing notices previously given. The Fall River *Herald* is quoted as favoring the operatives and expressing the opinion of many when it says that the vote on the strike was not so much a question of wages as a matter of pride. In the wide-cloth mills notices have not been given so promptly. A visit to them late this afternoon, however, shows that all the spinners at Pocasset Mills, and 14 of the 16 spinners at Crescent Mills have given notice. At the Davol Mills the officers report that up to 5:30 o'clock this afternoon they had received no notices from their spinners, who had not even asked for an increase of wages, nor did they know of any movement which indicated a strike on the part of their help. In fact, however, a paper was to-day circulated among the 14 spinners of this mill, only three of whom belong to the union, which was generally signed, and there is little or no doubt that the strike will include this mill also.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—A few spinners and weavers in the Westerly Woolen Company's mill struck this morning for a restoration of wages. The mill has shut down.

DEATH STRANGELY DELAYED.

A WOMAN LIVING WITH TWO BULLETS IN HER BRAIN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 16.—The case of Mrs. Von Loew, the Austrian woman who attempted to commit suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday, is a singular one. To-night she is still alive and with all her faculties unimpaired, with two bullets imbedded in her brain. She eats, sleeps, and rests easily, and apparently suffers no pain. She talks cheerfully with those about her, and to-day made her will. Physicians pronounce the case one of the most remarkable that has come under their observation. They say that the bullets are lodged in the upper anterior portion of the brain, and that until inflammation sets in or the natural gravity of the bullets causes them to press downward on the base of the brain, the woman may live in full possession of her faculties. She is a woman of fine physical development. She gives no explanation of the cause of the deed, but regrets that death is so long delayed. It is evident from her conversation and personal effects, that she is a woman of good social rank in Austria. Her husband, who returned to Austria several weeks ago, took with him $2,200. Nothing can be learned of him.

THE DISASTER AT BUFFALO GAP.

SIX OF THE BODIES RECOVERED—SEARCHING FOR MISSING PROPERTY.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, June 16.—Six bodies have so far been recovered at Buffalo Gap, those of Davis, the south-bound freighter, three unknown men who accompanied him, and Oliver Rhodes and Frank Reed. The bodies of Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Rhodes, and her three children are still missing. Montgomery Brothers' and N. Clark's outfits were loaded with 40,000 pounds of general merchandise, having only 40 shoes and 40 dies for the Homestake Company. There was no machinery for the new Homestake stamp-mill, as previously reported, that being all in the mill, and almost ready to commence running. The entire freight outfit is a total wreck. The water rose rapidly, and no chance was offered for escape. Nothing was known of the disaster at Buffalo Gap Station, one mile distant, until 8 o'clock the following morning, which was too late to render any assistance. The water in Beaver Creek has subsided, and men are at work clearing away the débris with hopes of saving some of the freight, but it is scattered for miles, and progress is slow. There is no way of obtaining authentic news from the scene except through incoming freighters.

BROWN UNIVERSITY LITERARY CONTESTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—The declamation contest of the Sophomore Class of Brown University for the Carpenter prizes occurred this evening. The first prize, $60, was awarded to William Sheafe Chase, of Providence; the second, $36, to J. M. Marshall, of Worcester, and the third, $24, to Benjamin Barker, Jr., of Tiverton, R. I.

STRAWBERRIES FROM RIVER COUNTIES.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 16.—The first strawberry shipments of note of the Hudson River crop were made to-night on the Rondout and Poughkeepsie steam-boats. Heavy shipments were made from the Highland, Milton, and Marlborough landings, in Ulster County, and from Cornwall, in Orange. The berries are large and firm.

CANADA'S CHAMPION WINS

HANLAN DEFEATS ELLIOTT EASILY.

THE MOST REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN IN BRITISH WATERS—HANLAN WINS BY ELEVEN LENGTHS WITHOUT EXERTION—THE ENGLISH CHAMPION WORKS MANFULLY TO THE END.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, June 16.—The sculling match for the championship, £200 a side, and the *Sportsman's* Challenge Cup, between the English champion, William Elliott, of Blythe, who had twice won the championship, and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, Ontario, who defeated John Hawdon, of Deleval, on the 5th of May last, took place to-day on the Tyne championship course, and resulted in an easy victory for Hanlan. The start was made from a point off the Mansion House. From the place of starting, which is 150 yards above the High Level Bridge, to the finishing post at the Suspension Bridge at Scotswood is 3 miles and 570 yards.

The weather was good, though dull, and the water was exceedingly smooth. The tide was running well, and the wind was in favor of the rowers. Indeed, it is long since everything was in such good condition to insure a fair race. The attendance far exceeded that at any previous championship contest. A large number of Canadians and Americans were on board the 20 steamers which followed the race. Prior to the start, a large amount of money was wagered on Hanlan at the odds of seven to four. The race has certainly been a great one for gambling purposes, and the Canadians will carry away a very large amount of money.

Both men rowed about for a quarter of an hour before taking up their positions at the starting-point. Elliott stripped to the skin, retaining only his rowing-drawers, while Hanlan wore a flannel shirt. Both appeared to be in splendid condition. All the spectators commented upon the great physical strength of Elliott. Elliott won the toss, and chose the northern shore. A capital start was effected at 12:15 P. M. Hanlan got away at a very fast rate, with a lead of nearly a quarter of a length, but English hopes rose when they saw Elliott, with half a dozen wonderful strokes, draw up even. This was, however, the only advantage Elliott had during the race. It was remarked that Hanlan, at starting, did not display the same nonchalance as when opposed by Laing, but that as soon as he noticed that Elliott was ready, he dashed in his sculls with a hearty good-will. Nothing could be cleaner and more workmanlike than the way in which he obtained a firm preliminary grip of the water and pulled his stroke right through. Elliott also was working with his might, but buried his sculls too deeply, and was, consequently, unable to recover neatly and promptly, so that in the course of 20 yards Hanlan had obtained a distinct advantage. Only a short distance had been traversed when it became evident that Hanlan was destined to have matters his own way. He settled with grace and finish, reeving like lightning, keeping his boat on an even keel, and seeming almost to lift her out of the water at every stroke. Elliott rocked his boat slightly, splashed frequently, and seemed to be exerting his enormous strength to the fullest, but to little purpose. He clearly demonstrated that he was not master of the science of using the sculls.

Soon after starting, Hanlan deviated somewhat from the course, but recovering himself with a clever stroke of the right oar, dashed forward at the rate of 42 strokes per minute, Elliott meanwhile pulling 40. Hanlan was fully half a length ahead by the time a hundred yards had been traversed. Opposite the end of Skinner's Burn Hanlan was clear. Elliott here settled down into a better style. Hanlan slackened for a moment, but immediately resumed his stroke. He had drawn three lengths ahead at Grindstone Quay.

After passing Redheugh Bridge, Elliott spurted with all his power. It was evident that he had a tendency to break into his old short, vigorous stroke, and was hampered by the new style, and the spurt was unavailing. Hanlan had now fallen into a long, telling pull of 36, and Elliott once more began to splash as he did at the beginning of the race. He paused briefly off the Lead Works Quay to discover his opponent's position, then pulled manfully, evidently trying to collect himself and settle down. Effort was unavailing, Hanlan having, off Cooper's Stairs, rather increased his lead. At Quay Corner, he was rowing at the rate of 34, and looking around him with a nonchalant air. After the first mile had been passed, off Waterson's Works, Hanlan, seeing he had the race in hand, slowed down to let Elliott observing this, by a vigorous effort drew up to within three yards, amid enthusiastic applause. Hanlan slightly increased his pace, and kept just ahead, but again eased at Armstrong's Shear-legs, when Elliott came within two lengths of him. Hanlan at this point almost stopped rowing, and turned around to look ahead, although Elliott was still pulling gamely astern at 34. The Island of King's Meadows was covered with an excited crowd, who, seeing the scullers pass in close proximity, and not being aware of the previous phases of the race, enthusiastically encouraged Elliott.

At the head of the Meadows Hanlan passed to the front and treated Elliott to the back-wash of his boat, but Elliott worked away to avoid this annoyance. Hanlan reached the head of the Meadows, two miles from the start, in 12:08, and was five lengths ahead. Elliott was still sparring pluckily. The immense crowd along Scotswood Haughs watched the race in silence, but when Hanlan passed Scotswood Bridge, 11 lengths ahead, there was a burst of cheering which lasted several minutes. The time of the race was 21:01, which is 55 seconds less than the time of the Elliott-Higgins match.

A tremendous crowd of people surrounded the boat-houses to welcome Hanlan, but he immediately went aboard the umpire's boat, where he collected £25 for Elliott, and received presents amounting to £8.

Annoying delays were caused at the start by the eccentric manœuvres of steamers, the Police-boat particularly favoring Hanlan with its heavy wash. Elliott also made one premature start.

Sporting reporters say that such a performance as that of Hanlan to-day has never been seen in British waters.

LONDON, June 17.—After the race, Hanlan, accompanied by Col. Shaw and several Canadian friends, returned to Newcastle, where he was cordially greeted by a large crowd of people. In response to repeated calls of the large crowd, Hanlan appeared at the window of the Newcastle *Chronicle* office and thanked the people very warmly for their kindness. He highly complimented Elliott for his invariable courtesy. Col. Shaw also addressed the crowd. Both were cordially cheered. Hanlan is a concert in Newcastle Town Hall, a splendid diamond ring was presented to Hanlan on behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of Newcastle. Hanlan, who was received with cheers, said he had that day encountered one of the best scullers he ever met. Elliott said he was satisfied that no man in England could beat Hanlan. He [Elliott] would row any man in the world, barring Hanlan, for £200 a side.

A match has been arranged between Elliott and Robert Boyd, on the Tyne, for £200 a side, to take place four months hence.

REJOICING IN CANADA.

TORONTO, June 16.—The excitement here over the Elliott-Hanlan boat-race was intense. It was anticipated that Hanlan would win, but it was not expected that he would make such an exhibition of the English champion as he did. Time—21:01—is faster than any previous championship race by one minute and four seconds. The following dispatch was sent by cable to-day:

TORONTO, June 16.

To Hanlan, Newcastle-on-Tyne:

Toronto sends her congratulations to the champion of England on his great victory. The Hanlan Club also send their congratulations.

OTTAWA, June 16.—There is great rejoicing here over Hanlan's victory. The Ottawa Rowing Club sent a dispatch congratulating Hanlan immediately after learning the result.

MONTREAL, June 16.—The excitement here to-day on the arrival of the news that Hanlan had won the champion race on the Tyne was very great. Large crowds of people surrounded the bulletin-boards, and on the evening papers making their appearance they were quickly bought up. Large sums have been won on the result by residents of Montreal.

THE PEDESTRIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

WESTON AHEAD—HE COVERS 127 MILES IN 26 HOURS—ENNIS PRACTICALLY OUT.

LONDON, June 16.—In the contest for the long distance championship of the world, which began at Agricultural Hall this morning, the scores at 9:30 o'clock A. M., were as follows: Brown, 56 miles; Weston, 53 miles: Ennis, 45½ miles; Harding, 42½ miles.

The scores at 3 o'clock P. M. were as follows: Brown, 84½ miles; Weston, 82¾; Ennis, 66⅞, and Harding, 62⅞ miles. Weston is going very strongly, and offers of three to one against him are the best that are to be had. Ennis is walking well. There are about 500 spectators present.

LONDON, June 17.—While on the track, yesterday, Ennis was seized with a cramp in the stomach, and may be considered as having retired. The affair is now virtually a match between Brown and Weston, as Harding was only on the track for half an hour during the night, and is looking very queer.

At 3 o'clock this morning the score stood: Weston, 127 miles and 3½ laps; Brown, 126 miles and 6¾ laps; Harding, 89 miles, and Ennis, 70 miles and 4 laps.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY ASSAILED.

CASSAGNAC EXCLUDED FROM THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES FOR ATTACKING THE CABINET.

VERSAILLES, June 16.—In the discussion on M. Jules Ferry's Educational bill in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Paul De Cassagnac accused M. Ferry of uttering calumnies against the religious orders, and with falsifying documents. He refused to retract the charges, and on the Left voting to censure M. De Cassagnac, the confusion became so great that M. Chesnelong, President of the Chamber, left the chair, closing the session for an hour. M. De Cassagnac continued speaking after the questors had cleared the galleries, amid great confusion.

The Chamber of Deputies, on resuming its sitting, voted to exclude M. De Cassagnac from the Chamber for three days. M. De Cassagnac, replying to the vote of censure, declared that the present Cabinet was infamous. M. Gambetta threatened him with prosecution. The sitting was again suspended, and the debate was ultimately adjourned.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris, describing the scenes in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, says the many members of the Right rushed toward the Ministerial bench. M. Dariste called Minister Tirard a coward, and there was a personal collision between them. Blows were also exchanged between MM. Rauline and Jean David. M. De Cassagnac, after the censure of the House had been pronounced upon him, declared the Government of cowards and time-servers. The *Soir* announces that explanations have passed between M. Gambetta and M. De Cassagnac, and that the latter will not be prosecuted.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS ABROAD.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND—THE GERMAN DUTIES.

LONDON, June 16.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, referring to the condition of the money market, says: "Difficulties are still apprehended in the provinces, and some very heavy failures would probably have occurred before now but for the fact that the provincial banks interested prefer to help their customers for the time being rather than let it be thought that they have made any losses. What would under ordinary circumstances have been failures have, by the help thus afforded, been, in some instances, turned into a kind of forced private liquidation. All this is well known in this city, and makes the money-lenders more suspicious and cautious than ever. A real revival of trade and a brisk demand for money would probably reveal enough weakness or insolvency in several quarters to justify the caution now exercised.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Reichstag has voted the duties on woolen goods in accordance with the proposed Government tariff.

LONDON, June 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* hears from a trustworthy source that Prince Bismarck is firmly opposed to the introduction of the double metallic standard.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ROME, June 16.—At the municipal elections yesterday, the Clericals gained an advantage, owing to divisions in the Liberal ranks, which fact has produced a great impression here.

LONDON, June 16.—The actors and actresses of the Comédie Française, now playing in London, will on the 8th of July lend their services to a fête or fair at the Royal Albert Hall, on behalf of the institutions for the relief of the sick and needy Franch in London, under the auspices of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. The French Ambassador and the committee of the French Hospital and the Bureau de la Bienfaisance and the entire diplomatic body have accorded their patronage. The French Minister of War, Gen. Gresley, has authorized the band of the Garde Republicaine to come over for the occasion. One feature of the fête will be the ladies of the Comédie Française keeping stalls for the sale of donations, similar to the very brilliant fête at the Opera in Paris on June 7 for the leading Parisian actresses, which realized £10,000 for the Szegedin relief fund.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Daily News's* correspondent at Vienna reports that fresh inundations have taken place in Galicia, Silesia, and Hungary. Half the town of Troppau, in Austrian Silesia, has been submerged. The hay harvest has been destroyed. Seven iron bridges have been demolished, and the Danube is still rising.

The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch from Vienna states that the Hungarian General, Turr, the initiator of the canal scheme, will probably accompany M. De Lesseps to Panama.

CHLORAL'S EFFECT ON MISS HEARN.

TESTIMONY THAT SHOCK AND NOT THE DRUG CAUSED DEATH.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 16.—At the opening of the court this morning, the sixteenth day of the trial, Dr. Quinn was called by the State. He said he had only once observed bad effects from the use of chloral. A hypothetical case was submitted to the witness, and he said that as the autopsy did not show any cause of death, and as the symptoms of the case did not show chloralism, acute or chronic, his opinion was that death was not caused by chloral; the wound itself would not ordinarily produce death; he did not think it could do so directly; the fatal termination was just such as might be expected to result from nervous depression ensuing on the shock; the wound itself was not all that produced the shock, but its action upon the mind, and death resulted from nervous depression caused by the wound. Dr. E. W. Marshall was called, but his testimony did not differ materially from that of the last witness.

Drs. Aydelotte, Charles P. Jones, and Parnell were called by the State, and testified as to the effects of chloral taken by a patient suffering from nervous depression. Dr. Aydelotte testified that if the chloral was administered as had been stated, it was not detrimental, but beneficial. In his cross-examination he said in nervous depression he might administer chloral in very small doses, say four grains; but it was not his habit to give chloral in cases of nervous depression. Dr. Jones thought chloral was not only not injurious but decidedly beneficial and salutary; properly administered, it rather prolonged than abridged life; in the present case he believed death resulted from nervous depression, the result of shock produced by the ball. One thousand to 1,200 grains of chloral taken within 17 or 18 days would probably produce death. It would be very bold treatment, even rash, to give 700 to 1,000 grains in 17 or 18 days in a depressed condition.

James T. Hearn, father of Ella, testified that on the Sunday preceding the shooting he went with Ella to Nashville, and they returned home about 7 or 8 o'clock; this was the Sunday on which Miss Duer testified she called at Mr. Hearn's and had a conversation with Ella, who sat in her lap all the time.

THE POCASSET MURDERERS

FREEMAN STILL OBSTINATE IN HIS FANATICISM.

HIS SHREWD ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE ADVENTIST BELIEF—IS HE INSANE?—LEGAL ADVICE PERSISTENTLY REFUSED—HIS WIFE IN A REPENTANT MOOD.

BOSTON, June 16.—A correspondent has been visiting the Freemans, the principal actors in the Pocasset tragedy, now in jail at Barnstable, awaiting their trial in October. Their condition of mind still remains most peculiar. Are they insane? This is a most perplexing question. Medical men who have been allowed to see and to converse with them say they are not. They act rationally and they talk rationally, except on the one subject of their religious fanaticism and their act in so terribly sacrificing their little one's young and innocent life. The mother shows more signs of an awakening to a realization of the awful character of their deed than does the father. The latter, in fact, is as stoical as ever. His faith is something marvelous. He clings to it tenaciously, and though he has spells of deep melancholy, he never allows himself to doubt, at least so far as those who came in contact with him can see, that his act was in answer to a direct command from on high.

The Baptist clergyman of the town in which he is confined—the Rev. W. S. Walker—has had many interviews with him, and several long and earnest discussions on the Bible and his own peculiar religious views, and the preacher acknowledges that the fanatic argues well and with much shrewdness. In a recent talk between the two Freemans said to the minister that he was not directed by anything in the Bible to slay his little girl. "It came to me that I must do it," said he. A long dispensation, he said, began on the day he committed the deed, and he was to be raised up as a great leader. On that day, he said, Christ came for the second time, but the world, in its sin and wickedness, knew not of His coming and is still ignorant of His presence. Of this prophecy that the prison bars would be broken and his freedom given him, while in the glory of God would be made manifest, he says simply that he made a mistake. These events, he declared, would take place on May 21. That they did not take place he regards as no reason why he should doubt. It was his mistake. He has not had a Bible during his imprisonment, but he says many texts have come to his mind sustaining and comforting him in what he has done. His interpretations of Scripture are sometimes very strange, but he persists in his own version of each passage. On the clergyman urging his view of a disputed point, Freeman would say that he once thought the same, but obtained further light. The companion could start from his point of view he would think as he does. Freeman claims to be far ahead of the other Adventists at Pocasset in his theological views, and disapproves of their course since his arrest. He says that if he could only see the leaders for a little while he would soon set them right. The future he seems to care but little. He lives from day to day contented and apparently happy, and expresses the utmost indifference as to what may be done with him at the trial in October. Conscious of God's approval of his course, he says he cares not what man's judgment may be.

Mrs. Freeman, though not in so pitiable a condition, either mentally or physically, as she was a few weeks ago, does not take so calm a view of her situation as does her husband, and her faith is shaken, the mother's love asserting itself for the lost child—lost so cruelly. Gradually the truth seems to be dawning upon her that a terrible mistake has been made, and she prays frequently and fervently for God's mercy and grace. A recently-visited Sunday-school teacher, who has also been allowed to visit her as well as her husband, further particulars of the tragedy, which are new. Her husband, on the evening of the tragedy, she says, had prepared to leave the next morning on his mission to make known to the world the coming of a new dispensation. He called his wife's attention to the lightning flashes accompanied by thunder, which he claimed was in fulfillment of Scripture prophecy. His wife then read to him from their Advent newspaper an article upon the covenant and faith of Abraham. She commented upon the sentiments expressed, and dwelt particularly upon the necessity of faith in Christ required of Christians at the present day. Thus unwittingly she fears that she suggested to her husband the deed that he committed. On being awakened in the night and told of his revelation she did not believe that God would allow him to follow it out. After consenting to the test of faith she remained in her room praying to God to stay her husband's hand. When told by her husband that the Lord did not interfere in behalf of the little innocent, she says her heart died within her.

Both Freeman and his wife have grown stouter and generally more vigorous in health than when first confined. They are kept apart, and do not even see each other, though they are permitted to exchange notes, subject to the supervision of the jailer. The trial in October is looked forward to with much interest and concern. The reports that Freeman had engaged counsel are false. He still adheres to his determination not to have counsel, though urgently advised to do so, if for nothing more than to have his case properly presented, and to secure him in his legal rights. One or two lawyers in New-York and Philadelphia have volunteered their services, but their offers have been declined. The District Attorney thinks he has a clear case against Freeman of murder in the first degree. The act, he maintains, was clearly premeditated, and there is ample prima facie evidence to secure a conviction. In Pocasset, the more radical of the Adventists have been quieted. No more arrests will be made, and it has been prudently decided to postpone indefinitely the camp-meeting called for this time.

CLASS DAY AT PRINCETON.

THE CLASS ORATION AND POEM, THE HISTORIES, AND THE DANCE ON THE LAWN.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—This has been Class Day on the college Campus and in the college halls. The exercises of the day had been arranged by a committee of the class, consisting of E. O. Rosselle, District of Columbia, Chairman; A. L. Dennis, New-Jersey; C. H. Dodge, New-York; M. G. Emery, Jr., District of Columbia; John Farr, New-York; R. R. Henderson, Maryland; W. B. Lee, New-York; R. B. McCartar, New-Jersey; T. M. McNair, New-York; Mahlon Pitney, New-Jersey, and Adrian Riker, New-Jersey. The arrangements were all that could be desired. The opening exercises of the day were held in the First Presbyterian Church. W. Earl Dodge, of New-York, the Master of Ceremonies, delivered the salutatory, welcoming the assembled friends. W. T. Elsing, of Illinois, delivered the class oration, and E. P. Davis, of Illinois, read the class poem.

At about 2 o'clock the ivy and memorial exercises took place. E. W. Sheldon, of New-Jersey, delivered the memorial oration, and Charles Talcott, of New-York, the ivy oration. The exercises were varied by the presentation, by the class to the college, of two handsome bronze lions, which lie, like silent sentinels, at the door of Nassau Hall. Dr. McCosh returned thanks on behalf of the college authorities for the gift.

The open-air board amphitheatre reared around the little cannon on the Campus the fun and humor of the class found expression. The audience was large, refined, and appreciative. Gov. McClellan was one of those present. W. R. Wilder, of New-Jersey, was the presentation orator. It was his duty, as such orator, to call out, one by one, those of his classmates whom he chose, and to hold them up to the derisive gazing; but it was not his habit to give chloral in cases of nervous depression. Dr. Jones thought chloral was not only not injurious but decidedly beneficial and salutary; properly administered, it rather prolonged than abridged life; in the present case he believed death resulted from nervous depression, the result of shock produced by the ball. One thousand to 1,200 grains of chloral taken within 17 or 18 days would probably produce death. It would be very bold treatment, even rash, to give 700 to 1,000 grains in 17 or 18 days in a depressed condition.

James T. Hearn, father of Ella, testified that on the Sunday preceding the shooting he went with Ella to Nashville, and they returned home about 7 or 8 o'clock; this was the Sunday on which Miss Duer testified she called at Mr. Hearn's and had a conversation with Ella, who sat in her lap all the time.

ought not. The judges were Parke Godwin and Profs. Hodge and Young. By the time the debate had been closed the Campus was brilliantly illuminated. Lights of every description glimmered from the lower limbs of the tall trees, and soon a gay crowd of light-hearted maidens and their student friends tripped upon the smooth lawns. Sweet notes of music floated through the trees, and the ball given by the Sophomores to the graduating class was in progress. It is not necessary to add that the festivities of the lawn, the dance, the promenade, and the tête-à-tête prolonged the merriment of Class Day beyond the hour when a new day began.

DAMAGE BY STORMS.

HAIL AND WIND DESTROYING FRUIT CROPS—FRESHET IN MASSACHUSETTS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—A terrific hurricane and hail-storm passed over northern Dutchess and southern Columbia Counties between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. The wind blew a hurricane, and the lightning and thunder were appalling. Trees were uprooted, fences destroyed, and one or two houses were unroofed. The hail-stones were as large as hickory-nuts, and hundreds of panes of glass in farm-houses were broken. At Germantown, nearly every pane of glass in the Lutheran Church was broken. Young chickens were killed, and live stock in pastures suffered severely. It is reported that a schooner was capsized by the wind between Germantown and Saugerties Light-house, and the Captain drowned, but this has not been confirmed. The storm was six miles in width, and passed straight from west to east, and in its track every vestige of fruit was destroyed. Thousands of strawberry plants filled with the fruit were utterly wiped out. At Clermont, Columbia County, the damage was quite extensive, but as yet no loss of life is reported. Telegraph poles were blown down and wires twisted. The reports come in slowly, but those that have arrived indicate a vast amount of damage. A bright light east of Germantown at midnight was believed to have been caused by the burning of a barn or dwelling struck by lightning.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 16.—This place and its vicinity have been visited by a heavy freshet, and the damage is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. Damages by the flood in outlying districts are hourly reported. The highways on the outskirts of the town are badly damaged. East Brooklyn, Brooklyn, and Eagle-streets are rendered impassable, and the first two are beds of raging torrents. James Dean's dam, at Adams, was swept away last night. No damage is reported south of Adams.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16.—The rain on Sunday about North Adams was one of the steadiest and heaviest for years, lasting from early morning to midnight, with frequent terrific thunder-storms, but it did not extend much beyond Cheshire. At North Adams much damage was done to crops by rising brooks flooding fields and gardens. The *Republican's* correspondent estimates the damage to highways from $5,000 to $8,000. Some of them were badly gullied. East Brooklyn-street in some places was covered with water five feet deep, and a few out-houses were washed away. North Eagle-street was washed in one place nearly 10 feet deep. About 500 feet of the culvert of Roaring Brook which runs under the street was also washed out. Travel on two or three streets will be suspended for several days. At Adams, Dean's grist-mill dam, on a small brook, broke away, but no great damage was done to the highways in town. At Florida the most of the damage reported was in washing away a small bridge, preventing the holding of the district school.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—Mrs. Daniel Chase was severely injured by lightning this morning while in bed at her residence at Middletown.

RONDOUT, N. Y., June 16.—A violent wind and rain storm passed over this city and adjacent country yesterday afternoon. There was much damage done to trees, fences, and other property. A number of sailing vessels parted their lines in the Rondout Creek. Two boats were demolished. In the fruit-growing districts in the southern portion of the county no damage resulted to growing fruit.

THE ALSTON MURDER.

THE PRISONER DEMANDING A NEW TRIAL

CO-OPERATION OF ARTISTS

HOW IT WORKS IN FLORENCE.

THE OLD PROTESTANT CEMETERY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS—STUDIOS AND GALLERIES FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE COMBINED—WORK OF THE SOCIETA ARTISTICA.

FLORENCE, May 28.—There is one spot in Florence to which the steps of every American and English traveler instinctively turn as in the fulfillment of a pious duty, mingled with a fine sense of æsthetic delight peculiar to the locality. I refer to the disused Protestant Cemetery, once so picturesquely nestling in the shadow of its cypresses under a wing of the old eastern wall of the city, time-battered and torn, covering its war-scars with a mantle of charitable ivy and other fondling vines; now alas! deprived of its historic protector, and lying in the centre of a dusty boulevard, exposed to the fullest glare of sun and beating of storm. Girdled by handsome masonwork and pomp of stately walls, its long oval shape and top-gear of vegetation make it resemble a stately vessel riding at anchor in an open roadstead. Before the "improvements" of the new Florence swept it clear of every association and charm of its pristine privacy and inviting rest, under the mingled guardianship of whatever was most reposeful and suggestive in art and nature of spiritual and æsthetic influences, it was in truth a hallowed mount, evoking thoughts as pure and uplifting as its holy duty of shielding in its earth-bosom the dust of those great or dear ones who, dying in Florence, strangers in a strange land, thence sped in the solemn mystery of the great change. Then, there was a fitness of scene to association, size to purpose, and art to nature, rarely, if ever, more happily joined in a graveyard, which made it pleasant to sympathetic minds to know that here their bodies and those dearest to them might be laid when they, too, followed to their long rest.

But how changed! Its gateway no longer opens to the dead; only to the living. The surfeited soil refuses more inmates; the law forbids them to come, and, clasping hands with new ways and thoughts, has turned this haven of so many memories and such sweet comforting of beauty and picturesqueness into a prosaic highway of pretentious dimensions, the "Viale Principe Eugenio," with its numerous progeny of aristocratic streets of the Haussmann pattern, pouring their converging streams of modern fashionable life into the glaring circle of which the once modestly retiring cemetery is now the too conspicuous centre. I likened it to a ship at anchor. It would be more realistic to call its mound of accumulated dust—of all associations, as at present exhibited, an artificial island of the Isola dei Morti Bella style, lying so prim and lifeless in the Lago Maggiore, terrace on terrace of fantastic stone-work and rich carvings, amid a luxuriant garnish of orange blossoms, bright flowers, and forced vegetation. The cemetery has a lost look, as if it had missed its way while masquerading in the train and was now stranded in the midst of material life, quite forgetting its voices of mourning and longings for a life to come. True, the same Etruscan heights of Fiesole, that cemetery of a once-famed race, look down on it as ever; the old dead calling to the new dead; the same trees cast their transparent shadows over the headstones and monuments; birds carol there as heretofore; the offspring of the same flowers sweeten the graves with their breath; the same grass caresses them as the soft breezes toss it into rippling eddies. Theodore Parker, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Walter Savage Lander, and many other illustrious dead still slumber there in glorified rest; yet with all this there is a change, forsaken, out-of-place look, a consciousness of disturbed memories and offices, and a pertness of prim guise and unhallowed associations that jar ununcomfortably in the minds of those who knew this God's Acre in its perfection of æsthetic simplicity and religious quiet. For it has fallen to the materialistic level of the boastful palaces and villas that have sprung up about it of late years with the quickness of growth of Jonah's gourd, and reflects in looks a like worldliness of commonest dye.

Although the cemetery itself has been forced into inharmonious companionship, to the obliteration of its best characteristics, the immediate neighborhood has been made especially attractive by the erection of numerous art studios, which form a semicircle on its eastern and northern sides. Leaving the dead in their unconganial position, let us glance at the sightly building opposite, occupied by the Societa Artistica, for its organization and management afford some practical suggestions for studio buildings in America, in the way of facilitating sales and more direct intercourse between artists and buyers. It was a happy idea in the founders of this art company—reducing its more euphonious Italian designation to plain business English—to erect a commodious building, mainly for studios, but with the addition of a gallery and offices for the exhibition and sale of the works of the artists occupying them, under charge of agents of their own selection. MM. Spranger and Metzgher, to whom the executive management is intrusted, are efficiently fostering the art interests of Florence by encouraging talent of every degree and quality, and thus building up a distinctive Florentine school of painting. Several young men, chiefly through the agency of this institution, already have become recognized in the greater art centres of New-York, London, Paris, and Vienna, and are able to compete successfully with the best foreign artists. They bid fair, before long, to revive in modern style and technique some of the triumphs of the "old masters," which won for Italy the foremost place in Europe in painting.

My purpose at present is simply to allude to the benefit that has grown out of the Societa Artistica by its attracting to this neighborhood a numerous colony of artists, including English, American, Russian, and other nationalities, who have built similar edifices, and place their pictures in the galleries of the parent institution, where they hang in critical but friendly competition, and collectively attract visitors as to one of the numerous "sights" of Florence. This companionship evokes mutual criticism and discussion among the artists themselves, fosters a healthy esprit de corps, and subserves artistic stimulus to all of them. It likewise engenders technical comparisons in the numerous visitors, as their various tastes and feelings are touched, much to the edification of the artists themselves, and which would never have been drawn forth if such pictures could have been seen only in the studios of their makers, isolated from each other. As sales are made at the prices fixed by the artists, the exhibition constantly renews itself and is a fair arena for all, being economically conducted in the interest both of the producer and buyer. Occasionally, its proprietors buy the works of the younger and unknown men on the easel and dispose of them at a small advance, thus encouraging incipient talent and helping it to public notice. In this way they get a decided advantage over the usual privacy of studio life and are more independent of the ordinary shop-men. By degrees, from small beginnings, the Societa Artistica, owned and managed by artists, has made itself an important factor in the rapidly-increasing art business of Florence, greatly to the benefit of the public and the profession. It is now forced to enlarge its premises.

If an institution of this character, in addition to its exhibiting and sales department, could be made a co-operative establishment, owning whatever properties are required by artists for studio work, to be hired as needed, and always at hand, and anything else the exigencies of their profession calls for, to be bought at a trifling advance on first wholesale cost, the expense of producing pictures would be greatly lessened, and a fund created of accumulated for such investment as should most conduce to the welfare of the individuals interested and the developement of art itself. There is no substantial reason why artists should not co-operate in a practical business way, and become a "happy family," like the civil service men or any other class. I throw out this crude hint for what it is worth. It may be expedient in planning the sumptuous studio buildings coming into vogue in New-York, to consider if a co-operative principle might not be adopted, by which the artists could, in whole or part, become proprietors, and furnish their own materials, have a common stock of properties, &c., leading to a great saving over their present system, besides securing first-class materials for all alike at a common tariff of prices, in which all are interested. JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

THE COLORADO RAILROAD FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—A dispatch from Denver, Col., says the controversy between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad companies was before Judge Hallett to-day to decide whether the property, including the road, seized by the Denver and Rio Grande Company, shall be restored. Much depends on whether the order for a writ of injunction by Judge Bowen was issued previous to the application for a removal to the Federal courts. Without action, the court adjourned until to-morrow. On Saturday, Bowen, on the petition of the Rio Grande Company, appointed W. A. Sisley, Solicitor for the Rio Grande Company, Receiver for the road, and this aggravates the complications.

A NOTORIOUS FORGER CAUGHT.

ARREST OF CHARLES BROCKWAY FOR SWINDLING CHICAGO BANKS.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16.—A year ago the First National Bank officers, finding they had been defrauded by some skillful forgeries, set Pinkerton's Agency to work on a clue which to-day resulted in the arrest of Charles Brockway, alias Charles Seymour, one of the most expert forgers in the country, and well known in the Eastern States as the leader of those other notorious swindlers, "Ed" Hall, "Andy" Roberts, Valentine Gleason, Walter Sheridan, Walter Patterson, and Spence Pettus. Soon afterward, two confederates, William Odell and James Morgan, of Philadelphia, were arrested. About 18 months ago, Brockway came here and having the appearance of a gentlemanly and respectable merchant, became a member of the Board of trade and obtained an insight into the manner of conducting business and the places where firms deposited, and had several accounts with different banks himself, under the name of Charles Seymour. He seems to have begun work at once, but very discreetly, and long intervals intervened between the jobs. The local banks suffered most, their losses being estimated at about $10,000 or $12,000. Brockway had a friendship with two alleged detectives known as Sam and Doc Welker, and when his arrest became known, they moved his baggage from the hotel where he had been living, but it was found at No. 515 Wabash-avenue later in the day, and contained the most complete set of forgers' apparatus ever captured, including dies, checks, engraving, pens, blanks and drafts. Brockway has served two years in the Auburn (N. Y.) Penitentiary. The First National Bank is said to be the heaviest sufferer.

SOUTH AMERICAN DISCORD.

PARAGUAY'S PRESIDENT DEPOSED—BAD CONDITION OF PERUVIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, June 16.—A telegram from Rio Janeiro states that Gen. Goby has deposed the President of Paraguay and seized upon the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Navy Department has received a letter from Rear-Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Pacific Station, dated Callao, May 26, giving an account of the naval fight between the Peruvian and Chilian vessels. It confirms the statement published in this morning's papers. He says the blockade of Iquique must be given for the time effectively raised, and a valuable chance given the Peruvians to supply the town. It remained to be seen whether the Huascar had seized the opportunity to attack Antofagosta, the base of the Chilian Army. It was not fortified when the Admiral was there, but it was hardly to be supposed that the Chilians could have failed to make it secure before their ships went away.

The Government has nothing new in regard to the recent revolution on the Isthmus of Panama; but, as a matter of precaution, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the ship-of-war Marion to proceed to Aspinwall forthwith from Key West, where she now is.

PANAMA, June 14.—A letter to the *Panama Star and Herald*, dated Callao, May 21, says: "The result of legislation in the extraordinary Congress just closed, as far as it is likely to effect commercial operations, may be briefly summed up. The immediate effect will be the issue of 2,000,000 soles in paper money, and it is proposed to issue internal bonds to the amount of 10,000,000 soles, to be placed after taken up within 45 days, then an extra issue of paper money is to be made to complete the sum of 30,000,000 soles originally contemplated, and this may be confidently looked for. The internal bonds of the Government already in the market may be purchased at from 42 to 60. Consequently, no new issue would meet more favor, but rather tend to decrease in value. Government securities generally, and ultimately to cause the new issue to be classed with them. The state of the money market may be well imagined, and the enormous price of exchange is proving highly injurious to the general consumer. By the present mail, bills at 90 days' sight have been sold at 164d. to the sole, and a few sight drafts at 168d. The sovereign is worth 25 soles; the American double eagle, 61 soles; other coins in proportion. Gloomy and unsatisfactory as the present state of affairs is, we are, we fear, far from seeing the worst, consequent on the present war and former misgovernment, which dates long anterior to the present Administration."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SHANGHAI, May 21.—New Government orders have been issued for the strict enforcement of the laws against the growth of poppies and the use of opium by the official classes. The leader of the Annam rebellion still maintains his fortified position, but makes no further advance.

YOKOHAMA, May 31.—Japan continues to exercise firmness with regard to Rinkin, the ex-King, so-called. He was required to come to Tokio without further delay, the plea of protracted illness not being recognized. In consequence of a report that a party of Rinkinians had come secretly to China to urge active interposition, the Japanese Consuls in China have received orders to arrest all such and send them to be dealt with in Japan. Meanwhile, vigorous measures of improvement are being instituted. Schools are being established, the harbor of Naha protected, a light-house erected, steam communication with Japan largely increased, and lines of telegraph are projected. Mr. Bingham, the United States Minister, returned from America May 25, and has resumed the duties of his office. He was received by the Mikado May 27. Herr Sisendecher, the German Minister, returned on May 25 after a year's absence. Negotiations for treaty revisions are progressing cautiously with most of the European diplomatic agents. Prince Henry, the second son of the Crown Prince of Germany, arrived at Yokohama May 23, and took up his residence as the Imperial Summer palace in Tokio on May 28. The next day he was received by the Mikado, to whom, on behalf of the Emperor of Germany, he presented the Order of the Black Eagle. The Prince was sumptuously entertained by the Japanese Government.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON'S WILL.

Following is the full text of the will of William Lloyd Garrison, which has been filed for probate in Boston:

BOSTON, Feb. 6, 1876.

The will of William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston: This is my last will and testament. After the payment of all my just debts, I hereby give, devise, and bequeath three hundred dollars ($300) to each of my surviving grandchildren, to be paid to my children, George Thompson Garrison, William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., Wendell Phillips Garrison, Helen Frances Villard, and Francis Jackson Garrison, for the benefit of their respective children, by keeping the same in saving institutions, or using the money otherwise for the benefit of said children, as their respective parents may judge best, the payment to be made to the said parents without their being qualified as Trustees in the Probate Court. The remainder of my property, both real and personal, I give, devise, and bequeath to my five children above named, or their heirs, to be divided among them in five equal shares. I do hereby empower my Executors to sell and convey the whole or any part of the real estate of which I may die possessed, or to which I may be entitled at the time of my decease, and to convert the same into personality without seeking or obtaining license of the Probate Court, it being my will that it shall be wholly in the discretion of my Executors whether to convert the said real estate, or any part thereof, into personality, or to leave the same unconverted. I hereby intend to dispose of all property held in trust which I am authorized to dispose of by will. I do hereby constitute my children to be sole Executors of this, my last will and testament, and it is my will that no bonds be required of or given by them, my confidence in their capacity and trustworthiness being absolute. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 6th day of February, in the year 1876.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Signed, published, and declared as his last will by the said William Lloyd Garrison, in the presence of us, who in his presence and the presence of each other, at his request, have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

S. E. SEWALL.
H. W. SEWALL.
S. H. SOUTHWICK.

THE WHEAT HARVEST IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 14.

Wheat harvest has commenced in this vicinity, and in whatever direction you may ride from the city, the rattle of the reaper may be heard as it cuts its wide swathe of ripened grain. The crop in this portion of the State will much exceed the prospect of two months ago. It emerged from the hard Winter thin and looking very badly, but the seasonable weather of the last few weeks has pushed it forward greatly, and the farmers generally are much pleased with the prospect. Winter oats, too, are growing finely, and promise, with continued good season, a good yield.

THE HARVEST IN KANSAS.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal, June 12.

Wheat harvest has begun all along the Kaw Valley. We learn from a gentleman from the west that the farmers are very agreeably disappointed in the yield, the long heavy heads turning out better than was anticipated a few weeks ago.

ENTERTAINING THEIR BOSTON HOSTS.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Chicago Club is entertaining the Boston Commercial Club to-night. The hour of its departure for home has been postponed until midnight.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—The longshoremen, who lately struck for an increase in wages, resumed work this morning. No further detention of freight consigned to the care of the steam-boat companies will ensue, and everything is moving smoothly, and all differences between the managers of the several steam-boat companies and the strikers have been amicably arranged.

TRADE'S BRIGHT OUTLOOK

SOUTH CAROLINA'S COTTON MILLS.

ADVOCATES OF HOME INDUSTRY ENCOURAGED—FACTORIES FULL OF WORK AND FINDING READY SALES.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 15.—The advocates of Southern home industry are justly elated over the gratifying reports from the cotton mills in this State. Despite the general depression in business from various causes, among them yellow fever, last Summer, the cotton goods increased in quantity and improved in quality, and found ready sales. The chief obstacle in the way of success was the scarcity of competent operatives, but with the aid of a few taken from Northern mills, a sufficient number of young native women and men have been taught to feed and direct the machines. They are furnished with neat cabins in the vicinity of the mills, and their pay ranges from 25 cents to $3 a day, according to their usefulness. The increase of local sales is specially noteworthy. The Piedmont Company's books show the following profits on sales for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1879: New-York, $9,401 53; Boston, yarns, $10,619 64; Baltimore, $7,180 12; local, $24,320 04; all other sources, $5,163 46. This, in proportion to the size and capacity of the other mills, is a fair exhibit for all. A visit to the several establishments within the past week elicited the following interesting particulars:

The Langley Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1870, with a capital of $450,000. Its mill is in the Town of Langley, Aiken County, on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. The main building is 229 by 104 feet, and the water power is equal to 580 horse-power. The 10,380 spindles and 328 looms are operated by 325 mill-hands. Four hundred and fifty bales of cotton are consumed monthly, which produce, on the average, about 198,000 yards of shirting, sheeting, and drilling. The President, W. C. Sibley, reports the trade brisk and prospects very encouraging.

The Glendale Mill, situated on the Enoree River, about six miles east of Spartanburg, is owned by a private firm, consisting of Messrs. Converse, Zimmerman & Twichell. The main building is five stories high, and measures 130 by 50 feet, and the side building is 60 by 40 feet, also five stories high. The mill consumes 40 bales of cotton weekly, and produces 50,000 yards of shirting, sheeting, and drilling during the same period. Five thousare dis and 120 looms are daily fed and attended by 125 operatives. The water power at low water is estimated as equal to 250 horse-power. Most of the goods manufactured during the Fall, Winter, and Spring months are sold at home, but during the Summer months the greater portion is shipped North and West. The present handsome structure was erected soon after the war in place of the old tumble-down factory which had occupied the site for 22 years. In reply to inquiries concerning business prospects, Mr. Converse said: "Trade has been better thus far this season than it was for five years. Up to March we sold more goods than at any time, a great many of our goods being taken for export. We have about caught up with our orders, but have no accumulation."

The Reedy River Manufacturing Company's mill is on Reedy River, about four miles east of Greenville. The machinery is limited to 2,000 spindles and 48 looms, which, attended by 50 operatives, produce daily 2,500 yards of sheeting and 300 pounds of yarn. The company was organized in 1870 with a capital of $47,500. Its trade is almost entirely local, and, according to the Superintendent's statements, very lucrative.

The Butterfly Manufacturing Company was organized in 1855. The advocates of home industry were less numerous at that time than they are now, and the company experienced some difficulty in obtaining a charter. Their establishment is situated on Reedy River, in the village of Graniteville, and employs 240 operatives. The mill consists of 10,000 spindles and 500 looms, which produce monthly 360,000 yards of sheeting, 18,000 pounds of yarn, and 38,000 of cotton. The water-power is equal to 350 horse-power. A short time ago the company also purchased 2,200 acres of land, and the water-power used by the Vaucluse Mills burned in 1875, and built a new mill of granite and brick, which is being rapidly supplied with the most approved machinery, and will soon commence operations. The dam for this new mill is built of granite, and measures 342 feet in length. The sovereign is now paid for work and supplies funds and without an increase of the capital stock—which is $600,000. President Hiekman reports trade very good for the season.

The Piedmont Manufacturing Company was incorporated three years ago with a paid in capital of $335,000. Its mill is on the Saluda River, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, about 11 miles from Greenville. Seventy-six snow-white cottages, surrounded by handsome shade trees, are owned by 275 operatives, line the main approach from Greenville for nearly half a mile, and present a very pleasing appearance. The main building, containing 12,000 spindles and 380 looms, is three stories high and 258 feet long. About 18 bales of cotton are daily consumed, which produce, on the average, 16,000 yards of cloth and 2,300 pounds of yarn. The water-power is unusually fine. It has been estimated that a pressure of 42,000 cubic feet of water per minute can be easily obtained, which would be amply sufficient to work 100,000 spindles. The company's books, Mr. Mauldin says, exhibited a handsome profit, which liabilities amounting to $36 869, and $56,684 gross profits for the preceding 12 months. Plans have been drawn and preparations are being made to erect another building without delay, which is to contain room and machinery for 15,000 more spindles.

The Camperdown Manufacturing Company commenced operations in 1874, with a capital of $600,000. Its machinery is distributed in two buildings—one 160 feet long by 50 feet wide, three stories; the other three stories high, and 100 feet long—which are situated on Reedy River, almost in the heart of Greenville. The 13,000 spindles, attended by 260 operatives, produce on the average about 36,000 pounds of yarn weekly, from 100 bales of cotton. The mill produces a very superior yarn, much sought after in domestic fabrics. Bleaching and dyeing establishments—novelties in this section—have been recently added with gratifying results. Mr. Sandford, Superintendent, reports business satisfactory.

The Westminster Thread Manufactory is owned by a machinist named Scribling and a few well-to-do farmers residing in the vicinity of Westminster—a small station on the Air Line Railroad, in Oconee County. They commenced operations about one year ago in a factory—a wooden building, with a small capital. The machinery used is known as the Clement attachment, which transforms seed-cotton into very superior thread. Various superiorities are claimed for this invention which are open to doubt, but nobody can dispute its labor-saving qualities. The laborious task of ginning and packing the cotton after it is picked is entirely dispensed with. The local demand exceeds this mill's present production.

In addition to those already named, there are two more—the Saluda and Batesville—factories: the former is near Columbia and the latter at Batesville, Greenville County. They produce about the same quantity and quality of goods as the Reedy River Mill. Both appear to prosper.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News.

The South stands and will continue to stand by the Democratic Party. When it cannot by argument and protest shape the policy of the party in accord with its own views, it will stand by the party. There need be no mistake on this score. Yet the South will give no "tangible proof" of the fact that it is sick of revolution and strife, and will give it by marking out the Democratic policy for itself in future. The Southern people will not again allow the North and West to draw up a programme for the South to carry out.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.

The South controls in the caucus in each branch of Congress, and is therefore responsible for the acts of Congress. From this responsibility there can be no escape; yet the Northern blunderers and malignants in the party are permitted to dictate its policy in all matters affecting questions growing out of the war. Is it not time for the Southern members to understand that power should command responsibility, and that, being responsible for results, they should control in shaping them? Do they require any additional evidence of the utter incapacity of the Northern members than is furnished by the history of 1877 and 1879?

From the New-Orleans Times.

The fact is that the South ought to be serving notice on the Northern Democracy while there is time for the warning to sink in and be of service. This section furnishes the rank and file, the voting material of the party. It rolls up the majority which gives strength and substance to the beggarly account which is sent South across the Ohio and Potomac, and whatever the complacent Randalls and Woods may suppose, we hold that it lends the brains as well as the conservatism of the party to the national councils. The South is entitled to a commanding influence in the arrangement of the campaign of next year, and in the selection of a standard-bearer, and the South should lose no time in making it known that it has made up its mind to exact a premium. It is not that we desire a Southern man as the nominee, but we do desire—nay, we insist upon having—a nominee who will be acceptable to us, a man of broad and comprehensive views, of large liberality of purpose, in sympathy with the national ambitions and policy of the South. The South has no use for a feeble trickster like Mr. Tilden or a mere politician like Mr. Hendricks. We know exactly what sort of a man we want, and we ought to be making out the requisition now.

SUIT ABOUT AN AGED MOTHER-IN-LAW.

From the Springville (N. Y.) Journal, June 14.

In the County Court, on Friday of last week, before the Hon. William W. Hammond, the case of Samuel Webster against Henry S. Case was brought to trial. The plaintiff, in his complaint, alleges that prior to the month of March, 1879, Rachel Webster, aged 82, was his wife, and was at that time living with him in the Town of Eden; that the defendant enticed her away, and ever since that time had harbored her against the plaintiff's consent; that the defendant, in the absence of the plaintiff, entered the United States and took her from away to Java in a wagon, and drove to his home, about three-quarters of a mile distant; that the plaintiff had demanded the possession of his wife, but has been refused the same, and for this unlawful detention demands $1,000 damages. The defendant, on the other hand, denies every allegation in the complaint, and claims that Rachel Webster was the mother of his wife; that she has for the last five years or more supported the plaintiff; that the plaintiff has not during that time contributed to her support; that Mrs. Webster requested the defendant and his wife to take her to their home and let her live with them, which they did.

TWENTY-TWO DAYS ON A WRECK.

THE PITIFUL STORY OF THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE CREW.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 9.

Victorino Lopez, the sole survivor of the wreck of the Ellen J. McKinnon, the vessel destined for J. C. Duncan's escape, tells the following narrative of the hardships endured. He says: "We sailed away from San Francisco on the 24th of March. Six days afterward we were overtaken by a gale which was of such violence that it strained the vessel very much and caused her to lurch so heavily that I thought several times she would capsize. On the morning of the sixth day I was at the wheel from 2 to 4 o'clock. The Captain, whose name I never learned, came along and ordered the first mate, O'Brien, to reef the sails, to leave to and keep her head well off. This was done, and then the mate took the wheel from me and lashed it and told me to still stand by. At about 2:50 o'clock I was still standing at my post, when the wheel lashed, when the vessel, a flat-bottomed one, sheered, and before she could right again she was struck by a wave aft and keeled right over. At that time, O'Brien, the mate, George and Johnny, (three of the port watch, (I don't know them by any other names,) the one I belonged to, were on the deck. They clung to the rigging. I hung to the wheel, and noticed that the forward scuttle had floated away, and that the water was running from there into the forecastle and prevented the men who were asleep there from making their escape. The sliding scuttle on the cabin had not been removed, so I made my way forward and pulled it away, and called to the Captain to come out. Immediately the second mate, first came out of the cabin, and was immediately followed by the Captain, who was in his shirt and drawers. He asked whose watch it was, and O'Brien replied: 'Mine, and she upset.' The Captain clambered to the side of the vessel and hung there. The sea was running very high at this time, and one wave, which seemed to be much higher than any I had seen before, caught the Captain and carried him away. I heard him hallo twice, but it was impossible to render him any assistance. That was the last I saw of him. Then I took a rope and fastened it around my waist, attaching the other end to the vessel. The other men did the same. We remained in that position waiting for daylight, which it seemed to me never would come. As daybreak approached, the wind calmed somewhat, and the sea went down.

"When light again dawned, and I could once more see about me, I took my sheath-knife, and, after running along the side of the vessel, cut away the main and forward rigging and braces. This allowed the mast to sway with the motion of the vessel, and in a short time the mainmast snapped off and fell into the sea, and, some time after, the forward mast also went by the board. This lightened the vessel considerably, and allowed her to right into a more upright position, lying after this at an angle of about 45 degrees, which allowed us more deck-room, at least so that we could, with care, move around. By this time the pangs of hunger and thirst came on, and I was nearly giving way to despair, and were not making any efforts to help themselves. I thought of procuring provisions if possible. I made my way to the cabin, and found a keg of wine and a keg of fruit, and also a bag of potatoes. These I secured, and lashed them to the forward part of the wreck. We then took the mainjib and made a sort of tent of it, and five of us got under this cover—the first and second mate and two sailors, besides myself.

"As the day wore on the wind moderated, and we floated with the tide. The provisions which I had secured I took charge of, and dealt out sparingly. We kept watch, by turns, of four hours' duty, and every night as darkness came on the despairing cry of 'No sail in sight' was uttered. At the end of the third day the second mate died, and we plunged his remains overboard. I managed to secure a small cask of syrup, which I gave to the men mixed with the liquor. That night I fell asleep, and slept more soundly than at any time since the wreck, and on awaking I found that the men had gone to the forecastle, which is below deck, and unlashed them and let them fall overboard, thus leaving us without anything to eat. With a pole I managed to get into the hold and draw up another sack of potatoes. We ate some raw, and persisted on them alone to the ninth day after the wreck. On that day I could see the bodies of the dead men in the forecastle right under us. My companions were becoming weary, and I knew that unless I got some food for them they would not long survive; so I had to do the best I could. I fished in the forecastle for some cans of fruits and meats I knew to be there. I got a piece of iron and hooked on to a can, and it is from the end of a pole, and commenced fishing. I got hold of something and hauled it up, and found it was the body of one of the other watch. He had evidently been jammed between some boxes, which had held him so tight that he could not get out. I put the hook down again and hauled up a sack of potatoes, and after that I brought up a box of butter. This was all we had to eat. Fresh water we had none, and were forced to drink salt water.

"From this I cannot give any account of the days, as I could not keep track of them. We came in sight of a large number of birds and sea-gulls, which put Mexico into a fever of excitement, and two of us I hurled at them I killed one. It floated toward the wreck, and I took it up and greedily sucked the blood, and then tore the flesh in pieces and gave each of my companions a small piece. I then made a hook out of a nail baited it with some of the flesh with that managed to catch some fish, which I ate eagerly, and it tasted to me as if it was the finest turkey. One of the men, George, was becoming very faint, and I saw he was going to die. I told him he must try to keep up, but he replied that he did not think he would live very long. I asked him if he thought he was going to God, and he said 'Yes.' I then told him to tell Him to send us some water. He told me that he would, and then begged me not to throw him overboard as soon as he died. He became insensible, and in a short time died. I let his body remain under the cover for one whole day, and then put it in the sea. I believe that he kept his promise, for, soon after he died, a squall came on and the rain fell in torrents. I held out my sou'wester and caught enough to wet my throat well. The other men lapped the water from the side of the vessel just as dogs do. The first mate had become crazy from the effects of drinking salt water, and he died soon after George. That left me and Johnny on the wreck. Johnny was getting very weak, and I thought I would make one more effort and see if I could not get some preserves, in order to sustain his life. With a piece of iron I cut away a hole in the deck, and fished where I knew preserves had been stored in the hold, but I was unable to get any at all. Some time after that Johnny died. It must have been about 10 o'clock at night. I kept him with me until 2 o'clock in the morning, and then rolled him over into the sea.

"Then I was left alone on thevessel. I said to myself: 'Now my turn is coming, and I am left alone, but as my name is written on my arm in India ink I'll lash myself to the vessel, and if I ever the vessel is picked up, I shall be known.' I had become so weak that I could scarcely stand; my tongue had become parched and dried. my lips were swollen, and my body emaciated so that there was nothing but the skin to cover the ribs. It was afternoon, and I thought I would take a last look from under the cover. It was then I caught sight of a vessel, which I was taking about for going to the wreck. I tried to halloo, or I did halloo, but my voice was not heard. As I saw the vessel going away from me, my heart seemed to cease beating, and I thought that the last hope was gone. I managed to get strength enough to raise my sou'wester and shake it over my head. Some one on the vessel seemed to get the signal, for the vessel hove to, and then I saw the small boat come toward the wreck. This is the last I recollect. Five days afterward, as I was informed by the Captain of the Otago, I came to my senses, when he told me that my signal had been noticed, and he put off three men to rescue me, but they came back saying it was too rough to approach the wreck; that he then called for three other volunteers, and the first mate and two seamen went and took me off the wreck. He told me that from that time until I came to I was constantly raving about being in Monterey. I don't know what I did say, for I have no recollection of anything whatever. Calculating the time from the day the vessel capsized to the day the Otago picked me up, I was 22 days floating on the wreck, and, according to the Captain's statement, the schooner must have drifted about 100 miles west from the point where she capsized. The Otago landed me at Port Townsend, where I was taken into the hospital and received the best treatment, and at the expiration of six weeks was sufficiently restored to leave for San Francisco, and on my way down I received great care and attention from the Captain and officers of the City of Chester."

Lopez is a Portuguese, 46 years of age and unmarried.

AN OLD MAN'S DEATH.

From the New-Haven Palladium, June 16.

Henry Lunday, of Stratford, a childless widower, about 70 years of age, recently conceived an infatuation for a wealthy and accomplished young lady in the village, but met with no encouragement in his efforts to ingratiate himself into her good graces. His failure in this direction weighed upon his mind until he became extremely despondent. On Friday he had a conversation with the young lady, and was decisively repulsed and dismissed. He went home, and in the evening took a dose of arsenic. When it was known what he had done a doctor was summoned and antidotes administered, which, however, only served to prolong his life a little, the unfortunate man dying at 7 o'clock Saturday morning. He left a will, evidently made just before taking the poison, leaving his real estate, less than $1,000 in value, to the Stratford Episcopal Church. Mr. Lunday had always been considered eccentric, but not in the least insane.

GEN. WOODFORD NOT TO RETURN.

From the New-Haven Palladium, June 16.

Postmaster Sperry Saturday received a letter from the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, at Vittoria, Italy, stating that on account of the illness of his daughter, it would be impossible for him to be present in this city during Commencement week, and that he would consequently be obliged to cancel his engagement to deliver the oration at the Law School anniversary address.

NEW MEXICO'S PROSPECTS

COPPER ENOUGH FOR ALL THE WORLD.

A DIGRESSION ABOUT THE CLIMATE—A RAILROAD WHICH PROMISES GREAT THINGS—A MOUNTAIN OF COPPER—WORKING UNDER GREAT DISADVANTAGES.

SOLDIERS' FAREWELL, New-Mexico, June 4.—Peculiar as the name may appear to the great outside world, it nevertheless had deep and significant meaning to the pioneers of 1860 to 1865. Directly ahead is the Pyramid Range, and beyond is the Peloncillo. To the left the Chiricahua Mountains loom up, dark and frowning, and still the haunt of the treacherous Apache. But there are now hardly five where 10 to 15 years ago there were 100. In the Chiricahuas, the Pyramids, and the Peloncillo were the Indian strongholds, and woe to the luckless small party of hardy explorers which in the years past attempted passage through the cañons and other natural gateways. To this point escorts detached from Army camps in the Territory accompanied all traveling parties not of themselves of sufficient strength numerically to withstand attack, and here the troops bade them good-bye, hence the name given this point—"Soldiers' Farewell." There is little to note the spot—an adobe house, long since abandoned, a ranch of limited extent, and a spring, the latter by far the greatest of the attractions, for in this country the presence of water remaining wet the year round is indeed of greatest moment. It has not rained here for upward of eight months, and the chances are that the most powerful of telescopes would have failed in revealing a cloud in the sky for half that length of time.

Talk of sunny days? It is in South-western New-Mexico that one finds them to perfection, and all the boasts of "fine Italian climate" elsewhere upon the continent become mere gusts of wind compared to actual realization here. But the months upon months of unalloyed sunshine became exceedingly monotonous. No matter how fierce the heat of the sun's rays during the day, however, sunset invariably brings delicious relief in balmy breezes, which, as the night comes on grow cooler and cooler, until from midnight to sunrise double blankets become a necessity. Fires at 4 o'clock in the morning throughout the entire Summer are more or less enjoyable and never oppressive. The heat of the day is in the sun, and scorching as it is when exposed in open air to its direct rays, within doors, when the draft is free and the adobe walls thick, one is comfortable and contented. Within some of the closer cañons and immediately upon the smaller streams where the foliage grows rankest, mosquitoes are troublesome, and now and then at places where sand is heaped up lively flies become almost intolerable. Still, as a rule, insect pests, except immediately following the rainy season, are the least of one's troubles in New-Mexico. When it does rain it certainly makes up for time lost, and from the latter part of June or early in July to September or October it pours down with a vengeance, frequently not letting up for a week. The roads, now as hard as iron, or 6 to 16 inches deep in loose dry sand, become so muddy as to be in places almost impassable. Vegetation, now brown and indicating Autumn rather than early Springtime, grows green and wonderfully luxuriant. Streams, the beds of which now rival the main highway of travel in hardness of surface, become rivers, and great lakes form where now the soil suggests the foundation of brick-kilns long since abandoned. Should Providence ever ordain a more equable distribution of rain-fall in this region, it could not but develop into vast feeding grounds for the beef of the country. There are great valleys, ranging in elevation above the sea of from 4,100 to 5,500 feet, covered with thick growth of the most nutritious of grasses, and not a drop of water for 30 to 60 miles. It is rare, however, that exploration for water in digging wells fails in finding it, but the depth is a matter of wild est range. Near Fort Bayard, where a party has recently pre-empted a tract of land classed as desert, five wells have been sunk, and an inexhaustible supply of water found at an average depth of 12 feet. Under the Desert Land Act of California, but great suffering ills as well, the command of the company is law on the Pacific coast. The Boston company, however, backed by unlimited capital, and having a line to its coast not only offering cheap conveyance to water, but suffering no hindrance from snow during the Winter, will prove no mean competitor to the Central Pacific, and at the same time will open new channels of trade which cannot but be of importance to the whole of the commerce of our country. The present population of Sonora is estimated at 160.000, that of Ohihuahua, the state adjoining on the east, 175,000; that of Sinaloa, on the south, 170,000; and that of Mexico entire 10,000,000. There is only one line of railway in the Republic—that from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. So insignificant is the trade of the United States with Mexico, in comparison, that all its business could be done with Europe—machinery from England, dry-goods from France, jewelry, &c., from Germany. Almost any quantity of agricultural implements of American manufacture are shipped into Mexico from England, and the chances are that this sort of business is not strictly confined to the one class of commodities.

As is well known, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company has recently had the Sonora land grant which the Southern Pacific so much coveted, and which, though it gives 15,000 acres of land to the mile, is of even greater moment to the Southern Pacific, as it is another road to the City of Mexico—the much-dreaded rival line to contest for the business of the Pacific coast. The grant was originally from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, the proposed junction of the Texas Pacific roads, to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, 350 miles above where it empties into the Pacific and about the same distance from Mazatlan. The line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé road leaves the Rio Grande and diverges south-westward from a point just below Polomas and 110 miles above El Paso. Thence it continues to this place, which is 115 miles from the river. Here to that 4th of July celebration, all rail, because no water could be obtained for the locomotive. The ores seems almost unlimited in quantity—in fact, there is a solid mountain of copper. To prove this, the first development was by tunnel at the base, and from which drifts were carried in all directions, shafts it the meantime being sunk from above, the ores from the top showing fully as rich as those at the bottom. Some

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 16.

SENATE.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, stated that the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the House joint resolution fixing June 17 as the day for the adjournment of Congress, were not able, in consideration of the present state of business before the Senate, to concur in that date, but hoped soon to be able to report the resolution and fix therein an early date for adjournment.

JOSEPH LEWIS'S BEQUEST.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the House bill to authorize a compromise of the claim of the United States under the will of Joseph Lewis, of Hoboken. Placed on the calendar.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the unfinished business, being the "Supplemental" Judicial Appropriation bill, was resumed, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, to increase the appropriation for the payment of District Attorneys and their assistants from $300,000 to $350,000.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, believed the intent of the present law was good, and if it were rigorously administered, there would be no need of a change. It would, as Mr. Conkling had said on Saturday, be idle to introduce politics into the jury system by a law; but they had already been introduced by Judges who had violated the spirit of existing law, and the pending bill was intended to abate this indecency already established. He went on to show how Federal Judges disregarded State systems, and issued orders of court whose practical effect was to secure incompetent and partisan juries. His illustrations being drawn chiefly from occurrences in Georgia.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, thought that as the present law had been praised by the Democrats, it would be better to retain it, amending it to remedy the defects complained of, than to abrogate it altogether by passing a bill which provided, in violation of the Constitution and all civilized jurisprudence, that cases should be tried before juries selected on account of their political bias.

Mr. HILL replied that he would not vote for the bill unless it contained the proviso that nothing contained in it shall prevent conformity with State practices where such conformity now exists. It was intended to reach cases where State practice was departed from, secure impartiality there, and, if possible, lead to a return to the State system. He admitted that he regarded this measure as objectionable, but it was necessary in order to remedy a practice more objectionable.

Mr. CONKLING asked Mr. Hill why he proposed an "indecent and bad" measure to correct an "indecent and bad" practice, when the practice could be corrected by amending the existing law?

Mr. HILL replied that he believed the practical effect of the bill, with a slight amendment which he would propose, would be simply to force a return by Federal courts to State systems. Out of the clause: "But nothing here contained shall be construed to prevent any Judge in a district, in which such is now the practice, from ordering the names of jurors to be drawn from the boxes used by the State authorities," he would move to strike the words "in which such is now the practice," so as to make the provision universal.

Mr. McDONALD, of Alabama, said he entertained a belief, resulting from his experience in Southern States, that a radical reform was required in the Federal Jury laws. Among other things he pointed out that there is no legal remedy against an alleged abuse by a court officer of the power given him by a rule of the court. If the court was satisfied with the action of its officers, there was no recourse for any one thinking himself aggrieved. This was all wrong. The method of selecting jurors should be exactly defined by law. Courts consist not alone of Judges, but of Judges and juries together. The Judge is appointed under well-defined law, and the independent actor, the jury, should be selected under laws as carefully outlined, and not by the unguverned choice of a Marshal. In 1862, the Government took such strict measures to introduce politics into the qualifications of Federal jurors. Leaving out the question whether that was right or necessary at the time, a general amnesty has since gone out for all political crimes, and there seems to be no reason for making the jury-box the only place where political disability is to be perpetuated.

Mr. ALLISON'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by inserting after the clause prohibiting any liability to be incurred by any department for future payment of money until an appropriation therefor shall have been made, the words "except as is provided for in section 3,712 of the Revised Statutes." [Section 3,732 excepts the War and Navy Departments from the general law on this subject.] Adopted.

The bill was reported back to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committe of the Whole were agreed to.

Mr. HILL moved to strike out of the third section the words "in a district of which such is now the practice."

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, said he would vote for the amendment. He would, at any proper time, like to unite with the lawyers of the Senate in framing a Federal jury law. At present there was no such thing as a trial by jury in Federal courts. The trial was by the Marshal and Clerk, and they could pack a jury to convict or acquit as they pleased. He wished the lawyers of the Senate would let this matter go over until December. A delay of six months more, after bearing the evil 60 years, would not make much difference, and it was impossible to mature a good system in the hurry of the close of this session. He objected to the bill as a partial remedy, and, as such, likely to stand in the way of a full remedy. He had tried for many years, when before in the Senate, to get a good jury law passed, but the Judiciary Committee, as then organized, took the view that the business of Congress was to keep laws just as they were, good or bad.

After further debate, Mr. Hill's amendment was adopted.

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 27, nays 15—a strict party vote.

THE ARMY BILL.

On motion of Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and, without action thereon, the Senate, at 7:05 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Under the call of States, the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. COX, of New-York—To protect certificates of naturalization. It provides that no right accruing under any certificate of naturalization shall be questioned, nor shall such certificate be invalid by reason of any defect, through irregularity or illegality in the act of naturalization, after two years from the date thereof, unless occasioned by actual or intentional fraud on the part of the holder of such certificate.

By Mr. SAMFORD, of Alabama, prohibiting the hoarding of money in the Treasury, and prohibiting the increase of the interest-bearing debt of the United States. It makes it unlawful for money to be hoarded in the Treasury, and provides that all money in the Treasury not necessary for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government shall be used for the payment of outstanding United States bonds. Section 2 prohibits any increase of the interest-bearing debt, and section 3 inflicts a penalty of $5,000, together with removal from office, upon any Government officer violating the provisions of the bill.

THE PROTECTION OF THE BALLOT-BOX.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, moved to suspend the rules and pass the following bill to prohibit military interference at elections:

Whereas, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful to bring or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the Army or Navy of the United States as a police force to keep the peace at the polls.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—yeas 108, nays 82—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. It was a strict party vote—all the Democrats voting "yea" and all the Republicans voting "nay."

Mr. SPEILLER, of Alabama, introduced a bill amending section 5,515 of the Revised Statutes, relating to officers of election.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS.

The House at 2 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia, after which an adjournment was taken.

SUSPECTED OF KILLING HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Mary McCabe, of No. 32 Cherry-street, was found dead in her bed in the basement of her residence yesterday. It is believed by the Police that her husband William McCabe, was instrumental in causing her death, because on Sunday two quarreled, and he threw her violently against a door-post. She was hurt so badly that she went to bed, and did not again get up. A warrant was issued by Coroner Ellinger for McCabe's arrest.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

NOMINATIONS BY MAYOR HOWELL—ACTION BY THE BOARD.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, a communication was presented from Col. Julius W. Adams, one of the Rapid Transit Commission, sharply criticising the Mayor's veto of the Kings County Railroad scheme and defending the action of the commission. An attempt was made to have the communication read, but after some discussion it was ordered to be printed in the minutes, with a petition from a number of Fulton-avenue property-holders protesting against the use of that street by the elevated railroad company.

The politicians in the lobby craned their necks when the President announced a communication from the Mayor containing nominations for the vacant Commissionerships of the Board of City Works. The Mayor named William H. Hazzard, Republican, and John P. Rolfe, Democrat. The names were laid on the table, and, after some routine business had been transacted, a recess of 15 minutes was taken. During the recess the Republicans caucused in the City Treasurer's office. When the board was again called to order, Alderman Fritz (Republican) moved that the name of Mr. Hazzard be taken from the table and confirmed. The motion was carried by a strict party vote. Alderman Fritz then moved that the name of Mr. Rolfe be rejected. He wanted two honest men in the commission, he said, to watch President Massey, and he did not know Mr. Rolfe. Subsequently the Mayor, having been waited on by a committee of the board, all of whom were Republicans, sent in the name of ex-Alderman William B. Murtha, Democrat, for Commissioner of City Works. After some discussion Mr. Murtha's name was laid on the table for one week. Aldermen Baird, Fritz, and other Republicans, said they would gladly vote for Mr. Murtha if he were nominated for President of the board in place of P. S. Massey. Just before adjournment some surprise was occasioned by another nomination which the Mayor sent in. The nominee was Assemblyman John H. Douglass, a Democrat, and he was named for the position of Register of Arrears, held by Rufus L. Scott, an Independent Democrat. Still greater surprise was manifested when Mr. Douglass was confirmed by a vote of 13 to 11, Aldermen Smith, Petry, Waters, and Powers, Republicans, voting for the regular Democrats. Mr. Scott was one of the most energetic opponents of the Ring, and saved the city thousands of dollars by his refusal to countenance the tax-sale advertisement swindle, so vigorously advocated by the corporation newspapers. The actions of Smith, Petry, Waters, and Powers, all of them professional politicians of a not very high standard, is regarded as treacherous in the extreme toward the Independent Democrats, whose votes largely contributed to secure the present Republican majority in the Board of Aldermen.

The newly-appointed City Works Commissioner, William H. Hazzard, is a builder, resides at No. 211 Schermerhorn-street. In politics he is a Republican. Some years ago he represented the Tenth Ward in the Board of Supervisors, but he has never been very active in politics. Mr. John P. Rolfe, who was rejected, is a Democrat and a member of the law firm of Rolfe & Bergen, No. 219 Montague-street. William H. Murtha, nominated for City Works Commissioner, and whose name was laid on the table for a week, is a coal merchant and a member of the firm of Murtha & Boyle. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1875 from the Tenth Ward as an Independent Democrat, but he was afterward elected twice as a regular Democrat, having served altogether five years on the board. Mr. Murtha resides at No. 139 Pacific-place. He is a man of means, affluent and correct speaker, and has a good business and social standing in the community. John H. Douglass, confirmed as Register of Arrears in place of Rufus L. Scott, is a Democrat, and served seven years in the Assembly, representing the Eighth District of Kings County; which is now composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards. Mr. Douglass resides at No. 197 Greenpoint-avenue, in the Seventeenth Ward (Greenpoint,) and is in the coal business. Rufus L. Scott, who goes out of office to-day, was confirmed by the vote of the late Alderman Patrick Shannon two days before the election of 1877. The Police and other accounts connected with that vote were contested that year by Republicans and Independent Democrats at the same time, and through the same instrumentality. It was a revolution in Brooklyn politics, organized by ex-Mayor Frederick Schroeder, and was the most effective blow struck at the Ring to date.

Before the board adjourned, Alderman Powers offered a preamble and resolutions calling on Corporation Counsel De Witt to resign. The preamble set forth that in the case of Mr. De Witt against the members of the board, and involved them in a violation of law, for which they had been fined by the courts. No action was taken on the resolutions.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMMITTEES.

President Hincken, of the Produce Exchange, last week announced the standing committees for the ensuing year, but a number of the persons named by him having declined to serve, several changes were made necessary. The result has, however, been very satisfactory to the Exchange, for a Grain Committee has been secured which is spoken of as the best that the body has had for several years, and it has had some very excellent committees. The committee as now constituted is: Chairman, J. Hobart Herrick, Chairman; D. A. Eldridge, of Hecker Brothers, flour; H. M. Held, representing the shipping interest; George C. Martin, of David Dows & Co., same; John M. Bowne, of Bowne, Frederick & Co. The Petroleum Committee was also changed, and consists now of T. C. Bushnell, Chairman; Thomas B. Bowring, Eugene Pitou, Paul Babcock, Jr., and Adolph Goepel. John P. Townsend was appointed on the Committee on Commercial Statistics in place of David Bingham, declined. Starks Edson was named on the Committee on Distilled Spirits, C. F. Gillette having declined to serve. Samuel Bailey having declined to serve on the Committee on Lard, John D. Herklotz was appointed in his place. Faederick Sherwood was chosen to fill the vacancy on the Arbitration Committee occasioned by the resignation of Edward Hincken. William R. Foster, Jr., was constituted counsel for the Board of Managers, and William M. Habershaw was appointed consulting chemist for the Exchange.

WAS JAMES BRADLEY DRUNK OR SOBER?

A man named James Bradley was killed by being run over by a team and a car of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company. His widow sued the company for damages in the Court of Common Pleas, and obtained a judgment. On the trial of the cause, the driver of the car by which Bradley was killed testified that the latter staggered in front of the team, tried to catch hold of the horses, and seemed to be drunk. He would not say positively, however, that Bradley was drunk. The court refused to charge that "if the jury believed that the deceased man was intoxicated and would not have been injured had he been sober," the plaintiff could not recover. The defendant, therefore, took exception, and appealed to the General Term. That body rendered an opinion yesterday affirming and modifying the judgment and ordering a new trial. The opinion, which was written by Judge Larremore, says: "If the deceased was incapable from intoxication of using, and did not use, his ordinary faculties of care and caution in crossing the street, the contributive negligence was squarely raised and presented. Certainly, if the deceased was intoxicated at the time, and would not have been injured had he been sober, the jury should have been instructed, on reaching such a conclusion, to find for the defendant."

REAR-ADMIRAL GODON'S WILL.

The will of the late Rear-Admiral Sylvanus William Godon, who died in Bois, France, May 17, 1879, was filed for probate, yesterday, in this City. In accordance with a wish expressed by his wife, who died before him, he divides about $25,000 among her relatives. He leaves an annuity of $1,500 to Mme. Cecilia De Martres, and directs that his wife's jewels be sold and the proceeds divided between the Young Women's Christian Association and the Sheltering Arms, of this City. The will also includes the following charitable bequests: To the Episcopal Church, in Paris, $6,000, of which $1,000 is to be expended in the erection of a memorial window in honor of the donor; $2,000 to the Seamen's Friend Society; $2,000 to the Home for Sailors; $2,000 to the Home for Incurables; $2,000 to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled; $2,000 to St. Johnsland, and the remainder of his property to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia.

COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT'S CASE.

The examination into the case of Commissioner John I. Davenport was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Lyman, but no important testimony was taken. Clifford Boese, Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court, who has repeatedly testified regarding the naturalization records, was recalled by Mr. Davenport for cross-examination. He was asked whether he could tell the number of applications filed during 1868, and answered in the negative. Mr. Davenport was served with a subpœna to appear as a witness, but he declined to take the stand then on the ground that he was not accompanied by counsel who were ready to take charge of his case while he would be undergoing examination. Another hearing will take place to-morrow, and at the close of the day's proceedings the case will be adjourned until Tuesday next.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND KILLED.

During the violent thunder-storm on Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock, Albert Smith, a farmer, living at Preakness, N. J., was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Smith owned and occupied a house on the old Paterson and Hamburg turnpike, a few hundred yards above Barney B. Sisco's tavern. He had recently built an addition to the house, and during the storm he went out to adjust a tin leader that had got out of order. While he was holding the leader in his hand, and looking toward the roof to see what he had best do with it, lightning struck the chimney of the house, passed into an open window, out again, and down the leader, striking the unfortunate man in the chest, passing around his body, and down his right arm. He gave two gasps, and expired. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and four or five children.

RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES

HOW THE TRUNK LINES REGULATE CHARGES.

DAVID DOWS'S GRAIN CONTRACT—"CUT" RATES, REBATES, AND "POOLS"—THE LAST FREIGHT CONFERENCE AND WHAT WAS DONE THERE.

The Hepburn Assembly committee continued its investigation of the railway freight rate discriminations on the New-York Central Railroad yesterday, the greater part of the day being occupied in examining Mr. James H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the company. Mr. Hepburn announced that the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Dugaid, Terry, and Wadsworth, appointed on Saturday to examine the company's special rate books, was engaged in that business, and that those gentlemen were therefore absent. The remainder of the committee was consequently constituted a sub-committee to take testimony, so that in the event of the absence of members a smaller number might be a quorum, and no interruption to the proceedings might ensue. Messrs. Hepburn, Husted, Noyes, and Baker were present yesterday, and among the gentlemen who called during the session were Henry L. Clinton, A. B. Miller, Benjamin P. Baker, and Charles Watrous.

Mr. Rutter was recalled to the stand, and, in answer to questions by Mr. Sterne, said the contracts of the company were in the custody of E. D. Worcester, Secretary of the company, and not of the Auditor, as he stated on Saturday; he produced copies of the fast freight line contracts through Western-bound freight tariffs, from December, 1877, to this date.

Q.—What determines the firing of these West-bound rates? A.—All rates are based on Chicago; I don't know that I can tell what that classification is based on; it had been in existence for many years before I was General Traffic Manager; generally a classification is based upon the value, the quantity, the bulk, and, to some extent, the quality, of an article; a car filled with first class freight does not generally average the same weight as a car full of fourth class freight; we can carry more than 10 tons weight in a car, and 10 tons is called a car load, but we don't average 10 tons of freight to each car; our first class freight, West-bound, averages six to seven tons; more than half of our cars going West go out loaded.

Q.—What proportion of the traffic that is done over your road is done from local points, New-York, Buffalo, and Albany, and what proportion is through traffic to or from the West, running over the whole line of the road? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Suppose Mr. Vanderbilt should put the question to you, "What proportion of our traffic is local and what proportion is through? what would you answer him? I should make the same answer as I have made to you.

Q.—Suppose Mr. Vanderbilt should say, "I want you to find out and let me know," what would you say to him? I would tell him that I would do it.

Q.—Will you do the same for this committee? A.—I will if the committee desires it.

Q.—The committee desires it through me, acting for them. Now, what proportion of the income of the road is derived from local, and what from through, traffic? A.—I don't know, but I will endeavor to inform the committee on these two points.

Q.—That is information which you have never given to the State Engineer in your annual reports under the law? A.—I believe it has never been given.

Q.—You said on Saturday that you had no contract on West-bound business at special rates? A.—Yes, Sir; I was mistaken; there is one contract existing—the only one that I know of—and that has been in force a long time, with the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Bay Company; the fast freight lines operating over our roads are the Red, White, Blue, Canada Southern, and Hoosac Tunnel Lines, and they operate under contracts with the company.

Q.—Do you know what it costs you to transport goods by rail? A.—That is a matter that I think has never been found out; I believe Mr. Fink has written a book on the subject; I have never read any of it, and therefore cannot say; I have not attempted to compute it for myself; it is very difficult to tell what part of my salary, or of Mr. Depew's salary, is chargeable to passenger and what part to freight tariff.

Q.—What influence do you think grade has on the cost of transportation? A.—I wish to say that I think you are asking me an expert question, and I can't answer it.

Q.—What influence has the bulk of traffic got on the cost of transportation? A.—An increase of traffic lessens the cost; I think we might double the traffic and yet not incur more than 25 per cent. of an increase on the cost.

Q.—What influence has the cost of fuel on the cost of transportation—I mean proportionately? A.—I can save you trouble on this matter by saying I don't know as to these expert questions.

Q.—Do you know, if you do you do not trouble by saying you don't know if you do know? A.—Well, I don't know.

Q.—And you have never taken the trouble to find out on these questions? A.—Not at all times; I have, but it is a difficult subject to master; all the fast freight lines I have named are co-operative lines, except the Merchants' Dispatch; their agents solicit business from the shippers for them, and if a cent per 100 lbs. is given, they must obtain the consent of the roads; there is no "cutting" of rates on West-bound business by the trunk lines, nor is there any now on East-bound.

Q.—Was that not prior to the recent formation of the East-bound pool? A.—Yes; but not to particular houses, that I know of.

Q.—Do you know of any shipments of lard at "cut" rates? A.—No, Sir; I have no knowledge of any.

Q.—Any on grain? A.—None—none that I am aware of.

Q.—When did the contract or special rate to David Dows & Co. cease? A.—I don't know that we had any with them.

Q.—Never? A.—Well, hardly ever! [Laughter.] It may be that at times they have made a shipment of 1,000,000 bushels and have got a special rate; they may have made a rate for a special quantity; such a thing may have been done five years ago or two years ago; I can state that an agreement was made with them, previous to the late agreement to maintain rates, to ship 500 car-loads, and I believe they have not got that number; but when that contract was made the grain had been all purchased and was ready for us to haul, and if we had had the cars to devote to that loa, we might have moved it in one day.

Q.—What is the schedule rate on grain now? A.—Fifteen cents.

Q.—What is the special rate on this contract of David Dows & Co.? A.—I decline to answer that question; I understood that such matters were not to be made public, and I don't think it would be proper to expose business secrets in that way; if the committee desires it in this instance, I'll state it, but I object to doing so, and would rather not.

Mr. Hepburn—The committee would like an answer.

Mr. Rutter—As to what Mr. Dows's rate is?

Mr. Hepburn—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Rutter—It is 12½ cents.

By Mr. Sterne.—That is their rate from Chicago to New-York, is it, or is it to Liverpool? A.—That is only to New-York.

Q.—Can you not give through special rates to Liverpool to David Dows & Co? A.—I shall answer that question technically, Mr. Sterne, by saying that I do not give rates at all; in giving special rates it is understood that they will be kept secret, but all the world can have those rates that David Dows & Co. have, if they offer a quantity.

Q.—Do you allow a firm to "farm out" their special rates to other firms? A.—No, Sir, not that I am aware of; I should consider it a serious breach of faith if they did.

Q.—Well, suppose David Dows & Co., in order to make up the 500 car-loads at Chicago, should invite other men to send their grain along with them under their contract, and they did so, what would you do? A.—Well! What could we do? We wouldn't hang them or shoot them, certainly. I don't know what I would do.

Q.—Then you would allow Mr. Dows to "farm out" his rate? A.—I don't say that.

Q. Have you not got a contract with Jesse Hoyt & Co. at special rates? A. Not that I know of; I don't know of any contract being made with them, within the recent past, certainly; I would like the committee to understand that this question of rates is a matter of market; if we give a man a rate on say 500 car-loads of freight, he takes the risk of the rate going down and we take the risk of its going up before the freight is hauled; the rate we give him may be the market rate on that day.

Mr. Baker, of the committee—Do you, then, agree to ship 500 cars in certain times at certain rates per car-loads per day? A.—No, Sir; we move it as fast as we can do it; as a rule, it is expected that the freight will be ready for us as fast as we can move it.

Mr. Sterne—Does it pay to move grain from Chicago to New-York at 12½ cents per cwt.? A.—I should say it does not.

Q.—At what rate must you carry between Chicago and New-York to pay a profit on the haul? A.—That is a difficult question to answer; we consider it better to get 12½ cents at times than to have the cars lying idle; I am not competent to testify as an expert on this matter.

Q.—I can hardly believe that a man like Mr. Vanderbilt owns 10,000 cars, a man in a place like the responsible one that you hold, unless he knew you to be an expert. Now, what rate do you think would yield a profit from Chicago to New-York per cwt.? A.—I can only give my opinion on that; I should say that if we could get an average of 50 cents per cwt., on all classes of freight from Chicago to New-York, it would yield a good profit; from 75 to 80 per cent. of all the traffic is fourth-class, I should think.

Mr. Rutter declined to say at what point traffic began to pay, and when it ceased to pay, and said that if Mr. Vanderbilt should put that question, he would be obliged to say he did not know.

Messrs. Hepburn and Baker expressed the belief that a man in Mr. Rutter's position, and with his experience, ought to be sufficiently expert to give a valuable opinion from experience only.

Mr. Rutter said he was not holding his position as an expert. If Mr. Vanderbilt wanted to know, Mr. Rutter said, he would try to give him the information. That he could not say that he could do so for the committee.

To Mr. Sterne the witness said he was confident that during 1872 and 1873 the average rates were over 40 cents, but he would not say that when it was below 40 cents the company was losing on the business; in giving 50 cents as a paying rate, he did not name the minimum rate, which would show a loss; it depended on the amount of business being done.

Q.—Have you any special-rate contracts with Armour, Plankinton & Co.? A.—I told you before that I did not make any rates.

Q.—The bills are made out at the regular rate, and the company allows a rebate, which makes the special rate—is that so? A.—Yes, sometimes; different generally as to the Western commission men; they come to our company at times for it, when an arrangement has been made previously.

Q.—What books in your office contain the record of all rebates paid by the company? A.—We have a book containing the record of losses; we have a voucher-book which shows the special rebates and drawbacks for the past three years.

Mr. Sterne called for these books, and Mr. Rutter was excused and left with Mr. Depew, to bring them from the auditor's office.

Harvey Farrington, wholesale grocer, was next sworn, and said his firm did considerable business throughout this State, but not as much as formerly; one of the reasons why so many customers were not coming now was because so many goods were shown to them in their stores by agents of interior jobbers; the system was probably initiated by the manufacturers of all classes of goods, and it was somewhat necessary for grocers in the interior of the State to follow the custom; the giving of special rates by the railroads had to some extent enabled the interior jobbers to lay down goods at lower rates to dealers, and, of course, they got the trade; as to his opinion of the right or wrong of the special-rate system he thought that as a merchant he had a right to sell a man 100 pounds of tea as a jobber sells to his customers—to make such a discrimination in favor of the larger purchaser—and here was raised the question of the right of a public corporation, enjoying a public franchise, to make similar discriminations as a matter of fact, he knew of no persons getting special rates in his line of business, and he had never asked any for himself.

Mr. Hepburn the witness said that, of course, a house in Chicago selling teas of their own importation over the Pacific roads, had an advantage over a firm in New-York, so far as selling to the Western trade was concerned, because a New-York house would have to pay the duty on the tea; but in York and then back again to customers in the West; New-York tea men were now receiving a large amount of goods by the Suez Canal.

Edward Merritt, Bookkeeper for B. T. Babbitt & Co., testified that the firm sold largely to Crouse & Co., of Syracuse, delivering the goods at that place. Witness went to Mr. Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Road, about getting a special rate on goods shipped to Crouse & Co., and the lowest rate Mr. Goodman would give Babbitt & Co. was 12 cents per 100; he would not give a lower rate than the tariff; he said Crouse & Co.'s special rate was 8 cents per 100, which gave them an advantage of 4 cents per box over Babbitt & Co.; Mr. Goodman said the road could not do anything against the interests of such a good customer as Mr. Crouse; Babbitt & Co. at times send 1,000 boxes of goods, and nothing less than 50 boxes; witness asked Mr. Goodman to give Babbitt a special rate for a year, and he refused to do so, because the canals were then closed; witness said to Mr. Goodman that if he didn't agree they would make any difference when Babbitt & Co. were willing to make the contract for a year, which would be up to the next canal closing.

To Mr. Shipman—Crouse & Co. were sent to Mr. Crouse we sent it on his special-rate contract; he paid his freight bill, and on the final settlement with us he required us to deduct 12 cents a box as freight, so that he made 4 cents a box profit on us by the freight alone; all the customers in the interior of the State who have special rate contracts with the railroads require us to do the same where their rates are lower than we can get; we sell our goods to all these persons at the same prices.

Robert Graham, wholesale grocer, of this City, said he had been in that business 18 years and had a large trade with the interior part of the State; there had been a large falling off in the trade by reason of customers ceasing to come to the City to buy, as they were able to buy at better rates from certain houses in the interior of the State; witness sent a salesman to see Mr. Goodman early in May, this year, to get a special rate, and the salesman did not get it; he got what was called a concession on the full rates, but it was not for any particular time.

Mr. Rutter returned to the stand and testified that he did not know whether there had been any special-rate rebates or drawbacks made to E. W. Coleman & Co., A. T. Stewart & Co., J. C. Flagler, William Blanchard, or Porter & Wetmore within the past two years; if such payments were made they would appear on the books of vouchers.

Q.—Have you any contract with Foster & Co., Ro-siter, Skidmore & Co., Marples & Shaw, or Stephens & Benedict, on East-bound provision freights? A.—I have no knowledge of any, but it is quite possible that there may have been, and, if so, they were given on the necessities and competition; market rates are variable at different times on freights, as in other things, during periods of unsteadiness, and in what are called railroad freight wars;" as a given example, in 1870 to 1873 the rates on grain have, say, 100 cars standing idle, and there is a market rate on freights at that point and time and under those conditions; if three hours later 100 more empty cars come in we are in the market to fill those cars on the same terms as the first 100 cars.

Q.—Are "cut" rates and "special" rates the same thing? A.—A "cut" rate is any rate that is below a rate that has been agreed on between competitors for the traffic, and a special rate is a rate other than the tariff which is given to a shipper in pursuance of an agreement; the West-bound freight "pool" has been in existence about two years, each company agreeing to take a certain proportion of the business.

Q.—Who is the chairman of the Freight Committee? A.—I can save you trouble on this matter by saying I don't know as to these expert questions.

Q.—Do you not know if you do know? A.—Well, I don't know.

Q.—And you have never taken the trouble to find out on these questions? A.—Not at all times; I have, but it is a difficult subject to master; all the fast freight lines I have named are co-operative lines, except the Merchants' Dispatch; their agents solicit business from the shippers for them, and if a cent per 100 lbs. is given, they must obtain the consent of the roads; there is no "cutting" of rates on West-bound business by the trunk lines, nor is there any now on East-bound.

Q.—Was that not prior to the recent formation of the East-bound pool? A.—Yes; but not to particular houses, that I know of.

Q.—Do you know of any shipments of lard at "cut" rates? A.—No, Sir; I have no knowledge of any.

Q.—Any on grain? A.—None—none that I am aware of.

Q.—When did the contract or special rate to David Dows & Co. cease? A.—I don't know that we had any with them.

Q.—Never? A.—Well, hardly ever! [Laughter.] It may be that at times they have made a shipment of 1,000,000 bushels and have got a special rate; they may have made a rate for a special quantity; such a thing may have been done five years ago or two years ago; I can state that an agreement was made with them, previous to the late agreement to maintain rates, to ship 500 car-loads, and I believe they have not got that number; but when that contract was made the grain had been all purchased and was ready for us to haul, and if we had had the cars to devote to that loa, we might have moved it in one day.

Q.—What is the schedule rate on grain now? A.—Fifteen cents.

Q.—What is the special rate on this contract of David Dows & Co.? A.—I decline to answer that question; I understood that such matters were not to be made public, and I don't think it would be proper to expose business secrets in that way; if the committee desires it in this instance, I'll state it, but I object to doing so, and would rather not.

Mr. Hepburn—The committee would like an answer.

Mr. Rutter—As to what Mr. Dows's rate is?

Mr. Hepburn—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Rutter—It is 12½ cents.

By Mr. Sterne.—That is their rate from Chicago to New-York, is it, or is it to Liverpool? A.—That is only to New-York.

Q.—Can you not give through special rates to Liverpool to David Dows & Co? A.—I shall answer that question technically, Mr. Sterne, by saying that I do not give rates at all; in giving special rates it is understood that they will be kept secret, but all the world can have those rates that David Dows & Co. have, if they offer a quantity.

Q.—Do you allow a firm to "farm out" their special rates to other firms? A.—No, Sir, not that I am aware of; I should consider it a serious breach of faith if they did.

Q.—Well, suppose David Dows & Co., in order to make up the 500 car-loads at Chicago, should invite other men to send their grain along with them under their contract, and they did so, what would you do? A.—Well! What could we do? We wouldn't hang them or shoot them, certainly. I don't know what I would do.

Q.—Then you would allow Mr. Dows to "farm out" his rate? A.—I don't say that.

Q. Have you not got a contract with Jesse Hoyt & Co. at special rates? A. Not that I know of; I don't know of any contract being made with them, within the recent past, certainly; I would like the committee to understand that this question of rates is a matter of market; if we give a man a rate on say 500 car-loads of freight, he takes the risk of the rate going down and we take the risk of its going up before the freight is hauled; the rate we give him may be the market rate on that day.

Mr. Baker, of the committee—Do you, then, agree to ship 500 cars in certain times at certain rates per car-loads per day? A.—No, Sir; we move it as fast as we can do it; as a rule, it is expected that the freight will be ready for us as fast as we can move it.

Mr. Sterne—Does it pay to move grain from Chicago to New-York at 12½ cents per cwt.? A.—I should say it does not.

Q.—At what rate must you carry between Chicago and New-York to pay a profit on the haul? A.—That is a difficult question to answer; we consider it better to get 12½ cents at times than to have the cars lying idle; I am not competent to testify as an expert on this matter.

Q.—I can hardly believe that a man like Mr. Vanderbilt owns 10,000 cars, a man in a place like the responsible one that you hold, unless he knew you to be an expert. Now, what rate do you think would yield a profit from Chicago to New-York per cwt.? A.—I can only give my opinion on that; I should say that if we could get an average of 50 cents per cwt., on all classes of freight from Chicago to New-York, it would yield a good profit; from 75 to 80 per cent. of all the traffic is fourth-class, I should think.

Mr. Rutter declined to say at what point traffic began to pay, and when it ceased to pay, and said that if Mr. Vanderbilt should put that question, he would be obliged to say he did not know.

Messrs. Hepburn and Baker expressed the belief that a man in Mr. Rutter's position, and with his experience, ought to be sufficiently expert to give a valuable opinion from experience only.

Mr. Rutter said he was not holding his position as an expert. If Mr. Vanderbilt wanted to know, Mr. Rutter said, he would try to give him the information. That he could not say that he could do so for the committee.

To Mr. Sterne the witness said he was confident that during 1872 and 1873 the average rates were over 40 cents, but he would not say that when it was below 40 cents the company was losing on the business; in giving 50 cents as a paying rate, he did not name the minimum rate, which would show a loss; it depended on the amount of business being done.

Q.—Have you any special-rate contracts with Armour, Plankinton & Co.? A.—I told you before that I did not make any rates.

Q.—The bills are made out at the regular rate, and the company allows a rebate, which makes the special rate—is that so? A.—Yes, sometimes; different generally as to the Western commission men; they come to our company at times for it, when an arrangement has been made previously.

Q.—What books in your office contain the record of all rebates paid by the company? A.—We have a book containing the record of losses; we have a voucher-book which shows the special rebates and drawbacks for the past three years.

Mr. Sterne called for these books, and Mr. Rutter was excused and left with Mr. Depew, to bring them from the auditor's office.

Harvey Farrington, wholesale grocer, was next sworn, and said his firm did considerable business throughout this State, but not as much as formerly; one of the reasons why so many customers were not coming now was because so many goods were shown to them in their stores by agents of interior jobbers; the system was probably initiated by the manufacturers of all classes of goods, and it was somewhat necessary for grocers in the interior of the State to follow the custom; the giving of special rates by the railroads had to some extent enabled the interior jobbers to lay down goods at lower rates to dealers, and, of course, they got the trade; as to his opinion of the right or wrong of the special-rate system he thought that as a merchant he had a right to sell a man 100 pounds of tea as a jobber sells to his customers—to make such a discrimination in favor of the larger purchaser—and here was raised the question of the right of a public corporation, enjoying a public franchise, to make similar discriminations as a matter of fact, he knew of no persons getting special rates in his line of business, and he had never asked any for himself.

Mr. Hepburn the witness said that, of course, a house in Chicago selling teas of their own importation over the Pacific roads, had an advantage over a firm in New-York, so far as selling to the Western trade was concerned, because a New-York house would have to pay the duty on the tea; but in York and then back again to customers in the West; New-York tea men were now receiving a large amount of goods by the Suez Canal.

Edward Merritt, Bookkeeper for B. T. Babbitt & Co., testified that the firm sold largely to Crouse & Co., of Syracuse, delivering the goods at that place. Witness went to Mr. Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Road, about getting a special rate on goods shipped to Crouse & Co., and the lowest rate Mr. Goodman would give Babbitt & Co. was 12 cents per 100; he would not give a lower rate than the tariff; he said Crouse & Co.'s special rate was 8 cents per 100, which gave them an advantage of 4 cents per box over Babbitt & Co.; Mr. Goodman said the road could not do anything against the interests of such a good customer as Mr. Crouse; Babbitt & Co. at times send 1,000 boxes of goods, and nothing less than 50 boxes; witness asked Mr. Goodman to give Babbitt a special rate for a year, and he refused to do so, because the canals were then closed; witness said to Mr. Goodman that if he didn't agree they would make any difference when Babbitt & Co. were willing to make the contract for a year, which would be up to the next canal closing.

To Mr. Shipman—Crouse & Co. were sent to Mr. Crouse we sent it on his special-rate contract; he paid his freight bill, and on the final settlement with us he required us to deduct 12 cents a box as freight, so that he made 4 cents a box profit on us by the freight alone; all the customers in the interior of the State who have special rate contracts with the railroads require us to do the same where their rates are lower than we can get; we sell our goods to all these persons at the same prices.

Robert Graham, wholesale grocer, of this City, said he had been in that business 18 years and had a large trade with the interior part of the State; there had been a large falling off in the trade by reason of customers ceasing to come to the City to buy, as they were able to buy at better rates from certain houses in the interior of the State; witness sent a salesman to see Mr. Goodman early in May, this year, to get a special rate, and the salesman did not get it; he got what was called a concession on the full rates, but it was not for any particular time.

Mr. Rutter returned to the stand and testified that he did not know whether there had been any special-rate rebates or drawbacks made to E. W. Coleman & Co., A. T. Stewart & Co., J. C. Flagler, William Blanchard, or Porter &

JUNE 17 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—5th and 6th cols.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—4th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—4th col.
ELECTIONS—Sixth Page—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth Page—6th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—6th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—7th col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Seventh Page—5th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Sixth Page—3d col.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—3d col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—6th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—6th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1 col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th & 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
STORAGE—Sixth Page—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Sixth Page—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Minstrelsy and Fun.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather and lower temperature, possibly followed by frosts on Tuesday night in the interior.

Party tactics in Washington are becoming puerile. On both sides the disposition to set traps for the opposite party to fall into is much more apparent than any disposition to get through with the public business in hand. Mr. Springer's bill prohibiting the employment of "any part of the Army or Navy as a police force to keep peace at the polls," and the Democratic jubilation over the false position in which Republicans are supposed to have placed themselves by refusing to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules, afford a fair illustration of the straits to which a party may be reduced in its efforts to manufacture political capital available for election use. In 1878 there was inserted in the Army Appropriation bill a clause forbidding the employment of troops as a *posse comitatus* to keep the peace at the polls. The other week the House passed the Army Appropriation bill, containing a prohibition against the employment of the military as a police force at elections. It is mere childishness to propose to enact for a third time a prohibition already more than sufficiently provided for, and one, moreover, about which the people at large do not care a straw. The Democrats will be forced into political liquidation if they can find no better party cry than the determination of Republicans "to destroy the freedom of elections" by insisting on the presence of troops at the polls.

We pointed out at the time that Senator Coke made his motion to take the Warner bill out of the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, that it could not possibly be adopted or even seriously pressed, without compelling a reorganization of the committee. It now seems that the Chairman, Mr. Bayard, adheres to this view of the matter. He is reported to be inflexibly opposed to surrendering control of the bill by his committee under any consideration and on any condition. Should this report be confirmed, and there can be little doubt of its correctness, Senator Bayard will probably be sustained in his position. It is not conceivable that his party associates in the Senate would force an open rupture with him as the representative of the sound-money sentiment among the Democrats. Whatever advantage they might gain by such a manœuvre in the South-west, they would unquestionably lose more in the East, and just at this juncture we should say that they have not a great deal of strength to spare in this section.

When the Democrats were in a minority in Congress, Democratic orators and newspapers used to make much capital out of the "stationery steal." This was the appropriation of $125 for the purchase of the stationery required by each Senator and Representative for one session of Congress. It was originally intended to cover the entire Congress, or two years. The most industrious Congressman cannot consume $125 worth of pens, ink, paper, envelopes, twine, blotting-paper, and sealing-wax, not to mention the ivory-handled pen-knives, the paper-folders, &c. So it came to pass that sponges, cologne, soap, visiting-cards, and fancy articles were classed as "stationery." The more frugal Congressmen drew the balance of their allowances in cash at the end of the session. Technically, the present is an extra session of Congress, and the Democratic Committee on Appropriations have amended the Legislative Appropriation bill, in the House, so as to allow each Senator and Representative $125 for "stationery" for this single session. This will cost the country about $48,000. It is a bold theft. And this is a Congress which was elected to reform abuses.

The evidence given yesterday by Mr. J. Edward Ireland in regard to the internal economy of Ludlow-Street Jail throws some new light upon the character of that sink of profligacy and plunder. It is true that the value of Mr. Ireland's testimony must be held subject to what the other side has to offer, but it is perfectly safe to infer that the disgusting license which is permitted in the jail is no mere product of the imagination of the witness. To match such a state of things as he describes, we must revert to the sponging-houses which live in the descriptions of the English novelists of last century, and which, like other forms of antiquated corruption, seem to find congenial soil in New-York. It is to be hoped that the Bar Association will be able to show how Ludlow-Street Jail came to have a licensed drinking-place within its precincts, and who enjoys the profits of that and other privileges of the establishment.

In replying to the inquiry of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as to whether it is in their power to insert as a condition of the new Fulton Market lease permission to erect, as part of the market property, stores for the retail of general merchandise, the Corporation Counsel might properly take into account the fact that the "merchandise" likely to be retailed in such stores would be chiefly intoxicating liquors. It is from the vendors of such beverages and their political allies that the opposition to the offer of the Market Association mainly comes, and the pretense about the interests of the public and the preservation of the City revenues is too transparent to impose on anybody. Of course, there is another element of opposition to building a new market under private supervision in the Tammany Hall jobbers, to whom a new public building offers a promising opportunity for plunder. Now that the old structure has been condemned, the simple duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is to adopt the cheapest, most rapid, and most effective method of providing a new and commodious building in its place.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

A blunder so great that it amounts to a crime has been committed by the Democratic Party in Congress. There are Republicans who would have their party commit a blunder almost as great, and who insist that the President should by helping them forfeit the advantages he has gained. The Democrats comprehend their folly, and are most anxious to be relieved of some of its consequences. The Republicans who push their partisanship to extremes forget that they cannot follow the example of their opponents without assuming part of the odious responsibility which, so far, attaches wholly to the Democracy.

Until now, the Democratic policy has inured to the benefit of the Republican Party. All that the majority in Congress have lost the minority have gained. The party in control of legislation has not only failed to carry its measures, but has been compelled to abandon the position it insolently took at the beginning of the session, has discarded the coercive tactics prescribed by violent men, and has to a considerable extent adapted its action to the suggestions of the President and the requirements of his supporters. Congressional history supplies few parallels to a surrender so sudden and complete,—so disastrous to the pretensions of the party surrendering, and so pregnant with partisan profit to the other side. The Democrats retire from chosen ground humiliated as well as defeated. Not only are they willing to do that which, in the circumstances, they declared should not be done; they profess a desire to do it with the view of obviating many of the objections urged by the President. With so many strong points in their favor, the Republicans should be content without straining their wits in search of further reasons for resistance.

The business of the Government and the interests of the country have a title to attention at least as valid as that of partisanship. The Democratic Party is enduring the penalties of an attempt to make partisanship supreme, and to obstruct public business and damage public interests in order that questionable party objects might be secured. On the other hand, the Republican Party has strengthened itself immensely in the national estimation by insisting that partisanship shall not endanger the working of the Government, and that Congress shall not enlarge its authority at the expense of power constitutionally belonging to the Executive. But if certain Republican Senators have their way, their party will lose much of the moral strength it has acquired. Its attitude will be that of a party which, though a minority in Congress, claims a right to shape legislation. Moreover, it will actually imitate the Democracy, so far as the coercion of the Executive is concerned. There is no essential moral difference between a threat to withhold supplies as a means of influencing the judgment of the President, and a threatening declaration as to what the President must do to satisfy his party. Coercion is intended in both cases,—exactly that kind of coercion which self-respect requires the President to disregard. He could not, without injury to public interests, allow his judgment to be influenced by a policy of usurpation, though approved by a Congressional majority. He cannot without dishonor yield to a personal demand for vetoes, or allow Senators whose sinister objects are manifest to shape his judgment in regard to measures coming before him. The country has upheld him because he exercised constitutional authority in behalf of a sound national policy. It would not uphold him if he stretched his authority in search of pretexts for rejecting an appropriation bill because its construction is clumsy and its scope inadequate. A veto based on that ground could not be divested of a partisan character; and we should have the spectacle of a President who had successfully resisted a partisan effort to influence him unworthily, yielding to another effort to use him as a partisan.

For whatever faults of construction are apparent in the Legislative Appropriation bill, the Democratic majority will be responsible. They have demonstrated their incapacity for conducting the affairs of the Government. This bill is one of the evidences of incapacity. Does any sensible Republican believe that on this ground the President should veto it? For certain branches of the Government it provides supplies. No one imagines that the President can reject it because of the alleged inadequacy of amounts. Congress provides the money, and deficiency bills rise in judgment against it when the supplies are insufficient. In the present instance, there is too much "lumping," and the disbursing officers will probably have difficulty in getting through their task. These are telling facts to be used against the Democracy; they can hardly be converted into excuses for a veto. They will add to the disfavor with which the controlling party is regarded by the country; they are not reasons for wantonly exposing the Government to the risk of embarrassment. Substantially similar are the considerations affecting the Army bill. One of its clauses is open to objection. Either it is surplusage or it is intended to be mischievous. If the latter, the Democrats, in their anxiety to obviate objections, seem to have rendered the intention harmless. The bill as it stands cannot do much mischief; and a bill of which this can be said is not a salient object of attack. The Judicial bill is of a different character. That is designed to effect indirectly objects of which the President has already expressed his disapproval. His continued opposition to it, as a separate measure, may be justified by the arguments advanced against it when forming part of a larger bill. The President's probable course with reference to it is tolerably well understood. Evidently, however, the strength of his position, and the gain to the Republican Party resulting from his action, depend upon the exercise of a sound discrimination both as to the tenableness of the objections urged and the propriety of the motives in which they originate. A partisan exercise of the veto power would be as wrong and inexpedient as the excess of partisanship on the side of a Democratic Congress.

THE RECENT RISE IN SILVER.

The advocates of unlimited coinage of silver dollars, at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, are making much of the recent considerable rise in the market price of silver in London. This rise has amounted to about 3d. per ounce since the opening of the year, and to nearly 4d. since the middle of March. There are signs which in the opinion of those who have studied the question carefully and impartially, and whose views are entitled to respect, that the rise may go still further, and before the close of the year may bring the market value of the silver in a standard dollar much nearer than it now is to par with gold. It has advanced within three months from 83 cents to about 88 cents, and it may go higher.

So far as the interests of the United States go, it is to be hoped that the appreciation will continue. The Treasury has already some $26,000,000 in its vaults of silver dollars, and is every month adding $2,000,000 to that amount. There is not the slightest chance that the present Congress will permit any check to this accumulation; on the other hand, it is quite likely to force the disbursement of silver indiscriminately with gold. As the term of the present Congress has 21 months to run from the 1st of June, we must, therefore, count an additional coinage of $42,000,000, and a possible accumulation in the Treasury of nearly $70,000,000 in all, less what may be paid out in the meantime. Obviously, independent of any question of free coinage, it is to the immediate interest of the United States that the value of silver should continue to advance.

But though, as we have said, there are indications that this may be the case for some little time to come, the period for which it is safe to make predictions is very limited, and the facts and tendencies on which those already made are based are by no means such as to justify confidence in a permanent rise, or to relieve from danger any country which should now rush upon the unlimited coinage of silver at any fixed ratio whatever with gold. As to the notion that an adjustable ratio could be adopted—a notion by which some well-intentioned but extremely short-sighted persons have been led to coquet with the silver movement—it is too absurd to be considered seriously.

The facts which have led to the recent appreciation of silver, so far as they can be detected, are somewhat various. Among the principal are the following: The suspension of sales by the German Government, accompanied by a vague rumor that that Government intends to restore a bimetallic currency; decreased offering of Council bills by the Indian Government, owing to a recent, and probably temporary, change of policy on its part; a diminution in the reported production of silver in the United States, and a slight increase in the production of gold; a considerable increase in the amount of silver in the Bank of France, whence, so long as silver is a full legal tender, it is not likely to be withdrawn; an advance in the price of cotton, tending to increase the silver exports to India; and, finally, the support given by the recent action of our House of Representatives to the belief that the United States Government is likely to adopt free coinage, a policy which would tend to relieve the overloaded markets of the Old World of their silver at our expense. It ought not to be difficult to perceive that none of the facts here enumerated are of a nature to make a permanent advance in silver a certainty.

The German Government has, for the time being, suspended its sales, but though the financial principles of Prince Bismarck are of the crudest, it is much more likely that he is waiting for a further rise in silver, than that he is intending to re-adopt a bimetallic currency, to reverse the process which has been nearly completed at so great a sacrifice, and to double the losses of the Imperial Treasury by buying back at an advance the silver which its sales have, in part, depreciated. Although the amount of silver actually held by the German Government is now small—it was only $750,000 on the 1st of January—the amount of silver coin which has still to be called in under existing laws, is at the least $60,000,000, and may be as high as $87,000,000, according to the number of thaler pieces which shall be found missing when called in. With this amount of silver liable to come into the market more or less rapidly, unless Germany shall completely change her policy, it would not be safe to count on the continuance of an advance caused by the suspension of its sales.

As to the sale of silver bills by the Indian Government, it is greatly hoped in England that that can be so arranged as not to disturb the market; but nothing could be more precarious than this expectation. The Indian Government is straining every nerve to make its income balance with its expenditures, but in doing so it has completely suspended the insurance fund against famine, and it is quite likely to have either to resume it or to borrow large amounts of money for the purposes of the fund. And there are other influences, too complex to trace here, which tend to increase its embarrassment. For a long time the price of silver has sunk the moment the Indian Government put its bills on the market, and it would be very imprudent to counton the entire removal of such disturbance. As to the continued relative decrease in the supply of silver and increase in the supply of gold, this certainly is not a phenomenon that can be counted. It is true that the arrivals of silver bullion at San Francisco for the first three months of this year were only about three-eighths of those for the corresponding period of last year, and less than for the same period at any time since 1875; but the production has changed so violently and so greatly within five years that it would be folly to suppose that it had at last settled to a rate that will not change at all.

We have in this country to face an actual statutory provision, which will not be repealed in at least two years, for an increase of $24,000,0000 in our coined silver; we have to face a probable compulsory addition of this silver to our currency, and we must consider the possibility of legislation compelling a still greater coinage. Admitting the full force of the tendencies which now make an advance in the value of silver likely to continue for a considerable period, it must be admitted that our situation is anything but reassuring. All these tendencies are liable to be interrupted or suspended, and should they be so, it will depend on the intelligence and firmness of the American people, whether or not we shall be exposed to the gravest dangers.

FALL RIVER'S LABOR TROUBLES.

The determination of the spinners in the Fall River cotton mills to strike for an advance of wages, and the obstinate purpose of the manufacturers to let all their works stand idle through the Summer rather than make the slightest concession, are likely, if carried out, to afford an extremely forcible illustration of the evil results of an unnatural antagonism between employers and employed. There is no community in this country where the consequences would be so severely felt as in the border city of Massachusetts. It is little more than an aggregation of cotton mills, which developed with great rapidity during the period of feverish prosperity in trade. Its activity and its capital have been absorbed in the one interest of making cotton cloth. More than a third of its population of about 45,000 consists of operatives in the factories. To them is paid about $100,000 weekly in wages. Many of them are owners of stock in the corporations to a small amount, and a considerable part of the shares is in the hands of other citizens of the place of small or moderate means. There are a few large owners, and some of the capital invested in the forty mills is held in other cities, but to an unusual extent the interests of all classes are bound up in the welfare of the single industry of cotton manufacture. Those who are neither owners nor operatives depend largely on the working of the mills for the support of the industries and trade in which they are concerned. There is no prosperity for Fall River with the cotton factories idle, and all must share in the sufferings and privation that may follow a general shut-down.

This fact increases the responsibility of the party to the contest which may be at fault in precipitating a stoppage that must seriously affect the entire population. It is not necessary to recall the struggles of the last five years, in which Fall River has had her full share. She suffered from shrinkage of apparent values, from reaction in trade, from defalcation and bad management, from all the manifold disasters developed by the depression following the violent crisis with which a period of unhealthy activity ended. Capitalists were ruined, corporations were rendered bankrupt, and laborers were forced to take reduced wages and to work on short time. All shared in the adversity, as they had enjoyed prosperity together. By one reduction after another, the wages of the operatives were cut down 45 per cent. from the highest rate of the "flush" times. The process had been accompanied by resistance and strikes, but the necessity was inexorable. The last reduction went into effect on the 1st of April of last year, and was accepted with the understanding that there should be an advance to the former rate as soon as improvement in business would justify it. Understandings of this kind are peculiarly brittle, being based mainly on hopes and possible good intentions, but having no binding force. But they are all the more a matter of honor and moral right on that account.

The time has come when there has been an unquestionable improvement in the business of making cotton cloth, but who is to determine when the point is reached which was to justify an advance in wages? The operatives thought the time already at hand, and they were uneasy and anxious for the promised boon of better pay. They thought, and rightly enough, that it was not likely to come without the asking. They accordingly made the demand and were met with a refusal. They asked for an interview, to the end that the justice of their demand might be submitted to arbitration; the proposition was bluntly rejected. They threatened a partial strike, and the manufacturers retorted with the menace of a general lock-out and a "blacklisting" of the strikers. The result was the almost unanimous vote of Saturday night, at the meeting of operatives, to stop work, and the prospect is a combined strike and lock-out that will silence the spindles of Fall River until some agreement can be reached between the manufacturers and those upon whose labor they depend.

It may be that the operatives were hasty in their demands and unreasonable in their conduct, but it is certain that the spirit displayed by their employers was far from accommodating. Capital has sacrificed much and undergone ruinous losses to keep the operatives at work and give them at least a subsistence. It was not to be expected that the moment a recovery was perceptible in business, the managers should yield the whole advantage to labor. There was no certainty that it would continue, or that even the point gained was secure. Some slight repairing of losses was to be allowed; the long-deferred dividends might fairly be permitted a chance to begin accumulating; it behooved the operatives to have patience, and at least be content with a division of advantage when its permanency should be assured. But on the other hand, the laborers had suffered and undergone sacrifices, and were entitled to some consideration. They should have been met in a less haughty and unyielding spirit. The manufacturers contended that arbitration was an un-American method of settling disputes. We trust that a fair hearing for both sides and an attempt to adjust differences equitably are not un-American. It ought to be an American idea that the relations of workmen and employers are those of mutual service and advantage, in some sort, of equality of rights and obligations, and when there is a serious dispute, reference to some disinterested and fairly-constituted tribunal will not discredit either party. If there is a prolonged strike at Fall River, with the inevitable suffering and loss, the manufacturers will be largely responsible, for there is every reason to believe that it might have been avoided by a display of a spirit of generous consideration, without compromising any just claims of the employing class.

WORKS OF DARKNESS.

There is a possibility that we may have a surfeit of elevated railroads. The ancient fable of King Log and King Stork will readily occur to most of our readers. The surface roads represent King Log; the elevated roads may turn out to be our King Stork. The surface roads did not do enough. The elevated roads do too much. To change the figure, the elevated railway is the spirit which we have raised, and which nobody can lay again. For many weary years we sighed for rapid transit. Save a few sanguine individuals, nobody thought that rapid transit would ever come to pass. The general question of rapid transit was taken up with reluctance by capitalists. It was ridiculed and scouted by the surface railroad companies, who managed to "fix" the Legislature, year after year.

It must be acknowledged that the popularity of the elevated railroads surpasses our most sanguine expectations. Instead of undertaking cautiously, and with many misgivings, the construction of one line of railway suspended above the surface of the ground, there is a mad rush to gridiron the City with elevated roads in every possible direction. It was conceded that a railroad in the air might be objectionable to some of the property-holders along its route. Therefore, the most novel and costly appliances were to be employed to deaden sound, and make the transit of trains practically noiseless. Having obtained their franchise, the managers of the roads, with a happy disregard for the minority of the public, proceeded to carry the majority of the public as noisily and as rapidly as possible. The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, to be sure, have conceded something to the well-grounded complaints of property-holders. They have tried to abate the noise nuisance, and have in their general management shown some consideration for public sentiment. The East Side, or New-York Elevated Railroad Company, on the other hand, have defied the public in every possible particular. Their trains have been equipped, managed, and run for the single purpose of making as much money as possible in the shortest space of time, without regard to the comfort of the passengers who have been shot along their tracks, or of the wretched inhabitants who dwell below.

But this sort of thing pays. Fat dividends are ample compensation for the curses, remonstrances, and mandamuses which may be heaped upon a railroad. Instead of there being one cautiously managed "noiseless" railway in the air, operating between the Battery and the Central Park, there are now three lines in operation, two more projected, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners have mapped out a fifth, or middle route, with a generosity which is truly remarkable. Besides this, there are branches innumerable, a mere description of which would only confuse the average reader. There are branches to the east and branches to the west, so that a diagram of the City, with the existing and projected lines of elevated railway marked upon it, would closely resemble the human arterial system, the Metropoliten Elevated standing roughly for the renal artery, while the other roads play the parts of iliac and femoral. The newest scheme contemplates nothing less than a road from Thirty-fourth-street to the City Hall over the route now occupied by the Fourth-Avenue Railroad. Here and there, with a bold dash for directness, the line runs through solid blocks of houses; but the general direction is so closely that of the Fourth-Avenue Line that the wayfarer must needs see that this is a Vanderbilt scheme. It is the scheme of an interest which persistently fought rapid transit, in the abstract, with every weapon known to legislative manipulators. It is the scheme of an interest which staved off rapid transit, as injurious to the public welfare, until it became inevitable, and which now rushes in to secure the most extravagant privileges.

If this sort of thing continues, our streets will all be tunnels. The City will be built in the air. Instead of digging underground, with roadways and arcades, we shall have sunk the streets and built amazing superstructures above them. Already the New-York Elevated Railroad Company have taken possession of several streets on the East Side. Division-street is roofed in, and at several points along the road, from Fulton-street to the Cooper Institute, the passer-by looks up at a black net-work of girders where once he saw a narrow strip of blue sky. On the upper part of Third-avenue, that old thoroughfare is made impassable, night and morning, by reason of the showers of cinders, ashes, slops, and water, which jovial cleaners, firemen, and scullions sift to the earth from the corporate property in the air. The business pays in receipts for fares, and the public have no rights that a money-making corporation is bound to respect. We have fallen into the hands of King Stork.

The month of June, doubtless from its prominent position in that season of the year which has always been held most available for warfare, is pre-eminently a "fighting month," and certain days in it seem actually consecrated to memories of battles. The 1st has witnessed two of the hardest sea-fights on record. The 16th is the anniversary of Ligny and Quatre Bras, the two great battles that ushered in the tremendous day of Waterloo. The 18th, in addition to the crowning celebrity of Waterloo itself, has that of Kolin, where Frederick the Great was beaten in 1757 by the Austrian, Marshal Daun, and that of the sanguinary repulse of the first English attack upon the Redan at Sebastopol, in 1855. The last three days of the month witnessed some of the hardest fighting in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. But besides all these, this warlike month counts upon its lists Naseby Field, the scene of Charles I.'s final overthrow by Cromwell; Hohenfriedberg, one of Frederick the Great's most brilliant victories over the Austrians; Friedland, which decided the Russian campaign of 1807 in favor of Napoleon, fought on the anniversary of Marengo; Vittoria, by which the French were finally expelled from Spain, as well as many of the most prominent battles of the late civil war.

Mr. Edward Hanlan's splendid victory over England's best man in yesterday's sculling contest on the river Tyne, will more than ever call the attention of our conservative cousins across the Atlantic to the American style of rowing. They had already learned something new about boating since the visit of certain of our crews and scullers to Henley, but nothing that will do them so much good as Mr. Hanlan's repeated successes at Newcastle. The science of rowing, as shown by Mr. Hanlan, consists in his skilled use of the long-sliding seat, the studied, peculiar stroke imparted to his sculls, and the lack of awkwardness displayed in the boat. No one who has ever watched him when sculling at full speed can have failed to observe the way in which his oars literally smite the water at the beginning of each stroke. Under his style of sculling, arms and body work together from the beginning. It must be accepted as the fundamental principle of rowing, as it is of all propulsion, that as little as possible of the energy employed to produce propulsion shall be wasted, more especially where great velocity is among the results to be attained. It is the observance of this rule, and his increased intensity of propulsion, which gives Hanlan's shell such speed; and it is this very style that our friends over the water will have to determine for themselves on scientific principles. In yesterday's contest, the more powerful and heavier man of the two was defeated; and this teaches us that many other qualities than brute strength and technical skill are represented in athleticism in general, and in aquatic athleticism in particular. Boating, as it is conducted among American amateurs, is no bad social education. It teaches the art, always difficult to acquire, yet ever useful, of collective action. It rubs off angularity of character, and it is pre-eminently calculated to eradicate the vice of conceit from the breast of youth. Judged from a physical or purely hygienic aspect, the path of aquatic glory, if reasonably pursued, brings health and happiness to the participant.

Paris is the place, of all the world, for the profitable sale of literary and artistic treasures. The library of Ambroise Firmin Didot has just been sold there, the sale occupying six days. This collection was of almost unrivalled richness in rare early manuscripts, and the collectors of Paris contended for these treasures with an eagerness that fully sustains their reputation as the first of modern bibliophiles. Some very large prices were paid. A manuscript "Graduale et Sacramentarum," executed in the twelfth century, in a Suabian abbey, fetched $5,020. For a book of Hours which once belonged to Bussy-Rabutin, consisting of only 37 leaves, of which eight contained miniature portraits, $5,000 was paid. A book of "Offices of the Holy Virgin," which once belonged to a Queen of Austria, fetched $5,400. A folio manuscript of the twelfth century, containing a commentary on the Apocalypse and the book of Daniel, in an old binding, went for $6,100. For a manuscript Psalm-book bearing the date of 1105—so says a Paris paper, though the date may well be questioned—fetched $2,040. The National Library paid $3,000 for a fragment of a book of the Gospels, executed in the middle of the eleventh century. A "Simulachres de la Mort," with original designs in ink by Hans Holbein, sold for $5,000. The climax of the sale was reached on the last day, when a Missal which once belonged to Charles VI., and from him descended to Henry V.'s Kate, and then to Henry VIII, was sold for $15,300. This sum lacks but little of equaling the highest price ever paid for a book. The entire proceeds of the sale were $200,000, making it one of the most valuable collections ever sold.

The action taken by the Safeguard Fire Insurance Company, of this City, in reinsuring its risks and going out of the business, is certainly judicious, when the chances of profit in the future are taken into account. The rates of premium are lower now on an average than they were when the company assumed most of the risks from which it has just been relieved, and hence, in making the transfer its Directors have probably had the advantages of the markets in their favor. The company was started at a time to be able to reap the harvest of profit which followed in the years succeeding the Chicago and Boston fires, and now, having paid large dividends and laid up quite a surplus, it can return to its shareholders something better than their original investment, and pass out of existence as a body corporate. This is the policy which a stock company, where money is not buried in a "plant," should always pursue, but unfortunately the path of wisdom in this respect is an unfrequented one. Once endowed with corporate existence, a company struggles for a continuance of life almost as strongly as a human being. This is due, not to the wishes of the shareholders, who could almost always find other means of investing their money, but to the influence of those holding salaried positions. These have a direct personal interest in keeping the organization alive, even though the stockholders would be benefited by a suspension of operations, and it is generally due to their exertions that financial corporations which might retire from the field with profit continue a losing business until brought to a halt by an accumulation of losses. This is the situation of quite a number of fire insurance companies in this City to-day. They have not the financial strength that the Safeguard possessed; they are not making money; and the business as a whole would be improved by their retirement. But the influence of the official employes is strong enough to keep in check a movement which would plainly be for the interest of the stockholders.

Some years ago an attempt was made in Brussels to introduce the so-called civil burial, that is, a burial at which no priest was present, and no ecclesiastical ceremonies were performed. The Roman Catholic clergy, perceiving that one of its richest sources of revenue was in danger of being dried up, made a furious opposition, and the attempt seemed not to find much favor with the public. The question was evidently about to die out, when the burial of Louis Anspach, which took place in Brussels on May 21, has suddenly revived it, and given the whole movement a new and powerful impulse. Louis Anspach became Mayor of Brussels in 1863, and, in the sixteen years in which he held this office, he enjoyed the unqualified esteem of his co-citizens, not only on account of his eminent ability, but also on account of the nobleness of his character. But Louis Anspach was a free-thinker, and had ordered for himself a civil burial. In his funeral procession the King and the Count of Flanders were retreated as the *corps diplomatique*, the Ministers, and all the highest civil and military officers followed the coffin; the streets through which the procession walked were lined with crowds of people showing their sympathy in a most impressive manner; but no priest was present, and no ecclesiastical ceremonies were performed. Though the Roman Catholic clergy very well know the use of an umbrella when it rains, one priest forgot all precautions, and came out in a religious paper with some remarks which provoked rejoinders from not only all the Belgian, but also many of the French, papers, and civil burial has now got a very fair chance of becoming established in Belgium, and, perhaps, even in France.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* says that the holders of something more than one-fourth of the bonds of Tennessee have signified their willingness to accept the 50 per cent. proposition.

The Governor of Louisiana has received by cable a protest from the foreign bondholders against any attempt to interfere with the settlement of the debt of the State under the funding act of 1874.

The Legislature of Georgia assembles early in July, and the session is likely to be a long one. The Columbus *Enquirer* says that the State Penitentiary system, the North-eastern Railroad indorsement, the $7,000 fee paid Murphy, and the wild land questions will doubtless be brought up, and some of them may provoke hot discussion.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says: "The true doctrine is for hard money, and for silver and gold of equal value. The country can very well wait patiently for the developments of the next six months. At present there is plenty of money in circulation. The only trouble is that we cannot get hold of a dollar without doing a dollar's worth of honest work."

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of Saturday says that the political situation in that State is so anomalous and uncertain that a very active campaign is promised, but the Republicans will go into the contest united, hopeful, and deeply in earnest, on a platform of sound money, national supremacy, and equal rights, South as well as North, and will be aided by many men who last year, from various considerations, voted the Greenback ticket, and not a few sound-money Democrats, who see that the best interests of the country are being jeoparded by their trading leaders.

The Tennessee Republican State Committee held a meeting last week, and decided to make no recommendation with reference to the State debt settlement, the question being regarded as one of general interest to the State and not of a political nature. The Knoxville *Chronicle*, in this connection, says that the Republican Party, as a party, has always been fully and clearly committed to the policy of sustaining the honor and credit of the State, and that it is perfectly safe to say that if they had had a controlling majority in the Legislature the 60 cents proposition would have been accepted two years ago.

The Winona (Miss.) *Advance*, a Democratic paper, says: "Not long since a crowd of men living in Attala County went to the plantation of Mr. Joe Cross, at night, during his absence, and ran off his hands. Soon after they went back and cruelly beat and shot a few that Mr. Cross had coaxed to return, and last week they returned, set fire to his dwelling, a magnificent building, formerly occupied by Col. Davis. In this manner they have depopulated the farm, destroyed a costly residence, and threatened the life of the owner, from no other motive than to gratify a cowardly animosity that they have not the moral courage to assert in open daylight."

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUDIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The wealthy Democrats who invested in Louisiana bonds upon the advent of the "property and intelligence" of that State to power in 1876 are not the only ones who are now mourning over a bad investment in Southern bonds.

When that "great and good man," Wade Hampton, came to reign over South Carolina, on the 10th of April, 1877, the State consols rose rapidly under the stimulus of large purchases made by such Democratic capitalists as Tilden and Corcoran. For the Democratic Convention which nominated Hampton promised the usual amount of "reform," and was quite as eloquent as usual upon the re-establishment of the "credit and honor" of the State, in case their ticket was successful. Some of the speeches of the Edgefield and up-country patriots, indeed, excited the capitalists of Charleston for fear that "reform" might take the form of repudiation; hence, the Democratic Executive Committee issued an address on the subject of the bonded debt, asserting that the Consolidation act would be sacredly respected should the Democrats carry the election. Wade Hampton took special care to say that he considered the State bound in honor, as well as by her interests, to abide by the debt settlement made in 1873.

After the State was surrendered by President Hayes, Hampton again publicly assured the bankers and brokers of Charleston that there was no doubt about the prompt payment of interest for the current year. When he went to New-York in the Summer of 1877, he had several interviews with holders of South Carolina bonds, and with many bankers and brokers, during which he spoke so confidently of the "good faith" of his "noble State" that consols promptly took another upward turn. Nor were Northern Democrats alone encouraged to buy the consols. Thousands of Southern investors thought they saw a chance to increase incomes by buying a 6 per cent. bond below par. Savings banks, benefit societies, Trustees, and thrifty people generally in South Carolina and Georgia bought the bonds of Hampton's "redeemed" State. The hopes of most of these believers in "Southern honor"—meaning Democratic Southern honor—were very soon blonded, and have since faded entirely away.

The first Hampton Legislature first purged itself of nearly all Republican members, and then refused to levy a specific tax to pay interest. It did more than this; it forbade the Tax Collectors to receive the coupons of consolidated bonds for taxes under a penalty of two years in the Penitentiary, in face of the fact that such coupons were made receivable for taxes upon the face of every bond and every coupon. Wade Hampton signed this act, and thus made himself a party to the first step toward repudiation. Since then, by one act of repudiation after another, two-thirds of the $4,000,000 of con ols have been entirely wiped out so far as legislative action can wipe them out, and money raised in former years to pay interest has been spent for other purposes.

Readers of The Times from April to December, 1877, had ample warning of the Democratic inclination toward repudiation. Every step in the progress of public opinion was watched and reported. He thought then, and he thinks now, that a party capable of seeking success by every species of fraud and by every kind of cruel practices could not be expected to resist the temptation to cheat the creditors of the State. A Government made possible only by the murders of Hamburg and Ellenton, gaining its only color of title by the frauds of Edgefield, Barnwell, and Laurens, and securing its existence by a despicable treason, was not likely to possess higher motives in administration than it had shown in its methods of gaining power.

J. G. THOMPSON.

Dodge City, Kan., Thursday, June 12, 1879.

CALIFORNIA CROP PROSPECTS.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 9.

The *Chronicle's* crop reports from 23 counties, comprising the principal grain-growing regions of the State, justify the prediction that we will have an abundant harvest this season, equal to if not exceeding that of the last. The recent heavy rains have not generally resulted in serious damage, as was anticipated. In Butte, Colusa, Fresno, Humboldt, Los Angeles, Monterey, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Sonoma Counties the acreage in cultivation exceeds that of last year, the increased area being devoted chiefly to wheat. Fresno, however, gives promise of only a half crop of wheat and barley, due to the scarcity of rain. The outcome in Los Angeles will not likely be much better than in Fresno. Owing to the hot, dry winds of April, which appear to have in large part destroyed the grain crop in that county, a half crop of barley and about a third of a crop of wheat is said to be all that can reasonably be expected, although the grain is of superior quality. Grapes and other fruit are doing well, while but half the usual quantity of honey will be produced. From San Benito County the report is disc

THE NEW CENTRAL ROUTE

WHAT IS SAID OF THE COMMISSIONERS' ACTION.

OPINION OF THE MANHATTAN PEOPLE ON THE NEW RAPID TRANSIT LINE—INTERVIEW WITH MR. HENRY G. STEBBINS AND OTHERS—MAYOR COOPER SURPRISED.

Among the Manhattan Railway men the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners has been received with mingled feelings of surprise, satisfaction, and disappointment. In conversations held with them yesterday it was admitted that so far as the report conceded the requests made by Mr. R. W. Garrison, the contents were pleasing to the consolidated Metropolitan and Manhattan Companies. All that they had asked for had been granted. They had secured the permission of the Commissioners to go on and build connections, and to erect a road, with the approval of the Common Council and the Park Commissioners, along Fifty-ninth-street instead of Fifty-third-street, and they seemed to be confident that there would be but slight trouble in securing the permission of the Park Commissioners to use the street adjacent to the Central Park. The Yonkers route was looked upon as an entirely proper one to be designated. As to the Vanderbilt route, through the centre of the City, it was entirely unexpected, and the existing companies were not so well pleased with this announcement of the Commissioners as they were with the other. One gentleman said he doubted whether the consent of the Common Council could be obtained for this route. All consents have heretofore been given on the ground that proposed rapid transit routes were a public necessity. Since the East and West Side routes have been established they have so far accommodated the traveling public that a study of the figures will, it is said, prove that the two great lines now in operation are entirely sufficient to serve the people. The report of the Commissioners was taken up and commented upon by a very good authority. He pointed out what he called "the curious phrases of the report," showing that the Commissioners had adapted themselves to Vanderbilt's already-secured advantages. They had declared that the middle route should cross the Harlem River on the Harlem Railroad Bridge. To do this would be to defeat rapid transit. The bridge is a draw-bridge, and is opened during the months when the river is navigable about 1,500 times a month. That would be 50 times a day. As it takes an average of six minutes for the passage of each boat using the draw opening, it seems that from four to five hours would be consumed each day in opening and closing the draw, and that this would cause a serious interruption of rapid transit trains—would defeat rapid transit, so far as this line was concerned. The Manhattan people do not hesitate to say that they doubt whether the Vanderbilt people care about the privilege of building or running a rapid transit road above the Harlem River, but that they have come in now, when they have found that elevated railroads have proved successful, to seize such benefits as they can secure, after they have neglected an old franchise for years. It is believed by the existing corporations that the Vanderbilt company will operate its road for the sake of the business it can secure in the City to Forty-second-street and to Harlem, and that having obtained an opportunity to carry many passengers a short distance, it will be indifferent to the sparse patronage it might obtain from Westchester County railroads. It is considered extremely doubtful whether a road can be constructed on a rising grade from Thirty-fourth-street that will not seriously interfere with the ordinary traffic in the Fourth-avenue, by blocking up the crossings of several streets. Then, it is considered questionable whether a road can be constructed on Fourth-avenue after the permission of the Common Council has been given without considering the consent of the Park Commissioners for the occupation of that part of the avenue south of Seventeenth-street as far as Fourteenth-street. This part of Fourth-avenue was declared by chapter 89 of the laws of 1832 to be a public place, and Fourth-avenue was by the second section of the same act terminated at Seventeenth-street. The public place, under the name of Union-place, was carried over to Broadway on the west. As to the building of the proposed route, the Manhattan Company looks upon it as something extremely unlikely to be done. The cost of the right of way would be very great, and the risk considered that the most daring capitalist would hesitate to assume.

It was said yesterday, after a meeting of the Manhattan Company, that the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was talked over by the Directors with freedom, and some criticisms made upon it. The Commissioners, in their report, have terminated several of the Westchester County branches at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. The supposition was that this terminus had been made under the belief that a road would be built in Second-avenue to reach One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. There is already a road on Third-avenue running to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, which fully answers every demand. "In fact," as was said, "scarcely pays the wages of the employes on that end of the line." The Westchester line, depending upon the Second-avenue connections, would not be built unless they could connect with something. If they were built without connections the money used would be wasted capital. It was remarked at this meeting that the Commissioners had curiously permitted the Vanderbilt road to be granted over the existing railroad bridge, while they had refused to allow the Third-avenue bridge to be used for another route because it was required to be frequently opened to allow the passage of boats.

One Director of the Metropolitan Company who was asked for his opinion of the report said he was not prepared to say more than that the Commissioners had "bitten off more than they could chew." Mr. José F. Navarro doubted whether the consent of the Common Council could be obtained for a new route that would occupy such a narrow area as Crosby-street, and believed that there were roads enough built already to accommodate the traveling public.

The effect of the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners upon the market value of elevated railway stock may have had something to do with the feelings of those interested in that company. The stock had been quoted at 165 on Saturday, but the news of the decision of the Rapid Transit Commissioners got abroad before it was officially published, and the stock fell. It rallied again yesterday, but did not entirely recover the ground lost.

Mr. Henry G. Stebbins, one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, in an interview last evening, talked freely in relation to the new road proposed by the board. He in a measure claimed to be the author of the plan, as he certainly was its first and most persistent mouncer in the board of which he was a member. He had only one other Commissioner with him until the last moment, when his opposing colleagues gave in their adhesion also. When it was first proposed, one or more of the board had been outspoken and emphatic in opposition; but the final vote was unanimous. The letter signed by Messrs. Pierrepont, Schell, and Jewett had had great weight in determining the action of the board, because it opened a way to the completion of a plan which had not before presented itself. Mr. Stebbins said he had been appointed a Commissioner by Mayor Cooper because of his long and intimate acquaintance with the annexed district. The appointment was entirely unexpected. The Mayor said to him that for this work to be done in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards he [Mr. Stebbins] could be of good service, because of his work in them while in the Department of Park. Mr. Stebbins's whole idea was to help to develop the magnificent future which he is convinced lies before that district. Its situation, its convenience to the rivers on either side, its beauty, and its excellent soil, make it certain that it will one day be the most important part of this City. What is needed is easy, cheap, and speedy communication with the lower part of the City. When he looked over the ground he saw that, with the system of established roads now traversing it, the district had rapid transit in complete form if only these roads could be utilized—if, in fact they could be brought in, fused, and blended with a system which should extend to the lower part of New-York. He urged this view upon his colleagues, but they were slow in coming to his conclusion when he had arrived at. They did, however, in the end agree with him, and Mr. Stebbins was certain that when the thing is understood by the public it will meet with universal favor. It is, he says, one of the grandest things ever proposed for the prosperity of New-York.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, who had dropped in while Mr. Stebbins was talking, here remarked that his scheme had to receive the assent of the Common Council and the people before it could be carried out. If, he said, the people of this City were convinced that it was better to leave all the means of quick communication in this City in the hands of one monopoly, they would refuse their assent. For his part, he believed they would not. The new road would carry passengers for 5 cents. The price charged by the present roads was altogether unreasonable.

Mr. Stebbins said he had spoken to Mr. Vanderbilt about the matter before the latter went to Europe, but only very briefly. Mr. Vanderbilt said he did not wish to ask of the people more privileges than he was now enjoying. He would prefer not to take any part in asking for a new road; but if rapid transit for Westchester was to be had, he could not afford to part with his own property, which he would do by losing his passengers.

Mr. Pierrepont remarked that it was foolish to attempt to make it appear that Mr. Vanderbilt was not interested in the new scheme, since to suppose that he was not was to suppose that he was blind to his plainest interests. He had to do something or see other people walk away with all his local traffic, leaving him none but through passengers. No man in his senses would permit this to be done if he could avoid it.

Mr. Stebbins said all the meetings of the board were open, and that the Manhattan people were there constantly. Everything they asked was granted, except that Mr. Stebbins refused to vote to allow them to run their line through Fifty-ninth-street. That he could never consent to. The board did not feel bound to consult the wishes of the Directors of the existing roads as to the new central route. They were there not in the interest of individuals, but of the public; and it was with the one thought of the great public benefit which would follow from the building of the new road that they had taken the action they had. This road would not interfere with the existing roads.

Except, interjected Mr. Pierrepont, to bring down their fares to 5 cents. The reduction could be made with profit to the public and the roads too.

Mr. Stebbins, in conclusion, reiterated his assertion that when the scheme had been publicly discussed it would be adopted by the public with enthusiasm.

Mr. Chauncey Depew, the legal representative of the New-York Central, who was also seen, said that the late Commodore Vanderbilt had projected a continuation of his road down town. He did it in response to the urgent solicitation of residents in the Westchester district, and also of people living down town. The two side tunnels flanking the main tunnel of the sunken track were built with a view of using them for rapid transit trains. The bill which would authorize the building of the road from Forty-second-street down was passed by the Assembly, but was lost in the Senate. The newspapers killed it. The road was projected to run in front of their offices, and they did not like it. Whether Mr. Vanderbilt was prepared to take up and carry out the new scheme Mr. Depew was not prepared to say. The plan had been matured while he was in Europe, and he had not time to consider it thoroughly since his return.

Mayor Cooper has decided not to transmit the report of the Commissioners to the Common Council for confirmation to-day. He says it was handed to him late on Saturday evening, and that he has had no time to give it a thorough examination. "I observe, however," added the Mayor, "that the Commissioners have not confined themselves to the work of laying out a route for rapid transit in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. They have also undertaken to lay out a route in parts of this City. I was not prepared for this, and I must say that I share the surprise in regard to it that it has occasioned in others."

"When do you think you will transmit the report to the Common Council?"

"I can't answer that question just now. The public interests cannot suffer by delaying action on the matter until it is properly examined."

"A part of the route selected in this City is through Fifty-ninth-street, opposite the Central Park, is it not?"

"Yes; but that and other matters will have to be carefully considered before action is taken on the report of the Commissioners. I shall not send it to the Aldermen to-morrow."

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM E. DEAN.

Yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 35 West Ninth-street, died Mr. William E. Dean, the oldest printer in New-York, and probably in the United States. He was born Nov. 24, 1788, and consequently was nearly 91 years of age at the time of his death. His place of birth was on a farm near Poughkeepsie, during the second term of President Washington. He came to New-York with his parents at the age of 8 years, and except for his absence at West Point, where he spent his Summer vacations, he never was out of the City. Young Dean learned the printing trade, not a part only, but every branch of it, and as early as 1811 he joined the Typographical Society; Thurlow Weed and he were the oldest members of the society, Mr. Dean being the senior. They worked together in 1815, in the printing-office of George Long, at No. 71 Pearl street, Mr. Long being then the chief printer and book-seller of the City. Mr. Dean's labors were interrupted by the outbreak of the war of 1812. He joined a volunteer company, and, while in active service with it, assisted in throwing up earthworks around the old powder-house in the upper part of the island, on ground now a part of Central Park. He drew his pension for services in that war to the day of his death. Mr. Dean was a well-to-do, regular, and economical as a young man—habits which clung to him to the end of his long life—and he saved enough to start in business for himself. In 1825 he began as a printer and publisher, mainly of Greek and Latin text-books, and all the early editions of these printed in New-York bear his initials, W. E. D., in monogram, on the title page. When he retired from business, in 1855, he sold the plates and the right to the works to the publishing-house of Lippincott, of Philadelphia. His printing-office was in Ann-street. In 1844 Mr. Dean had become one of the "solid men" of New-York. In that year he was elected a Director of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, and he continued as such until his death. In 1853 he helped to organize the Nassau Bank; he was one of its Directors, and for nearly 15 years before his death he became punctually to the bank every morning at 9:30, and left at 1:30. Mr. Dean was also a member of the American Institute, and of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, of which he was the oldest member, joining it in 1832. His long life was devoted with undeviating regularity to the pursuit of his business, in which he accumulated a competency. His circle of acquaintance was large, and he was never active in politics, or elected to any office. In the early times he was an ardent Whig in his sympathies, and a great admirer of Henry Clay. By legitimate succession he became just as ardent a Republican when that party succeeded the old Whig organization. He was a widower for many years before his death. Four children were born to him—two sons and two daughters—three of whom are now living.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, in a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated at Callao, May 21, reports that the Adams would leave in a few days for San Francisco, via Panama.

Commodore A. K. Hughes is ordered to command the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., July 1 next, relieving Commodore J. B. Creighton, who will be placed on waiting orders. Commander E. Stanton for examination for promotion. Paymaster F. H. Orms will report to the Paymaster-General in this city for duty. Master J. B. Murdock is detached from duty in the Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. S. P. Houston, of the Marine Corps, is detached from the command of the United States Marine Corps at Annapolis, and ordered as Marine Officer of the South Atlantic Station on the 25th inst., relieving Capt. H. J. Bishop, who will report to the commandant of the corps. The orders of Capt. E. P. Meeker to the Powhatan are revoked.

Major William Hawley, Fourth Cavalry, and Capt. Charles King, Fifth Cavalry, have been placed on the retired list.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator McPherson, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to place the Navy upon a peace footing, provides for stopping promotions and appointments until the number of officers in the various grades of the Navy shall have been reduced by deaths, resignations, and ordinary casualties to specified minimums, about 20 per cent. below the present totals, which reduced numbers would, in the judgment of Senator McPherson, be sufficient to man 40 vessels for active service, and leave a large additional percentage for contingencies, besides providing for the proper care and maintenance of the land establishments, the number of vessels in service since the close of the war having averaged only 32. The gradual reduction thus proposed to be made in the number of naval officers would ultimately result in a saving of about $600,000 per annum. The bill provides for continuing the operations of the Naval Academy on the present basis, but all Cadet Midshipmen graduated after its enactment are to be discharged, except such a number, the highest in the order of merit, as may be needed to fill vacancies in the list of Ensigns then existing within the newly-prescribed maximum.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Board of Inquiry to investigate the grounding of the frigate Constitution while on her way from Havre, with Army supplies from the Paris Exposition, met at League Island this afternoon, Commodore Bryson presiding. The board consists of Commodore Bryson, Capts. Quackenbush and McCauley, and Lieut. H. C. Cochrane, of the Marine Corps, the latter acting as Judge Advocate. The proceedings were kept secret.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 321—William O. Kingsley and another, respondents, vs. The City of Brooklyn, appellant; argued by John E. Parsons and William C. De Witt, for appellant, B. F. Tracy and Joshua Van Cott for respondents. No. 329—William O. Kingsley and another, appellants, vs. The City of Brooklyn, respondent; argued by B. F. Tracy and Joshua Van Cott for appellants, John E. Parsons and William C. De Witt for respondent. No. 213—Henry C. Snebley, appellant, vs. William C. Conner, Sheriff, respondent; submitted.

The following order was handed down: In Court of Appeals, June 16, 1879, ordered: That the court will take a recess from Tuesday, the 17th day of June, 1879, to Monday, the 15th day of September, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time it will meet at the Old Capitol in the City of Albany; that a new calendar will then be made, upon which will be placed all cases undisposed of on the present calendar, without notice, and such other cases as shall be regularly noticed and proof of which shall be filed with the Clerk on or before the 1st day of September.

Ordered: That hereafter the motion days shall be the first Tuesdays of each sitting of the court, and every second Tuesday thereafter during each sitting.

The motion calendar for Tuesday, June 17, is as follows: Nos. 436, 324, 432, 423, 440, 443, 438, 444, 445.

A WOMAN'S LONG WALK.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 16—Mattie Potts, walking from Philadelphia to New-Orleans and back in five months, for a wager of $5,000, passed through here to-day at 11 o'clock. She has averaged 20 miles daily since starting, placing her 52 miles ahead of time at noon to-day. Her strength and general condition seem unimpaired. Large crowds welcome her at every station along the air line railroad.

SALE OF A ST. LOUIS THEATRE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—The leasehold, and all scenery, fixtures, and other personality belonging to the Debar Opera-house, were sold at auction to-day, by order of the Probate Court. John W. Norton, who has been manager of the theatre for several years, was the purchaser, at $1,900. The leasehold has between two and three years to run.

STILL SEEKING FOR CLUES

MRS. HULL'S MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A FALSE RUMOR THAT THE LOST WATCH HAD BEEN RECOVERED—A SUSPICIOUS NEGRO NAMED FRANCIS IN HARLEM—SOBOSIE TO TAKE NOTE OF MRS. HULL'S DEATH.

The Hull murder case stands to-day very much as it stood yesterday. No arrests have been made, and everything connected with the case is apparently waiting for the opening of the Coroner's inquest to-morrow. It has been a question whether the Police, if they were ready to make an arrest, should wait for the Coroner, or whether the Coroner should wait for the Police. Neither party, however, has been dilatory. After the holding of the post-mortem examination, there was nothing for the Coroner to do till the case took a more definite shape. And the Police have been hard at work, and are still at it. The fact that nobody has been arrested is no sign that nobody is suspected, nor that no clues have been worked to a pretty conclusive end. Considering the mystery surrounding this murder, and the few facts known to work upon, there have been a remarkable number of theories. Every clue, however slight, has been carefully followed up by the Police. On the morning that the murder was discovered, the residents in a house in Forty-first-street reported that on the previous evening a tramp went to their basement door, asked for money, and went away muttering. It was said that this tramp was afterward seen climbing the rear fence, which would take him into the rear of the block in which the Hull house stands. When the Police investigated this story they found that a tramp went to a house in Forty-first-street on Tuesday evening, asked for alms or food, and went away angrily. Nobody saw the tramp or anybody else climbing the back fence, and that part of the story originated in somebody's mind. Another "clue," which was supposed to have something to do with the negro Francis, came from Harlem last evening. A negro of medium height, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches, went to a house occupied by Mrs. Burling, at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Monday and asked for work. He said that his name was Francis, and that he was destitute and hungry. He was allowed to go in and do some odd jobs about the house. Among other things, he "cleaned away" the breakfast table, the servant girl being busy in the laundry, and was then sent next door, to Mrs. Knapp's, a cousin of Mrs. Burling, to do some work there. At 1 o'clock he returned to Mrs. Burling's and was given a lunch. After he had finished the lunch he was set to cleaning up the dishes, as the girl was still working in the laundry. A few minutes afterward, and before he was done with this work, he went to the girl, and asked her where the nearest cigar store was. She told him what she guessed he knew as much about that as she did, and he went out. The girl went into the dining-room, and the drawers of the drawers in the buffet had been forced open. She immediately told her mistress. Mrs. Burling said that the drawer contained $75, all the money she had in the house, and the girl set out in pursuit of the negro. The girl, of course, was gone. The girl was unsuccessful in her pursuit, and Mr. Francis has not yet called to return the money. The theft was repeated to the Harlem Police, but they do not believe that this is the same Francis who was for a time suspected of complicity in the Hull case.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Hull's missing gold watch and heavy gold chain had been found. Detective Young, who has been searching the pawn-shops for these articles, went to Police Head-quarters with what looked like a watch and the heavy chain that Mrs. Hull used to wear. It was subsequently given out by the Police that this is not the case, and that the articles were a chain and a locket in no way connected with the Hull case.

Air and sunshine circulated through the Hull mansion yesterday as if the occupants of the house were trying to drive out the memory of the foul deed committed within its walls. For the first time since the murder, the two small windows immediately under the front basement windows leading to the cellar were opened, and propped up with little sticks of wood. There were rumors that the Police intended to make a still further search of the cellar and the back yard, but neither of the places bore any signs of having been disturbed. The front cellar is floored with cement, which could not possibly have been disturbed for the concealment of anything without leaving distinct marks. To tear this up would, of course, have been useless. A meeting of Sorosis, of which Mrs. Hull was a member, was held yesterday afternoon, at Delmonico's. It was the regular semi-monthly meeting. The murder of Mrs. Hull was the prevailing topic of discussion, but no formal speeches were made, the ladies merely talking to each other socially about the tragedy, and talking fast. Resolutions expressive of the society's sorrow at the loss of a member, and condoling with the distressed family, were to have been presented and adopted, but the preliminary discussion took up so much time that the hour always fixed for adjournment arrived before they could be properly prepared. Several sets of resolutions were drawn up, but none of them were perfected; nor were any of them presented to the society for its action. When the society adjourned, it was with the understanding that a special meeting should be held to-day, and a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. The last meeting of any kind that Mrs. Hull attended, and the last opportunity she had of meeting her friends, was at the house of Mrs. M. A. Newton, at No. 128 West Forty-third-street, on the Saturday evening before the murder. Mrs. Nellie Brigham, the speaker of the Society of Spiritualists, has engagements in different parts of the State throughout the week, and is in this City only on Saturdays and Sundays. Her only opportunity of meeting the members of the society socially, therefore, is on Saturday, and for this purpose Saturday evening gatherings are frequently held in Mrs. Newton's house. Questions relating to Spiritualism and other subjects are asked by the visitors and answered by Mrs. Brigham. A subject is also given out informally, for an impromptu essay, which Mrs. Brigham produces on the spot, with great freedom and flow of language. Mrs. Hull attended the last of these meetings on the Saturday before she was murdered. Mrs. Newton, in speaking of Mrs. Hull yesterday, said that the latter sometimes wavered in her spiritualistic belief. Sometimes she was skeptical, and at other time she would go to "How long do you think it will last," Mrs. Newton sometimes asked her. "I think it will last this time," Mrs. Hull sometimes replied.

Although Mrs. Hull's papers have been searched more than once, no will has been found, and it is believed by her friends that she died intestate. In this case, her husband, Dr. Hull, will inherit all her property. The TIMES reporter learned from a reliable legal source, yesterday, that the contents of Mrs. Hull's property going to her nieces and nephews, are without foundation. When the husband dies possessed of any real estate the widow is entitled to one-third of it for her natural life. The wife of the husband is entitled to all of the wife's personal property unless it is otherwise disposed of by will. But neither party can, by making a will, deprive the other of his or her one-third share of the real estate. Whether a will is made or not, however, other relatives have a chance to struggle for part of the property in the courts; where there is a will, it may be shown that undue influence was used over the mind of the testator, and where there is no will, the relatives may show, if they can, that undue influence was used to prevent the making of a will. In the case of Mrs. Hull, therefore, the entire estate being in personal property, everything becomes the property of Dr. Hull unless a will is found, or unless the other relatives should feel inclined to go into the courts and should obtain a decision in their favor.

Superintendent Walling said last night that he had no further announcement to make in public as soon as possible that the Police search after Bristow Francis in Westchester County and elsewhere was done merely to secure legal evidence of his innocence, of which the Police felt certain after the first examination of the case. But as circumstances and suspicion pointed to Francis as having been in some way connected with the murder, and as the suspicion was made stronger by his well-known bad character and the presence of his wife as cook in the Hull residence at the time of the tragedy, the Police felt it their duty to establish an alibi in his case, in order to have left no stone untured in the performance of their duty. Capt. Williams said the same thing last night, adding that the last officer had returned from the Francis search with nothing but his innocence proved. Coroner Woltman refused to talk. He, however, admitted that there was good reason for the beginning of the inquest to-morrow morning. He said that as most of the gentlemen composing the jury were men whose time was valuable, and as they received no pay for service as jurors, it would be not only nonsense but unfairness to summon them to begin an inquest if there would be nothing for them to do when they met.

LOUISIANA AND HER DEBT.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 16.—The debate on the State's debt continued to-day, Delegates Stevenson, (Republican,) Wells, and Hough speaking in favor of the minority report; Thompson, Girard, and Claiborne for the majority report, and Jenkins, who signed the majority report as a member of the committee in favor of a reasonable compromise. There seems to be an impression among the delegates that neither the majority nor the minority report will be adopted by the convention, but that a compromise will be effected by reducing interest to a very low rate for several years, and then gradually raising it. This plan is favored by a large number of delegates, and also, it is said, by representatives of large bondholders.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL DRAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 16.—A dispatch from Sutro, Nev., says it is positively announced, on the authority of Mr. Sutro, that the water from the Comstock Lode will be received in the Sutro Tunnel July 1, on which day the contract time expires. A quantity examination made yesterday by Mr. Sutro convinced him that it would be impossible to complete by the stipulated time the timbers and the cutting of the drain for the last few thousand feet nearest the Comstock. He therefore ordered waterboxes to be temporarily placed for that distance above the drain grade on the floor of the tunnel. The north-end mines will discharge their water through a 13-inch pipe, which is being placed to the point where the tunnel intersects the Savage Mine.

THE IOWA CONGRESSMEN.

A MAJORITY OF THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE OPPOSED TO UNSEATING THEM.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The House Committee on Elections to-day concluded the consideration of the Iowa election cases, and reports thereon were submitted, read, and authorized to be reported to the House, as follows: Eleven members of the committee, Messrs. Manning, of Mississippi; Armfield, of North Carolina; Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania; Sawyer, of Missouri; Phister, of Kentucky; Keifer, of Ohio; Camp, of New-York; Calkins, of Indiana; Field, of Massachusetts; Overton, of Pennsylvania, and Weaver, of Iowa, agree that the law having been construed by the State authorities to require the holding of the Congressional election in October, that election should be considered legal, and the present incumbents, Messrs. Sapp and Carpenter, from the Eighth and Ninth Districts, respectively, retain their seats. This report being supported by members of both parties, Representative Phister, of Kentucky, was chosen on the part of the Democrats, Representative Keifer, of Ohio, on the part of the Republicans, to prepare it.

Representative Springer, of Illinois, Chairman of the committee, in an elaborate and very extended opinion, takes the ground that, as the State laws of Iowa do not prescribe places for holding elections in November, and as Congress has prescribed that to be the legal month, and that elections held at any other time "shall be void," hence neither of the Iowa elections were held according to law, and should both be declared illegal.

Representative Colerick, of Indiana, submitted a written opinion to the committee, contending that the Iowa election held in November was the legal election; that the October election was contrary to the requirements of law, and that the contestants who were elected in November were entitled to their seats in the House.

Messrs. Speer, of Georgia, and Clark, of New-Jersey, were absent. It is not yet known what position they would have taken. The report and individual opinions will be submitted to the House at an early day.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

INCLUDING MANY BILLS REFERRING TO NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

ALBANY, June 16.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

In relation to auctioneers in the Counties of New-York and Kings.

For the improvement of that portion of New-York between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, west of Eighth-avenue.

Amending the charter of Watertown.

Amending the act relative to the supply of pure water to New-York City.

Amending the act in relation to courts of record in the City and County of New-York.

Amending the act to authorize the recovery of a tax for certain printing done and stationery furnished to the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in New-York.

To provide for the payment of pensions to widows or children of officers or members of the uniformed force of the New-York Fire Department.

Authorizing gas-light companies to use electricity instead of gas.

Amending the act relative to rates of wharfage, and to regulate piers, wharves, bulkheads, and slips in New-York and Brooklyn.

To regulate the rates of wharfage on clam and oyster boats in New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City.

Amending the act to define and limit the liens of contractors and others upon real estate in the City and County of New-York, and to provide for the enforcement thereof.

For an additional public bath in New-York.

Making further appropriations for certain expenses of the Government, and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations.

Amending the act to alter the map or plan of New-York, and to discontinue certain proposed streets.

To facilitate the foreclosure of mortgages made by consolidated railroad companies on railroads lying partly within and partly without this State.

Amending the act for the renovation of tenement and lodging houses in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 17—1 A. M.—The lowest pressure has moved eastward over the Middle States, and is now followed by rising barometer and northerly winds and clear weather over the Middle States and New-England, the Ohio Valley, and lake region. The pressure is highest over the upper lakes. The rivers rose 14 inches at Omaha, 30 at Nashville, and 7 at Louisville; but fell 7 at Cincinnati on Monday.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, and lower temperature, probably followed by rain on Tuesday night in the interior.

For the South Atlantic States, south-west, veering in the interior and the Carolinas to cooler northerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly, on the coast, light rains.

For the East Gulf States, rising barometer, northerly winds, cooler, clear weather.

For the West Gulf States, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or lower temperature, rising barometer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, easterly winds, stationary temperature, and clear weather.

For the upper lake region, rising, followed by stationary, barometer, northerly winds, colder, clear weather, and possible frosts in northern portions.

For the lower lake regions, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north and north-east winds, cooler, partly cloudy, or clear weather.

For the Pacific Coast region, generally clear weather.

The rivers will generally fall, except possibly a further rise at Nashville and slight rise at Omaha.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	63°	76°	3:30 P. M.	85°	80°
6 A. M.	64°	71°	6 P. M.	79°	79°
9 A. M.	70°	78°	9 P. M.	69°	67°
12 M.	78°	81°	12 P. M.	66°	66°

Average temperature yesterday..... 72½°
Average temperature for same date last year..... 71½°

AFRAID OF BECOMING A BURDEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16.—Mrs. J. B. Gleason, age 60, a respected woman of Williamsburg, crawled from bed and drowned herself in a mill-pond early on Sunday morning. Her home relations were very pleasant, but she had been ill, and feared becoming a burden. She left six adult children.

COLUMBIA BEATEN AT CRICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The undergraduate elevens of the University of Pennsylvania and of Columbia College, New-York, played a game of cricket to-day on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, at Nicetown. The University scored 194 to the Columbias 112.

ELOPED WITH A COLORED MAN.

FISHKILL, N. Y., June 16.—Much excitement is caused at Pleasant Valley, in this county, by the elopement of a white woman with a colored man. The woman is said to be of good repute.

DR. HOLMES TO THE MERCHANTS.

Following is a copy of the poem which Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes read at the dinner given the Chicago Commercial Club in Boston on Saturday:

Chicago sounds rough to the maker of verse;
One comfort you have—Cincinnati sounds worse;
If we only were licensed to say Chicago!
But Worcester and Webster won't let us, you know.

No matter, we songsters must sing as we can;
We can make some nice couplets with Lake Michigan,
And what more resembles a nightingale's voice
Than the oily trisyllable, sweet Illinois?

Your waters are fresh, while our harbor is salt,
But we know you can't help it, it isn't your fault;
Our city is old and your city is new,
But the railroad men tell us we're greener than you.

You have seen our gilt dome, and no doubt you've been told
That the orbs of the universe round it are rolled;
But I'll own it to you, and I ought to know best,
That this isn't quite true of all stars of the West.

You will go to Mount Auburn—we'll show you the track,
And can stay there—unless you prefer to come back,
And Bunker's tall shaft you can climb, if you will,
But you'll puff like a paragraph praising a pill.

You must see—but you have seen—our old Faneuil Hall,
Our churches, our school-rooms, our sample-rooms, all;
And, perhaps, though the idiots must have their jokes,
You have found our good people much like other folks.

There are cities by rivers, by lakes, and by seas,
Each as full of itself as a cheese-mite of cheese;
And a city will brag as a rooster will crow;
Don't your cockerels at home—just a little you know?

But we'll crow for you now; here's a health to the boys,
Men, maidens, and matrons of fair Illinois,
And the rainbow of friendship that arches its span
From the green of the sea to the blue Michigan!

JUNE 14, 1879.

KILLED BY HER HUSBAND

KICKED AND BEATEN UNTIL UNCONSCIOUS.

RESULT OF DANIEL VAN ORDER'S DEBAUCH—CHILDREN SLEEPING BY THEIR DYING MOTHER — THE LITTLE DAUGHTER'S STORY OF THE MURDER.

NEWTON, Sussex County, N. J., June 16.—The wife of Daniel Van Order, a farm laborer of Frankford Plains, Sussex County, died yesterday morning under circumstances which seem to indicate that she was the victim of a brutal assault at the hands of her husband. Van Order is a man of repulsive appearance, and is represented by the neighbors as a worthless fellow, who is so addicted to liquor that he would work a whole day for any farmer who would supply him with hard cider, for which he had a craving. He is 35 years of age, and his wife was a few years younger. They had four children, the oldest, a bright girl, 8 years of age. Van Order rapped at the house of a neighbor at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and asked that a doctor be sent for, as his wife was very ill. Dr. Hedges, of Branchville, was given notice, and, supposing that it was a case of confinement, drove hurriedly to the house. He found Mrs. Van Order unconscious, and, after prescribing a simple remedy to restore her, left her in charge of one of the neighbors. She was insensible when she died, two hours afterward.

The oldest daughter tells the story which criminates her father. She repeated the same story to a number of persons who questioned her. Her father, she says, and her uncle Warren Jenkins and William Dewitt, both of whom bear doubtful reputations, came home Saturday night, bringing with them a jug of liquor. The three men spent the night in carousing, and before they separated Sunday forenoon, had a fight, in which her father's shirt was torn into shreds. As the neighbors were passing the house on their way from the Frankford Plains Methodist Episcopal Church that noon, her father entered and began a quarrelsome conversation with her mother, who was leaning over the stove, cooking. She told him to go away, and he raised his arm and struck her in the left temple. As she fell he kicked her several times and then left her lying insensible on the floor. Some time in the afternoon her uncle Warren and Dewitt came back, and, aided by the former, her father lifted her mother upon an old lounge. She was still unconscious, and rolled off upon the floor. They again placed her upon the lounge and then left the house. Her father remained about the place, however, but paid no attention to her mother, who again slipped off upon the floor. In the evening the children crept to her side and lay down to sleep. About midnight Van Order began to get sober, and, realizing what he had done, hastened to the nearest neighbor, nearly a mile distant, for assistance.

The home of the Van Order family is a one-story and a half frame house, a quarter of a mile from the Frankford Plains Methodist Episcopal place of worship in Sussex County, the date of its erection being placed far back in the days of the Revolution. There was no bed in the house, a couple of straw mattresses serving as couches, and what furniture there was was broken and dilapidated. A small garden spot near the house was cultivated by Mrs. Van Order, for her husband was too shiftless to provide his family with any of the necessaries of life, and from this was raised all their vegetables. She is said by the neighbors to have been a remarkably hard-working woman, and possessed of sufficient pride to rear her children rather than place them in the County Almshouse. Her body was laid out by her neighbors, and, in the absence of a coffin, was placed in a pine box, supported by a couple of barrels. There was a large black and blue spot upon the left temple, and the woman's body about the face was much discolored. Mrs. Van Order was about to become a mother, and the women who took charge of the body say there were marks of blows in the abdominal region which would have been sufficient to have caused death. Until the result of the coroner's inquest, which will be held by Dr. Hedges and Price, of Branchville, and Dr. Allen, of Lafayette, will hold this morning, is learned, this statement cannot be verified.

The prosecution will have strong against Van Order that Major N. K. Bray, a Justice of the Peace of Frankford Township, directed that he be placed under arrest. Constable Dillistin took him to Branchville, and there will keep him under guard to-night. This morning he will be taken before the jury which Justice Bray has impaneled for the inquest, and the testimony of his daughter will be taken, and of the neighbors who last saw Mrs. Van Order alive. It is said that Van Order will not leave Branchville with his drunken companions on Saturday night. An effort to find De Witt and Johnson was made to-day, a number of the townspeople being detailed for the purpose, but it was unsuccessful, however. The general opinion is that they are somewhere in the woods recovering from the effects of their debauch. Mrs. Van Order has been under the care of Dr. Hedges, and Dr. Hedges has attended her on several occasions when she was suffering from his brutal blows, and he says he thought her condition on Sunday morning was the result of another attack upon her, from which she would probably recover under the administration of his prescription. He saw the mark upon her temple. Van Order has told half a dozen contradictory stories of his movements on Saturday night and Sunday. He denied that either De Witt or Johnson were at his house, and then he said he was so drunk all that day that he can remember nothing of its occurrences. Another story that he told was that his wife went out Sunday morning to get some cold water, one of which she made a tea, and drank a large quantity, in the hope of ridding herself of her unborn child. It was the tea, if anything, he added, that caused her death. The affair has created the greatest excitement in this quiet locality. The Rev. Jesse Cochran, Col. H. C. Bunnell, and several residents of Newton drove over to Frankford Plains, seven miles distant, to assist Justice Bray in his investigation.

CORNELL'S TRIBUTE TO TAYLOR.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16.—The ceremony of unveiling the memorial to Bayard Taylor, presented to Cornell University by the graduating class, took place at

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 16.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81. $10,000 ..104⅛
U. S. 4½ R., '91. 6,000 ..105⅞
U. S. 5s C., 1877. 47,000 ..103⅝
U. S. 4s R., 1907. 15,000 ..101⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. J. C. 1st con. ss. $50,000 ..94½
N. J. C. Adjmt. 10,000 ..he.102¾
R., C. & N. 1st. 10,000 bebS. 79¼
M. & St. P. c. & r. 10,000 ..103⅝
M. & St. P. C. & M. 2,000 ..113¾
Long Dock. 4,000 ..114
M., K. & T. con. as. 6,000 ..66
Michigan So. a. f. 3,000 ..110¾
Can. So. 1st g'd. 10,000 ..84¼
Met. Elevated 1st. 1,000 ..he.103⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W., new 2d ss fund. 1,000 ..he.72¾
Ohio & Miss. 2d. 5,000 ..93⅝
1,000 ..93⅞
Ohio & Miss. con. 2,000 ..he.112
N. W. C. G. G. 2,000 b.bc.113
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1,000 ..he.103⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. con. 10,000 ..he.130⅞
Union Pacific s. f. 5,000 ..113
Union Pac. 7s l. g. 18,000 ..he.113⅞
Den. & Rio G. 1st. 5,000bc03. 91⅛
R., W. & O. con. 1st. 3,000 ..53¾
2,000 ..53¾
3,000 ..he.53½
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. 10,000 ..he.102
Cairo & Fulton 1st. 3,000 ..he.101
L. S. 1st con. reg. 7,000 ..120½
Green West. 2d s con. 2,000 ..86
C. & S. 1st, g'd by C., O., U. & I. 5,000 ..95¼
Morris & Es. 2d. 500 ..he.113
St. L. & S. F. 2d. cl. b. 1,000 ..he. 41
Wells-Fargo Ex. 112 ..he. 99⅞
100 ..99⅞
United States Ex. 100 ..he. 98
500 ..98⅛
700 ..99½
Pacific Mail. 100 ..15⅞
Erie Railway. 200 ..he.83⅝
100 ..83⅝
Union Pacific. 100 ..he. 78⅝
300 ..78¾
T. & W. 2d ex cp. 5,000 ..87
T. & W. con. conv. exempon. 5,000 ..he. 74¼

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Monday, June 16:

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 77.2 by 22 by 76.5, No. 908 6th-av., east side, 67.5 feet north of 51st-st., for $20,000, to Robert Irwin, as Executor and plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.1 by 100.5, No. 209 East 48th-st., north side, 145 feet east of 3d-av., for $9,325, to Nelson Taylor.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the buildings, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on Washington-av., north-west corner of 2d-st., West Farms, for $4,625, to Frederick Lutz.

Messrs. Porter & Co., No. 173 East 125th-st., report private sale of the following improved and unimproved City real estate: One three-story brown-stone-fronted dwelling, with lot 18.2 by 100, No. 8 East 13-st., south side, 128 feet east of 5th-av., sold for $8,000; one three-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 100, No. 103 East 121st-st., south side, 175 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $6,000, and two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 130th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 6th-av., for $6,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 16.

125th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x99.10; John Blake and wife to Charlotte A. Brown..... $6,250

6th-av., n. e. corner 73d-st., 100x103; Charles I. Tiffan and wife to Francis E. Quintard..... 165,000

24th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x99; William H. Brown and wife to William E. Smack.... nom.

Elizabeth-st., No. 144, 25.3 2-3x93.7 1-3; Thomas E. Screven, Jr. and wife to John H. Screven..... 10,000

19th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x92; William H. Brown and wife to William E. Smack.... nom.

623 et al., s. s. 73d-st., s. of 11th-av., 50x100.5; Cynthia J. Brush and husband to William H. Gardiner..... 800

46th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; E. G. Bank, Referee, to Edson P. Gilson..... 6,350

48th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.11x100.5; E. M. Henry, Referee, to Nelson Taylor..... 9,010

3d-av., w. s., No. 9, 23.9x116; George W. Parsons, Referee, to Emily Emmett..... 9,850

Murray-st., s. s., Lot No. 299; Bernard Reilly, Sheriff, to Benjamin Lumley..... 712

Orchard-st., No. 34, 20x87.6; William H. Brown and wife to William E. Smack..... nom.

10th-st., East, No. 305; Charles Hoeckele to Magdalena Becher..... 17,100

22d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x98.9; Ellis R. Morgan to John Johnston..... 11,000

80th-st., s. s., Lot No. 469, 25.3x100; Alexander Caruth and wife to Emma F. Walling..... 7,000

Jefferson-st., n. s., 148 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 10x100x irregular; 24th Ward; Patrick Frawley to Michael A. Nolan..... nom.

167th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Union-av., 50x127, 233 Ward; L. Russell and wife to W. L. Molyneaux..... 3,000

Murray-st., s. s., Lot No. 299; Benjamin Lumley to Julia Lumley..... nom.

LEASE RECORDED.

Charles-st., s. e. corner of West-st., store, 4½ years; Jacob M. Patterson and others, Executors, to Frederick Schmidt..... $1,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Coulter, Thomas, to John Emmons; s. s. 59th-st., e. of 8th-av., 1 year..... $800

Gardiner, William H., to Cynthia J. Brush; s. s. 32d-st., s. of 11th-av., 9 months..... 800

Johnson, Marcus L., to C. Trust and others, Trustees, &c.; No. 559 Madison-av., 2 years.. 20,000

Lowden, John, and wife to Jennie B. Stevenson; s. s., 2 corners 73d-st., 103d-st., 1 year..... 3,500

McMullen, Michael, and wife to Oscar Pardy; n. s. 16th-st., w. of 7th-av., 5 years..... 2,000

Slason, Isaac S., and husband to Mary V. Morgan; n. s. 57th-st., e. of 9th-av., due..... 3,500

Molyneaux, W. L., to L. Russell; n. s. 167th-st., n. of Union-av., 3 years..... 1,000

Murray, Joseph, and wife to Caroline C. Bishop; n. s. 111th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 4,000

Murray, Joseph, to Emil S. Constant; n. s. 111th-st., 4th-av., 3 years..... 4,000

Van Rensselaer, Catharine L., Executrix, &c., to J. H. Screven and others, Trustees, &c.; Nos. 173 as 175 Grand-st., 155 Baxter-st., 5 years.. 23,000

Westheimer, Caroline, to the German Exchange Bank; n. s. 57th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1½ years.... 1,500

Wood, James, and wife to Magdalena Bohler; s. s. 3d-av., n. of 120th-st., 3 years..... 6,000

Wood, James, and wife to Mary Hill; s. s. 117th-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 years..... 3,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Dreyer, J. D. C., to Geo. &c., Amelia Knox..... $9,400

Horrman, August, to Joseph Rabsam..... 4,000

Johnston, Harrison, to Annie E. Gawdry..... nom.

Kenyon, Samuel B., to Mary A. Kenyon and another..... 1,200

Screven, Thomas E., jr., to Marie de Vatry..... 13,700

Seibl, Julia, to Frederick Muller..... 1,750

Seibl, Otto, to William Kempf..... 1,000

Wood, P. Referee, to Theodore Tilton, Guardian, &c..... nom.

Same to same..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE.

At reasonable prices on 4th, Madison, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th av's., and on St. Nicholas and 10th ave., (Boulevards,) and on the side streets from 59th to 145th st.

L. J. CARPENTIER,
Nos. 55 and 58 East 23d st.,
Young Men's Christian Association Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The beautiful four-story brown-stone house, built by Duggin & Crossman, No. 312 Madison-av., near 42d-st., will be sold low and terms easy. Apply afternoons, on the premises, or to SCOTT & MYERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ELEGANT MANSION AND 20 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 129 Waverley-place; together or separately; rent $900 per annum; 3 families upon it. Also, the basement, No. 121 Waverley-place; rent $30 per month. Both have large plate-glass show-windows. Also, store and apartments, No. 43 Hudson-st.; rent, $20 per month. Also, stable of five stalls, No. 543 West 21st-st.; $1.0 per annum. THORNTON M. BODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corn. e 4th-st.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANHASSET SUGAR REFINERY, No. 261 Pearl-st., extending through to Water, st., five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YACK ON HUDSON.—FOR SALE, OR will rent by season or year, furnished, a country seat, combining every requisite for a charming home: no malaria, delightful fever and mosquitoes; views of river unsurpassed: fruit in abundance: large garden planted; fine lawn and extensive private walks on the place: 15 acres in cultivation. Address Box No. 170 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND FARM OF 80 ACRES, in one of the pleasantest villages in New-Hampshire; population from 1,200 to 1,500; good place for Summer boarders; very desirable property; possession given immediately; will be sold at a great sacrifice for the best of reasons. Send for full particulars to A. J. LANE, No. 14 Hanover-st., Manchester, N. H.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE Residence, half way between Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, in the pleasant village of Warehouse Point, Conn. Will be sold low to a small part of its original cost of $50,000. Send for circular. Address Lockdrawer No. 8, Hartford, Conn.

FORDHAM RIDGE.—HOUSE, STABLE, FRUIT, garden; very healthy; rent, $30 month; cost $36,000. DENNIS VALENTINE, Fordham.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO LET FROM JULY 2, for three months, $200 per month, a furnished cottage, with six bedrooms; stable room for four horses; garden, lawn, fine shade trees; one mile from Morris and Essex depot. Address Box No. 259, Montclair, N. J.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house, No. 335 West 19th-st.; has all improvements, and is in good order; rent, $350 per month. THORNTON M. BODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR THE Summer, a good-sized furnished house containing 12 sleeping-rooms exclusive of servants' rooms. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, GEORGE JONES, New-York *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, (NO CHILdren,) Americans, a gentleman's residence to take care of during Summer or longer; first-class reference. L. T. POND, No. 8 Forsyth-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA SATURDAY, June 14
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, WEDNESDAY, June 25
Steam-ship [illegible] SATURDAY, June 28
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES E. OLIVER & CO., No. 10 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 48 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the company's wharf, Pier No. 40, N. R., New-York, at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, June 18.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Sat., June 21, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GILDERSLEEVE.....Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 19.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 26

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at low rates. Apply here and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....June 21, 8 A. m. | Ethiopia.....July 5, 6 A. M.
Anchoria.....June 28, noon | Circassia.July 12, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
*Australia.....June 21, 8 A. M. | Alsatia.....June 28, noon
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 7 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., June 21 | RHEIN.....Sat., July 5
WESER.....Sat., June 28 | GEN. WERDER.....July 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre,
Company's Pier, (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Jousselin.....Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Delord.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19 | LESSING.....Thurs., July 3
GELLERT.....Thurs., June 26 | SILESIA.....Thurs., July 10

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $66; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Fy, Jersey City:

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28
1st Cabin, $60—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $28.
H. GAZAUX, General Agent, 2 to 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS.
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

VADERLAND, June 25, 9 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R. FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)

Canada.....June 21, 6:30 A.M. | Denmark.....July 2, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL, LANDING PASSENGERS AT QUEENSTOWN:
Italy.June 21, 6:30 A. M. | Helvetia.June 28, 11:30 A.M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE

TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The stanch sea-going steamers of the International Steam-ship Company's Line will leave in June every MONDAY and THURSDAY; from July 1 to Sept. 22, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from season, at 6 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route and any further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 31 Milk-st., Portland, Me., or to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....June 20, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....July 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEVIER, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. MICKSON.....Wed., June 18
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., June 21

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
G. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer TYBEE.....WEDNESDAY, June 18
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, June 21

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.).Thurs., July 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, July 12
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer SARATOGA.....Saturday, June 14
Steamer [illegible].....Thursday, June 19
Steamer [illegible].....Saturday, June 28
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 16, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Pleasant Valley, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive in Washington at 12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:20 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 2:50, 6:50, 6:30, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 2:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 8:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 16, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 9:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Accom. Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:10, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping car via St. Albans.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week. Also Sleeping cars for Cincinnati, Chicago, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Ogdensburg.

11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. R. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

8 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo, 9 A. M., connecting with fast trains for the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Fort Lee Ferry, Hudson-st. Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shepaug, 8:05 A. M. For Waterbury, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.**

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:16 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS

MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN,
RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT,

leave at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between said points. Depot of Providence Railroad, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
GUILD & LUNT, Attorneys. je17-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,842.—In the matter of ABRAHAM VAN ALSTYNE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proven their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the city of Trenton, in said district, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
GUILD & LUNT, Attorneys. je17-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,837.—In the matter of LEOPOLD BODENHEIMER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
GUILD & LUNT, Attorneys. je17-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,706.—In the matter of PAUL F. MOTTELAY, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
je17-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,685.—In the matter of GEORGE S. PAGE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
je17-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN HOYT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Reuben Hoyt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. And the meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before me, at my office in the City of New-York, in said district, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1879.

JAMES F. DWIGHT, Assignee,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
je13-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. CUMMINGS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William M. Cummings, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1878.

C. C. CUMMINGS, Assignee,
38 Dey-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,627.—In the matter of EDWIN B. MASON, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to

SHERIFF REILLY ACCUSED

THE CHARGES BY THE BAR ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER CURTIS—DISCLOSURES CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF LUDLOW-STREET JAIL—TESTIMONY OF J. EDWARD IRELAND.

The hearing of the charges made by the Bar Association Committee against Sheriff Bernard Reilly was begun before Commissioner George Tickner Curtis, yesterday afternoon, in the law office of Vanderpool, Green & Cuming. Sheriff Reilly was present before the examination began, attended by his counsel, Judge Green and Mr. Bookstaver, and Joseph Larocque. The Bar Association Committee was represented by Henry E. Knox and J. Adriance Bush. The latter made a very brief opening. The case, he said, was about to be presented to the Commissioner on the order of the Governor. The prosecution would endeavor to produce all the proof concerning one charge before passing to any other. On the first charge, which is that under the administration of Sheriff Reilly the County Jail has been scandalously mismanaged, and unjust discrimination made in the treatment of prisoners, J. Edward Ireland was called as a witness. His testimony was of a nature to develop many new and startling facts in relation to the internal arrangement of Ludlow-Street Jail, and it was fought inch by inch on the part of the defense. Very much of it was claimed to be irrelevant, and especially that referring to the privileges granted to "Red" Leary during his imprisonment; but Commissioner Curtis allowed the prosecution a wide latitude in evidence tending to show a discreditable management of the jail, and much testimony of a damaging character to Warden Watson was accepted against the earnest protest of the defense. Sheriff Reilly sat next to Mr. Larocque, and was continually prompting him and furnishing him with comments on the testimony given by Ireland.

The witness said he had been confined in Ludlow-Street Jail on a civil process from the 30th of August, 1878, to the 13th of May, 1879; the process was issued from the Sheriff's office, and he was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff. An attempt was made to show that after his arrest, and before reaching the jail, he had paid the Deputy Sheriff a sum of money in consideration of which his incarceration was delayed for several hours, but this testimony was objected to on the technical ground that such an offense, if proved, could not be brought home to the Sheriff, as there was no legal evidence that the man making the arrest was a Deputy Sheriff at all. Commissioner Curtis took this view of the question, and the evidence was excluded. Mr. Ireland then described the interior arrangements of Ludlow-Street Jail, with the rooms on the first floor, which, he said, were rented to any prisoner who was willing to pay from $20 to $40 a week for them; the old reception-room, which was occupied by Tweed, and is now known as the "Tweed Room," rented, while he was there, at from $50 to $75 a week, according to the financial capacity of the prisoner who leased it; the prison proper, which is on the second floor, contains about 90 cells; those on the corridor are appropriated to the "boarders," and are furnished with Croton water; the furniture consists of an iron bedstead, with a straw tick and pillow, and sheets and pillow cases, army blankets, and a galvanized iron pail. The three upper tiers have the same furniture, with the exception of the sheets and pillow-cases. These tiers are about eight feet long by five feet wide and are appropriated to the ordinary prisoners who cannot afford to pay for board. The water-closets on the tiers, the witness said, were kept in the most filthy condition and were seriously detrimental to the health of the prisoners. The cells received no attention from the keepers, and if they are cleaned at all it is done by the inmates themselves. The result is that most of them are reeking with filth and swarming with vermin. During his confinement, the jail was miserably dirty in all except the boarders' quarters, and there was no rule or system about anything. During the first portion of his confinement witness was a boarder, paying to Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons $15 a week. The payments of this sum secured to him some of the privileges of a gentleman. It enabled him to eat with the other boarders in the dining-room down stairs, and the meals furnished were good and substantial. It enabled him to remain out of his cell until 10:30 at night, while the ordinary prisoners were locked up at 5:30. It allowed him to take plenty of exercise in the yard, and gave him the privilege of a bath when he desired it. All these indulgences were taken from him as soon as he became unable to pay the $15 a week to his jailers. He was obliged to starve or eat food which his stomach rejected, and drink what he called "slops," under the names of tea and coffee.

There were three females confined in the jail during the time of Mr. Ireland's imprisonment. They were all boarders, according to his statement, and were allowed to do pretty much as they saw fit. One of them had a room down stairs, opening from the dining-room, and the two others occupied Cell No. 37, in the second tier, in the jail proper. They were allowed free access to all parts of the jail, and mingled freely with the male prisoners. On one occasion the witness had seen supper served up to one of them in a man's cell; the bar cell is on what is known as the "alley," to the rear of the Ludlow-street cells; the bar is run by a United States prisoner; the cell contains a table, a chair, a refrigerator to hold beer, and bones to hold bottles. Here, the witness said, he had bought lager beer on several occasions at 15 cents a pint bottle, and it was liberally patronized by the prisoners. An attempt was made by counsel for the defense to have this stricken out, on the ground that no mention of the bar was made in the specifications to the charges, but Commissioner Curtis held that the subject was covered in the charge that the management of the jail was "discreditable."

The most important portion of the evidence of Ireland, and that most damaging to Warden Watson, related to the indulgences granted to "Red" Leary, who recently escaped from the jail. The defense occupied over half an hour in arguing against its admissibility, but the decision was against them. "When 'Red' Leary came to the jail in December," said the witness, "he was put in the 'alley,' and locked up in close confinement; he was kept there about a week, and then placed in Cell No. 11, which adjoined my own; it was the best room in the jail proper, and "Red" Leary had it fitted up and furnished to suit himself; his meals were brought up to him from the dining-room by the colored waiter, Mare Antony, as he is known in jail; he was the habit of receiving a great deal of company, and I have frequently seen a dozen or fifteen of his friends in and about his cell at the same time; I have often seen women in his cell as late as 10:30 at night, though the rules are that all visitors must leave at 5 P. M. I have been greatly annoyed at times by the singing of obscene songs in the bar by these women and "Red" Leary, who often kept up their carousals until after midnight; he had all the liquor that he wanted; one evening in February or March, "Red" Leary's door was open, and as I passed I saw Warden Watson lying on the bed dead drunk; I have seen the Warden drinking with "Red" Leary at the bar, and I have also seen Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons drink in the company; I have seen women frequently locked up with him all night in his cell, and this happened so frequently that it was the common talk of the inmates of the jail."

The witness told another story of a prisoner named Flood, who is now in the Penitentiary. He had often seen women in his cell other than his wife. On one occasion, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a woman came to see Flood, and entered his cell. Early in the evening his wife also came to see him. The cell door was closed, and, receiving no answer to her call, she opened it. A shriek followed, and a woman rushed out. She was found into the next cell as a protection against the wife, who was finally induced to leave by an officer. Mr. Ireland said that he knew Sheriff Reilly by sight. He had seen him twice in the jail when he was a "boarder," but he never saw him up stairs where the ordinary prisoners are confined. The testimony of the witness was not completed when an adjournment was taken until Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MR. J. EDWARD MINTURN'S WILL.

The will of the late J. Edward Minturn was offered for probate yesterday. To his sister, Cornelia Minturn, he bequeaths $40,000 and all the furniture, wearing apparel, silver plate, wines, liquors, pictures, and books in his City and country residences; to his nephew, Benjamin M. Hartshorne, he gives $15,000 for the latter's kindness in attending to the business of the testator; to his favorite cousin, Penelope Coit, $12,000; to his Executors, William Nicoll, Rosewell G. Rolston, and Benjamin, $15,000 in trust, to be invested in bonds, secured by mortgage, the income of which is to be paid over to his former servants, Henry Moore and Sarah Thompson, and Aaron Cisco, an employe of his brother, Charles Minturn. After their deaths, $10,000 of the principal is to be paid to the Treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital, and $5,000 to the Rev. F. E. Lawrence, of the Church of the Holy Communion, for the benefit of the Home for Old Women. Mr. Minturn leaves his fishing-rods and tackle, chronometer, and fowling-pieces to William Nicoll, of Islip, Long Island, and disposes of the residue of his property as follows: To his sister, Cornelia, one-fifth part; to his brother, John C. Minturn, one-fifth, and to his Executors the remaining three-fifths. The Executors are directed to divide this fraction of the property into eight parts, and to invest one-eighth for the benefit of his niece, Mary O'Rourke; three-eighths for the benefit of his sister, Sarah M. Collins, and at her death the amount is to be paid to his sister, Caroline R. Minturn, in trust for his nieces, Mary, Ellen, and Margaret Collins, for whose further benefit the other four-eighths are to be set aside. The will is dated Nov. 2, 1878.

ESSAYS AND ORATIONS IN HEBREW.

An examination and Commencement of the Emanu-El Preparatory School of the Hebrew College took place last evening at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. Dr. Gottheil had intended to preface the examination by an address, but as the audience was rather small, and as his remarks were to have had some bearing on the future of the Hebrew College, he deferred them until they might be addressed to a larger assemblage. The examination, he said, was the first of the preparatory school, and instead of delivering any address, he proposed to leave the platform to the students themselves. The lower grade of the class was then examined in Hebrew grammar, and two other divisions of it were exercised in translations of the Psalms and in their grammatical analysis. There were essays and orations in English German, and Hebrew, which, Dr. Gottheil said, had been prepared in all instances by the students themselves, but which had been subjected to revision, in order to eliminate anything which in their inexperience they might have improperly introduced. The Hebrew oration was delivered by B. Drachman, and the English oration by Abraham Ilyich. Essays in German and English were read by A. Rosenberg and Richard J. H. Gotheil. Several of the students were also examined in Mishna and other Hebrew works.

THE WATCHMAN'S STORY.

THE PLANS LAID TO ROB THE MANHATTAN BANK—JOHN HOPE'S TRIAL.

The arrest of Officer John Nugent for complicity in the great Manhattan Bank burglary lent additional interest to the trial of his alleged accomplice, John Hope, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The court-room during the day was, if possible, even more crowded than during the opening days of the trial, and the officers were kept busily engaged in clearing the passageways and corridors. Hope walked to the bar smiling, and chatted pleasantly with his lawyers. He looked inquiringly around the court-room, and seemed to recognize some acquaintances among the spectators. Intense interest was excited by the testimony of Patrick Shevelin, one of the night watchmen at the bank, which showed that the robbery was first planned three years ago by a gang of first-class cracksmen, who on one occasion had all but accomplished their purpose. President Edward Schell was recalled by Mr. Russell, and he certified that large photographs of the bank building and Shinbone-alley, in the rear, were correct. The photographs were put in evidence. Louis Werckle, the janitor, and James H. Jennings were also recalled, but nothing of importance was elicited. The story of Shevelin has already been printed in substance. Yesterday he swore that he was 38 years of age; had been a carman by occupation, and was an iron molder; had been employed as Sunday watchman; used to watch for four hours on Sundays, and occasionally watched in the evenings during the week; on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 27, went to the bank about 7:15 P. M. and remained until 11:15 P. M; Daniel Keely, the other night watchman, was his brother-in-law; saw several persons loitering about the bank about 11:50 P. M.; immediately after, Werckle, the janitor, had left the bank building, and gone up stairs to his apartments; saw two men standing at the weather door of the Bleecker-street entrance; these men were "Big Pete" and "Jimmy" Hope, father of the prisoner; they both motioned to him with their hands to let them in; witness did not let them in, but called his brother-in-law, Keely, who was lying in the ladies' room; witness then left the bank immediately, the hour being about 11:15, and saw Abe Coakley and John Hope, the prisoner, at Crosby and Bleecker streets; also saw "Big Pete," "Jimmy" Hope, and "Brooklyn Jimmy"; witness saw "Brooklyn Jimmy" with the prisoner on the Monday before the robbery; had seen the prisoner twice before; spoke to "Jimmy" Hope, "Big Pete," and Coakley on the corner of Mulberry and Bleecker streets on the Monday night before the robbery; Johnny Hope and "Brooklyn Jimmy" went down to Shinbone-alley; on the Thursday night succeeding saw the prisoner and his father, Coakley, "Big Pete," and "Brooklyn Jimmy" in Bleecker-street; spoke to "Jimmy" Hope and "Big Pete" that night; John Hope and "Brooklyn Jimmy" were with them when witness left the bank on the night before the robbery, he spoke to Abe Coakley, who had just parted from Johnny Hope; crossed over the street and spoke to "Jimmy" Hope and "Big Pete;" "Jimmy" Hope used foul language to witness, and said, "What do you think men are—fools? You have been fooling us long enough, but you can't do it any more;" witness paid no attention to the remark, and the men walked toward Third-avenue; the previous Saturday night "Jimmy" Hope and "Big Pete" had asked him what time he would be on duty on the following Sunday, and he had replied that he did not know; witness was not cognizant of the fact that Werckle, the janitor, had the combination of the outer safe. Shevelin reiterated, on oath, his stories of former attempts to rob the bank, and told the story of the successful robbery as he told it before. This concluded the direct testimony of Shevelin, after being three hours upon the witness-stand. Mr. Brooke moved that the whole of his evidence be stricken out on the ground that it had no connection whatever with the questions being tried. Judge Cowing decided to admit the testimony, and Mr. Brooke took an exception. The court then took a recess until this morning, when Shevelin will be cross-examined by Mr. Brooke. After court had adjourned the jury, accompanied by several officers, visited and inspected the bank.

BANK OFFICERS ON TRIAL.

DEFENSE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

In the trial at Jersey City of Indian Commissioner Hayt and Messrs. Carr and Field, Directors and officers of the International Trust Company, for having published a false statement to the effect that that company had a paid-up capital of $200,000, Judge Garretson yesterday denied ex-Gov. Bedle's motion that the jury be directed to acquit the defendants. The Judge held that the statement on the yard-measure was such a misstatement as the statute contemplated, and that the question whether the statement on the tape was intended to produce the impression that the capital was paid up in cash was one for the jurors to decide. The Judge ruled that the State must prove the intent to defraud.

E. C. Delavan, a New-York lawyer, testified that he was counsel of the International Trust Company, and was one of the Directors of the company, and that he advised that the stock notes were in law a satisfactory paying in of the capital.

Frank D. Carr, one of the defendants, testified: I was elected a Director of the company in 1874; I have been Secretary of the company since Oct. 1878. I wrote the copy for the advertisement on the back of the tape measures; when I wrote it, I knew of the existence of the notes; I had $800 on deposit when the bank suspended, and $2,000 belonging to a church in Elizabeth, of which I was Treasurer; Mr. Hayt had of his own money and money held by him as Trustee and Executor $3,000 on deposit there; I knew that the capital was impaired when the tapes were printed.

Ezra A. Hayt testified: I am head of the Indian Bureau at Washington; I am also President of the International Trust Company; I now reside at Paterson, Passaic County, N. J.; I have seen a copy from which the tape statement was printed till last week; I first saw the measures in 1873; I saw very little of them after that; I knew of the fact of their being obtained in 1873; I understood the meaning of the statement on the tape that the bank had a paid-up capital; it is an unusual thing for savings banks to have a paid-up capital; I believe, and always did, that it was true; I believe to-day that the statement on the tape that the savings bank having a paid-up capital for the security of depositors is true; Mr. Delavan and Chancellor Zabriskie advised the taking of the stock notes; I was present when Zabriskie gave his note for part of the capital; Blakely Wilson raised the question, and the Chancellor said it was a good payment in fact and in law.

Cross-examined, Mr. Hayt said he did not manage the company without consulting the Directors; he managed the company as President under direction of the board; he knew of the outstanding unpaid notes by the books; he knew that the liabilities were in excess of the assets; he did not know what the purpose of the tape measure was; he presumed it was intended as an advertisement; he had nothing to do with it; he never attempted to stop its circulation.

Ex-Chancellor Williamson testified that he, too, had given his note for capital stock; he paid it in 1874; at the time of the company's suspension he had $300 on deposit, his son $1,300, and his wife $13,000; he regarded all the notes as good at the time they were given, within the last six months; Noah D. Taylor, whose note for stock is yet among the assets, had failed.

Charles M. Field, one of the defendants, testified that he knew nothing of the circulation of the tape measures; he had $7,000 or $8,000 of money belonging to the United States Dairy Company, of which he was Treasurer, on deposit when the company suspended.

E. F. C. Young, Cashier of the First National Bank of Jersey City, testified to the fact of ex-Senator Taylor's failure, and the trial closed for the day.

BOSTON TROOPS TO VISIT THIS CITY.

The Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment met last evening at its armory to arrange the details of a reception to the Ninth Neglment, Massachusetts National Guard, of Boston. The latter command will arrive in this City by a special steamer on the Fall River Line during the morning of Thursday, June 26. The Sixty-ninth will meet the strangers at the pier and escort them to Earle's Hotel, where they remained that have the quarters during its visit, and both commands will enjoy a collation together. The officers of the Sixty-ninth will accompany the officers of the Ninth around the City and on an excursion among the public institutions. A visit to Madison-Square Garden and a parade by both regiments in Union-square are contemplated, but the details have not been arranged. The Ninth Regiment will return to Boston on the following day. Courtesy and reciprocation is the object of a visit of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to Montreal did not come before the meeting of the board, and it is tacitly understood that the regiment will not go.

A BILL TO WATER MILK.

The Health Commissioners have requested the Governor to withhold his signature from a bill which they claim was smuggled through the Legislature, and which will, in their opinion, deprive them of all power to protect the community against watered milk. Among other things, the bill provides that it shall be unlawful to add anything to milk but ice when necessary to keep it good during transportation. If this bill becomes a law, the milk-dealer detected selling watered milk can easily plead that the water in the milk came from ice placed in it to keep it good, and it would be necessary, to insure conviction, to detect the dealer in the very act of putting water in the milk. The Health Commissioners did not learn until a few days ago that a bill of this nature had passed the Legislature, and they at once telegraphed to Gov. Robinson asking him not to sign it.

FULTON MARKET'S FUTURE

BEFORE THE SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

SEEKING THE CORPORATION COUNSEL FOR ADVICE—ARE STORES FOR RETAILING GENERAL MERCHANDISE A PUBLIC MARKET?—THE MARKETMEN'S OFFER.

Yesterday afternoon the committee of the stand-holders of Fulton Market met the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the Mayor's office, according to previous agreement. There were present of the committee Messrs. Blackford, Robbins, Cormack, and Fleming. The Recorder was absent; the other members of the Sinking Fund Board were in attendance. Mayor Cooper presided. At the last meeting between the marketmen's committee and the Commissioners the latter had requested more time to consider the proposition made in respect to a new market building. Since the date of that meeting such false reports have been circulated of the intentions of the marketmen that they thought it necessary to present to the Mayor yesterday the following letter, which his Honor laid before the board and had read:

FULTON MARKET, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1879.

The Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor:

SIR: As invited by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, we submitted for their consideration certain suggestions as to the conditions or stipulations upon which a lease of the Fulton Market property should be given, so that a new building might be erected this Fall to be used for market purposes. These suggestions are substantially united in urging upon the favorable consideration of the Commissioners the application made on their behalf, and in supporting this application there is not a single stand-holder who desires to secure any advantage to himself which is not secured to all stand-holders alike. The movement of the undersigned is an honest and honest endeavor on their part to secure the erection of a new market. In these circumstances we are particularly anxious that action now taken by the Commissioners will not have the effect of continuing the present exceedingly unsatisfactory state of matters. The present buildings are a nuisance condemned by the owners, by the Building Department as unsafe, and declared by the Department of Health to be a public nuisance. There ought to be no delay in the removal of this dangerous nuisance. We are aware that the power of the Commissioners over this Fulton Market property is limited to either selling or leasing the same for the highest marketable price or rental at public auction, or by sealed bids after public advertisement and appraisal, under a condition "that the purchaser or lessee thereof shall maintain said market property as and for the purposes of a public market for at least 10 years from and after each sale or lease, and under due ordinance of the Common Council, or of the Department of Health, or of Commissioners in the deed of sale or lease." Under this grant or power, the question to be determined by the Commissioners is whether they will sell or lease the property, so that a new market may be erected. The Commissioners have no power to build a market. Will they, therefore, sell or lease, that a new market may be erected by the purchaser or lessee? If the Commissioners resolve to exercise the power they possess, it is for them to determine the stipulations or conditions to be inserted in the deed of sale or lease. The stand-holders have submitted certain suggestions on this subject, but if these do not meet with the approval of the Commissioners we ask them to agree upon conditions which will be satisfactory. The Commissioners are sole judges in the matter, subject only to the imperative proviso contained in the law from whence they derive their power; namely, that the property shall be maintained for the purposes of a public market for at least 10 years from and after the lease." As it is evident that a failure to exercise the power which the Commissioners possess in this matter would be equivalent to a determination on their part that the present dangerous nuisance must continue, we trust that the Commissioners may see their way to the adoption of such action as will secure to the City this Fall a very much needed improvement. Respectfully, on behalf of the committee,

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD.

After the reading of the letter, an animated but quite informal discussion took place between the Commissioners, the members of the committee, and Mr. John H. Strahan, their counsel. Alderman Hyatt, who, as Chairman of the Finance Committee of that board, is a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, being asked for his opinion by the Mayor, said he had not given the matter much attention, but he was opposed to leasing the City markets to any private individuals. They should be held by the City for the protection of the public. The Mayor remarked that this was one objection, but there were the stipulations under which the marketmen agreed to take the lease deprived it of force. The Controller and the Chamberlain expressed the opinion that the largest possible income ought to be obtained from the market, and these suggestions gave rise to a prolonged talk on the expediency or otherwise of having stores for the sale of general merchandise in the new market building; those to be on the lower floor, something like the half-sunk cellars now in use, and the market proper to be above. A larger revenue could be obtained in this way than by having the stalls alone. The market men were utterly opposed to this idea. It was said by one of the committee that it would be ruinous. That business cannot be got up stairs or down stairs in this City; and the butchers especially would be ruined by such an arrangement. The committee were unanimous in expressing their earnest desire to get to the ground—they are above it now, and they want to get down. To put them up 13 feet above a row of stores would be worse than the present arrangement. The Mayor was evidently inclined to side with the committee, on the ground that these cellar arrangements were unhealthy and a nuisance. Mr. Strahan argued that the stores could not be erected on this market property that it would be a violation of the law, which requires that the ground shall be used exclusively for market purposes. This term, he said, had a legal definition, and general merchandise stores did not come within it. The Mayor took issue upon this point, and in the end the resolution which follows, drawn up by Mr. Strahan, was offered by the Mayor, and adopted by the board. Just after the adoption Mr. Strahan was heard to say that for the drinking-saloon keepers in the market, appeared before the board, and asked what was the situation. The resolution was read to him, and he expressed his concurrence. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That all the papers relating to the application for a lease of the Fulton Market property be referred to the Counsel to the Corporation, and that he be requested to confer with the Commissioners as at early a date as possible as to what are the powers possessed by the Commissioners; and particularly whether it would be in the power of the Commissioner to insert, as a condition in the lease, permission to erect on a portion of the market property, along Fulton-street, stores for the retail of general merchandise, of whatever sort, in case of the property would be using the property for the purposes of a public market.

The adoption of the resolution practically concluded the business of the meeting. Before adjournment, the market committee defined the conditions on which they will build the new structure as these:

1. They will furnish all the money needed to erect it.
2. They will pay an annual rental of the market, when finished, shall in all things be subject to the City authorities.
3. The City shall fix the amount of interest which the stockholders may receive on their investment, and all revenue over this is to go to the City.

The next meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners will be held as soon as the opinion is received from the Corporation Counsel.

ELIZABETH'S FINANCES.

DR. GREEN'S REMARKS HAD NO PERSONAL REFERENCE TO MR. AMOS CLARK, JR.

Dr. James S. Green, ex-Mayor of Elizabeth, N. J., and Chairman of a meeting held in that city on Friday night, has addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to Mr. Amos Clark, Jr., in reference to some remarks which Dr. Green made at that meeting regarding the evasion of taxes by some of the citizens:

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 16, 1879.

The Hon. Amos Clark, Jr.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry concerning my remarks at the opening of the conference meeting about the city debt, last Friday evening, I would reply that what I said as Chairman had no reference to you personally, or any other citizen in particular, and I am at a loss to imagine how THE NEW-YORK TIMES's reporter gathered such conclusions. Yours truly,

JAMES S. GREEN.

FAILURES AT THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The suspensions of two well-known cotton firms were announced yesterday on the Cotton Exchange. At 2:15 word was sent to the Secretary that H. W. & J. H. Farley, of No. 132 Pearl-street, were unable to meet their obligations, and the news was posted. At 2:50 o'clock the first announcement was followed by one that R. B. Smith & Co., of No. 109 Pearl-street, had suspended, and the two announcements afforded abundant food for gossip. It was reported that the two suspensions were not entirely disconnected, and that the failure of Smith & Co. had been precipitated through the inability of Farley & Co. to meet the demands made upon them. The partners in the first firm are B. R. and J. M. Smith and social position—so different from that of the majority of B. S. Johnson, who have long been well known on the cotton market. The firm was involved somewhat in the Williams, Birnie & Co. failure, perhaps to the extent of $6,000. Smith & Co. and Farley & Co. were both carrying large contracts. Both firms declare that their embarrassments are only temporary, and that when they have had time to arrange their affairs it will be found that they have sufficient assets with which to pay their creditors in full. Their payments yesterday were very heavy, and their checks were honored up to 3 o'clock. It was impossible to definitely learn the assets and liabilities of the firms, which were variously estimated in the street at from $50,000 to $200,000. The clerks of both houses are busy upon statements of the condition of the firms.

ORGANIZING FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The "Citizens' Committee," who have assumed charge of the arrangements incidental to the proposed World's Fair, held a meeting last night at the Union-Square Hotel, and elected permanent officers. Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne occupied the chair. Among the gentlemen present were Algernon S. Sullivan, ex-Congressman Willis, the Rev. Dr. Prime, and John C. Wyman, of Rhode Island. The election for officers resulted as follows: H. G. Stebbins, President; W. A. Cole, First Vice-President; F. L. Talcott, Second Vice-President; P. J. Schneider, Third Vice-President; Ellwood E. Thorne, Fourth Vice-President. George W. Debevoise, Treasurer; W. H. C. Price, Secretary. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Financial Agents. The Sub-committee on Sites and the Sub-committee on Organization and Classification, of which Dr. Howard Crosby is Chairman, handed in their reports. The last-named committee presented a set of resolutions which were adopted. They recommended that the projected World's Fair in 1883 be held in this City, and that it be organized and controlled by Commissioners from the City of New-York and the different States and Territories, such body to be created by act of Congress, and invested with plenary powers. Addresses favorable to the project were made by ex-Congressman Willis, the Rev. Dr. Prime, and Mr. John C. Wyman, after which the committee adjourned.

AN OLD PARCHMENT'S HISTORY.

A TALE OF NEW-AMSTERDAM RECALLED BY AN ANCIENT DEED.

Upon the window-sill of the Register's office, yesterday, lay a curiously-folded and yellow section of parchment—the deed of Elizabeth Ellison, spinster, to John Aymar, yeoman, of a plot of ground, comprehending lots Nos. 22 and 23, on Valentine's map of the Shoemakers' Pasture, which was surveyed and divided in 1696, and partitioned among the original proprietors, John Harpendinck, Helitje Clopper, Charles Lodwick, Abranam Santford, and Carsten Luersen. The deed bears date of Feb. 26, 1746, in the twentieth year of the reign of George III. Ancient as this seems, Elizabeth Ellison was by no means an original proprietor, but only the fifth or sixth in succession. Old William Huddleston bought the property in 1697, of one of the five shoe-makers just mentioned, and in October of that year conveyed it to George Stanton, of whom Elizabeth Ellison was an heir. The latter executed the deed recorded on Saturday, by which John Aymar or Eymar (the former is the true orthography, according to descendants of the old yeoman,) in whose hands it remained for many years, same into possession of it. The large wholesale drug store of McKesson & Robbins, No. 91 Fulton-street, extending through to Ann, (or Anne-street in old records,) now occupies the ground. These parties have owned the lots about 20 years. The history of the estate recalls one of the most romantic and picturesque careers of the colony of New-Amsterdam—one that ended in tragedy. In 1633 a young man named Van Tienhoven was a book-keeper of wages in the office of the old West India Company, in this City. A young man of great nobility of intellect, towering ambition, and extraordinary force of will, in 1638 he was promoted to be Secretary of the Colony, and at a later date became successively, Fiscal (or Public Prosecutor) and Schout, Sheriff, and Bailiff of New-Amsterdam. Van Tienhoven married a step-daughter of the famous old Burgomaster, Jan Jansen Van Damen, whose farm, one of the earliest grants, extended from river to river, erected the first brewery every operated here, and lived in a substantial stone farm-house on Broadway, not far from Malden-lane. Van Tienhoven may be said to have controlled the polley of the colony for the 18 years between 1638 and 1656, and he was second to no man in influence with willful old Peter Stuyvesant. He was one of the most unpopular men in the colony, but continued his grip on the Government, in defiance alike of the intrigues and protests of the most influential men in the Province. At length popular clamor moved the Home Directory in Holland disregarded the influence of Stuyvesant, and deposed his Lieutenant. The disappearance of Van Tienhoven was as dramatic as his life. Fearing condemnation, he built a fine mansion on Golden Hill, which communicated with the river by a shady lane running along what is now Johnstreet, and his hat and coat were found floating in the river. His body was not found, but he was never afterward heard of, and the plantation passed into the hands of John Smedes, who divided it into two parcels, one of which became the Shoemakers' Pasture and the seat of numerous tan-vats, and the other the Van Cliff estate. The mansion became a tavern under the administration of Governor Vandercliff, the widow of Iwick Vandercliff, who bought the property in 1681; hence, Cliff-street. The same law firm, Webb & Sprague, with whom one of the descendants of John Aymar is a junior partner, will put on record in a few days a still older deed, executed by Deyerck Dey, whence Dey-street, in favor of Jacob Roosevelt and C. Bancker. The property is the first water grant ever made by the City of New-York, and lies at the foot of Dey-street. The deed was executed in 1742.

RAISING THE PRICE OF ICE.

DRIVEN TO IT BY THE IMMENSE SIZE OF LAST WINTER'S CROP.

The ice companies have adopted a new scale of prices for the hot weather, raising the price of ice on an average about $1 per ton to all consumers. The new rates are as follows: Hotels, 17½ cents per 100 pounds; butchers, restaurants, confectioners, and lager-beer saloons, 20 cents per 100 pounds; grocers, fish-dealers, milkmen, and porter-houses, 25 cents per 100 pounds. Families and offices taking from 12 to 15 pounds of ice a day will hereafter be charged 50 cents per week; 18 to 20 pounds daily, 70 cents per week; 25 pounds and upward per day, 40 cents per 100 pounds. While it was true, the officer of the Knickerbocker Company said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, that an unusually large quantity of ice was cut along the Hudson River last Winter, yet the companies could not possibly afford to sell their ice at anything less than these rates. A very large portion of last Winter's immense ice crop was, he said, very imperfectly stowed away. All the storehouses were filled, and the surplus was piled up in any way to get it together. The hot sun was now pouring down on this loose ice and melting it very fast, so that a great deal of it was lost. The present scale of prices does not, of course, affect any contracts for the season that have already been made. But only a comparatively few of the large ice consumers outside of the brewers now contract for their ice in advance. The hotel and restaurant keepers, butchers, packers, &c., say they find very little trouble that it is better to take the market as it is from week to week or month to month. A number of this class of consumers were visited by a TIMES reporter yesterday, and generally expressed a willingness to pay the advance in the cost of ice. "We want pay it," they said, "and we can find plenty of dealers who will serve us at fair prices, despite any company or combination of companies. We have had to find our two consumers in the same line of business who paid the same for their ice. One large down-town restaurant paid 25 per 100 pounds in February, 20 cents in March, 17½ cents in April, and is now getting its ice for 12½ cents a hundred. "The ice companies won't get any 20 cents a hundred out of Washington Market meat men," said one of them; "we can get all we want for a good deal less than that, and, if necessary, all we've got to do is drive our carts to the ice-boats and help ourselves at almost any price." A gentleman connected with the Consumer's Ice Company said to the reporter that the ice couldn't be carted around and delivered up stairs and down stairs all over the City for a cent less than the prices on the schedule without losing money. The brunt of the rise will, of course, have to be borne by private families. Hotels, restaurants, &c., which consume tons upon tons of ice a week can get decent terms. Families that take but a few pounds a day, and must have it, will have to pay for it just what the companies ask.

THE APPORTIONMENT QUESTION.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—TAMMANY DENOUNCED BY ANTI-TAMMANY.

The Aldermanic Committee on Redistricting the City under the new reapportionment law held a secret conference in their rooms in the City Hall yesterday. The session lasted several hours. Col. George Bliss and Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., were present to represent the interests of the Republicans, and Gen. Frank B. Spinola and Col. Gilon attended to those of the Tammany Democrats. Every possible effort was made to prevent the proceedings leaking out. The Democratic members of the committee, headed by Alderman Roberts, repeated their offer to give two districts to the Republicans, and after a long discussion they increased the number to three. The Republicans claimed five, as hitherto, but one of them finally suggested that four districts be given. Aldermen Morris, one of the members of the committee, says he believes they will be able to agree upon a report, and present it to the Common Council at their meeting to-day.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democracy at Irving Hall last evening, resolutions in regard to the reapportionment of the Assembly districts of the City were adopted, in which Tammany Hall was denounced for its "trading character" in "initiating a movement for a combination with the Republican Party on political questions, the result of which will be to diminish the Democratic representation of this County for years to come."

MONMOUTH AND PROSPECT PARK RACES.

The entries for the handicaps to be run during the race meeting, which will begin next Saturday, at Prospect Driving Park, closed last Saturday. For the third race of the first day there are 13 entries. This is a free handicap sweepstakes of one mile and a quarter, for all ages, at $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. For the fifth race of the first day—handicap sweepstakes of one mile and three-quarters, for all ages, $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by James R. Keene, second horse to receive $200, and third to save his stake—there are nine entries. For the sixth race, same day, Ocean steeple-chase, about three miles, there are five entries. For the Seaside handicap, on the second day, $50 each, $800 added, second horse to get $200, course two miles, there are nine entries. For the fourth race, third day, the Brighton Hotel purse of $1,000, $200 to the second horse, one mile and three-quarters, there are 10 entries.

For the Shrewsbury handicap, at the annual meeting of the Monmouth Park Association, beginning July 4, there are 26 entries; for the Long Branch handicap, same meeting, there are 44 entries.

IMPORTING THE CHINESE POPULATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The steamer City of Tokio has arrived from Hong Kong, bringing 1,020 Chinese passengers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The closing exercises of the Charlier Institute will take place this evening, when there will be a graduating class of 17 members.

The new Guion steam-ship Arizona will sail for Liverpool this afternoon with a full cargo and a large number of passengers. It is thought she will beat her recent remarkable passage out.

The Lincoln Union, of the Fifth Assembly District, is to have an excursion to Alpine Grove, on the Hudson, to-day, on the steamer William H. Vanderbilt, which leaves her berth, at the foot of West Tenth-street, at 8:30 A. M.

The Produce Exchange Market was yesterday generally heavy, with wheat ½ to 1 cent lower, with few sellers and less activity. Corn and oats closed heavy and lower. Cable advices were dull. There was less business doing along the whole list.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Anna C. Kerr against the Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Company, after continuing two weeks before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., was finished yesterday afternoon with a verdict of $2,072 in favor of the plaintiff.

Joseph Meyer, of No. 123 Front-street, indicted for breaking into the premises of Abel Barnett, No. 64 Baxter-street, and stealing therefrom clothing valued at $40, pleaded guilty in the General Sessions Court yesterday. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to State Prison for 18 months.

Isaac H. Bailey, of No. 161 West Twenty-fourth-street, and Gabriel Worthington, of No. 147 West Twenty-fourth-street, made complaint yesterday to Superintendent Walling against Patrolman Nolan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who, they allege, arrested them without cause. The complainants will be tried by the Commissioners tomorrow.

Coroner Woltman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Timothy McInnery, of No. 121 New-Church-street, who was stabbed in the abdomen and killed by his nephew Michael Shaughnessy on the 5th inst. No new evidence was produced, and the jury found a verdict against Shaughnessy, who is at present confined in a lunatic asylum, having become insane since the tragedy.

The new steam-ship Arizona was yesterday inspected by Chief Engineer Sewell and Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Stevens, the Naval Board on duty at this port to inspect all foreign steamers arriving here, for the purpose of observing their construction and noting improvements in naval architecture. The reports of the board are made to the Navy Department at Washington.

A college devoted exclusively to instruction in oratory and acting will be opened next October in this City, under the direction of Prof. J. E. Frobisher, formerly connected with the College of New-York, and the author of several valuable works on elocution. He will be assisted by experienced teachers, and will conduct the institution according to the principles laid down by Legouvé.

Patrick O'Brien, of No. 3 Mulberry-street, while under the influence of liquor, on Sunday, ran against a young Italian named Francisco Pica, living at No. 59 Mulberry-street. He asked the Italian what he meant by knocking into him. By way of reply the Italian struck him a severe blow on the left side

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8664. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

REBEL PLANS DENOUNCED

SCHEMES OF BOURBON LEADERS.

A POLITICAL WRANGLE IN THE HOUSE—THE POLITICAL ASSESSMENT BILL VIGOROUSLY DENOUNCED—THE JURY BILL ALSO FORCED OVER.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Another wrangle occurred in the House to-day over the bill to prohibit Federal officers, employes, and contractors from making contributions for political purposes. This bill was reported by the Committee on Civil Service Reform, and is locked up in the morning hour. To-day Mr. McLane, of Maryland, proposed to the Republicans that an arrangement be made by which the bill could be taken out of the morning hour and a time fixed for its consideration. Mr. Conger objected, and proceeded to make a speech, in which he denounced the bill as an infamous attack upon the right of citizens to do as they pleased with their own property, and as an infamous attack upon the Republican Party in the interest of the Democracy. He said the bill exhibited the purpose of the Southern members, aided by their Northern allies, to secure by law in the North what they have succeeded in accomplishing at the South by violence. In the South citizens had been prohibited by intimidation and violence from freely expressing their political convictions, and the pending bill proposed to accomplish the same result by visiting upon citizens of the North pains and penalties for contributing from their own means for the success of the political party with which they were identified. He warned the Democrats that they could not fetter the free North in this way, and assured them that every man in that section, Republican and Democrat, would resist such an infringement of their inalienable rights.

Mr. McLane replied to Mr. Conger, occupying the floor for an hour and a half, during which time he was frequently interrupted by interjections and questions from the Republican side. He argued that the bill was not aimed at any party, but was intended to purify the public service. He denied that it was intended to interfere with pensioners, and explained that it would apply only to Federal officers and employes, and to contractors under the Government, and those who are prosecuting claims before the Executive Departments. If the Republicans believed engineers were included, he would not object that they should amend the bill so as to exclude them from its operations. What he wanted was an opportunity for the consideration of the bill, so that it might be perfected in the interest of the public service. In reply to frequent interruptions from the Republicans, Mr. McLane said if they would agree to fix a time for the consideration of the bill, they would have opportunity for discussion and amendment, and could thus perfect it so that no injustice should be done to any particular class.

A considerable portion of Mr. McLane's speech was devoted to a denunciation of the Republican Party. These remarks being elicited by questions and short speeches injected from the Republican side. The colloquy was conducted with good humor until Mr. McLane charged that the Republicans were actuated by corrupt political motives in preventing the consideration of the bill. For these words he was called to order, and Gen. Hawley demanded that they be taken down and read from the Clerk's desk. After an explanation by Mr. McLane, in which he disclaimed any purpose to impugn the motives of individual Representatives, the Speaker decided that the language used was within parliamentary limits, and Mr. McLane was permitted to proceed. When he had finished the bill went over under the rules.

The House then took up the Senate bill to repeal the jurors' test oath. The Democrats made an effort to arrange for a vote upon this bill, but the Republicans refused to make any arrangement until the Judicial Appropriation bill, which contains a section almost similar to the repeal bill, is again brought before the House with the amendments made by the Senate. The Democrats, having in view the contingency of a veto of the Supplemental Appropriation bill, would not consent to the proposition for delay. As no arrangement could be made for the consideration of the bill, the previous question on its passage was moved, when the Republicans resorted to dilatory motions, and, after an hour spent in this way, an adjournment was forced. Thus, another entire day was foolishly wasted over these two bills. Whatever may be thought of the merits of the two measures in question, it is clear that the Republicans are not acting with their usual discretion in opposing the fixing of a time for their consideration, and in resorting to parliamentary tactics to defeat discussion. This line of conduct is calculated to create the impression that they are afraid to meet the issues presented, and does more to strengthen the popular belief in the correctness of the measures than could be done by the Democrats in a week of argument. What the Republicans in the House seem now most in need of is intelligent and courageous leadership.

THE DEMOCRATIC SILVER QUAREL.

A FRUITLESS CAUCUS—MR. THURMAN AS A POLITICAL TRIMMER.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The deepest interest was manifested in the Democratic Senatorial caucus, which took place this evening, especially as the silver men had expressed themselves confident of controlling votes enough to secure the acceptance of Mr. Bayard's resignation as Chairman of the Finance Committee. The attendance was larger than any caucus yet held, every Democratic Senator in the city being present with the exception of Mr. Bayard. Senator Kernan, his colleague on the committee, was in attendance, but took no part in the discussion.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Thurman, the Chairman of the Conciliation Committee, who submitted a verbal report of the majority, consisting of Mr. McDonald and himself. The report was to the effect that, after several conferences with Mr. Bayard, that gentleman had positively refused to recall his letter of resignation, unless his party associates would desist from further attempts to overrule the action of the Finance Committee on the Warner bill. Mr. Thurman then made a brief speech. He counseled harmony and concord, and said he was sorry that anything had occurred to disturb the tranquility of the party. He hoped that in considering the present subject, which was an exceedingly delicate one, Senators would divest themselves of all prejudice or bias, and look only to the interest of their great political organization, which would suffer grievously if they acted unwisely. Mr. Thurman spoke in this strain for some time, confining himself entirely to meaningless generalities. He appeared studiously to omit saying anything that might possibly be construed as committing him for or against the acceptance of Mr. Bayard's resignation. His expressions on the silver question itself were clever. Those who followed Mr. Thurman closely declare that when he sat down it was impossible to say positively on which side of the question he had spoken, although they had an indistinct recollection that he had in turn favored all sides.

As usual with persons who strive to please everybody, Mr. Thurman succeeded in pleasing no one. The silver men especially have been denouncing him all day for his treachery to them, and declare that as a trimmer he has no equal in the United States. The hard-money men and the supporters of Mr. Bayard generally express the greatest contempt for Mr. Thurman's weakness in not taking a bold stand on one side or the other. They say that they would have greatly preferred his positive opposition to the trembling, weak-kneed course he pursued to-day. Mr. McDonald, who followed, was more candid than Mr. Thurman. He recommended a truce, and thought that since Mr. Bayard was willing to take no further steps regarding his resignation, it was no more than fair that the friends of the Warner bill should consent to let the measure rest where it is until next session, particularly as nothing would be gained by taking the bill out of the committee's hands at this time. He opposed the acceptance of Mr. Bayard's resignation, or of doing anything that might compel the latter to tender it to the Senate, and strongly urged Senators to drop the whole subject as the best way out of the difficulty.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, who fancied that the eyes of all that little State were upon him, said, in a scolding tone, that his colleague should be treated with courtesy and respect, and he, too, hoped that the entire matter would be dropped for this session.

Mr. Coke, of Texas, indignantly disclaimed any intention of treating Mr. Bayard discourteously. He declared, however, that since Mr. Bayard was not in accord with the majority of the Democratic Party upon this important question, the Finance Committee ought to be reorganized, and that Mr. Bayard's resignation should be accepted. The Warner bill had received 140 out of 147 Democratic votes in the House, and was supported by 32 out of 44 Democratic Senators. With this preponderance of Democratic representatives in its favor, it was not just that Mr. Bayard and Mr. Kernan, by their votes, should prevent the bill from being even reported. Mr. Coke said it was evident that the Finance Committee would have to be remodeled, and he for one was of the opinion that the sooner it was done the better. It was much better to settle the question now.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, in a prepared speech, eulogized Mr. Bayard in the highest terms, and said that he, of all Northern Democrats, was entitled to the gratitude of the Southern people for his noble and unselfish services to them in the dark days of reconstruction and Radical misrule. Mr. Gordon advised his Southern brethren not to embarrass their Northern friends by aiding or promoting dissension in the party, by which they would be the greatest sufferers, and counseled all to bury their differences.

Mr. Coke, in replying to Mr. Gordon, said that some Northern Democrats were willing to have the political co-operation of the South upon sectional issues, but refused to join them on financial issues. The Southern people were good enough to help the Northern Democrats to elect a Democratic President, but if they attempted to do so upon other than sectional issues, then they were to be charged with attempting to destroy the party. Mr. Coke, warming up with his subject, stated that he proposed to raise issues other than sectional issues that would not keep the people of the South on trial all the time. He regarded the financial issue as a good one to begin on, and gave notice that in future he would ignore all leadership on sectional issues, and would devote himself to the making of issues that would divide the people in each of the States and thus crush out sectionalism. Mr. Coke's remarks produced a decided sensation, and without reaching a conclusion the caucus adjourned until to-morrow.

There is little doubt that the motion to lay the entire subject on the table will prevail. Mr. Coke, however, is determined to call up his resolution at the first opportunity, and will urge its adoption in a carefully-prepared speech.

FIGHTING OVER THE ARMY BILL.

AN ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE BEGUN IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—If the temper displayed in the Senate to-day can be taken as an indication, there is likely to be considerable acrimonious debate upon the Army Appropriation bill before it passes. Most of the session to-day was consumed in discussing the question as to whether the bill should specifically provide for the employment of a Professor of Spanish at West Point, and it was after 4 o'clock when the fifth section was reached, which provides that none of the money appropriated by the bill shall be used for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls. When this section was read, Mr. Conkling quietly asked Mr. Withers, who had charge of the measure, for an explanation of this portion of the bill. Mr. Conkling wanted to know whether it was intended that the President should be deprived of all authority to use the military to preserve the peace at the polls. Mr. Withers evaded the question by replying, in the language of the section, that it was intended that the Army should not be used as a police force to preserve the peace at the polls, and to Mr. Conkling's question, several times repeated, no other answer was given. Mr. Conkling said he did not want the aid of Mr. Withers to read the bill, but desired that Mr. Withers, as the organ of the committee, should explain what that section meant. A colloquy occurred between Messrs. Conkling and Voorhees, during which each asked the other several questions as to their respective views upon the use of troops at the polls. Mr. Conkling said he was in favor of using all the power of the Government, at all times, under any circumstances, and at all places, to enforce the laws of the United States, while Mr. Voorhees declared that he would never vote one dollar to maintain an Army to be used in any way at the polls, and had much to say about the preservation of the liberties of the people, which, he charged, were in danger of being overthrown by the military power of the Government. After further discussion of no particular interest, the bill went over until to-morrow. Mr. Conkling gave notice that he would speak at length in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Withers gave notice that he would insist upon the final vote being taken to-morrow.

THE STANLEY-HAZEN QUARREL.

HAZEN'S TRIAL PREVENTED BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—THE VERDICT OF THE COURT.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of Col. D. S. Stanley and Col. W. B. Hazen, of which Gen. Hancock was President, were made public to-day. The first charge against Col. Stanley was conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having written a letter on Sept. 6, 1877, to Col. Hazen, then at Vienna, charging him with disgraceful conduct at Shiloh, &c., the other letters in the case being also given. The second charge embraced the publication in THE NEW-YORK TIMES charging Hazen with, among other things, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. There were a large number of specifications to each charge, all of which have been published. In regard to some of the specifications, Col. Stanley was found guilty, and was acquitted of others. The court found Stanley guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to be admonished in general orders by the General of the Army.

Gen. Sherman, in reviewing the findings of the court, says: "The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the general court-martial in the case of Col. D. S. Stanley are approved. Col. Stanley will resume command of his regiment. The general court-martial convened by General Orders No. 66, of March 20, 1879, is hereby dissolved. The members and military witnesses, including Col. Hazen, will resume their respective posts of duty. In reviewing the voluminous record of this case, the General of the Army affirms the judgment of the court that Col. Stanley, in writing to Col. Hazen, then abroad, the threatening letter of Sept. 6, 1877, and afterward in allowing the publication of the charges in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of March 14, 1878, committed a breach of discipline. He had a perfect right to prefer the charges and specifications which he had done from New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1877, but when advised that the President of the United States had considered them, and had decided that the best interests of the service would not be advanced by a general court-martial, it was his plain duty to have submitted gracefully. The law officers of the Government had decided that the United States cannot arraign for trial any officer for offenses committed more than two years before the order for the assembling of the court. For this reason the charges against Col. Hazen cannot be inquired into by a general court-martial; so that this trial and judgment must stand as the final decision of all the matters raised in the controversy. Both parties will be careful that the service be not injured by a revival of this subject."

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

CONFUSION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A CRISIS AT HAND—VARIOUS RUMORS CONCERNING GOVERNMENT CHANGES—THE SULTAN THREATENED—NUMEROUS ARRESTS MADE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—Confusion amounting to a crisis prevails in Ministerial circles. It is reported that Kheireddin Pasha, the Grand Vizier, will resign, and Said Pasha assume the Vizierate temporarily, to pave the way for the return to power of Mahmoud Nedim, formerly known as a tool of Russia. Sir Austin Layard, the British Ambassador, is endeavoring to prevent Mahmoud's return. It is also reported that Midhat Pasha will receive permission to come to Constantinople. Fuad Pacha has denounced Osman Pasha's administration of the War Office.

It is thought that Caratheodori Pasha and Muniff Effendi will be shortly appointed as the Ottoman Commissioners to settle the Greek boundary question.

A demonstration is apprehended at Philippopolis when the Prince of Bulgaria is installed at Sofia. Several superior functionaries and a deputation from various Roumelian towns will go to Sofia to attend the ceremony and congratulate the Prince.

LONDON, June 17.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says it is asserted, on the one hand, that Mahmoud Nedim Pasha has already been sent for, and on the other hand that the Sultan hesitates to accept Kheireddin Pasha's tendered resignation, although desirous of banishing him, because he fears Kheireddin will intrigue with Osman Pasha and the Sheik-ul-Islam. Threatening documents against the Sultan were circulated on Monday. The guards of the palace have been increased. Numerous arrests have been made, including several servants of Prince Youssouff-Izzeddin, the eldest son of the late Sultan, Abdul Aziz.

FIGHTING IN ALGERIA.

A BODY OF INSURGENTS DEFEATED—ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH COLUMN AT MEDINA.

ALGIERS, June 17.—A column of troops, which left Batna, in the Province of Constantine, yesterday, encountered 600 insurgents occupying a defile in the Onetoreba hills. The insurgents were dislodged by the artillery, and the troops occupied their positions.

The French commander telegraphs announcing his arrival at Medina. He reports that 10 chiefs of the rebel tribe endeavored to obtain a suspension of hostilities by falsely representing that the rebel leader had fled. The rebels have been warned to surrender him or they will be attacked to-night.

VERSAILLES, June 17.—Minister Lepère assured the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the disturbances in Algeria afforded no present cause for anxiety. The House consequently consented to the postponement of the interpellation on the subject one month.

THE ASTLEY BELT CONTEST.

BROWN SEVEN MILES AHEAD OF WESTON—ENNIS AGAIN ON THE TRACK.

LONDON, June 17.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning the scores of the contestants in the match for the long-distance championship at Agricultural Hall, were as follows: Brown, 155 miles; Weston, 150; Harding, 89, and Ennis, 73 miles. At noon they were as follows: Brown, 168 miles; Weston, 163; Harding, 89, and Ennis, 86.

The feature of the match this morning was the reappearance of Ennis, who it was thought had permanently retired from the contest. He came on the track just after 9 o'clock, looking and feeling thoroughly refreshed by his 16 hours rest. He was heartily cheered from the sickness he complained of yesterday, and is now going splendidly. Harding reappeared on the track at 2:42 this afternoon, after 13 hours rest. The scores at 2 o'clock P. M. were: Brown, 182 miles; Weston, 175 miles; Ennis, 100, and Harding, 91 miles.

LONDON, June 18.—At 3 o'clock this morning the scores stood: Brown, 227; Weston, 220; Ennis, 140; Harding, 109.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, June 17.—The Reichstag to-day adopted the Government's proposals relative to duties on musical instruments, machines, boats, and upholstery.

The Bundesrath has passed the Railway Goods Tariff bill. Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, and the Hanseatic towns, however, maintain that the bill involves a modification of the Constitution, and consequently requires a two-thirds majority. A committee has been instructed to examine the question of constitutionality.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck, in consequence of the coolness of the Ultramontanes, is endeavoring to gain the support of a section of the National Liberal Party for his Tariff bill.

MESSINA, June 17.—Continued shocks of earthquake, which are attributed to the action of Mount Etna, have occurred near Santa Venere and Guardia. Several houses have fallen, others are in danger of falling, and there has been some loss of life.

WARSAW, June 17.—Seven bridges on the Warsaw and Vienna Railway have been carried away in consequence of violent rains, and traffic is interrupted.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.—A telegram from Odessa to the *Golos* says: "The Receiver's office in Cherson, Southern Russia, has been undermined and robbed of 1,500,000 rubles."

LONDON, June 17.—Gen. Caballero, who has usurped the Presidency of the Republic of Paraguay, is one of the leaders of the Opposition Party.

Two thousand miners have struck at Tamworth against a reduction of their wages.

Reuter's dispatch from Brest says it is announced that the Faraday will leave Charlton on Wednesday for Brest with a large portion of the new French cable on board.

The St. John's Colliery Company, at Wakefield, has failed. Its liabilities are stated at £67,000. It was reported in the city yesterday that a firm of provision merchants had failed for £100,000.

PARIS, June 17.—In consequence of M. De Cassagnac's final insult to the Government in the Chamber on Monday, "urgency" has been voted for a proposal for a rule making repeated insults to the Government punishable with exclusion from the Chamber until the end of the session. The expunging of the words used by M. De Cassagnac from the official report of Monday's proceedings, by order of M. Gambetta, caused an altercation between the latter and Minister Tirard. M. Gambetta threatened to resign, but was satisfied by the passage of the order of the day approving his action.

ROME, June 17.—The *Capitale* declares that 18 persons were killed in the recent riots at Calatabiano, in Sicily, and 60 wounded. Seventy arrests were made.

LONDON, June 18.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says it is understood that the great powers are not prepared to allow Bulgaria to possess the Danube flotilla.

KILLED HIMSELF BY DROWNING.

RONDOUT, N. Y., June 17.—A body found in the river on Friday, at West Park, has been identified as that of Henry H. Burhans, of Albany, a messenger of the Court of Appeals. He came to Rhinecliff on Friday, June 6, on the Chauncey Vibbard, borrowed a dollar of Capt. Bitencock, and disappeared. When the body was found it had a pound of nails in each shoe and in each coat pocket, and rubber bands around the hat, sleeves, and the bottoms of the trousers. It is supposed to be a case of insanity from the loss of a son.

WAS IT SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT?

MILFORD, Penn., June 17.—A few mornings ago, at an early hour, Benjamin H. Holgate, a farmer, of Damascus Township, Wayne County, Penn. left his house with his gun, telling his family that he was going out to the corn-field to kill crows. Later in the morning he returned to the house with one side of his face terribly lacerated, the cheek being torn out, several teeth and a portion of the upper jaw carried away, one eye completely destroyed, and the skull shattered at the temple in such a manner as to leave the brain exposed. He was unable to give any account of the circumstances which had resulted in his mutilation. He is still living, but cannot recover. The belief is very general that the shooting was an attempt at suicide, resulting from a depressed condition of the injured man's mind.

A BRUTAL MURDERER LYNCHED.

JOHN J. MOORE HANGED BY SOUTH CAROLINA "REGULATORS"—HIS BRUTAL CRIME.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 17.—John J. Moore, confined in Spartanburg Jail for outraging and murdering Frances Woodward, was taken from the custody of Sheriff Thompson last night by an armed crowd, numbering about 600, and conveyed to the scene of the murder, near Vernonaville, where he was hanged at 9 o'clock this morning. The TIMES correspondent visited the place about two hours after the hanging, and obtained the following particulars: Sheriff Thompson, noticing numbers of strange men assembling on the outskirts of Spartanburg about dusk last evening, concluded to remove Moore, against whom he believed the demonstration was being made, to Columbia. Unperceived, and accompanied by a guard, he conducted Moore to the trestle on the road to Charlotte, where a train was to take him on board at midnight. Shortly before that hour a large force surrounded and searched the jail. Finding that Moore had been removed, they divided into squads, and instituted a search in all directions. One squad, headed by a Spartanburg ex-policeman, found Moore and his guard at the place named only a few minutes before the arrival of the train which was to carry him to Columbia. His hands and feet were manacled at the time, and he was secreted beneath the bridge leading across the stream, under the trestle. The "regulators" placed him in their midst, and started for the spot where the crime was committed. After their arrival, about daylight, they hastily summoned witnesses, who were examined by a Judge and jury chosen for the occasion.

The evidence adduced showed that Frances Woodward went to Moore's house on June 5 to inquire the way to O'Shield's (her uncle's) house. She accepted an invitation to dinner, and after the meal started out with Moore, who offered to show her the road, which was the last time she was seen alive. On Sunday, the 8th inst., two men, attracted by an unusual gathering of buzzards in the woods near the road to Dantzler's Bridge, about half a mile from Moore's house, examined the spot, and discovered the body of the girl, with a bullet-hole in the right breast and two large incisions in the throat. By the clothing and a partly-destroyed portrait taken a few days before at Greenville the body was recognized as that of Frances Woodward, who had not been seen since her departure from Moore's house. Several women working in a field near Moore's father's place on the day of her disappearance heard a pistol-shot about 2 o'clock, and about one hour later saw Moore coming through the woods from the direction where the crime was committed.

Moore denied stoutly that he had murdered the girl, and claimed that after showing her the road to within a short distance of where the body was found he had left her. But he was unable to give a satisfactory account of his movements during his absence from home. The evidence was purely circumstantial, yet the jury and Judge, whose names could not be learned, declared the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be hanged at 9 o'clock. The wife and five children of the doomed man took an affectionate and heart-rending leave of him, and at about 10 minutes before the appointed time he was placed in a buggy, when a rope was adjusted about his neck, one end being attached to a stout limb of an oak tree about 18 feet from the ground. Col. Woodward, of Winnsboro, arrived on the ground, and made an eloquent appeal for Moore's life. He reminded the crowd that the court would be in session in Spartanburg next Monday, and that justice would suffer no delay by permitting the law to take its course. His appeal fell on deaf ears. One of the murdered girl's uncles held the reins of the horse attached to the buggy, and at a given signal the vehicle was driven from under him and Moore was launched into eternity. After hanging 39 minutes the body was examined by Dr. Tollard and pronounced dead. It was then cut down and handed over to the members of Moore's family.

There was very little excitement visible among the 600 participants, many of whom came from Pickens and other counties. No disguises were employed, and, though the names of the chief actors are withheld from strangers, there is no concealment concerning the details of the lynching.

Moore was about 50 years old, and a splendid specimen of robust manhood. He had evidently no hope from the first, and maintained a stoical silence to the last. He bore a bad reputation among his neighbors.

Frances Woodward was a handsome brunette, 20 years old, and one of three orphan sisters, two of whom were present at the hanging. When murdered she was on her way to visit relatives in Spartanburg County.

The State officers in this section were aware of the impending trouble, and several of them even attended a meeting of the lynchers last Saturday, yet no proper steps were taken to avert the hanging. Sheriff Thompson also made a mistake in permitting Moore to leave the jail while Spartanburg was filled with mounted "regulators."

TO LOOK AFTER SITTING BULL.

GEN. MILES ORDERED TO TAKE THE FIELD TO DRIVE BACK INTRUDING SIOUX.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 17.—Further particulars have been ascertained at the department head-quarters here in regard to the column of troops to be put in the field from Fort Keogh, under command of Gen. Miles, Colonel of the Fifth United States Infantry. A short time ago the Indian Agent at Poplar Creek complained to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a number of Indians belonging to Sitting Bull's band, who had crossed the line to hunt buffalo, was so great as to create very much dissatisfaction among our own Indians, they being greatly annoyed by intruders. The communication was referred by the Indian Department to the War Department, with a request that the military authorities take measures to put a stop to these incursions. Gen. Sherman having referred the papers to Gen. Sheridan, the latter referred them to Gen. Terry, with instructions to take such action as he might deem advisable. Gen. Terry has directed Gen. Miles to make preparations to organize a column, consisting of all troops that can be spared from Forts Keogh and Custer, and proceed with it to the country north of the Missouri and drive back across the line all these intruders. It is expected that the two garrisons will supply a command numbering 600 to 800 men.

Gen. Miles has been directed to equip his command for field service as soon as possible, and his route has been mapped out for him by Gen. Terry. The column will move north from Fort Keogh, cross the Missouri River, and take a position as a corps of observation. The country north of the river will be thoroughly scouted, and closely watched to prevent any depredations. The object is to place in the field a sufficient force to show Sitting Bull clearly that the Government is prepared for him if he contemplates a raid. No apprehension is entertained that the movement of troops will bring about a conflict, but in case the Indians from over the line are on a hostile mission they will be properly received. It has not been determined when the column of troops will take the field, but possibly at a very early day. Gen. Terry awaits advices from Gen. Miles as to the condition of his command and the supplies needed.

OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—Gen. Crook has returned from a trip to the frontier. He reports that the Indians are generally quiet, but says the stealing of ponies from the Sioux must be stopped or an outbreak may be expected. Measures have been taken to punish the thieves.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—The debate on the State debt continues in the convention. A motion to close the debate was defeated. There are no new developments. Night sessions will be begun soon.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

CATCHING THE OHIO IDEA.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS THROWING OVER TILDEN AND HARD MONEY—A LARGELY ATTENDED FUSION CONVENTION IN SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 17.—How to swallow at the same time "the Ohio idea" and Tilden, whose political proclivities are of the hard-money pattern, is a feat in jugglery over which the adepts of the Pennsylvania Democracy are sorely puzzled at present. Since the nomination of Gen. Ewing for Governor of Ohio on a Democratic-Greenback platform, the pro-Tilden portion of the Democracy of this State have modified their views wonderfully, and their opinions are strongly tinged with an emerald hue. The truth is, they are willing to make any sacrifice for the purpose of riding the popular wave, and it really seems as if Tilden was the first and most available Jonah to be thrown overboard. The original Greenbackers will not effect a fusion under his leadership, and the Democrats are anxiously bidding for Greenback votes. If the question were confined to the Presidency, they would not be so eager for a coalition, but it penetrates to the very lowest stratum of local politics, permeates every petty contest for office, and the result is that shrewd and selfish leaders on the Democratic and Greenback side will gladly dovetail each other's doctrines rather than remain out of position, even though the vindication of Mr. Tilden must be postponed for the present. The revulsion of sentiment in this direction during the past few weeks has been quite pronounced, and men who were very firmly in favor of Tilden when interviewed a short time ago for THE TIMES told me to-day that nothing short of the Ohio platform will do for the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and that "although Tilden was, of course, cheated out of the Presidency, his nomination appears to be out the question." It seems just now as if he would have to be satisfied with a good, strong set of resolutions descriptive of the harrowed state of his feelings, while somebody else walks off with the nomination. This is, of course, viewing matters from a Pennsylvania point of view, and at this range of vision the Tilden prospect is anything but picturesque. Senator Wallace is credited with being the moving spirit in the Democratic conspiracy, and its popularity already shows his shrewdness. The lesser lights of his party are falling into line with remarkable unanimity, and all the small organs are piping for a fusion with Greenbackism. There are various reasons why the Democracy of Pennsylvania should be eager for a fusion with a third party, but the most potent of them all is their disastrous defeat of last year. That same defeat renders an alliance all the more easy of attainment, as the sound whipping they received has humiliated them to a considerable extent. The Greenback fiasco has humbled the members of the new party, and it is easy to see why both should be willing to make common cause for the coming campaign. The terms will be a complete capitulation of the Democracy, as far as principles are concerned, while the Greenbackers will concede the offices. The Democrats will take most of the substance, and let their new-found allies play the drums and paint the banners for the show. Nothing else is talked of in political circles throughout the State at present so much as the proposed fusion of the two parties, and conventions are being held for that purpose in all the principal cities. The Greenbackers of the anthracite coal region, who are numbered by thousands, are also, owing to their principal occupation, identified with the Labor movement, and are known as the Greenback-Labor Party. This organization is just now the object of special solicitude on the part of the Democrats, who claim to be of the same political family, and closely connected with the efforts for coalition comes a spirited and undignified contest for local leadership.

A largely attended convention of Democratic and Greenback-Labor delegates was held here to-day for the purpose of effecting a fusion of both parties in Lackawanna County, and the proceedings from the outset were so harmonious as to suggest the presence of a single organization only. Without any extraordinary formality temporary officers were chosen, and the speeches in favor of a coalition were brief and earnest. There was not an opposing voice, and to this, more than to any other cause, is due the tranquillity which prevailed. A soft money platform, almost identical with the Ohio manifesto, was adopted, and the new organization was christened the Democratic-Labor Party. The old standing committees were abolished and superseded by an Executive Committee with power to act until the next convention.

Several of the original Greenback-Labor men are said to be very indignant over the coalition, which they look upon as a Democratic ruse, and it is quite possible that there will be a third party in the field when election day arrives. Mayor Powderly, whose election is due to the Labor element, is very much dissatisfied over the new union, but those who effected it regard the result as an overwhelming defeat for him and his adherents, and several of his former supporters were heard to say that it is the last time he will be Mayor of Scranton. Similar fusions of Democrats and Greenbackers are contemplated in the adjacent counties, and will doubtless be effected without delay.

REPUBLICANS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento this afternoon, and was called to order by A. G. Abell, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Thus far, the candidates most prominently mentioned for head of the ticket are Gen. George S. Evans, of San Joaquin, and George G. Perkins and John F. Swift, of San Francisco. Others are spoken of as likely to come in as compromise candidates, including J. McM. Shafter. Congressman Horace Davis, J. H. Jewett, A. P. Catlin, C. F. Reed, and others. It was at first supposed that no contest would be made over temporary Chairman, but later a disposition was evinced to test the strength of the candidates on that question. The Evans advocates nominated George L. Wood, of Santa Clara; the Perkins men named the Hon. Obed Harvey, of Sacramento, and Swift's friends presented the name of Frank M. Pixley, of San Francisco. The first ballot stood: Harvey, 188; Wood, 139; Pixley, 78. The second ballot stood: Harvey, 183; Wood, 143; Pixley, 67. Wood then withdrew in favor of Pixley, who was chosen on the third ballot by 206 to 198 for Harvey. This, however, is not considered as settling the contest for the nomination. Committees were appointed on credentials, permanent organization and order of business, and platform and resolutions.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

CONCORD, N. H., June 17.—At noon the House proceeded with the special order, being the election of United States Senator. The vote, which was viva voce, stood as follows:

Henry W. Blair	161	Harry Bingham	95
Samuel B. Page	6	Gilman Marston	1
Adam F. Stevens	1	Luther McCutchins	1
Edmund Burke	1		

Henry W. Blair was declared to be the choice of the House. In the Senate the vote stood 20 for Henry W. Blair and 4 for Harry Bingham.

The Republican legislative caucus to-day nominated for Secretary of State, A. B. Thompson, of Concord; for State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter, of Keene; for State Printer, John B. Clarke, of Manchester, and for Commissary-General, Lafayette Colbath, of Dover. United States Senator Blair was serenaded to-night, and made a speech, briefly discussing political and temperance questions. He took strong Republican grounds.

SAN FRANCISCO WORKING MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17.—The Working Men's Municipal Nominating Convention met in this city to-day. Regular committees were appointed, and Kearney was chosen President. The platform adopted pledges the party to secure a reduction of 40 per cent. in city taxes; provides that Chinatown shall be obliterated and the Chinese forced to live outside the city; that the income of the Water Company shall not exceed $500,000 a year, and that all nominees shall pledge themselves to accept a reduction of between 40 and 50 per cent. on existing salaries, and to pay the difference over to the Treasury.

DEMOCRATIC BARGAINING.

IOWA TO BE GIVEN TO GREENBACKERS FOR GREENBACK SUPPORT IN OHIO.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 17.—Strenuous efforts are being made by the Democratic Central Committee of Iowa to induce their candidates to consent to withdraw and leave the field open to the Greenbackers, the trade to be dependent on the withdrawal of the Greenback ticket of Ohio, the Greenbackers there to support Ewing. Prominent Democrats from Washington are writing letters to the Democracy here, urging such action, claiming that it is all important that Ohio should be Democratic this year, for effect on next year's struggle for the Presidency. So far the consent of all the candidates has not been obtained, but can be if the Ohio Greenbackers agree to their part of the bargain.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—In the city election at Portland, Oregon, yesterday, the Republicans elected a Mayor and two Councilmen, and the Democrats the remainder of the Councilmen. In the election in East Portland, the Republicans made a clean sweep.

NOMINATED TO CONGRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—A dispatch from Sacramento says the Republicans of the Second District have renominated Horace F. Page to Congress.

NEW-JERSEY WRITS OF ERROR.

A QUESTION WHICH HAS AN IMPORTANT BEARING ON THE SMITH MURDER CASE.

TRENTON, N. J., June 17.—The June term of the Court of Errors and Appeals was opened to-day, and there was a very large attendance of spectators and lawyers. The cases on the calendar which excited most attention were the writs of error in the case of Mrs. Smith and Covert Bennett, and of ex-Senator Joseph B. Cornish, sentenced to the State Prison for conspiracy to defraud the County of Warren. It was expected that the Jersey City murder case would have been taken up first, if not for argument, at least on a motion to set it down for a certain day, but it was not mentioned during the session.

When the case of Benjamin Noyes was moved, Attorney-General Stockton made a statement that caused great excitement, and which is now the all-absorbing topic of conversation in legal and other circles in this city. Noyes is now in the State Prison serving a three years' sentense for conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders of the New-Jersey Mutual Insurance Company, of Newark, and a writ of error had been obtained. Attorney-General Stockton said that there was a question of jurisdiction, and if the point was well taken no judgment could be given in the matter, and the plaintiff in error could derive no benefit from the writ, although the errors assigned might be made manifest to the court. The point was: The writ of error was issued out of the Court of Errors and Appeals to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, whereas no writ of error could lie from the Court of Pleas and Criminal Pleas to any Court of Oyer and Terminer in this State. There was no statute in existence which authorized it, except in capital cases. Nor was it clear that the Legislature had power to authorize it in any case. The supplement in Nixon's Digest, 283, Section 16, was in these words: "All errors happening in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, shall be heard, rectified, and determined by the Court of Errors and Appeals, provided that this act shall not affect any writ of error sued out before it shall take effect." This act was repealed by the act relative to statutes, approved March 27, 1874, and the revision contains no clause which in any way contemplates the issue of a writ from the Court of Errors to the Oyer and Terminer. In 1878 the Legislature provided "that in criminal cases punishable with death writs of error shall be issued out of, and returnable to, the Court of Errors and Appeals alone." It was beyond question that the Legislature had purposely deprived the Court of Errors and Appeals of the power to issue writs of error in criminal cases, not capital, to the Oyer and Terminer. That no such power existed outside of an express statute was evident from the ancient practice of the courts. The history of the courts of this State showed that the Supreme Court of this State had the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench in England. This prerogative became, by the Constitution of 1844, a part of the State fundamental law, which the Legislature could not alter, and hence it followed that a writ of error from the Courts of Errors and Appeals to the Oyer and Terminer or Quarter Sessions was without authority of law, and this court had no power to hear the cause or give judgment thereon. The determination of the writ by this court would be to deprive the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. It would be stripping the Supreme Court of its power. It would be skipping the King's Bench and going directly to the House of Lords. If, then, there was no authority for the Legislature to deprive the Supreme Court of its prerogative, as in England, then the writ of error as a writ of right in capital cases was unconstitutional. This question should be decided now. Would it be well, when the question was raised in a capital case, for the court to decide the question of a life hurriedly, to decide this constitutional, vital question. Is it more than wise that the court should decide the question in time, that persons might not be deprived of their rights.

The Hon. Courtlandt Parker stated that no notice had been given the plaintiffs in error of the motion or suggestion made by the Attorney-General. As the question was naturally a historic one, time would be required to consider it. To expedite the present case [that of Noyes] he was willing that the writ should be returned to the Supreme Court. A. Q. Keasby hoped that Mr. Parker's suggestion would be adopted. After a private conference the court decided to hear the argument next Monday.

As will be seen by the remarks of the Attorney-General, there is no doubt that he had the Jersey City murder case in view, and it is said that when that case is moved—which will not, in all probability, be until after Monday next—Attorney-General Stockton will urge that the act passed last Winter, which gives the writ of error as a writ of right, and not one of grace, as it was heretofore, is unconstitutional, because the power to determine and issue it lies only in the Supreme Court, or else the power lies with the Chancellor grant and the Supreme

mans claimed to have one-third of the vote cast in this City. It would be manifestly improper, where some districts were largely Republican, to so divide and carve them out as to render them Democratic. Such a course would recoil on any party that adopted it. It would be unjust to gerrymander the districts so as to deprive any party of the representation in the Legislature to which it were justly entitled. And yet they were arraigned by men on the other side who, with the knife still whetted, would plunge it into the Democratic Party as before. If it had not been for these men and their associates the regular Democratic Party would have 14 representatives in the Board of Aldermen, and would have been able to apportion the City to suit themselves, although he would say that they could not have honestly taken more than they had. He moved that the report be adopted.

Alderman Mott said he was opposed to the report presented by Mr. Roberts, and moved that it be laid over, in order that the members should have an opportunity to examine it thoroughly. His colleague, Mr. Roberts, had made charges against the men on that side of the house, and he might say they were false, but he would not. He would simply say that the valiant Colonel was laboring under a mistake, and he would not reply to him. The plan presented by Mr. Haughton was made in the interest of Democrats and not in the interest of Tammany organization. For his part, he desired to do all he could to advance the Democratic Party, of which he was a member. In listening to the report he found that one district ran down from Harlem, which would give Tilden a large Ward, so that, perhaps, Sammy Tilden would have to vote in Bayard-street. [Laughter.]

The motion to lay over Mr. Roberts's report was then put, and lost by 15 to 7, the Anti-Tammany members voting in the negative. Mr. Haughton's report was then rejected. The question subsequently came up on the report of the committee as submitted by Alderman Roberts, and it was carried by 15 to 7, the Republican and Anti-Tammany men being in the affirmative and the Anti-Tammany men in the negative. The members who voted for the report then signed three copies of it—one to be filed with the Secretary of State, another with the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and the third with the Clerk of the City.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVING THE NEW APPORTIONMENT—WHAT WAS DONE AT THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

One hundred and forty-six delegates attended a meeting of the Republican Central Committee last night at Republican Hall. After a long and spirited discussion, they referred to the Executive Committee the business of transferring Republicans in old districts to the districts established by the new apportionment. The meeting unanimously approved the work of the Apportionment Committee. At 8:15 Gen. Chester A. Arthur called the committee to order. The President called for reports of standing committees, when Col. Joel W. Mason, Chairman of the Executive Committee, rose, and announced that he had been instructed by the Executive Committee to offer for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the reorganization of the association, to conform to the new apportionment, be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

Col. Charles S. Spencer, of the Thirteenth District, immediately moved to amend by striking out the words "with power," and adding "that the plan of reorganization be submitted to this committee for approval, and then to the State Convention, which body alone has the power to decide on this question." He said it would be an unfair thing to allow the Executive Committee to decide for the whole body. "We ought not blindly," he said, "to leave the matter entirely with a committee selected by the Chairman, for every member of the Central Committee ought to have something to say about it. He did not intend to say anything offensive to any one, and he would get out of his way to say that whatever had been accomplished to benefit the Republicans in the apportionment was due to Col. Bliss. [Applause.] The new districts differ from those of today; the men who voted yesterday say leaders say to-day. His own district was changed, and other districts were changed. It becomes necessary to make a new apportionment. "It is to be surrendered to the iron control of a few men whose record is law, and from whose decision there should be no appeal? or is it to be considered by the whole committee? There could be no impropriety in asking the Executive Committee to submit their plan. He denied the right of the Central Committee, without the approval of the State Convention, to reorganize the districts. He had never known such a thing to be done without such approval. The Utica Convention had approved, the districts had the right to send delegates from their bodies as constituted now. He hoped the Central Committee would instruct the Executive Committee to report a plan for consideration, with understanding that when it was to be submitted to the State Convention. He did not propose, without a word of expostulation or protest, to permit a few men to form these new districts; they [meaning Col. Spencer's remarks were received with applause.

While the friends of Col. Spencer were applauding, Col. Bliss rose, and the applause was renewed. Col. Bliss complimented the Chairman, and said presently: Any Republican on the roll of a district association is a member of the district in which he resides, and no power can displace him. There is not to be any reorganization anywhere. The 15,000 or 20,000 Republicans on the rolls of the existing organizations have to be transferred to new rolls based on the locality where they live. Col. Spencer interrupted to ask him whether, if there were 24 districts, instead of 21, as before, the changes could be made without reorganization. Col. Bliss replied that there were three more districts, but that they would be made up of identically the same men as now constitute the districts. They would be distributed otherwise than they now are. He did not believe the State Convention had ever organized district associations. Mr. Bliss then read the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the new division of the City into Assembly districts, the names of all members of the present district associations should be transferred to the rolls of the associations in the new districts in which they respectively reside; and that the Executive Committee have power to arrange further details of such transfer and the preparation of new rolls, as well as for the assignment of such officers to act as election officers shall be held, which elections the Executive Committee is hereby authorized to order.

Col. Bliss was asked by Col. Spencer, if the "gentlemen in the other room" were to decide who should be the new officers, and the reply was made that the Executive Committee would probably endeavor, as far as possible, to select in each district the person who had been President of the old organization. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer then read a letter from Col. Bliss if that gentleman did not concede that the Executive Committee has no power to reorganize the districts.

Col. Bliss—I made no concessions.

Mr. Dittenhoefer—Then I ask this question, for a categorical answer: Has the committee the power to reorganize the districts? No answer having been made, the speaker went on to say that he took the ground that the letter of Col. Bliss was the contrary, that the committee has not the power to reorganize the districts. He understood that it was not to be the plan of reorganization. If the committee have the power, any one acting against it indicates a doubt of their power. It was calling a rose by another name, an attempt to reorganize by taking members bodily from one association and planting a few pell-mell into it.

Col. Mason was recognized among a number of persons who rose to claim the floor. He protested that Mr. Dittenhoefer should confine himself to the question. Gen. Arthur decided that Mr. Dittenhoefer might go on. Resuming, Mr. Dittenhoefer wanted to know what the Executive Committee were going to do? They didn't know. Was not that a complete answer, and was it not reason why the Central Committee should not go there to do as they pleased? The request was to vote them full power, and the Central Committee does not know what its plan is.

Col. Mason—We don't know ourselves. [Great laughter and applause.]

Mr. Dittenhoefer said that the simple phrase, "We don't know ourselves," was a more powerful argument than any he could make against the resolution. It might be that the resolution would be passed, and that some of the associations would reorganize, while some of them would remain intact and send delegates to the State Convention from the districts as now in existence. Then the case might assume a phase least expected. It would be best to have a plan reported for the approval of the State Convention. There was no reason why 22 men should have this power. In two days they could elaborate a plan, and this committee could meet next week to learn whether they were voting the death of the organization or not. Loud calls were made for "Question, question," and after Gen. Arthur had announced the resolution, with the remark that it had been adopted by the Executive Committee by a vote of 15 to 4—Col. Spencer objecting to the announcement—Col. Drugan offered a substitute, and soon withdrew it. Col. Spencer withdrew so much of his amendment as referred the plan to the State Convention, and the yeas and nays were called on his motion to require the Executive Committee to submit their plan to the Central Committee for approval. The vote stood 109 yeas to 37 nays, the yeas being principally from the Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Districts, and the Twenty-third Ward. By a viva voce vote the original resolution was carried.

Col. Bliss then made a verbal report from the Committee on Apportionment, explaining the difficulties which the Republicans encountered in endeavoring to secure six districts. He said the man did not exist who could divide the City so that there would be Republicans enough in six districts to get a clear majority. It was impossible to retain the Ninth District in its old form, in consequence of local and personal motives in Tammany Hall. The committee thanked Col. Bliss for his services, on motion of Col. Spencer, and then adjourned.

VIEWS OF REPUBLICANS.

THE POLITICIANS ABOUT EQUALLY DIVIDED ON THE MATTER.

Mr. Joel W. Mason said last evening that he had hardly had time, since his recent illness, to examine the apportionment plan as adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and was, therefore, not prepared to give a very positive opinion upon it. "If," said he, "the scheme gives as only four districts, then it is unjust and unfair. We ought to have six districts, although, under the circumstances, we might have been satisfied with five. Four districts are not enough. If the number of votes cast by each party is taken into consideration, the Republicans are entitled to 8 of the 24 districts, for we cast one-third of the City's vote. But our vote is so scattered about that I doubt if it would be possible to cut out eight Republican districts."

Mr. John D. Lawson was emphatic in his opinion that the Republican Party had not received its proper share of the districts. "We ought to have had eight," said he. He believed that under any arrangement the Seventh District was probably the strongest Republican district of all.

Mr. Gilbert J. Hunter believed that the Republicans should have been given at least five districts, and were entitled to two more. "We ought to have them," said Mr. Hunter, "both because of the vote we poll and because we had them before. It is entirely the fault of the Republican Party that we have been cut down to four districts, and the party ought to suffer for it. We should have stood out boldly for our rights, and not have submitted to the dictation of two or three men."

Mr. Jacob M. Patterson varied the monotony of discontent by expressing himself as satisfied with the new apportionment. "Under all the circumstances," he said, "and considering that we had a Democratic board to contend with, I think we have got a very fair apportionment. We are certain of four districts—the Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first—and we will probably be able to carry two more—the Eighth almost every time, and the Tenth quite as often as the Democrats. The Republican vote in other and uptown districts will also gradually improve as the territory is built up, and in time we shall carry some of them. The Ninth District, however, is growing more and more Democratic. This is because property-owners in the district are tearing down their private houses and putting up tenement-houses in their places."

Mr. Sol Smith said that, in his opinion, the new deal would give the Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first Districts to the Republicans, and put them in a position to probably carry the Twenty-third District also. It would make the Ninth District, hitherto Republican, a safe Democratic one, he thought.

ANTI-TAMMANY INDIGNANT.

VIEWS OF THEIR LEADERS—YESTERDAY'S WORK TO RESULT IN KELLY'S OVERTHROW.

Mr. James E. Morrison, Chairman of the General Committee of Anti-Tammany Democrats, said last evening that the indignation in the party over the apportionment as adopted by the Board of Aldermen was very great, and that in the consideration of the matter by the Aldermanic Committee the rights of Anti-Tammany Democrats in the board and the vast body of citizens whom these gentlemen represent were totally ignored. He was satisfied that Mr. Kelly, shrewd as he may imagine himself to be, will find that he has erred, and that in the Democratic State Convention it will be so clearly shown that he betrayed the best interests of the party that the Tammany delegation will be pitched head over heels out of the convention by the sturdy Democratic delegates from the interior of the State. In a consultation had on Saturday evening the leaders of the Anti-Tammany Party in this City agreed to recommend a plan of apportionment which had been carefully prepared by Mr. Charles H. Truax and others. This plan was accompanied by an admirably-executed map, and the disposition was to give the Democratic Party 23 out of the 24 districts, such districts having been evenly divided with a population of about 7,000 votes to each one. This plan was, of course, submitted to the Aldermanic committee composed of Aldermen Morris, Burns, and Perley, (Republicans,) and Roberts, Keenan, and Carroll, (Tammany Democrats,) and was treated as though it was a section of a comic almanac. Mr. Morrison said that time would show that what now seems to Mr. Kelly a wonderful piece of strategy will be plain to him as his master-stroke of bad policy. Alderman Nicholas J. Haughton, the Anti-Tammany leader on the floor of the Aldermanic Chamber, characterized the passage of the apportionment plan as a gross outrage upon the people. He said: "I shall offer a resolution relating to the reapportionment of the Assembly districts and the appointment of an Aldermanic committee was passed, he confidently expected the committee of six would comprise two Republicans, two Tammany Democrats, and two Tammany Democrats, and that Alderman William R. Roberts, Mr. Kelly's mouthpiece in the board, was of the same opinion. Col. Roberts went so far as to ask Mr. Haughton what he proposed to have the committee with him as the Anti-Tammany faction. Mr. Haughton says that he waited in vain to hear his own name mentioned as one of the committee. "By the apportionment as adopted to-day," continued Alderman Haughton, "the Republicans saw that they have four districts, but I heard some of them remark with a laugh that they have secured eight districts. There is no question in my mind but that there was a bargain between Tammany and the Republicans, and Johnny O'Brien was heard to say to-day in the Board of Aldermen, "This deal will make Alderman Roberts the next Sheriff." "Kelly wants the County," continued Alderman Haughton, "and he has given the rest of the State to the Republicans, and Sir. Tweed, Sweeney, Connolly, Hall, and the rest of those rascals, with the courts behind them, would never be able to beat Kelly's ticket. I spoke to-day, and I mistake the feeling of an outraged people if they do not arise and protest against this action of the Board of Aldermen. If Tammany had kept its record clean, it would have been impossible. The Democracy might have been united as a common enemy against the Republican Party, but Mr. Kelly has put his foot in the matter, all because he is anxious to secure one or more County offices for his friends. I don't mind Kelly's party tricks, but this is altogether too large a trick."

A gentleman high in the councils of the Anti-Tammany party, and whose pronounced intimacy with Mayor Cooper is the subject of comment, in giving the views of his Honor, said: "The action of the Board of Aldermen utterly dissipates the false pretense that Mr. Kelly's Tammany Hall represents the Democracy of the City of New-York. It gives to the Republicans most probably eight members of the Assembly from this City by a cunning division of districts, justified by no principle whatever, and originating only in the determination of the Controller to betray the party and thus secure success in order to retain local power. All previous combinations in this City have been for local purposes only, at least as far as their avowed objects were concerned, but Mr. Kelly has surrendered Democratic representation in New-York for seven—perhaps 10—years, and with it very probably the control of State legislation and the election of two United States Senators. His action will be repudiated and denounced by the Democratic State Convention of this year, and the Tammany delegation will not be admitted as representing the entire Democracy of this City. None of the new districts will be extended into as many as three Senatorial districts, which is designed to make political divisions complicated and to keep the control of elections in the hands of professional politicians. That is the pretense on the part of the Tammany Aldermen that the apportionment was just, or such as the Democracy in New-York City wanted. In fact, as usual, they did not know what they were to vote upon until they got the word of command from Kelly's Cortlandt-house within an hour of the meeting of the board. The scheme is so unfair that I think independent Republicans will not indorse it. It is simply the action of the united Ring machines in an effort to maintain the present party dictators in power. It is well understood that Alderman Roberts is now to be the Tammany candidate for Sheriff if Mr. Kelly can control his own convention, Utica Citizens' Corps, and Mr. Charles H. Truax and others. This plan was accompanied by an admirably-executed map, and the disposition was to give the Democratic Party 23 out of the 24 districts, such districts having been evenly divided with a population of about 7,000 votes to each one. This plan was, of course, submitted to the Aldermanic committee composed of Aldermen Morris, Burns, and Perley, (Republicans,) and Roberts, Keenan, and Carroll, (Tammany Democrats,) and was treated as though it was a section of a comic almanac. Mr. Morrison said that time would show that what now seems to Mr. Kelly a wonderful piece of strategy will be plain to him as his master-stroke of bad policy. Alderman Nicholas J. Haughton, the Anti-Tammany leader on the floor of the Aldermanic Chamber, characterized the passage of the apportionment plan as a gross outrage upon the people. He said: "I shall offer a resolution relating to the reapportionment of the Assembly districts and the appointment of an Aldermanic committee was passed, he confidently expected the committee of six would comprise two Republicans, two Tammany Democrats, and two Tammany Democrats, and that Alderman William R. Roberts, Mr. Kelly's mouthpiece in the board, was of the same opinion. Col. Roberts went so far as to ask Mr. Haughton what he proposed to have the committee with him as the Anti-Tammany faction. Mr. Haughton says that he waited in vain to hear his own name mentioned as one of the committee. "By the apportionment as adopted to-day," continued Alderman Haughton, "the Republicans saw that they have four districts, but I heard some of them remark with a laugh that they have secured eight districts. There is no question in my mind but that there was a bargain between Tammany and the Republicans, and Johnny O'Brien was heard to say to-day in the Board of Aldermen, "This deal will make Alderman Roberts the next Sheriff." "Kelly wants the County," continued Alderman Haughton, "and he has given the rest of the State to the Republicans, and Sir. Tweed, Sweeney, Connolly, Hall, and the rest of those rascals, with the courts behind them, would never be able to beat Kelly's ticket. I spoke to-day, and I mistake the feeling of an outraged people if they do not arise and protest against this action of the Board of Aldermen. If Tammany had kept its record clean, it would have been impossible. The Democracy might have been united as a common enemy against the Republican Party, but Mr. Kelly has put his foot in the matter, all because he is anxious to secure one or more County offices for his friends. I don't mind Kelly's party tricks, but this is altogether too large a trick."

A gentleman high in the councils of the Anti-Tammany party, and whose pronounced intimacy with Mayor Cooper is the subject of comment, in giving the views of his Honor, said: "The action of the Board of Aldermen utterly dissipates the false pretense that Mr. Kelly's Tammany Hall represents the Democracy of the City of New-York. It gives to the Republicans most probably eight members of the Assembly from this City by a cunning division of districts, justified by no principle whatever, and originating only in the determination of the Controller to betray the party and thus secure success in order to retain local power. All previous combinations in this City have been for local purposes only, at least as far as their avowed objects were concerned, but Mr. Kelly has surrendered Democratic representation in New-York for seven—perhaps 10—years, and with it very probably the control of State legislation and the election of two United States Senators. His action will be repudiated and denounced by the Democratic State Convention of this year, and the Tammany delegation will not be admitted as representing the entire Democracy of this City. None of the new districts will be extended into as many as three Senatorial districts, which is designed to make political divisions complicated and to keep the control of elections in the hands of professional politicians. That is the pretense on the part of the Tammany Aldermen that the apportionment was just, or such as the Democracy in New-York City wanted. In fact, as usual, they did not know what they were to vote upon until they got the word of command from Kelly's Cortlandt-house within an hour of the meeting of the board. The scheme is so unfair that I think independent Republicans will not indorse it. It is simply the action of the united Ring machines in an effort to maintain the present party dictators in power. It is well understood that Alderman Roberts is now to be the Tammany candidate for Sheriff if Mr. Kelly can control his own convention, Utica Citizens' Corps, and Mr. Charles H. Truax and others. This plan was accompanied by an admirably-executed map, and the disposition was to give the Democratic Party 23 out of the 24 districts, such districts having been evenly divided with a population of about 7,000 votes to each one. This plan was, of course, submitted to the Aldermanic committee composed of Aldermen Morris, Burns, and Perley, (Republicans,) and Roberts, Keenan, and Carroll, (Tammany Democrats,) and was treated as though it was a section of a comic almanac. Mr. Morrison said that time would show that what now seems to Mr. Kelly a wonderful piece of strategy will be plain to him as his master-stroke of bad policy. Alderman Nicholas J. Haughton, the Anti-Tammany leader on the floor of the Aldermanic Chamber, characterized the passage of the apportionment plan as a gross outrage upon the people. He said: "I shall offer a resolution relating to the reapportionment of the Assembly districts and the appointment of an Aldermanic committee was passed, he confidently expected the committee of six would comprise two Republicans, two Tammany Democrats, and two Tammany Democrats, and that Alderman William R. Roberts, Mr. Kelly's mouthpiece in the board, was of the same opinion. Col. Roberts went so far as to ask Mr. Haughton what he proposed to have the committee with him as the Anti-Tammany faction. Mr. Haughton says that he waited in vain to hear his own name mentioned as one of the committee. "By the apportionment as adopted to-day," continued Alderman Haughton, "the Republicans saw that they have four districts, but I heard some of them remark with a laugh that they have secured eight districts. There is no question in my mind but that there was a bargain between Tammany and the Republicans, and Johnny O'Brien was heard to say to-day in the Board of Aldermen, "This deal will make Alderman Roberts the next Sheriff." "Kelly wants the County," continued Alderman Haughton, "and he has given the rest of the State to the Republicans, and Sir. Tweed, Sweeney, Connolly, Hall, and the rest of those rascals, with the courts behind them, would never be able to beat Kelly's ticket. I spoke to-day, and I mistake the feeling of an outraged people if they do not arise and protest against this action of the Board of Aldermen. If Tammany had kept its record clean, it would have been impossible. The Democracy might have been united as a common enemy against the Republican Party, but Mr. Kelly has put his foot in the matter, all because he is anxious to secure one or more County offices for his friends. I don't mind Kelly's party tricks, but this is altogether too large a trick."

THE WESTCHESTER DISTRICTS.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY—NO CHANGE IN THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

The Westchester Supervisors met at White Plains yesterday to reapportion the 22 towns of the county into three Assembly districts, excluding the three towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, which have still now been included in the Westchester districts under the apportionment made in 1866, but which were merged into New-York City in 1874. Mr. Willsea, Democrat, of Greenburg, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Barrett, Republican, of Bedford, Secretary. Messrs. Lawrence, Banta, and Hoag, Democrats, and Messrs. F. M. Carpenter, Hopkins, and Travis, Republicans, were appointed a committee to report a plan for reapportionment. After a long recess and a good deal of canvassing by both parties, and prolonged sittings of the committee, a disagreement was reported. The three Democrats proposed to reapportion by making the Towns of Yonkers, West Chester, Pelham, East Chester, and Scarsdale the First Assembly District, the Towns of Greenburg, White Plains, New-Rochelle, Harrison, Rye, Bedford, Lewisboro, Poundridge, and North Castle the Second, and the Towns of Cortlandt, Yorktown, Somers, Ossining, New-Castle, Mount Pleasant, and North Salem the Third. A tie vote of 11 and 11 disposed of that plan. The three Republicans prepared to divide as follows: First District—Yonkers, Greenburg, and Mount Pleasant; Second—East Chester, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Pelham, West Chester, Scarsdale, and White Plains. Third—Bedford, Cortland, Lewisboro, New-Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, Yorktown, and North Castle. Mr. Banta, Democrat, proposed to substitute the following, which became as that offered by the Republicans, except that it gives North Castle to the Second District instead of to the Third:

Dist.	Towns.	Population.	Majorities.
I.	Yonkers, Republican	17,328	
	Greenburg	10,943	
	Mount Pleasant	6,411—	$3,586
II.	East Chester	8,294	
	Harrison	1,431	
	Mamaroneck	1,425	
	New-Rochelle	4,678	
	Pelham	1,534	
	Rye	5,136	
	Scarsdale	828	
	West Chester	6,560	
	White Plains	2,749	
	North Castle	1,961—	$5,101
III.	Bedford	3,744	
	Cortlandt	11,924	
	Lewisboro	1,598	
	New-castle	1,582	
	North Salem	1,583	
	Ossining	8,533	
	Poundridge	1,009	
	Somers	1,931	
	Yorktown	2,610—	$4,877
	Population of the county	103,564	

The substitution was made by a vote of 13 to 9, Messrs. Barton and Willsea, Democrats, voting with the Republicans. The vote was then taken upon the original reapportionment by a vote of 16 to 6, Messrs. Banta, Hyatt, Johnson, Taylor, and Willsea, Democrats, voting with the Republicans. Politically, the new division makes the First and Second Districts Democratic and the Third Republican, which is about the same as the districts in the county have been since 1866, with the difference that the Third District is more Republican than heretofore, and the First so waveringly Democratic that only a superior candidate of that party can be sure of winning when the Republicans have a strong nominee in the field.

REPORTS FROM OTHER COUNTIES.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County met at Long Island City yesterday to take action in regard to the proposed chance in the boundaries of the Assembly districts in that county. The matter was thoroughly discussed before the meeting, and it was decided not to make any alteration in the two districts. Both Districts are Democratic, although the First District has been carried several times by the Republicans. The Hon. L. Bradford Prince was elected five times from that district, and Mr. Young, a Republican, was elected last year.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17.—The Dutchess County Board of Supervisors met to-day, according to law, to reapportion the Assembly Districts. There was no change made, the increase of population being only 4,000.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 17.—The result of the meeting of the Board of Supervisors to-day was that the boundaries of the two Assembly dist icts of Orange County remain the same. Although the populations of the two districts are unequal, the number of votes cast last year in the districts was nearly equal.

MONTREAL, June 17.—The Reformed Episcopal church established here under the Pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Usher, has withdrawn from connection with the sect in the United States and united with the English branch of which Dr. Urwin is Primate.

THE VETERANS' REUNION

ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY.

ALBANY DECORATED IN ITS HONOR—A PROCESSION OF MILITARY AND GRAND ARMY POSTS—THE WELCOME TO THE CITY—OPENING EXERCISES.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—The city this morning was very generally decorated with flags and banners. Along the route designated for the procession to pass nearly every house was draped, some very elaborately and tastefully. On all the public buildings flags and colors were flying. The streets were filled with people, many business places and manufactories having been closed. Bands of music at the head of delegations were passing to and fro to their various head-quarters, preparing to take their place in the line of procession. At 9 A. M. the several divisions formed under the direction of Gen. Frederick Townsend, Grand Marshal, and 10 Assistant Marshals, as follows:

First Division.—Band; Tenth Regiment, N. G., Lieut.-Col. Edward Bowditch; Seventh Separate Company, N. G., (Chadwick Guards.) Capt. P. E. Chadwick; Twenty-second Separate Company, N. G., Capt. John S. Fassett; Battery F, N. G., Brevet Col. G. A. Steenburgh.

Second Division.—Band; Twenty-fifth Regiment N. G., Lieut.-Col. George Krank; Central City Veterans, Capt. G. Sniper; Hughes Guards, Troop F, N. G., Brevet Major William Sanidifer.

Third Division.—Band; Nineteenth Separate Company, A. N. G., S. N. J., Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Madison Drake; Lew Benedict Post, No. 5, G. A. R.; George S. Dawson Post, No. 63, G. A. R.; Lewis O. Morris Post, No. 152, G. A. R., Seventeen Post, No. 35, G. A. R., Jersey City. M. J.; Boosic Mix Post, No. 134, G. A. R.; George W. Snyder Post, No. 18, G. A. R.; L. M. Wheeler Post, No. 92, G. A. R.; E. K. Kirkpatrick Post, No. 46, G. A. R., Newton; Ketchum [Post, No. 83, G. A. R.; N. G. Lyon Post, No. 43, G. A. R.; department commander and delegations from the Department of New-Hampshire.

Fourth Division.—Band; Jackson Corps, Capt. Thomas H. Dwyer; Meegher Corps, Capt. M. J. McGowan; E. S. Young Post, No. 3, G. A. R.; Post No. 2, G. A. R., Philadelphia, Penn.; Post No. 5, G. A. R., Philadelphia, Penn.; Henry Wilson Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

Fifth Division.—Band; Troy Citizens' Corps, Capt. James W. Cassidy; Tibbets Cadets, Capt. E. L. Cole; Tibbets Veteran Corps, Brevet Col. J. Seymour Scott; Parker Veteran Corps, (Company H, Tenth Regiment, N. G.,) Capt. John Dailey; the United States Attorney General, distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, Mayor and Common Council of Albany, Committee of New-York State Legislature, Capt. John Palmer, Chairman, and the Joint Committee of Arrangements Grand Army of the Republic.

Sixth Division.—Band; Albany Burgesses Corps, Lieut.-Col. C. Fitzsimmons; Utica Citizens' Corps, Capt. John H. Douglass; Old Guard, New-York City, Brevet Major George M. McLean; National Encampment, G. A. R.—Commander-in-Chief Major-Gen. John C. Robinson and staff, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Comrade Paul S. Vandervoort, Junior Commander-in-Chief, and delegates to the National Encampment.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before the procession moved. All along the line of march it was received with salutes. The line passed in review before Gov. Robinson, in State-street, in front of the Tenth Regiment Armory. On reaching North Pearl-street the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions halted, and gave a marching salute to the Fifth and Sixth Divisions.

After the parade, the meeting of the Grand Encampment was held in Tweddle Hall. After music, the assembly was called to order by Major Palmer, who introduced Mayor Nolan, who welcomed the Encampment to the city. He in turn introduced Major Knowles, who extended a welcome in the name of the Legislature. His address was received with applause, after which Grand Commander John C. Robinson introduced Attorney-General Devens, who said he had not come to make a speech, but would say how greatly interested he was in the occasion, and expressed the hope that the meeting of the Army of the Potomac would be thoroughly successful. Three cheers were given for Gen. Devens, after which some one called for three cheers for Gen. Kilpatrick, who sat next to the Attorney General on the stage, and the cheers were given. Gen. Kilpatrick the public services, and the spectators withdrew.

The first business was the address by Gen. John C. Robinson, National Commander, followed by that of the Chaplain, the Rev. Joseph Cummings, of Massachusetts. The Commander-in-Chief then appointed committees to take charge of the regular reports. Comrade William Wright, of Post No. 1, of Louisiana, who was stricken with the yellow fever at the time of the late epidemic, offered on behalf of his post resolutions thanking the comrades throughout the United States for their prompt and generous aid during the epidemic, and by which the post had been able to relieve the wants of many comrades and give a soldier's burial to many more. The resolutions were entered upon the minutes. At the afternoon session a spirited debate arose upon the motion of Gen. Barnum, of New-York, to rescind the resolution adopted at the last encampment, requiring flags to be at half-mast on Decoration Day. The motion was lost. The other business was of minor importance. The encampment then adjourned until to-morrow.

The banquet of the Burnside Ninth Army Corps took place this afternoon at the Delevan House. About 75 persons were present. Among the most prominent were Gens. Jardin, Sickles, Kilpatrick, and Devens, Gov. Hoyt, and ex-Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island. Speeches were delivered by Congressman Bailey, Attorney-General Devens, ex-Gov. Hartranft, Gen. Sickles, Gov. Van Zandt, Gov. Hoyt, Gen. Kilpatrick, and Gen. Blackburn.

The banquet to the Encampment of the Grand Army, which took place at Martin Hall to-night, was a grand success. Over 1,000 people were at the seats at the table, and there were fully 1,000 spectators, ladies and gentlemen, in the galleries. Gov. Van Zandt, in the absence of Gen. Hawley, responded to the toast, "The President of the United States," in the absence of President Hayes, responded to by Attorney-General Devens. In the course of his speech he said: "I thank you for the President for this cordial greeting with assurances of his affectionate regard for you, of his appreciation of your devotion to your country, of his sympathy with you in all the wars of civil life. Nothing, I can assure you, but the pressing nature of public business would have prevented his being with you here. I am sure that those men at least will appreciate his warm and generous sympathies, his anxious desire to do justice, his wish to be in all respects a worthy President, who have stood with him in the days of perilled your lives together. Whatever may be said now, or at any time, of the President, you at least will judge him kindly and considerately always. If he has been too generous and confiding, it is an error he has shared with you in desiring the peace and prosperity of all sections of the Union." Gen. Daniel E. Sickles responded to the toast "The Army and Navy," awarding to those branches of the Government the honor of establishing the Government at its organization and of preserving it against the machinations of treason.

The Central City Veterans of Syracuse, composed exclusively of veteran soldiers of the late war, just prior to their departure for home gave a serenade at the Delevan House to Major-Gen. H. W. Slocum and other Generals in attendance upon the celebration here to-day. Gen. Slocum was introduced in a brief speech by Gen. H. A. Barnum, and made a stirring address to his old soldiers and neighbors of Syracuse. Addresses were also made by Gen. James McQuade, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in New-York; Major-Gen. Schofield, Commandant at West Point; Major-Gen. Franklin, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; Gens. Selfridge, Owens, and others.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bishop Lynam, of North Carolina, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Chief-Judge Sanford E. Church, of the New-York Court of Appeals, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Commodore Temple, United States Navy, and John Newell, of Chicago, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, and Col. H. C. Hodges, United States Army, are at the Everett House.

Lord Augustus Loftus, of England; Count and Countess de Suzannet, of France, and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

W. J. Hoppin, Secretary of the United States Legation at London; Joseph Hickson, of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and the Bishop of Rupert's Land are at the Brevoort House.

Sir George Ralph Etherston and Lieut.-Col. Hallowes, of England; Congressmen George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, and Amos Townsend, of Ohio; ex-Congressmen Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., and Smith M. Weed are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MYSTERIOUS MURDERS IN PARIS.

Paris Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Another mysterious murder, which appears to have completely puzzled the Police, was committed a few days ago in the Rue Pont aux Choux. The victim was a widow, a green-grocer, who must have been strangled at break of day, as she was dressing to go to market. The object of the crime was evidently robbery. No one heard or saw the murderer or murderers, and none of the neighbors can throw any light on the matter. This is the third murder committed within the last three months which seems destined to defy the investigations of the Police. It has been found impossible to bring home to any one the crime of the Passage Saulnier, where a woman of bad character was assassinated with a Japanese fan dagger, and the tragedy of the Rue la Fontaine, where a poor old woman, who sold newspapers, was murdered almost in the open street, at 9 o'clock in the evening, is still unshrouded in mystery. In each of the above crimes the assassins exhibited both skill and audacity, and there are some points of resemblance between them. Never, however, was audacity carried further than on a few nights ago, when seven men entered a lodging-house at night. Hearing the thieves at work, the landlord came out, but he was trampled under foot and soon quieted; a lodger was served in the same manner; but a third person managed to escape and to warn the Police. The robbers decamped, leaving behind them one of their number, who was taken to the lock-up. Half an hour afterward a desperate attempt was made on the part of the six men to rescue their comrade, but after a hard fight the assault on the Police station was foiled, and four of the forlorn hope remained prisoners, confined in the common cell, the five seamps stripped and almost beat to death a sixth prisoner, who had been locked up for drunkenness, and who was perfectly sobered by his ill-treatment.

FACTS FOR EMIGRATING NEGROES.

LETTER FROM GOV. ST. JOHN, OF KANSAS, TO A LOUISIANA COLORED MAN.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 28, 1879.

Ellis Jones, Fairview Landing, Concordia Parish, La.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter addressed to the Postmaster at this place has been handed me, with the request that I reply thereto. Neither the Government of the United States nor the State of Kansas gives to emigrants of any class lands, mules, money, or provisions, and any representations made to you to that effect are absolutely false and without any foundation whatever, and done, no doubt, by unscrupulous parties for the purpose of misleading you.

Lands in Kansas, of good quality, can be purchased at from $2 50 to $10 per acre, paying one-tenth down and the balance on long time, with low rate of interest. Government land can be pre-empted, under the laws of the United States, at $1 25 per acre and complying with the provisions of law in relation thereto, or can be obtained by homestead in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, under the homestead laws, by residing on the land and complying with the provisions of law for five years, at the expense of which time, it requires an outlay of about $18 in money. There is very little desirable Government land except in the western part of the State, all such land in the central and eastern portions having been taken years ago.

In south-eastern Kansas, while the land can be had at a very low rate and of very excellent quality, and while homesteads can still be taken in Kansas, all of these lands are wholly unimproved, and that it requires means and must be, and a free will to use them, and money to buy a team and plow, with which to break it up, and seed to plant it, and provisions to sustain the owner with until a crop is matured. Before it will afford a living for the occupant and his family.

Something over 3,000 colored people have recently come here from the South, most of whom were in destitute circumstances, and have been afforded temporary aid in the way of provisions, clothing, and assistance in getting work by our Freedmen's Relief Association of Kansas. At the present time all, with the exception of 50 or 60, are making their own living and getting along very comfortably; but, of course, in view of the fact that the funds used by our association are raised through contributions of the charitable people of the East, and come to us only in limited sums, it is impossible to give aid to any very great number of destitute persons, and it is to the interest of the colored people and to the success of their movement that they be encouraged to stay in the South and not flock to the North, to be compelled to support themselves or starve. Those who are absolutely destitute as to render it impossible for us to provide for them, and who are known to be of the great numbers of that class, become impossible for our association to take care of them, suffering would necessarily follow, which fact would at once be used by the enemies of your race to discourage your people, and force them back into the bondage from which they are attempting to escape.

Impress upon your people the fact that coming to Kansas alone is not all that is necessary to success; but that they must be industrious, practice economy, honesty, sobriety, and the strictest economy to succeed, and that all who come here should couple with their coming a determination to demonstrate to the world that they are capable of self-government. The colored man can not only sustain himself, but become prosperous and make a useful and valuable citizen. For, after all, upon the success of the colored people who are now emigrating depends to a great extent not only the prosperity of their race in the future, but the early sympathies with the colored people in their present condition, as I know that they never enjoy the protection of life and property and rights of citizenship which under the Constitution and laws of our country they are justly entitled to. But I believ

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HUME.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. From the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Revolution in 1688. By DAVID HUME. A new edition in six volumes. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

"Hume's History of England" has proved its intrinsic merit by its permanent popularity. After the great variety of opinions that have been expressed regarding it, the final verdict seems to be that, while it is remarkable for the elegance of its style and the purity of its language, its crowning excellence lies in the artistic skill with which the successive topics are arranged and presented, and the discrimination with which they have been amplified or reduced in the scale of importance, set in the foreground, or thrown back amid the shadows of the picture, and made to appear in their proportionate relations to each other. These features of the history have greatly enhanced its interest and its value, and must at the same time have added immensely to the difficulty and delicacy of the task of its preparation. They brought the author face to face with a thousand perplexing questions, which he was obliged to decide for himself before he could proceed, and which were likely to bring him into collision with every one who might, after him, make an opposite decision. Hence the work has been assailed from all quarters with the severest and most relentless criticism. The reviewers have in many cases set forth its merits in a few sentences of general praise, and then devoted a score of pages to the exposure of its alleged blunders and misrepresentations. Yet they can find but few statements that may be called absolutely false, few mistakes in matters of any real importance, and few, if any, suppressions of truth.

In writing his history Hume reversed the chronological order, beginning with the reign of the Stuarts, and afterward going backward through the House of Tudor, then completing his work by treating his subject from the Roman period downward. The reason of this probably was that the reign of the Stuarts furnished opportunities for dealing with the questions which peculiarly interested him. He took the part of an enthusiastic defender of the policy of those monarchs, while the prevailing sentiment was in his day and still is hostile to them. The tendency of the age has been toward a vastly wider liberty in Church and State than they were willing to accord, and hence they have been regarded as opposed to the true spirit of progress and to the actual interests of their country. In espousing their cause, Hume, of course, put upon the facts a construction the reverse of that which has come to be considered the proper one by the majority of writers. Liberty has grown and flourished, has brought with it great material prosperity, has diffused intellectual activity, and produced literature. It is, hence, to be expected that literature should be loud and earnest in its praise. Hume, in making his work an exception, and ranging himself on the side of royal prerogative, has come into collision with the ideas and doctrines popular among those who wield the pen. He did not foresee that free Governments would meet with the success that has attended them. He did not believe that the actual sovereignty could be transferred from the King to the people without imperiling and eventually destroying stability and order. The extremely favorable result of the experiment thus far has been a surprise to many who have shared the opinions of our historian. It is without precedent and contrary to the analogies of the past. The golden age of Latin literature and the highest attainments of Roman civilization came after the Republic had passed away, and when Augustan imperialism was in full vigor. In his devotion to the Latin classics, Hume doubtless had this in mind, and anticipated its repetition on the soil of Britain. He should disaster arrive hereafter from an abuse of the blessings of liberty, he may yet have as many to applaud as are now in the habit of condemning his opinions. His praise of loyalty, of attachment to peace and of submission to authority, and his hatred of radicalism and fanatical disturbance, may yet appear to embody a high degree of wisdom. When he now living, he might maintain that the splendid progress in science and civilization recently achieved, was not in consequence, but in spite, of the rebellions and revolutions that have been pronounced so necessary and so beneficent.

Hume has been charged with idolizing literary fame; with aiming to produce a brilliant historical tragedy; with writing, not what was ironically true, but what was poetically adapted to dramatic effect; with palliating the lawless tyranny of Charles I., and using artistic skill to bring into the strongest light the amiable and heroic qualities of the King so as to deepen the impression made by his sufferings and death. But there is no good reason for assuming that the historian was dishonest in this. It is probable that he regarded Charles as having acted the part of a true sovereign, dealing with his refractory subjects as justly and as leniently as was possible. Holding such a view, he would naturally paint a vivid picture of the King dying a martyr to his principles.

Hume has been more gravely accused of being disqualified by nature and habits of mind to produce a true history of the early times of England. He had no sympathy with the brave and noble impulses which animated the entire system of chivalry. Knighthood suggested to his thoughts only violence and rapine. Mediæval aspirations had nothing in them attractive. The grand old architecture of churches and castles commemorated naught but dark superstition and brutal tyranny. The clergy were ruthless bigots or brazen impostors, and the laity fierce and ignorant savages. But notwithstanding all this, he has conducted the narrative with wonderful art, keeping his own mental peculiarities in the main out of view, and giving a presentation of the facts that is highly valuable, if not in accord with prevailing sentiment. His low estimate of knight-errantry is, perhaps, not very important. His singular mental attitude regarding religion has led many to condemn his work as pernicious in its tendency. Yet there can be no doubt that religious people have read it as generally and eagerly as the opposite class. Their interest in it has done much to bring it into notice, and their patronage to continue its publication. The fact that Hume's history has survived the most severe and savage criticism is, perhaps, the most convincing argument that can be brought in its favor. The present edition is enlivened by the slight sketch of his life, prepared by Hume during his last days, and by the interesting letter from Adam Smith to William Strahan describing the death of the great philosopher and historian.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Tangled Paths. D. & J. Sadlier.*—A novel divided betwen Washington life and life in Russia. The heroine is *Sibyl*, the hero *Count Swcelow*. the Washington society women, *Mrs. Weston*. Southerners and Northerners, darkies, and a generous sprinkling of good priests and aristocratic foreigners make the path of the heroine no easy matter to untangle.

—*Tales from Euripedes. Harper & Brothers.*—Mythology and mythological history is so distributed about among the illustrious poets of Greece that it requires a pretty steady reading to keep in mind just where certain myths and certain names come in. Vincent King Cooper takes the plays of Euripedes and relates their plots in straightforward prose. It will astonish many readers to find how often a story or variant of a story is due to Eurpedes, instead of to some other writer to whom it is likely to be assigned, whether to Homer, Hesiod, or even Virgil.

—*A Gentle Remonstrance. Fr. Pustet.*—A Ritualist who has splashed over into the Roman Catholic fold addresses a letter to the Rev. F. C. Ewer, another Ritualist, who still maintains himself aloof from the fascinations of the scarlet woman. The Rev. Bradley reviews Dr. Ewer's recent lectures at Newark: "Anglicans," says the convert, "may try to conjure up a fancied sympathy with the imperial Church of Russia, but it won't do; all their developments are in the direction of Rome. Ritual, music, vestments, even little matters of personal adornment, observance of costume, deportment, and address, are all distinctively Roman; indeed, so great is this fascination, that they copy both bad and good alike."

—*Hand-Book for Travelers in Europe and the East. Harper & Brothers.*—W. Pembroke Fetridge, the compiler of this 18-year-old guidebook, resides in Europe, and spent the year 1877 in Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and 1878 in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Spain. He has rewritten the whole; the additions compel a division of the material into three parts, of which the first relates to Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, and Holland. Corrections are brought down to January, 1878. A new map of Sweden has been expressly engraved, and many new plans of cities and large maps of countries added, together with a new general map of Europe.

—*The Last Athenian. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.*—Classical novels of the "Charicles" type possess a great fascination for Germans and Scandinavian minds. Viktor Rydberg has essayed such a combination of Plato's dialogues, Heliodorus, and the facts learned by modern explorations in Greece and Italy. Kingsley and Melville have done similar work in English, Ebers in German. "The Last Athenian," now translated from the Swedish by William H. Thomas, Jr., a former Consul at Gothenburg, is more interesting as a study of classical lands in the early Christian times than for its plot. Still, it has plenty of incident, hand-to-hand fights between Roman legionaries and colonists, love affairs between primitive Christians, and a pervading bacchanalian element which speaks for the harmlessness of "Falernian" and other wines enshrined in classic song.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The "Life of Bishop Selwyn" is already in its second thousand.

—Mr. Pakenham Beatty has written a poem entitled. "Three Women of the People."

—Mrs. Owen has made a "Study of John Keats," which C. Kegan Paul & Co. will publish shortly.

—Mr. Swinburne is giving much of his time to studies of the Elizabethan drama and Shakespearean literature.

—Politics will prevent Señor Castelar from fulfilling his lecture appointments at the University of Oxford the coming Fall.

—Mr. David Wingate, one of the leading Scotch working-man poets of the time, is about to marry Miss Thompson, a granddaughter of Robert Burns.

—At Moscow a curious little *brochure* has appeared, under the title of "Tables of Speed," which gives the speed of almost everything that can be imagined.

—Prof. Fawcett's recent book on "Free Trade and Protection" has reached a third edition. It has been translated into German, and a Spanish translation is also being made.

—Mr. C. F. Keary, of the British Museum, has written a series of articles on the "Coinages of Western Europe," which will shortly be published in book form by the Messrs. Trübner.

—Mr. A. C. Ewald has prepared two volumes, "Representative Statesmen," being a series of political studies from the days of Strafford to the present time, which will be published by Chapman & Hall.

—The tombs of Henry Fielding and Dr. Doddridge, who are buried in the English cemetery at Lisbon, have been cleaned and the inscriptions renovated by the resident English chaplain, the Rev. Godfrey Pope.

—A new edition of "Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence," uniform with the Rev. Mynors Bright's edition of "Pepys's Diary," is soon to be published by Messrs. Bickers & Son. It will contain an entirely new life of the author by Mr. Henry B. Wheatley.

—The latest English traveler who has condescended to tell what he thinks of us is Mr. William Saunders. Cassell, Petter & Galpin are on the point of publishing a book of his, entitled "Through the Light Continent; or, the United States in 1877–8."

—Messrs. Lee & Shepard (Boston) have in press "A Tight Squeeze," a capital Summer story, detailing the experiences of a New-Yorker who lays a wager that he can walk from New-York to New-Orleans in the guise of a professional tramp within a limited time. He gets through by *a tight squeeze*.

—Messrs. Houghton, Osgood & Co. (Boston) will publish immediately Judge Shea's "Life of Alexander Hamilton," complete in one volume. Two parts have already been issued, but the third and concluding part will not be issued in separate form, but all three will be published in one handsome volume.

—Mr. Edgar Brinsmead, a London pianoforte manufacturer, has in press and will shortly publish a complete and exhaustive history of the piano-forte. Mr. Brinsmead has just been created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in acknowledgment of the success of his piano-fortes at the late Paris Exhibition.

—Mr. Mackenzie Walcott, well known as an ecclesiastical archæologist, has found a subject kindred to his tastes in "Church Work and Life in English Minsters, and the Student's Monasticon," which will appear immediately, with the imprint of Chatto & Windus. It will be in two volumes, with map and ground plans.

—Macmillan & Co., the publishers of the well-known "Clarendon Press Series" of educational works, issued under the direction of the delegates of Oxford University, have in preparation a new net catalogue of the series, as well as of their own works relating to education. Students and Professors will find the catalogue invaluable.

—There has been a generous response to the movement to bring out for the benefit of the author an edition of the complete works of Paul H. Hayne. Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Boker, Stedman, Holland, Margaret J. Preston, and other poets of note, have sent in subscriptions. The idea is to celebrate the completion of Mr. Hayne's fiftieth year, Jan. 1, 1880.

—Lee & Shepard, Boston, have in preparation a new volume by Mr. Charles A. Barry, entitled "Model and Object Drawing." Mr. Barry is now head master of the Rhode Island School of Design, in Providence. The book will be in a conversational vein, and avoiding rules, seeking rather to enable students to place upon paper the true form of the object before them.

—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in press a hand-book to the modern Greek language, consisting of a short grammar, dialogues, and a series of passages selected from Greek writers of classical, mediæval, and modern times to illustrate the development of the language. It has been prepared by Mr. Edgar Vincent and Mr. T. G. Dickson, late Master the English tutor to the King of the Hellenes.

—Mr. Thomas L'Estrange, of Belfast, Ireland, is about to bring out a tract on the "First Seven Alleged Persecutions of the Christians by the Roman Emperors Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Severus, and Maximin." His object is to show that the stories regarding the persecutions are contrary both to the laws of the Romans among themselves, and to their treatment of the nations whom they conquered.

—A new novel, by which the Putnams set great store is about to see the light under the title, "Edel Schuyler." The author's name is withheld. Their announcement that their forthcoming novel, "The Breton Mills," was by the author of "The Nantucket Idyl," was an error. "The Breton Mills" is the work of Charles J. Bellamy, while "The Nantucket Idyl," which was published anonymously, was written by his brother, Edward Bellamy.

—A special number of the "Lives of the Cardinals" is to be published by Burns & Oates, London, to give anew the facts in the personal history of Cardinal Newman to the public. The writer, Mr. P. Justin O'Bryne, intends to trace the origin and development of the Tractarian movement, and the influence of the various leaders and associates of Dr. Newman. Much space will also be given to the political opinions of the new Cardinal, his visits to Rome, and the foundation of the English oratory.

—The first American genealogy published was that of the family of Mr. Samuel Stebbins and Mrs. Hannah Stebbins, his wife, from the year 1707 to 1771, with their names, time of birth, marriage, and death. It was printed in Hartford in 1771 for their descendants then living. It has become so scarce that only two perfect copies were known. The Library Committee of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, have reprinted 100 copies in exact fac-simile, and have added an index of names and a tabular pedigree.

—Loring (Boston) will add immediately to his "Hub Library" No. 3—"The New Schoolma'am." He has also nearly ready a lively story for Summer reading, entitled "Hetty's Boarder." *Hetty* is a bright country girl who receives a present of a grand piano, but her father will not pay the music teacher. A visiting artist learns how matters stand, proposes to *Hetty* to take him as her boarder at hotel rates and make her own terms with the old folks; from the profits of this business arrangement *Hetty* pays for her music lessons. The denouement of the story is self-evident.

—The June number of the *Nautical Magazine* contains an article by Sir Travers Twiss, Q. C., on the alleged discovery of the true remains of Christopher Columbus in the Cathedral Church of Santo Domingo. It has heretofore been believed that the remains were removed by the Spanish authorities from Santo Domingo to Havana in 1795, but now it is said that the remains then removed were those of his brother and son. Sir Travers Twiss thinks that the alleged discovery, if not a fraud purposely contrived in anticipation of the expected Beatification of Columbus, is a blunder of a very transparent character.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 17.

SENATE.

THE LICENSING OF VESSELS.

On motion of Mr. MCPHERSON, of New-Jersey, the Senate took up the bill, to amend the act of 1793, for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels in the coasting trade. After debate, the bill was passed. The following is its text:

Be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of title 50 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be so construed as to require the payment of any fee or charge for the enrolling or licensing of vessels built in the United States or owned by citizens thereof, not propelled wholly by sail or by internal motive power of their own, and not in any case carrying passengers, whether navigating the internal waters of a State or the navigable waters of the United States, and not engaged in trade with contiguous foreign ports.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, the Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

A debate arose on the fourth section, which provides that when a vacancy occurs in the office of Professor of the French Language or that of the Spanish Language in the Military Academy, both offices shall cease, and the remaining one of the two Professors shall be Professor of Modern Languages, and thereafter there shall be in the academy only one Professor of Modern Languages. Messrs. MAXEY, of Texas; ALLISON, of Iowa; BLAINE, of Maine; CONKLING, of New-York; CARPENTER, of Michigan, and LOGAN, of Illinois, spoke against the section.

The section was temporarily passed over and the reading of the bill proceeded with.

The committee's amendment to strike out the section providing that graduates of the Military Academy in 1879 and 1880 may elect to receive $750, in which case they shall be ineligible to appointment in the Army for two years, was agreed to.

The committee's amendment to add the following as an eighth section was agreed to: "That the proviso to section 1,151 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, repealed." The proviso is as follows: "Provided, that no promotion shall be made to fill any vacancy in said corps (Engineer Corps) above the rank of Colonel."

Mr. CARPENTER moved to add to the fourth section the following words: "Provided that this section shall not apply to the case of any Professor now serving at said academy." He understood that Profs. Wheeler and Michie were to be hurt by this clause. Adopted—yeas 28, nays 23—not a party vote.

Mr. JONES replied to Mr. WITHERS, who had charge of the bill, to explain the meaning of that part of section 5 (formerly known as "section 6") which says that no part of the money appropriated shall be paid for subsistence, &c., of any portion of the Army "to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State." Would it continue to be lawful, he asked, for the President and the authorities to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to keep the peace at the polls?

Mr. WITHERS said if the troops could be used to keep the peace at the polls in any other manner than as a police force, the bill would not prevent such use.

Mr. CONKLING said he asked because it had apparently been attempted to give the idea in another place that the bill only prevented the Army from being used as civil police force. But it seemed to be pretty generally understood that its real intent was to prevent the President from using the Army to execute the laws of the United States and to preserve the peace. He did not intend to speak against the bill at length now, but moved the following amendment: "At the end of section 5 add these words: 'Except in aid of the civil authorities.'"

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, asked Mr. Conkling whether he was in favor of using the Army at the polls on election day.

Mr. CONKLING replied he was in favor of executing the laws, when necessary, by the aid of the military power on all days and at all places, including places where pollsare held at elections, on election day.

Mr. VOORHEES—Does the Senator think we have a law at this time—a law authorizing the President to interpose the Army at the polls?

Mr. CONKLING said there was more than one provision authorizing and requiring the President to see to it that the laws are faithfully executed at all times and places.

At 6:10 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, submitted the report of the conference committee on the joint resolution repealing certain clauses of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1879. The report was agreed to.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Mr. ATKINS, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Legislative Appropriation bill and the Senate amendments thereto, with a report recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in other of the amendments.

The recommendations of the committee were all concurred in.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The House, at 1:45 P. M., took up as the business of the morning hour, the bill reported some days ago by Mr. Hostetler, of Indiana, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, prohibiting political assessments.

Mr. MCLANE, of Maryland, appealed to the Republican side of the House, and especially to Mr. Conger, of Michigan, to allow some disposition to be made of the bill.

Mr. CONGER replied by denouncing the bill as an infamous measure—as the most infamous attack ever made on a political party in the House. In conclusion, he expressed the hope (sarcastically) that he had said nothing in the least offensive to the other side. [Laughter.]

Mr. ACKLEN, of Louisiana—Everything that you say is generally offensive.

Mr. CONGER, (contemptuously)—Ah! the gentleman from Louisiana has expressed an opinion of my remarks.

Mr. ACKLEN, (defiantly)—He has and will maintain it.

Mr. CONGER—I am very grateful to the gentleman for his disagreeing with me. It will raise me in the estimation of my constituents and of all Northern gentlemen.

Mr. MCLANE replied to Mr. Conger, and said that if he had ever been disposed to have any respect for the political professions of the gentleman from Michigan, or of his political associates, he might be somewhat surprised at the manner in which this bill had been received by him (Mr. Conger) and them. Whatever of political prestige or power the Republican Party had, he said, arose from the very corruption which it had fastened upon the country from the illicit and improper use or abuse of Federal patronage.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, said he had endeavored to express his idea of this caucus bill as the most infamous measure ever presented by a political party.

Mr. HOSTETLER, of Indiana—It is not a caucus bill.

Mr. CONGER, (incredulously)—Why, Sir, not a Democrat in this House has ever dared to breathe without caucus permission. No Democrat goes in or out, eats, drinks, sleeps, [laughter,] without permission of the caucus. The country knows it, and he is a bold man who denies it.

Mr. HOSTETLER—I deny it.

Mr. CONGER—Then the gentleman is a bold man. [Laughter.] That this is an infamous measure is not denied, and dare not be denied by any man who claims to stand the point of sanity [laughter] and pretends to be free from its influence. What does the bill do? It prevents any free citizen who holds any office under the Government from contributing in any way—by money, by labor, by stump speech—to carry out his political views. Is not that infamous? There are 120,000 disabled soldiers, claimants for pensions, to whom this law would apply, and who would be prohibited even from circulating posters for a political meeting. I call it "infamous." If I could think of a word more damning, [Laughter,] I would use it, but no such word occurs to me. [Jeers on the Democratic side.] Do gentlemen on that side cry "Baa, baa"? Have I found the lost sheep? [Laughter.] Do you think I can slander the free people of the North by such an infamous law as this? Do you think that such a law could be enforced in a Northern State? When the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. McLane] attacks the Republican Party, he does us in the Northern States a benefit that he vots not of. We are grateful to him for it. He and the other members on that side who represent the solid South are doing more than they know of to make a North so solid, so invincible, so unyielding, that when the Ides of November come again for an election for this House, the supporters of Southern rebellion and Southern secession will find the enemy's camp deserted, and the people will again rule, and justice will again return to these halls, and no more such infamous bills as this will be reported. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. MCLANE said, the gentleman from Michigan made a great mistake about the bill. It in nowise invaded the rights of the people North or South. It was intended to deal with one great source of political corruption. He asserted that $5,000 had been sent into the State of Michigan by the National Executive Republican Committee. How much had gone into the district of the gentleman from Michigan? [Mr. Conger.]

Mr. CONGER—Not a cent.

Mr. MCLANE thought that perhaps the gentleman dare not avow, it because he knew that no man ought to hold a seat on the floor in the procuring of which any money had been used. He explained, in answer to questions, that the bill did not intend to apply, and did not apply, to pensioners of the Government, but did apply to all the great contractors with the Government, who had been assessed for the past 15 years.

He then branched off from the consideration of the bill, and proceeded to draw a picture of Louis Napoleon, holding in one hand the Church, in the other the State, and utterly indifferent to civil rights. Bold, apathetic, indifferent, reckless, unscrupulous, careless of human life, careless of every moral principle—that was Louis Napoleon. Need he write "horse" under that picture when applied to American politics? Did not everybody recognize the American President, who had been, and who—if the honorable gentlemen on the other side could have their way—would be again——

[Cries of "He will be" and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. MCLANE—"He will be?" For shame, then, to you if he is, and not only shame to you but to the country. Continuing, he paid homage to the military record of Gen. Grant, but said that never before the time of Gen. Grant had he known of a President sitting in the White House who had had at his side a corrupt, a confessedly corrupt, Minister, and who had on the occasion of that Minister's resigning "accepted the resignation with regret."

Mr. HAYES, of Illinois—Was the gentleman asleep when Buchanan and Floyd and Cobb and Thompson were in?

Mr. MCLANE—I wonder at the gentleman making such a lame excuse. What has Buchanan or Floyd or Thompson to do with Grant?

Mr. HAYES—You said you never knew so corrupt a President.

Mr. MCLANE—You cannot go to the country with any such excuse. You cannot talk about Buchanan and Floyd and Thompson. In the first place, Floyd and Thompson indignantly denied the charges made against them, and defied your investigations, while, on the other hand, the guilt was confessed, and when not confessed was apparent. Every one of you are indebted to my forbearance that I do not extend my picture. [Shouts of "Go on."] Continuing, he reproached the Republican Party with fostering corruption and vice. The issue was before the country, and the issue was the present bill. He was persuaded that it was no other motive than a corrupt political motive which deterred gentlemen on the other side from considering the bill.

Mr. CONGER—That is an infamous assertion from the gentleman, and I say it to him here in my place.

A great deal of noise and confusion ensued. Messrs. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, and MANNING, of Mississippi, demanded that the language of Messrs. McLane and Conger should be taken down as unparliamentary. The words were written by the official reporter and read by the Clerk, and the SPEAKER having decided that the language did not apply personally to any member in his representative capacity, Mr. McLANE was permitted to proceed with his speech in favor of the bill.

The discussion was closed by a demand for the regular order of business, and the bill went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

THE JURY BILL.

The House then took up as the unfinished business the Senate bill in relation to juries.

Mr. HERBERT, of Alabama, who has charge of the bill, tried to get the Republican side of the House to agree to a plan for disposing of the bill, but was met by the objection that, as the principle of the bill was embodied in the Judicial Appropriation bill, no action could be taken until that bill was finally disposed of. Thereupon, Mr. HERBERT moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, and the Republicans refused to vote, leaving the House without a quorum. After various roll-calls, further proceedings for a call of the House were dispensed with. The attempt to have action taken on the bill occupied about two hours, when it was abandoned, and the House, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The new Guion steam-ship Arizona sailed from her pier, at the foot of King-street, shortly after 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, amid the cheers of a very large crowd which had gathered at the end of the wharf. The Arizona, with her long, low hull and rakish bows, was a fine sight when she had reached midstream and was getting well under way, with the passengers still visible on the decks waving their handkerchiefs to friends on the pier. A number of beautiful floral designs lay on the tables in the first cabin, and were addressed to Mrs. Richard McNamee, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Nichols, A. A. Solomon, Mrs. E. G. Cullen, Mrs. Isaac V. D. Adolph, Mrs. R. J. Wandell, Miss Vanderhoff, and others. Among the passengers were the Rev. James Kent Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McNamee and daughter, Capt. Gamble of the British Army, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Wilcox, Col. Capt. T. J. Burke, Dr. George W. Bush, the Rev. Joseph Borghese, and the Rev. Father De Concilio, of St. Nicholas's Church, Jersey City. The steam-ship Canador, of the Furness line, the Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line, and the W. A. Scholten, of the Rotterdam Line, will sail for Europe to-day, and the City of Brussels, of the Inman Line; the Frisia, of the Imperial German Mail, and the State of Pennsylvania, of the State Line, will leave to-morrow. Among those who have taken passage in the Labrador are Commodore L. P. Semetschkin, of the Russian Navy, his wife, and his aides, Lieuts. Alexinkwer and Sergeiff Paulow. Fernando Wood, Mrs. G. H. Hicaok, Miss Hickok, and Alexandre Fooi ois, the Inspector of the French Steam-ship Company. The passenger lists received are as follows:

In the steam-ship Arizona for Liverpool.—J. L. Adams, Mrs. J. L. Adams, Master B. H. Adams, Miss Bessie Adams, Capt. T. J. Burke, Mrs. T. J. Burke, Dr. G orge W. Bush, Mrs. George W. Bush, Miss Bush, the Rev. Joseph Borghese, J. Bennett, J. A. Brown, Miss Isabella Bogert, H. J. Cullen, Jr., Mrs. H. J. Cullen, Jr., Mrs. Cruchaser, Lieut. R. S. Crosier, Mrs. R. S. Crosier and child, the Rev. J. De Concilio, A. W. English, Mrs. J. W. English, J. M. Emerson, Col. Glover, R. A. C. F. Gamble, Mrs. A. Fay, C. Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. C. Hoffman and child, Miss Martha Hurd, John Hickman, William Henry, A. Kennedy, Mrs. A. Kenn dy, J. L. Kaes, Jr., Mrs. J. L. Kaes, Jr., J. M. Mitchell, W. Mitchell, Jr., Mrs. F. McLoughlin, Mrs. McLaughlin, W. F. Morgan, D. P. Morgan, H. E. Moore, William Driver, John Boyden, Mrs. Catharine John ton, Miss Johanna Sampson, Miss Fleming, Miss Catharine Lyons, Miss Ann Welch, Miss McDonald, Miss Kate McDonald, Miss J. Kennedy, Stephen F. Hayes, William Jacks, Charles Griffiths, David Simpkins, Thomas Francis, Thomas Smith, S. Snowden, John McCarthy, F. Franasovitch, Robert Thourn, James Slattery, Richard Caffrey, James R. Lander, Miss Kate Moynahan, Miss Mary J. Sullivan, Mrs. James Sullivan, Miss Mary Sullivan, Mrs. Bernhauer, Thomas Bertinshaw, George Doherty, Thomas F. Berry, Miss Ann Thomas, Mrs. Jane Williams, Mrs. Wm. Neslin, Rev. A. Hilgenberg, Henry Goode, Edward Williams, John Naylor, J. K. Coldfield, Alexander Asinari, Mrs. Alexander Asinari, George Shipton, Owen O'Neill, Miss Bridget Burke, Mr. Gamble, William Harsley, Mrs. H. E. Moore, the Rev. C. G. McCully, Mrs. S. H. Mills, Miss Lamiral, Mrs. Robert Leroy, R. McNamee, Mrs. R. McNamee, Miss McNamee, J. H. Mason, John McWilliam, Mrs. John McWilliam, George H. Nichols, Mrs. George H. Nichols, Master Edward R. Nichols, W. M. Newhall, G. H. Patterson, Henry Pike, James A. Palmer, Mrs. William A. Pardoe, William H. Power, Mrs. William H. Power and five children, G. T. Pavne, L. Adolphus Rouse, Mrs. L. Adriano Rouse, Fred erick A. Richter, Mrs. J. Reilly, H. Rudolph, the Rev. James Kent Stone and student, James Shepherd, Henry Sewall, Lewis Switzer, Miss Ella Switzer, A. H. Solomon, Miss C. Tallman, Miss H. Taffs, Miss Mary L. Thompson, Miss M. G. Vanderhoef, Capt. T. D. Vigors, Andrew Vivard, C. H. Van Cleet, Miss W. Van Cleet, Mrs. R. J. Wadsold, Mrs. S. E. Worley.

In steam-ship Labrador, for Havre.—Constant Rubely, J. Aubry, E. Louis, Alexandre Foullois, Miguel de Almagro, D. P. Barbydt, Miss G. G. Barbydt, Marc Adele de Maistre, Mrs. A. P. de Germain, W. De Castillon, Augustin Gordillo, F. Booker and son, Miss Abby, W. Deane, B. Haas, Mariano Torres, P. E. Brulatour, Benton S. Bollman, L. Leons Coaders and son, Miss Marie Gerard, Charles Glatz, Constant Meyer, Commodore L. P. Semetschkin, Mrs. Semetschkin, A. Lorpin, Mrs. Loppin, Lieut. Rodionoff, Lieut. Khotinsky, Charles Mongeroll, Charles Detaille, Mrs. Detaille, Mr. Homans, B. Richard, L. Bonnet, F. Deronet, C. Lamare, P. A. Rivada, Mrs. J. E. Cairo, William M. Semmacher, A. F. Miller, Eugenio Coffigny, M. Poncson, Fernando Wood, Mrs. G. H. Hickok, Miss L. Hickok, Leon Doubis, Mrs. Doubis, Edward Doubis, Mrs. Burthe and five children, Mrs. Leona Berthe, Miss F. Berthe, l'Abbe Laffaly, Mrs. Marie Bouyer, Jean P. Rohrer, J. B. Pascaut, Mrs. Marie Adam, P. E. Brulatour, Jr., Count Pierre Francisco Gottardi and three children, Ichron Yonscohoff, Caryetano Bandeva, Jacques Jubert, Mrs. Jonbert and four children, the Rev. A. Bichimayon.

A STOLEN UNITED STATES BOND.

During the recent rush at the Post Office for the 4 per cent. bonds a thief lurked in the crowd of purchasers, and robbed William Burckett, an employe of Kountze Brothers, No. 12 Wall-street, of a $1,000 United States bond, numbered 49,399. On the 12th inst. a man, who represented himself to be J. H. Martin, presented this bond to Jacob Shipsey, of No. 52½ Bowery. The latter agreed to give him $1,020 for it, and handed him $900 in money and a due-bill for the balance. Afterward Shipsey mentioned the fact of the purchase to John A. Chrystie, of No. 29 West Fifty-fourth-street, who was familiar with the robbery of Burckett. He at once told Shipsey about the robbery, and, Kountze Brothers having been notified, a complaint was made at Police Head-quarters, and the case was placed in the hands of Detective Dusenbury. Upon the description obtained of the man Martin, Dusenbury, on Saturday, arrested George Clark, alias Philip Pearsall. He was placed among six prisoners at head-quarters on Monday, and identified by Shipsey as the man from whom he had bought the stolen bond. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Bixby, in the Essex Market Police Court, and committed to await trial in default of $1,500 bail.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, June 17, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	48	Spirits Turp., bbls.	40
B. E. Peas, bags	30	Sperm, bbls	2,649
Beans, bbls	699	Oil, bbls	228
Beef-wax, pkls	3	Oil-cake, pkls	1,813
Cotton, bales	3,852	Starch, pkls	200
Copper, bbls	13	Pork, pkls	180
Copper, cakes	347	Beef, pkls	330
Cheese, pkls	2,381	Tobacco, pkls	6,313
Flour, bbls	10,485	Lard, tcs	2,021
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Lard, kgs	610
Wheat, bushels	201,000	Butter, pkls	2,648
Corn, bushels	302,328	Cheese, pkls	19,541
Oats, bushels	32,518	Quicksilver, flasks	250
Rye, bushels	17,850	Rice, tcs	14
Malt, bushels	3,850	Rice-chaff, bags	400
Peas, bushels	400	Silk, pkls	678
Oat-meal, bags	138	Skins, bales	184
Grease, pkls	185	Starch, pkls	1,245
Grass-seed, bags	317	Stearine, pkls	39
Hemp, bales		Tallow, pkls	118
Hides, No	1,040	Tea, pkls	7,153
Hides, bales	1,958	Tobacco, hhds	739
Hops, bales	201	Tobacco, pkls	835
Leath'r, sides	13,181	Whisky, bbls	341
Moss, bales	240	Wool, bales	3,391

ASHES—Without important inquiry; Pots quoted at $4 62½@$4 75; Pearls $5@$5 25 ₱ 100 ℔.

BRICKS—Have been moderately active and generally firm in price.

CANDLES—Very quiet, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@15c.; Paraffine, 18c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.; do., Patent, 38c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been selling to a fair aggregate at generally steady prices.

COFFEE—Rio in fair demand at former rates, with ordinary to prime invoices closing at 11¼c.@14¼c.; Santos invoices at 12¾c.@13¾c.....Sales include 5,516 bags per Cayadutta, from Rio, and 2,000 bags per Yemoyden, and 697 bags per Gamaliel on private terms. Other kinds quiet but steady.....Receipts of Rio and Santos for the week, 19,712 bags; sales, 15,958 bags; stock in first hands here this morning, 43,496 bags, and at all the ports, 106,499 bags.

COTTON—A brisker market has been noted for options, which, after opening firm, with a reaction of yesterday, rallied about 9@19 points, less ing off steadily at the improvement, though tamely.....Sales were reported for the week ending (of which 240 bales were on last evening,) including 754 bales to spinners.....Low Middling quoted at 12¾c.@12¾c.; Strict Low Middling, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Middling at 12 7-16c.@12 9-16c.; Fair at 14 11-16c.@14 13-16c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported since our last as follows: 100 bales (on which 54,400 bales were on last evening, and 127,800 bales to-day,) with 42,800 bales at the calls on the basis of Middling.....The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 4,404,894 bales, against 4,186,670 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 1,944 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 234,881 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 152,194 bales.

Option Sales.

Month.	Last Evening. Bales.	Prices.	Bales.	To-day. Prices.
June	2,800	12.20@12.36	7,800	12.35@12.45
August	12,300	12.32@12.52	48,800	12.50@12.67
Septem'r	10,600	12.13@12.26	51,000	12.15@12.36
October	6,500	11.33@11.51	21,000	11.51@11.62
November	800	11.02@11.13	11,000	11.11@11.20
December	1,000	11.01@11.04	700	11.01@11.13
January	100	11.10@	1,900	11.05@11.07

Transferable orders issued to-day at 12.40.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
June	12.17	12.35@12.38
July	12.20@	12.40@
August	12.35@12.36	12.53@12.54
September	12.00@	12.23@12.26
October	11.33@11.40	11.53@11.54
November	11.03@11.04	11.12@11.14
December	10.94@10.96	11.04@11.05
January	10.96@10.98	11.05@11.06

Yesterday's Average on Options.

June	12.43	October	11.53
July	12.40	November	11.15
August	12.00	December	11.04
September	12.16

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—4th col.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth Page—4th.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Seventh Page—6th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Seventh Page—5th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
ICE CREAM—Sixth Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Seventh Page—7th col.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—4th col.
MUSICAL—Sixth Page—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th & 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—5th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Minstrelsy and Fun.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Steven's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, cooler, followed by warmer, clear or clearing weather.

The session was wasted in the House of Representatives yesterday by some very loose discussion over the bill to prohibit political assessments, and by dilatory tactics tending to prevent consideration of the Senate bill in relation to juries. The method of criticising the former measure adopted by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, was not particularly happy, but beside the senseless partisan tirade in which Mr. McLane, of Maryland, sustained the bill, even Mr. Conger's heavy sarcasm was able and suggestive. It may be suggested, however, to the Republican leaders in the House that they will hardly improve the position of the party before the country by evading the frank discussion of bills like those presented yesterday. Whatever be the demerits of the proposal to render illegal the levy of political assessments on Government employes and contractors, it cannot be satisfactorily disposed of by ringing the changes upon the epithet "infamous," any more than the prospects of a Republican victory on Nov. 4 can be improved by a ridiculous misapplication of the terms of the Roman calendar. Mr. Conger has humor enough to prevent him referring to election day as the day before the Nones of November; he ought to be equally above the school-boy rhetoric which drags in the Ides without the faintest perception of its meaning or appropriateness.

The Democrats in the Senate have somewhat hazy notions about the meaning of the sixth section of the Army bill. Mr. Withers, who had charge of the bill, explained that, if the troops could be used to keep the peace at the polls in any other manner than as a police force, the bill would not prevent such use. But the employment of the troops as a *posse comitatus* at the polls is already forbidden by law, so that Mr. Withers ought to define, in the first instance, what new restrictions have been introduced by the use of the term "police force," and then it might be possible to apprehend the meaning of the very fine distinction between keeping the peace in the capacity of a policeman, and keeping it in some other fashion recognized by the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The Army bill is likely to be disposed of in the Senate to-day, after an opportunity has been given to Mr. Conkling to define his position in regard to the use of the military power in aiding the execution of the laws at all needful times and places.

If Mr. Coke, of Texas, has his way, Democratic politics are likely to become exceedingly lively in the immediate future. In the party caucus, yesterday, that impetuous person announced his determination to ignore all leadership which tended to keep alive sectional issues, and to devote himself to the making of issues which would divide the people in each of the States, and thus crush out sectionalism. Other indications of the temper of the inflation wing of the party were given in the abuse heaped on Mr. Thurman for his painful efforts to trim his course so that he should offend neither side in the controversy raised by the tender of Senator Bayard's resignation. Mr. Coke's blunt intimation that Mr. Bayard was not in accord with the financial principles espoused by the majority of the Democratic Party, and that his resignation ought, therefore, to be accepted, doubtless represents the prevailing sentiment on the question, and is a significant indication of the necessity of reorganizing the party as well as the Senate Committee on Finance.

Denis Kearney's party has laid out a most extensive programme in San Francisco. The Municipal Convention, yesterday, Kearney in the Chair, pledged the party to various extraordinary things, among which was a reduction of city taxes 40 per cent. It was also declared that the Chinese should go—outside of the city limits, and that "Chinatown" should be demolished. Another delightful tribute to the credulity of the average voter is the pledge that Kearney's candidates, if elected, shall voluntarily reduce their salaries 40 or 50 per cent., and pay the difference back into the Treasury. It is possible that these men are very much in earnest, and that they really believe that, if they were in office, they would be as good as they now promise. But the political millennium will not come this year, even though the vast public patronage of San Francisco should fall into the hands of Kearney and his motley crew.

Constantinople is once more convulsed by a political crisis, and agitated by rumors of the most violent changes. From the various dispatches at hand, it is evident that the usual intrigues of the party out of power are nearly ready to be carried into effect. It is believed that Midhat Pasha, Mahmoud Pasha, and all of the old officers who have been so long in disgrace, will soon return, and that there will be a complete overturn of the present administration of the Government. This is the outcome of another of the "palace conspiracies" which change the Turkish Government so often. As usual, the Sultan is hesitating and uncertain what to do. Incendiary documents and threatening addresses are circulated, and there are fears of a popular uprising in the city. If the Turkish Government were left to itself, its downfall would be speedy. Once again, however, the crisis is being tided over by the representatives of mutually distrustful foreign powers.

INDIVIDUALITY AND PRINCIPLE IN POLITICS.

The Bayard case illustrates one of the worst characteristics of political life,—the habit of expecting a member of a party to hold his convictions of duty, and even his self-respect, subordinate to partisan requirements. Here is a distinguished Democrat threatened with what would be equivalent to a vote of censure because he refuses to submit to dictation on a subject in regard to which his own ideas of right and expediency are not in harmony with the wishes and plans of the dominating majority of his party. Placed at the head of an important committee, he uses his influence to thwart a policy which in his judgment is wrong; and with the aid of members of the opposite party, he succeeds. In the open Senate an attempt is made to force upon the committee an offensive alternative,—to compel it, in fact, either to reverse its action and report a measure which it had resolved not to report, or to relinquish its hold upon a measure which obviously comes under its jurisdiction. The attempt is frustrated by Republican votes. A proposal to renew it elicits from the Chairman the declaration that in a matter of principle he adheres to the dictates of his own judgment, that he rates his convictions and his sense of personal honor more highly than partisan decrees, and that if forced to choose between submission to demands at variance with his duty and the assertion of his independence, he will not hesitate as to his course. Tried by all ordinary standards, the declaration is eminently proper. It is the only one that an honorable man could make. But in the Democratic Party it creates a storm. It is denounced as setting the man above the party. The caucus is convened to deal with the emergency; and the caucus, which represents only partisan management, shrinks from rendering a decision. Bargaining is essayed, ineffectually: the offending Chairman refuses to barter away his self-respect. The caucus is in a quandary. Mr. Bayard cannot be punished without precipitating a disastrous quarrel; and his assailants cannot be snubbed without endangering party discipline. Meanwhile the incident, which in a healthy political atmosphere would be recognized as the indication of an honest individuality and no more, is magnified into a source of party trouble and anxiety.

It is a bad sign, and the fact that it occurs in connection with the Democratic Party proves how incapable that party is of satisfying aspirations toward purer aims in politics and loftier estimates of duty on the part of political leaders. The vicious habit which the incident exemplifies is not confined to the Democracy. Traces of it are frequent in the Republican annals. No great effort of imagination is needed to conceive of a quarrel as between a Republican majority in the Senate and the Chairman of one of its committees, or as between that majority and a President or a Secretary whose notions of duty differ from its own. In such a contingency, partisan zeal would be intolerant. The offender would be annoyed in divers ways. His independence would be scouted as incompatible with party fidelity. His services would be disparaged and his motives questioned. But among Republicans there are limitations to the process. Much as managers detest indifference to their orders, they cannot extinguish the individualism and independence which called the Republican Party into existence, and are the sources of much of its power. With all their absolutist tendencies, they dare not attempt the elimination from the party of its independent element.

Among Democrats things are altogether different. The party is everything, the individual nothing. Its managers rule with a rod of iron. Representing the party as distinguished from the national spirit, and actuated always by partisan motives, they are impatient of doubt, and as intolerant toward dissent as though the caucus were infallible and an unseen Pope shaped its proceedings. Had Mr. Bayard been a man of less note, who supposes that the slightest consideration would have been accorded to his position? His humiliation has not been ordered, simply because the caucus, with all its zeal, is not blind to the partisan consequences of a rupture with the financial element which he represents. And the caucus reflects the temper of the party. It thinks that so much fuss about a man's sense of duty is unpardonable. What business has any Democrat with self-respect or his own idea of duty? Is not everything of this kind merged in the party? That the feeling prevalent in the party is of this nature, may be inferred from the remarkable absence of outspoken sympathy and approval which is observable on the Democratic side in connection with the Bayard case. Mr. Kernan, indeed, announces that he shares Mr. Bayard's views and will also share his fate. Speaking generally, however, the Democrats in Congress make no concealment of their aversion to the pretensions on which his action rests. For partisan reasons, they put a rein on their tongues, but they cannot hide the contempt which his scruples have excited or their dislike of the trouble which his independence has occasioned. They mean to punish him at another time and in their own way. The Democratic press still further reflects the feeling. With inconsiderable exceptions, whatever appreciative criticism has been called forth by the avowed determination not to be coerced has proceeded from Republican quarters. Democrats sneer at the honor which stands in the way of partisanship, see in the assertion of principle a trivial point of etiquette, and set aside as unavailable the man who will not stifle his convictions to serve the interests of his party.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

Probably few American readers are aware of the extent to which the system of industrial co-operation has been carried in Great Britain, or of the remarkable success which it has attained in one portion of the field to which it has been applied. According to the latest statistics there are nearly 1,500 "Industrial Co-operative Societies" in England and Scotland. Of these, 1,170 report to the "congress" which recently met at Gloucester. These 1,170 societies had about 500,000 members; they owned nearly $25,000,000 paid-up share capital, and employed in addition $4,500,000 of borrowed capital, mostly loaned by the members; their annual purchases amounted to over $80,500,000, their stock of goods on hand to $10,000,000; their gross annual profits were $11,100,000, and their net profits $7,100,000, the latter being over 10 per cent. on the annual sales.

The experiment, if it may any longer be called an experiment, of co-operation in the purchase and distribution of supplies, was begun a quarter of a century since in the Town of Rochdale, in Lancashire, where, in 1844, twenty-eight working men opened a retail store, agreeing simply to buy such goods as were sold there only from it, and to divide the profits. The history of this enterprise is tolerably well known, and need not be summarized here. It is sufficient to say that at the last report (for 1877) the members were 8,900, the share capital $1,270,000, the business $1,525,000, and the profits $256,000. In twenty years, 1856–1875, the members divided profits, by a method which did not add to the cost of their living, of $2,750,000. They are now the owners of fifteen stores, the central one so large that it takes an hour to walk through it; of a vast library, fitted with excellent scientific apparatus, and in which science classes are sustained; of whole streets of houses for the occupation of members, and of a fund which supplies a steady revenue for educational purposes. These are substantial and brilliant results, and though they are exceptional in their extent and variety, they are not so in their character. Indeed, the Leeds Industrial Society, though employing less capital, has nearly twice as large a membership, and bids fair to overtake the pioneers in the solidity of its advantages; while the history of all the principal societies shows a success almost uniform in character, though varying in degree. It would be difficult to exaggerate the wholesome influence which this association of a half million working men in enterprises which demand, in all, a certain share of intelligence, self-restraint, temperance, and honesty, exerts upon the material and moral condition of the working classes in Great Britain, and it is not singular that it has found advocates and admirers of the most enthusiastic character. Of these, Mr. Thomas Hughes is, perhaps, the best known in the United States, and is the one who has the most unlimited confidence in the development of the system. Its fundamental principles are defined by him as follows: (1) "That human society is a body consisting of many members; (2) that workmen must be fellow-workers and not rivals; and (3) that a principle of justice and not of selfishness must govern exchanges."

But while the results of co-operation in the distribution of supplies have been, as we have indicated, surprisingly great and gratifying, we are far from seeing in them a basis for the principles which Mr. Hughes deduces from them, or for the development which he confidently looks for from the application of these principles. So far as may be judged from the history of co-operation up to the present time, the system has very well defined limitations, and owes the degree of success which it has attained to very different principles from those laid down by its apostle. What these limitations are is implied in the statement of a very intelligent writer in the *Economist*, to whom we are indebted for the statistics which we have given. He says: "All the great results which have been achieved have been achieved by distributing, not producing, co-operative societies. Hitherto nearly every one of the numerous efforts at co-operative production has been a lamentable and sometimes ludicrous failure." Nor is this alone true. The principle of co-operation, when extended to wholesale stores, has been only a partial success, and in some instances has led to failure. In both this class of enterprises and in co-operative production, it seems that the work undertaken needs a higher kind of ability and a more concentrated, independent, and vigorous application of energy and acuteness than has been found in the managing committees. Nor is this inexplicable. The members of co-operative societies find it very hard to bring themselves to offer to managers either the pay or the opportunities which seem necessary to call out the highest capacity. They cannot realize that they need, and they do not effectually seek, in this wider field, men who are equal to competing with those whom the sharp struggle of free competition brings to the front to contend with them.

Again, it may be fairly doubted if even the exchanges which take place in connection with the co-operative stores are governed by "a principle of justice," and "not of selfishness." The profits which the members save to themselves by buying at wholesale through their committees would ordinarily go to the retail dealers, and these are as much entitled, on principles of abstract justice, to the profits as are the members of the societies. "The world owes a living" as much to the one as to the other class. The co-operative method is adopted by the societies because it secures them as good, if not better, commodities at a much lower price, and leaves the difference to be expended in other ways. That the difference is, in fact, partly expended in founding a library and furnishing means for the education of members and their children, shows that these have an intelligent conception of their interest; but however the profit is expended, the desire for it is purely selfish. Co-operation, therefore, may be accepted as a highly enlightened method of seeking the interests of those who take part in it, but it is hardly the millennial scheme which Mr. Hughes regards it, nor is it as yet proved to be capable of indefinite extension.

THE SUPPLY OF OBELISKS.

There are times when the population of New-York, palled with overmuch "Pinafore," loathing the frequent mysterious murder, and utterly weary of waiting for a reorganization of the Police Board, turns to ancient Egypt for relief. Not alone the crumbling mummy and the doubtful scarab are sought by the burdened and heated citizen. But, when he is most weary of the world, with its newness and its shams, he yearns for an obelisk—Cleopatra's Needle always preferred. At such times, the *World*, with that enterprise and public spirit which have always characterized it, comes manfully to the relief of a famishing public and announces that it has secured an obelisk, regardless of cost, and with a sincere desire to benefit the people of this City. With a liberality which is worthy of the praise and imitation of its less enterprising contemporaries, the *World* reproduces its familiar wood-cut of the obelisk—a wood-cut, let us add, which was undoubtedly intelligible in its best days, but which, in consequence of the ravages of time and the Bullock press, leaves upon the mind an uncertainty whether it is a plan of the Hull mansion in Forty-second-street, a *Herald* map of a seat of war, or Mr. Henry Watterson's recent cartoon of "Deacon" Richard Smith, of Cincinnati. This time, however, the inky blackness of the dear old cut is illumined by the legend printed over it—"The true Cleopatra's Needle secured for New-York." The scene, therefore, depicts the securing for New-York of the true Cleopatra's Needle. This is not the needle of that false Cleopatra who "went back" on Cæsar, and flirted with Marc Antony and other fast Romans. It is the domestic implement of the true Cleopatra, an Egyptian matron, whose virtues have heretofore remained unsung.

A grateful public has probably been able to keep tally of the number of obelisks which, at various times, our esteemed contemporary has offered, to assuage the thirst of our community, ever crying out for something Egyptian and truly pre-antique. Though the obelisk market is notoriously limited, our esteemed contemporary has always been—to use the jargon of the street—"long" of Cleopatra's needles and other monoliths. No other purveyor, certainly no other newspaper, has ventured to compete with the *World* in the business of supplying obelisks, at wholesale and retail, to communities and families desirous of obtaining one of those monumental stones, without which no life, whether municipal or individual, can be considered complete. At the present time, coincident with the popular clamor for a monolith, the *World*, in the most generous and impressive manner, comes forward with its fourteenth or fifteenth obelisk, this time offering us the needle of the true Cleopatra.

The uses of an obelisk are many and varied. The *World*, in one of its frequent admirable essays on the subject, has defined three leading purposes of such an object erected in the City of New-York. These are: (1) Æsthetic; (2) Historical; (3) Commercial. The æsthetic use of the obelisk would be to encourage a study of Egyptian art. In the simple lines of the monolith, Tiffany would find suggestions for silver-ware and jewelry; and the lambrequins and banner-screens of the Ladies' Decorative Art Society would be most appropriately embroidered with the true Cleopatra's Needle. American history would be perpetuated by the erection of the obelisk. Along with the cartouches of Thothmes III. and Rameses II., we should carve the proud names of John Kelly and Alderman Slevin. And, as the *World* has very forcibly urged, the number of people who would make annual pilgrimages to the City of the obelisk would benefit the railroad and ferry companies, increase the Summer demand for soda-water and ginger-beer, and, for at least a generation, divert to us the current of trade which is now setting so strongly in the direction of Philadelphia and other country towns.

The *World*, with a fine sense of parliamentary usage, evidently born of a close intimacy with Mr. Thurman, says that "the question of a site for the monument passes at once to the order of the day." Our esteemed contemporary, having bagged its monolith, lightly sweeps the Forty-second-street reservoir aside, and announces that it has selected Reservoir-square as the place for the erection. With a moderation which does credit to its head and heart, however, the *World* concedes that an armory, to be built on the site of the summarily removed reservoir, "would make the best possible background for the simple and stately shaft." We agree with the *World* that such a building as the proposed armory should not be thought of "until the Municipal Administration shall have been entirely changed." Let us add that the obelisk should not be set up in Reservoir-square unless the Park Commissioners solemly agree to call off their honest watchmen. It would be stolen before it had been there a week. It will interest our readers to know that the cost of bringing the obelisk hither, estimated at $100,000, has been guaranteed by one of the earliest of the fine arts, having a monopoly of one-quarter of the local circulation of our esteemed contemporary, has amassed a handsome fortune on the copies which he daily distributes, and thus is able to add his quota to the enterprise so long and so ably conducted by the *World*.

THE ARMY OF GRADUATES.

The recruiting season for the great army of college graduates is upon us again, and scores of institutions with pretentious titles are sending forth a numerous contingent of more or less thoroughly educated young men, to be dispersed and lost in the ranks of active workers. The worthy parson of each college bestows upon the departing class the customary good advice regarding the duties and responsibilities of life, the triumphs and festivities of class day are keenly enjoyed, and the more sober ceremonies of "Commencement" are passed with a somewhat depressing sense of the momentous change in the youthful career which must needs come, as it closes up the scenes of student life. The exercises through which the outer world gets a glimpse of the results of four years' devotion to the tasks of learning afford ample indications of cheerful courage and resolute ambition, of manly purposes and lofty aims, often of faithful study and a ready absorption of instruction, but seldom of ripe scholarship or independent vigor of mind. This last quality is, perhaps, not to be acquired, but it may be trained to effectiveness and full expression. Ripe scholarship certainly is to be acquired, but few of our colleges afford the means or the time for it in their regular courses, and it must be the product of many years of systematic labor. There is probably no period in a man's life when he feels himself so helpless as just after he is supposed to have been equipped for the active and earnest struggle. He is loaded with armor and weapons, but he does not know what to do with them, and it is not until experience in the contest itself turns the raw recruit into a soldier that he gets command of his resources and turns to account his acquirements.

The number of graduates from so-called colleges and universities in this country affords no standard by which to judge of the state of learning among us. The degree of Bachelor of Arts has no definite meaning, and the value of a diploma depends wholly on the standing and repute of the particular institution by which it has been conferred. While the Government of France is insisting upon authority to confer all university degrees and to make the sanction of a single body, deriving its powers from the State, necessary before any man can lay claim to the distinction of a "higher education," we allow almost any sort of an organized school to call itself a college or a university and to distribute degrees which are presumed to be certificates of a certain proficiency in scholarship. They are, in fact, evidences of a very uncertain and wholly indefinite proficiency. The degree of Bachelor of Arts means one thing in one case, another thing in another case, and in very many cases it conveys no specific meaning whatever. To be a college graduate is not to be the possessor of any definable or appreciable grade of education. One must know the college from which a man obtained his degree, to form any correct estimate of its value; and it is no easy matter to keep up an acquaintance with the character and scholastic resources of several scores of institutions scattered over half a continent.

This is undoubtedly a drawback and a disadvantage, but in a country that is so very free in the matter of education, it is probably not possible to remedy it by any other means than a public understanding and recognition of the merits of the different grades of colleges and universities. It is quite possible for one or two institutions, by a proper concentration of resources, by a broadening of their scheme of management, by the multiplication of appliances and the raising of their standard of instruction, to attain a pre-eminence that shall give to their degrees the significance and value properly pertaining to a certificate of university education. Then, to be acknowledged as a university man in the highest sense, one will have to be known as a graduate of one of these institutions that have really become seats of the highest learning, and the other schools, whatever names and pretensions they may arrogate to themselves, will sink to their proper level and confer only the distinction that rightly belongs to them. It is not to be regretted that we should have, conveniently located in various parts of so widely-extended a country as ours, many schools that afford the means for a higher and better education than can be had at institutions sustained at the public expense and belonging to the State systems. But it is a misfortune that they should call themselves colleges, much more that they should make pretensions as universities, and most of all that they should divide and scatter those resources that are really meant to be devoted to the promotion of an exalted standard of culture. We ought to have in this country at least one university that would afford all the opportunities and facilities for scholastic attainment that the accumulated learning of the world can give. We can secure it only by concentrating our efforts for many years, perhaps for generations, to building it up in one place. We have many schools of what we call the higher education, and they send forth their graduates by thousands every year. We cannot yet claim to have any school of the highest education, but there are two or three incipient universities that have a right to be distinguished from the rest.

A writer in a current magazine recently made a strong presentation of his opinion that the working classes of the present day are far better fed, clothed, and lodged, or, in other words, are richer, than were their predecessors a generation or two ago. But now comes Alexander Delmar, with figures showing the average man, woman, and child of the present to be poorer than were their ancestors. At the beginning of the century the "wealth per capita," which we take to mean the total of each individual's possessions, on an average, he says, was $690, and in 1878 was but $520. To be sure, the figures rose as high as $850 in 1840, but on the other hand they fell as low as $400 in 1820. The "product per capita," which he puts at $190 in 1800, was but $105 in 1878, which, bearing in mind the progress of labor-saving processes, seems a very strange statement. The aggregate wealth and annual product have, however, largely, and for the most part steadily, increased—the aggregate wealth from about two billions of dollars in 1781 to twenty-five billions in 1878, and the total annual product from five hundred and forty million dollars in 1791 to five thousand millions in 1871. The largest increase of wealth in any decade was in 1850–60, when it nearly doubled. The figures are certainly curious, but, from the complexity of the problem, they are necessarily scarcely more than careful estimates, rather than certain statements. They seem to suggest conclusively that as the country grows older there is a tendency toward aggregation of capital in individual or corporate holdings. In other words, the old anti-usury argument that "money does not breed" is shown by experience to be false, and the increase of wealth as a country becomes older is again seen to serve to emphasize class distinctions by making the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

Mme. Fanny Keats de Llanos, the sister of John Keats, the poet, has survived her gifted brother 58 years, and in her old age has been reduced to that genteel description of poverty known as "straitened circumstances." Under these conditions, there were many admirers of the poet who deemed it a disgrace that the sister of one who had left so valuable a legacy to Englishmen and to the world generally should be permitted in her declining days to suffer from neglect, and so they made an effort to procure a grant from the Civil List for her maintenance. Money was not, however, very plentiful at the Treasury, and the utmost the Prime Minister could do was to recommend a grant of £150 from the royal bounty fund, instead of placing Mme. De Llanos on the Civil List for an annual pension. Although the bounty is not equal to their demands or their expectations, the friends of the aged lady have resolved to accept it, and make it the nucleus of a fund sufficient to keep her in comparative ease during the remainder of her days. Subscriptions are now being solicited with a view to the increase of the royal grant, and Mr. George William Curtis, of *Harper's Weekly*, has announced his readiness to receive and transmit subscriptions from any one in this country who may feel disposed, by any sentiment of gratitude or obligation to the poet, to assist in this good work.

Let any one stand in a crowded thoroughfare at noontide at this season, and he will have a good chance of seeing mad dog manufacture. An animal gets astray, and runs about amid the carriage wheels, cursed and whooped at. Soon his tongue protrudes. He turns this way and that, and only to find at each turn some terrifying obstacle. Such a case occurred lately where Canal-street intersects Broadway. The dog was evidently longing for water. A kindly peanut-vendor crossed the street to a drinking-fountain—for horses and men, but without accommodation for dogs—and fetched some, but the dog, when approached, was too frightened to avail himself of what he so much needed. The keeper of a large restaurant near by said that there were not half enough places where a dog could get water, and that he would order a bowl to be put out for them every day in future in front of his place. If his example were followed, it would save much suffering, and not improbably many cases of hydrophobia, which of late years has been so dreadfully frequent.

Beneath the unsentimental tables of a Blue Book, recently presented to the British Parliament, lies a pathetic tale of peril, suffering, and death. The dry, but not uninteresting, figures deal with casualties at sea, not of the whole maritime world, but of that great part of it represented by Great Britain, and they also cover vessels of other nationalities which suffered shipwreck, total or partial, on the coasts of British possessions. The returns are made out for the 12 months ending June, 1878. They contain records of 965 total losses, 1,621 serious casualties, and 3,193 minor ones. There was necessarily considerable loss of life in connection with these disasters. On the coasts of the United Kingdom, the number of lives sacrificed was 816, against 459 in the preceding 12 months. Abroad, however, there was a diminution in the number of deaths, these being 1,636, as compared with 2,592 during the previous year. Besides those vessels in the case of which the casualties had been definitely determined, 88 vessels were reported missing, of which 60 belonged to Great Britain and 28 to the colonies. There are also records of vessels which have suffered mishaps in rivers and harbors both at home and abroad. The returns in this respect reveal more disasters than might be supposed, as many as 57 vessels having been totally lost, while there were 347 serious and 830 minor casualties. The number of deaths in connection with these occurrences was 13 in the United Kingdom and 18 abroad. But while these Blue Book figures tell a tale of peril and death, they also record many a story of self-sacrifice and gallant rescue. Thus, the number of lives saved on the British coasts by means of life-boats, rocket apparatus, ships' boats, and individual effort was 4,070, while as many as 8,121 were saved abroad by similar agencies. It is interesting to note that of the ships which perished, one had passed through the dangers and vicissitudes which a service on the sea of 100 years implies. Six were over 70 years old, ten were over 50, nineteen over 40, and fifty-seven over 30.

Lord Augustus Loftus, who reached New-York yesterday, en route to Australia, is, we believe, the first instance of an Ambassador accepting the post of Colonial Governor. Lord Augustus is now 62, and has represented his sovereign both at Berlin and St. Petersburg, having within the last two months been succeeded at the latter post by Lord Dufferin. His grandfather, the first Marquis, was the greatest borough-holder in Ireland, and to no one had Pitt and Castlereagh to pay so large a compensation for his support of the Union. Lord Ely received £56,000 for his suppressed boroughs, a Marquisate in the peerage of Ireland, and a Barony in that of the United Kingdom. He had been accustomed to send seven members to that sink of corruption, the Irish Parliament. The Governorship of New South Wales is nominally worth £7,000 a year, which is £3,000 less than that of Victoria, but allowances given to the Governor bring it up to the same value. Government House is a delightful abode. The beautiful gardens slope down to the magnificent harbor, surpassed only by that of Rio, and as a Winter residence it is perfect. The climate of Sydney is more or less agreeable for nine months in the year, being perfectly charming for at least six. But the Summer is often exhaustingly hot, and occasionally a hot wind, known in local parlance as a "brickfielder" and "a southerly buster," renders existence a burden. The colony of New South Wales is now within nine years of its centennial year, having been planted in January, 1788. The first ship was commanded by Capt. Philip Melbourne, (from whom, subsequently, the harbor of Melbourne derived its name.) Sydney was named after Lord Sydney, then Secretary of State, and Port Jackson, the harbor, after Mr. Jackson, Secretary of the Admiralty. From 1840 to 1870 the colony of Victoria advanced with such giant strides as to eclipse its parent, New South Wales, but since then the elder colony has quite caught up to its bantling.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

London, June 17.—The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says: "The weather during the past week has been unsettled, and wheat is discolored. The grain trade has changed but little, the deliveries of English wheat at the principal country markets falling off, while at Mark-lane the offerings were light, trade flat, and lower prices would have been necessary to effect sales of any but the choicest parcels. But growers were firm in spite of the improvement in the appearance of the home crop, and there has been little pressure to sell. Foreign imports have been considerable, Friday's return showing the arrival of 41,150 quarters, which weighed upon trade, and rendered sales difficult, except in such quantities as present needs justified. The requirements of country millers kept sellers occupied, and prevented any depreciation in value. Barley was quiet, both malting and grinding sorts. Oats receded slightly under a pressure of supplies, but the temporary scarcity of maize on the spot enabled sellers to obtain very full prices for both round and flat corn. The arrivals of wheat and maize at the ports of call were more liberal during the past week. Wheat met with a dragging sale off-coast at unaltered prices, while maize was dull. Forward wheat and maize have been offered daily in moderate quantities. The prices are unchanged, the demand for both being quiet, and there is no speculative inquiry. The sales of English wheat last week amounted to 44,546 quarters at 41s. 4d., against 22,994 quarters at 47s. 10d. at the corresponding period of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending June 7 were 925,054 hundred-weights of wheat and 138,366 hundred-weights of flour."

THE OWNERSHIP OF A NEWSPAPER.

Chicago, June 17.—In the Superior Court to-day Judge Moore decided the case of John L. Wilson against the *Evening Journal* Company, being a claim for a partnership interest. The decision recognizes the heirs of the late Charles L. Wilson (the present *Evening Journal* Company) as the legitimate proprietors of the paper, and decrees that the said company shall pay to John L. Wilson one-third of the profits arising from publishing the paper during four years and three months from May, 1869, to August, 1873. The decision will in no respect affect the present ownership or management of the *Journal*.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is queer how many journals, in speaking of the contest in New-Hampshire, allude to the Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh as a member of the Senate at the present time.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is very much displeased with Senator Bayard for obstructing the reporting of the Warner Silver bill, and calls for his resignation from the committee at once.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* says that a better choice than Col. William G. Thompson, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of the Hon. Rush Clark, could not have been made in the district.

A Washington telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial* alleges that well-informed Republicans from Mississippi say there is no question but Jefferson Davis will be returned to the United States Senate if he lives and his disabilities are removed.

The Portland (Oregon) *Bee* looks upon Senator Chandler, of Michigan, as the most popular man in the nation to-day, and it would not be surprised to see the Republican ticket made Grant and Chandler; or, in case Grant declines to run, Chandler in the first place.

The Dubuque *Times* says that the Republican State Convention was the largest but one ever held in Iowa, and its enthusiasm was never excelled. Also, that Gov. Gear never was so popular as he is to-day, and next October will supply the proof in a 40,000 majority.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* denounces the nomination of Gen. Ewing, by the Ohio Democrats, on a "bad-money" platform, and says that if he is defeated the defeat will hurt the party as a whole by the mere fact of his nomination, and that if elected his election kills the party for 1880.

Gov. Irwin, of California, has issued his proclamation announcing the ratification of the new Constitution and declaring that it will take effect at noon, July 4, 1879, so far as relates to the election of all officers, the commencement of their terms of office, and the meeting of the Legislature; and that in all other respects, and for all other purposes, it will take effect at noon on the 1st day of January, 1880.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, alluding to Jefferson Davis's assertion that he had never seen a reconstructed Southern woman, says: "If by this expression he means the Southern ladies are opposed to the terms which the Southern men have accepted, we think he is mistaken. The ladies are in favor of the gentlemen honorably carrying out their pledges. It is unjust to them to charge the reverse. Taken as a whole, the Southern ladies are as patriotic as the Northern ladies."

One recent number of the Brookhaven (Lincoln County, Miss.) *Ledger* has these reports of bull-dozing: "A negro living on Mr. Warren's place, about four miles from town, was fired upon Saturday night and notified to move off. He has complied with the demand. We are informed a bloody coffin was found on Penn McRee's gallery one morning last week. The bull-dozers have notified Dr. Applewhite to leave the county, we are informed. The Doctor declined to obey, and stands ready to welcome those who would escort him off."

The Richmond (Va.,) *State* thus expresses itself: "The Ohio Idea ruined Pendleton, defeated Allen in 1875, killed Thurman and Hendricks in 1876, elected Hayes Governor and nominated him for President, and has been, more than any other thing whatever, the cause and occasion of the defeat of the Democratic Party. So long as we cling to it, we of the South are false to our traditions, false to ourselves, and false to the party which we prefer, and of which we ought to hold the guidance. A fraction of the Northern Democracy still sways the great mass of the party, the Southern power, and we sit tamely down while our future is betrayed and ourselves deluded and misrepresented."

Secretary Sherman was recently elected an honorary member of the Kansas Historical Society, and has written a letter to its President in which he alludes to his having been one of the three members of the committee of Congress appointed by Speaker Banks in March, 1856, to collect evidence in regard to the troubles in that State. He adds: "Suddenly thrown into the midst of the contest between freedom and slavery, now happily ended, and compelled to witness with my own eyes a reckless, lawless invasion of the rights of the early settlers of your State, I naturally formed a deep and strong hatred for the whole system of slavery, which led to this injustice, and formed in my mind the determination to which I have adhered, that I would do my utmost to overcome the principles and institutions so utterly destructive of social order and peaceful progress."

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD THEATRE.

A company of minstrels are now performing at this theatre, whence "Pinafore" has duly flown, never, we hope, to return again; or, at least, not for a very long while to come. These minstrels, who are called in numerical fashion "The Big Four," are, on the whole, interesting people, although probably too bolsterous to suit audiences in this City. Minstrelsy here is a very popular and enjoyable sort of entertainment, and during the regular season the best part of the public visit the San Francisco Minstrels, where things are carefully and artistically conducted. "The Big Four" suffer by comparison, although into their entertainment enters much real talent. The four leading performers are skilled acrobats and dancers; a few of the vocalists have pleasing voices, and most of the "specialty artists," as they are designated, understand their business. Objection must be made, however, to the speech of Mr. James Quinn—who bears a historic name, by the way—for this was in extremely bad taste. Some of the acrobatic exercises, moreover, were painful to witness.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Salsbury Troubadours will take their departure from the San Francisco Opera-house after next Saturday, so that those who wish to enjoy their bright and novel performances in "The Brook" have but a few more opportunities before them.

The latest performer at the Aquarium is a white whale, who has been brought from foreign waters and uncomfortably lodged in one of the largest tanks at this favorite resort. Miss Angie Sebott gives her performances in magic here twice each day, at

THE MURDER OF MRS. HULL

NO ARRESTS MADE YET.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INQUEST TO-DAY—THE DIFFICULTIES THE POLICE HAVE ENCOUNTERED—SOROSIS AND ITS RESOLUTIONS.

The Police refused to make any fresh disclosures in the Hull case yesterday. Capt. Williams said: "When Coroner Woltman on the day of the murder dismissed his jury and told them that he would notify them to reassemble as soon as the Police were through with their investigations as to the identity of the murderer, those officers interested in the management of the case met and consulted as to the best line of conduct. It was agreed that the case was one of the gravest, if not the most serious, that had ever occurred in this City. The problem presented seemed impossible to solve. It was determined that everything possible should be done to bring the murderer to justice, and to destroy the idea that such crimes can be committed with safety. It was also determined to make no premature arrest, and to make no disclosure that might prove premature. In fact, it was resolved to ascertain beyond a doubt who committed the murder, and to gather sufficient evidence for his conviction, before any public proceedings were taken. One of the ways in which justice is most often defeated is by engaging in a contest for it when not fully prepared. Coroner Woltman was present at all our consultations, and was kept fully informed of all the results of our work. He has seen fit to begin the inquest to-morrow. Of course, I cannot say how far we will get on to-morrow. I don't know whether we will go far enough to make an arrest. We do expect to make one, but whether we will make it to-morrow or not, I can't say. This was a peculiar murder. If it was premeditated, everything that could occur to the shrewd brain that planned it was done to throw justice off the scent. If it was a murder done suddenly, the murderer's brain soon grew cool and sallow-like, and he did many extraordinary things to conceal his identity. We have had reason, and plenty of reason too, to form a theory. But, suppose that a person's guilt should be never so morally apparent, and suppose that no additional proof is required by us to prove to us his guilt, look how careful we must be. We must prove that guilt legally. That means beyond the possibility of a doubt, and you know how easy it is for a skillful murderer to create a circumstance about his crime that can be so used by an astute lawyer as to cause a doubt in such minds as are to be found among the 12 men who compose a jury. We've had to be careful, but we are ready to go on."

Coroner Woltman and superintendent Walling echoed Capt. Williams's sentiments. Detective Captain Kealy refused to be interviewed, and in answer to the question as to whether an arrest would be made to-day said "I hope so" in a way that seemed significant. A great many wild rumors were circulated yesterday. It was said that not only were Mrs. Hull's watch and chain found, but that some of the jewelry stolen from her person had also been discovered. Neither story had any good foundation. Another rumor had it that the Police had learned that the sum of $60 in money had been taken from Mrs. Hull's trunk at the time of the murder, and that it had been further learned that Mr. Hull had greatly exaggerated the amount of jewelry that had been stolen at the time of the tragedy. Both the latter stories were positively denied by Capt. Williams last night.

A long consultation was held in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house last night, at which were present Coroner Woltman, Deputy Coroner Kealy, Capt. Williams, and several of the detectives who have been busy on the case. The meeting was mainly devoted to a review of the evidence gathered, and to a discussion as to the best method of presenting it at the inquest to-day. It is understood that but one witness will be allowed to be present in the court-room at a time, so as to prevent all collusion. There are a great many witnesses to be examined, not less than 30, and it is expected that the inquest will consume much time.

On Monday the Sorosis, of which Mrs. Hull was a member, at a regular meeting, adopted a set of resolutions upon the death of Mrs. Hull. On that day the resolutions were refused to the press as before having them published, the ladies wished them to be passed upon by a revising committee. That committee having put the resolutions into what they considered proper shape, they were given to the reporters yesterday, and are as follows:

Whereas, By the untimely death of Mrs. J. L. De F. Hull, Sorosis has lost an old and valued member and a large circle of friends have been deeply afflicted, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby express to the family of Mrs. Hull our keen sympathy with their deep grief in this peculiarly sad bereavement, and our sense of their great loss by the death of our early and excellent member, whose brilliant wit, strong good sense, unwavering fidelity, and lively interest in human welfare, especially for the benefit of women, had won for her a lofty place in our regard.

Resolved, That the violent death of our beloved member forcibly teaches us that we are each our "brother's keeper," for the preservation of life and good name calls loudly to us to redouble our efforts to found the truth, exact and righteousness, and good-will in the land, and thus insure a condition of society in which the monstrous crime which has grieved us all as unoffending, self-reliant woman would be impossible:

Resolved, That these sorrowing relatives, with us, have a source of consolation in the bright memory of her dauntless courage in physical danger, her uncompromising fortitude in adversity, her noble self-denial, her unspoken truthfulness, her unselfish aims, her longing for the better, and her tenacious friendship, and by the fond hope of a blessed reunion with her in the land of just recognition.

THE LOYAL SONS OF AMERICA.

The delegates of the Loyal Sons of America from all parts of the country met in this City yesterday, and held their biennial election of officers of the Cabinet Council of the organization. The following officers were elected: President—Charles D. Haines, of New-York; First Vice-President—Gustavus H. Bouermann, of New-York; Second Vice-President—Stephen D. Lake, of Massachusetts; Grand Chancellor—T. Elmer Haines, of New-York; Secretary of State—Franklin Webster, of New-York; Secretary of Finance—James F. Kinkle, of New-York; General—Walter L. Thorndike, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant-General—Thomas B. Usher, of New-Jersey; Inspector-General—Charles Milton, of New-York; Councillors—Frederick B. Emerson, of Louisiana; Benjamin C. Easton, of Missouri; J. Francis Tucker, of Michigan; W. Richard Jackson, of Tennessee.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXERCISES.

The male department of Grammar School No. 3 had its annual reception yesterday. There was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the scholars, and the exercises were happily rendered. Masters David McCarthy, Thomas K. Fowler, Augustus Peverelly, Jr., Bertie Dakin, Joseph Lamb, and Alexander Hartfield gave recitations which were deserving of special mention, and addresses were delivered by the Principal, B. D. L. Southerland, Messrs. Dayton, John Wilson, and the Rev. William N. Searles. A handsome gold watch was awarded, as one of the prizes, to W. R. Fowler. John R. Bedford received a gold medal for scholarship, and Alexander Hartfield and Joseph Lamb obtained the special prizes offered for superior elocution.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S AMUSEMENT.

Robert D. Worthington, a young man, said to be very wealthy and highly connected, who recently arrived in this City from London, while on a "spree" last evening with a friend, amused himself by kicking over several ash-barrels in front of the Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene streets, strewing their contents over the pavement. He was arrested by Patrolman Dash, of the Eighth Precinct, and taken to the Prince-Street Police Station, where he was locked up for the night. He was very indignant at his arrest, said he was a gentleman, and shook his head when told that the indignity of being locked up in a cell. His remonstrances were of no avail, however, and he was locked up, and will be taken to court to-day.

STABBED IN THE BACK BY A STRANGER.

At a late hour last night Michael Ahern, aged 33, of No. 217 Cherry-street, entered the Madison-Street Police Station, suffering from a dangerous stab-wound in the back. While he was passing the corner of Water and Rutger streets, he said, he was suddenly assaulted by a stranger, who, without saying a word, plunged the knife in his back, and then fled. Ahern could not assign any motive for the unprovoked assault. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where the wound was found to be of a dangerous nature. His assailant has not yet been arrested.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS CROPS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—Reports from South-eastern Missouri and North-eastern Arkansas, along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, say that harvesting is well under way throughout that region. The wheat crop is very fine and will yield from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre. Corn and cotton are looking unusually well. The acreage of wheat and corn is much greater than that of any preceding year.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 17.—Willie Rowland, an acrobat in Coup's circus, while crossing the railroad bridge last night at midnight to take the train for the West, fell through the lattice-work into the canal and was drowned. The body was recovered.

A son, 7 years old, of James Gould, of Scotia, one mile from this city, procured his father's revolver yesterday, and displayed it in the company of two of his playmates, brothers, named Fitzgerald, of about the same age. The revolver was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the hand of one of the brothers and entering the eye of the other. The latter died at midnight.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—A printer, Thomas F. Miller, alias Mann, of Brownsville, Fayette County, Penn., died at the hospital this afternoon. He was found by the police near the railroad bridge at an early hour this morning, and was supposed to have been injured by jumping from a train. Another story is to the effect that he was beaten in a liquor saloon.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 17.—Thomas Smith was killed this afternoon, in Reliance Colliery, by a fall of top rock.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE LAWS.

REPRESENTATIVE LAPHAM'S BILL AMENDING CERTAIN STATUTES.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day authorized Representative Lapham, of New-York, to report to the House and recommend the passage of the following bill, which was introduced by him at the commencement of the present session of Congress:

Be it enacted, &c., That the act approved June 22, 1874, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force on the 1st day of December, Anno Domini 1873," shall not be so construed or interpreted as to levy any duty on merchandise free of duty on the 1st day of December, 1873, or to increase the duty or rate of duty on any article of imported merchandise over and above the duty or the rate of duty chargeable under the revenue laws of the United States in force on the 1st day of December, 1873.

SEC. 2. That whenever any duty on merchandise before free, or any duty or rate of duty has been levied and collected by virtue of said act on any article of imported merchandise, over and above the duty or rate of duty chargeable under the revenue laws of the United States in force on the 1st day of December, 1873, and whenever suit has been brought according to law, in any court of competent jurisdiction, to recover the duty so levied and collected on goods before the passage of this act, or to recover the duty or rate of duty alleged to be levied and collected in excess of the duty or rate of duty chargeable under the revenue laws of the United States in force on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, in the trial of said suit the issues involved and the rights of all parties shall be determined and settled by the revenue laws of the United States, as the same were in force on the 1st day of December, 1873, to all intents and purposes, as if the said act to revise and consolidated the statutes of the United States in force on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873, had never been enacted, and all protests or notices of dissatisfaction with the decision of the Collector of the Port and all appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury made against any assessment of duties under and by virtue of the act last above mentioned shall be held to be good and valid for a recovery under the revenue laws in force on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873.

SEC. 3. That nothing herein shall be construed in any way to affect or modify or change any law of the United States enacted since the 1st day of December, 1873, excepting said act hereinbefore specified, mentioned, and referred to.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $162,422 34, and from Customs $367,154 69.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $23,250.

The Controller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a statement showing their condition at the close of business on Saturday, the 14th inst.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 75 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Ashland, Penn.; also, a dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Lock Haven National Bank, Lock Haven, Penn., making in all dividends amounting to 50 per cent.

Secretary Sherman has made an examination of the Legislative Appropriation bill as it passed the Senate. By comparing the bill with the Legislative bill of last year, certain portions of which it re-enacts, no difficulty in construing it was experienced, nor is any difficulty in carrying out its provisions anticipated. This conclusion was reached to-day after the accounting officers of the Treasury had reported on the matter to the Secretary. This removes the last possibility of a veto, and the bill will undoubtedly receive the President's signature when it is finally passed in the present shape.

The Indian Office has received requests from Indians in almost every section of the far West to be permitted to obtain title to land, and to go to work like white men. The Indian Office has endeavored for some time to obtain from Congress permission to allot land in severalty to Indians, and to grant them patents therefor, but it is thought advisable. Until this permission is granted the request of the Indians cannot be complied with. It is thought at the department that if the Indians were allowed to obtain titles to land on the same terms as white men, and were compelled to labor for a fixed period, almost all of them would become after many years become self-sustaining.

The National Board of Health have considered the report of the Board of naval officers convened by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the plans proposed for a refrigerating ship to be used for disinfecting vessels. Twenty-four different plans were submitted. The board of officers gave the preference to that of Prof. Gamgee, but suggested important modifications. The Board of Health indorse this preference irrespective of modification, as promising the best results according to present indications, and this morning Dr. Hamlin, on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, under the law, can contract with Prof. Gamgee for the furnishing of such vessels. The Secretary has not yet acted upon the report.

The Democratic members of the House Appropriations Committee held a conference after the adjournment of the House to-day, for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan of procedure on the bill making appropriations for the judicial expenses of the Government, which was amended and passed by the Senate yesterday, and referred to the House Committee to-day. Members of the committee are authority for the statement that the majority will recommend non-concurrence in the second section of the bill as amended by the Senate, and will submit that section in a modified form and ask for the appointment of a conference committee. There will be a special meeting of the committee to consider this measure to-morrow morning.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Army Promotions.—Capt. Henry E. Noyes to be Major; First Lieuts. Samuel T. Hamilton and Jacob A. Augur to be Captains; Second Lieuts. Charles B. Schofield, Hall S. Bishop, and William H. Carter to be First Lieutenants.

Army Transfers.—Col. John R. Brooke, Thirteenth Infantry, to be Colonel Third Infantry; Col. Luther P. Bradley, Third Infantry, to be Colonel Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. George P. Scriven, Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Third Artillery; Second Lieuts. James S. Pettit, Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Third Artillery; Second Lieut. Douglas O. Howard, Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Third Artillery.

Naval Promotions.—Capt. Edward Barrett, to be a Commodore; Commander Oscar F. Stanton, to be a Captain; Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry T. Perry, to be Assistant Surgeon on the active list; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis N. Green, to be a Passed Assistant Surgeon on the retired list; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Daniel C. Burleigh, to be a Passed Assistant Surgeon on the retired list; Acting Assistant Surgeon Isaiah Dewling, to be an Assistant Surgeon on the retired list; Acting Assistant Surgeon John D. Smith, to be an Assistant Surgeon on the retired list; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Page, to be an Assistant Surgeon on the retired list.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order stating that in the event of a vacancy occurring on a foreign station, the Commander-in-Chief may order the senior medical, senior pay, or senior engineer officer to perform the duty of Fleet Surgeon, Fleet Paymaster, or Fleet Engineer, respectively, unless from disability or other good cause it should be found necessary to appoint some other officer of the same or of a lower grade for that duty. Hereafter, no officer shall be entitled to the pay of Fleet Surgeon, Fleet Paymaster, or Fleet Engineer unless he shall have been specially designated or ordered as such by the Secretary of the Navy.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy has been received by Secretary Thompson. The board expresses its commendation of the Institution and makes a number of recommendations, among them that a higher standard for admission to the Academy be established, and that the same system of competitive examination that exists in the admission of Cadet Engineers, &c., be established, made to apply to Cadet Midshipmen. They suggest that the regulation against the use of tobacco by Cadets be rigidly enforced. In conclusion, they pay a high tribute to Commodore Parker, who died on the day that the board held its last sitting.

The Wachusett arrived at Pensacola, Fla., to-day. She will stay there several days to enlist boys for the Navy. She will then go as far up the Mississippi as her draft will permit. The plan of Secretary Thompson in extending such enlistments to the South and West is being well received by the people of those sections.

Lieut. Charles H. Stockton is ordered to duty at the New-York Navy-yard, July 1. Lieut.-Commander Henry H. Gorringe has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Gettysburg on the 8th of May last, and has been ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office; Chief Engineer F. C. Dade, from the Pensacola, on the Pacific Station, on the 28th of May last, and placed on sick leave; Paymaster G. E. Whitney to duty on board the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York, July 1, relieving Paymaster L. L. Billings, who is ordered to settle his accounts.

NORFOLK, June 17.—The United States sloop-of-war Vandalia arrived here to-day. The United States steamers Standish and Mayflower sailed from here to-day for Philadelphia.

The flags at the Navy-yard and on the shipping at this station were displayed at half-mast to-day, and the receiving-ship Franklin fired 13 minute-guns at mid-day, in respect to the memory of the late Rear-Admiral Godon.

A PATROLMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

While Patrolman William Bendon, of No. 510 West Forty-seventh-street, of the Steam-boat Squad, was taking a prisoner from the wharf of the Norwich steam-boats, yesterday afternoon, to the Leonard-street Station, he was taken suddenly ill in West-street. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where he died in 10 minutes of congestion of the lungs.

THE NEWTON WIFE MURDER

VAN ORDEN HELD BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

THE LITTLE CHILD AGAIN TESTIFYING AGAINST HER FATHER—THE STORY THE TWO DRUNKEN COMPANIONS TELL.

NEWTON, N. J., June 17.—The doctors made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Daniel Van Orden this morning, and found no external appearance of violence except on the right hip and left temple. After the removal of the scalp two small contusions were discovered on the back of the head. When the skull-cap was removed, there was exposed to view a large clot of blood on the left side, in the middle of the fossa, measuring 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width. This was due to the rupture of an artery by a violent blow, and its presence and pressure upon the brain was sufficient, in the opinion of the doctors, to have caused the death of the unfortunate woman. The internal organs were in a healthy state. The inquest was held by Justice Bray, in the old-fashioned Frankford Plains M. E. Church this noon, and attracted a large number of the residents of Newton and Branchville. Their horses were tied to the fences far up and down both sides of the road. Nothing since the last election has excited so much interest in this neighborhood. The church is painted white, and without is comparatively modern in its appearance. Within it shows all the signs of its long years of service. In Winter it is heated by two stoves, one near each door, whose pipes stretch snake-like along the walls to the pulpit, carrying, theoretically, warmth to its occupant, to say nothing of smoke in windy weather. Its seats are of plain wood, very low, and unpainted, and far from being comfortable. Half a dozen women were among the spectators scattered through the house. Van Orden entered in the custody of Constable Dilliston, so changed in his general appearance as to be hardly recognized. The constable had compelled him to take a bath and throw aside his rags, and he now wore a white shirt and collar and a whole suit of clothes. He had slept but little during the night, and had shown a disinclination to converse about the events of Sunday. He sat apparently unconcerned throughout the proceedings, but caught every word of the witnesses' testimony. Capt. Van Blarcom represented the Prosecutor of the Pleas.

Lilly, the 8-year-old daughter of the prisoner, was first called by Justice Bray to tell the story of her father's assault upon her mother. She was too young to understand the nature of an oath, and she was not sworn, but she replied to answer the questions which the Justice made sufficiently leading in their character to refresh her memory from time to time. She told substantially the same story which was published in yesterday's TIMES. "Mamma didn't talk any," she said, "after pa struck her in the side of the head and knocked her down and kicked her; pa picked her up and lay her on the lounge and asked her if he didn't know better; and she answered, 'Yes, pa,' but mamma didn't say a word." The child looked wonderingly up at the Justice as if for an explanation of her mother's silence. "Pa got a gun," she went on, "and was going to shoot her; mamma made some tea out of roots and drank it; pa wasn't there, though, then."

Van Orden's two drunken associates, William L. De Witt and Warren Jenkins, appeared at the church-door and were asked if they knew. Jenkins was only half sobered. De Witt gave a connected account of their carousal Saturday night and their visit to Van Orden's house, at his urgent request, at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, where they remained until 10:30 o'clock, finishing a case while what was left of the bottle of whisky which he carried. He was dozing on the lounge, he said, with Jenkins, when the latter called his attention to a fight between Van Orden and his wife in the adjoining room. Van Orden soon came in where they were and said, "I've been having a —— of a time with the old woman, and she has torn my shirt to pieces." With that he reached up and took the gun from its peg on the wall, and ran out where his wife was, swearing he would shoot her. He had reached her side when De Witt caught the weapon away, removed the cap, wet the nipple, and hung it again on the peg, saying if he tried that again he would knock him over. Van Orden was mad, but soon cooled off. When they left that forenoon Mrs. Van Orden was in bed, and when they passed down, De Witt and Jenkins again visited the house, and De Witt saw Mrs. Van Orden lying on the floor, and her husband was fanning her. Van Orden first said that he had kicked her in his stomach. When De Witt asked him what he did that for, he replied that he was lying in what he had said, and added that he had given her a dose of medicine to get rid of her child. Afterward he said that she had taken the medicine herself, and the dose must have been two large. He appeared to be well sobered at the time. Mrs. Van Orden was breathing very hard, appeared to be in great pain, and could say nothing. De Witt suggested that a doctor be called, and with Jenkins left the house. Jenkins staggered through a story that was corroborative of De Witt's. Van Orden told the Justice that he had nothing to say, and, the unbodied testimony concluded, the jury retired. They brought in a verdict charging Van Orden with having caused his wife's death, and he was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets in September. De Witt and Jenkins were each held in $500 bonds to appear as witnesses. The funeral of Mrs. Van Orden was held from the same church at the close of the inquest, and at Van Orden's request he was allowed to remain during the ceremony. Van Orden says his mind is a perfect blank in regard to everything that happened on Sunday.

TWO BURGLARS CONFESS.

ACCUSING ANOTHER MAN OF PLANNING THE CRIME.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., June 17.—The depositions of Edward Christman and Henry Seigfried, who pleaded guilty to the Blue Mountain burglary and assaulting Gabriel Sehinke, have been taken. Joseph and John Otto were tried for the crime, and came within an ace of being convicted. Edward Christman swore that he and Henry and Harvey Seigfried were concerned in the burglary. He was drunk and denied that he entered the house. He knew all the time from the arrest of the Ottos that they were not guilty, but he did not inform the authorities for fear of getting himself in a scrape, but he at last confessed to please the Warden of the Wilkesbarre Jail. Christman avers that Amos Salt was the man who originated the crime. Salt was the respectable farmer witness for the defense in the Otto case, who went on the stand, swore to a statement of Sehinke, and, after the trial, confessed to the defendant's counsel that he knew the burglars and named them. Of course Salt did not implicate himself. Christman's testimony is interesting on this point. "Salt started it first," he says; "he knows more than I do about it; he told me to get some canal man to do the job; Salt said he would find out when Schinke had money in the house and let me know; he said he would find out when some money Schinke had lent Mr. Buck would be returned; he asked me dozens of times to do it; one day he asked me to do it myself, Schinke being in Wassport, and his son (the imbecile) at home alone; Salt said he would get the son out, and I should go in the back way, and that I should knock the trunk open and take all the money to Salt's swamp and bury it near a pine tree; then Salt made another plan to call the old man out and catch and tie him, and then rob the house; he said he would help to do the job himself if he did not live so close; at last I told him I would do it, and saw Harry Seigfried, who said he would go. On the road I stopped at Salts's, the two Seigfrieds being outside; saw him and his wife." Christman then describes how the burglary was committed. They first intended to call the old man out, but when they got to the house made up their minds to break in the window. After the crime Christman went to Salts's and stayed two or three days, secreting himself up stairs. The deposition of Henry Seigfried is not so important. He simply tells how his brother (who is at large) and Christman committed the deed. Both men say they got little or nothing.

OTHER PHASES OF CRIME.

NEWS OF CRIMES RECEIVED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Charles Brockway, alias Charles Seymour, a noted forger, who was arrested here yesterday, came here from New-York about seven months ago, and has served two terms in the Auburn Penitentiary. Operating with him were Langdon W. Moore, alias Charles Adams, the man who robbed the Concord (N. H.) Bank of $300,000, and who afterward was sentenced for seven years for the robbery of the Lime Rock Bank, of Maine, and also Peter O'Brien, now in Sing Sing. One of the profitable operations of the gang in New-York was the obtaining of $2,500 by a draft on Drexel, Morgan & Co., purporting to be drawn by Preston, Kean & Co., of Chicago. Another of the party, who operated in New-York, was a young man named Brehnan, who was sentenced for five years for an attempt to pass a forged check for $2,000 on the Park National Bank, of New-York, and is now in Sing Sing. The banks here which have been swindled by Brockway and his associates are Meadowcroft Brothers, $500; Fifth National, $500; Corn Exchange National, $1,200; Illinois National, $1,500; Preston, Kean & Co. and the First National, $2,400.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—In Pawtucket this afternoon, Bridget, the wife of John McGough, had her throat cut by her step-son, James McGough, and will probably die. The quarrel originated in a dispute about the possession of a hen. The murderer is 32 years of age, was formerly a soldier, and is addicted to drink.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—James Bowlan, a hackman, deliberately murdered his wife Nellie this morning. Calling at the house where she was employed as housekeeper, he shot her, on her refusal to resume marital relations with him. Mrs. Bowlan had left her husband on account of his repeated brutal treatment. The deceased was a native of New-York, and 25 years of age.

LAWRENCE Otis Hall, the absconding clerk of the London and San Francisco Bank, was to-day sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

CAMDEN, Me., June 17.—Capt. Eph. Pendleton, of Isleborough, touched here this morning with his yacht, and stated that he had Haynes, the murderer of Robbins, his keeper, in the cuddy, guarded by a body of men. He is on his way to Rockland.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 17.—The sloop-yacht Nathalie arrived here this forenoon with Haynes, the murderer, on board. The prisoner was surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Shenhard, of Camden, by whom he was placed in a close hack, strongly guarded, and driven to the Court-house, where he was safely lodged in a cell. When Haines was told that Robbins was dead, he said: "That is too d—d bad; I'm sorry."

Detectives have discovered evidence which seems to directly implicate a negro named Williams as the perpetrator of the recent assault upon Ida Dunn and Cora Healey at Wheatland. He was taken to the County Jail at Marysville, yesterday, to avoid danger of lynching. Both girls are now likely to recover from their injuries.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 17.—Before the United States District Court, this morning, Evan Rice, ex-Cashier of the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement and false entries. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The amount of the defalcation was about $28,000, of which about $12,000 has been returned to the bank.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 17.—During the trial of John J. O'Brien for the alleged seduction of Miss Lizzie Voss, this afternoon, and while the defendant was testifying as to his innocence of the charge, Miss Voss arose from her seat near her counsel, and walking to the defendant, said: "You villain, you murdered my father, and now you want to ruin my reputation." She then drew a pistol and fired one shot from her pocket, but before she could shoot it was wrested from her hands by a Deputy Sheriff. The pending suit is for $5,000 damages, and was originally brought by Henry F. Voss, father of Miss Lizzie, who committed suicide in March last in consequence of his daughter's disgrace.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—There are fears that another case of lynching will occur soon in Asheville, Alabama. Bensod outraged and murdered an insulted a white woman, wife of a planter, and the whole country is excited over it. Bensod has been arrested and is in jail. He may be taken out by a mob to-night. The Sheriff has summoned a posse to defend the jail.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The Police have been attempting all day to unravel the mystery surrounding the killing of Joseph Morone, an Italian who was shot in a scandal tenement-house occupied by Italians, in a notorious locality known as "Wild Cat Chute," at a late hour last night, but no headway has been made. No one has been obtained to the perpetrator of the act, and the Police do not even know whether it was a crime or accident, although their theory is that Morise was murdered. The Coroner made a post-mortem examination this afternoon, and the Police arrested all the occupants of the house in which Morese was shot.

THE BUNKER HILL ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATED BY ROWING CONTESTS ON THE MYSTIC RIVER.

BOSTON, MASS., June 17.—The weather was cool and pleasant, and the day was observed by a general suspension of business, and the closing of banks, the Post Office, and the Custom-house. There were processions in this city and Charlestown, with a profuse display of bunting on public and private buildings. Between 8,000 and 10,000 persons assembled on the banks of the Mystic River to witness a rowing regatta given under the auspices of the City of Boston. Four races were announced to be rowed, but only three took place, as the last on the programme, for single scull amateurs, had not starters enough to contend for the prizes. The first race was for four-cared working boats; distance, four miles, the prizes being $75 for the first and $25 for the second. The greatest interest centred in this race on account of the division in the old Lakeman crew, the champions of New-England, Neilly Henry, and Sylvis Gookin having resigned to row with the others. Lakeman secured the two Delano brothers, of last year's Chelsea crew. There were five starters, viz., Lakeman, the Delano brothers, Roger Kelly, and Charles Hooper; Second Boat—George H. Rosmer, Alexander Braley, of St. John, James Butler, and Frank Hill; Boston crew, Neilly Henry, E. Gookin, A. McGorhey, and Sylvie Gookin; Gas-house crew—D. McDevitt, P. McLaughlin, J. Sharkey, and M. McDevitt. St. Mary's crew—Names not given. A good start was given by the Referee; the West Ends obtaining the best of it, but not holding it long as the Bostons closed up, with the Lakemans third. The same relative positions were held for two miles, when a boat crossing the river, evidently on purpose to foul the Bostons, interrupted the progress of the Bostons greatly, the latter having run into the former. At this point the Bostons stopped rowing, and gave up the race, the bow of the boat having been broken by the collision. This left an easy race for the West Ends, who covered the distance in 29:12; Lakeman second, in 29:34; Gas-house third, in 30:32, and St. Mary's last, in 30:33.

The second race was for amateurs under 20, in single-scull working boats; distance, two miles; prizes—first, a gold medal; second, a pair of Donoghue sculls; third, a set of nickel-plated rowlocks. There were only two starters, John Marrow, of Charlestown, and Edward O. Jones, of South Boston. Marrow took the lead at the start and held it all the way round, coming home in the slow time of 18:31. Jones's time was 18:51.

The third race was for pair-oared professionals, in working boats; distance, two miles, the prizes being $75 and $20. There were three starters—the Gookin brothers, of Boston, Rosmer and Hill, of the West Ends, and Hayes and Braley, of St. John. The Gookins took water first, the West Ends second. The Gookins held the lead for a mile, but at this point got into low water, allowing the West Ends to obtain a lead of three or four lengths, which they held to the finish, winning in 16:26; Gookins, 16:32, and Hayes and Braley, 16:45.

INSTALLING TALMAGE'S BROTHER.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 17.—The Rev. Goyzé Talmage, formerly Pastor of the Pamrapo (N. J.) Reformed Church, and brother of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, was this evening installed as Pastor of the Reformed Church of this village. The service was conducted by the Rev. S. W. Mills, a former Pastor, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Garretson, of Dinamara, Penn., and the Rev. A. P. [illegible], of this village.

THE SEASON OF GRADUATES

BROWN UNIVERSITY EXERCISES.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF PHI BETA KAPPA AND ALUMNI.

PROVIDENCE, June 17.—The fiftieth annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa of Brown University was held this morning. Twelve new members were elected. The following officers were chosen: President, Edward T. Caswell, M. D.; Vice-President, John H. Appleton; Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Poland; Treasurer, Merrick Lyon, D. D. Assent was given to the formation of a chapter by Hamilton College. After the business meeting a procession was formed, and proceeded to the First Baptist Meeting-house, where an oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Washburn, of New-York, whose theme was the "Catholicity of Learning." The speaker deprecated the growth of superficial education. Scientific, business, and professional schools had their work, but they could not take the place of thorough training. The trouble with them was that they turned out half-educated men. Those men were to be found everywhere, and the pernicious influence of this half knowledge was widely felt. He urged the importance of classical study, and his concluding words were a plea for sound learning as the individual's due to himself and to the Commonwealth. The orator was followed by James De Mille, of Halifax, who delivered a poem, which was received with much favor.

This afternoon, a meeting of the Alumni Association of Brown University was held. Appropriate notice was taken of the death of the President, the Hon. Henry Chapin. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Abraham Payne, of Providence; Vice-Presidents—Francis Wayland, of New-Haven; H. B. Staples, of Worcester; Secretary—Reuben A. Guild, of Providence; Executive Committee—Adin B. Underwood, of Newton, Mass.; Edward C. Pierce, of Milton, Mass.; Benjamin F. Thurston, of Providence; James O. Murray, of Princeton, N. J.; Arnold, Green, of Providence; Advisory Board—Alexander Farnum Samuel Greene, Albert Harkness, Charles B. Goff, Edward T. Caswell, of Providence; Francis W. Bird, of Walpole, Mass.; Francis A. Gaskill, of Worcester. The committee appointed to procure a memorial of the late President made a partial report and were discharged at their own request, and a new committee appointed. After routine business the association adjourned. The exercises of the graduating class occur to-morrow.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.

THE ADDRESS TO THE SOCIETIES, ALUMNI MEETING, AND JUNIOR ORATIONS.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 17.—Hall-day in the college Campus attracted a number of visitors. The programme began with the address to the society by the Hon. Beverly Welford, of the Class of '47. Mr. Welford is one of the Judges of the State Supreme Court of Virginia, and his discourse was upon "Law." As pursuit is necessary, said he, to the healthful life of the body, so is law necessary to the healthful life of nations. Anarchy is as much abhorred by nations as nature abhors a vacuum. Even from revolution we fall back to the observance of law. The American Revolution left us with abiding faith in the institutions of the mother country. Our Government, like hers, has its three co-ordinate branches, and the habeas corpus and trial by jury survived the bitterness of the struggle. So, the late rebellion had not weakened the respect for law. The host of heroes who fell on both sides of the line were inspired by motives, said he, that were honored. The same inspiration governed the Southerners that carried our ancestors into revolution. But after their failure the Southerners had the most loyal respect for the law. This is a reunited country, with one destiny, and should the common land of both sections ever be assailed, the North and the South will go shoulder to shoulder into the fray. Woe to the enemy that crosses our path.

This sentiment was vociferously applauded. President McCosh, responding to the address, reciprocated the feeling which had prompted it. Princeton College, said he, has more Southern students than any other Northern college, and when they went back to their homes with their loyalty to their flag and the great nation it represents impaired.

A base-ball game on the University grounds, between Princeton and Lehigh, and a nine from the University of Pennsylvania, attracted about 200 spectators. The game was very indifferently played on both sides. The Princeton nine scored 16 runs against their opponents' 3.

The meeting of the Alumni, held in the college chapel, was well attended. Ex-President McLean called those present to order—next to the reverend presiding officer, Dr. George McLean, of the Class of '24, was the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement and false entries. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The amount of the defalcation was about $28,000, of which about $12,000 has been returned to the bank.

The chapel of Packer Institute, in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, was crowded last evening with the friends of the 18 young ladies who graduated with honor from that institution. Mr. A. A. Low, the President of the Board of Trustees, presided, and Prof. Crittenden, the President of the Faculty, conducted the exercises, which opened with an organ prelude, followed by the "Gloria in Excelsis," after which the Rev. Dr. Putnam made the the opening prayer, and the school sang, in chorus, the "Twenty-third Psalm," by Schubert. The salutatory address was delivered by Miss Lucy G. Chase, and was followed by essays by several of the pupils. Mr. A. A. Low delivered the usual parting address to the class, after which the following young ladies, all dressed in white and carrying each a bouquet, ascended the platform and received their diplomas: Lelia A. Benedict, Emilie G. Brandner, Mary J. Brenton, Louise M. Brown, Mary D. Brower, Lucy E. Chase, Cardera Collin, M. Kate Conniing, F. Celeste Denery, Grace Hopkins, Persis A. Lovejoy, Annie D. Milne, Anna E. Priest, Fanny L. Powell, Emily Seaman, Sarah E. Selmes, Georgie A. Thompson, Ella Underhill.

THE STRIKING FALL RIVER SPINNERS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 17.—Secretary Howard, of the Spinners' Union, will issue a circular to-morrow calling a special meeting of spinners for to-morrow night. The circular is headed, "Every Man to the Front," and states the object to be to ascertain what action has been taken relative to giving notices, and how it was received.

It was ascertained this afternoon that at two print cloth mills no notices of intention to quit work had yet been given. A large number of spinners have withdrawn the notices from one corporations, and there are said to be scattering similar actions at one or two other mills. Before beginning the strike Secretary Howard wrote to every Lancashire spinning district in England, stating that the wages of operatives were being greatly reduced here, and that a strike was probable, and urging that no spinners come to this city. The spinners do not believe that the manufacturers can secure new spinners from England. Spinners in some mills who went to work with a written agreement that not more than one spinner in eight should leave work at the same time, under pain of forfeiting 10 days' wages, fear that the agreement will be enforced. Gen. Butler has been written to for

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 17.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Alabama, class A.	Frank. & Balto. 1st.	Chi. & N. W. pf.	
$5,000..... 43	5,000..... 98⅞	100..... b.o.	67⅞
Louisiana 7s con.	L. & N. con. 98.	400.....	67⅝
2,000..... 19¾	3,000..... b.c.119	Central of N. J.	
Missouri 6s. '86.	Fourth Nat. Bank.	1600.....he.	54⅞
8,000..... 107⅝	20..... 102	900.....	54⅝
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	American Express.	100.....	54
1,000..... 28¼	10..... 47¼	100.....	53⅞
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	Penn. Coal.	100.....	53½
2,000..... 25⅝	12..... 143	1500.....	53⅝
Tenn. 6s, new ser.	5..... 143½	100.....	53⅝
5,000..... 31	15.....b.144	Clev. & Pitts. gtd.	
Missouri 6s, ex'y.	Maryland Coal.	200.....b.s.b.	86½
5,000.....b.110	100.....b.s. 14¾	Cin. M. & St. P.	
C. & O. 1st. ser. b.	100.....b.o. 14¾	200.....b.c.	84⅞
1,000..... 41½	Standard Mining.	500.....	84⅞
1,000..... 41¾	40.....ba. 90½	1700.....	84
1,000..... 41	Quicksilver.	1000.....	83⅞
3,000..... 40⅞	200.....b.c. 16⅜	700.....	83⅞
N. Y. Cl. 1st con. ss.	Delaware & Hud.	100.....	83⅝
15,000.....b.c. 94¾	200.....b.c. 47⅛	100.....b.s.	84
15,000..... 94⅜	80..... 47⅞	1200.....	84⅛
N. J. C. 1st mtge.	Atlantic & Pac.	700.....	84
5,000.....b.c. 102½	100.....b.c. 38½	C. M. & St. P. pf.	
La. & Mo. R. 1st.	150..... 38	100.....b.o.	93⅛
3,000.....b.c. 103⅜	200..... 38¼	100.....	93
M. & St. P. c. & Western Union.	200..... 38⅜	100.....	92⅞
10,000..... 108¾	200.....b.c. 114	100.....	92¾
7,000.....b.c. 108⅞	100.....c. 113⅜	100.....	92⅝
C., C., C. & I. con.	100..... 113¾	Wash.	
1,000..... 99	200..... 113⅝	500.....b.c.b.s.	36⅛
2,000.....b.c. 99¼	200..... 113½	200.....	36¼
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	100..... 113⅝	500.....	36⅜
2,000..... 70	Little Mall.	100.....	36⅝
Erie 1st.	100.....b.c. 15¾	200.....	36⅞
1,000.....119¾	300.....b.c. 15⅞	Del. Lack. & West.	
Erie 2d.	100.....b.c. 15⅝	1600.....b.c.	89¾
3,000.....103⅞	Erie Railway.	2680.	89
Erie 5th.	100.....b.c.s.	200.....	58⅝
5,000.....104	500.....	200.....	58⅜
R. & St. Jo. Seconv.	300.....	200.....	58¼
1,000.....107	100.....	200.....	58⅛
Michigan So. c. f.	100.....	Morris & Essex.	
10,000.....111	100.....	200.....b.c.	83½
Chi. & Alt. 1st.	200.....	200.....	83¾
8,000.....b.c. 118¾	Erie Railway pf.	100.....	83⅞
Delaware & Rad.	200..... 51	200.....	84
200.....b.c.s. 47	Union Pacific.	100.....	84⅛
100.....s3. 47⅜	200.....b.s. 77⅞	700.....s3.	84
30..... 47¾	100.....b.s. 78	Bur. C. R. & N.	
Western Union.	100.....b.c.s3.	40.....b.c.	39
40.....a.o. 113⅝	400..... 77⅛	Chicago & Alton.	
810..... 113¾	600..... 77¼	200.....	82⅜
300..... 113⅞	200..... 77⅜	100.....	82¼
400..... 113	100..... 77⅝	100.....	82⅛
Michigan Central.	100..... 77⅞	Frank. & Kokomo.	
500.....b.c.s. 77	100..... 78	200.....b.c.	16
GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.		100.....	16¼
U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	Chicago & Alton pf.	
$150,000..... 102⅝	100,000.....s3. 102⅝	100.....	82½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

La. & Mo. R. 1st.	Pacific Mail.	C. M. & St. P.	
85,000..... 109	100.....b.c.s. 15¼	300.....b.c.	84
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	300..... 15¼	100.....	84⅛
5,000.....112⅜	300..... 15⅜	400.....	83¾
Galena & Chi. 1st.	Lake Shore & M. S.	200.....	83⅝
2,000.....b.c. 106¾	200..... 74⅛	100.....	83½
2,000.....b.c. 106⅞	200..... 74⅜	1400.....	83⅝
N. J. C. 1st con. ss.	200..... s3. 74⅜	Wabash.	
1,000.....b.c. 94¾	1000.....s3. 74⅝	100.....b.c.	36⅜
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	100..... 74⅝	Del. Lack. & West.	
10,000..... 91½	200..... s3. 74¾	100.....b.c.	89¾
Can. So. 1st gs.	300..... 74¾	400.....	58⅞
2,000..... 84⅞	Erie Railway.	400.....	58¾
Ohio & Miss. c. f.	900.....b.c. 27⅛	300.....	58⅝
5,000..... 112¾	Union Pacific.	100.....	58
1,000..... 112⅜	15.....b.c. 78	100.....	58¼
M., K. & T. 2d.	Han. & St. Jo.	st. lu., K. C. & N.	
5,000.....c. 26	100.....b.c. 20¼	100.....b.s.	13¾
500..... 27	50..... 20½	225.....	13⅜
T. & W., con. conv.	200.....s3. 20	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.	
1,000..... 30	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	300.....	39
10,000..... 73¾	100.....b.c. 42	Ches. & Ohio.	
5,000.....b.c. 73¼	Chi. & N. W.	28..... b.c.	5¼
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	300..... b.c. 67⅞	Louisville & Nash.	
9,700..... 87⅛	2100..... 67¾	8..... b.c.	131
Frank. & Koko. 1st.	200..... s3. 67⅝	Louisville & Nash.	
5,000..... 93½	600..... 67¾	900.....b.c.	51¾
Homestake M. Co.	400..... 67⅞	100.....	51⅞
50.....b.c. 37¾	300..... 68	100.....	51¾
Maryland Coal.	Chi. & N. W. pf.	100.....	52
100.....b.c. 13½	200..... b.c.	100.....	52¼
Delaware & Rad.	900..... 97⅜	200.....	52
200.....b.c.s. 47	200..... 97⅝	700.....s3.	52
100.....s3. 47⅜	200..... 97⅞	200..... b.c.	25¼
30..... 47¾	200..... 98⅛	Ohio & Miss.	
Western Union.	100..... 98¼	500.....	14⅜
40.....a.o. 113⅝	Central of N. J.	100.....	14¾
810..... 113¾	300.....b.c. 53½	Ohio & Miss. pf.	
300..... 113⅞	C. M. & St. P. pf.	100.....	37
400..... 113	100.....b.c. 92¼	C. C. & I. C.	
Michigan Central.	100..... 92½	400.....b.c.s3.	6½
500.....b.c.s. 77			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.		
$150,000..... 102⅝	10,000.....s3. 102⅝		

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Alabama, class A.	Standard Mining.	St. Paul.	
$10,000.b3. 47	160.....s3. 30	700.....	53½
Morris & Es. 2d.	100.....b.c. 29⅜	600.....	53¾
3,000..... 103	C., C., C. & I.	1500.....	53⅞
M., K. & T. con. ss.	100..... 49⅜	300.....	53
10,000.....66	100..... 49⅞	200.....	53⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W.	North-western.	200.....	53⅝
new 2d con.	600..... 67¼	400.....	53⅞
40,000..... 72¼	600..... 67⅜	800.....	53⅝
N. J. C. con. ss.	2500..... 67½	100.....	53⅞
7000..... 94¾	300..... 67⅝	St. Paul pf.	
Met. Elevated 1st.	100..... 67	100.....	92⅜
1,000.....108¾	100..... 67¼	200.....	92⅝
K. W. 2d con.	100..... 67⅜	200.....	92¾
5,000..... 53⅜	North-western pf.	200.....	92
Adams Express.	300..... 97	200.....	92¼
100.....b.c. 104¼	100.....b.s. 97	200.....	92⅛
Sutro Tunnel.	100..... 97¼	50.....	92⅜
700..... 4¼	Illinois Central.	Kansas Pacific.	
Homestake M. Co.	100..... 97	400.....	66
20..... 37	Union Pacific.	Wabash.	
Delaware & Hud.	200..... 77⅞	300.....	36⅛
200..... 47⅜	300..... 77¾	300.....	36⅜
100..... 47¾	300..... 77⅝	200.....	s3. 35⅞
50..... 47⅞	Kansas & Texas.	100.....	35¾
100..... 46¾	100..... 11⅞	200.....	36
Atlantic & Pac. T.	Central of N. J.	200.....	36
100..... 38	100..... 53¾	100.....	36¼
Pacific Mail.	200..... 53⅝	100.....	36⅜
200..... 15½	200..... 53¾	St. L. & I. M.	
Western Union.	600..... 53	400.....	25
300..... 112⅞	200..... 53⅛	100.....	25⅛
300..... 112¾	200..... 52⅞	100.....	24¾
Erie Railway.	300..... 52¾	200.....	24
600..... 27¼	500..... b5. 21	Michigan Central.	
600..... s3. 27	100..... 51	300.....	76⅞
2100..... 27¼	200..... 53¼	300.....	76⅞
200..... 27⅜	300..... 53	100.....	77
900..... 27¾	100..... s3. 76⅞	100..... s3.	76⅞
Louisville & Nash.	N. Y. Elevated.	Fort Wayne.	
100..... 52	25..... 131	100.....	110
Chi. Bur. & Quin.	80..... 130	100.....	20
200..... 132½	200..... 129⅞	100.....	19¾
Lake Shore.	100..... 131	100.....	19⅞
300..... 74⅛	St. Louis & W. pf.	Sta. & St. Jo. pf.	
300..... 74⅜	700.....s3. 58⅜	200.....	20
800..... 74⅝	2400.....s3. 58	300.....	41¾
100..... 74⅞	400..... 57⅞	Ohio & Miss.	
200..... 74½	700.....b3. 58⅛	2200.....	14⅛
300..... 74⅝	50..... 57⅞	100.....	14⅜
100..... 74⅜		Ohio & Miss. pf.	
		100.....	37

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 17.

SECOND CALL—12:30 P. M.

Imperial.	Buckeye.	Consol. Pacific.	
100.bs b10. 1.95	100.....b.c. .50	30.....b.c. 9	
100.....b.c. 1.95	200.....b.s. .50	50.....b.s. 8¾	
100.....b.c. 1.90	1000.....b.s. .50	30.....b.c. 8¾	
100.....b.s. 1.85	100.....b.c. .50	50.....b.c. 8¾	
100.....b.c. 1.85	1700.....b.c. .49	100.....s3. 8¾	
200..... 1.85	200..... .48	Yellow Jacket.	
200.....s3. 1.85	200..... .48	100.....b.c. 2.95	
200..... 1.85	500..... .47	100.....b.s0. 2.25	
100.....s3. 1.85	Hamlin.	100.....b.s0. 2.10	
100..... 1.85	100.....b.c. 3.50	Findley.	
300.....b.s0. 1.90	Belcher.	400.....b.c. .51	
100.....s5. 1.85	1100..... .20	1000..... .50	
Sechler.	2000.....b.c. .19	Cleveland.	
100.....b.c. 1.90	1000.....b.c. .20	100.....b.c. 3.35	
100.....b.c. 1.90	100..... .19	Kentucky.	
100.....b.s0. 2	Bertha & Eclipse.	1500.....b.s0. .34	
Lacrosse.	1500.....b.s0. .34	1000.....b.s0. .33	
500.....b.c. .21	1000..... .20	1000..... .32	
500..... .20	1000.....b.c. .32	1000.....b.s0. .33	
1000..... .21	1000.....b.s0. .33	1000..... .32	
Consol. Va.	1000..... .32	100.....b.s0. .65	
100.....b.c. 5¾	2000.....b.s0. .32	100..... .65	
5.....b. 6	1000.....b3. .31	Navajo.	
100..... 5¾	Morris & Essex.	100.....b3. .66	
100.....s3. 5¾	300.....b.c.3.50	Yellow Jacket.	
Tip Top.	California.	10.....b.c. .20	
200.....b.c. 1.40	100.....b.c. 5½		
100.....b.s0. 1.40	100..... 5½		

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Moose.	Belcher.	Cleveland.	
100.bs b60. 3.20	500.....b.c. .55	500.....b.c. 3.35	
200.bs b30. 3.15	400..... .50	500.....s3. 3.35	
100.bs b90. 3.15	500..... .55	Hukill.	
Sechtel.	10.bs b10. .48	100..... 3.70	
200.....b.c. 1.90	100.....b.c. .48	100.sa b. 103.75	
Imperial.	25..... .44½	Bonanza & Belcher.	
100.....b.c. 1.90	10..... .44½	200..... .31	
200.....b.c. 1.80	100.....a.c. .44	Consol. Va.	
200.....b.c. 1.85	15..... .44	50..... 5¾	
100.....b.c. 1.80	10.....a.c. .44	50..... 5¾	
100.bs b5. 1.80	California.	10..... 5¾	
200.....b3. 1.80	10..... 5½	100..... 5¾	
100..... 1.80	Eureka.	10..... 5¾	
300..... 1.75	50 bel 15 d. 16½	100.....s3. 5¾	
100.....a.c. 1.80	Alta.	Findley.	
100.....b.c. 1.75	10.....b.c. 85	500..... .50	
100.a.b b10. 1.75	Buckeye.	Gold Placer.	
100.ac b30. 1.75	600.....b.c. .47	100.....a.c. .20	
100.ac b10. 1.70	200.....b.c. .47	Lacrosse.	
200.a.c s3. 1.70	100.....b.c. .45	500.....b5. .21	
Bullion.	100.....a.c. .45	100..... .31	
10.....b.c. 7	100.....b.c. .46	New-York & Col.	
Dahlonega.	200.....a.c. .47	100..... 1.75	
500.....b.c. .19	200.....a.c. .47	Granville.	
1000..... .20	500.....b.s0. .23	500.....b.s0. .27	
1000.....b30. .20	Consol. Pacific.		
Lacrosse.	2.....b.c. 8¾		
900.....b.c. .20	20.....b.c. 8¾		

TUESDAY, June 17—P. M.

The share speculation to-day was very irregular on an increased volume of business. The market opened firm, with a fractional improvement in some stocks. Subsequently, however, under realizations, accompanied by some pressure to sell, a weak feeling prevailed, and a decline in prices, ranging from ¼ to 2 ₱ cent., was recorded. The great bulk of the business was in Lake Shore, the Granger shares, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and New-Jersey Central. The selling movement in Western Union was based on reports that a prominent bear operator was about to make an effort to obtain from the courts an injunction restraining the payment of the stock dividend. The decline in Lake Shore and Michigan Central was very generally attributed to sales of long stock. Erie was well held, notwithstanding the weakness of the general list, and shows only a fractional decline on the day's transactions. The coal stocks were freely pressed for sale, and in the absence of effective support declined sharply. Among the low-priced shares, Hannibal and St. Joseph and Iron Mountain were conspicuously weak. The bitter fight between the Chicago and Alton and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Roads accounts for the depression in the shares of the latter company. New-York Elevated guaranteed stock fell off 4 ₱ cent. Toward the close the market assumed a rather firm tone, and there was a fractional recovery from the lowest point.

The transactions aggregated 161,294 shares, including 24,800 North-western, 24,000 St. Paul, 23,350 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 21,140 Lake Shore, 15,250 New-Jersey Central, 9,910 Erie, 5,180 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,950 Western Union, 3,925 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 3,000 Wabash, 2,760 Pacific Mail, 2,700 Louisville and Nashville, 2,550 Michigan Central, 2,325 Union Pacific, 1,800 Iron Mountain, 1,700 Morris and Essex, 1,640 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 1,360 Delaware and Hudson, 1,200 Sutro Tunnel, and 1,028 New-York Elevated.

North-western common rose from 67⅝ to 67¾, fell off to 67, recovered to 67¾, declined to 66⅞, and closed at 67¼; the preferred fell off from 97⅞ to 96¾, and rallied to 97¼; St. Paul common declined from 54⅝ to 53, and recovered to 53½; the preferred fell off from 93⅜ to 91¾, and rallied to 92¼; Lake Shore declined from 75⅛ to 74¼, and finally sold at 74⅜; Michigan Central fell off from 77¼ to 76⅝, and closed at 76⅞; Erie fell off to 27, and preferred to 51, but the former recovered to 27¼; Union Pacific declined from 78⅛ to 77¼, rallied to 78, and closed at 77⅜; Wabash fell off from 36½ to 35¾, and recovered to 36¼; Ohio and Mississippi declined to 14½ for the common and to 37 for the preferred; Kansas Pacific fell off from 56¼ to 56; Hannibal and St. Joseph common declined from 21¼ to 19⅞, and rallied to 20⅜; the preferred fell off from 42½ to 41¾; Iron Mountain from 25½ to 24; Louisville and Nashville rose from 52½ to 53, declined to 51⅞, recovered to 52¼, and reacted to 52; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 59⅜ to 57⅞; New-Jersey Central and Hudson from 48 to 46¾; Morris and Essex from 88½ to 87¾; New-Jersey Central from 54⅝ to 52½; the last named subsequently rallied to 53¼, and closed at 53. Among investment shares, New-York Elevated guaranteed declined 4½ ₱ cent. to 130½, recovered to 132, and reacted to 131; Fort Wayne sold at 110; Illinois Central at 87; and Pittsburg at 96½.

The money market was easy, although for a short period during the afternoon the demand was more active, and some borrowers paid as high as 5 ₱ cent. for call loans. The ruling rates were 3@4 ₱ cent., the final transactions being effected at 3½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was in fair demand, and sold at 5½ to 5 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, selling 5-16, buying nominal. 3-16; Charleston easy, 3-16@¼; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅜ premium; bank, ½ premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago firm, buying 1-10 discount, selling 1-10 premium.

The foreign advices reported the London market firm for Consols, which advanced from 97@97⅛ to 97⅛@97¼ for money, and from 97⅛ to 97¼@97⅜ for the account. United States bonds were steady for 4s at 104, but 5s, after rising from 105⅝ to 105¾, reacted to 105⅝, while 4½s dropped from 108¾ to 108, and closed at 108¼. Erie declined from 28¼ to 28⅛ for the common; from 53 to 52½ for the preferred, but the closing quotations were, respectively, 28¼ and 53; Erie consolidated Seconds and do. funded 5s fell off to 74; Illinois Central rose to 89⅝ and reacted to 89; New-Jersey Central advanced 2 per cent., to 56; do. consolidated Fives rose to 97; Reading ½, to 21½, and Pennsylvania ¼, to 39½. Bar Silver declined to 52¼d., and recovered to 52½d. ₱ ounce. The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 740,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market continues dull, and rates are unchanged. Actual business was on the basis of $4 87¼@$4 87½ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 89¾@$4 89⅞ for demand, $4 88¾@$4 90 for sixes, $4 85¾@$4 86¼ for commercial, 60 days, and $4 88@$4 88½ for demand.

Government bonds were unusually dull, although prices were well maintained. The total sales at the boards were $160,000 new 4s at 102⅝. In railroad mortgages, prices were irregular. Chicago and North-western consolidated registered gold bonds advanced to 112; Louisville and Nashville consolidated to 103; Missouri Pacific Seconds to 109⅜; Texas and Pacific Firsts, ex coupon, to 105; New-Jersey Central incomes to 68; Canada Southern Firsts to 84⅞; Erie Fourths to 104; New-Jersey Southern Firsts to 40; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts rose to 54, and Denver and Rio Grande Firsts to 92, but the closing sales were at a reaction of ⅜@½ ₱ cent.; Erie consolidated Seconds fell off to 72⅜, do. funded to 72½; Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 93¼; C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 68½; New-Jersey Central consolidated assented to 94⅜; Kansas and Texas Seconds to 26; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts after declining 1¼ ₱ cent., to 40½, rallied to 40⅞. In State bonds, Louisiana consols sold at 42⅝; Alabama, class A, declined from 48 to 47; Missouris were firm, and advanced to 110 for Asylum 6s, and to 107⅜ for 6s of 1886; Tennessee, new series, fell off to 31.

The exports of produce from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $6,315,753, against $6,252,760 for the corresponding week last year, and $4,520,173 in 1877. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 this year were $145,118,191, against $158,438,026 for the same period last year, and $123,795,267 in 1877.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 17.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106½	106½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅜
Bills on London	$4 87¼@$4 87½	$4 87¼@$4 87½
New-York Central	119	119
Rock Island	139½	139½
Pacific Mail	15¾	15¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	94	94
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	93¼	92¾
Lake Shore	75½	74⅝
Chicago and North-western	67⅝	67⅜
Chicago and North-western pref	97⅞	97¼
Western Union	114⅜	112⅝
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	39	38
Union Pacific	78½	77⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	59⅜	57⅞
New-Jersey Central	53	53
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49½	46¾
Morris and Essex	89	87¾
Panama	149	149
Erie	27¼	27⅛
Erie preferred	51⅞	51⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	15¼	14⅝
Ohio and Mississippi preferred	39	37
Harlem	159	159
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21¼	20⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	42⅝	41¾
Michigan Central	77¼	76⅞
Illinois Central	87⅝	87
Wabash	36⅜	36¼
Canada Southern	57½	57
Kansas Pacific	57	56
St. Lu., K. C. and N	13¾	13½
St. Lu., K. C. and N. preferred	39	39
Iron Mountain	25⅝	24
C., C., C. and I	50	49¾

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	119	118	150
Erie	27¼	27	8,910
Erie preferred	51¾	51	600
Lake Shore	75⅜	74⅛	21,142
Canada Southern	57	57	100
Wabash	36¾	35¾	3,000
North-western	67⅜	66⅞	21,850
North-western pref	97⅞	96¾	2,950
Fort Wayne	110	110	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	54⅝	53	20,150
Milwaukee & St. P. pref	93⅝	91⅜	3,850
Pittsburg	96½	96½	300
Del., Lack. & West	59⅜	57⅞	23,350
New-Jersey Central	54⅝	52½	15,250
Del. & Hudson Canal	49¾	46¾	1,360
Morris & Essex	88½	87¾	1,700
Michigan Central	77¼	76⅜	2,550
Illinois Central	87	87	100
Union Pacific	78½	77¼	2,325
Kansas Pacific	56¼	56	600
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	49⅞	49⅜	200
Chicago and Alton	82½	82¼	300
Iron Mountain	25½	24	1,800
C., C. and Ind. Central	61¾	61¼	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21¼	19⅞	3,025
Han. and St. Jo. pref	42½	41¾	900
Ohio and Mississippi	15¼	14⅝	4,950
Ohio and Miss. pref	37	37	200
Western Union	114⅜	112⅝	4,950
A. and P. Telegraph	38⅞	38	850
Pacific Mail	15¾	15¼	2,760
Quicksilver	15⅝	15¼	300
Maryland Coal Company	14¼	13⅜	300
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	42½	42¼	600
St. Lu., K. C. and N	13¾	13½	750
St. Lu., K. C. and N. pf	39⅝	39	1,300
Standard Mining Co	30	29¾	340
Mo., Kansas and Texas	12	11⅞	750
Louisville & Nashville	53	51¾	2,700
New-York Elevated	132	130½	1,099
Sutro Tunnel	4⅛	4⅛	1,300
Total sales			161,294

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	121½	125
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅝	104⅛
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	106⅞	107⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅛	104⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅞	104
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105⅞	106
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	105⅞	106
United States 4s, 1907, registered	101⅝	101¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅛	102¾

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	486 @ --	487¼@487⅝
Demand	490 @ --	489¼@489⅝
Cable transfers	490½@ --	489¾@490
Commercial	-- @ --	485¾@486¼
Documercial, 3 days	-- @ --	486 @488¼
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	514⅜@515⅝	515⅝@516⅞
Demand	511⅞@513⅛	513⅛@514⅜
Cable transfers	511¼@ --	511⅝@ --
Commercial	-- @ --	518¾@519⅜
Commercial, 3 days	-- @ --	516¼@517⅜
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	513⅜@516¼	515 @516¼
Demand	511¼@512⅝	512⅝@513⅝
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	514⅜@515	515 @516¼
Demand	512½@513⅜	513⅜@515
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	95⅝ @ 95⅞	95⅞@ 95⅞
Demand	96 @ 96¼	95⅞@ 96⅛
Commercial	-- @ --	95 @ 95¼
Commercial, 3 days	-- @ --	95¼@ 95¼

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$71,290,100
Balances	$12,537

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala. 8s, A. & C. R.	7	N. Y. 6s, g. s., '87	106
Ala., class A, 2 to 5.	48	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '83	107
Ark. 6s, fd	7	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '91	117
Ar. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	4	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '92	122
Ar. 7s, L. R. & M.	4	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '93	123
Ar. 7s, L. R. P. & N. O	4	N. C. 6s, a. '86-'98	25⅜
Ar. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R	4	N. C. 6s, a. A. O.	25⅜
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	106
Conn. 6s, '83-4	109	N. C. N. C. A. 7s, a. off.	86
Ga. 6s, '79-80-86	102¼	N. C. N. C. R., A. O.	106
Ga. 7s, a., '80	102⅜	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, a. off.	86
Ga. 7s, ind., '86	111	N. C. sp. t. c. l. '98-9	3
Ga. 7s, g., '90	111⅜	N. C. sp. t. c. l. 2	2
Ill. c. 6s	102	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ill. w. l., '80	102	R. I. 6s, a	112
Ky. 6s	102	S. C. 6s	50
La. 6s	20	S. C. 6s, J. J	10
La. 6s, s. s	20	S. C. 6s, A. O	10
La. 6s, n. fig. d	20	S. C. 6s fd. act. '66	10
La. 7s, py	20	S. C. 6s, l.e., '89, J. J	40
La. 6s, lev	20	S. C. 6s, l.e., '89, A. O.	40
La. 8s, lev	20	S. C. 7s, r. '88	110
La. 7s cen. '14	42⅜	S. C. 7s, r.	25
Mich. 6s, '79	102	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	34
Mich. 6s, '83	106	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	31
Mich. 7s, '82	114	Tenn. 6s, n. s., '14	31
Mo. 6s, due '82-3	104	Va. 6s, o.	30½
Mo. 6s, due '86	107¼	Va. 6s, n., '66	31
Mo. 6s, due '87	107¼	Va. 6s, n., '67	31
Mo. 6s, due '88	104	Va. 6s, cen	78
Mo. s. n., due '92	110	Va. 6s, xms	57⅞
Mo. fd., due '94-5	111	Va. 6s, cen., 2d s	39
M., H. & St. J. due '86	106	Va. 6s, def	7⅝
M., H. & St. J. due '87	106	D. C. 3.65s, '24	86½
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	106	D. C. 3.65s, r	86½

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & E. 1st 7s	35
C. C. & N. 1st 7s, '76	72⅜
C. & O. pur. m. f.	101⅜
C. & Q. 6s, c. int. def.	17
C. & A. 1st 7s	118½
C. & A. s. f. 8s	106⅜
C. & A. 1st 7s	105½
C. R. I. & P. 8s	97
C. R. I. & P. 7s, L.	94⅝
C. R. of N. J. ex-7s	95½
L. & W. B. cn. gtd.	92
L. & W. B. cn.	67
L. D. & T. 7s	75
A. D. & I. 7s ad	75
M. & S. P. 1st 8s P. D.	127½
M. & St. P. 2d 7s 10 P. D.	112½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s C. & D.	118⅝
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. & D.	117¾
M. & St. P. 1st L. & M.	112
M. & S. P. 1st L. & D.	108
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D.	103
M. & St. P. 2d 7s	100
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, I. & D.	107¼
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	111⅜
C. & N. W. int. 7s	107
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	123⅜
C. & N. W. s. g. 7s	112⅜
I. M. 1st 8s, 1900	115
G. & C. ext. 7s, '82	106
Peninsula 1st cv. 7s	114
D. & M. 1st 7s	118
W. & St. P. 1st 7s	109
W

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Tuesday, June 17:

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, George H. Fountain, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 22 by 90, No. 32 Great Jones-st., north side, 145.4 feet east of Lafayette-place, for $12,000, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, plaintiff.

James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.10 by 93.8, No. 154 West 20th-st., south side, 156.4 feet east of 7th-av., for $12,500, to Patrick Treacy.

William O. Hoffman, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25.5 by 75, No. 28 Seaman-place, west side, 90 feet north of 50th-st., for $9,000, to John J. Glover, as Executor and plaintiff.

A. P. Riker, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.9, No. 28 East 85th-st., south side, 325 feet east of 5th-av., for $8,000, to John Mullan.

E. F. Raymond, partition sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick building, with lot 24.6 by 81.10 by 15.3 by 39 by 43, on 125th-av., south-west corner of 130th-st., for $6,425, to Caspar Hindal.

The foreclosure sale advertised by Horatio Henriques of plot of land on 7th-av., between 136th and 137th sts., was adjourned to June 24.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 17.

119th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10: Isaac E. Wright and wife to Eleanor Farrington $5,000

119th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10: Isaac E. Wright and wife to Catharine H. P. Beers 5,000

Delancey-st., n. s., corner of Orchard-st., 32x75: Adam Wagner and wife and others to R. M. Petrie 40,000

119th-st., s. s., 266.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10; Isaac E. Wright and wife to Marsden C. Perry 5,000

Dyckman-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-st., 50x100, 24th Ward; Edward K. Willard to John P. McKittrick 350

Twenty-second-st., s. s., 391 ft. w. of Delancey-place, 33.9x100, 24th Ward; J. J. O'Neill and wife to Thomas H. Bush ..... nom.

Pearl-st., No. 61, and Stone-st., No. 26; Hugh Cassidy and others, Executors, to Matilda W. White 10,250

3d-av., n. e. corner of 69th-st., 100x200.10 to 67th-st.; Hugh Cassidy and others, Executors, to New-York Loan and Improvement Company. $4,500

4th-av., n. w. corner of 115th-st., 50.5x90; S. P. Fairchild, Executor, &c., to Catharine D. Winant ..... nom.

Same property; Catharine B. Winant to Smith Ely, Jr 2,800

Riverside-av., e. s., corner of 86th-st., 20x67.7 1-3; Martin Kiett and wife to George Ehret

Same property; same to same; 133d-st., 149.11x40; E. Coffin, Jr., and wife to Anna Ottendorfer 21,300

89th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.8½; Mary E. Locke, Executrix, to William H. Scott.

11th-av., w. s., 75 3¾ ft. n. of 51st-st., 25.1¼x100; R. Chatterton, Executor, to Thomas Dixon

11th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.10½; Dry Dock Savings Institution to Margaret Ganley 4,000

126th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x99.11; George F. Richter to Daniel Mapes 7,200

127th-st., n. s., 233 ft. w. of 5th av., 75x99.11; Eleanor Farrington and husband to Isaac E. Wright 12,000

85th-st., West, No. 352, 25x98.9; Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to John Sullivan ..... nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

80th-st., East, No. 20, 3 years; Mary Barre, Jr., to D. R. St. J. Roosa $2,000

1st-av., No. 258, store, 5 years; Eliza Broderick to John Cahill 1,000

Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company to Manhattan Railway Company; 999 years ..... nom.

New-York Elevated Railroad Company to Manhattan Railway Company; 999 years ..... nom.

6th-av., No. 187, 10 months; J. Osborn, Executor, to J. Noonan 3,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bacon, Cath. H. P., to Walter H. Ness, Trustee, &c.; a. s. 110th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years' $3,000

Faber, John, to Henry Diedel; n. w. corner of 6th-av. and 38th-st., 2 years 2,000

Ketchum, Hendrick, and another, to Gideon Fountain; e. s. 2d-av., n. of 40th-st., 5 years.. 12,200

Same to Same; e. s. 2d-av., n. of 40th-st., 5 years. 12,200

Lalz, Jacob, and wife to Bernett Levison; s. s. 41st-st., e. of 2d-av., 5 years 3,000

Lloyd, David D. and wife, to D. B. St. John; s. s. 47th-st., 95 ft. easterly from 4th-av., 3 years 1,000

Olliffe, Emily G., to S. N. Hollister and another, Trustees, &c.; n. s. 19th-st., w. of 4th-av., 5 months; 675

Ottendorfer, Anna, to J. Sloane, Executor, &c.; New Boulevard; s. w. corner of 135th-st., 5 years 10,000

Peters, A. M., to Adam Warner and another; n. s. corner of Delancey and Orchard sts., 2 years 5,000

Rosenbaum, Jacob and wife, to William E. Bell; n. s. 76th-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 months 375

Scott, William H., to Mary E. Lucke, Executrix, &c.; n. s. 125th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year 2,000

Wright, Isaac E., and wife to Eleanor Farrington; n. s. 127th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year 4,000

Wright, Isaac E., and wife to John Ross; same property, 8 months 22,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Binsse, Louis B., and another, Trustees, &c., to J. A. Roosevelt, Guardian, &c. $10,000

Bingenheimer, Elisa, to Martin Brost 1,000

Hagenlocher, G. Adolph, to Christian Ziegler 2,000

Manning, Michael, to Bridget Manning ..... nom.

Butler, Thomas, to A. Quackenbush, Jr 20,000

Schnaufer, John, to James Wood 12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SEVENTH-AV. AND 57TH-ST.—FOR SALE, three lots on 7th-av., and one adjoining on rear in 57th-st., apply to Percy R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

NO. 45 5TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST. — LARGE house, 44 feet front and 66 feet deep; lot 100 feet; repairs or alterations made to suit tenant, or will lease for a term of years. L. J. CARPENTER. Nos. 56 and 58 East 23d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 129 Fulton-st., together or separately; rent, $2400 per annum; no liquor. Also, the store and front basement, No. 131 Waverley-place; rent $30 per month. Both have large plate-glass show-windows. Also, store and apartments, No. 46 Hudson-st.; rent, $20 per month. Also, stable of five stalls, No. 543 West 21st-st.; $150 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, N. 251 South, extending thro.ugh to Water, st., five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE—BY ORDER of Executor, the late residence of James Bryce, deceased; fine, large mansion, carriage-house, and gardener's cottage; 15 acres highly enhanced, and studded with ornamental and fruit trees; large greenhouse, &c.; complete country seat; price very low.

S. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE GAZETTE. — Descriptions of farms, country seats, and cottages for sale. Send stamp to MORRISSE, Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—ONE OF THE FINEST GENTLEmen's residences in Montclair, N. J., to rent for the Summer, fully furnished; hot and cold water, gas, bathroom, fruit, new plants, shade, garden, stable, large shade trees, beautiful lawn; rent, $300 per month. Address JOHN S. HAWES, No. 11 Waverley-place, New-York.

AT MORRISTOWN.—TO RENT FURNISHED, for season or year, a second country seat, large modern house, hard-wood finish; gas and water; fine lawn, garden, fruit, and shade; near depot, schools and churches; immediate possession.

S. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT LONG BRANCH—To rent for this season, pleasantly located near West End Depot; ample grounds, with stable and good access conditions throughout. For particulars apply to GEORGE CLARK, No. 104 Murray-st. or to THOS. W. COOPER, Long Branch.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED RESIDENCE at Irvington-on-Hudson will be rented low for the season; large house, garden, stable and finest view on the river. HAREOUN & BIERSTADT, Nos. 58 and 60 Reade-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House: all modern improvements; 5 or 13 acres; stable; Second and Central Depot or 30th-st. cars. Inquire on premises, Ogden-av., between Central Bridge and High Bridge, or No. 72 West 52d-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house, No. 335 West 52d-st.; rent reasonable; house is in good order; rent, $550 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND ASBURY PARK cottages to rent. Send stamp for circular. FOWLER & CO. & BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MARRIED COUPLE WOULD LIKE TO take care of a house for the Summer; without children; or would take charge of tenements; is a carpenter by trade, and sober and watchful. Address, for three days, A. B., Advertisement Office, No. 534 24-st.

ANY FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY AND wishing their house well taken care of, can secure an unexceptionable party by addressing AMERICAN, Box No. 1284 Times Uptown Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

Wanted—BY A MAN AND WIFE, (NO CHILdren,) American, a gentleman's residence to take care of during Summer or longer; first-class reference. P. S. POND, No. 5 Fourth-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of colliding, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage, from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, ON QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 18, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the company's wharf, Pier No. 40, N. R., New-York, at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, June 18.

No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Sat., June 21, 4 P. M.
OBLTIC, Capt. GILBERT.....Thursday, June 26, 9 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, staterooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, July 22, 7:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, writing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The staterooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room), $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 19.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 26

First cabin, $50 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $180; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....June 21, 6 A. m. | Ethiopia...July 5, 6 A. M.
Anchoria.....June 28, noon | Circassia..July 12, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

*Australia..June 21, 6 A. M. | Alsatia.....June 28, noon

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steamers with * do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Connecting with lines of steamers to Havre.

ODER.....Sat., June 21 | RHEIN.....Sat., July 5
WESER.....Sat., June 28 | EMS.....WERDER.....July 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin $100
Second cabin 60
Steerage 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 3 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sangster.....Wednesday, June 18, 4 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Jousla.....Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Delcos.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19 | LESSING.....Thurs., July 3
GELLERT.....Thurs., June 26 | SILESIA.....Thurs., July 10

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., B. B. RICHARD & BOAT,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Fy, Jersey City:

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28

1st Class, $70. 2d Class, $45. Steerage, $23.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS.
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R. foot of Morray-st.

FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks)—
Canada, June 21, 6:30 A.M. | Denmark.....July 2, 3 P. M.
—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—
Italy, June 21, 6:30 A. M. | Helvetia..June 28, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70. Steerage, $30. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA; steamship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Friday, June 20, noon Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:—Steamship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, July 7, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steamship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON...Wed., June 18
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., June 21

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Florida, and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Gunside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CYPRESS.....SUNDAY, June 15
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, June 21

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE...WEDNESDAY, June 25
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA...SATURDAY, July 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 26 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only).....Thursday, July 3
CITY OF VER...CRUZ.....Saturday, July 12

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany, 8:05, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England, 8:05, 8:05, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York All-Rail Route, 8:05, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Commencing on this line, June 9, 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARNER, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 16, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M., arrive in Washington at 3:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 3, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, (7:30), 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 2 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 16, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:10, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Tickets Office, No. 2 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing May 12, 1879, through Grand Central Depot:

7:30 A. M., Express for Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping car via St. Albans.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit. Dining Car Special, Excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Canandaigua, with cars for Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Ogdensburg.

11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 322 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot.

(For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

5 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo, 9 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. A. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Railroad Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MT. DESERT, PORTLAND, BANGOR, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.

THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE

5:30 P. M., {Leave New-York daily, Sundays included, from} Pier 28 N. R. foot of Murray-st.

Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 4:50 P. M., via Annex.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers.

FULL NIGHT'S REST.

No intermediate landing between NEW-YORK and FALL RIVER. Special express trains leave Fall River, at 6:05 A. M., (Mondays excepted, when the steamer will touch at Newport,) arrives Newport 6:40 A. M.

For morning trains FALL RIVER to BOSTON.

Fall River trains arrives Boston 8:50 A. M. Returning train leaves Boston at 6 P. M. Steamer arrives New-York 6:30 A. M.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 299, 261, 271, 401, 528, 944, 957 Broadway, and at all principal hotels. Baggage and tickets office, at the office of the line on the pier, and on board steamers, Nos. 3 and 4 Court-st. and at Annex offices, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State House and at Old Colony Depot.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS

MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN,

RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE HOTT,

leave at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

State-rooms and tickets secured at Nos. 363, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, N. Y., and 383 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, tickets sold at all hotel and principal ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—A. C. VIBBARD and D. DREW leave Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:45 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Annex boat from Brooklyn at 9 A. M.,) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Passengers landing at West Point, Cornwall, or Newburg, take stage down boat. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson R. R. received for passage.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS. MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier 28 N. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at Providence, Stonington, Groton, Willimantic, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and Northampton. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

A LEANY BOAT.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam.

Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Catskill, (West 2d Point) Cornwall, New-burg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS FORD, daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

ONE DOLLAR LINE TO BOSTON.

Limited tickets to Boston, $1; good supper on the boats for passengers leaving Pier 40, foot of North River every day, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers of the NORWICH LINE leave same pier daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for Boston, Worcester, &c., and for Portland and the White Mountains daily, excepting Saturdays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. Steamer AMERICUS leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M. Pier 37 East River, 3:45 P. M., ft. 23d-st., East River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven Railroads. REDUCED FARE, 35 cents.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

A—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Only direct route. With fast and accommodating steamer

EPONET and VANDERBILT.

Leaves DAILY (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 24 North River, FOOT OF ROBINSON-ST., at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON.

FIRST-CLASS FARE.

ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets limited and good only on steamer leaving New-York on day of sale, and connecting train leaving Newport the next morning at 5:30.

The magnificent steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY

will leave New-York daily at

6 P. M.; Sundays excepted, from Pier foot of Murray-st. 28 N. R.

Passengers by this route leave New-York 30 to 60 minutes later than via other lines, and connect at Newport at 5:30 A. M., with a FAST EXPRESS TRAIN, arriving at Boston 7:30 A. M.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE

running at low fares that affords passengers a FULL NIGHT'S REST.

THE TRUNK LINES' METHODS

INSIDE GLIMPSES OF RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

STOCK YARDS AND THE CATTLE TRADE—"FAST FREIGHT" LINES—THE TOLL ON MILK—SPECIAL RATES AND "POOLING" SHARES.

When Chauncey M. Depew and James H. Rutter, General Traffic Managers of the New-York Central Railroad, appeared yesterday before the legislative committee now engaged in investigating the freight discriminations, they each carried a large parcel of books, and were followed by a clerk bearing a similar package. These were account-books belonging to the railroad company. Among the visitors to the committee-rooms was Pool Commissioner Fink, who will appear as a witness in a day or two. Chairman Hepburn presided at the meeting. Mr. Rutter, in reply to Mr. Sterne, said he had brought some of the books and papers called for, but not all of them. He had brought a book which would show the special rates on through traffic to Western points for three years past, and the special rates anterior to the pooling contracts which had been made during the past two years. Counsel asked: "What proportion of your traffic that is done on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads is done for local points, which includes, New-York, Buffalo, and Albany, and what proportion of the traffic is for through points?" This question, Mr. Rutter said, was not intelligible to him, and he had not obtained the information it called for. Mr. Sterne then presented four questions of great length, stating the information required, and Mr. Rutter said he didn't think it could be obtained; that the accounts were not kept in such a form as to give it in the form required, as Buffalo and Dunkirk were always called through points; they had no accounts of the amount of business done to Dunkirk, but they had of Buffalo and points beyond, and it could not be separated as to through and local business.

Mr. Depew said he desired to make an objection to the disclosure of information as called for under the first response made by Mr. Rutter in regard to special contracts. He had objected a few days since to the disclosure of the business secrets of individuals. He now objected to this matter on the ground that it was disclosing the secrets of the company as to its contracts in securing a trade for which the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Roads were rivals and competitors. It was information which they had been seeking for years and could not obtain, and for similar information regarding those other roads the New-York Central Road would pay $500,000. Mr. Depew closed by referring again to the motives or Mr. Sterne and his clients in pressing for these disclosures.

Mr. Sterne replied very angrily, and at some length, in the course of which he said he had been engaged in this contest for five years, and had devoted his time and means to the exposure of the infamous system of the railroad management of the State; that he had done so without any compensation whatever, and without the expectation of receiving any, and persistently and uniformly declined compensation or retainers when offered; Mr. Depew was aware of this, and had been informed of it over and over again for years past, and in reiterating these aspersions as to his [Mr. Sterne's] clientage and his concern for rival interests, Mr. Depew knew that he was saying what was not true, and that he was saying it only in behalf of his client, Mr. Vanderbilt, and for the ears of the press and interests beyond these; he was sorry he had been compelled to make this statement, but he made it then once and forever; he would not again be drawn into it, and Mr. Depew might hereafter repeat these malignant untruths and insinuations, but they would not be answered any more.

Mr. Depew said that if Mr. Thurber were to die to-night, this investigation would stop like that, (snapping his thumb and finger together, to suit the word.)

Mr. Sterne said he had made his answer to all these false statements, and would not attempt any further reply.

The examination of Mr. Rutter was then resumed. He said there was no record which would show what the company had paid for accidents, breakage, or injury by damage to first class freights; in August, last year, the through rate on fourth class from Chicago was 15 cents, and of that the New-York Central received 8¾ cents for their haul, including the delivery in the harbor: the through rate from Buffalo to New-York was 35 cents; when grain was 15 cents, the rate on flour was 30 cents a barrel; when the rate was 50 cents from Chicago, the New-York Central got about 15½ cents for their haul from Buffalo; 35 cents was the highest rate during 1878: it averaged about 15 cents during the Summer months, but went to 25 cents before the close of navigation. He has been a year in the office; the scale the rates on flour from Buffalo down to or near a proportional average with the through rate from the West; our through rates from St. Louis east are 16 per cent. higher than from Chicago, for three or four years past; the rate on special rates the same relative difference would be maintained; it is computed on the increased distance or mileage; we name rates through to New-Orleans, but not on the basis of mileage; the rate to those points, I think, at Jefferson, Ind., and from that point the rates of the other roads apply and govern without any reference to mileage; through rates are named at Chicago for Liverpool, they are not "fixed" as we use the term "fixed," but are named; although an ocean rate to the inland rate to New-York; that was the usual rule applied, but when rates are being "cut" then the inland and ocean rates might both suffer; practically, the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company owns its own cars, but sometimes we use their cars to carry our freight and they use our cars to carry their freight; we do not lose on it, because we keep a record of the number of miles run by all cars and charge for it; technically, they have no freight carried in our cars, because if freight collected by them gets into our cars it becomes our freight, and we collect all charges on it and pay the Dispatch Company a commission for getting the freight; the Merchants' Dispatch is the only non-co-operative line of all the existing fast freight lines running over the trunk lines; I am not a stockholder in it; we take the risk on all freights which they secure and bring to our depot; they pay a dividend to their stockholders quarterly of 10 per cent. per annum; we now run three-quarters of a cent per mile for the use of their cars, but under the contract made in 1874 we agreed to pay 1½ cents per mile; we have an arrangement with them, also, by which they take charge of the foreign freight from the West; they collect and solicit it and deliver it to us, and we pay them 2 per cent. for that, but the freight is ours; we own about 16,000 freight cars; their business has increased since they began business; when the "pool" was formed there was a decrease of business all around, and theirs decreased also, but the proportionate receipts and profits of all parties were larger on the diminished traffic.

Q.—How is live stock handled by you. Have you stock-yards? A.—Yes. Sir; there is no corporation connected with us in transporting it; there is a company that owns yards in Jersey City and others, the Union Stock-yard and Market Company, that takes charge of stock before and after we carry it; they take care of it and see that it is fed and watered; the yards are at Sixty-first-street and North River; the property belongs to the railroad company; I do not know whether it is leased to the stock-yard people; I believe John B. Dutcher is President of the Union Stock-yard Company; I think the stock-yard structures were not built by the railroad company; I think Horatio Reed and O. H. Tobey, hog-shippers, are interested in it; we charge shippers for the haul, and they charge for the care of the cattle.

Q.—You have an elevator constructed by the New-York Central Railroad Company? A.—Yes, Sir; it is leased to Mr. Twombly, a son-in-law of Mr. Vanderbilt; I don't know where the committee can learn how much the land and structure of the elevator cost, but I will ascertain it for the committee; if the rate is 20 cents per cwt. from Chicago to New-York the carrying capacity of a car per trip is $50; I could not say if that is or is not a fair result for the expense and investment.

Q.—Who fixes the milk-rate on the Harlem Road? A.—The Treasurer.

Q.—That is Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir; the rate was 6 cents a gallon up to May, and since then 4½ cents; we carry about 20 car-loads per night, and about 150 cans to the car, each can weighing from 90 to 100 pounds; we have often been applied to to reduce our rate on milk, and have refused; each car earns about $67 50 per night, and the furthest distance we carry it from is about 125 miles, and the shortest about 50 miles; I don't know whether we ever carry 200 cans of milk in a car; it takes practically two cars to make a car-load of milk, as we have to run an auxiliary train in case of a break-down; we carry a little freight on the milk trains; I do not think we make the milk rate in harmony with the Erie road; I have never computed the cost of running a milk train; milk cars cost more than ordinary freight cars, as they require better springs and better build generally; they do not cost as much as a Pullman or passenger car; we never give special rate freight contracts to anybody for the shipment of milk, because it is not necessary; it is not because we have a monopoly, for it may be carted across country and sent down the rivers.

Q.—What economy is it for the railroad company to have the American Express Company doing its express business? A.—I can only answer that generally; the system is an old one; I don't think a railroad company could attend to all the details of express business; there is, I believe, a contract between the New-York Central and the Wagner Drawing-room Car Company; I know nothing of the details of their arrangement; Senator Wagner is at the head of the Drawing-room Car Company; I do not think he is related to Mr. Vanderbilt in any way; I think the Drawing-room Car Company pays our company for running the drawing-room cars over the line; I do not know whether the drawing-room car contract covers the use of sleeping cars also; I do not know what proportion of the passenger traffic is done in drawing-room and sleeping coaches as compared with the ordinary passenger cars.

Q.—Please look at the voucher-books. I find here an entry of May, 1877, numbered 107,382, Union Stock-yard Company, for yardage on live stock as per statement, $2,184 90. Is that a payment by the railroad company to the stock-yard company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And here is another of $3,172 50 for April yardage in 1877 to the Western Stock-yard Company. Is that also a payment by your company to them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Under what contract are these large payments made to these stock-yard companies? A.—I don't know that there is any contract.

Q.—Has the Standard Oil Company any contract or arrangement with your company? A.—Yes, Sir; about the same as the Erie.

Q.—Here is another entry of payment to the Union Stock-yard Company for March, 1877, of $2,118.80. How is it you pay that when you get and receive all their own charges, and that they do not come as charges against your company? A.—I don't know how it is, but I am confident they do not.

Q.—Then why were these payments for yardage made? A.—I suppose they were payments made to overcome competition from some quarter.

Q.—Here is an item of drawback paid to the Standard Oil Company in March, 1877, on refined oil—what is this amount—is it $92,316? A.—That is $923 16. [Laughter.]

Mr. Depew—Mr. Sterne, that is about the difference between your hopes and your realizations. [Laughter.]

E. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western (formerly the Erie) Railway, was next examined. He said he had never occupied any position as a freight agent or manager before going into the service of the Erie Railway, about six years since. He produced, for the committee, some of the freight-books and tariff schedules of the company; the company fixed only Westbound through rates and all local rates; sometimes witness represented the company at freight or traffic managers' conferences; their road gets about 31 per cent. of the "pool" on West-bound through traffic.

Q.—How are the results divided? A.—Each one keeps what it gets; that is one of the pool; that these percentages are agreed on, and each road furnishes to Mr. Fink, the Pool Commissioner, a daily statement of its business; no money is passed, but the excess of business of one road over its associates is passed in tonnage to make good the deficit; a pool is now in process of formation on East-bound freights.

Q.—On what basis do you get your 31 per cent.? A.—It was an award made by Mr. Fink; I don't know by what process he reached his conclusions; we furnished him no data as to the amount of business done by our road; the system of giving special rates from New-York on our road has fallen off very largely, because we deemed it idle to continue to carry it out; from local points to local points on our road we are making special rates all the time; I do not know what relative proportion that special-rate business bears to the business done on schedule rates; we have very few special-rate contracts from local points to New-York; these books which I have brought show all our present special-rate contracts; they are generally given by Mr. Low, my assistant, after conference with me or Mr. Blanchard; when I do not feel competent to fix these rates I confer with Mr. Blanchard, but I generally feel competent to fix them myself, and do fix them; our local tariff to-day is the same as fixed on Feb. 21, 1878, and I think it prevailed two years prior thereto; I think we have one special contract where we ship all the classes at one rate as one class; that is with Phelps & Co., hardware-dealers at Binghamton; their goods are nine-tenths fourth class, and I think their rate is 16 cents per cwt.; the schedule rate for fourth class to Binghamton is 20 cents, and for first class, 40 cents per cwt.

A long informal discussion followed as to whether the committee would require much or little of the evidence contained in the books for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion respecting the system. Mr. Depew thought that half a dozen instances would illustrate a principle as well as 50,000 would illustrate it. The committee then adjourned to this morning.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN HOPE.

WATCHMAN SHEVELIN UNDERGOES A SEARCHING CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The trial of John Hope, accused of complicity in the Manhattan Bank burglary, was continued yesterday. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the prisoner, took Patrick Shevelin, the night watchman, who had made such damaging statements against the accused, in hand, and subjected him to a long and searching cross-examination. The witness said that on the Thursday night before the robbery of the bank he saw Abe Coakley and John Hope, the prisoner, in Bleecker-street, near the bank; Jimmy Hope and Big Pete were on the other side of the street; witness was told by Coakley that the other man was the prisoner; saw the prisoner and Coakley in the same place on the night preceding the robbery; witness had agreed with the burglars to let them in whenever they came, but when they appeared at the window the night before the robbery and beckoned to him to let them in, he refused to allow them in because he felt sure that if they did get in they would murder Dan Keely, the other watchman, who was witness's brother-in-law; witness agreed to allow himself to be gagged and bound by the thieves, but did not like the idea; Tim Tracey's correct name was Tim Gorman; when the bank robbery was committed witness was on the corner of Bank and Tenth-street. Jimmy Hope and the rest of the gang told him he was a fool to work all his days for a few dirty dollars, while he could, if he wished, make a couple of hundred of thousands of dollars; witness did not know that the men were to rob the bank on the night of Oct. 26, but when he heard next day that the job had been done he knew very well who the perpetrators were; Capt. Byrnes sent for him next day; he told the whole story of the job; witness was positive that the plan to rob the bank originated three years ago, and that the men connected with the conspiracy were Jimmy Hope, Big Pete, Big Sweds, George Leslie, Jim Brady, Johnny Dobbs, and the two Traceys; he used to see the gang as often as three or four times a week, and Jimmy Hope had been in the bank five times altogether; witness admitted that he knew the prisoner as "Whisky," and had been sent to the House of Refuge for stealing a ham; he said that after his arrest by Capt. Byrnes he was visited by his wife, and at her request he made a clean breast of the whole thing; Detective Bell was witness that on Hope had put his son John (the prisoner) into the robbery so that the latter would get a good stake. The witness underwent a very searching cross-examination for nearly three hours, but Mr. Brooke failed to shake his testimony.

The tampering with the safe was proved by Valentine & Butler. Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, was present at the Tombs when Shevelin picked the prisoner out from 12 other men, and identified him as one of the bank robbers. Warden Finn corroborated the testimony of Detective O'Connor, and Henry Whittick, a saloon-keeper of No. 63 Bleecker-street, that of Annie Sample, the colored girl, who swore she saw Hope at the bank building sending the milkman away. Capt. Byrnes, who had charge of the bank burglary case, testified to the identification of Hope by Officer Gilgar and Annie Sample. Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell here announced the close of the case for the prosecution. Mr. Brooke replied for an attachment to compel President Schell to produce in court the storm-doors in use at the Bleecker-street entrance of the bank on the morning of the robbery. Mr. Russell agreed to produce the doors in court to-day. Counsel for the defense then moved for an acquittal on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove the offense charged against the prisoner. Judge Cowing denied the motion, and Mr. Gardiner opened the case for the prisoner in a long argument, in which he announced that the defense would be an alibi. The prisoner's wife, he declared, been in Philadelphia from Saturday, Oct. 26, the eve of the robbery, to the following Thursday.

SUNDAY SERVICES IN THE SYNAGOGUE.

Dr. Kohler, one of the most prominent Rabbis of Chicago, has accepted a call from the Beth-El congregation of this City, and will assume the duties of his new position on the 1st of September. Dr. David Einhorn, the present Rabbi of the Beth-El Synagogue, is compelled to retire from active labor on account of old age. He is 70 years old, and has presided over his congregation since its organization in 1874. Dr. Kohler is a reformer, and heartily in favor of Sunday services in the synagogue, for the benefit of those whose business prevents their attendance on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath. The majority of his congregation in Chicago are opposed to his views on this subject, and this is one of the reasons for his accepting the call to this City. Mr. Ferdinand Kurzman, President of the Beth-El congregation, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "We are a reform congregation, even more radical than the Temple Emanu-El, and the chances are more in favor of our having Sunday services than against them. The question has been discussed by us for some time, and while some of the congregation are opposed to what they regard as an innovation, many more are heartily in favor of it. Of course, the congregation will have to pass upon it hereafter, and the probability is that definite action will be taken as soon as Dr. Kohler arrives and takes charge. All that I can say now is that the chances are that we shall have Sunday services. They will consist simply of lectures, and are not proposed to include religious ceremonies. That we should consider as an abandonment of distinctive Jewish principles. If we conclude to have Sunday lectures they will not interfere in the least with our regular Sabbath-day services on Saturday, which will, of course, be continued as heretofore."

HEALTH DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, resolutions were adopted asking the Board of Apportionment to set apart for the use of the Health Department $5,000, for the employment of a corps of 50 extra physicians to visit the tenement-houses in this City and prescribe for the sick inmates, &c., and $2,500 for the services of fruit inspectors. Sanitary Inspector Goldschmidt reported that he had traced foul odors emanating from Hunter's Point, and which are wafted over the eastern section of this City, to the oil refinery of E. Bostwick & Co., situated on the north side of the canal on the Long Island City shore, and to the Standard Oil Works, located on the river front at Hunter's Point. This report was sent to the District Attorney for prosecution in the Grand Jury. A petition was presented by a number of residents and property-owners on Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street asking for the discontinuance and removal of the hide and fat-melting establishment of Mr. Donohue, which is situated in West Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and which, it is claimed by the petitioners is a great nuisance to the neighborhood and detrimental to the health and lives of the residents. The petition was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

THE ELEVATED RAILROADS

FEATURES OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY'S LEASES.

REASONS GIVEN FOR MAKING THEM—THE CONDITIONS UPON WHICH THEY WERE GIVEN AND ACCEPTED—GUARANTEEING DIVIDENDS—HOW THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS ARE TO BE PAID.

Yesterday the leases of the New-York and Metropolitan Elevated Railroads to the Manhattan Railway Company were recorded in the Register's office. They are dated May 20, 1879. The documents are long, and except in those portions of the lease of the Metropolitan Road which refer to the mortgage bonds of that road, the two deeds are word for word alike. The reasons given in the preamble for making the leases are, in brief, these: That there are two elevated railroads in this City; that they unite and cross each other's lines at various points in their route; that the amount of business done upon the two roads makes it impossible for the trains of one company to be run upon or cross the tracks of the other, without great danger to life; that the companies have, after much consideration, come to the conclusion that the only way to give the public full accommodation is to place both lines under one management, and that the Manhattan Railroad Company being authorized to construct and operate elevated railroads in New-York, whether owned or leased by it, is willing and desirous to accept leases of the two existing railroads, and those companies are willing, on their part, to deliver such leases. So far, the two leases are copies of each other, but in the next section they differ. In the Metropolitan lease it is recited that whereas, the Metropolitan Company executed its first mortgage to the Central Trust Company on July 10, 1878, for the sum of $8,500,000. In the New-York lease it is recited that whereas, the New-York Company executed its first mortgage "to certain Trustees," for the same amount, (date of lease not given.) Then the articles continue to recite that whereas, the leased companies may hereafter be required by the Manhattan Company to issue further amounts of said mortgage bonds in excess of the sum of $8,500,000 for the purpose of constructing and equipping extensions of their lines, therefore payment of such bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the Manhattan Company. Then follows, in both leases, the statement that the Metropolitan and the New-York Elevated Railroads, respectively, have agreed to issue their capital stock, at its par value, to the amount of $6,500,000, upon which stock the Manhattan Company has agreed to guarantee the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum.

Here follows the article formally making the lease of the roads for the term of 999 years, at an annual rental to be paid by the Manhattan Company to each road of $10,000. In this article the Manhattan Company is stated to have been organized in 1875.

Next come the 13 articles of agreement, being the same in both leases. Article 1 recites that the Manhattan Company agrees to pay the principal and interest of the first mortgage bonds of the Metropolitan Road, and to keep it safe and harmless from all claims and demands arising under such bonds. The same is said for the New-York Company. In article 2 the Manhattan Company agrees to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the stock of the Metropolitan Company (and of the New-York,) to the amount of $6,500,000, beginning with the 1st of October of this year, payment to be made quarterly. The dividend is to be free of all taxes and assessments. In article 3 the lease is deemed formed, and in that from Mr. Durbrow remained up to the time of his death. He was highly esteemed by all his business acquaintances, and to testify their respect for him his associates of the Cotton Exchange will meet to-day after the close of business to give expression by resolution to the regret they feel at his death. He leaves a widow and five children.

THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING RACES IN A GOOD BREEZE BUT WITHOUT SPECTATORS.

The annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club was sailed yesterday over a course for the large yachts from off the club-house, on Communipaw Flats, down the Bay, to and around the Southwest Spit buoy 8½. The small boats went twice over a course around Bedloe's Island and Robbin's Reef Light. The wind was a capital breeze from north-west that enabled the yachts bound for the Lower Bay to lay a course both ways, and to make the runs both out and back without tacking. They were also favored by the tide, which ebbed as they went down the Bay and flooded before they reached the home mark. Thus the time of the race was very short. It was probably a very pretty contest; but with an indifference to their own interests that has marked the action of this club of late years, the Regatta Committee had provided no steamer or other means by which those who wished could become spectators of the races, and thus they were witnessed by only the few who happened to be in the vicinity. The prizes were: First Class—Linda, Pilgrim, Mary, Intrepid, Mignon, and Minnie T. Second Class—Knight Templar. Third Class—Annabel, Bijou, Willie, Gussie, and Jessie Paine. Fourth Class—Annie Forsyth, Alice, Edna, Alert, and Huldah. The little fellows of the fourth class, who went around Robbin's Reef twice, made their first round as follows: Annie Forsyth at 12h. 41m. 50s., Alice at 12h. 46m. 25s., Edna at 12h. 55s., Alert at 12h. 55m. 30s., and Huldah at 12h. 58m. The turn of the Spit buoy was made by the others in the following order: Linda, Pilgrim, Knight Templar, Mary, Intrepid, Mignon, and Minnie T. The first boat home was the Linda, and she was followed closely by the Pilgrim, Knight Templar, and Mary. Following is a table of the actual and corrected time of the race, the Linda, Knight Templar, Willie, and Annie Forsyth being winners:

SLOOPS.

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Linda	10 37 00	2 25 15	3 48 30	3 48 30
Pilgrim	10 35 00	2 23 30	3 48 30	3 48 30
Mary	10 37 15	2 45 50	4 08 35	4 00 30
Intrepid	10 32 00	2 51 00	4 19 00	4 00 20
Mignon	10 30 00	2 50 00	4 20 00	4 01 00
Minnie T.	10 37 30	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00

SECOND CLASS.

Knight Templar	10 34 00	2 45 10	4 11 10	4 11 10

THIRD CLASS.

Willie	11 14 30	1 42 30	2 28 00	2 28 58
Jessie Paine	11 18 00	1 44 30	2 26 30	2 25 18
Gussie	11 23 00	1 54 45	2 31 45	2 31 00
Bijou	11 16 00	1 52 30	2 36 30	2 32 13
Annabel	11 20 00	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00

FOURTH CLASS.

Annie Forsyth	11 20 00	2 01 45	2 41 45	2 41 45
Alice	11 20 30	2 08 30	2 48 00	2 47 33
Edna	11 20 00	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00
Alert	11 19 50	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00
Huldah	11 21 00	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00

WHO OWNS THE ST. OMER.

A SUIT TO DETERMINE THE RIGHT OF AN ALLEGED PARTNER.

The question as to who has the right to occupy and manage the St. Omer Hotel, in Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-third-street, is the issue in a suit brought by Samuel H. Randall, a lawyer, against Josiah H. Carpenter. Randall claims that on April 13, 1879, he formed a partnership with Carpenter to carry on the St. Omer. By their agreement, Randall says, he was to have full charge of the financial portion of the business, while Carpenter was to manage the hotel, seeing that the larder was well stocked and that all the wants of the guests were supplied. Randall says that Carpenter violated their agreement on April 24 last, by refusing to turn over the receipts of the hotel to him, and by having him ejected from the building. In his answer Carpenter says he was formerly in the grocery business, in which he failed. He employed Randall as his lawyer, and paid him large sums of money. When he obtained a lease of the St. Omer Hotel, he says, Randall told him it would not be safe for him to carry on business alone, as judgment creditors would certainly seize upon his property. By Randall's advice he signed a paper making over to him all his rights in the lease and in the hotel. Randall was next to turn over to him [Carpenter] all the money that came into his possession on account of this assignment. In the paper thus signed by Carpenter he says the consideration named was $1,078, which is alleged to be due by him to Randall as counsel fee. He did not, however, owe Randall any money, and the $1,078 was inserted in the deed by Randall, who said it was necessary to make the instrument valid. Carpenter says, further, that after the deed was signed Randall quartered himself and his household of six other persons in the best apartments of the hotel, and then failed to pay for them. Finally, he became dictatorial, assumed to be proprietor of the hotel, and paid over to Carpenter only $650 out of $992 that was given into his custody. One day he was ejected from the hotel for his dictatorial conduct and his assumption of authority. Carpenter says also that he has placed the lease of the St. Omer Hotel in the hands of his wife, and that Randall has no rights in the hotel or its contents. A motion was made before Judge Freedman, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, on behalf of Randall, for the appointment of a Receiver, and an accounting of the business of the St. Omer under the alleged partnership of the plaintiff and the defendant.

THE SPINOLA STEAM PROJECT.

DISCUSSING THE MATTER BEFORE THE SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners were engaged for over an hour yesterday in considering the application of ex-United States Minister Pierrepont to have the privilege, previously granted to Gen. Frank B. Spinola and others, to lay steam-heating mains south of Chambers-street, so extended as to authorize him and his associates to lay them north of that thoroughfare. Mr. Pierrepont said the incorporators connected with the project were willing, after making 10 per cent. on their investment, to pay 5 per cent. of their profits beyond that sum to the City. Mayor Cooper, who occupied the chair, replied that this percentage was ridiculously small. Mr. Owens, of the Central Tax-payers' Association, denounced the project, and said the tax-payers were not in favor of handing over a valuable franchise to a private corporation.

Recorder Hackett also spoke against granting the privilege asked by Mr. Pierrepont, unless after the most careful consideration. The question of allowing the streets to be disturbed for the purpose of laying steam mains was too important to be acted upon hastily.

Mayor Cooper was of opinion that the privilege should be restricted to some one section of the City, to be selected by the company, and to be no larger than could be supplied from one steam generator. He believed the matter should be referred back to the Common Council, as the Commissioners were probably no power to extend the grant beyond the limits covered by the original resolution of that body. He also proposed that Gen. Spinola, before laying pipes, be required to deposit 25 cents per foot with the Chamberlain as security for repairing the streets which would be disturbed to put down such mains, and also that the work be done under the supervision of Commissioner Alan Campbell.

A long discussion ensued as to what the company who were to carry out the project should pay to the City, and a resolution was subsequently adopted providing that after they had made 10 per cent. on their investment, the next 3 per cent. should be given to the City Treasury. The Mayor then moved that any action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners shall not be final until approved by the Common Council. This motion was adopted, after which the board adjourned.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN ASTORIA.

As Officer Corrigan, of the Long Island City Police, was patrolling in Jamaica-avenue, Astoria, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, he met a man who carried a bundle. He asked to see the bundle's contents, but the fellow struck him in the face with it, dropped it, and ran toward the East River. Finding that there were burglars' tools in the bundle, Corrigan gave chase and soon shot at the fugitive. The ball struck him in the thigh, but he did not stop. A resident of the neighborhood rushed out of his house with a pistol and attempted to stop him, but he scaled a fence and took his way across an open lot, still pursued by Corrigan. At this juncture Officer Mulligan appeared, and the fugitive was soon secured and taken to the First Precinct Station-house. Here he was found to have three coats on, and these and articles in the bundle were afterward identified as having been stolen from houses on Jamaica-avenue the preceding night. Among the places known to have been entered are those of Mr. Charles Foster and Mr. Roe H. Smith. He was arraigned before Recorder McAdie, when he gave his name as Charles Waters. It is thought that he committed the burglaries alone. The Recorder committed him to the County Jail to await examination, and he was conveyed there on a stretcher in a wagon.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER CASE.

Counselor James Fleming, one of Mrs. Jennie R. Smith's lawyers, said last evening that the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton would be asked by himself and Counselor Gilbert Collins to-day to set a time for the hearing of the motion for a new trial. The Rev. S. M. Rice, of Jersey City, has received, in response to the appeals made to the public in the interest of Mrs. Jennie R. Smith and Coverd D. Bennett, $2,072 75. This sum includes $1,005 raised by Miss Emma Abbott.

FAILURE OF A LEATHER FIRM.

The firm of Neil McCallum & Co., wholesale dealers in leather and findings, at No. 19 Spruce-street, failed yesterday, and rumors of other embarrassments, consequent upon the failure, were extensively circulated. The firm, which is composed of Neil McCallum and John L. Knox, made an assignment during the day to George Silver, giving preferences for $3,749 47. Friends came forward and offered assistance to tide them over, but they deemed it best for all concerned not to sacrifice their assets by continuing. The bad faith of a former indorser, losses by bad debts and on real estate, are ascribed as the causes of the failure. The firm did a very large business, and carried about 10 manufacturers in the country which were not able to help themselves. Their credit rating was very low, as it was the opinion of the trade that they were making many bad debts, and that their business was too great for their capital. The liabilities are about $140,000, which includes $100,000 in notes under discount at $40,000 for merchandise due mainly in this City and Philadelphia. The assets consist of merchandise, open accounts, and real estate, which, however, is heavily mortgaged, and will probably realize from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar. Creditors of the firm who called yesterday expressed their sympathy and willingness to grant a speedy settlement. The house was established about 17 years ago, under the style of Neil McCallum & Co. The firm failed in 1874, with liabilities amounting to $240,000, and a compromise was effected at 30 cents on the dollar. The house was succeeded by the present firm in June, 1875.

THE DAY'S WORK SYSTEM.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the resolution, which has been on the calendar for several months, authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to repave 31 streets and avenues in this City, was called up by Mr. Shalls, who moved its adoption. It provides that these improvements shall be made by day's work. The Commissioner of Public Works, however, has sole power under the law to decide how it shall be done. Alderman Morris moved to strike out the obnoxious provision, which has caused many debates in the board since the resolution was introduced, but it was decided to retain it, the Tammany and Anti-Tammany members voting not to expunge it. The resolution was then passed. It is considered likely that the Mayor will veto the measure, if he should do so, it is said to be the intention of the Aldermen to strike out the provision for day's work, and vote for it without any restrictions. The Tammany men, as the story goes, desire to place the Mayor on record as opposed to the day's work system.

DEATH OF A COTTON MERCHANT.

Washington Durbrow, one of the oldest merchants on the Cotton Exchange, died yesterday at 12 o'clock, at his residence, No. 108 East Fifty-fifth-street. He was born in this City 60 years ago, and for years was clerk to Faber & Merle, exporters of grain and cotton. This firm was succeeded by that of Faber & Bierwith, and Mr. Durbrow remained in their employment until 1857, when he engaged in business as a merchandise broker. Later he devoted himself exclusively to the cotton trade. For a time he was engaged in New-Orleans as the agent of the Williams & Guion Line of steam-ships, and was associated in business with John F. Adams. Ten years ago the firm of Brodie & Durbrow was

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Duke of Argyll and family were at Manhattan Beach last night.

Resolutions of condolence at the death of Mr. Henry Harris, senior member of the firm of Harris & Russak, were adopted at a meeting of their employes yesterday.

The steamer Adelaide landed and received passengers at the Ocean pier, Long Branch, yesterday, in seven minutes, although the water was more rough than usual.

Sanitary Superintendent Day reports that during the week ending 14th instant there were reported at the Sanitary Bureau 11 cases of typhoid fever, 114 cases of scarlet fever, 2 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 65 cases of measles, 24 cases of diphtheria, and 12 cases of small-pox.

The play of "Conscience" is to be represented by an amateur company at the Broadway Theatre next Monday at 3 P. M. for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Fund. Among the ladies and gentlemen named in the cast are Mrs. Grey, Miss Newton, and Miss Johnson, Gens. Martin T. McMahon, H. A. Barnum, Charles A. Carleton, and others.

John Shea left Annie Miller, an adopted child, in charge of his apple-stand, near the Post Office Building, on Saturday. She ate an apple. When Shea found it out he beat her on the head, arms, and body in the most brutal manner. Agent Bergh, officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children brought him to the Tombs yesterday, and he was committed to await trial.

John Collins, of No. 244 West Twentieth-street, undertook to ascend the stairs of the premises No. 105 Bowery, on Monday night. Hansen Sturgis, of No. 131 Mulberry-street, crept up behind him, suddenly pinioned his arms and took $20 from his pockets. Sturgis was captured and Justice Bixby, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The longshoremen who went back to work on the National pier last week struck again yesterday. They demand that the company shall discharge all the green hands who have been employed of late, and they are unwilling to work nights unless they receive additional pay. The Superintendent of the pier says he can find men enough without the strikers. The Canada, which had been advertised to sail to-day, will not leave until Saturday.

A resolution was adopted by the Common Council yesterday, on motion of Alderman Foster, protesting against the proposed location of a hospital for the reception of patients afflicted with contagious diseases at the foot of East Seventeenth-street, on the ground that the district is densely populated, and recommending that the Board of Health establish such hospital at or near the grounds of the present Bellevue Hospital.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday, there were generally heavy markets, and prices were a trifle lower both for wheat and corn. Business was moderately active for wheat, and less so for corn, especially for early delivery. Oats, on the other hand, rallied ⅛ to 1 cent a bushel from the marked depression of Monday, and were in very good demand. Provisions were without important change. Grain freights were dull and weak. Western advices were variable, closing easy. Cable advices were a little more encouraging.

Michael McNamara, a keeper in the Hudson County (N. J.) Penitentiary, met a stranger named George Lake on Monday night, and they spent an hour together in various Chatham-street saloons drinking and dancing. McNamara parted from Lake at Chatham-square, but had gone but a few steps when Lake struck him from behind, knocked him down, and wrenched his watch and chain from him. McNamara was brought back to the spot, and Lake was arrested. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Justice Flammer committed him for trial on a charge of highway robbery.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

William Allen Butler's carriage-house, on Palisade-avenue, Yonkers, was damaged about $1,000 worth by fire yesterday. The coachman, Jacob Peel, lost $300 worth of furniture.

A brakeman employed on the Harlem River branch of the New-Haven Railroad, named Morris Clock, on Monday afternoon, while attempting to ascend to the top of a freight car near the bridge over the Housatonic River, slipped and fell. Several cars ran over him and cut his body in two. He was a resident of Darien.

Deputy Sheriff William Banks went to New-Rochelle on Monday and attached all the real estate lately held by the bondsmen of ex-Supervisor George B. Ackerman—Conrad Roth, Alpheus S. Boyd, William H. Le Count, and Edward M. Tompkins—in a suit brought by Supervisor Phelps of that town, to compel them to pay up on their bond. Mr. Roth had conveyed two pieces of real estate to Henry Krewolf; Mr. Boyd one to George C. Roth, son of Conrad; Mr. Le Count one to William L. Barker, one to Sarah H. Le Count, and one to John H. Wilson and Mr. Tompkins one to Gartratus Sheffield, his clerk.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of a man was found floating in the river off Constable Hook, Greenville, yesterday. It was identified as that of John A. Davis, who, a few days ago, jumped from one of the North Shore Staten Island ferry-boats.

For some time a bitter feud is said to have existed between the families of Frank O'Brien and Louis Hettman, of Linden. Hettman is said to have sworn that O'Brien should never occupy a house which he was building on land adjoining his property. Saturday night O'Brien's new house was burned, and with it $1,000 worth of furniture. Yesterday O'Brien went before Justice A. W. Mulford, of Roselle, and charged Hettman with having set fire to his building. A warrant for his arrest on a charge of arson was issued, and he was lodged yesterday afternoon in the jail at Elizabeth to await further action in the case.

Much agitation has been created in Newark over the Fourth of July celebration. The Common Council at a recent meeting declined to appropriate any money for the usual pyrotechnic displays. Thereupon the Jackson Democratic Club met, and, having resolved that the Fourth of July should not pass without a celebration, made preparations to hold one, and announced that a distinguished Southern Congressman would deliver an oration. The Newark daily *Advertiser* professes to have information that the arrangements for the celebration were perfected by Senator Randolph to serve political ends. The Republicans held a meeting at the City Hall, Monday night, and appointed a committee to prepare a non-partisan celebration.

SUICIDE OF A NIGHT WATCHMAN.

DEPRESSED BY WHAT HE HAD DONE IN DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY.

Jose

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8665. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALL NIGHT IN THE SENATE

FILIBUSTERING ON THE ARMY BILL.

THE REPUBLICANS TRYING TO SECURE AN EXTENSION OF THE DEBATE—DILATORY MOTIONS RESORTED TO DURING THE ENTIRE NIGHT—FEATURES OF YESTERDAY'S DISCUSSION.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—When the Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill to-day, a general political debate arose which had no reference to the merits of the bill, and which was continued all day. Mr. Beck opened the discussion and delivered himself of a long and exceedingly dull speech, to show that Federal troops interfered with elections in Kentucky immediately after the close of the war, and about the time those citizens of Kentucky who joined the rebel Army returned home to assist in swelling Democratic majorities.

Mr. Blaine followed Mr. Beck, and made good his allegations of a few days ago, as to the character of school-books used in the schools of the South. When Mr. Blaine charged that books were used in Southern schools which inculcated the same heresies which produced the rebellion, and which were filled with expressions of bitterness and hatred toward the people of the North, Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, denied the charges, and alleged that no books of that description had been published since the close of the war. Mr. Blaine to-day produced two books of this class published recently, from which he read extracts fully sustaining his former statements. One of the books was published this year, and contained extracts from speeches made by Senator Vance. Mr. Blaine produced from one of these speeches several extravagant rhetorical figures which caused considerable merriment at Mr. Vance's expense. He also read an account of the battle of Buena Vista, in which an Indiana regiment is described as running away from the enemy, while the Mississippi regiment, commanded by Jefferson Davis, gallantly went forward, took the place deserted by the Indianians, and performed service which materially aided in winning the victory.

When Mr. Blaine had finished, Mr. Voorhees assumed the floor, and, in defending Indiana, made a vigorous attack upon New-England for her conduct during the Mexican war. After comparing Mr. Blaine to the vulture among birds and the hyena among beasts, Mr. Voorhees explained the conduct of the Indiana troops at Buena Vista, and then charged that Maine did not furnish a single soldier for the Mexican war, and that all New-England did not furnish a single company for that war. During this part of Mr. Voorhees's speech Mr. Blaine interrupted him by asking where Franklin Pierce was during that war. Mr. Voorhees made a retort to this by saying that he expected that question would be asked and was not surprised to find New-England striving to save herself by hanging upon the neck of a Democratic soldier. Mr. Voorhees repeated his charge that New-England did not furnish a single company of volunteer troops for the Mexican war, and challenged any New-England Senator to go with him to-morrow to test the question by examining the records of the Adjutant-General's office. This challenge was accepted by Gen. Burnside, with a gravity which caused much laughter. After concluding his defense of Indiana, Mr. Voorhees took up the rolls of the officers of the Senate and House, and endeavored to show that the Democrats were the only true friends of the Union soldiers, and that they had employed more of that class than the Republicans. He also referred to the charge that the South was represented by those who fought in the rebel Army, while only a few Union soldiers were to be found in the present Congress, and asked why it was that Maine and New-York failed to recognize Union soldiers and send them to Congress. There was no reason why politicians should be preferred to men who fought for the country, and he intimated that if it were not for the use of the power and influence gained by those who were intrenched in office, while the soldiers were fighting the battles of the country, more of that class would be found among the Republicans now filling seats in Congress and other public places.

After Mr. Voorhees had finished speaking, Mr. Withers wanted a vote taken upon the bill. The Republicans desired an opportunity to be heard in reply to the Democratic speeches of to-day, and wanted an adjournment, in order that Mr. Carpenter, who had obtained the floor, might proceed in the morning. The Democrats would make no agreement to continue the debate, unless the Republicans would consent to fix an hour when the final vote should be taken. Mr. Conkling informed Mr. Withers that the Democrats had occupied nearly the entire day in the discussion, and that the Republicans would consent to no arrangement until they had an opportunity to be heard in reply. For himself, he would remain in the chamber all night rather than consent to Mr. Withers's proposition. The colloquy upon this subject caused the exhibition of a great deal of temper upon both sides. Mr. Withers announced that the Democrats were determined to secure a vote to-day, unless the Republicans would consent to fixing an hour to-morrow for the final vote, when the Republicans resorted to dilatory proceedings, which are still in progress at this hour —11 o'clock P. M.—with no prospect of an agreement being reached to-night.

About midnight Mr. Conkling took the floor, and in a heated speech denounced the Democrats for their bad faith in endeavoring to force a vote upon the bill without giving the minority an opportunity to be heard. He recounted the proceedings in connection with the consideration of the bill, and said it was insulting to the Republicans to insist that they should proceed at the end of a day which had been occupied by the Democrats in making political speeches. He declared that he would never permit a domineering majority to ride roughshod over the minority. He then proceeded to debate the bill, which he denounced as a juggle and a trick; as an attempt to deprive the Executive of the right to use the Army under the threat of starving it to death. He argued that the words "as a police force" were a cheat and a sham. The Army could not be used to preserve peace except as a police force, and the purpose of the Democrats was to push the bill through by stealth or force it through by the brute force of numbers. It was because the Democrats would not permit the Republicans to expose this cheat that they resisted the edict of the majority. Mr. Conkling's speech was one of the most bitter he ever delivered, and his denunciation of the Democrats and their methods was terrific.

Mr. Lamar is now (12:30 A. M.) replying to Mr. Conkling's charge of bad faith on the part of the Democrats. He said that if Mr. Conkling charged that he was guilty of bad faith he was guilty of a falsehood, which he repelled with all the contempt he felt for the author.

Mr. Conkling said that if he understood Mr. Lamar as imputing to him the utterance of a falsehood, nothing but the proprieties of the Senate would prevent him from denouncing him [Mr. Lamar] as a blackguard, a coward, and a liar.

Mr. Lamar replied that he did mean exactly what he said. He admitted that it was harsh and unparliamentary language, and such as no good man deserved and no brave man would wear.

This sentence was applauded by Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, who was seated beside Mr. Lamar.

This scene produced the most intense excitement among the Senators, and the surprise at the violence of the language of both Senators was so great that neither was called to order, and when Mr. Lamar sat down the Clerk proceeded to call the roll on an unimportant motion. The Senators are now paying no attention to the dull proceedings, and are gathered in knots about the chamber discussing the extraordinary scene between Messrs. Conkling and Lamar.

One o'clock A. M.—The Senate is now quietly debating a question of order touching proceedings under a call of the Senate. Before the last roll-call no quorum answered, and the Democrats are now telegraphing for their absentees, in the hope that they may be able to secure the presence of a quorum to-morrow morning. Messrs. Conkling and Lamar are both in their seats.

Half-past One A. M.—Mr. Thurman is now making a long argument upon the rules. He holds that a Senator cannot be compelled to vote under existing rules. When the Democrats were only a dozen against 50 or 60 in the Senate they often delayed action, but they did it by much talking, not by breaking up a quorum. He had never before seen filibustering like that of to-night in the Senate. He was very sorry to see it now.

THE DEFEATED BOURBON PLANS.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL PASSED—MODIFICATIONS IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The differences existing between the two houses on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill were reconciled to-day by the committee of conference, and the bill was subsequently passed by both houses, and will be laid before the President to-morrow. The amendment inserted by the House committee, allowing each Senator and Representative $125 for stationery for the extra session, was stricken out by the conferees, thus saving $48,000 to the Treasury. Considerable opposition was manifested in the House to agreeing to this amendment, and an effort was made to non-concur. This movement was led by Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, and, strange to say, it received its main support from the Republican side. The amendment to strike out was adopted on a division by yeas 85, nays 66. Among those who struggled to obtain the extra allowance for stationery were Messrs. De la Matyr, Ford, Gillette, Murch, and Jones, Greenbackers, and Mr. Hostetler, who is Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, and is also in charge of the bill to prohibit Federal officers from making contributions for political purposes.

The Supplemental Appropriation bill, providing for the necessary expenses of Federal courts, has also been agreed upon by the conference committee, and will be reported to the two houses to-morrow. It was provided in this bill that no part of the money appropriated should be used to pay any salaries, compensation, fees, or expenses under or in virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes. This provision has been eliminated, and the second section has been so amended as to provide that no money appropriated by the bill shall be used to pay Deputy Marshals under title 26. The effect of this amendment is to confine the restriction to Deputy Marshals, and even this restriction is limited to the fiscal year 1880, the period for which the appropriations provided for by the bill are made. This is as far as the Democrats could back down, without a complete abandonment of the demands with which they started out at the beginning of the session. The issue is thus narrowed down to the payment of Deputy Marshals for a period during which, except in the States of California, no Marshals can be appointed. Except in California, there will be no Congressional elections during the coming fiscal year, and Deputy Marshals, therefore, cannot be appointed, with the exception named. The amendment declares that no money shall be used to pay Deputy Marshals under title 26, Revised Statutes, for the appointment of which there is now no warrant of law, and this is the result of the labor of the Democrats for the last three months. That portion of the second section of the bill which prohibited any department or officer of the Government from making any contract or incurring any liability for the future payment of money, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made, has been stricken out. It is doubtful whether the President will sign the bill even in the modified form in which the Conference Committee now have it. It is certain that he would not have signed the bill as it passed both houses, and those who sustain intimate official relations with him declare that he will not sign the bill if it nullifies the law directing the appointment of Deputy Marshals under title 26, Revised Statutes.

THE WARNER SILVER CONTEST.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS QUIETLY DROPS THE CONTROVERSY.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The advocates of the Warner Silver bill among the Democratic Senators have been forced to withdraw from the contest made to force the bill from the possession of the Finance Committee, and the question of reporting that bill during the present session may now be regarded as settled. The Democratic caucus assembled to-day pursuant to the understanding of yesterday, but no quorum was present. It seems that the friends of Mr. Bayard, and the more conservative among the silver men, agreed last night that they would not attend the caucus of to-day, and thus leave it without a quorum. After those who assembled had waited for some time for the appearance of their associates, Senator McPherson, of New-Jersey, arrived and made up the number necessary to constitute a quorum. It was then nearly 12 o'clock, and as nothing could be done before that hour an adjournment was carried without a day being fixed for another meeting. This ends the controversy, and leaves Messrs. Bayard and Kernan free to follow their individual judgment as members of the Finance Committee in regard to the Warner bill.

THE TRADE DOLLAR BILL.

IT IS TAKEN UP BY THE HOUSE—A VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The House to-day took up the bill to exchange trade dollars for silver dollars, and after discussing it for two hours adjourned with the understanding that the vote shall be taken immediately after it is again taken up to-morrow. Several amendments are pending, all of which, according to an agreement made to-day, are to be voted upon. The bill simply provides that trade dollars shall be exchanged at par for standard silver dollars, and when so exchanged that they shall be coined into standard dollars. One of the amendments provides that the trade dollars thus coined shall not be included in the amount of silver coinage authorized by the Bland bill, under which silver was remonetized, and another amendment provides that they shall be included in the amount directed to be coined monthly under that act. The indications are that the House will adopt the amendment directing that the coinage from trade dollars shall be in addition to the amount of silver dollars now authorized to be coined and issued.

LOUISIANA FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 18.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, the reports presented by the Committee on the State Debt were recommitted. Several petitions on the subject were referred to the same committee. Several sections of the ordinance regulating taxation were adopted. Section 3 provides that the taxing power shall only be exercised to carry on and maintain the State Government and public institutions, educate the children of the State, pay the principal and interest of the public debt, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or defend the State in time of war, to supply citizens of the State who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States with substantial artificial limbs during life, and for levee purposes.

A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY'S CONVENTION.

PITTSTON, Penn., June 18.—The State Convention of the Father Mathew Temperance Society commenced its annual session in Music Hall at this place, to-day. Committees on work were appointed and nominations for the Grand Society were made, the election taking place to-morrow. A parade of 1,500 members of the society took place this afternoon. The convention will remain in session two days.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—At the Convention of Civil Engineers this morning, Charles E. Emery, consulting engineer, of New-York, read a paper on "The Flexure of Beams." Mr. Kent, editor of the *Iron World*, Pittsburg, also spoke on the subject. F. Collingwood, of Brooklyn, read a paper on the progress of the bridge over the East River, New-York.

A SMALL ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 10.—Gen. Miguel Negrete, a division commander, has left his command and issued a revolutionary proclamation. He has no followers, and the Government troops cannot find him. It is believed that he is still concealed in the capital, but the Police have so far searched for him without success.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

BEATING ROWELL'S RECORD.

BROWN'S SCORE 318 AND WESTON'S 313 MILES—ENNIS AND HARDING RETIRE—WESTON IN GOOD CONDITION AND CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 18.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning the scores of the contestants in the six days' walking match were as follows: Brown, 252 miles; Weston, 240; Ennis, 161, and Harding, 109. At that hour Brown and Ennis were walking, and Weston and Harding were resting.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the scores were: Brown, 281 miles; Weston, 271; Ennis, 180, and Harding, 109. Brown follows Weston in the same manner that Rowell followed Ennis and O'Leary in the six days' contest in New-York, increasing or decreasing his pace with Weston.

The *Sporting Life* says: "Rowell has sent us £100 to bind him to a match with the winner of the belt in the present contest for the long distance championship of the world. P. J. Panchot, of Buffalo, N. Y., who won the last match in New-York, and who has come here solely to witness this contest, expresses an intention to challenge the winner, but would prefer that the match should take place in America. The betting, of which there is very little, is still two to one on Brown, but there is every reason to expect a close race between him and Weston. The latter has astonished everybody by his performance thus far. He looks fresh, and is confident of winning. It is doubtful if Harding will reappear. Ennis seems good for scoring 450 miles."

LONDON, June 19.—Ennis withdrew from the contest at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, seeing that he had no chance of making 450 miles, which was necessary to entitle him to a share of the gate-money. He was wonderfully well, and fresher than on Tuesday, but his feet were blistered and festered. Harding also retired after covering 109 miles and 1 lap.

Brown and Weston have both beaten all previous records. The score at 3 o'clock this morning stood: Brown, 318 miles; Weston, 313 miles and 1½ laps. Two to one on Brown is still offered and taken.

BUSINESS DISCUSSION ABROAD.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET—FAILURES IN ENGLAND—GERMANY'S SILVER POLICY.

LONDON, June 18.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "Exchange on Paris has advanced, in anticipation, it is said, of farther remittances being wanted to pay for American wheat. Silver was stagnant yesterday, [Tuesday,] and in a complete absence of business quotations were nominal."

Matthew Dickie, trading as David Bowlas & Co., cotton spinner, at Stockport, has failed. His liabilities are stated at £61,000.

James Addy, colliery proprietor, of Sheffield, has failed. His liabilities are £90,000.

The strike of the lumbermen in the Soderhamn district, Sweden, has collapsed.

The *Standard*, in its financial article this morning, says it is understood that Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, is in London for the purpose of raising another loan.

BERLIN, June 18.—The Bourse *Gazette* has reason to believe that the Government, in reply to an interpellation to be introduced in the Reichstag on Thursday, will state that it has no intention of modifying the principles which hitherto have been followed relative to coinage; will attribute the suspension of the rates of silver to the state of the market, and to the actual requirements of the Government, and will announce its intention of extending the coinage of silver, should such a measure be ultimately necessary. The Tobacco Committee have rejected the proposal to make the new tobacco duties retrospective.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

A DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY—THE KHEDIVE'S DEPOSITION DEMANDED.

ROME, June 18.—There was a violent earthquake yesterday near the Town of Aci, in Sicily, seven miles north-east of Catania. Five villages were almost totally destroyed. Ten persons were killed and several injured. The inhabitants of the district are fleeing en masse.

LONDON, June 18.—Reuter's dispatch from Alexandria reports that, according to intelligence received there from Cairo, the French Consul-General will proceed in full uniform to the Palace to-day, to announce that the French Government has decided to insist upon the deposition of the Khédive.

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies will meet in congress to-morrow to revise the article of the Constitution making Versailles the seat of the Legislature, with a view to the removal of the Chambers to Paris.

GENEVA, June 18.—A mass of rock, the removal of which will take a year, has fallen on the Mount Simplon road. A temporary passage is being made.

ODESSA, June 18.—Numerous arrests were made at daybreak on the 13th inst., including those of some students, Professors, and municipal employes. Thirty-six of the prisoners have been sent to Archangel. There are not aware of having committed any offense except that they are Liberals.

MADRID, June 18.—The Government has ordered energetic measures to obtain satisfaction from San Domingo for the outrage to the Spanish flag in the arrest last Winter and subsequent execution of two insurgent Dominican Generals, who had taken refuge on board a Spanish vessel at Puerto Plata.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—The burglar who robbed the Receiver's office, in Cherson, of 1,500,000 rubles has been arrested. One million rubles were found upon him.

PARIS, June 18.—The daughter of Prof. Molischott, the distinguished physiologist of Holland, has committed suicide at Rimini. She was 7 years of age.

LONDON, June 19.—The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Paris says it is reported that M. Tirard, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has tendered his resignation.

The will of Baron Lionel de Rothschild disposes of personal property to the amount of £2,700,000.

EMBARRASSED COTTON MERCHANTS.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—The *Herald* says: "B. R. Smith & Co., cotton-dealers, of No. 21 Central-street, this city, are involved in the affairs of B. R. Smith & Co., cotton-dealers of New-York, whose failure has been reported. Each firm consists of three partners, but B. R. Smith and J. M. Smith are members of both concerns, so that the two houses are very intimately connected, being, in fact, generally regarded as one. The Boston house is not as yet fully informed as to the amount of the liabilities, as they were nearly all contracted in New-York. It is thought, however, that they will not aggregate $100,000.

THE LETELLIER MATTER.

OTTAWA, June 18.—The *Citizen*, the Government organ, publishes the following London dispatch about the Letellier matter: "It is stated here in well-informed circles that the Imperial authorities to-day decided to refer the Letellier matter back to the Dominion authorities. It is probable that the full text of the decision will be published in a few days."

EFFECT OF SOUTHERN QUARANTINE.

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 18.—Havana vessels being cut out of the regular Gulf ports by the quarantine, four Spanish steamers have gone to St. Andrew's Bay, and are now loading cattle. It is thought that a revenue cutter will leave here to-day to rectify the matter.

THE UMATILLAS' NEW POSSESSIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—In the Indian council at Umatilla, on Monday, after much discussion most of the Indians, including the principal chiefs, signed their names, for the purpose of taking the uplands, as proposed by the Government.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

RICHMOND, Va., June 18.—The Catholic Young Men's National Union met here to-day in its fifth annual convention. Before proceeding to business, the delegates attended services at St. Peter's Cathedral. Bishop Keane delivered an address, in the course of which he extended a hearty welcome to the visitors on behalf of the Catholics of the city and State. The convention was called to order, at Cathedral Hall, by the National Secretary, Juan A. Pizzini, of this city. All the presiding officers being absent, the Rev. J. J. Melton, of Philadelphia, was elected Chairman pro tem. After preliminary business, the convention adjourned until to-morrow. The members of the convention are the guests of the McGill Lyceum, of this city.

NASHVILLE OFFICERS INDICTED.

CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT MADE AGAINST THEM.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18.—A genuine sensation was afforded here to-day when it became known, through the publication in the *Banner*, that the Grand Jury had returned indictments against Judge John C. Ferriss, Judge of the County Court, Thomas W. Chadwell, ex-Back Tax Collector; Capt. Samuel Donelson, ex-Clerk of the Criminal Court; W. H. Trafford, ex-Public Administrator, and W. R. Knight, County Trustee, all Democrats. The indictment against Ferriss charges that on Aug. 1, 1878, he unlawfully issued and drew warrants against the county for $13,900 59 for coats in the Criminal Court. Chadwell is charged with collecting revenue amounting to $3,000, which he converted to his own use. Donelson is accused of embezzling $8,000. In January, 1875, W. H. Trafford was appointed Administrator of the estate of M. Barker. He received as assets of the estate a large amount of money and property of the aggregate value of $3,366 91, which he is charged with unlawfully converting to his own use. In the same manner and form an indictment was found against W. A. Knight, charging him with embezzling $190,000 of county funds. In the Circuit Court this morning, Attorney-General Washington entered a motion to have the office of Knight declared vacant, on account of the incumbent's bond being irregular. The motion was continued until to-morrow for argument. Donelson gave $1,000 bonds this afternoon for his appearance at the next term of the court. Capiases were issued for the other men.

THE TRIAL OF MISS DUER.

THE ARGUMENTS CLOSED, AND THE CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 18.—On the opening of court in the Duer trial, to-day, George W. Purnell continued the argument for the defense, contending that the only proof adduced by the State to sustain its charge was what had been termed the dying declarations of Ella Hearn, as testified to by her father and Mrs. Truitt. He argued that it had been shown that Mrs. Truitt was mistaken as to the time of the alleged declaration, and the testimony of Mr. Hearn was not worthy of belief, because it had been discredited by his own contradictory statements and by the positive testimony of John H. Clark and other witnesses. He argued that, from the testimony, death resulted from nervous depression brought on by an improper use of chloral. James U. Dennis also spoke for the defense. Mr. Cusfield made the closing argument for the prisoner. He asserted that Miss Hearn was wounded in no vital part, but that she received improper medical treatment, and died from that treatment. Lilly Duer was not responsible for the result, and that Ella Hearn died from her own nervous depression. This nervous depression, he claimed, was caused, not by the ball, but by the improper administration of chloral, which resulted in death. The statement of Dr. Truitt, her attending physician, was that she improved until the last week of her life, when he discovered she was losing strength, and was under nervous depression. He spoke of the affection displayed by Ella Hearn toward Lilly Duer after the shooting, and asked the jury if such a display was to be attributed to hypocrisy on the part of the wounded girl. The statement of Lilly Duer before the jury was clear and explicit, and so frank and straightforward that the State declined to cross-examine her.

Henry Page made the closing argument for the prosecution. He reviewed the whole testimony, arguing that the charge was proved. He closed his argument at 11:10 o'clock, when the case was given to the jury, who retired. At 12:10 the jury had not agreed, and the court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

RAILROAD METHODS.

DENVER, Col., June 18.—Justice Miller arrived here yesterday, and is associated with Judge Hallett in hearing testimony in the Rio Grande Railway case. Judge Hallett this afternoon decided that he could not hear any questions connected with Judge Bowen's injunction until a record thereof was made and filed in the office of the clerk of his court at Del Norte. An application to execute the order of the United States Supreme Court to put the Denver and Rio Grande Company in possession of the Grand Cañon will come before Justice Miller as soon as he is through with the consideration of Judge Bowen's injunction. Everything continues quiet along the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Road, and business is being tranquilly conducted. As soon as the future possession of this road is confirmed it is believed that the litigation now pending will terminate, and that the Rio Grande Company will carry forward its policy of development.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 18.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad to-day, the following were elected Directors: W. J. Averill, D. W. Lawrence, Edward H. Harriman, H. R. Duval, S. Fish, S. W. Felton, E. B. Phillips, John Q. Adams, W. J. Rust, N. Cushing, W. A. Haskell, J. H. Farrar, W. L. Frost.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—Nathan Clark, designer at the Sprague Print Works, was killed last night while walking on the railroad track, near Olneyville, by the New-York and New-England train. Mr. Clark was partially deaf and that fact, doubtless, prevented his hearing the approaching train.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Signal Station at Barnegat reports, at 8 A. M., that the schooner-rigged surf-boat Susan, of Forked River, N. J., was picked up during the night full of water, with two holes in her bottom, and towed to the north side of Barnegat Inlet. She was seen standing out to sea yesterday morning, and the men in her are supposed to have drowned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—A freight train on the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, when near State Line this afternoon, ran into a tramway used for the purpose of rolling logs across the track. The engine and 12 cars, loaded with coal and oil, were thrown from the track, seven of the cars and the engine going down an embankment of 15 feet. The engineer, Edward Squibbs, jumped from his engine, and it is feared he is under a pile of coal, which is burning fiercely, being fed by the escaping oil. Squibbs has a wife and child in this city. The engine was badly wrecked.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

RONDOUT, N. Y., June 18.—The Ulster County Supervisors made the Assembly apportionment to-day. The board stands 14 Republicans, 11 Democrats. The apportionment is as follows:

First Assembly District.—First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Ninth Wards of the City of Kingston, the towns of Kingston, Saugerties, Woodstock, and Hurley. Republican majority on State ticket, 1878, 432; on Assembly, 827; on County Treasurer, 682; on Congressman, 381.

Second Assembly District.—Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards of the City of Kingston, the towns of Esopus, Lloyd, Marlboro, Plattekill, Rosendale, and Middletown. Democratic majority on State ticket, 1878, 1; Republican on Assembly, 95; on County Treasurer, 167; on Congress, 3.

Third Assembly District.—New-Paltz, Gardiner, Shawangunk, Wawarsing, Rochester, Olive, Shandaken, Hardenbergh, and Denning. Democratic majority on State ticket, 1878, 730; on Assembly, 411; on County Treasurer, 337; on Congress, 863.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—The Cayuga County Supervisors apportioned the Assembly districts today, making only trifling changes in the two districts. The population of each is 35,600.

TROUBLE WITH RAILROAD STRIKERS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 18.—There has been a great deal of excitement in the Executive Office and about town to-day on account of dispatches received from the Sheriff of Lyon County, representing that a dangerous riot is in progress at Tracy, which is the starting-point of the new Chicago and Dakota Railroad. The first dispatch calling for troops to quell a riot was received at midnight last night, and a company was ordered to the scene from New-Ulm, which is the nearest military point. Repeated telegraphing this morning failed to reveal the exact cause of the trouble, the people of Tracy being evidently too badly panic-stricken to construct intelligible telegrams. Gov. Pillsbury went to the place this evening, accompanied by *Press* reporters, who have sent the real facts, and allayed the alarm here. It seems that 300 men employed on the new road struck for higher wages, and marched to the town to demand payment. Not being immediately satisfied, they became riotous, destroyed some property and created a panic. The demonstrations ceased before the arrival of the troops. The men will be promptly paid off and dispersed. The first alarming dispatches and the delay in getting the facts created considerable anxiety here.

BASE-BALL.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—Albanys, 17; Manchesters, 4; exhibition game.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 18.—Holyokes, 9; Brocktons, 3.

SHOOTING HER HUSBAND

AND THEN USING THE SAME PISTOL UPON HERSELF.

THE DESPERATE ACTS OF AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE WHOM HER HUSBAND HAD PUBLICLY PUT AWAY—SHE TRIES TO FORCE A REUNION, AND, FAILING, ATTEMPTS MURDER AND SUICIDE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 18.—The wife of Oliver K. Tomlinson, against whom divorce proceedings have been instituted, was admitted to his boarding-house at 6 o'clock this morning. She forced her way to his room and shot him in the breast, in the region of the heart, inflicting a dangerous wound. Pointing the muzzle of the still smoking pistol at her own heart, she pulled its trigger. Her hand was unsteady, and the bullet passed through her breast, and a flesh wound only was inflicted.

Mr. Tomlinson is 44 years of age. His wife is in her twenty-fifth year. His family is one of the best in the city, and holds a high social position. His father was Stephen Tomlinson, a wealthy carriage manufacturer, who died only a few years ago, leaving a fortune of $150,000 to be divided between his widow and his two daughters and Oliver, who was his son by his first wife. Oliver's portion amounted to $30,000, which was invested in stocks and bonds, the income of which was amply sufficient for a man of his habits. Two years ago he became infatuated with his present wife, who was then Mary F. Thatcher, an employe in the Bridgeport Paper-box Company's factory on Fairfield-avenue. She was a blonde, below medium height, with a full rounded figure, a heavy head of hair, and cheeks that were full of color. She was then, and is now, good looking, although her features are of a sensual cast. Tomlinson never possessed much strength of will, and his intellect was impaired. His general appearance conveyed an impression of his inferiority. The girl was uneducated but shrewd and intelligent. Her reputation was under a cloud at that time, and Tomlinson was not only advised of this by his relatives, but was warned against the marriage by a number of anonymous letters which some friends wrote him, in the hope of arousing mistrust of the girl. It is said that she advised him to consult a clairvoyant and learn whether she loved him and was worthy of being his wife, and that he actually visited the person whom she suggested, and was informed that he had won the affections of a noble woman, worthy in every respect. They were married in East Bridgeport, in November, 1877, and the fact caused a deal of gossip. They went to housekeeping on State-street, but soon broke up and went to board ng. Her slovenly habits and propensity for gossiping with the neighbors was, he says, the cause for this step. A year ago last April they went to board with Mr. W. H. Kenyon, of Gilbert and Broad streets. She was in the habit of leaving him for several days and a week at a time, to visit her relatives, as she told him. The frequency of these visits aroused Mr. Tomlinson's suspicions. The talk of the townspeople was not calculated to allay them. He consulted a lawyer, a detective was employed, and Mrs. Tomlinson's movements were closely scrutinized. A young man of New-Haven was found to be the relative in the case. Accompanied by his lawyer and detective, Mr. Tomlinson visited that city last Friday, and was placed in a position to satisfy himself of his wife's infidelity. On Saturday he "posted" her by announcing through the Bridgeport papers that no longer shared his bed and board, and that he would no longer be responsible for the debts which she contracted. Mrs. Tomlinson made a flying trip to Bridgeport that day, packed her effects, and took a train for West Brookfield, Mass., where her parents live. It had been hinted to her that her arrest for adultery would follow as soon as the complaint could be lodged against her in the Bridgeport Police Court, and her hurried flight was doubtless due to this hint. Before she left Bridgeport the summons and complaint of a petition for divorce were placed in her hands by Mr. Tomlinson's counsel.

When the "milk train" stopped at Bridgeport, at 3:26 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Tomlinson stepped upon the depot platform. Crossing the street to the Atlantic Hotel, she told the clerk that a carriage would call for her at 4 o'clock, and asked to be allowed to wait in the parlor. While she was waiting she rang for a glass of liquor, but was informed that the bar was closed. A hackman called for her a few minutes after 4 o'clock, and drove her around the streets until 6 o'clock, when she directed him to take her to Mr. Kenyon's house. There she dismissed him. None of the family were astir, and a servant girl answered her ring, and admitted her to the parlor, where she said she would wait until her husband was awake. The girl left her, and Mrs. Tomlinson removing her shoes, sneaked her way up stairs to his room on the second floor. She rapped, and her husband asked who was there. He did not hear the reply distinctly, as he says, and he got up, drew on his trousers, put on his wrapper, and opened the door, supposing that the servant had brought him a supply of clean linen. Mrs. Tomlinson pushed her way in and confronted him. She begged him to take her back again, and promised that he should never have occasion to regret it. He told her that he would think the matter over and let her know, besides he wanted to consult his friends. Then, as he says, she became abusive in her language, and threatened to poison herself if he did not relent. She was walking up and down the room, and suddenly she stopped within six feet of him and said, "Now, ——— you, if you don't take me back I'll shoot you and kill myself," leveling a pistol at him as she spoke. The hammer fell the next instant and he felt a stinging sensation in his left breast. "I'm killed!" he exclaimed as he staggered toward the bed. She turned the weapon upon herself and emptied a second chamber. When the inmates of the house reached the room, husband and wife lay upon the bed, her arm thrown around his neck. She was heard to say that she did not mean to hurt him, and that she could not live without him. A messenger was sent to the station-house, and Officers Hamilton and Arnold hurried to the house. Chief Marsh arrived a few moments later, and directed that the woman should be removed to an adjoining room. The bullet had passed through her breast, and she was but slightly injured. Her husband's wound was of a serious nature. The ball had entered his left breast, passing upward, and had lodged, as Dr. Hubbard believes, under the collar-bone. Mr. Tomlinson was completely prostrated by the shock, and it was deemed inadvisable to probe for the ball. He was in a comfortable condition to-night, but declined to see anybody but his counsel. His recovery is probable, unless secondary hemorrhage sets in. This afternoon Mrs. Tomlinson was committed to jail by Justice Beers, in default of $3,000 bail, to await the result of her husband's injuries. She will be given an examination on the 25th inst. She was placed in the "hospital-room" in the jail. Her recovery is only a question of a few days. On her way to the jail her counsel told her not to talk about the case. "You needn't caution me," was the reply, "I remember Mrs. Alexander," (who was convicted of complicity in the murder of Stuttering Jack by her indiscreet statements.) Mrs. Tomlinson says that the shooting was purely accidental. The pistol was a small seven-barreled revolver, of No. 22 calibre, belonging to her husband, which was lying on his wash-stand. She intended, she says, to have killed herself if she could not effect reconciliation, and the sight of the weapon suggested the means of accomplishing the purpose. It was discharged as she raised it to carry her threat into execution. Mr. Tomlinson says that she had a bottle which she said contained poison, and declared that she would swallow its contents. It contained spirits of camphor. In another bottle in her sachel was a small quantity of whisky. She repeatedly expressed the hope that her husband would recover.

A DESERTED HUSBAND'S DESPONDENCY.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—E. A. White, 60 years of age, a wealthy planter from near Selma, Ala., attempted to commit suicide at Evansville, Ind., yesterday. He had recently married a young wife, who soon afterward eloped with another man. White came North with a body servant, intending to secure a home away from the scene of his disgrace. Becoming despondent, he cut a gash in his throat with a razor before his servant could stay his hand. He was removed to a hospital, where he tore the bandages from his wounds. He now lies in a critical condition.

THE SMITH-BENNETT CASE.

CONSIDERING ATTORNEY-GENERAL STOCKTON'S QUESTION.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—In the Court of Errors and Appeals to-day, the Smith-Bennett murder case was referred to in connection with the point raised on Tuesday by Attorney-General Stockton in the Noyes case. Messrs. Fleming and Collins appeared on the part of Mrs. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, and Mr. Fleming said that in view of the point raised by the Attorney-General in the case of the State against Noyes, that a writ of error did not lie to remove causes not capital to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and that it was not clear that the statute authorizing the writ to issue out of the Court of Errors directed to the Oyer and Terminer was constitutional, they had requested the Attorney-General to move for the dismissal of the writ of error, in order that other proceedings might be taken if necessary.

The Attorney-General said that the point which he raised was confined to the fact of the repeal of the statute which had authorized the issue of a writ out of the Court of Errors, directed to the Oyer and Terminer; but, in the course of the argument, the question necessarily arose as to whether, in the absence of any statute, the Court of Errors possessed the jurisdiction, or whether it would be invading the prerogative of the Supreme Court. The statute made this writ a writ of right, and directed that it should issue out of the Court of Errors alone. The Constitution might not be violated by making it a writ of right, but it seemed clear that it was beyond the power of the Legislature to deprive the Supreme Court of the power to issue it. The Attorney-General added that he made the motion to dismiss the writ at the request of the defendants' counsel, because it appeared to him that they were entitled to have the constitutionality of the law decided by this court at once; for, at the present moment, the defendants having the liberty to apply to the Chancellor for the allowance of a writ from the Supreme Court, if the act was held unconstitutional the decision involved to them no serious consequences. But if, on the other hand, a decision of the question should be delayed until the hearing of the cause on the present writ of error, there would not be time for the defendants' counsel to resort to the Supreme Court if the writ should then be dismissed by this court. The counsel for the defense suggested that they might desire to put in a brief, and asked until Monday to do so, that being the time allowed counsel in the Noyes case. The court granted the time accordingly.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $300,912 01, and from Customs, $399,904 80.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $17,010. Of the forty millions of certificates issued, only $47,120 remain undisposed of in the hands of the various depositories, and $17,464,000 of the amount issued have been converted into 4 per cent. bonds.

The President has approved the following bills: To remove the political disabilities of N. R. Beale, of Missouri; James F. Harrison, of Virginia, and Arthur T. Engler, of

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 18.

SENATE.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

On motion of Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, the House bill to appoint a Mississippi River Improvement Commission was taken up.

After some discussion, the amendments reported by the Senate Committee were adopted, and the bill was read a third time and passed, Messrs. Chandler, Morrill, Platt, and Saulsbury being the only Senators voting nay.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the unfinished business, being the Army Appropriation bill, was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Blaine's amendment providing for the punishment of any person carrying a deadly weapon at the polls where an election for Representatives in Congress is being held.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, resumed the reading of documents showing military interference at elections in Kentucky in 1865.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, asked Mr. Beck whether martial law did not prevail in Kentucky when the outrages he referred to were committed.

Mr. BECK—It prevailed to the extent that Gen. Palmer, at Louisville, had seen fit to proclaim it at that time.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, asked Mr. Beck why it was, if the purpose of the bill was to prevent the execution of those laws, that the intent was covered up so that people reading the bill would suppose it was only directed against the use of the Army as a police force.

Mr. BECK replied that he wished he had the skill of the Senator from New-York in referring to what went on in another place without violating the rules. He then began to read from the remarks of some one who, he said, was "nearer to the gentleman at the other end of the avenue even than the Senator from New-York."

Mr. CONKLING—I don't see how that can be. [Laughter.]

Mr. BECK, (reading)—"I do not know of a man in this House who is in favor of using the Army as an ordinary Police force."

Mr. CONKLING—The "ordinary" is left out of the bill.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, rose to a point or order.

Mr. BECK—Let me finish the sentence.

Mr. CARPENTER—My point of order is against this sentence. Mr. Carpenter then called attention to the rule prohibiting Senators to speak of what occurs in the House.

Mr. BECK asked how it could be shown that what he had read took place in the House. Suppose it had been spoken in front of Willard's Hotel, or in Lincoln Hall?

The presiding officer [Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut,] said when a point of order was taken against something said in front of Willard's Hotel, or in Lincoln Hall, he would rule upon it. He thought Mr. Carpenter's point well taken.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Wallace, Davis, of West Virginia, and Booth were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate, on the disagreeing votes of the two houses.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The Senate adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, receding from certain minor amendments.

THE POLITICAL DISCUSSION RESUMED.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, said that formerly he had been inclined to ascribe to Mr. Blaine the position in the family of men occupied by the eagle among birds, and he regretted to see him imitating the meaner birds that unearths foul things which should remain hidden from the sight of all.

Mr. VOORHEES having in the course of his remarks said that out of 150 Senate employes the Republican majority had only employed 6 wounded ex-soldiers, all of whom had been retained by the present Democratic majority, Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, called attention to the case of Mr. Crary, the Sergeant-at-Arms, a wounded ex-soldier, who had been displaced.

Mr. VOORHEES—He did not report himself as such. Every one who reported himself, and was not reported by a politician for party effect, has been retained.

Mr. FERRY said that Crary was a wounded soldier, and his condition would prove it. And after the Democratic majority instead of Mr. Wallace] announced that his party did not intend to remove Union soldiers, he and his friends were surprised at his removal. Public attention was called to it, but not by the gentleman himself, who submitted, believing the majority had the right to do what they did, and not being in the habit of parading his wounds.

Mr. VOORHEES said the gentleman had no cause to complain of from the Republican Senators, who did not attend to the matter at the time, but only spoke of it now when it was too late to remedy the fault, than from the Democrats, who investigated the subject at the time, and tried not to make any mistake. Mr. Voorhees then alluded to the complaint of Senators that "Confederate Brigadiers" were sent to Congress, and said the other side should be silenced from such complaint by the reflection that with all their clamor about their love of the Army, only four Republican Senators here served in the Union Army.

Mr. Voorhees having mentioned Michigan among the ex-States, Mr. FERRY said he could hardly criticise Michigan for not sending a Union soldier as a Senator so long as Indiana did not set her an example; and more than that, it was not in good taste for the Senator to criticise Michigan and other States when there was not a man on the other side who was in the Union Army, and they were now in the majority.

Mr. VOORHEES said he and his colleague might be placed against the two Senators from Michigan in respect to their military record—they all staid at home. But when the Republicans had in the field a soldier as a Senator, they chose Mr. Morton, not a soldier.

Mr. BLAINE—Does the Senator say that he and his colleague represent the soldier vote of Indiana as much as Mr. Morton did?

Mr. VOORHEES—Yes; we did as much for the soldier and incurred as much expense for them as any two Senators, and more gladly. Mr. Voorhees characterized the Republican professions of love for the Union soldiers and distrust of Confederates as hypocritical.

Mr. BLAINE said he would do what Mr. Voorhees seemed reluctant to do on behalf of the Indiana regiment at Buena Vista—namely, denounce the assertion of its cowardice, made by the Southern wing of the Democratic party. He said that the instances of Confederates appointed to Federal office only showed that there was no discrimination against men who served against the Union on that account. The men who returned to their loyalty were ostracised in the South, and were obliged to seek a refuge elsewhere. He trusted that the present Administration would continue to hold up the banner of free speech and free thought. He alluded to the fact that one of the reports of doorkeepers as to ex-soldier employes read by Mr. Voorhees contained this language in reference to one employe, "I think he fought against us." Mr. Blaine thought this a strange use of words in a report of an officer giving information to be read before the United States Senate. He explained the figures of the vote of Indiana in 1862 and 1864, cited by Mr. Voorhees, by saying that the year 1862 was a very bad year for the Republican cause—the Union Army had lost battles, and there was a light vote all over the country. The figures also showed that though the Republican majority had increased greatly in 1864 when the interference was charged, the Democratic vote was larger than in the previous election, when there was no interference.

Mr. CONKLING, at 6 o'clock P. M., said that in view of the way the day's time had been spent, he hoped that he and others who desired to speak on the merits of the bill would not be cut off or forced into the night by a desire to close the debate to-day. He moved to adjourn, and intimated that perhaps he had ingenuity enough to prevent the other side, as they were now situated, (many Democrats being absent,) from cutting off debate.

The motion was lost—yeas 22, nays 25.

Mr. CRANDALL, of Michigan, moved to go into executive session, and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion.

The Republicans generally refrained from voting, thus preventing a quorum—yeas 4, nays 30.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to adjourn on a viva voce vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. decided that the yeas had it.

Mr. CARPENTER demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, rose to the point of order that the Chair, having announced his decision on the vote, a demand for the yeas and nays was not in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. said it had always been the custom to allow the demand, even after the Chair had announced the vote.

The vote resulted—yeas 2, nays 28, no quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. said that under the rules it was not necessary to take a vote on a motion for a call of the Senate. It was the duty of the Chair to order a call upon the question being made that no quorum was present. He therefore ordered the roll to be called.

Forty-nine Senators—more than a quorum—answered to their names.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. ruled that the pending question was on a motion made by Mr. Conkling to go into executive session. The vote resulted—yeas 1, nays 29, no quorum.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, asked a call of the Senate. Thirty-five Senators—less than a quorum—responded to their names, the Republicans generally refraining from answering.

Mr. WHYTE moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of the absent Senators.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to adjourn. A quorum did not vote.

Under the seventeenth rule, Mr. EATON moved that Mr. Blaine be required to give his reason for not voting.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point that the motion was out of order, as the call of the Senate had disclosed no quorum, and the only motion in order would be one to adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. overruled the point of order.

Mr. CONKLING appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. WHYTE moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Upon Mr. BLAINE'S name being called on this motion, he asked if he had a right to vote, the question affecting him.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. decided that Mr. Blaine might vote.

Mr. BLAINE—Then I guess I won't vote. [Laughter.]

No quorum voted. A long discussion as to what was before the Senate under the rules, and a succession of different motions ensued. The PRESIDENT pro tem. finally ruled that the pending question was on Mr. Whyte's motion to compel the attendance of absent Senators. The vote resulted—yeas 21, nays 0. The Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

After several other motions had been made and voted upon, the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he found various Senators (naming them) present in the chamber.

At 9 P. M. Mr. WITHERS rose and said: "In obedience to instructions by the Committee on Appropriations, I have endeavored to—"

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that no quorum being present, nothing was in order except a motion for a call of the Senate or to adjourn.

Mr. WITHERS said he was going to make a motion, and insisted upon his right to preface it by a statement. After several fruitless attempts, he managed to get in the words, "in view of the fact that the minority have, by their filibustering proceedings," when the great confusion drowned his voice. A moment after he moved to adjourn, but, upon hearing the expressions of exultation on the Republican side, withdrew his motion, "on account of the opposition manifested." Another interval of confusion succeeded.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. NEIL, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution defining the meaning of section 2 of the act making appropriations for the payment of arrears of pensions. Passed. It includes within the provisions of that act all persons who have been or who may hereafter be placed upon the pension rolls by virtue of any special act of Congress.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The House then resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill prohibiting political assessments.

Mr. HOSTETLER, of Indiana, who had charge of the bill, insisted on the previous question, as the Republicans declined to fix any time for action on the bill before next January. The Republicans thereupon refused to vote, thus leaving the House without a quorum. The morning hour having been consumed in various roll-calls, the bill went over without action.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, submitted the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. ATKINS explained that the House conferees had conceded most of the points of difference. If the conference report were agreed to the appropriation made by the bill would amount $15,780,000, or $332,000 in excess of the current Legisiative act. After a short debate, the report was agreed to.

DEBATING THE TRADE-DOLLAR BILL.

The debate upon the bill reported by Mr. Stephens, from the Coinage Committee, was then opened by Mr. MORTON, of New-York, who opposed the bill in the following speech:

A few weeks since the honorable gentleman from Ohio introduced a bill for the relief of the owners of silver mines and silver bullion in the United States and Europe, and now this distinguished gentleman from Georgia presents a bill for the relief of the subjects of the Emperor of China. In February, 1873, when the act was passed authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar, it was worth a fraction over 104 cents in gold. They were not coined as money or for circulation at home, but for export, or as a measure of value in trade, and their title indicates; they were, however, made a legal tender for $5 in any one payment, but the people of the Pacific States objected to their circulation, and on the 8th of May, 1876, the distinguished gentleman now Speaker of the House, introduced a bill repealing the legal-tender quality of the trade dollar. On the 14th of June, 1876, my distinguished colleague from New-York [Mr. Cox] reported the measure, and it passed both houses of Congress without an opposing vote or voice. All of these coins held at home were put in circulation months after they had, by the action of the present Speaker and gentleman from New-York, ceased to be a legal tender for any amount. While I should favor an exchange of the legal-tender silver for the trade dollar, which speculators have palmed off upon our own citizens, if that alone could be done, I am opposed to the passage of this bill, which discriminates against our own people and in favor of the owners of silver in China, and for other reasons. The Director of the Mint, in his last annual report, estimated that less than 6,000,000 of trade dollars, all of which were coined for exportation, were held in the United States, and about 30,000,000 in China, where they circulate as money, and are, I believe, a legal tender at their bullion value. The trade dollar is worth to-day about 90 cents, which would make the value of the 30,000,000 held in China $27,000,000. Now, if this bill becomes a law, we shall, so long as the Government can maintain legal-tender silver dollars at par in gold, be paying the holders of trade dollars in China $30,000,000 in gold for $27,000,000 worth of silver, or $3,000,000 more than we can buy the same quantity of silver of our own citizens. The first silver bill which the honorable gentleman from Ohio presented proposed a discrimination in favor of silver-mine and bullion-owners in the United States and Europe of nearly 20 per cent., and now the gentleman from Georgia proposes a discrimination of 11 per cent. in favor of Chinese subjects. I shall be glad to know how the gentleman proposes to provide the $30,000,000 of gold necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill if it becomes a law The gentleman certainly cannot expect to exchange 412½ grain dollars with the Chinese for trade dollars of 420 grains.

Since the remonetization of silver, in 1878, the Government has coined 33,485,950 of the "dollar of the fathers," which it was claimed would be eagerly sought for, and how many of these dollars does the gentleman suppose were in circulation on the 1st of June? One dollar for every family or party of six in the United States, a total of 7,304,915 in a country with a population of 45,000,000, leaving 26,181,045 stored in the vaults of the Treasury and carried by the Government. At the end of the next fiscal year, without any new legislation, we shall have 59,485,950 silver dollars, and if the people have no more anxiety to see them than heretofore, the Government will then be warehousing and carrying about 47,000,000. If the 36,000,000 trade dollars are to be added, the appalling total on the 20th of June, 1880, will be over 95,000,000. Do the gentlemen who favor this measure wish to give $3,000,000 to the holders of trade dollars in China? Do they wish, in view of the sale for gold coin since the demonetization of silver in 1873, of $1,299,000,000 of United States bonds, and the reduction since 1865 of nearly $600,000,000 of principal and $67,000,000 in the annual interest charge, to press the increased coinage of silver and hazard the credit of the Government by adding a sum to the amount of silver coin in the vaults of the Treasury which may force the Government to pay these bonds in depreciated silver, or coin of less value than that which the Government demanded and received when the bonds were sold? Mr. Speaker, I think our only safe way is, instead of increasing the coinage of silver, to stop it altogether and wait the result of the negotiations with European nations, for which we have made an appropriation. Let us secure such joint action with other nations as will restore silver to its old steadiness of value, and thus promote a market throughout the world for our silver product. I am in favor of a bimetallic currency whenever such joint action can be secured, and a dollar's worth of silver is coined in a silver dollar; the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, and those who act with him, on the contrary, aim to make this country a monometallic country, to drive all our gold to Europe, and to control the silver market to the United States, thus limiting the demand, lowering the value of our silver product, and compelling us to be monometallists. We cannot maintain a double standard except upon a basis of absolute equality, for the cheaper, poorer money will always drive the best out of circulation. We can, in my opinion, only maintain a double standard by joint action with European nations, and any attempt to do it single-handed, or largely to increase the coinage of silver legal-tender dollars, will, in my judgment, bring great disaster upon the business interests of the whole county. I hope the gentleman will be willing to withdraw the bill, or to defer its further consideration until joint action with European nations can be secured.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, offered an amendment, providing that the trade dollar received under this act shall not be counted as part of the coinage of silver required by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, and providing, further, that a trade dollar that has been chopped or restamped, for circulation in China or other foreign countries, shall be excluded from the provisions of this act.

After further debate, Mr. DEERING, of Iowa, offered an amendment providing that the weight of the trade dollar to be exchanged shall not be reduced below the standard weight of tolerance provided by law.

The previous question was then considered as seconded, and the bill went over until tomorrow, when the debate will be closed by Mr. Stephens. The House, at 4:50 P. M., adjourned.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY GRADUATES—THE COLLEGE DEBT WIPED OUT.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18.—To-day occurred the college Commencement exercises proper. A large audience gathered in the First Church at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the Commencement orators consumed the five hours following, until 2 o'clock, in the delivery of their addresses. Their names and subjects were: Parker D. Handy, of New-York, "Commercial Morality;" Arthur T. Parke, Pennsylvania, "Rectitude;" John T. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, "Pessimism;" Alfred S. Niles, of Pennsylvania, "Character Analysis Impossible;" M. S. Niles, of Pennsylvania, "Mohammed;" Robert H. McCarter, of New-Jersey, "The Religion of the Future;" Edward Sheldon, of New-Jersey, "Some Lessons from Wordsworth's Poetry;" William T. Elsing, of Illinois, "Louis Kossuth," and the valedictory, by William Francis Biggs, on "The Joy of the Battle." The valedictorian made an average through his course of 93. His father, the Senator, pronounced the valedictory for the class with which he was graduated, and was present also, the programme mentioned theses by 17 students.

Thomas D. Jones, of Illinois, a member of the Class of '76, pronounced the Master's oration.

The Rev. Mr. Craven, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, announced the prizes as follows: Junior Orator Medals—First, W. M. Padden, Pennsylvania; second, P. Withinton, New-York; third, R. F. Conover, New-Jersey; fourth, George S. Johns, Missouri. McLean Prize—W. M. Padden. Boudinot Historical Fellowship—Harold Godwin, New-York. Boudinot Modern Languages Fellowship—Edward De Renne, Georgia. J. S. K. Mathematical Fellowship—Fletcher Durell, New-Jersey. Marquand Classical Fellowship—John D. Davis, Pennsylvania. Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship—Joseph Hamilton, Georgia. Lynde Debate—First, A. W. Halsey, Newark; second, Robert Bridges, Pennsylvania. Junior Oratory—Hadley, New-York. Dickinson Prize—Arthur A. Bliss. Science and Religion, ($100)—R. H. McCarter, Newark.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. George Norcross, Pennsylvania; that of Doctor of Philosophy upon S. A. Farrand, Newark; M. A. Newell, Maryland; Archibald Alexander, New-York; that of Doctor of Laws, upon John P. Stockton, New-Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Schaffer, and the Rev. Dr. George P. Fisher. It was at first announced that the degree of Master of Arts had been conferred on ex-Congressman Hardenbergh, of Hudson County, and a telegram announcing his distinction was sent to him at Jersey City, but before the college officers said that this was an error, and that the Congressman had received no degree.

Near the close of the exercises President McCosh arose to announce that, with the aid of a most beneficent donation, the college debt of $200,000 had been wiped out. One of the conditions on which the donation had been received was that the college should raise the other $200,000 for itself. The President said, further, that a dormitory fitted up for the poorer students is much needed, and he hoped that such a one would soon be erected. The Faculty and the Alumni, with their invited guests, formed in line and marched to one of the three ample halls on the grounds. There the board had been bountifully spread, and 200 hungry men quickly disposed of the Alumni dinner. After the board had been cleared, Mr. Edison, of the gentleman from Georgia presents a bill for the relief of the subjects of the Emperor of China. In February, 1873, when the act was passed authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar, it was worth a fraction over 104 cents in gold. They were not coined as money or for circulation at home, but for export, or as a measure of value in trade, and their title indicates; they were, however, made a legal tender for $5 in any one payment, but the people of the Pacific States objected to their circulation, and on the 8th of May, 1876, the distinguished gentleman now Speaker of the House, introduced a bill repealing the legal-tender quality of the trade dollar. On the 14th of June, 1876, my distinguished colleague from New-York [Mr. Cox] reported the measure, and it passed both houses of Congress without an opposing vote or voice. All of these coins held at home were put in circulation months after they had, by the action of the present Speaker and gentleman from New-York, ceased to be a legal tender for any amount. While I should favor an exchange of the legal-tender silver for the trade dollar, which speculators have palmed off upon our own citizens, if that alone could be done, I am opposed to the passage of this bill, which discriminates against our own people and in favor of the owners of silver in China, and for other reasons. The Director of the Mint, in his last annual report, estimated that less than 6,000,000 of trade dollars, all of which were coined for exportation, were held in the United States, and about 30,000,000 in China, where they circulate as money, and are, I believe, a legal tender at their bullion value. The trade dollar is worth to-day about 90 cents, which would make the value of the 30,000,000 held in China $27,000,000. Now, if this bill becomes a law, we shall, so long as the Government can maintain legal-tender silver dollars at par in gold, be paying the holders of trade dollars in China $30,000,000 in gold for $27,000,000 worth of silver, or $3,000,000 more than we can buy the same quantity of silver of our own citizens. The first silver bill which the honorable gentleman from Ohio presented proposed a discrimination in favor of silver-mine and bullion-owners in the United States and Europe of nearly 20 per cent., and now the gentleman from Georgia proposes a discrimination of 11 per cent. in favor of Chinese subjects. I shall be glad to know how the gentleman proposes to provide the $30,000,000 of gold necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill if it becomes a law The gentleman certainly cannot expect to exchange 412½ grain dollars with the Chinese for trade dollars of 420 grains.

Since the remonetization of silver, in 1878, the Government has coined 33,485,950 of the "dollar of the fathers," which it was claimed would be eagerly sought for, and how many of these dollars does the gentleman suppose were in circulation on the 1st of June? One dollar for every family or party of six in the United States, a total of 7,304,915 in a country with a population of 45,000,000, leaving 26,181,045 stored in the vaults of the Treasury and carried by the Government. At the end of the next fiscal year, without any new legislation, we shall have 59,485,950 silver dollars, and if the people have no more anxiety to see them than heretofore, the Government will then be warehousing and carrying about 47,000,000. If the 36,000,000 trade dollars are to be added, the appalling total on the 20th of June, 1880, will be over 95,000,000. Do the gentlemen who favor this measure wish to give $3,000,000 to the holders of trade dollars in China? Do they wish, in view of the sale for gold coin since the demonetization of silver in 1873, of $1,299,000,000 of United States bonds, and the reduction since 1865 of nearly $600,000,000 of principal and $67,000,000 in the annual interest charge, to press the increased coinage of silver and hazard the credit of the Government by adding a sum to the amount of silver coin in the vaults of the Treasury which may force the Government to pay these bonds in depreciated silver, or coin of less value than that which the Government demanded and received when the bonds were sold? Mr. Speaker, I think our only safe way is, instead of increasing the coinage of silver, to stop it altogether and wait the result of the negotiations with European nations, for which we have made an appropriation. Let us secure such joint action with other nations as will restore silver to its old steadiness of value, and thus promote a market throughout the world for our silver product. I am in favor of a bimetallic currency whenever such joint action can be secured, and a dollar's worth of silver is coined in a silver dollar; the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, and those who act with him, on the contrary, aim to make this country a monometallic country, to drive all our gold to Europe, and to control the silver market to the United States, thus limiting the demand, lowering the value of our silver product, and compelling us to be monometallists. We cannot maintain a double standard except upon a basis of absolute equality, for the cheaper, poorer money will always drive the best out of circulation. We can, in my opinion, only maintain a double standard by joint action with European nations, and any attempt to do it single-handed, or largely to increase the coinage of silver legal-tender dollars, will, in my judgment, bring great disaster upon the business interests of the whole county. I hope the gentleman will be willing to withdraw the bill, or to defer its further consideration until joint action with European nations can be secured.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, offered an amendment, providing that the trade dollar received under this act shall not be counted as part of the coinage of silver required by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, and providing, further, that a trade dollar that has been chopped or restamped, for circulation in China or other foreign countries, shall be excluded from the provisions of this act.

After further debate, Mr. DEERING, of Iowa, offered an amendment providing that the weight of the trade dollar to be exchanged shall not be reduced below the standard weight of tolerance provided by law.

The previous question was then considered as seconded, and the bill went over until tomorrow, when the debate will be closed by Mr. Stephens. The House, at 4:50 P. M., adjourned.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY GRADUATES—THE COLLEGE DEBT WIPED OUT.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18.—To-day occurred the college Commencement exercises proper. A large audience gathered in the First Church at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the Commencement orators consumed the five hours following, until 2 o'clock, in the delivery of their addresses. Their names and subjects were: Parker D. Handy, of New-York, "Commercial Morality;" Arthur T. Parke, Pennsylvania, "Rectitude;" John T. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, "Pessimism;" Alfred S. Niles, of Pennsylvania, "Character Analysis Impossible;" M. S. Niles, of Pennsylvania, "Mohammed;" Robert H. McCarter, of New-Jersey, "The Religion of the Future;" Edward Sheldon, of New-Jersey, "Some Lessons from Wordsworth's Poetry;" William T. Elsing, of Illinois, "Louis Kossuth," and the valedictory, by William Francis Biggs, on "The Joy of the Battle." The valedictorian made an average through his course of 93. His father, the Senator, pronounced the valedictory for the class with which he was graduated, and was present also, the programme mentioned theses by 17 students.

Thomas D. Jones, of Illinois, a member of the Class of '76, pronounced the Master's oration.

The Rev. Mr. Craven, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, announced the prizes as follows: Junior Orator Medals—First, W. M. Padden, Pennsylvania; second, P. Withinton, New-York; third, R. F. Conover, New-Jersey; fourth, George S. Johns, Missouri. McLean Prize—W. M. Padden. Boudinot Historical Fellowship—Harold Godwin, New-York. Boudinot Modern Languages Fellowship—Edward De Renne, Georgia. J. S. K. Mathematical Fellowship—Fletcher Durell, New-Jersey. Marquand Classical Fellowship—John D. Davis, Pennsylvania. Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship—Joseph Hamilton, Georgia. Lynde Debate—First, A. W. Halsey, Newark; second, Robert Bridges, Pennsylvania. Junior Oratory—Hadley, New-York. Dickinson Prize—Arthur A. Bliss. Science and Religion, ($100)—R. H. McCarter, Newark.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. George Norcross, Pennsylvania; that of Doctor of Philosophy upon S. A. Farrand, Newark; M. A. Newell, Maryland; Archibald Alexander, New-York; that of Doctor of Laws, upon John P. Stockton, New-Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Schaffer, and the Rev. Dr. George P. Fisher. It was at first announced that the degree of Master of Arts had been conferred on ex-Congressman Hardenbergh, of Hudson County, and a telegram announcing his distinction was sent to him at Jersey City, but before the college officers said that this was an error, and that the Congressman had received no degree.

Near the close of President McCosh arose to announce that, with the aid of a most beneficent donation, the college debt of $200,000 had been wiped out. One of the conditions on which the donation had been received was that the college should raise the other $200,000 for itself. The President said, further, that a dormitory fitted up for the poorer students is much needed, and he hoped that such a one would soon be erected. The Faculty and the Alumni, with their invited guests, formed in line and marched to one of the three ample halls on the grounds. There the board had been bountifully spread, and 200 hungry men quickly disposed of the Alumni dinner. After the board had been cleared, Mr. Edison, of the gentleman from Georgia presents a bill for the relief of the subjects of the Emperor of China. In February, 1873, when the act was passed authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar, it was worth a fraction over 104 cents in gold. They were not coined as money or for circulation at home, but for export, or as a measure of value in trade, and their title indicates; they were, however, made a legal tender for $5 in any one payment, but the people of the Pacific States objected to their circulation, and on the 8th of May, 1876, the distinguished gentleman now Speaker of the House, introduced a bill repealing the legal-tender quality of the trade dollar. On the 14th of June, 1876, my distinguished colleague from New-York [Mr. Cox] reported the measure, and it passed both houses of Congress without an opposing vote or voice. All of these coins held at home were put in circulation months after they had, by the action of the present Speaker and gentleman from New-York, ceased to be a legal tender for any amount. While I should favor an exchange of the legal-tender silver for the trade dollar, which speculators have palmed off upon our own citizens, if that alone could be done, I am opposed to the passage of this bill, which discriminates against our own people and in favor of the owners of silver in China, and for other reasons. The Director of the Mint, in his last annual report, estimated that less than 6,000,000 of trade dollars, all of which were coined for exportation, were held in the United States, and about 30,000,000 in China, where they circulate as money, and are, I believe, a legal tender at their bullion value. The trade dollar is worth to-day about 90 cents, which would make the value of the 30,000,000 held in China $27,000,000. Now, if this bill becomes a law, we shall, so long as the Government can maintain legal-tender silver dollars at par in gold, be paying the holders of trade dollars in China $30,000,000 in gold for $27,000,000 worth of silver, or $3,000,000 more than we can buy the same quantity of silver of our own citizens. The first silver bill which the honorable gentleman from Ohio presented proposed a discrimination in favor of silver-mine and bullion-owners in the United States and Europe of nearly 20 per cent., and now the gentleman from Georgia proposes a discrimination of 11 per cent. in favor of Chinese subjects. I shall be glad to know how the gentleman proposes to provide the $30,000,000 of gold necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill if it becomes a law The gentleman certainly cannot expect to exchange 412½ grain dollars with the Chinese for trade dollars of 420 grains.

Since the remonetization of silver, in 1878, the Government has coined 33,485,950 of the "dollar of the fathers," which it was claimed would be eagerly sought for, and how many of these dollars does the gentleman suppose were in circulation on the 1st of June? One dollar for every family or party of six in the United States, a total of 7,304,915 in a country with a population of 45,000,000, leaving 26,181,045 stored in the vaults of the Treasury and carried by the Government. At the end of the next fiscal year, without any new legislation, we shall have 59,485,950 silver dollars, and if the people have no more anxiety to see them than heretofore, the Government will then be warehousing and carrying about 47,000,000. If the 36,000,000 trade dollars are to be added, the appalling total on the 20th of June, 1880, will be over 95,000,000. Do the gentlemen who favor this measure wish to give $3,000,000 to the holders of trade dollars in China? Do they wish, in view of the sale for gold coin since the demonetization of silver in 1873, of $1,299,000,000 of United States bonds, and the reduction since 1865 of nearly $600,000,000 of principal and $67,000,000 in the annual interest charge, to press the increased coinage of silver and hazard the credit of the Government by adding a sum to the amount of silver coin in the vaults of the Treasury which may force the Government to pay these bonds in depreciated silver, or coin of less value than that which the Government demanded and received when the bonds were sold? Mr. Speaker, I think our only safe way is, instead of increasing the coinage of silver, to stop it altogether and wait the result of the negotiations with European nations, for which we have made an appropriation. Let us secure such joint action with other nations as will restore silver to its old steadiness of value, and thus promote a market throughout the world for our silver product. I am in favor of a bimetallic currency whenever such joint action can be secured, and a dollar's worth of silver is coined in a silver dollar; the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, and those who act with him, on the contrary, aim to make this country a monometallic country, to drive all our gold to Europe, and to control the silver market to the United States, thus limiting the demand, lowering the value of our silver product, and compelling us to be monometallists. We cannot maintain a double standard except upon a basis of absolute equality, for the cheaper, poorer money will always drive the best out of circulation. We can, in my opinion, only maintain a double standard by joint action with European nations, and any attempt to do it single-handed, or largely to increase the coinage of silver legal-tender dollars, will, in my judgment, bring great disaster upon the business interests of the whole county. I hope the gentleman will be willing to withdraw the bill, or to defer its further consideration until joint action with European nations can be secured.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, offered an amendment, providing that the trade dollar received under this act shall not be counted as part of the coinage of silver required by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, and providing, further, that a trade dollar that has been chopped or restamped, for circulation in China or other foreign countries, shall be excluded from the provisions of this act.

After further debate, Mr. DEERING, of Iowa, offered an amendment providing that the weight of the trade dollar to be exchanged shall not be reduced below the standard weight of tolerance provided by law.

The previous question was then considered as seconded, and the bill went over until tomorrow, when the debate will be closed by Mr. Stephens. The House, at 4:50 P. M., adjourned.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY GRADUATES—THE COLLEGE DEBT WIPED OUT.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18.—To-day occurred the college Commencement exercises proper. A large audience gathered in the First Church at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the Commencement orators consumed the five hours following, until 2 o'clock, in the delivery of their addresses. Their names and subjects were: Parker D. Handy, of New-York, "Commercial Morality;" Arthur T. Parke, Pennsylvania, "Rectitude;" John T. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, "Pessimism;" Alfred S. Niles, of Pennsylvania, "Character Analysis Impossible;" M. S. Niles, of Pennsylvania, "Mohammed;" Robert H. McCarter, of New-Jersey, "The Religion of the Future;" Edward Sheldon, of New-Jersey, "Some Lessons from Wordsworth's Poetry;" William T. Elsing, of Illinois, "Louis Kossuth," and the valedictory, by William Francis Biggs, on "The Joy of the Battle." The valedictorian made an average through his course of 93. His father, the Senator, pronounced the valedictory for the class with which he was graduated, and was present also, the programme mentioned theses by 17 students.

Thomas D. Jones, of Illinois, a member of the Class of '76, pronounced the Master's oration.

The Rev. Mr. Craven, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, announced the prizes as follows: Junior Orator Medals—First, W. M. Padden, Pennsylvania; second, P. Withinton, New-York; third, R. F. Conover, New-Jersey; fourth, George S. Johns, Missouri. McLean Prize—W. M. Padden. Boudinot Historical Fellowship—Harold Godwin, New-York. Boudinot Modern Languages Fellowship—Edward De Renne, Georgia. J. S. K. Mathematical Fellowship—Fletcher Durell, New-Jersey. Marquand Classical Fellowship—John D. Davis, Pennsylvania. Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship—Joseph Hamilton, Georgia. Lynde Debate—First, A. W. Halsey, Newark; second, Robert Bridges, Pennsylvania. Junior Oratory—Hadley, New-York. Dickinson Prize—Arthur A. Bliss. Science and Religion, ($100)—R. H. McCarter, Newark.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. George Norcross, Pennsylvania; that of Doctor of Philosophy upon S. A. Farrand, Newark; M. A. Newell, Maryland; Archibald Alexander, New-York; that of Doctor of Laws, upon John P. Stockton, New-Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Schaffer, and the Rev. Dr. George P. Fisher. It was at first announced that the degree of Master of Arts had been conferred on ex-Congressman Hardenbergh, of Hudson County, and a telegram announcing his distinction was sent to him at Jersey City, but before the college officers said that this was an error, and that the Congressman had received no degree.

Near the close of President McCosh arose to announce that, with the aid of a most beneficent donation, the college debt of $200,000 had been wiped out. One of the conditions on which the donation had been received was that the college should raise the other $200,000 for itself. The President said, further, that a dormitory fitted up for the poorer students is much needed, and he hoped that such a one would soon be erected. The Faculty and the Alumni, with their invited guests, formed in line and marched to one of the three ample halls on the grounds. There the board had been bountifully spread, and 200 hungry men quickly disposed of the Alumni dinner. After the board had been cleared, Mr. Edison, of the gentleman from Georgia presents a bill for the relief of the subjects of the Emperor of China. In February, 1873, when the act was passed authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar, it was worth a fraction over 104 cents in gold. They were not coined as money or for circulation at home, but for export, or as a measure of value in trade, and their title indicates; they were, however, made a legal tender for $5 in any one payment, but the people of the Pacific States objected to their circulation, and on the 8th of May, 1876, the distinguished gentleman now Speaker of the House, introduced a bill repealing the legal-tender quality of the trade dollar. On the 14th of June, 1876, my distinguished colleague from New-York [Mr. Cox] reported the measure, and it passed both houses of Congress without an opposing vote or voice. All of these coins held at home were put in circulation months after they had, by the action of the present Speaker and gentleman from New-York, ceased to be a legal tender for any amount. While I should favor an exchange of the legal-tender silver for the trade dollar, which speculators have palmed off upon our own citizens, if that alone could be done, I am opposed to the passage of this bill, which discriminates against our own people and in favor of the owners of silver in China, and for other reasons. The Director of the Mint, in his last annual report, estimated that less than 6,000,000 of trade dollars, all of which were coined for exportation, were held in the United States, and about 30,000,000 in China, where they circulate as money, and are, I believe, a legal tender at their bullion value. The trade dollar is worth to-day about 90 cents, which would make the value of the 30,000,000 held in China $27,000,000. Now, if this bill becomes a law, we shall, so long as the Government can maintain legal-tender silver dollars at par in gold, be paying the holders of trade dollars in China $30,000,000 in gold for $27,000,000 worth of silver, or $3,000,000 more than we can buy the same quantity of silver of our own citizens. The first silver bill which the honorable gentleman from Ohio presented proposed a discrimination in favor of silver-mine and bullion-owners in the United States and Europe of nearly 20 per cent., and now the gentleman from Georgia proposes a discrimination of 11 per cent. in favor of Chinese subjects. I shall be glad to know how the gentleman proposes to provide the $30,000,000 of gold necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill if it becomes a law The gentleman certainly cannot expect to exchange 412½ grain dollars with the Chinese for trade dollars of 420 grains.

Since the remonetization of silver, in 1878, the Government has coined 33,485,950 of the "dollar of the f

DECAY OF AMERICAN TRADE

A LETTER FROM SENATOR BLAINE.

CAUSES OF THE EXISTING DEPRESSION REVIEWED—RAPID DECLINE IN THE CARRYING TRADE—A POLICY THAT WILL PROMOTE COMMERCE—IRON SHIP BUILDING AND A GENERAL SUBSIDY LAW IMPORTANT FACTORS.

A number of leading business men of New-York City recently addressed a letter to the Hon. James G. Blaine, United States Senator from Maine, inviting him to address the merchants of this City on "The Decay of American Commerce and the Means for Promoting its Revival." The gentlemen extending the invitation desired, at length, an exposition of the views advanced in the Senator's speech at the Chamber of Commerce dinner on the 13th ult. In response, Mr. Blaine has written a letter, which is given in full below, regretfully declining the invitation, but at the same time expressing his views at some length on the important subject mentioned. After reviewing the causes leading to the existing depression in American commerce, and speaking of the wisdom of Great Britain's ship-building and navigation laws, he briefly outlines a policy which, in his opinion, would promote our foreign trade and revive commerce. The policy suggested is to lighten the burden of taxation on vessels, and, instead of granting special subsidies, the enactment of a general subsidy law, which would give a certain prescribed sum for mail carriage to any man who builds an iron steamship with American material, employing American mechanics, and runs that steam-ship from any American to any foreign port. In conclusion, Mr. Blaine urges the capitalists of New-York, who have invested so many millions of dollars in railroad enterprises, to take the lead in a movement looking to the revival and maintenance of American commerce.

SENATOR BLAINE'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1879.

Messrs. William H. Dodge, Jr., A. Low, James M. Brown, H. B. Claflin, Henry Hilton, E. G. Arnold, F. B. Thurber, Moses Taylor, John A. Stewart, New-York City:

I am favored by your letter inviting me to address "the business men of the City of New-York on the decay of American commerce and the means for promoting its revival." The great importance of the subject and the high character of those who desire its discussion combine to render your invitation most impressive and welcome. It is with no small regret, therefore, that I feel compelled to decline it. Public engagements have detained me here until Summer heats have made it inconvenient for me to deliver an address—inexcusable for you to hear me. I am sure you will not wish further elaboration of an excuse at once so pertinent and so conclusive.

But you will bear with me while I advert, as briefly as may be, to the most important and suggestive subject which suggested your letter. No man denies that the carrying trade of the United States has suffered a great decline, that it gives no sign of improvement or revival, and that serious and permanent loss is thereby inflicted upon the whole country. On these points thus stated there is substantial unanimity of belief among our people; but when we go one step further and attempt to state the cause of the decline, we find a wide divergence of views; and when by a second step we proceed to discuss the remedy, we encounter differences so pronounced and so violent as to involve anger and acrimony. With no disposition to wrangle over the subject or to array any man's theory in a hostile attitude, I shall submit my own views on the depression, what produced it, and what will relieve it.

CAUSES OF THE DEPRESSION.

In 1857, after a commercial struggle that began when we separated from the mother country, we stood nearly, if not quite, equal to Great Britain in ocean tonnage. In that year our entire foreign trade, export and import, amounted to $723,000,000, and of this total, $510,000,000 was carried in American bottoms, and only $213,000,000 in the ships of all other countries. This proportion was not materially changed until 1861, when the country was suddenly precipitated into a war whose magnitude no man could measure. Then followed a series of events beyond the control of legislation, the effect of which was utterly disastrous to the American carrying trade. Nearly 70,000 seamen were withdrawn from the merchant service and enlisted in the Navy to maintain the extended blockade that stretched from Delaware Bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande. More than 1,000,000 tons of American shipping were withdrawn from the peaceful pursuits of commerce to take part in the blockade and to supply the transportation needed for the maintenance of the vast armies that were called to the defense of the Union. The gap thus made by the withdrawal of American ships and American seamen from the commerce of the world was filled with the activity, alertness and the enterprise of England, and just in proportion to our decline in the carrying trade the activity in British ship-yards was redoubled. Added to the direct loss inflicted on us by the war was even more hurtful to us. Eight hundred thousand tons of American shipping, to escape destruction at the hands of hostile cruisers flying the Confederate ensign, had built, in British yards, new vessels under British colors, canceled their American registry and sailed under the flags of other nations, and when worn out their place was supplied by foreign-built ships.

As the civil war progressed, and the causes just named were producing their increasingly-baneful effect on our commercial interests, another fact was developed which proved most adverse to us. Prior to that period ocean steam-ships had been so formidable as freight-carriers. The marine engine was too heavy; absorbed too much space; consumed too much coal. The steamers were unrivaled for transporting passengers, and for freight having large value in small space; but they had no part in the general carrying trade for the heavy and bulky articles of commerce. But just at this time the screw was generally substituted for the paddle, and the compound-engine was invented to economize the use of the simple one. Iron, theretofore successfully tried, now became a general substitute for wood, and hulls were thus built that would last as long as the engines. These several changes, with some minor inventions, increased the carrying capacity of the steam-ship beyond all anticipation. A very intelligent and enterprising owner of British steamships illustrated to me the actual difference by this simple statement: A steamer of the old class capable of carrying 3,000 tons, might sail on a voyage so long that she would be compelled to carry 2,200 tons of coal, leaving room for only 800 tons of freight; whereas one of the new class, of even larger capacity, would make the same voyage and reverse the figures, requiring only 800 tons of coal and carrying 2,200 tons of freight. This was, in short, a total revolution on the sea—almost as great as the steamboat had wrought in the carrying trade on our rivers, or the railway on land. The palpable result has been that the trade of the North Atlantic, the greatest highway of commerce the globe has ever known, transferred to the steam-ship, to say nothing of what has been done by the same agency on all seas and between all continents.

The close of the war left us in a most discouraging situation commercially. Our finances were disordered, prices of material were abnormally high, and it was an idle effort to attempt competition with England in any field where our standard paper currency had to contend with the solidity of her gold. Our sailing vessels received less and less employment in the carrying of cotton, provisions, and breadstuffs to Europe, and we did not offer any encouragement for the building of steam-ships. Perhaps with the prices of that period success in any event would have been impossible. England meanwhile, feeling her advantage, and eager to push it, did not leave her commerce to its own development, but threw all the elements in her favor, but she stimulated its growth by enormous bounties paid to those who would build and sail steam-ships. From the close of our civil war down to the year 1877—a period of 12 years—Great Britain paid to her steam-ship lines for mail service a sum total of $65,539,843 16, or an average of nearly five and a half millions per annum. With all the advantages accruing to British shipping by our disasters in the war, and with these enormous subsidy supplemented by the great pecuniary aid extended by the British Government, it was, of course, impossible for the commercial men of America to enter into competition for the building and sailing of steam-ships. Nor could the policy, favored by many, of buying our ships from England have availed anything in the contest, unless our Government was ready to extend as generous and continuous a bounty hereafter as was extended by the Government of Great Britain.

RAPID DECLINE IN THE CARRYING TRADE.

Under the continued operation of causes thus hastily summarized, the American carrying trade has steadily and rapidly declined, until, by the official figures in 1878, with an aggregate foreign commerce, outgoing and incoming, of well-nigh $1,200,000,000, American ships carried but little over $300,000,000, and foreign ships carried nearly $900,000,000. Or, to be accurate and specific, American ships carried $313,050,906, and foreign ships carried $876,991,129. Contrast these figures with those of 1857 given above, and the results seems lamentable indeed. In 1857 American ships carried five-sevenths of all we exported and all we imported, and ships of all other countries carried but two-sevenths. In 1878 American ships carried less than two-sevenths, and ships of all other countries more than five-sevenths.

It must be generally observed that while our total foreign trade increased in the 20 years named from $700,000,000 to $1,200,000,000 per annum, the amount carried in American ships steadily decreased, not only relatively but absolutely, so that we carried only three-fifths as much in 1878 as we carried in 1857. Had we been able to maintain in 1873 the same proportion that we carried in 1857, American ships would have transported over $800,000,000 of our total commerce, being 165 per cent. more than $300,000 more than we actually did transport. It would have been justly regarded as most discouraging if in an increase of 70 per cent. in our foreign commerce we have the total retained the same absolute amount we carried in 1857, leaving the whole of the increase to other nations. But our case is far worse than that, for we have not only yielded all the increase to the foreigner, but we have quietly surrendered, in 1878, $200,000,000 of the amount we transported in 1857.

As the profits to the navigation interest are reckoned to be 10 per cent. on the amount of freight transported and the passengers connected therewith, it is quite evident that we are annually meeting with a most serious loss as compared with our condition before the war. Then we carried more than 70 per cent. of both exports and imports, and now we carry 26 per cent. As freight moneys are practically paid in gold, the country in whose coffers they accumulate must have an overwhelming advantage in all matters pertaining to the specie standard. After the October panic of 1857, which was severe and widespread, the banks of the United States promptly resumed specie payment, and it was said by close observers in finance that such a result would have been impossible but for the large earnings of our ships, amounting at that time to $50,000,000 per annum in gold. This brings to light the important and pressing question as to the effect on the specie standard to be produced by nearly 75 per cent. of the freight money on our foreign commerce being paid to European countries. The profits of the carrying trade in the foreign commerce of the United States have largely exceeded $1,000,000,000 in gold since 1869, amounting, indeed, to nearly $1,200,000,000, and well nigh three-quarters of this vast sum have gone to enrich Great Britain, France, and Germany. As we have now entered upon an era of specie payment in the United States, our ability to maintain that condition with all its advantages becomes a question of the gravest importance. What will be the ultimate and permanent effect of this constant and increasing drain of gold coin becomes, therefore, a question of deep interest to every man of business in the country, for it touches the welfare of farmer and manufacturer, of laborer and banker, alike.

IRON SHIP BUILDING TO BE FOSTERED.

When all these depressions and discouragements are realized, certain political economists come forward with the suggestion that our remedy lies in the repeal of our old and honored Navigation laws, the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry. We can then get English steamers, they say, as cheap as English merchants do, and can at once enter into successful competition on the ocean. Of course, the adoption of this policy would be the abandonment of all effort and all ambition on the part of the United States to be a great maritime power, and would be a formal proclamation of our subserviency to England and our dependence upon her for our ships. If we go to England to get our iron ships this year because we can get them cheaper, would we not be compelled to do the same next year and the year after, and would we not indeed be still less able to compete with her each succeeding year? Increase of patronage to the English builder would tend continually to lessen his prices, and decrease of patronage to the American builder must necessarily have the opposite effect, and in a very short period, under this policy, iron building and repairing of iron steam-ships would be wholly given up in America and transferred to England. When it is remembered that 99 per cent. of the cost of a steam-ship is due to labor and but 1 per cent. raw material; when it is further remembered that a steam-ship gives employment to as many men on land as she does on the water, we may begin to appreciate the importance of a policy here would be between building our own ships in our own yards by our own mechanics, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, sending our money abroad to build them in foreign yards by foreign mechanics, and to have them repaired and sustained there.

And what, may I ask the advocates of this policy, what would you do with our Navy and where would you build our war vessels? Having driven the building of iron ships out of the country, how do you propose to maintain the skill at home to construct naval vessels? Or would you carry your theory to its proper and legitimate conclusion and have our naval vessels built in England, also? They can certainly be built in English ship-yards more cheaply than they can be built in Government yards at home. And then, if we should happen, by any of the complications of the future, to have a difficulty with Great Britain, it would largely conduce to our success to have great and magnanimous power furnish the war vessels for both belligerents!

But this subject is serious and momentous. A Navy cannot be reared as an exotic. We cannot abolish the art of iron ship building in this country and still maintain a Navy. We cannot permit our merchant marine to dwindle and decay and still keep up a Navy of strength and prestige. A Navy cannot be improvised for an emergency. It grows, and it grows slowly. The Navy that won honor and gave lustre to our flag in the second war with Great Britain was the outgrowth of the Navigation laws, enacted in Washington's Administration; when, poor as we were in everything, in money, in mechanical skill, in tools, in machinery, we yet laid it down as the policy of the young Republic that no vessel except those built by American mechanics in American ship-yards and commanded by American officers should ever float the American flag. Out of this policy grew the Navy of 1812-15, commanded by Decatur and Perry, by Porter and Bainbridge, by Lawrence and Burrows and their great compatriots; the Navy that in the words of an English writer, England and in every fight with equal metal came off victor. It was these same Navigation laws that trained the men for the emergency of our great civil war, when we were enabled at a moment's warning to furnish 7,000 good officers and ten times that number of seamen to seal the ports of the South and to do some of the best and bravest fighting of the century.

THE WISDOM OF ENGLAND'S POLICY.

The great iron ships for the British Navy are built in private ship-yards at a cost far below the cost of the same work if executed in Government yards. Those private ship-yards, on the Clyde, at Birkenhead, at Belfast, owe their great vigor and growth to the pecuniary aid extended by the British Government to her steam-ship lines that traverse every sea and control the commerce of both hemispheres. Five and a half millions a year in subsidies to the lines is a large sum to pay for mail service as a subsidy, but can any one doubt that, apart from the immeasurable and innumerable advantages that have thus accrued to the commerce of Great Britain, the Government has been glad to get back its outlay in the cheaper, more expeditious, and better work it secures for its Navy as compared with the cumbersome and costly yards controlled chiefly for political ends? Add to this the artificial stimulus given to the iron-building interest by the constitutional inhibition that "no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another." Congress has never adjudged that against a particular line of mail-steamers contravenes this provision, nor do I believe it does; but still it would undoubtedly be the wiser policy to offer even and exact justice to all, to the end that every objection over it have a lodgment in the minds of the people of any section or any State.

In expressing this preference for a general law I mean no reflection on the effort made to extend help to the Brazilian line, so energetically set afloat by Mr. John Roach. So far from that, I think Mr. Roach's enterprise is one that deserves to be aided, and it was a source of regret to me that Congress declined to pass a bill to encourage it. Our neighbors in the Dominion of Canada have decided, after our refusal to extend aid, that they would try to fill our place, and have voted for a line from Halifax to Rio Janeiro a much larger sum than Mr. Roach asked from our Government. Those opposed to Mr. Roach during the pendency in Congress of the bill to aid the Brazilian line were in the habit of decrying that enterprise and sneering at its projector. Mr. Roach is a self-made man, a mechanic trained to hard work, who, by his skill, his energy, and his economy has done much for his country. In the last seven years, covering the period of depression and financial distress, he has built 46 iron steam-ships, has given employment to 20,000 mechanics, and has expended in cash for American labor and American material more than $17,000,000. Men may sneer at him as a subsidy-hunter, but the facts will show that he was risking millions in building up an American steam marine where the Government was not extending a dollar, and that in doing so he was blessing many a household with the privilege of earning a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Those who have paid $13.64 a day for seven days, or $95.48 for seven consecutive years—to the working men of the United States may possibly afford a sneer at Mr. Roach. To others I commend silence in the presence of the great work done by this tireless, unselfish, and honest man.

It is not denied that a steam-ship built in the United States costs somewhat more than one built in England. But the difference is not great. It does not exceed 8, or at most, 10, per cent., and this excess of cost arises wholly from the better wages paid to the more intelligent labor, and what and this difference is really not a great obstacle. Giving 20 years as the life of a steamer it is less than ½ per cent. per annum on her cost, that is to say, a small dividend withheld to the numberless advantages of home construction. Nor can it fail to be noted that the argument for free ships applies with equal force to the free admission of all duty-bearing articles that enter largely on the revenue basis. Why not have free cottons, and free woolens, and free silks, and free iron, and free steel, and free cutlery, and free fabrics of all kinds, now manufactured by tens of thousands of busy hands at home that can possibly be employed in the same seal the ports of the South and to do some of the best and bravest fighting of the century.

THE WISDOM OF ENGLAND'S POLICY.

The great iron ships for the British Navy are built in private ship-yards at a cost far below the cost of the same work if executed in Government yards. Those private ship-yards, on the Clyde, at Birkenhead, at Belfast, owe their great vigor and growth to the pecuniary aid extended by the British Government to her steam-ship lines that traverse every sea and control the commerce of both hemispheres. Five and a half millions a year in subsidies to the lines is a large sum to pay for mail service as a subsidy, but can any one doubt that, apart from the immeasurable and innumerable advantages that have thus accrued to the commerce of Great Britain, the Government has been glad to get back its outlay in the cheaper, more expeditious, and better work it secures for its Navy as compared with the cumbersome and costly yards controlled chiefly for political ends? Add to this the artificial stimulus given to the iron-building interest by the constitutional inhibition that "no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another." Congress has never adjudged that against a particular line of mail-steamers contravenes this provision, nor do I believe it does; but still it would undoubtedly be the wiser policy to offer even and exact justice to all, to the end that every objection over it have a lodgment in the minds of the people of any section or any State.

In expressing this preference for a general law I mean no reflection on the effort made to extend help to the Brazilian line, so energetically set afloat by Mr. John Roach. So far from that, I think Mr. Roach's enterprise is one that deserves to be aided, and it was a source of regret to me that Congress declined to pass a bill to encourage it. Our neighbors in the Dominion of Canada have decided, after our refusal to extend aid, that they would try to fill our place, and have voted for a line from Halifax to Rio Janeiro a much larger sum than Mr. Roach asked from our Government. Those opposed to Mr. Roach during the pendency in Congress of the bill to aid the Brazilian line were in the habit of decrying that enterprise and sneering at its projector. Mr. Roach is a self-made man, a mechanic trained to hard work, who, by his skill, his energy, and his economy has done much for his country. In the last seven years, covering the period of depression and financial distress, he has built 46 iron steam-ships, has given employment to 20,000 mechanics, and has expended in cash for American labor and American material more than $17,000,000. Men may sneer at him as a subsidy-hunter, but the facts will show that he was risking millions in building up an American steam marine where the Government was not extending a dollar, and that in doing so he was blessing many a household with the privilege of earning a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Those who have paid $13.64 a day for seven days, or $95.48 for seven consecutive years—to the working men of the United States may possibly afford a sneer at Mr. Roach. To others I commend silence in the presence of the great work done by this tireless, unselfish, and honest man.

It is not denied that a steam-ship built in the United States costs somewhat more than one built in England. But the difference is not great. It does not exceed 8, or at most, 10, per cent., and this excess of cost arises wholly from the better wages paid to the more intelligent labor, and what and this difference is really not a great obstacle. Giving 20 years as the life of a steamer it is less than ½ per cent. per annum on her cost, that is to say, a small dividend withheld to the numberless advantages of home construction. Nor can it fail to be noted that the argument for free ships applies with equal force to the free admission of all duty-bearing articles that enter largely on the revenue basis. Why not have free cottons, and free woolens, and free silks, and free iron, and free steel, and free cutlery, and free fabrics of all kinds, now manufactured by tens of thousands of busy hands at home that can possibly be employed in the same

ADVANTAGES OF A GENERAL SUBSIDY LAW.

Among the numerous advantages which a general law of moderate special aid to selected lines would be the questions of all corrupt criticism growing out of the constitutional inhibition that "no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another." Congress has never adjudged that against a particular line of mail-steamers contravenes this provision, nor do I believe it does; but still it would undoubtedly be the wiser policy to offer even and exact justice to all, to the end that every objection over it have a lodgment in the minds of the people of any section or any State.

In expressing this preference for a general law I mean no reflection on the effort made to extend help to the Brazilian line, so energetically set afloat by Mr. John Roach. So far from that, I think Mr. Roach's enterprise is one that deserves to be aided, and it was a source of regret to me that Congress declined to pass a bill to encourage it. Our neighbors in the Dominion of Canada have decided, after our refusal to extend aid, that they would try to fill our place, and have voted for a line from Halifax to Rio Janeiro a much larger sum than Mr. Roach asked from our Government. Those opposed to Mr. Roach during the pendency in Congress of the bill to aid the Brazilian line were in the habit of decrying that enterprise and sneering at its projector. Mr. Roach is a self-made man, a mechanic trained to hard work, who, by his skill, his energy, and his economy has done much for his country. In the last seven years, covering the period of depression and financial distress, he has built 46 iron steam-ships, has given employment to 20,000 mechanics, and has expended in cash for American labor and American material more than $17,000,000. Men may sneer at him as a subsidy-hunter, but the facts will show that he was risking millions in building up an American steam marine where the Government was not extending a dollar, and that in doing so he was blessing many a household with the privilege of earning a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Those who have paid $13.64 a day for seven days, or $95.48 for seven consecutive years—to the working men of the United States may possibly afford a sneer at Mr. Roach. To others I commend silence in the presence of the great work done by this tireless, unselfish, and honest man.

It is not denied that a steam-ship built in the United States costs somewhat more than one built in England. But the difference is not great. It does not exceed 8, or at most, 10, per cent., and this excess of cost arises wholly from the better wages paid to the more intelligent labor, and what and this difference is really not a great obstacle. Giving 20 years as the life of a steamer it is less than ½ per cent. per annum on her cost, that is to say, a small dividend withheld to the numberless advantages of home construction. Nor can it fail to be noted that the argument for free ships applies with equal force to the free admission of all duty-bearing articles that enter largely on the revenue basis. Why not have free cottons, and free woolens, and free silks, and free iron, and free steel, and free cutlery, and free fabrics of all kinds, now manufactured by tens of thousands of busy hands at home that can possibly be employed in the same

Our Sailing vessels received less and less employment in the carrying of cotton, provisions, and breadstuffs to Europe, and we did not offer any encouragement for the building of steam-ships. Perhaps with the prices of that period success in any event would have been impossible. England meanwhile, feeling her advantage, and eager to push it, did not leave her commerce to its own development, but threw all the elements in her favor, but she stimulated its growth by enormous bounties paid to those who would build and sail steam-ships. From the close of our civil war down to the year 1877—a period of 12 years—Great Britain paid to her steam-ship lines for mail service a sum total of $65,539,843 16, or an average of nearly five and a half millions per annum. With all the advantages accruing to British shipping by our disasters in the war, and with these enormous subsidy supplemented by the great pecuniary aid extended by the British Government, it was, of course, impossible for the commercial men of America to enter into competition for the building and sailing of steam-ships. Nor could the policy, favored by many, of buying our ships from England have availed anything in the contest, unless our Government was ready to extend as generous and continuous a bounty hereafter as was extended by the Government of Great Britain.

RAPID DECLINE IN THE CARRYING TRADE.

Under the continued operation of causes thus hastily summarized, the American carrying trade has steadily and rapidly declined, until, by the official figures in 1878, with an aggregate foreign commerce, outgoing and incoming, of well-nigh $1,200,000,000, American ships carried but little over $300,000,000, and foreign ships carried nearly $900,000,000. Or, to be accurate and specific, American ships carried $313,050,906, and foreign ships carried $876,991,129. Contrast these figures with those of 1857 given above, and the results seems lamentable indeed. In 1857 American ships carried five-sevenths of all we exported and all we imported, and ships of all other countries carried but two-sevenths. In 1878 American ships carried less than two-sevenths, and ships of all other countries more than five-sevenths.

It must be generally observed that while our total foreign trade increased in the 20 years named from $700,000,000 to $1,200,000,000 per annum, the amount carried in American ships steadily decreased, not only relatively but absolutely, so that we carried only three-fifths as much in 1878 as we carried in 1857. Had we been able to maintain in 1873 the same proportion that we carried in 1857, American ships would have transported over $800,000,000 of our total commerce, being 165 per cent. more than $300,000 more than we actually did transport. It would have been justly regarded as most discouraging if in an increase of 70 per cent. in our foreign commerce we have the total retained the same absolute amount we carried in 1857, leaving the whole of the increase to other nations. But our case is far worse than that, for we have not only yielded all the increase to the foreigner, but we have quietly surrendered, in 1878, $200,000,000 of the amount we transported in 1857.

As the profits to the navigation interest are reckoned to be 10 per cent. on the amount of freight transported and the passengers connected therewith, it is quite evident that we are annually meeting with a most serious loss as compared with our condition before the war. Then we carried more than 70 per cent. of both exports and imports, and now we carry 26 per cent. As freight moneys are practically paid in gold, the country in whose coffers they accumulate must have an overwhelming advantage in all matters pertaining to the specie standard. After the October panic of 1857, which was severe and widespread, the banks of the United States promptly resumed specie payment, and it was said by close observers in finance that such a result would have been impossible but for the large earnings of our ships, amounting at that time to $50,000,000 per annum in gold. This brings to light the important and pressing question as to the effect on the specie standard to be produced by nearly 75 per cent. of the freight money on our foreign commerce being paid to European countries. The profits of the carrying trade in the foreign commerce of the United States have largely exceeded $1,000,000,000 in gold since 1869, amounting, indeed, to nearly $1,200,000,000, and well nigh three-quarters of this vast sum have gone to enrich Great Britain, France, and Germany. As we have now entered upon an era of specie payment in the United States, our ability to maintain that condition with all its advantages becomes a question of the gravest importance. What will be the ultimate and permanent effect of this constant and increasing drain of gold coin becomes, therefore, a question of deep interest to every man of business in the country, for it touches the welfare of farmer and manufacturer, of laborer and banker, alike.

IRON SHIP BUILDING TO BE FOSTERED.

When all these depressions and discouragements are realized, certain political economists come forward with the suggestion that our remedy lies in the repeal of our old and honored Navigation laws, the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry. We can then get English steamers, they say, as cheap as English merchants do, and can at once enter into successful competition on the ocean. Of course, the adoption of this policy would be the abandonment of all effort and all ambition on the part of the United States to be a great maritime power, and would be a formal proclamation of our subserviency to England and our dependence upon her for our ships. If we go to England to get our iron ships this year because we can get them cheaper, would we not be compelled to do the same next year and the year after, and would we not indeed be still less able to compete with her each succeeding year? Increase of patronage to the English builder would tend continually to lessen his prices, and decrease of patronage to the American builder must necessarily have the opposite effect, and in a very short period, under this policy, iron building and repairing of iron steam-ships would be wholly given up in America and transferred to England. When it is remembered that 99 per cent. of the cost of a steam-ship is due to labor and but 1 per cent. raw material; when it is further remembered that a steam-ship gives employment to as many men on land as she does on the water, we may begin to appreciate the importance of a policy here would be between building our own ships in our own yards by our own mechanics, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, sending our money abroad to build them in foreign yards by foreign mechanics, and to have them repaired and sustained there.

And what, may I ask the advocates of this policy, what would you do with our Navy and where would you build our war vessels? Having driven the building of iron ships out of the country, how do you propose to maintain the skill at home to construct naval vessels? Or would you carry your theory to its proper and legitimate conclusion and have our naval vessels built in England, also? They can certainly be built in English ship-yards more cheaply than they can be built in Government yards at home. And then, if we should happen, by any of the complications of the future, to have a difficulty with Great Britain, it would largely conduce to our success to have great and magnanimous power furnish the war vessels for both belligerents!

But this subject is serious and momentous. A Navy cannot be reared as an exotic. We cannot abolish the art of iron ship building in this country and still maintain a Navy. We cannot permit our merchant marine to dwindle and decay and still keep up a Navy of strength and prestige. A Navy cannot be improvised for an emergency. It grows, and it grows slowly. The Navy that won honor and gave lustre to our flag in the second war with Great Britain was the outgrowth of the Navigation laws, enacted in Washington's Administration; when, poor as we were in everything, in money, in mechanical skill, in tools, in machinery, we yet laid it down as the policy of the young Republic that no vessel except those built by American mechanics in American ship-yards and commanded by American officers should ever float the American flag. Out of this policy grew the Navy of 1812-15, commanded by Decatur and Perry, by Porter and Bainbridge, by Lawrence and Burrows and their great compatriots; the Navy that in the words of an English writer, England and in every fight with equal metal came off victor. It was these same Navigation laws that trained the men for the emergency of our great civil war, when we were enabled at a moment's warning to furnish 7,000 good officers and ten times that number of seamen to seal the ports of the South and to do some of the best and bravest fighting of the century.

THE WISDOM OF ENGLAND'S POLICY.

The great iron ships for the British Navy are built in private ship-yards at a cost far below the cost of the same work if executed in Government yards. Those private ship-yards, on the Clyde, at Birkenhead, at Belfast, owe their great vigor and growth to the pecuniary aid extended by the British Government to her steam-ship lines that traverse every sea and control the commerce of both hemispheres. Five and a half millions a year in subsidies to the lines is a large sum to pay for mail service as a subsidy, but can any one doubt that, apart from the immeasurable and innumerable advantages that have thus accrued to the commerce of Great Britain, the Government has been glad to get back its outlay in the cheaper, more expeditious, and better work it secures for its Navy as compared with the cumbersome and costly yards controlled chiefly for political ends? Add to this the artificial stimulus given to the iron-building interest by the constitutional inhibition that "no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another." Congress has never adjudged that against a particular line of mail-steamers contravenes this provision, nor do I believe it does; but still it would undoubtedly be the wiser policy to offer even and exact justice to all, to the end that every objection over it have a lodgment in the minds of the people of any section or any State.

In expressing this preference for a general law I mean no reflection on the effort made to extend help to the Brazilian line, so energetically set afloat by Mr. John Roach. So far from that, I think Mr. Roach's enterprise is one that deserves to be aided, and it was a source of regret to me that Congress declined to pass a bill to encourage it. Our neighbors in the Dominion of Canada have decided, after our refusal to extend aid, that they would try to fill our place, and have voted for a line from Halifax to Rio Janeiro a much larger sum than Mr. Roach asked from our Government. Those opposed to Mr. Roach during the pendency in Congress of the bill to aid the Brazilian line were in the habit of decrying that enterprise and sneering at its projector. Mr. Roach is a self-made man, a mechanic trained to hard work, who, by his skill, his energy, and his economy has done much for his country. In the last seven years, covering the period of depression and financial distress, he has built 46 iron steam-ships, has given employment to 20,000 mechanics, and has expended in cash for American labor and American material more than $17,000,000. Men may sneer at him as a subsidy-hunter, but the facts will show that he was risking millions in building up an American steam marine where the Government was not extending a dollar, and that in doing so he was blessing many a household with the privilege of earning a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Those who have paid $13.64 a day for seven days, or $95.48 for seven consecutive years—to the working men of the United States may possibly afford a sneer at Mr. Roach. To others I commend silence in the presence of the great work done by this tireless, unselfish, and honest man.

It is not denied that a steam-ship built in the United States costs somewhat more than one built in England. But the difference is not great. It does not exceed 8, or at most, 10, per cent., and this excess of cost arises wholly from the better wages paid to the more intelligent labor, and what and this difference is really not a great obstacle. Giving 20 years as the life of a steamer it is less than ½ per cent. per annum on her cost, that is to say, a small dividend withheld to the numberless advantages of home construction. Nor can it fail to be noted that the argument for free ships applies with equal force to the free admission of all duty-bearing articles that enter largely on the revenue basis. Why not have free cottons, and free woolens, and free silks, and free iron, and free steel, and free cutlery, and free fabrics of all kinds, now manufactured by tens of thousands of busy hands at home that can possibly be employed in the same

FACTS ABOUT RAILROADS

COMBINATIONS "INSIDE" AND "OUTSIDE" OF ERIE.

MILK RATES, REBATES, AND DRAWBACKS—SENATOR M'PHERSON'S STOCK-YARDS—THE THREE "EVENERS"—FAST FREIGHT LINES—CORPORATE CONTRACTS.

The examination of James H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central Railroad, and of R. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway, before the Assembly committee engaged in investigating freight rate discriminations, is now about closed, and it is expected that Mr. Albert Fink, the Trunk Line Pool Commissioner, will be examined to-day. Mr. Vilas testified yesterday that nearly all the through freight on the Erie Road is carried by the fast freight lines; drawbacks were paid to special rate shippers, amounting to the difference between the special and schedule rates, so as to keep the special rate secret; the fast freight lines make all the contracts, and have authority to bind the railway company to keep them; the company gave up making special rates on its local traffic in February, 1878, because it was to their interest to do so, and it put all shippers on the same level. Continuing, he said: I don't know whether the present rates on the whole business of the road pay a profit or not, and I have no books in my office which would show; we have special cars for carrying milk; we charge 40 cents per cwt. for carrying milk, and run two milk trains each night; the cars are loaded by train hands; I don't know the expense of running a milk or passenger train 50 miles; a milk train pays us about $1,200 a day on 3,000 cans; I don't know of any passenger train that pays us as much; I think we carry 200 cans in a car; we have a milk-carrying competition by the New-Jersey Midland Railroad; we charged 55 cents per cwt. ever since I have been with the company up to May last; at that time the New-York Central Road charged 60 cents; I do not know whether the 5 cents difference between our charge and that of the Central is the difference which it costs dealers to bring our milk across the North River.

Q.—I have here a copy of a voucher which shows that drawbacks to the amount of $8,158 were paid to the Erie and North Shore Dispatch Line for October, 1877. Is that so? A.—That is the amount of the drawback, but the payment may cover more than one month.

Q.—Here is an item of $1,229 26 paid for lighterage by the Erie Road. Who does your lighterage? A.—The company itself does most of it, but sometimes we get lighterage done by the New-Jersey Lighterage Company; the rate charged by us for milk is higher than on first class freights for the same distance; I do not know why this high rate is charged for milk; I was ordered to make that rate for it by the President, Mr. Jewett.

Q.—It appears that in October, 1877, your company paid the Erie and North Shore Dispatch Company $13,634 as drawbacks and expenses on business brought to your road by them? A.—Yes, Sir; they brought us business to the amount of $66,209 on East-bound freight and $29,331 16 on Westbound, $95,540 in all; the rate was 20 cents, and was our earnings on business brought by them, and our proportion of the expenses was $13,404, or 12 7-16 per cent.; we "yard" cattle brought over our line in the Patterson Stock-yards, in our own stock-yards in Oak Cliff; at the request of consignees we send stock to the Union Stock-yards or Oak Cliff; on general business from competitive points we have an understanding with the New-York Central not to jobbing houses in New-York; we don't make our special rates on a rule; we decide each application on what we believe to be its merits; the vouchers for rebates paid by us are all in the hands of the fast freight lines; the fast freight lines can only give a rebate to make a special rate on authority of the road which originates the freight, but we do not ask that road for its reasons for making such special rate or discriminations.

Q.—Does the Michigan Central road allow you to make rates or discriminations for freight that is to pass over their line? A.—We don't make any discrimination, but if we did they would be bound to honor it with our rate, as we would with theirs; we do this, not is because it is not necessary, as we have a "pool" here, and when we get the East-bound "pool" we hope to do the same; that "pool" is now being formed; when we fix our rates we let them, practically, without regard to cost. I do not think the interest of the railway is the only interest I am bound to regard in fixing rates. I regard the interests of the shippers also, but the general public interests I have not any consideration.

Q.—You say that the "eveners" received $15 per car from July 1, 1875, to Sept. 15, 1877? A.—Yes, Sir; I think they did up to September, 1878.

Q.—Was the number of car-loads that arrived here during the 27 months to 1877, 98,500. A.—No; I do not think it was over 70,000 cars; that would make an annual of $1,050,000.

Q.—So that sum was divided between these three men—Morris, Allerton, and Eastman!

Mr. Shipman—You needn't suppose that they "divided" that much money. Wash they came to lose perhaps $100 a car on a good many car-loads, you'll find they don't divide so much. You had better let Mr. Vilas get the actual figures from the office, as he says he can get them.

Mr. Sterne—I've got the figures here, showing that Mr. Morris, the Erie "avener" received $369,000. However, I'll let Mr. Vilas bring his figures for the whole period, up to 1878, at $15, and the subsequent period, from that time up to April last, at $10 per car.

Mr. Vilas—In fixing a special rate for a merchant at any given place I try not to discriminate against other merchants in the same place.

Mr. J. H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central Road, was recalled to the witness-stand, and produced the originals of two contracts between that railroad and the Standard Oil Company; also the leases of the railroad company's elevators A and B, at Sixtieth-street, North River, to H. McK. Twombly; also copies of agreements between the railroad company and the American Merchants' Union Express Company; copies of the agreements between the railroad company and other companies forming the White and Blue Fast Freight Lines. He testified that the Merchants' Dispatch runs 3,451 cars over the New-York Central Road; the Union Stock-yards are leased by the railroads to the stock-yard company; the railroad company owns the land and some of the buildings on it; the officers of the stock-yard company are John B. Dutcher, President; A. W. Palmer, Treasurer, and A. T. Thomas, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 18, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	61	Crude Turp., bbls.	75
Beans, bbls.	85	Spirits Tur., bbls.	351
Beer-wax, pkg.	7	Resin, bbls.	1,866
Cotton, bales.	2,107	Tar, bbls.	220
Cotton-s d-oil bbls.	63	Pitch, bbls.	15
Cott n-s d-meal, bgs.	300	Oil, bbls.	937
Cott n-s d-cake, bgs.	300	Oil-cake, pks.	784
Copper, cakes.	135	Pea-nuts, bags.	603
Dried Fruit, pks.	4	Pork, pks.	25
Eggs, pkg.	1,777	Beef, pks.	60
Flour, bbls.	10,632	Cut-meats, pks.	4,700
Corn-meal, bbls.	130	Lard, tcs.	1,070
Wheat, bushels.	106,200	Lard, kegs.	175
Corn, bushels.	216,340	Butter, pks.	10,029
Oats, bushels.	37,816	Cheese, pks.	14,680
Rye, bushels.	3,150	Sugar, bbls.	30
Malt, bushels.	6,980	Sugar, hds.	474
Barley, bushels.	450	Spelter, pcs.	1,513
Peas, bushels.	8,000	Skins, bales.	6
Oat-meal, bbls.	22	Starch,

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—8th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Sixth Page—6th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—5th col.
INSURANCE—Sixth Page—6th col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Seventh Page—5th col.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—6th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PERSONAL—Seventh Page—5th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1 col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th & 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Seventh Page—4th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Minstrelsy and Fun.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising, followed by falling, barometer, diminishing northerly winds, shifting to warmer easterly, partly cloudy weather.

The debate on the Army bill in the Senate yesterday was enlivened by extended references to the battle of Buena Vista, to the kind of literature contained in Southern school-books, to the place of Mr. Blaine in zoological classification, and to the quota of Union soldiers employed as Senate attendants. This sort of thing having continued till the leading orators on both sides were out of breath and out of temper, it was found impossible to obtain an amicable agreement about the time of taking the final vote on the Army bill. The Republicans refused to fix an hour for that vote, until they were afforded a chance to discuss the bill, whose merits had been overlooked in the wordy scrimmage of the day, and as the Democrats were equally stubborn in their determination to cut short the discussion, the whole night was spent in the filibustering tactics for such cases duly provided. It may be that the statesmen in the Senate have a clearer perception than the rest of the country of the connection between the Mexican war, the election returns of 1862, and the merits of the sixth section of the Army Appropriation bill. But that will hardly prevent the intelligent portion of the public from regarding yesterday's discussion as slightly childish, and the deadlock to which it led up as a silly ending to a useless squabble. The peculiarly narrowing influence of Washington is telling seriously on the members of both parties. The sooner the component parts of Congress get a change of air and scene the better for themselves and the public interests.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill has been adjusted in conference committee, and finally passed by both houses. The stationery appropriation swindle has been stricken out, in spite of the support it received from a large number of Republicans and most of the Greenbackers in the House. Those Republican Representatives who voted to retain the grant of $125 to each member of Congress for stationery ought to be looked after by their constituents, and the trustful persons who elected Messrs. De La Matyr, Ford, Gillette, Murch, and Jones as special advocates of the claims of the "laboring man" may possibly infer that a proposal to bleed the Treasury to the amount of $48,000 for mere personal perquisites is not exactly the kind of legislation fitted to promote the welfare of "the down-trodden masses." The Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, who has charge of the bill to prohibit Federal officers from making contributions for election purposes, is also among those who upheld the extra allowance for stationery.

The Supplemental bill, providing for the contingent expenses of United States courts, has been agreed to in conference committee, and awaits the final action of the two houses. With the exception of the "police force" amendment to the Army bill, the residuum of the political amendments, over whose discussion the Democrats have wasted three months, was placed in the Supplemental bill. After the very last process of filtration, these amendments have been resolved into this: None of the money appropriated for judicial expenses shall be applied to the payment of Special Deputy Marshals who may be appointed under Title XXVI. of the Revised Statutes in the four Congressional districts of California in September, or in any of the other three or four districts in which new elections have to be held this Fall to fill vacancies in the present House. This is a very insignificant result of so much wrangling, but small as it is, it presents the thin end of the wedge of nullification of the Election laws, and on that ground, it will probably insure the veto of the bill of which it forms a part.

The Ohio Nationals were repeatedly warned before the meeting of their recent State Convention that the Democratic leaders were preparing to capture their organization, and that Gen. Ewing's friends urged his nomination by the Democrats on the ground that he would be indorsed by the Greenbackers and secure most of the thirty-seven thousand votes which they are credited with controlling. At first, the most sensible and conservative men in the new party objected to the proposed coalition because they would thereby lose their individuality, and in the approaching Presidential campaign be swallowed up by the Democrats. It was owing to this feeling, and not from any dislike for Ewing, that they refused to indorse him. When this much had been agreed upon, however, the advanced Communistic element in their convention obtained the upper hand and adopted a platform which so disgusted the more reasonable men that they decided to hold a second convention at Toledo on the 24th inst. Now, on the eve of that meeting, they find their forces so divided that they cannot hope to make an independent fight, and there seems to be no doubt that on Tuesday next they will be forced into indorsing the Democratic candidates, Ewing and Rice. Meanwhile, the Communistic, and repudiating wing of the party will continue to maintain a separate organization and support its own candidates. The vote cast for the extremist candidates will go far to determine the future of the National Party, not only in Ohio, but also in contiguous States affected by similar influences

MR. BLAINE'S PLEA FOR SUBSIDIES.

Earnestness in the advocacy of a pronounced policy is not so common a quality that we should refuse to make allowance for the one-sidedness which detracts from some of its effects. And Mr. Blaine is so evidently in earnest in his plea for a revival of the subsidy system as a means of stimulating the building and navigation of iron steam-ships, that he overlooks the defects of his statement and uses illustrations which tell against himself. His reply to New-York merchants and others, who invited him to elaborate the points presented in his speech at the recent dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, is open to this objection. Clearly and vigorously written, with the strength of conviction everywhere apparent, it yet serves only to show the untenableness of the argument for this enlargement of the protective principle.

Mr. Blaine is astonished at the indifference of American merchants and capitalists to the proposal for restoring to this country its maritime trade by money subsidies, to be granted by the Government in aid of all steam-ship lines, constructed and managed under certain conditions. He points to a gigantic railroad system as evidence of their energy and enterprise. "What countless millions," he exclaims, "New-York capitalists have launched in these great railway enterprises! And when they have brought the products of a continent to their port they resign all control to the foreigner." The truth is that the railroad system furnishes the best possible answer to the demand for subsidies as a policy. A very small part of the system,—not more than 3 per cent. of all our railroads, as Blaine admits,—has been aided by Congress. Other parts received local encouragement, in the form of subscriptions or loans. The greatest proportion represents bona fide business enterprise. It may with tolerable safety be said that the best portion of the system, especially that which testifies to the enormous industrial development of the last ten years, is almost wholly the product of enterprise. Its promoters did not cry for subsidies. They knew that, generally speaking, subsidized roads indicate an abnormal activity and are subject to conditions which capital will not voluntarily incur; and they went on building, expending their own money freely, borrowing freely, and satisfying the need of transportation facilities. The experience has been a checkered one, but the system remains, a monument to the sufficiency of American enterprise, even when left but partially free to profit by its own efforts.

Why, asks Mr. Blaine, do the men capable of such efforts rest contented when the products their railroads have carried reach the seaboard? Not surely because they wait until the Government adopts Mr. Blaine's subsidy policy. Not because they are unwilling to risk their money in enterprises which seem to promise the results outlined by that gentleman. Looking at the carrying trade, by land or sea, as a matter of business, to be governed by ordinary business considerations, they decline to enter into competition, for ocean traffic, with steam-ships cheaply built, cheaply manned, cheaply provided for in all possible ways. Constantly reminded, in their present affairs, of the controlling importance of economy in transportation, they avail themselves of the economical facilities furnished by foreign steam-ship lines. Instead of looking at these steam-ships as at so many foreign enemies, they see in them the means of strengthening American competition in foreign markets. Whether England shall be fed with American or Russian wheat depends in no small degree upon the relative price at which they can be delivered; and these foreign steam-ships, which Mr. Blaine would suppress with the tax-payers' money, enable the Minnesota farmer and the New-York merchant to compete profitably where otherwise they could not retain a foothold. Thus, the foreign steam-ships become valuable auxiliaries to our railroads, whose traffic would suffer if the dearer freights which American-built steam-ships must charge closed against us the food markets of Europe.

Business men judge of steam-ships and the ocean carrying trade on business principles. If our ship-yards could build and equip, and if our navigators could run, iron steam-ships at prices below those of the foreign lines, who doubts that the requisite capital would be forthcoming? The temptation would not be great in existing circumstances, since of the foreign lines which excite Mr. Blaine's antipathy only a few yield profit to their owners. But supposing that the trade were more remunerative than it is, the class of men whom Mr. Blaine would enlist as supporters of the subsidy policy would be very likely to embark in the carrying trade. They do not think of it now, because antiquated laws deny them the privilege of buying foreign-built ships. In other words, Americans do not own and navigate iron steam-ships because the law insists that they shall own ships which cost more than those built abroad. Under the pretense of encouraging native industry we prohibit the cultivation of American trade; we deplore the absence of the American flag from the seas, and we deny our merchants the right to conduct a traffic over which that flag would float. As a complement to other enterprises, Mr. Vanderbilt wants his own steam-ships. Mr. Blaine's policy declares that he shall not have them on the only terms that could render them profitable; the result is that he charters British ships. The tariff could not prevent Mr. Vanderbilt's purchase of British steel rails; it only compelled him to pay a duty which will come out of the railroad traffic. He is willing to navigate steam-ships bearing the Stars and Stripes, but Mr. Blaine says that he shall pay Mr. Roach's price, and rather than do that he avails himself of ships owned abroad. The effect of the Navigation laws is, then, like the effect of the monopolists' tariff: it involves injury to the very interests which Mr. Blaine desires to encourage. Let there be free trade in ships, and Americans will soon have their share of the ocean carrying trade.

The share will necessarily be limited as long as this country retains a tariff which retards the growth of foreign trade. Liverpool steam-ship companies do not earn great dividends out of their American trade, though they send loads of emigrants one way and go back full of freight. There must be a chance of freight both ways, or the business cannot be profitable. The tariff, however, constructed in pursuance of the policy extolled by Mr. Blaine, decrees that while ships may go hence laden with products, they shall not bring back foreign goods. While this system lasts we cannot hope for trade in the newer markets about which sanguine orators always talk. We cannot sell where we are not permitted to buy. And the possibilities of our carrying trade will continue to be restricted, even with free trade in shipping, while the tariff practically declares that ships sent out with goods shall return in ballast. Some day, perhaps, Mr. Blaine will discover that the great subject of his letter has two sides, and New-York merchants will then gladly hear from him again.

THE BIENNIAL REMEDY.

Whether the plague of an extra session was worth enduring, by the country, for the sake of letting the Democratic majority have opportunity to sketch their own portraits and make capital for the other side, is a question which may be argued plausibly, either way; still, doing this is not what Congress is for. But if we glance back to the previous sessions, we find that the best things which the last Congress did were things it did not do. Of these failed measures, the best—in their quality of failed measures—were the Bland Silver bill, the Resumption-repeal bill, the Chinese bill, the Brazilian and other subsidy bills; the principal bad ones which passed were the amended Silver bill, the bill forbidding retirement of legal tenders, the Pension bill, the (usual) River and Harbor bill, the repeal of the Bankrupt law, the latter being bad because weakly accepted in lieu of making a serious attempt to cure the faults of that law. After these are named, together with the appropriation bills, which are part of the regular routine, there remains little in the record of the Forty-fifth Congress worth mentioning. Yet activity of some sort was not lacking. The bills and resolutions introduced in the House number 6,826, and those in the Senate, 1,936—an average of about 25½ to each Senator, and about 23½ to each Representative, so that the privilege of throwing scuffle upon the heap was apparently distributed fairly. Of the total 8,762, about 725 were passed. Two-thirds of the latter were private bills, exclusively for the benefit of some single individual named therein. About 200 were "for the relief" of some person; another batch, for the removal of political disabilities; another large batch for granting pensions to specified persons; and so on. Even supposing circumstances in these private cases vary too much to make it practicable to provide for them by general law—a supposition we are not prepared to admit—there can be no necessity for such special acts as, "to change the name of the steam-tug *C. M. Whitaker* to *Caroline*," or for joint resolutions such as "authorizing Commander Edmund O. Matthews, of the United States Navy to accept a gilt tea-pot from the Emperor of Siam." Authority to permit the change of vessel's names, the acceptance of tea-pots, and a thousand other trivial matters, can easily be lodged with some executive officer.

Whether the Forty-fifth was worse than any of its two or three predecessors need not be determined; its work was certainly barren and bad enough. Without exaggeration, it is a fact that Congress is a disturber of the public peace. Its assembling is reckoned the beginning of uncertainty, and its adjournment is joyously received. Taught by experience, sober-minded people have no faith in what is politely called "the wisdom of Congress." It is expected that Congress will probably meddle with what should be left alone, and neglect what needs attention; that reckless ignorance, if not downright jobbery, will characterize its work; at least, that nothing can be certainly predicted about it. Harsh or satirical as this may sound, it is proved true by the general feeling of uneasiness when a session begins, and of relief when it ends. The case is shown even more clearly by the palpable fact that, in disregard of public interests, the special session was made necessary by a move for the next Presidential campaign; the object of the course that forced it was to score a political "point," and that those who are responsible for so doing have scored it squarely against themselves is only retributive justice.

Now, if members of Congress, as a rule, represent fairly the intelligence and moral sense of the people, the latter should not feel uneasiness when a session begins. If the reverse of this proposition is true, and the people send, year after year, men to make laws in whom they have no confidence, there must be something radically wrong in a system which persistently repeats such erroneous and disappointing results. But, waiving for the present the question of improving the work of Congress by raising the standard of membership and making its methods more rational, might not the question of lessening its quantity be profitably considered? Bad as it now is, there is unquestionably too much of it, and were it much better, further contraction would probably improve it further. Of the forty-six States and Territories, only nine have annual Legislative sessions; in one of the nine—Connecticut—the change will undoubtedly be made as soon as the recent amendment can be brought to popular vote; in another—New-York—the amendment has taken its first step by assent of the last Legislature. Some States merely prolonged in this respect their custom followed while Territories; but in most cases the biennial plan was adopted after experience, and no State, so far as we are aware, has ever changed back to the old one. Twenty-one States—not all of them having biennial sessions—have also limited the term of sitting: One makes 120 days the limit; nine make it 60; four, 40; the rest, from 45 to 90. Congress, on the other hand, may sit continuously until the March in which the official term of each one ends.

The first session ordinarily last six months, the second always three. If, in place of the usual nine months, divided thus into two annual sessions, there were a single one limited even to five months, could not all public business be transacted? Of the nine months now spent, how much is really given to public business, and how much to private and partisan matters and to mere dawdling? A change of legislative habits would be necessary, but that should itself be an advantage. More time should be available for really business methods; personal and idiotic projects might find less consideration; the washy, everlasting flood of idle talk might be checked; and perhaps essential measures would not be shoved along to the hurly-burly from which, like the foot-ball in a fiercely-contested field, they finally emerge anywhere and anyhow. A change of meeting, which should bring the House together directly after its election, instead of thirteen months after, would itself be a gain. The country is gradually working into a more settled condition, in which administration becomes matter of routine, and there is not necessarily any impracticability in arranging appropriations for a longer term, especially if a stricter accountability of the executive departments were understood and required. Would not the natural effect be to purify the air and to raise the standard of membership and action? At least, it is not an untimely question whether what has worked acceptably in nearly all the States might not be an alleviation, in national affairs, of the plague of legislation at once too much and too bad.

THE RETURN TO PARIS.

To-day the two chambers of the National Assembly of France meet as a single body for the purpose of revising the ninth clause of the constitutional laws of 1875, which fixes the seat of Government at Versailles. There can be no doubt that they will decide upon the return to Paris, as it requires only a majority vote of the joint body, and each chamber, in voting for the meeting of which this was the sole purpose, has virtually decided in favor of the project. The meagre information furnished by the cable leaves us in the dark as to how the strong opposition supposed to exist in the Senate was overcome. We only know that that body voted "by a large majority" last Saturday in favor of the joint session for the necessary constitutional revision, and it is to be presumed that the Government measure stipulating national control of the Police of Paris was accepted. The resolution in favor of the return to the capital city was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by the strong vote of 330 to 131 so long ago as March 22. The committee of the Senate to which the subject was referred somewhat unexpectedly made an adverse report, and the arguments of M. Laboulaye rallied a considerable opposition sentiment. A canvass by bureaus showed a decided majority against the measure. The subject was postponed over the Easter holidays, the purposes of the Government were allowed to take form, and feeling appears to have undergone a change. At all events, the meeting is to be held to amend the constitutional laws, with almost a certainty that the modification will be made transferring the seat of Government back to Paris.

Once more will Versailles be shorn of her glory; the brief and incomplete revival of her old grandeur and importance will be at an end, and the resuscitated splendors of her palaces and gardens will flicker for a moment and go out, leaving her in the magnificent dreariness of the years before Sedan. There has, indeed, been in these eight years no restoration of the Versailles of the old days before that dreadful upheaval of 1789, which overwhelmed in a fiery gulf the gorgeous but fragile fabric of the ancient monarchy and its dependent aristocracy. Then was it truly in its glory, the seat of the most luxurious court in Europe, the abode of the proud *noblesse*, the centre of wit and learning, the home of wealth and beauty, for whose support the life-blood of France was drained. Fifteen miles from the uneasy capital, as it was, it was not out of the reach of danger when, on that fearful October night, ninety years ago, the maddened rabble of Paris came to fetch Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette to meet the doom pronounced by an awakened people. The memories of the place have never since been cheering to the successive rulers, by right divine or right of conquest, over a fickle people, and in the intervals of popular government the real capital of the nation has been preferred. So it was that all this century, until 1870, the city of the proud Bourbons was a place of memories and associations, and seemed not to belong to the living time.

When the Empire of the third Napoleon toppled into ruins after the crowning disaster of Sedan, the Paris rabble once more dictated terms in the halls of power. The Corps Législatif was broken up in the Palais Bourbon, the Republic was proclaimed in the Hotel de Ville, the startled Senate at the Palace of the Luxembourg adjourned to a to-morrow that failed to come. The Government of the National Defense held the capital, but its leading spirit soared out of it in a balloon and came down at Tours, whither all vital authority accompanied it. When the victorious German legions came too near, it went to Bordeaux, and after the elections of 1871, which resulted in the Provisional Government under the Presidency of Thiers, the seat of Government was removed to Versailles, where it was confirmed by the constitutional laws of 1875. With it came an awakening of the splendid but sleepy old city of the last-century Bourbons. Its palaces and mansions were filled again, its parks and boulevards were astir with bustle and activity, and its publicans and tradesmen throve amain. Many stirring scenes has it witnessed, from the German occupation, and the trial and punishment of Communards on the adjacent Plain of Satory, through the political agitations of the peaceful revolution of these later years, down to the determination of the confident Republic to plant her seat of power once more in the heart of the French nation. Many inconveniences have attended the conduct of public business so far out of Paris, and there is no reason why it should continue, except a fear of the excitable populace. But no Government can claim stability or command respect so long as it confesses that it dare not trust itself to the keeping of its own capital.

TRAVELERS' BAGGAGE.

It is curious what odd things people pack in their trunks or valises when they go a journey. The Dead Letter Office has a museum of queer contents of letters; but a more remarkable one might be made by the clerks of court, if they could arrange and exhibit the matters that have been brought to light in suits about baggage. The general idea of courts is, when baggage is lost from a steam-boat or railway, to inquire whether the things were such as the person might reasonably and naturally carry for use on the journey he or she was taking. These things are, usually, clothing, money for traveling expenses, a few books for reading while on the way, a watch, a lady's jewelry, such as she may wisely use on a journey, and the like. For whatever the jury think a traveler might properly carry for personal use, the owners of the ship, steam-boat, or railroad are liable, unless there was some special arrangement for the traveler to take the risk. For any articles beyond this rule they are not supposed to be bound. As to hotel-keepers, their responsibility is broader, or used to be. It was considered by most courts that a proprietor of an inn or hotel was chargeable for all the property his guests brought with them under his roof. This grew to be rather a hard rule, and not many years ago, the landlords exerted themselves to get laws passed changing it. And now, when one is traveling in certain States, he will find, in almost every hotel, notices posted saying that there is such a law, and that the proprietor keeps a safe in the office where guests must deposit their valuables, if they wish the hotel to be responsible.

Ship-owners and railway companies are very ready, when a trunk is lost, to dispute that the traveler had any need to carry the things he says were in it. Then the question is, were they articles which a traveler of such station in life would naturally need for personal use on the journey this person was making. A lady passenger from Ireland by the Queenstown line of steamers brought a feather bed of her own with her, and it was lost on the way—probably fell overboard from the tender which took the passengers from the wharf at Queenstown to the steamer. She sued for the worth of it, but the Judge asked her if she meant to sleep upon it on the voyage. She said, No, she was carrying it to have it in America. Then, he said, it was not baggage. A Canadian gentleman suffered under the same rule. He broke up housekeeping in Canada to go to reside in England, and carried in his trunks or boxes half a dozen sheets, blankets, and quilts. They were lost, and he sued; but he admitted on the trial that they were not for use on the journey, but for housekeeping when he became settled. The Court of Queens Bench adjudged the case against him. Nowadays, and in this part of the country, perhaps, a passenger could not claim that a pair of dueling pistols in a man's carpet-bag were part of his baggage, because he intended to use them on the journey. The Judge would be apt to say this was a case of "concealed weapons." But such a claim was allowed in 1852 out West. The Judge said the pistols were not carried for purposes of sale or traffic, but for the personal use and protection of the passenger, and that it was not unusual for travelers to carry them. Undoubtedly, a man going upon a hunting or a fishing excursion may carry his rifle or fishing-tackle by cars, steam-boat, or stages leading to the grounds or returning from them; and may get the value of them, as "baggage," if they are lost by the carrier. In war times, a detachment of troops was once sent by train, with a surgeon in company to treat any injuries the men might sustain; and this surgeon carried the instruments he thought he might want. These were decided to be his baggage. A more perplexing case was that of a Pennsylvania carpenter, who started by stage from Pittsburg to Wooster, in Ohio, carrying fifty dollars' worth of his tools in his trunk. It did not appear how or when he expected to use them, but the court said it was so usual for journeymen mechanics to carry a small select portion of their tools upon expeditions, that they ought to be considered baggage.

A gentleman whose trunk was stolen from the Fall River steam-boat testified that it contained, along with ordinary clothing, his Masonic regalia and a variety of jewelry, all which were for his own use, and were usually carried by him upon his journeys. But the Judge and jury agreed that these things were scarcely baggage for men travelers. Ladies have sometimes been more favored in respect to carrying means of adornment. Probably, nothing is more annoying to a carrier than to have a box or package in his storehouse of freight-crate explode and blow the surroundings to pieces; and when this happens, there is usually a pretty active lawsuit to ascertain who is to blame, and make him pay. In the days when dualin was a new invention, a firm who were having some blasting done at North Adams wrote to the manufacturers of dualin, at Boston, ordering a quantity made and sent. They also wrote to another concern at Boston, whose business was manufacturing "exploders" for firing dualin, to make and send them a parcel of these. As ill-luck would have it, the dualin and the exploders were finished at the same time at the respective factories, and were sent to the railroad depot to go to North Adams on the same day. The railroad men saw "dualin" stamped on one of the boxes, but dualin was a novelty of which they had never heard. The other parcel had nothing on it to disclose its contents. By mere accident the exploders and the dualin were stowed side by side in the car, and on the journey the one set fire to the other, and a great explosion ensued, ruining several cars and much freight. The court held that though the manufacturers could not have anticipated that the two parcels would be stowed together, for neither knew what the other was forwarding, yet they were liable for the damage done, because of neglect to give the carrier adequate information of the dangerous contents of the parcels. There is no doubt that a traveler who should carry explosives, acids in fragile bottles, Fourth of July fire-works, or other mischievous things, without giving the carrier fair notice of what was in the trunk or valise, would be liable, if injury was done by his goods on the way, to pay the bill.

Sicily's eruption has been followed by an earthquake, as was the case with the great volcanic convulsion of Iceland in 1783, and the equally formidable outbreak that devastated Sicily itself about the same time. The fact that three of the four great European volcanoes—Vesuvius, Etna, and Stromboli Island—lie so close together, sufficiently shows the formidably explosive character of the whole region. On the occasion alluded to, the first shock of the earthquake utterly destroyed several thriving villages, the inhabitants of which, flocking down to the shore for safety, were there overwhelmed by an enormous wave which was hurled violently in upon the coast to a distance of several hundred yards, stranding a number of small vessels in its progress. One of the fugitives, missing his youngest child on reaching a place of safety, gave it up for lost; but when he returned to the wreck of his house after the danger was over, he was amazed to find the infant lying quite unhurt amid the ruins, which had formed a kind of arch over it, in such a way as completely to protect it from injury.

At the suggestion of quite a number of English ship-owners, Lord Salisbury has addressed a remonstrance to the Chilian Government against any further interference of Chilian war-vessels with the apparatus for loading guano on the coast of Peru; and, in imitation of this, certain shipping associations in this City and Boston have requested Secretary Evarts to make a similar appeal. It is, of course, sad to think that a needless quarrel between two such small countries as Peru and Chili should seriously interfere with one of the great branches of the world's business; for the guano-carrying trade is of immense importance to ship-owners, not only on account of the occupation it furnishes to scores of vessels which would, if not so employed, become competitors in trades of a higher grade, but also because it provides employment for ships whose age prevents them from entering into the grain or tea trades. This, however, would seem to be a misfortune which might rightly be classed as a reason why arbitration, instead of war, should be resorted to in international disputes, rather than an abuse calling for the interference of outside nations. When two countries are at war with each other, it is the purpose of each to make it as uncomfortable as possible for the other by cutting off the public sources of revenue. The platforms, chutes, launches, &c., at Pabellon de Pica, Heuanillas, and other shipping points on the coast of Peru, are the property of the Peruvian Government, and for its enemies to leave these intact and allow neutral vessels to load at them, would be simply putting a large sum of money into the hands of the agents of Peru in this country and Europe, for them to use in the purchase of cannon, rifles, and ammunition. If the contestants were two of the great European powers, no one would think for a moment of recommending such an interference; but a war between two little South American nations seems to be looked at diplomatically from a wholly different stand-point.

In more than one of its details, the murder of Mrs. Hull bears a curiously-close resemblance to one of the most famous criminal cases of St. Petersburg—that of Darya Sokoloff, which occurred just ten years ago. One morning an early visitor called at a small house in one of the obscure quarters of the capital, occupied by a Russian officer and his wife, their 7-year-old son, and a hired girl from the country. Having knocked in vain for some time, he called a passing *gorodovoi*, (gendarme,) who forced the door, and found all the inmates dead, seemingly brained by successive blows of some heavy blunt instrument. Several drawers had been opened and rifled, but a large sum in bank-bills was left untouched. The sole clew was a soiled kerchief, such as the peasant women wear around their heads, marked with the name "Darya," but an expert detective at once declared that the criminal must have been an inmate of the house at the time, and 13 months' search followed, with no guide save this very common Christian name, through all the villages within a day's journey of St. Petersburg. At length the crime was brought home to a woman named Darya Sokoloff, who had been a servant in the extirpated household. She eventually confessed that she had begged a night's lodging there, brained the inmates with a box-iron, and left the house with all the valuables which she could find, prudently avoiding the easily-traced bank bills. Her sentence was transportation for life to Siberia.

An eminent physician in England has recently published a work on longevity, in which, after showing what has often been shown before, that the average life of man has been somewhat extended during the present century, he gives many reasons for thinking that this is but the beginning of a decided prolongation in human existence, and that in no remote future it may be as common to hear of men living to a period between 80 and 90 years of age, as in the past it has been to have them reach the limit of three score years and ten. To those who are not too far advanced in life, information of this kind cannot be other than pleasing, but there is one financial class to which such a change must be of the highest importance. This is life insurance companies. There are many things besides old age of which men die, but as a rule the men from whom insurance companies draw their support are likely to exhibit to the full the results of more healthy modes of life. As the actuaries' tables now in use, which give the worth of an average human life, are based upon estimates made nearly a generation ago, under conditions which differ from those now in force, and still more from those which are to prevail, the companies have the chance of adding largely to their surpluses, if their investments have been prudently made, or, on the other hand, of making good losses due to injudicious investment, which, under ordinary circumstances, would in time have driven them into bankruptcy. This would be the immediate result, but ultimately this reduction in hazard will show itself in a lessening of the existing rates of premium on what are known as simple life policies.

No notice seems to have been taken by the Boston papers of some recent proceedings in the Canadian Parliament by which a prominent merchant, bank director, and member of the Board of Trade of that city has been brought into unenviable notoriety. The proceedings alluded to concerned the payment by the Dominion Government of a large sum of money to Mr. W. R. Clark, of Boston, for what most people would consider the disloyal and dishonorable service of furnishing evidence against his own country in the fishing cases. From a letter written by Mr. Clark, in October, 1872, to Peter Mitchell, the Minister of Marine under the Macdonald Government, it appears that the first proposition came from Mitchell, who was Clark's personal friend. Clark replied that he would undertake the work, and fixed his terms as follows: "You pay me $10,000 in gold, which shall be in full for my services. I am willing to take my chances of what may be obtained on the award—that is, whatever your Government is awarded, you to pay me 10 per cent. of the amount as my remuneration." These rather ambiguous conditions were accepted, and Clark went to work. He was a fish merchant himself, and knew the ways of the trade. He procured a vast amount of information relating to transactions in fish from Canadian waters, much of which was obtained from the Custom-house records of the principal ports from Baltimore to Eastport, and from other sources which would not have been accessible to a British agent. It was through him, also, that Canada procured copies of the instructions issued by the United States Treasury and the points upon which our Government based its case. Mr. Clark's evidence was not used before the Fishery Commission, the British agent, Mr. Ford, deeming the manner of its procurement altogether discreditable and likely to injure the British case; neither was Clark permitted to appear as a witness, though he was present at Halifax for the purpose. At various times in 1872 and 1873 Clark received from the Dominion Government sums aggregating $14,052. He kept discreetly quiet during the rule of the Mackenzie Government, but in December last he presented a claim for $30,000 for services, attached to which was a curious account of expenses incurred in collecting the evidence, amounting to $15,127. Against this were credited the payments mentioned above. Not liking to stir the matter too much, the Government, in the papers submitted to Parliament, recommended that Clark be paid $10,000, making a total of $24,052 for his unpatriotic work. This sum was paid, and, no doubt, the Government was glad to get rid of Mr. Clark so cheaply. Had he been paid the 10 per cent. of the award, according to his stipulations, he would have been richer by $550,000.

One can hardly commend the financial opinions which the Roman Catholic Church in this country seems to be endeavoring to advance. If there is one custom which should not be encouraged it is the habit of gambling, as the natural tendency of our people is strong enough in that direction without religious aid. Another national weakness is found in our readiness to believe that money is the passport in the other world as well as in this. To both of these failings a recent advertisement in a prominent Western Catholic paper strongly appeals. It sets out by stating that the people of Olathe, Kan., are greatly in need of a church, and on account of their poverty, it has been decided to attempt raising the money required to build the edifice in the following manner: There is to be a lottery with a grand prize, which each purchaser of a ticket (price $1) will have a chance of drawing; but as a further inducement, it is provided that each purchaser of a ticket shall be entitled to have 25 masses said for him. Now, while we have no doubt that the Roman Catholic church at Olathe, Kan., when built will be a substantial benefit to the community, we are equally sure that the means adopted to procure its construction will, in the demoralizing effect it has on the thousands who are induced to take shares, be more productive of harm than the church building will be of good.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is understood to be the Hon. Charles Foster's intention to speak in every county in Ohio before his election as Governor.

The Hon. Anson P. Morrill, Maine's first Republican Governor, is urged, by the Augusta *Journal*, for the Republican nomination this year.

As the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* looks at it, the Louisiana Constitutional Convention is trying to settle the State debt without paying any of it.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph* predicts that that State will send a solid delegation to the National Republican Convention in favor of the nomination of Mr. Chandler for President.

It seems to be admitted that, after all, John G. Thompson will remain at the head of the Ohio Democratic State Committee. Nobody else can be discovered in the party who has such a thorough knowledge of campaign methods as he.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* praises Senators Bayard and Coke alike for maintaining their positions on the Silver bill, claiming that this is the manly way, and that it will be worth something, as Mr. Coke says, to divide parties on a question which is not sectional.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that it now seems to be generally assumed in California that the 20 hold-over Senators are legislated out of office by the new Constitution, and that a full Senate will be elected by the people in September. In fact, some of the "hold-overs" are out as candidates for re election.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* cruelly says: "Senator Hill knew all of his recent speech until he struck the Scriptural quotation; then he had to consult authority. And Mr. Davis, in his recent speech before the Mississippi Press Convention made Job say, 'I believe my avenger liveth.' The statesmen are certainly a little slack on Scripture."

Congressman Frank H. Hurd, of Ohio, denies that he ever said he couldn't vote for Ewing for Governor. He says he was afraid he might say something indiscreet, and so kept his mouth shut and that now, although no man has more personal grievances against Ewing than he has, he will do his duty by the party and support him, and that too, in spite of the peculiar views Ewing has maintained on the currency question.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday has this mournful recital: "The Souder Legislative Grant Reception Committee has, in a measure, come to grief. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is unable to furnish free transportation to San Francisco, on account of the war between the Pennsylvania Company and the Union Pacific, and the plans of the committee have, therefore, been changed. As now understood, the committee will meet the ex-President on the borders of the State."

Alluding to the Columbia (S. C.) *Register's* article contrasting the Southerner and the Yankee, the Richmond (Va.) *State* says: "The point that we are as much too cautious and prudent as the Yankee is over-reckless and adventurous is well taken, as we are even now suffering more from our timidity in this respect than the Yankees ever have or ever will from their temerity; and if we could but exchange a little of our prudence for their recklessness in business ventures, we think it would be greatly to our credit and redound immeasurably to the material interests of this section at least."

THE MONEY ISSUE AND THE DEMOCRATS.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, June 17.

From our stand-point, the soft-money issue is as weak in Ohio as it is everywhere. Eliminate all other issues from our politics and blot out party lines, re-forming them on the financial question, and the party of honest money and legislative reform would embrace an overwhelming majority in every State of the Union. The soft-money leaders in the Democratic Party have been treated so generously by their party associates that they mistake their immunity from defeat to their own strength, when, in fact, they owe their continuance in public life to the moderation and judgment of better advisers and better Democrats than they are. They should be the last to set themselves to lord it over their comrades. The issue to which they are attached is of minor consequence. The existing financial status is fixed for many a year to come. It cannot be unfixed, except for the worse, by them. The country is satisfied, measurably, with the situation. It wants rest from Congressional tinkering and tampering. It wants to try the prevailing experiment for a while, and see how it works, before it follows a set of wild, impulsive politicians upon a crusade into unknown territory. Hence, on the financial issue, the Republicans hold a great advantage—an advantage which has never failed to show itself, even in Ohio, when that was the issue of the canvass.

TEACHING THE TEACHERS.

From the London Spectator, June 7.

A somewhat novel and significant experiment is about to be tried by the University of Cambridge. It has been resolved to institute a special examination in the art and theory of teaching, with a view to encourage the masters and mistres

THE REUNION OF SOLDIERS

ANNUAL MEETING OF ARMY VETERANS.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE GRAND ARMY AND OTHER SOCIETIES—AN ADDRESS BY GEN. HAWLEY—MILITARY IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, June 18.—The Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic went into session with closed doors this morning, and elected the following officers: Commander-in-Chief, Comrade William Earnshaw, of Ohio; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y.; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Harrison Dingman, of Washington, D. C.; Surgeon-General, William B. Jones, of Pennsylvania; Chaplain, Joseph F. Lovering, of Massachusetts, re-elected. Council of Administration—Maine, Charles A. Boutelle; New-Hampshire, John C. Lanahan; Vermont, George H. Bigelow; Massachusetts, George S. Evans; Rhode Island, C. H. Barney; Connecticut, John McCarthy; New-York, George B. Squires; New-Jersey, S. F. Hamilton; Pennsylvania, Norman M. Smith; Maryland, Thomas L. Mathews; Potomac, S. E. Thomson; Virginia, William N. Eaton; Ohio, E. C. Boone; Illinois, E. W. Chamberlain; Nebraska, G. H. Bush; California, P. M. Kinne; Michigan, A. C. M. Reynolds; Iowa, W. F. Conrad.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations presented several amendments, which were adopted. A resolution was adopted giving thanks for the welcome extended to the Grand Army. The next encampment will be at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio.

The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was held at Tweddle Hall. Gen. Hawley was orator, and Francis M. Finch poet, of the occasion. The main points of Gen. Hawley's address were as follows:

Within 15 years after the close of the tremendous war, it may appear superfluous to insist upon the great duty of maintaining a thoroughly educated, disciplined, trained, effective National Army. The reduction of our Army from a million or more men in arms to 50,000, 40,000, 30,000, and 25,000 is one of the marvels of modern history. It is no less strange to find in the public prints and in the halls of legislation, sometimes among thoughtful, well-read men, the suggestion, if not belief, that still further reductions might, and if they might, that they ought to be, made. Those who recklessly declare that we have no need whatever of any Army are not worth regarding as an element in the discussion. It is altogether childish to prophesy that we are never to have war with any foreign power. It is almost equally foolish to say that we need not continue any preparations against civil war. It is good to believe that the world has made some progress toward peace, but the spirit of injustice has not altogether departed from nations, nor has arbitration become an accepted remedy for international controversies. Our situation reduces largely the probability of war with the greater powers of the earth, but does not destroy the possibility. To reduce or disband our armies, to dismiss West Point and Annapolis Academies, and in short to attempt to garner up for ourselves improvements, inventions, and discoveries in the art of warfare, would be supreme folly. Our academies can give us not to exceed 1200 educated soldiers each year. Fear. It is hardly possible, therefore, that in case of a great foreign war we could summon to the field 3,000 fully trained officers from the schools, even including those who will in the future, as they have most honorably in the past, come promptly from civil life at the call of their country. When war is made in these days it is made quickly and with tremendous force. To be behind the times in any of these things is to be almost defenseless for months and to be at a disadvantage for years. No boasting about American ingenuity and energy will prove it otherwise.

There has prevailed of late a most unjust, unreasonable, and unkind spirit, incessantly carping at the Army. Better teach the young men who are called to the study of arms, that they are the selected champions and vindicators of the nation, and let them be assured of a thoughtful consideration of rank and advancement—a grateful, cordial acknowledgment of services in war, and in old age an honorable retirement without petty grumbling over declining usefulness. Let us have an Army worthy of honor, or none at all, and if worthy of honor, let it have honor. A regular Army in a Republic like ours can be but the nucleus of a very much greater possible force. The States are wisely forbidden by the Constitution to maintain standing armies, but it is right, for many reasons, that they should make it their care and policy to maintain a well-organized and effective Militia.

What I have said of the necessity of a constant state of preparation applies with even greater force to the Navy than to the Army. The fighting ships of modern times cannot be extemporized from the mercantile marine. We must maintain a Navy, and yet the best that we can do becomes antiquated year by year. Nothing remains then but a close calculation of what absolutely must be ready in case of instant conflict. An always ready judgment, modified from month to month as science developes the art of naval warfare, so that the best known vessels and ordnance in the world could be summoned to service with the day and night energy of our large manufacturers, must be, to a large extent, our substitute for a full Navy.

The armed forces of the country, the Regular Army and the trained Militia, may be, and sometimes are, called to duties far more disagreeable, yet equally essential to the maintenance of law and order and liberty. Every stable and wise Government has in view always the possibility of a resort to armed force against its own citizens. Besides those disturbances which rise to the dignity of insurrection or civil war, I refer to the lesser evils of domestic violence, coming down to the riot, great and small, and all such infractions of law as to break the public peace and surpass the power of the civil authority to suppress. Law and public sentiment ought to sedulously guard against a too prompt resort to the soldier, but it is equally an offense against the sound practice to omit providing the ready means of vindicating law in the last emergency. I follow in the footsteps of many illustrious predecessors in enforcing the duty of a well-organized Militia. I do so because it would furnish the Executives of the several States the means of enforcing law in nineteen cases out of twenty without any resort to Federal power, and thereby escaping many controversies and heartburnings. I do it because it is the duty of each State to maintain order within its own limits, and command respect for its own laws. I do it because it would relieve the National Government from the maintenance of a large standing Army, and would afford the most economical and satisfactory preparation for a foreign war. I protest, as unjust to the Army and dangerous to the Government, against a false economy and an unreasonable jealousy of the soldier and the profession of arms. I do not assume to fix the numbers of the National Army, or the numbers of our trained Militia. Possibly, of the former, 25,000 or 50,000 may be sufficient. I trust it is in all matters concerning the protecting of the public property and the maintenance of our fortifications, and the sweeping of the public decks. I have had serious doubts when I perceived the very great labors and sufferings of our soldiers in repeated instances in those unhappy wars which it seems our fate to wage constantly with the Indians. To discourse upon the dangers to liberty of any such Regular Army as we have ever maintained or are likely to maintain in time of peace is an injustice to the American soldier and a lamentable misjudgment of the American citizen. That 25,000 or 50,000 or 100,000 regular troops, under the lead of an ambitious General, could overthrow the American Government is not within the limits of possibility, and if we may judge of the future by the past, there is even less likelihood that any great American soldier will ever undertake it. No, we need fear no attack upon our liberties from any army that America will ever organize. The high aim of the soldier is subordinate to the civil authority, and if he indulges in ambition outside of his profession, it is stimulated by the example of the generous confidence and high reward given many of his predecessors. Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Grant, of our Presidents, proved themselves in all things worthy of the highest respect of the American people, but in large degree through the preferment to which their triumphal voice of the people carried them by their services as soldiers; nor will any soldier of the American Republic seek its high honors save by proving a noble devotion to the civil law, the Constitution, and the ancient rights and liberties of the people.

The following officers were elected: President, Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. George H. Sharp. Secretary, Col. H. C. King. Treasurer, Gen. M. MacMahon. Vice-Presidents—First Army Corps, Gen. J. Stannard; Second, Col. George F. Hopper; Third, Gen. Joseph B. Carr; Fourth, Gen. John S. Farnsworth; Fifth, Gen. Frederick T. Locke; Sixth, Gen. Charles F. Devens; Ninth, Gen. Jardine; Eleventh, Gen. Carl Schurz; Twelfth, Gen. James L. Selfridge; Cavalry, Gen. John B. McIntosh; Artillery, Gen. Henry J. Hunt; General of Staff, Gen. R. A. Humphreys; Signal Corps, Capt. F. E. Shattuck. Gen. J. M. Schofield, United States Army, and Capt. Charles A. Barrett, United States Navy, were elected honorary members.

The Society of the Army of the James met at Tweddle Hall this afternoon. Attorney-General Charles F. Devens, late President of the society, acted as Chairman. The following officers were elected: President—Gen. N. M. Curtis, of New-York; Vice-Presidents—Gens. E. S. Greeley, of New-Haven; O. L. Mann, Chicago; J. L. Otis, Northampton, Mass., and C. B. Brayton, Providence, R. I.; Col. Frank L. Butts, of New-York, and Major W. E. Kisselburgh, of Troy; Treasurer—Gen. C. A. Carlton; Secretary—Private Joseph W. Parker, of New-York; Chaplain—E. T. Chapman, Greenbush, N. Y.

At a meeting of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. James McQuade presiding, Gen. F. T. Locke read a letter from Gen. G. K. Warren, formerly commanding the corps, and presented in his behalf two flags, duplicates of those which on so many hotly-contested battle-fields designated the head-quarters of the corps. The following were elected officers: President—Gen. James McQuade; Vice-President—Gen. S. W. Crawford; Secretary and Treasurer—Gen. F. T. Locke; Executive Committee—Gen. H. A. Barnum, Col. A. M. Clark, and Private J. W. Welch, Fifth New-York Volunteers.

The Society of the Sixth Corps to-day elected the following officers: President—Gen. McMahon; Vice-Presidents—Gen. Adam E. King and Gen. Charles Devens, Jr. E. H. Rhodes and Gen. T. K. Neill; Corresponding Secretary—Major Ivan Tallof; Recording Secretary—Col. Robert L. Orr; Treasurer—Col. Samuel Truesdell.

The Ninth Army Corps has elected the following officers: President—Gen. A. E. Burnside; Vice-President—Col Houghton; Secretary—C. H. Barney; Treasurer—Col. Larned.

The Cavalry Corps Association of the United States met at Stanwix Hall to-day and elected the following officers: President—Gen. Mackintosh, of New-Jersey; Vice-Presidents—Gen. McGregg, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Chapman, of Indiana; Gen. Torbert, of Delaware; Gen. Bingham, of Washington; Col. Treichel, of New-York, and Col. Corson, of Norristown, Penn.; Secretary—Major Hatch, of New-York.

CONSIDERING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A CONFUSED CONVENTION—THE OUT-OF-TOWN DELEGATES DISGUSTED.

The "United States Board of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, and Agriculture" began its annual meeting and national convention yesterday noon at the St. Nicholas Hotel. By a significant coincidence, a "national convention to consider the subject of a World's Fair in 1883" was called by the "Executive Committee" of the "United States Board of Trade, Commerce," &c., to meet at the same time and place. The delegates to the Board of Trade convention were called to order by Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne, and Mr. G. W. Chater Clarke, the originator of the association, occupied his place as Secretary. While the roll was being called, Mr. Rufus Hatch rose and inquired whether they were holding a meeting of the Board of Trade or the convention to consider the World's Fair. If the latter, then he thought all the delegates should be present. Some of them had gathered in another room. Secretary Clarke replied that all the delegates were invited to come by the board. C. H. Williams moved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Fair convention. This seemed rather odd to some of the delegates, who thought the Board of Trade had no right to control the other convention. The motion was lost. A committee of five was appointed to invite the delegates in the other room to come in, and the board then adjourned until 4 o'clock. Mr. Thorne immediately called the assembled delegates to order as a Convention on the World's Fair, and Daniel S. Uhl, of Ohio, was made temporary Chairman, and W. H. C. Price, of this City, Secretary. They were afterward made permanent officers of the convention. Mr. Williams moved that the Board of Trade's Committee on Credentials act as the same for the convention. This was objected to, and instead Henry Butterfield, of Pennsylvania; E. F. Comstock, of New-York; N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut; W. F. Coan, of Iowa, and E. D. Richardson, of Minnesota, were appointed. A list of Vice-Presidents, consisting of one person from each State and Territory, was then partly made out by the President, who was given 24 hours to complete it. Secretary Price read a report of the last meeting of the so-called "Citizens' Committee," organized at the "suggestion" of the United States Board of Trade, and then it was resolved to appoint one delegate from each State and Territory to consider the subject of "a World's fair in 1883" in this City, and to report to the convention. The report from the "Citizens' Committee" was referred to this committee. Then the convention decided to allow the "Citizens' Committee" to name five additional persons to represent New-York on the previous committee, and the convention adjourned until evening.

At 4 o'clock the Board of Trade met again, and proceeded to elect the Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Massachusetts, as President; Messrs. W. A. Cole, New-York; S. Y. Tupper, New-Jersey; S. F. Covington, Ohio; S. A. Haines, New-York; F. A. Potts, New-Jersey, and C. A. Dudley as Vice-Presidents; John W. Morgan, of this City, as Treasurer; W. H. C. Price, of this City, as Secretary, and Mortimer Addoms and John W. Bennett as Auditors. There was a lively time over the Secretaryship, Mr. Clarke not being ousted without a struggle. Thirty-six members of the Executive Committee were also elected. Mr. Clarke resigned from the committee in disgust. The "board" then adjourned.

When Mr. Uhl rapped for order at the evening session of the convention, there were too few delegates present to transact business, and a long delay ensued. Finally, F. G. Wolbert, of this City, moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Citizens' Committee, of which Judge Hilton is Chairman. This startled the leaders of the convention, whose only object is to work against the Hilton committee, and a very lively debate was begun. Mr. Marsh said the Secretary had once been instructed to extend an invitation to Judge Hilton's committee to co-operate with them, and the latter had treated the invitation with contemptuous silence. Mr. Wolburt wanted to know how the convention had been so treated by Judge Hilton when it had only been in existence three hours, and nobody had answered him. "We have no easy task before us," said Mr. Wolburt, "and we will find before we get through with it that we'll need the help of every man in the country." He was interrupted by the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, who handed in a list of delegates whose credentials had been received. A number of omissions, including his own name, were inserted, and then President Uhl said he thought the convention had nothing to do with local movements like that of Judge Hilton's committee. More discussion followed, and then there was a temporary lull while the committee appointed "to consider the subject of a world's fair" reported a resolutions similar to those adopted some time ago by the Board of Trade's "Citizens' Committee," except that the site was fixed for "New-York City," instead of "on Manhattan Island." There was a long struggle over a motion to adopt the report, which was finally done. The conference committee to consult with the Hilton committee was again taken up, and another acrimonious debate ensued. Again it was interrupted, this time by the convention, amid great confusion, adopted a motion to invite Governors of States and Territories to nominate four delegates, each to be added to the Board of Trade's Citizens' Committee, and in case there should be any failure so to do that the committee, acting jointly with the Board of Trade, should fill the vacancies itself. Then the conference committee was again called, and Mr. Schleissinger, a Brooklyn resident of this City, made a bitter attack on Judge Hilton. Finally, the motion was declared carried, and A. A. Hardenbergh, New-Jersey; A. J. Palmer, South Carolina; E. Richardson, Mississippi; N. D. Sperry, Connecticut, and Dr. Howard Crosby, of this City, were named as the committee. After a long wrangle the Secretary was instructed to notify Judge Hilton of the convention's action, and the latter adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

It was said by some of the prime movers of the affair that 175 delegates were present outside of those from this City, but at no time were there more than 100 in the room. The out-of-town delegates are most of them disgusted with the whole affair. One well-known gentleman from Cincinnati said they had come here only to find everything cut and dried by the so-called Board of Trade "Citizens' Committee," and they were called upon to indorse everything the latter desired, without having any voice in the matter. "We have come here," he said. "We will lift our hats, say 'God speed you,' pay our bills, and go home again." The same gentleman said in the convention that the delegates from a distance had seen all the dirty linen washed they cared to, and "there seemed to be precious little for them to do."

A TERRIBLE TIME IN ORAN.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS TO CAPTURE A GANG OF BANDITS.

The Police and military of Oran, Algeria, undertook a campaign against bandits last month. They were led by all the civil and military officers of the town, and its entire population took a holiday to witness their labors. Going to one of the suburbs they carefully surrounded a ravine wherein is the outlet of a large sewer into which the smaller drains of the town debouch. Some gardeners working in the ravine had heard the sounds of voices escaping from this sewer, and had informed the town authorities that it was the lurking-place of robbers who have for months been making successful raids on the strong-boxes of the good people of Oran. When the ravine had been isolated, and it had been made certain that the malefactors were hemmed in, a Sergeant and two zouaves were sent to the mouth of the sunken sewer to summon them to surrender.

"Surrender yourselves!" the Sergeant cried. "Surrender yourselves!" a deep voice replied from within the dark cavern. Making up his mind that the robbers were determined to fight, the Sergeant cried out: "I am Inspector in the rear." "Pass me my revolver." His words were repeated from cavern to cavern, and the voice by which they were reuttered was evidently that of a fearless, resolute person. At the same time there was a mockery in the tone and in the repetition of his language that angered the valiant Sergeant, who said wrathfully: "You impudent sons of guns," (*coquins.*) The epithets were hurled back at the Sergeant and his two supporters, who, with much astonishment, heard themselves called, "You impudent sons of guns."

Puzzled by this extraordinary conduct, the Sergeant, not knowing what else to do to conceal the fact that he and his subordinates had been called bad names by the fellows in the drain, went to his superiors and told them he believed the bandits wanted to parley with their besiegers. Then the special representative of the Republic of France, M. Vials, and the Mayor of Oran, and the Chief of Police, and the Major in command of the military went to the mouth of the sewer. Each in turn spoke to the robbers, and all received satisfactory answers, couched, strangely enough, in the terms they had themselves used. Night fell before the parleying was done, and the robbers gave no indication of an intention to issue from their retreat and surrender themselves. The Police and military blockaded them all night, and about 4,000 townspeople watched the siege with interest. In the morning it was determined to risk a combat with the thieves. The Police, armed to the teeth, therefore boldly entered the cavern. They searched its smallest nook and innermost recess, and found—not even the shadow of a robber. The acoustic properties of the sewer were tested and a number of facetious echoes were found to have masqueraded as talkative brigands and impudent respondents to the summonses of just ce.

THE COST OF AN ACCIDENT.

From the Boston Transcript, June 14.

The Old Colony Railroad has paid damages to over 600 persons injured by the Wollaston disaster, amounting to about $250,000. It is understood that the company will pay no dividend in July, making a year of dividends lost on account of the accident.

CRIME AND ITS PENALTIES

SCENES AT THE LYNCHING OF MOORE.

STORY OF COL. WOODWARD, WHO TRIED TO PREVENT THE HANGING—THE ACT OF THE REGULATORS GENERALLY APPROVED IN THE COUNTY.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 18.—Col. Tom Woodward, who attempted to dissuade the Regulators from hanging Moore yesterday, at Vernonsville, was in this city to-day. In reply to inquiries on the subject, he said: "I was standing on the hotel steps at Spartanburg, Tuesday morning, at 1 o'clock, when a large mounted party passed by with Moore on the way for Vernonsville. I was unable to obtain a conveyance with which to follow them, until daylight. On my arrival on the ground, I found Moore, securely tied and handcuffed, standing under a tree, and several men were busy adjusting a rope about his neck and over a limb of the tree. A large crowd, in which were many women, was silently watching the preparations. Seeing many old men present, I attempted to awake their sense of right by a direct appeal to their patriotism, and by picturing the evil effects of mob law. They seemed astounded at my temerity, and demanded to know my name, which I gave, supplemented with a recital of my Confederate Army record. Further remarks were cut short by the venerable, white-haired leader, who said: 'Colonel, we have had enough of this; postpone further talk until after the hanging.' Moore, who stood with his chin resting on his breast, raised his head at the sound of my voice, and a momentary gleam of hope shot across his countenance; but one look at the sullen faces about him convinced him that all efforts to save him were futile, and he again resumed his former position, in which he died."

Very little disapprobation is expressed of the course pursued. Moore's bad character, more than circumstantial evidence, caused a general belief of his guilt of the revolting crime perpetrated on Frances Woodward. Lynching was a foregone conclusion from the time Moore was placed in Spartanburg Jail. The whole plan was well concocted, and the details were systematically arranged and executed by leading men in Spartanburg County.

KILLING HIS WIFE'S BETRAYER.

SAM HILL CONVICTED IN ATLANTA AND SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 18.—The trial of Samuel H. Hill for the murder of John R. Simmons, last January, was closed to-day, after having been continued since last Wednesday. Hill shot Simmons Jan. 31 in the bar-room of the National Hotel, of this city, alleging at the time that his victim was the seducer of his young wife, Cora Hill. At the time of the shooting Simmons was standing at the bar alone, and had just ordered some liquor. As he stood there Hill, much excited, entered the room and inquired of a bystander if John Simmons was there. On Mr. Simmons being pointed out, Hill walked to where he was standing, drew a pistol, and, without a word of warning, pointed it at the unsuspecting man and fired. Simmons turned as the ball went crashing through his brain, staggered a few steps, and fell, exclaiming as he did so, "I have been shot for nothing!" He died about 2 o'clock the same night. After the shooting, the murderer was walking quietly down the street, when he himself up to Officer Goodson, by whom he was taken to the Police station and locked up. Before he was placed in the cell he was searched, and the pistol with which he had committed the murder was taken from him.

Early in 1875 Hill came here from New-Orleans and took up his residence here. He became acquainted with the Spinks family soon after coming here, and fell in love at sight with Cora, the eldest daughter. This feeling was reciprocated, and in September, 1875, when Hill was 27 years old and the girl not quite 16, they were married by the Rev. Dr. Hotchkiss, with the full consent of the bride's parents. Mr. Spinks, the father of Mrs. Hill, was a machinist who maintained his family comfortably. For three years after their marriage the young couple made their home in Mr. Spinks's house. Then they went to housekeeping by themselves in a small house near by. Hill was a man of irregular habits, and not settled in any business until he obtained employment as a Pond Street Agent, which kept him from home much of the time. It was during his frequent and prolonged absences that his young wife, tiring of the lonesome monotony of her life, sought relief from it by joining in the round of fashionable gayety. Under the assumed name of Effie Etheridge, she made the acquaintance of many disreputable persons, and accompanied them to various places of amusement without the knowledge of her husband. On his frequently leaving home from one of his business trips, Mr. Hill found his house deserted and his wife was missing. He went to the house of his father-in-law, who joined in the search for her. It was Saturday night, and they discovered no clue until on Monday, when a boy brought to Mr. Hill a letter from his wife, in which she spoke of her love for him, asserted that the man who was left in charge of the house went to his wife's room and had introduced himself by a statement that her husband had threatened to kill her, and asking him to save her from disgrace.

Hill, the following morning, discovered his wife in a house of ill-fame, from which he took her home. She confessed that she had been led astray by Simmons, who had pretended to be one of her husband's best friends, when in reality Hill did not know him by sight. She told her husband that during one of his absences she had received a note from Simmons, asking her to go with him and meet his sister. She consented, and he took her to a house of ill-fame, where, she claims, he used force to accomplish his designs. She told her husband that after this Simmons came again and again, and by threats persuaded her to accompany him to the same place for the same purpose, and that he alone was the one who accomplished her ruin, and declared he continued in the course of life into which he had led her. After this Hill began to watch for Simmons with the intention of killing him—an object that he accomplished two months later.

During the trial a number of witnesses testified to having repeatedly seen Mrs. Hill in houses of fame, and several of having held intimate, if not criminal, relations with her. Several of the witnesses refused to answer direct questions as to their intimacy with the woman on the ground that they would be incriminated by so doing. The evidence as to Mrs. Hill having been repeatedly known to spend nights in houses of ill-fame with Simmons was very direct, also as to her having attended a certain ball, the character of which is well know, where all the women were disreputable persons. During the trial the court-room has been constantly crowded, and Mrs. Hill has sat beside her husband, who has kept her cheered in a most protecting and loving manner. After the defense was closed, Mr. Hill made his own statement to the jury. It was very long, and delivered in such a straightforward and forcible manner as to produce a most powerful feeling in his favor in the minds of all those who heard it, apparently including the jury. Until to-day the general opinion has been that Hill would be acquitted. Judge Hillyer delivered his charge to the jury on Monday, and to-day the long suspense occasioned by their remaining out was brought to an end by their return to the court-room with the verdict of "guilty" and the recommendation of confinement in the Penitentiary for life. A sentence was passed in accordance with this recommendation, and the prisoner was removed from the court to his cell. Public sympathy is almost entirely with him, and strong efforts will be made to obtain a new trial.

THE CONVICTED MORMONS.

REYNOLDS ON HIS WAY TO JAIL—FURTHER PROSECUTIONS PROMISED.

OMAHA, Neb., June 18.—George Reynolds, formerly Private Secretary to the late Brigham Young, the first Mormon convicted of bigamy under the United States laws of 1862, arrived here this afternoon, from Salt Lake City, in charge of George A. Black, formerly Secretary of State of Utah, and Shaughnessey, United States Marshal. He will be taken to the Nebraska Penitentiary at Lincoln to-morrow. The sentence was two years' imprisonment and $500 fine. The case has been pending since October, 1874, and has been made a test case. It was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States Jan. last. The judgment of the lower court was affirmed. When Reynolds was first sentenced, imprisonment at hard labor was ordered; in resentencing him, the hard labor portion was omitted. Reynolds's case was selected, as he had married a second wife before the first plead the Statute of Limitation. It was fought at every step, the defendant's counsel bringing out every legal point possible. Miles, another Mormon, was recently found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. There are about 30 convictions obtained so far. Miles's case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court on several points not developed in the previous case. Reynolds is reticent as to the effect of the convictions on the policy of the Mormon Church. He says he is not authorized to express an opinion. The officers say the prosecutions will continue. The leaders of the Church will not be interfered with, as they can plead the Statute of Limitation. Any cases of polygamy where the difficulty surrounding the proving of the secret marriage according to the forms of the Mormon Church will be overcome, will be prosecuted to conviction and punishment. According to the rule of the Nebraska Penitentiary, Reynolds will wear prison costume and be put to work immediately.

A NEW TRIAL DENIED.

BUZZELL TO BE HANGED UNLESS THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE GOVERNOR INTERFERES.

CONCORD, N. H., June 18.—In the Autumn of 1874 Susan A. Hanson, of Brookfield, was murdered. Suspicion fastened on Joseph B. Buzzell, against whom a suit for breach of promise to marry had been begun by the dead woman, and he was arrested, tried in 1875 in Carroll County, and acquitted. About three years later, owing to newly-discovered evidence, he was rearrested as an accessory before the fact, one Cook, a boy, having confessed to being the principal. He was tried in June, 1878, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged July 10, 1879. He has been confined in prison for the past year. Exceptions were taken by the prisoner's counsel on the ground that a man could not be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense. The exceptions were transferred to the full bench of the Supreme Court. Owing to Cook denying entirely, last February, his testimony given at the second trial, and other circumstances, Buzzell's counsel also petitioned for a new trial. This afternoon the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered, overruling the exceptions, and denying the petition for a new trial. Judge George A. Bingham read the decision on the questions of the exceptions, and Chief-Justice Charles Doe the decisions in the matter of a new trial. Buzzell will be hanged, therefore, unless the Governor interferes next month. From the nature of the issues involved and the remarkable circumstances of two trials three years apart, the case has excited great interest.

OTHER PHASES OF WRONG-DOING.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—YESTERDAY'S REPORTS OF CRIME.

QUEBEC, June 18.—The two men who were overheard conversing in Quebec as if they were the murderers of Quenneville, are being followed, and will probably be arrested in Ottawa.

BALLSTON, N. Y., June 18.—Argument in the Jones case, on a motion to quash the writ of certiorari, was had in the Saratoga Circuit Court to-day before Justice Landon. The motion was denied, and the trial set down for the first Monday in September.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—Gov. McClellan refused to respite ex-Senator Joseph B. Cornish, who will be sent to the State Prison from the Warren County Jail to-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 18.—Napoleon Bonapaite, the negro who was to have been hanged at Sardis, Miss., next Friday, for murder, has been respited for four weeks by Gov. Stone.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 18.—The Board of Pardons to-day refused the application for a commutation of the death sentence in the case of Nimrod Snattenhuber, who will be hanged at Lobanon on July 3.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—The second trial of Annie Cox, for the attempted poisoning of the family of John Tafft, at Clarence, in January last, resulted in a verdict of guilty.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—An attempt was made this afternoon to wreck a train on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad. As the passenger train going north was about midway between Tilton and Winnisquam, sleepers were discovered lying across the track. The train was stopped easily, as it was up-grade, and no less than 15 sleepers were thrown to one side. The President and Superintendent of the road were on board the train, as was also Col. Thomas P. Cheeney, Superintendent of the Mail Service for New-England. It is supposed that the attempt was intended for the way freight train going South, which is due at Northfield a little before the passenger train, and awaits the arrival of that train there. It was d have been impossible to have prevented the wrecking of the freight train had it not, fortunately, been detained at Tilton, as the grade at that point is down, and winds around a curve. A special detective was put on the track of the scoundrels by Superintendent Dodge as soon as the passenger train reached Tilton. Several attempts have been made before this to wreck trains at this point.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 18.—Richard Coward, in charge of 10 armed men, left Galveston for Houston this morning, where he was to have been hanged, with the negro, Fields, next Friday. When he arrived he found a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment for himself and Fields. The scaffold had been built.

"Jim" Currie's trial, for the murder of Porter, will be begun next Monday, in Marshall.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 18.—The Board of Supervisors, in session here to-day, agreed to settle the defalcation of the late County Treasurer Conklin for $40,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—A Wrattland dispatch says a French Canadian named Frank Chapeau surrendered himself to-day to the Sheriff, saying he wanted to confess a great crime, but desired first for the sake of safety to be lodged in jail at Marysville. On arriving there he asked for the attendance of a priest, but on the latter's arrival Choquette refused to talk, saying he was too tired. He shows evidence of insanity, and is believed to have committed the recent atrocities on the Yuba River in a fit of mental aberration. He has been at work in the neighborhood for a number of years, and has a good reputation.

PITH OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

Mr. Henry Bessemer, of steel fame, has been knighted at last in recognition of his service to the world.

Lord Derby recently confessed, while presiding at a public dinner in Manchester, that he had attended some 500 such affairs in his time.

John Fiske, of Harvard College, was to begin a course of lectures on "America's Place in History," at University College, London, on the 11th of June.

The freedom of the City of London was recently presented to Sir Rowland Hill, in recognition of his services in reforming the postal system of Great Britain.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* never heard of Sam Patch. It says that the leap of Peer, at Niagara Falls, was a "leap the like of which has never before been recorded."

According to official returns, 21 centenarians died in Ireland last year, one being 110 years old and another 106. The latter had a daughter only 15 years of age.

It is told of Prince Bismarck that when consulted by Alexander of Battenberg as to his accepting the crown of Bulgaria, he replied: "Certainly, by all means; it will always be a pleasant reminiscence for you."

It is said that M. De Lesseps will immediately issue a prospectus inviting subscriptions for the Panama Canal project, will go to the Isthmus in September to superintend new surveys, and will personally take charge of the construction of the canal.

The people of Dublin are disgusted to find that the statue of Tom Moore, recently dedicated there, is of zinc instead of bronze, and when it was in any way exposed cracks were found in the head through which the rain had beaten, filling the statue about half full of water.

The English papers very generlly announced, on the arrival of the Duke of Argyll in this City, that he was to be entertained at a banquet, over which Mr. Evarts was to preside, and the London *Telegraph* indulged its fancy very freely as to what would be said and done on the occasion.

The London *Spectator*, discussing the California Constitution, says: "We do not believe it will ever come into working order. One-half at least of the provisions we have enumerated are opposed to the Constitution of the United States. The laws against the Chinese are contrary to the treaty under which Americans live and trade in China, as are those against the 'race, creed, or color' amendment in the Constitution; while the educational laws are opposed to the first principle of that document, that taxation must be equal. We believe the Supreme Court will annul all these provisions, or else the wools document back to the people for revision."

The *Courrier d'Italie* gives an account of the case of nullity of marriage now awaiting the Pope's decision. In 1869 the daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, then 19 years of age, was pressed by her guardian, Napoleon III., to marry the Crown Prince of Monaco, and, in spite of her expressed dislike to him, the pressure was so great, her mother joining in it, that she yielded. Three months after the marriage she left the Prince and fled to her mother, the son to whom she afterward gave birth being claimed by her husband. The Church of Rome has always held that constraint or fear invalidates a marriage, and a few months ago both parties decided to obtain a decision on this point. The Commission of Cardinals has reported to the Pope in favor of annulling the marriage.

A photographer in London named Henry, who kept a bank account under the name of Jennings, and was married by the name of Modes, was lately sentenced to three months imprisonment for fraud. The prisoner issued an advertisement offering for 18 stamps to send to unmarried persons photograms of their future wives or husbands, and to one 24 stamps a bottle of Magnetic Scent or Spanish Love Scent, which were described, the first as "fascinating in its effects as to make true love run smooth," and the other as "delicious and captivating the senses," so that no young lady or gentleman need pine in single blessedness." Several witnesses stated that they had answered these advertisements, and numbers of letters, some from Australia, China, and other places abroad, relating to them were found at the defendant's house.

A great sensation was caused throughout Paris a couple of months ago by the report of an attempt to assassinate a girl on the Auteuil Railway. The girl was, according to her own story, returning home, when a man who had followed her about got into the same compartment, and, on her rejecting his proposals, stabbed her as the train reached Courcelles. She was taken to the hospital, and the Police at once set to work to discover the miscreant. A subscription was got up for the relief of the girl's parents, who were old and poor, and relied chiefly on their daughter for their bread. It turns out, after full inquiry, that the girl's story was an invention as far as the assault is concerned. She suffered from hysteria and hallucination, and is supposed to have stabbed herself with a penknife, under the belief that she was being attacked by some imaginary foe.

The latest published official returns, quoted by a German military paper, establish the total expense incurred by Russia, from the 13th of September, 1876, to the 13th of January, 1879, in prosecuting the late war against Turkey, to have amounted to 902,000,000 rubles. Of this sum 704,000,000 rubles were spent for general. 87,000,000 rubles for artillery, and 33,000,000 rubles for engineer purposes. The average monthly war expenditure consequently amounted to 32,200,000 rubles, and the average daily expenditure to 1,037,000 rubles. In reality, however, the monthly expenditure varied greatly at different periods of the war, falling as low as 4,338,000 rubles in March, 1877, and rising, on the other hand, to 83,000,000 rubles in December of the same year. As soon as a portion of the Russian field army returned home the expenses naturally began to diminish rapidly, amounting in November, 1878, to 9,000,000, and in December, 1878, to 5,000,000 rubles only.

THE INQUEST POSTPONED

NO VISIBLE PROGRESS IN THE HULL CASE.

THE CORONER'S JURY VISITING THE HOUSE AND EXAMINING THE ROOM WHERE THE WOMAN WAS MURDERED—THE INQUIRY TO BE TAKEN UP TO-DAY.

The Hull mansion in Forty-second-street was liveller yesterday than it has been on any day since the funeral. Early in the morning—as early as 9:30 o'clock—the front door bell was rung, the door was opened by Nellie West, whose name has become familiar in connection with the murder, and one of Coroner Woltman's jurors walked into the house and was shown into the back parlor. Dr. Hull, at this time, was sitting in the front parlor talking earnestly with other occupants of the house, and with several visitors who had dropped in. One by one the other jurors arrived, and one by one they were shown into the back parlor, where chairs had been arranged for their accommodation. The folding-doors between the two parlors were partly open, sufficiently to allow the occupants of one room to see what was going on in the other. By a little after 10 o'clock the jurors had all arrived. Coroner Woltman was there, as well as Capt. Williams and several other gentlemen. The object in meeting at the scene of the murder before the beginning of the inquest was to give the jurors an opportunity of inspecting the entire house, that they might form a correct idea of the case to be presented. They had previously inspected only the immediate scene of the murder, but it was considered desirable that they should become familiar with the entire house. Much of the silver plate that formed no inconsiderable part of Mrs. Hull's property was displayed on a sideboard in the room in which the jury met.

Nancy Francis, the colored cook, who first saw Mrs. Hull's body on the morning of the murder, was called forward to make an informal statement. In reply to a request that she would describe minutely how she first found her mistress's body, she said that she came up stairs and found the first hall door, leading to the back parlor and Mrs. Hull's sleeping-room, closed. She opened it and went into the back parlor. The back parlor door stood ajar. She went into the back parlor and found some of her mistress's clothes on a sofa in the south-west corner of the room, and her shoes and stockings on the floor near the bedroom door. She went to Mrs. Hull's door and saw her lying on the bed apparently asleep. She returned to the back parlor and saw that a drawer in the sideboard was open. She then went back into the hall and shook the bedroom door violently, but received no answer. She went into the bedroom, and found that her mistress was dead. She ran up to Dr. Hull's bedroom, crying, "Doctor, Mrs. Hull is murdered." Nellie West, the other colored servant, described the finding of the body in much the same way. Williams exhibited a number of charts of the different floors of the house, describing the location and condition of the doors and windows, and the way in which they were found on the morning that the murder was discovered, whether shut or open, locked or unlocked. He also described the condition of the windows of the back parlor and bed-room, which, he said, were closed. They were partly open, he said, but the dust apparently had not been disturbed. The Coroner and his jury and Capt. Williams then went over the house from garret to cellar, spending most time in Dr. Hull's room, on the fourth floor, and in Mrs. Hull's room, on the parlor floor.

By 10 o'clock the Coroner's office, at Houston and Mulberry streets, was nearly filled. Twelve chairs were ran

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 18.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Louisiana 7s con. $10,000..... 44
N. C. 6s act '68. 10,000..... 58¾
S. C. 6s, non-fund. 15,000..... 25
Kans. 6s, new ser. 1,000..... 81
R. C. R. & A. 1st. 1,000..... 79
Dan. So. 1st g'd. 7,000..b.c. 85
3,000..... 85
Chi. & Alt. 1st. 2,000..b.c.113⅜
N. J. C. income. 3,000..b.c. 98
N. J. C. 1st con. 1,000..... 107½
N. J. C. Adjust. 16,000..... 102⅝
500..... 102⅝
L. & W. R. con. 5,000..... 86½
D. & H. C. 7s '94. 4,000..b.c.104½
N. Y. L. E. & W. new 2d 5s fund. 4,000..b.c.104½
10,000.b30. 72
D. & H. 7s '91. 5,000..b.c. 104⅝
Erie 1st. 3,000..... 119½
Erie 2d. 1,000..b.c.103⅛
Erie 3d. 3,000..b.c.108½
Erie 7s con. 10,000..b.c.110⅜
L. S. 2d con. coup. 1,000..... 110
C. P. & M. 1st. 1,000..s.c. 113
Det. Mack. & Mar. 1st. 1,000..... 115½
Ohio & Miss. 2d. 2,000..... 103¼
1,000..... 103⅜
5,000..... 103⅜
Ohio & Miss. 2d con. 2,000..... 79
Ill. Cen. 7s. 1,000..... 118
Chi. & Mil. 1st. 2,000..b.c.113⅜
N. J. C. Income. 3,000..b.c. 98
N. J. C. Adjust. 16,000..... 102⅝
500..... 102⅝
L. & W. R. con. 5,000..... 103¼
D. & H. R. '84. 5,000..... 103¼
D. & H. R. '91 ex. 900..b.c.c. 74
1,000..... 104½
L. & N. con. '98. 2,000..... 112½
Louisville & Nash. 1,000..... 107⅞
1,000..... 68
Mobile & Ohio 1st. 2,000..... 72
Mo. K. & T. con. 1,000..... 94½
N. J. C. Adjust. 16,000..... 102⅝
500..... 102⅝
L. & W. R. con. 5,000..... 103¼
D. & H. R. '84. 5,000..... 103¼
D. & H. R. '91 ex. 900..b.c.c. 74
1,000..... 104½
L. & N. con. '98. 2,000..... 112½
Louisville & Nash. 1,000..... 107⅞
1,000..... 68
Mobile & Ohio 1st. 2,000..... 72
Mo. K. & T. con. 1,000..... 94½
Mo. K. & T. con. ass. 1,000..... 94½
Mo. K. & T. 2d. 1,000..... 68
Mo. K. & T. 2d con. 1,000..... 68
Mo. K. & T. 3d. 1,000..... 68
Mo. K. & T. 3d con. 1,000..... 68
Mo. K. & T. 4th. 1,000..... 68
Mo. K. & T. 4th con. 1,000..... 68
Morris & Es. con. 1,000..... 107
Nash. & Dec. 1st. 5,000..... 94¾
Nat. So. 1st g'd. 10,000..... 83
Nat. So. 2d. 2,000..... 85
N. Y. Elevated 1st. 1,000..... 115⅝
Ohio & Miss. 2d. 1,000..... 103¼
1,000..... 103¼
5,000..... 103⅜
Ohio & Miss. 2d con. 2,000..... 79
Ill. Cen. 7s. 1,000..... 118
Chi. & Mil. 1st. 2,000..b.c.113⅜
Det. Mack. & Mar. 1st. 1,000..... 115½

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday,) June 18:

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story iron-front building, with lot 106.5 by 2.11 by 106.5 by 5., Nos. 28, 30, and 32 Church-st., south-west corner of Cortlandt-st., for $6,308, to Mary Ann Ward, plaintiff.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, John A. Foster, Esq., Referee, sold the six-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.11 by 70 by 26.3 by 65.3, No. 98 Christopher-st., south side, 97.11 feet west of Bleecker-st., for $11,000, to Catherine Mesigh, Executrix and plaintiff. Also, similar sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, sold the two three-story buildings, with lots, each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 613 and 615 West 47th-st., north side, 225 feet west of 11th-av., for $11,600, to John H. Steneck, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 21.2 by 87.6, No. 284 Spring-st., south side, 100 feet east of Hudson-st., for $5,450, to Phœnix National Bank, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, F. J. Fitch, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on Grove-av., east side, 500 feet north of Cliff-st., Morrisania, for $500, to Jonas D. Samson, plaintiff.

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 51 by 423, on Avenue A, south-east corner of 70th-st., for $14,000, to Woodbury G. Langdon and another, as Executors and plaintiffs; also, a plot of land, 51 by 198, on Avenue B, south-west corner of 70th-st., sold for $3,750, to Catharine M. Jones and another, as guardians and plaintiffs.

The two remaining legal sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett, of a plot of land, on Nagle-av., north of Ellwood-st., to June 25; and sale by Hugh N. Camp, of dwelling, with lot, No. 162 East 113th-st., west of 1st-av., to July 2.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 18.

11th-av., s. s., 50.2½ ft. s. of 51st-st., 50x25.1⅛; Mary Carroll and husband to Henry Wyatt..... $3,500
New-av., s. s. corner of 124th-st., 100x100.11; John L. Colby and wife to Eloise L. Lawrence. nom.
Fairmount-av., s. s., 200x142, 24th Ward; Sixpenny Savings Bank to Edward K. Saubichmek. 10,000
11th-av., s. s. corner of 51st-st., 60x50.1½; Mary M. Shields and others, Trustees, to Mary Carroll..... 10,000
11th-av., s. s., 50.2½ ft. s. of 51st-st., 25.1x60; Same to Same..... 10,000
Sullivan-st., s. s., 87.4½ ft. e. of Grand-st., 20x60; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution..... 5,000
108th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Madison-av., 62.6x100.10; Thomas P. Wickes, Referee, to Abraham Schoile..... 10,000
Delancey-st., s. w. corner of Lewis-st., 25x75; E. C. Sibley, Referee, to Dry Dock Savings Institution..... 11,800
18th-st., n. s., 180.0½ ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.10x92; Marcia S. Waike and others to David McClure..... 10,500
80th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Matilda Salomon to Solomon Marx..... 630
83d-st., n. s., 148 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9; Magnus C. Ihlsenz to Apel O. Ihlsenz..... 100
131st-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; John M. Bru.e and wife to Geo. W. Raynor. Washington-st., Nos. 7 and 9; Charles J. Cody to Annie E. Turley..... 950
1323-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x99.11; Henry F. Devoe, Jr., to Annie E. Thurston..... 8,250
57th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 50x100.5; Samuel B. Sayre to Henry B. Sayre..... nom.
61st-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5; Samuel B. Mead and others to William P. Parsons..... 13,000
110th-st., s. s., 88.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 36.8x100; Lucy A. Kneeland to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 550
85th-st., n. s., 219 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x102.2; Emma J. Johnston and husband to Eliz W. Loaffler..... nom.
113th-st., s. s., 281.3 ft. w. of 2d-av., 28.7x irregular; Ann Hoey and others to Patrick J. O'Brien..... 1,200
Washington-st., Nos. 7 and 9; Michael J. Cody and others to Annie E. Turley..... 8,550
125th-st., s. s., 272 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; James H. Sullivan and wife to Catharine A. Ferris..... 4,100
Reade-st., n. s., Lots Nos. 565 and 566; Robert H. McCurdy to Charles M. Marsh..... 70,000
134th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11; William H. Maitland and wife to John F. Hopkins..... 4,000
73d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Eliza Schwarzlo and husband to J. Schwendinger..... 8,500
Allen-st., No. 3; William S. Foster to Adam Senges and wife..... 4,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Brackett, Anna C., to Charles G. Franklyn, Executor; n. s. 39th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year..... $20,000
Carroll, Mary, and husband to Mary M. Shields and others, Trustees; s. s. 11th-av., s. of 51st-st., 5 years..... 2,500
Chatellier, John D., to Edward K. Holsworth; s. s. 84th-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 year..... 3,000
Christie, William, and others to Caroline M. Bives; s. s. 80th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 month..... 600
Davidson, Elizabeth, to John W. Wolfe; s. s. 23d-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 10,000
Kelly, Henry, and wife to Edward C. Sampson; 75th-st., n. w. corner of Boulevard, 3 years..... 45,000
Kent, Sarah A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 70th-st., w. of 7th-av., 1 year..... 3,750
Loeffler, Otto W., and wife to Mary T. Stone; n. s. 83d-st., e. of 1st-av., demand..... 3,000
McClure, David, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n. s. 18th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years. 7,000
Newwitter, Nathan J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 110th-st., s. s. corner of 3d-av., 3 years..... 3,500
Parsons, William P., and others to Samuel M. Mead and others; n. s. 61st-st., w. of Madison-av., 6 months..... 15,000
Schwendinger, Joseph, to Eliza Guggenheimer; n. s. 73d-st., e. of 2d-av., due..... 8,000
Senges, Adam, and wife to William B. Foster. No. 3 Allen-st., 5 years..... 4,000
Stone, Henry, and wife to Horatio Gomez, Trustee; s. s. corner of Canal and Mott sts., 3 years..... 5,942
Thurston, Annie E., and husband to Henry F. Devoe, Jr.; n. s. 132d-st., 160 ft. w. of 5th-av., due..... 8,000
Same to Same; same property, 1 year..... 5,200
Turley, Annie E., and husband to Julius Ferrier, Nos. 7 and 9 Washington-st., 3 years..... 4,500
Wyatt, Henry, to Mary Carroll; e. s. 11th-av., s. of 51st-st., on notes..... 500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Astor, John J., Executor of, to Franklin H. Delano and others, Trustees..... nom.
Same to Same..... nom.
Same to Same..... nom.
Same to Same..... nom.
Bowne, Richard H., Administrator, to Farmers' Loan and Improvement Company..... nom.
Dinkelspiel, David, and others to William H. Oliver..... $3,010
Farrington, Charles H., to William H. Oliver... 2,220
Hon. Alfred, guardian, to Emery J. Hunsin... nom.
Lewis, Starks W., Executor, to Elliott F. Shepard, Trustee..... nom.
Macaulay, Mary E., to Charles H. Noyes..... nom.
Shiff, Henry, to Moses G. Baldwin..... 7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—21ST-ST., FACING GRAMERCY Park, elegantly-furnished 27½-foot four-story high-stoop brick house; dining-room extension, &c., with interest in the Park.

L. J. CARPENTER,
Nos. 56 and 58 East 23d-st.

Young Men's Christian Association Building.

SEVENTH-AV. AND 57TH-ST.—FOR SALE, three lots on 7th-av. and one adjoining on rear in 57th-st.; price low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—SUPERB large house; decided bargain.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION AND 20 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller will sell on THURSDAY, June 26, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

Geo. H. Scott, Auctioneer.

SCOTT & MYERS WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, June 27, at noon, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

No. 675 Madison-av.—four-story brown-stone house.

74th-st., south side, 260 feet east of Madison-av., four-story brown-stone house; 23d-st., 428.9 feet east of 9th-av., three-story brick dwelling. Maps of Auctioneers, No. 4 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 129 Waverley-place; together or separately; rent, $800 per annum; no liquor. Also, the store and front basement, 131 Waverley-place; rent, $30 per month. Both have large plate-glass show-windows. Also, store and apartments, No. 46 Hudson-st.; rent, $20 per month. Also, stable for 8 stalls, No. 348 West 21st-st.; $150 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 698 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water, five stories; adapted for manufacturing or store purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to E. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM, FREE AND CLEAR, within one hour of City, in exchange for an improved property, well rented, near Stewart's up-town store; equity, $15,000.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE Residence, half way between Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, in the pleasant village of Warehouse Point, Conn., will be sold for a small part of its original cost of $50,000. Send for circular, Addresses Lock-Box 2, P. O., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT LONG BRANCH—To rent for this season, pleasantly located near West End Depot; ample grounds, with stable and good accommodations throughout. For particulars apply to GEORGE CLARK, No. 104 Murray-st. or to THOS. W. COOPER, Long Branch.

MONTCLAIR.—FINE GENTLEMAN'S RESIdence to let for the Summer at Montclair, N. J.; fully furnished, gas, cow, garden planted, gardener, fine shade trees; rent, $250 per month. Address JOHN B. HAWES, No. 11 Waverley-place, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House; all modern improvements; 5 or 13 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot or 8th-av. cars. Inquire on premises, Ogden-av., between Central Bridge and High Bridge, or No. 72 West 52d-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR New-Hamburg.—Very elegant; vegetables and milk free to tenant. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PEARY.....Sat., June 21, 4 P. M.
OELTIC, Capt. GELAD: LL.....Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. LOCKYER.....Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Canal-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, July 22, 7:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $28.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 8 P. M.
AURANIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 16, 2:30 P. M

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 47 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 19.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 26

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....June 21, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia.....July 5, 4 P. M.
Anchoria.....June 28, noon | Circassia.July 12, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Australia...June 21. 6 A. M. | Alsatia.....June 28, noon

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND. Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Bank-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., June 21 | RHEIN.....Sat., July 5
WESER.....Sat., June 28 | EMS.....Sat., July 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

SAINT LAURENT, *Jouglà*.....Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, *Delord*.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.
PEREIRE, *Dantzer*.....Wed., July 9, 9:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Thurs., June 19 | LESSING.....Thurs., July 3
GELLERT. Thurs., June 26 | SILESIA.....Thurs., July 10

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $28.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Fy, Jersey City:

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, June 25

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $23. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
HUNDIUS, LEDYE & CO., No. 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The stanch sea-going steamers of the International Steam-ship Company's Line will leave in June every MONDAY and THURSDAY; from July 1 to Sept. 22, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Boston, at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Pictou, Halifax, Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Pictou, N. S.; Summerside, Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route and any further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Milk-st., Portland, Me., or to W. H. KILBY, Agent,

End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., June 21
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, June 25

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Agent,
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, June 25
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.. SATURDAY, July 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.).Thurs., July 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, July 12
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, June 21
Steamer CHAMPION.....WEDNESDAY, June 25

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, at E. D. HASKELL, Genl Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 19
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for Christopher Street and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company and Ferries for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Sixth-avenue entrance to Central Park, connecting with cars of Harlem Line Railroad.
FIFTY-THIRD-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.
FIFTY-NINTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. AND NINETEENTH-AV.
EIGHTY-FIRST-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.
For down-town trains take west-side stations.
Trains will run to 58th-st. and 4th-av. and 81st-st. and 9th-av. alternately.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 16, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore and Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive in Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 P. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:00, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:00, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:10, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 4:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 7 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 16, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:10, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 4:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 7 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av., Worth-st. and Fourth-av. with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Express to and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping car via St. Albans.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Ogdensburg.

11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

5 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo, 5 A. M., daily, except Sunday. Drawing-room cars to West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M. for Buffalo, Chicago, and the West.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Newport and Albany 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and Newburgh R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 & 6:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—AC VIBBARD and D. DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:35 and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., (by Annex boat from Brooklyn at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack, Ferry, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Passengers landing at West Point, Cornwall, or Newburg can return by any boat. Tickets sold and baggage checked to NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson R. R. received for passage.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 R. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., connecting at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ANDEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, $3 days, $2.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Vestry-st. Pier. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

ONE DOLLAR LINE TO BOSTON. Limited tickets to Boston, $1: good supper on the boats for 50 cents. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River every day, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers of the NORWICH LINE leave same pier daily, including on Sundays, at 5 P. M., for Boston, Worcester, &c., and for Portland and the White Mountains daily, excepting Saturdays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DA

LAYING A CORNER-STONE

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT GARDEN CITY.

A GREAT GATHERING OF CLERGYMEN AND SPECTATORS—IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES—BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S ADDRESS—A NOBLE SCHEME OF BENEVOLENCE.

The lawns of Garden City, Long Island, looked to the spectator at a distance, yesterday, like a military encampment. Tents were to be seen in every direction, from the centre-poles of which floated American flags. There were tents for dressing-rooms for the Episcopal clergymen, tents where sandwiches and lemonade were served out for a consideration to the hungry and the thirsty, and three large tents, or more properly awnings, joined in one, beneath which was a large stand for the ceremonies of the day, while through an opening in the western side towered a huge derrick from which swung the massive corner-stone of the Cathedral School of St. Paul, which is being erected by Mrs. Alexander T. Stewart as a memorial to her late husband. It was to witness the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of this corner-stone that some 5,000 persons gathered at Garden City yesterday. They came from all the neighboring villages and towns, in carriages and on foot. New-York and Brooklyn sent 28 car-loads in excursion trains over the Long Island Railroad, and Mrs. Stewart, accompanied by Judge Hilton and 50 ladies and gentlemen from this City, were conveyed in a special train to the grounds. The school is one of two which is to be erected in connection with the Cathedral, and in furtherance of the beneficent projects of Mrs. Stewart. This one will be devoted expressly to the education of boys. The second, which is to be known as the Cathedral School of St. Mary, will be devoted exclusively to girls. It is expected that the St. Paul's School will be completed and ready for occupancy by the 1st of September, 1880, and the Cathedral will also be finished by that time.

The large awning covering the grounds near the stand could not accommodate a quarter of the persons present, and none but those having special passes were allowed inside the ropes which surrounded it. On the stand stood a huge cross of evergreens and flowers, about eight feet high, and this was all the attempt at floral or other display made. Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart, with their friends, occupied a special inclosure, to the north, near the corner-stone. Mrs. Stewart was dressed in plain black and held a Prayer-book in her hands during the entire service. She was naturally the object of general attention, and the efforts of the throng to catch a glimpse of the sad-faced woman whose bounty was expected to endow the beneficence, amounted, at times, to positive rudeness.

At 12:30 precisely the procession was formed at the tents which served as dressing-rooms for the clergy, and moved slowly to the stand, the band playing and the choristers singing:

"Christ is made the sure foundation,
Christ the head and corner-stone."

The Rev. Dr. Turner, of St. Matthew's Church, Brooklyn, led the march, followed by the Eighth Regiment band, Bishop Littlejohn, of the Diocese of Long Island, the Lord Bishop of Easter's Land, the Rev. Dr. Browne, the local Rector at Garden City, all the clergy of the Diocese of Long Island, 56 in number, and the Trustees of the corporation. As the procession entered the inclosure, the congregation rose, and remained standing through all the subsequent exercises, until the delivery of the address by Bishop Littlejohn. At the conclusion of the processional hymn the tenth section from the Psalter in the Book of Common Prayer was chanted by the choristers and clergy. The chant was followed by the lesson, read by Dr. Johnson, of St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn. Dr. Snively, of Grace Church, Brooklyn, then read the service for the occasion, calling upon Almighty God to bless the stone which was about to be laid, and imploring Divine blessings upon her, who, to the furtherance of this work, has faithfully offered to Thee of her substance." At the conclusion of the prayer the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed by Bishop Littlejohn.

The stone is very massive, and bears this Latin inscription: "Pro Christo, et Ecclesia, et Literis Humanis. Anno Domini, 1879." Beneath it was deposited by Mrs. Stewart a bronze casket, containing the following articles: A copy of the Holy Bible, a Common Prayer-book, the Canons of the General Episcopal Convention, a pamphlet history of Long Island, a history of the County of Queens, Annals of the Town of Hempstead, Long Island, a history of Garden City, a copy of "Ovid's Metamorphoses" used by the late Alexander T. Stewart, a programme of the day's proceedings, and copies of yesterday morning's NEW-YORK TIMES, *Herald*, *Sun*, *World*, *Irvisne*, *Star*, and *Staats Zeitung*. Mr. Harris, the architect, and Mr. Lyon, the contractor of the building, superintended the lowering of the stone to its place. Then Bishop Littlejohn struck the stone three times, and made ever it the sign of the cross, saying:

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen, I, Abraham Newkirk Littlejohn, Doctor of Divinity, by Divine permission Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, do lay this corner-stone of an edifice to be erected to the memory of Alexander T. Stewart, and to be known by the name and title of the Cathedral School of St. Paul of the Diocese of Long Island, and to be administered agreeably to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, in its doctrines, ministry, liturgy, rites, and usages; that here true faith, the fear of God, and brotherly love may dwell, and that this place may be set apart for the instruction of the young, and for the honor of the name of our Lord Jesus Christ to all generations forevermore."

A Te Deum was then chanted by the clergy and choristers, after which the Bishop read a prayer especially calling for the divine blessing upon the founder of the school, Mrs. Stewart, and upon the members of the sacred corporation which were to act as guardians and directors of the undertaking. An anthem, "Send out thy light," from Psalms xx. and xliii., was sung, and then Bishop Littlejohn delivered the address, which, though brief, was eloquent and impressive. "It is but a little over two years," said he, "since we met on these grounds to lay the corner-stone of yonder stately cathedral. This widowed servant of God was present with us then as now, with him who is her representative and trusted counselor. The events of that day have passed into history, and they are graven deep on the tablets of our memory; but it is well to recall them at this time, for in yonder cathedral we have the embodiment of the spirit and purpose which will dominate all the plans of beneficence which our widowed friend contemplates for the future. It was meet and proper that she should begin her noble work by building a temple to the God who has prospered her and made her His steward for the attainment of His grand designs. We are assembled here to-day to take the second step in the unfolding of these noble schemes of benevolence, to unite the Church of Christ to a temple to human knowledge. We see that we shall take further steps in our onward progress. St. Mary's School will soon be begun. The Bishop's House, the Divinity House, the house for the Deaconesses of the Diocese, and the Asylum for Overworked and Wornout Clergymen will follow in a short time. And our patroness will complete the work that she has begun. There will be no halting and no neglect which may endanger the permeatity of the institutions about to be reared. All will be endowed so liberally and with such precaution and business judgment that there will be enough to preserve them forever. Our widowed friend is raising the grandest monument ever reared to commemorate the virtues and character of an American citizen. The inscription on this stone simply explains the object and scope of the ends to be attained by the edifice which we are rearing. It is 'for Christ,' because we believe that it is only through Christ that we can get light. It is for 'knowledge,' because an educated and disciplined intellect is the foundation of all true character. We are determined that this school shall build up character and produce men who will recognize the duties, as well as clamor for the rights, of freemen. Before all else, this is our earnest and steadfast purpose. We have liberty enough now, and knowledge is at the command of the humblest. What we need now is the men and the women who know how to use their liberty and to profit by their knowledge. That is the class of men and women for whose purpose we send forth to battle for the right from the halls of these schools. We have had quite enough of unscrupulous money-getters and office-seekers, and of women who sell body and soul for pleasure and the indulgence of lawless extravagance. In building up personal character on the foundation of Christ Jesus we shall prove ourselves the best of Christians, the truest of philanthropists, and the noblest of patriots."

In conclusion, Bishop Littlejohn paid a glowing tribute to Judge Hilton, which, he said, was required by truth, and dictated by his sense of justice. Judge Hilton's motives had been impugned in this as in other schemes, but he had already stamped the impress of his organizing genius upon this plan of beneficence. His aims and and motives showed him to be worthy of the magnificent trust committed to his hands. "God grant," said the Bishop, "that he may be spared to see the completion of what he has begun, and that both he and the lady whom he represents may live to reap the harvest of gratitude which will grow up in the hearts of this people in the future."

After the address, the hymn "Coronation" was sung by the entire congregation, after which the Bishop pronounced the benediction, and the services ended with the recessional hymn. The clergy partook of lunch in the chapel, and the visitors spread themselves over the grounds, and inspected the interior of the new cathedral until 3:30, when the excursion trains brought them back to Brooklyn and New-York.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS AND STEAMERS.

The convention of representatives of Texas railroads and Southern steam-ship lines, at the Gilsey House, had another session last evening. There were represented the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, the Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, the International, the Texas Pacific, the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Denison and Pacific Railroads. Of the steam-ship lines there were represented the Morgan and the Mallory Lines. Col. Jordan, of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, occupied the chair. The meeting was conducted with closed doors. The members said that the object of the convention was to equalize passenger and freight rates among the different railroads and steam-ship lines, and thus put a stop to the competition that had been going on. They further said that the reason the convention is held in New-York is because the weather is cooler here; that the negotiations are merely of local import, and do not affect, and are not connected with, any railroads in the East. The members claim to be getting on harmoniously, and expect to arrive at a definite and favorable agreement in a day or two.

GEN. HAZEN'S UNHAPPY DILEMMA.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ORDER LEAVES HIM NO OPPORTUNITY FOR SELF-VINDICATION.

The order issued by Gen. Sherman reviewing the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court-martial appointed for the trial of Gen. David S. Stanley will probably put an end to the quarrel between the latter and Gen. W. B. Hazen. The result will certainly not be satisfactory to Gen. Stanley, who persistently pushed the matter until a court-martial was appointed for the trial of both himself and Gen. Hazen, because the latter part of the order issued by the President was not carried out, and the court-martial of Gen. Hazen did not and will not take place. Gen. Sherman said, in his latest order, that "the law officers of the United States had decided that the United States cannot arraign for trial any officer for offenses committed more than two years before the order for the assembling of the court." Gen. Stanley had all along insisted that Gen. Hazen would plead the statute of limitations, and thus avoid the disagreeable necessity of defending himself before a court-martial. He did not, however, anticipate that the Government would force that issue. Gen. Stanley's counsel—Gen. McMahon and Col. King—were both out of town yesterday, and their opinions could not, therefore, be obtained. Major S. B. Eaton, counsel for Gen. Hazen in the proposed civil suit, said that he had not heard from his client, who lives at Garrettsville, Ohio, since the publication of the order in the newspapers yesterday, nor had he received an official copy of the order. Consequently he was unable to say what Gen. Hazen's action would be in the premises. He said he was sorry that Gen. Sherman had seen fit to prevent any further ventilation of the subject, for, no matter what counsel for Gen. Stanley or others might say to the contrary, Gen. Hazen had not yet had an opportunity to state his side of the case. He said there were fully 20 officers in the City at the time of the court-martial who would gladly have testified in behalf of Gen. Hazen. Among them were N. L. Anderson, of the Sixth Ohio Volunteers; Col. Picaus, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers; Major Bearse, Topographical Engineer on Gen. Hazen's staff, and himself. Major Bearse had acted as an aide on Gen. Hazen's staff at the battle of Shiloh, and could positively swear that Gen. Hazen was at the head of his command during the fight. He would also testify to having surveyed the battle-field at Stone River, and would testify that the monument erected by Gen. Hazen's brigade was correctly located on the site of the engagement. None of these officers, Major Eaton continued, had been called on to testify. As the law now stood, Gen. Hazen continued a civil suit against Gen. Stanley, he would be compelled to ask Gen. Sherman for leave of absence. The latter would refer to his recent orders, and would probably refuse to grant it. Many of Gen. Hazen's witnesses, too, were in the service, and leave of absence would be required for them, so that if Gen. Hazen went so far as to resign his commission in order to prosecute his civil suit, he would be unable to ask his witnesses together, as they would be were not in the Army were scattered in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, and the expense of bringing them to this City would, of course, have to be defrayed by Gen. Hazen. All of which he would cheerfully bear for the sake of clearing his reputation."

A WOMAN'S DESPERATION.

MRS. HEILBURN'S ATTEMPT TO SHOOT HER HUSBAND IN A POLICE COURT.

Abraham Heilburn, shoe-cutter, became acquainted with and married a young widow living in Mott-street about a year ago. For some months they lived together peaceably, but after that Abraham began to abuse his wife, and last January she endeavored to end her life and her troubles by taking poison. Through timely medical treatment she recovered, but her husband did not change his unkind treatment of her. Of late he has become particularly brutal, beating her often and abusing her incessantly. His conduct had driven her to desperation, and she bought a pistol and carried it about her, awaiting a favorable opportunity to shoot him. On Monday she went before Justice Flammer and obtained a warrant for his arrest on a charge of abandonment. It was given to a court officer to serve, and on Tuesday evening the officer and Mrs. Heilburn went together along the Bowery to apprehend Abraham. They caught sight of him near Chatham-square, and were proceeding after him cautiously, when he in turn detected his wife, and, fearing that she was going to shoot him, fled. The officer started in pursuit, and after a smart chase, captured the fugitive. A crowd of persons soon gathered and made several attempts to rescue him. As the officer turned into Chatham-square he heard one of the roughs whisper: "Now, if you're going to do it; quick!" Somewhat the worse for the final attempt rescue was going to be made, the officer whipped out his revolver, and, turning about suddenly, pointed it at the crowd, declaring that he would shoot the first man who came near the prisoner. This quelled the mob, and the prisoner was taken in safety to the station-house.

He was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, after the doors were closed and court had been declared adjourned. After Mrs. Heilburn's making the making out of a commitment preparatory to sending the prisoner to the City Prison. The latter stood leaning at the railing near the woman, when suddenly she turned upon him and declared that he was a scoundrel and villain, and that she would before she was through. Heilburn laughed at this, when, without a word, the woman drew a small pistol from her shawl, and said, "You may laugh, but by you see, that; I bought it to kill you." Lifting the weapon, she cocked and aimed it, and pulled the trigger. It missed fire, and the prisoner dodged behind a reporter. The woman attempted to discharge the pistol a second time, but Justice Flammer seized her arm. She struggled to free herself, while her sister begged her to give up the pistol. She was finally disarmed, and the pistol was unloaded and handed to Justice Flammer. The latter instructed the prisoner to make a complaint of felonious assault against his wife, which was done. The woman pleaded guilty to the charge. She declared that she had carried the weapon for two months to use it, but said she did not intend to kill the prisoner, but merely to wound him. She further asserted that she would have satisfaction yet, and declared her willingness to "serve her time" for it. Justice Flammer remarked that the moment when her husband was being committed to prison for his treatment of her was a strange time to select for wreaking vengeance upon him, and committed her for trial without bail. She took the sentence very coolly.

CHEATING THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING.

Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard has been engaged during the past two days in endeavoring to find Henry Maim, the Purser of the City of Brussels, for whose arrest, on charge of smuggling, a warrant was issued on Tuesday by Commissioner Shields. The offense alleged to have been committed by Maim was brought to the notice of the authorities through the arrest of John Bobel, a truck-driver, on Monday night. Bobel was seen going through Mercer-street with a large package, and was arrested by an officer of the Eighth Precinct as a suspicious person. At the station-house the package was found to contain 300 yards of fine silk. Bobel explained that he was engaged in "trucking" goods to and from the pier of the Inman Line; that on Friday last the Purser of the City of Brussels requested him to deliver a package in Brooklyn; that he [Bobel] obtained the package from Hugh D. Brown, the storekeeper, that afternoon, and that he kept it in his stable, which is located in Charlton-street, until Monday night, when he started with itto Brooklyn. Acting Captain Webb, of the Custom-house night watchmen, caused Bobel to be arraigned before Commissioner Shields. He was committed under $500 bail, and the $500 bail on the charge of assisting in the conveying and landing of smuggled goods. Storekeeper Brown was arrested on board the Brussels, and was also held on the same charge, until being bailed in $1,000. Henry Maim, the Purser, the alleged principal in this attempt to cheat the Government, has not been seen since the arrest of Bobel and the storekeeper. It was thought yesterday that, fearing arrest, he had left the port in another vessel, but this report was not verified.

FOUR VICTIMS OF YELLOW FEVER.

While the schooner Florence P. Hall, which arrived at Quarantine Tuesday evening, was receiving a cargo of log-wood at Maragoane early in May, the yellow fever broke out among the crew. John Maguire, a seaman, died of the fever on the 12th, and four days later he was followed by Capt. Dobbins. Another seaman named Thomas Mann died on the 22d, and the Captain's wife and child were attacked by the fever, but they afterward recovered. The bodies were all buried on shore, and on June 1 the schooner sailed for this port under the command of the mate, Mr. McLaughian. A few days after leaving port Mrs. Dobbins's child, an infant of about 10 months, died and was buried at sea. The vessel will be thoroughly fumigated and will be allowed, to-morrow, to come up as far as Robbins's Reef to discharge her cargo.

CANOE REGATTA AT LAKE GEORGE.

The Lake George Regatta Association is arranging for a series of races at Caldwell, at the headwaters of the lake, on July 16 and 17. There is to be a single scull, a double scull, a four and eight oared race, open to amateurs, besides a four and eight oared intercollegiate contest. The Jersey City Canoe Club has been invited to participate, and will arrange a sailing and paddling race. The Lake George Regatta Association will transport canoes and canoeists free to and from the lake. No entrance fee is to be charged. Entries for the canoe regatta may be made with Charles E. Chase, Commodore Jersey City Canoe Club, No. 297 Broadway.

RAPID TRANSIT QUESTIONS

WHAT NEW-JERSEY COMMUTERS INTEND TO DO.

THE EFFECT OF HIGH FARES ON NEW-JERSEY RENTS—COMMUTATION RATES—COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO ASK THE ROADS TO PROVIDE FREQUENT, CHEAP, AND RAPID TRAINS.

A large meeting of persons living in New-Jersey along the line of the Pennsylvania, New-Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Erie Railroads, and their branches, was held yesterday in Room No. 11 of the Coal and Iron Exchange, Cortlandt-street. Mayor Yates, of Newark, presided. It was very desirable, he said, since the New-York rapid transit roads had offered so many facilities to local travelers, that the railroads in New-Jersey should do something to keep the present population and to induce other persons who are seeking country homes to come to New-Jersey. Mr. William O. McDowell reported for the committee of ten, appointed at a previous meeting, that progress had been made. The Erie Company had pledged that accommodation tickets should be sold at yearly rates, and that consideration should be given to the proposition to run morning and evening trains for working men at cheap rates of fare. Assurance had been given that whatever action in the direction of improvement might be made would be permanent, and that there would be no return to old rates. The Chairman asked if there were present any representatives from the railroads. None responding, Mr. McDowell recommended that an effort should be made in an organized way to impress upon the railroads that changes in fare and running time would be advantageous to both the roads and their patrons. If the roads would not listen to these representations, the patrons of the roads would remember that the roads obtained their charters from the people, and that the people could demand that they should carry passengers at reasonable rates.

Mr. Alfred Sheer, of Passaic, said he knew of capitalists who would build a railroad to New-Brunswick, and guarantee to carry passengers at 1 cent a mile, if the right of way could be secured. A resident of Rutherford complained that the commutation rate to Ruthertud is $60 yearly, but monthly rates made the tickets cost $96, until, by repeated effort, the residents induced the company to reduce the cost of monthly tickets to $70 for the year. What was now wanted was passage-tickets, in packages at $5, good until used. They would be preferable to coupon-tickets, because every one of the latter would represent a ride that could be taken at any time. A patron of the Morris and Essex Road complained of the outrageous discrimination between rich and poor. The rich man can buy, said he, a yearly ticket with ready money, and make 100 per cent. by it. Mr. C. A. Walton, of Ridgewood, suggested that sub-committees be appointed to represent the different roads, and that these sub-committees send representatives to the managers of the lines to provide frequent and rapid trains and reasonable rates of fare. He believed New-York should be brought into relations more continuous to New-Jersey, would, if "properly handled," be a benefit, by regulating the cost of New-Jersey travel, and by compelling the railroad companies to run trains more frequently. All of which he would cheerfully bear for the sake of clearing his reputation.

Resolved, That the committee here representing the different roads be requested to call a meeting to convene in separate meetings, and that at such meetings special committees be appointed to represent to the managers of the respective roads the changes in the running of trains and reductions of rates which their different localities require.

Resolved, That such special committees be requested to confer from time to time with the committee of 10 appointed by this association.

It was then decided to hold meetings immediately for the selection of committees, and the four roads represented gathered in the four corners of the hall. They soon selected their committees, consisting of a number of gentlemen in each. Most of the persons gathered and made several attempts to rescue him. As the officer turned into Chatham-square he heard one of the roughs whisper: "Now, if you're going to do it; quick!" Somewhat the worse for the final attempt rescue was going to be made, the officer whipped out his revolver, and, turning about suddenly, pointed it at the crowd, declaring that he would shoot the first man who came near the prisoner. This quelled the mob, and the prisoner was taken in safety to the station-house.

He was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, after the doors were closed and court had been declared adjourned. After Mrs. Heilburn's making the making out of a commitment preparatory to sending the prisoner to the City Prison. The latter stood leaning at the railing near the woman, when suddenly she turned upon him and declared that he was a scoundrel and villain, and that she would before she was through. Heilburn laughed at this, when, without a word, the woman drew a small pistol from her shawl, and said, "You may laugh, but by you see, that; I bought it to kill you." Lifting the weapon, she cocked and aimed it, and pulled the trigger. It missed fire, and the prisoner dodged behind a reporter. The woman attempted to discharge the pistol a second time, but Justice Flammer seized her arm. She struggled to free herself, while her sister begged her to give up the pistol. She was finally disarmed, and the pistol was unloaded and handed to Justice Flammer. The latter instructed the prisoner to make a complaint of feloniious assault against his wife, which was done. The woman pleaded guilty to the charge. She declared that she had carried the weapon for two months to use it, but said she did not intend to kill the prisoner, but merely to wound him. She further asserted that she would have satisfaction yet, and declared her willingness to "serve her time" for it. Justice Flammer remarked that the moment when her husband was being committed to prison for his treatment of her was a strange time to select for wreaking vengeance upon him, and committed her for trial without bail. She took the sentence very coolly.

CHEATING THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING.

Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard has been engaged during the past two days in endeavoring to find Henry Maim, the Purser of the City of Brussels, for whose arrest, on charge of smuggling, a warrant was issued on Tuesday by Commissioner Shields. The offense alleged to have been committed by Maim was brought to the notice of the authorities through the arrest of John Bobel, a truck-driver, on Monday night. Bobel was seen going through Mercer-street with a large package, and was arrested by an officer of the Eighth Precinct as a suspicious person. At the station-house the package was found to contain 300 yards of fine silk. Bobel explained that he was engaged in "trucking" goods to and from the pier of the Inman Line; that on Friday last the Purser of the City of Brussels requested him to deliver a package in Brooklyn; that he [Bobel] obtained the package from Hugh D. Brown, the storekeeper, that afternoon, and that he kept it in his stable, which is located in Charlton-street, until Monday night, when he started with itto Brooklyn. Acting Captain Webb, of the Custom-house night watchmen, caused Bobel to be arraigned before Commissioner Shields. He was committed under $500 bail, and the $500 bail on the charge of assisting in the conveying and landing of smuggled goods. Storekeeper Brown was arrested on board the Brussels, and was also held on the same charge, until being bailed in $1,000. Henry Maim, the Purser, the alleged principal in this attempt to cheat the Government, has not been seen since the arrest of Bobel and the storekeeper. It was thought yesterday that, fearing arrest, he had left the port in another vessel, but this report was not verified.

FOUR VICTIMS OF YELLOW FEVER.

While the schooner Florence P. Hall, which arrived at Quarantine Tuesday evening, was receiving a cargo of log-wood at Maragoane early in May, the yellow fever broke out among the crew. John Maguire, a seaman, died of the fever on the 12th, and four days later he was followed by Capt. Dobbins. Another seaman named Thomas Mann died on the 22d, and the Captain's wife and child were attacked by the fever, but they afterward recovered. The bodies were all buried on shore, and on June 1 the schooner sailed for this port under the command of the mate, Mr. McLaughian. A few days after leaving port Mrs. Dobbins's child, an infant of about 10 months, died and was buried at sea. The vessel will be thoroughly fumigated and will be allowed, to-morrow, to come up as far as Robbins's Reef to discharge her cargo.

CANOE REGATTA AT LAKE GEORGE.

The Lake George Regatta Association is arranging for a series of races at Caldwell, at the headwaters of the lake, on July 16 and 17. There is to be a single scull, a double scull, a four and eight oared race, open to amateurs, besides a four and eight oared intercollegiate contest. The Jersey City Canoe Club has been invited to participate, and will arrange a sailing and paddling race. The Lake George Regatta Association will transport canoes and canoeists free to and from the lake. No entrance fee is to be charged. Entries for the canoe regatta may be made with Charles E. Chase, Commodore Jersey City Canoe Club, No. 297 Broadway.

THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD.

JUDGE PRATT DECIDES NOT TO GRANT AN INJUNCTION.

About a month ago the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company began at the corner of Reed and Lexington avenues to tear up the streets in order to lay foundations for the columns of their road. President Bruff, Mr. Floyd-Jones, the contractor, and the laboring men engaged on the work were arrested on a charge of violating a city ordinance by opening the streets without permission from the Board of City Works. Justice Semler dismissed the complaint, but pending the investigation the Brooklyn Aldermen passed a resolution directing the Police to arrest any person who attempted to open the streets for the purpose of laying foundations for an elevated railroad without the permission of the Common Council. Mr. Bruff, however, announced his intention to go to work on the road. Corporation Counsel De Witt began suit against the company, obtained a temporary injunction, and an order directing the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. The order was made returnable before Judge Pratt, who yesterday rendered a decision denying the motion for a preliminary injunction, upon the defendant's giving the plaintiff a bond of $100,000 to cover the payment of all damages which may result from entering the streets and erecting the railroad, and the restoration of the streets to their present condition in case final judgment should be rendered in favor of the plaintiff; and upon the further condition that the defendant shall serve his answer in five days, and try the case before Justice Sprague on the first Monday of July next. "Some injury may be done," says Judge Pratt, "to the public streets, and some interruption to travel may occur during the construction of the defendant's road, but these items are of small account compared with the loss likely to occur to the defendants by the delay and damage necessarily following the granting of an injunction."

As the company gave assurance that it was prepared to pay all damages, and as time was urgent, it is probable that a force of men will be set at digging the foundations at once. The route is from Fulton Ferry along Water-street, to Hudson-avenue, to Park-avenue, to Grand-avenue, to Lexington avenue, to Marion-street, to Broadway, to East New-York.

EXTENDING THE MANHATTAN LINES.

On Friday the Manhattan Railway Company will begin running trains to One Hundred and Fourth-street and Ninth-avenue. The tracks are completed, the temporary stations are ready, and passengers will, on the day named, be carried from Rector-street up the Ninth-avenue to Thirty-third-street, and thence to Ninth-avenue and to the upper terminus, in about half an hour. Passengers who take the trains from points above Fifty-ninth-street, desiring to go down Ninth-avenue below Fifty-ninth-street, will be transferred at that point. The trains will be run frequently. The Directors of the Manhattan Company have still under consideration the matter of Sunday trains. They had not yesterday arrived at any conclusion, and it was considered altogether improbable that trains would be run next Sunday.

FOURTH OF JULY AT WOODSTOCK.

Arrangements for another Fourth of July celebration at Roseland Park, Woodstock, Conn., have been completed, and the following persons have accepted invitations to be present and participate in the exercises of the occasion: Gov. C. S. Andrews, of Connecticut; United States Senator O. H. Platt, who will preside; Bishop Gilbert Haven, of Georgia; the Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Prof. B. G. Northrop, of New-Haven; A. S. Hatch, of New-York; the Hon. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, and the Hon. John T. Wait, of Connecticut. Miss Frances E. Willard, of Illinois, will give an address on "Home Protection," and original poems from Mr. R. H. Stoddard, of New-York, and the Rev. Alfred Hough, of Vermont, will be read.

DEATH OF JAMES A. BAIRD.

James A. Baird, of the firm of Wilson & Baird, at No. 64 Broadway, died at his late residence at Pelham Manor, yesterday. Mr. Baird was the eldest son of Mr. John Baird, General Manager of the Manhattan Railway. He was born in Canada. In 1864 he began business in this City, being then engaged in the dry goods trade. Later he became interested in the land and provision business and joined the Produce Exchange. He gave up the land and provision business 10 months since, and engaged in stock brokerage with his late partner. About 10 days ago he was taken with scarlet fever, from which disease he died. On the Produce Exchange he was spoken of as a young man of good ability and promise. He leaves a widow, daughter of John H. Day, an editor of the *Evangelist*.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

THE HON. FERNANDO WOOD AND COMMODORE SEMITSCHEN AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

The Hon. Fernando Wood, whose trip to Europe was interrupted a couple of weeks ago by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, sailed yesterday afternoon in the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamer Labrador, which left Pier No. 42 at 4 o'clock. Mr. Wood went on board early, and received his friends in the cabin of the steamer. The table was covered with bouquets and ornamental pieces. Gathered in the apartment were his son, Mr. Calhoun Wood; his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hagedorn; Mrs. Baldwin, and other relatives and friends. The severe attack through which Mr. Wood has just passed has evidently told upon his strength. His eyes seem hollow and sunken, and his countenance is almost ghastly. In the course of a short interview, Mr. Wood said he was going abroad purely for recreation. He is quite lame yet from rheumatism, and still suffers from sharp twinges in the right leg and hip. From Havre, where the steamer lands, he will proceed to Paris, but not to remain. His objective point, indeed, is the baths of Germany, particularly the Vichy, from which he hopes to obtain some relief. Mr. Wood said he expected to return to this country some time in October, but no date had been fixed. He is accompanied by his sister, Mrs. G. H. Hickock, and her daughter, Miss L. Hickock, who will return with him. The Labrador took out a number of other distinguished passengers, among them Constant Mayer, the artist; Lieut. Doubles, of the French Navy; Commodore and Mrs. Semitschen, of the Russian Navy, and Lieuts. Rodionoff and Khotinsky, who have been the Commodore's companions in a tour of this country. The party came on board late. The Commodore declined to speak of his visit to America, except in the general terms that he had had a pleasant jaunt. From a member of his staff it was ascertained that Commodore Semitschen came to this country as the representative of the Russian Government in the purchase of cruisers, naval munitions, &c., while a war with England was considered imminent. There being no further occasion for his stay, he has been ordered on other service.

Those European steam-ships will sail to-day, viz.: The City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool; the Frisia, of the Imperial German Mail, for Hamburg, and the State of Pennsylvania, of the State Line, for Glasgow. The Rev. Dr. Parry, of Worcester, Mass.; Col. John M. Pritchard, Dr. J. Donovan, and the Rev. H. T. Lell will sail in the Inman steamer, and William F. G. Geisse, United States Consul at Nuremburg, will take leave in the Frisia. The passenger-lists of the Brussels and Frisia, and of the Abyssinia, which sailed yesterday, are as follows:

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool—Oswald Jones, Mrs. Jones, Christopher Roberts, R. H. Fearn, Harry H. Pease, E. J. Hancock, Miss Eusebea F. Simmington, Mrs. Mary A. Belcher, B. W. Simmington, Harold B. Simmington, R. E. Phillips, Miss Hannah, D. Roberts, the Rev. H. T. Lell, H. Chamberlain, Mrs. E. S. Ralphs, Miss Lucy W. Ralphs, E. S. Ralphs, John Darwood, Benjamin Pearce, Col. R. M. Littlers, Henry McKenny, Mr. Glen, George Stewart, Thomas Webster, Benjamin S. Meyers, R. Edgeworth, Hector A. Wilson, Henry Gore, William Douglas, Mr. Stevens, Dr. Hinman, J. Gall, D. Gregg, Miss J. Gregg, Mrs. Scott, Gardner E. Throop, Charles E. Throop, Mr. Morrison, the Rev. Dr. Parry Worcester, Col. John M. Pritchard, Dr. J. Donovan, J. Monroe, Miss Ashley, Miss F. R. Irving, Dr. William Tod Helmuit, Mrs. Hemult, W. M. Smith, Henry P. Cooper, Miss Minnie L. Robertson, Miss Maggie Cullen, Charles Cullen, Mr. Wood, Miss Charles E. Arbuthnot, Charles Arbuthnot, Jr., Wilson Arbuthnot, Alexander Arbuthnot, Charles Bamford, Mr. Sperry, Mrs. Sperry, Miss Sperry, Miss Nash, Lewis Miller, Edward Miller, C. L. Wright, William A. Heydecker, Charles M. Da Costa, Mr. Wilkinson.

In steam-ship Frisia, for Hamburg—Mrs. A. Von Briesen, two children, and infant, C. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Marxsen and infant, Miss A. J. Moore, Mrs. Bertha Johannsen, William F. G. Geisse, United States Vice-Consul at Nuremburg; George Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Pomiker, two children, and infant, Mrs. Max Freund and child, Adolph S. Freund, Mrs. J. Wolf, child, and infant, Miss Hermine Gatineau, Mrs. Henriette Boehm, Max Boehm, Miss Ottilie Boehm, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lamothe and infant, Mrs. K. L. Oppenheim and child, Mrs. S. Wolfberg, H. Herrmann, George W. Mahler, Thomas Le Boutillier, Mr., Carl Wedekind, German Consul at Arequipa, Peru; O. Hubbe, E. Herbach, F. Widmer, E. Giering, Otto Meichold, Theodore Tiffen, Mr. Siebenhaler, Miss Louisa Behrends, M. Mandel, Arnold B. Ehrlich, the Rev. P. Norbert Stoller, C. H. Hanson, John Carel, Julius Petersen, Bernard Levin, Abraham Bernstein, L. N. Regnera, Serapia Arteaga, Christian Oerum, George Bauer, Capt. George Wildfang, Mr. and Mrs. W. Solzman, Miss Jenny Hunger, Miss Louise Stricker, Moses Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rees, Miss Mathilde Runge, Miss Friederike Bamberger, Mrs. Caroline Schevering and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Loewen, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lohmann, Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Schoerger and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mark H. Levy and infant, H. Steule, Mrs. Herzog, Mrs. Fichtner and infant, Miss Clara Seifert, Mrs. Louise Weigle, Miss Mary Weigle, Mrs. Nannette Lebhardt, Miss Groeger, Miss Maria Gundlach, Miss Alma Schneider.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool—Mrs. M. A. Adams, Miss Sarah J. Armstrong, Prof. Dr. Blake, S. Whitney Blake, Miss Berthelotte, John Brooke, Miss Lizzie Bonner, Mrs. W. H. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. Borges, Miss Bisponield, G. B. Diamond, Miss Margaret Bloomfield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brooks and two children, W. B. Chapman, the Rev. and Mrs. F. Courtney and five children, Mrs. Edmund Cooper, George M. Carroll, Mrs. Henry Davidson, Miss Mary E. Davidson, Ia Desmond, John E. De Witt, Miss Drummond, Mrs. Sarah Dahlman, Miss Rosa Dahlman, Miss Regina Dahlman, John Day, Mrs. Dockrell, George Eastman, Miss E. Edgar, H. Exley, Miss Rosalie Means, W. H. Miller, Morgan, John Murtaugh, Charles H. McCormick, D. McCallum, Mrs. Helen McCormick, Miss Ellen McKibbit, Hugh McKibbit, Duncan McNaughton, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Malam, two children, and infant, Miss J. Meredith, A. Meredith, C. P. Nelson, Mrs. J. E. Nixon, E. C. Neilson, Hugh O'Reilly, G. D. Peters, C. H. Pix, John W. Pierce, Frank Pierson, Misses Cora H. and Maud Potter, F. J. Rebman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rutter, John Robertson, C. P. Richards, Mrs. C. S. Rail, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rockwell, Mrs C. W., Miss Mary H., and Charles W. Slagle, John Stewardson, E. L. Stewardson, Miss Sutton, Misses Flora and Bertie Sutton, Master Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton and infant, Lyman Scott, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Smith and two children, Miss Simonds, H. A. Simonds, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, F. Stratton, George W. Sutton, George W. Sutton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Smith and two children, Miss Thomson, W. M. Tunno, J. S. Townsend, Dr. and Mrs. Veitch, F. B. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Ward and child, and Mrs. C. F. Williams, Mrs. M. Webber, Miss Emma L. Webber, W. L. White, Frederick Warren, Jr., Edwin Young, G. F. Young, R. P. York.

Following is the list of the steam ship W. A. Scholten, for Rotterdam, sailing

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8666. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MR. CONKLING'S INVECTIVE

WILL A DUEL BE THE RESULT?

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE NIGHT ROW IN THE SENATE—THE VIOLENT LANGUAGE OF MESSRS. CONKLING AND LAMAR DEPRECATED BY ALL—THE PROBABILITIES AS TO A DUEL.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The extraordinary scene in the Senate at an early hour this morning, in which Messrs. Conkling and Lamar were the principal actors, was the subject of general discussion to-day at both ends of the Capitol. While opinions differ as to the merits of the controversy, all deprecate its occurrence, and regret that the two Senators named should have so far forgotten what is due to the American Senate as to indulge in language violent and offensive, beyond anything ever before heard in that body. The Republicans sustain Mr. Conkling, and claim that while his language was perhaps harsher than should have been employed, it is in a degree excusable, because of the great provocation given by Mr. Lamar. The Democrats defend Mr. Lamar, and urge that Mr. Conkling gave the first provocation, in charging that gentleman with acting with bad faith. The greatest surprise is expressed that such a disgraceful scene was permitted to occur at all, and that the presiding officer did not interfere to prevent it, or that some Senator did not call the gentlemen to order before they could get an opportunity to utter the offensive words. But the fact is that the affair was so sudden and unexpected, and every one present was so astonished at the character of the epithets employed by Mr. Conkling in repelling Mr. Lamar's charge of having uttered a falsehood, that the entire scene was completed and the routine business resumed before Senators recovered from their surprise and fully realized the nature and extent of the breach made upon the rules of decorum and decency.

The bad temper which reached a climax last night began to show itself early in the evening, when the Democrats refused to allow an adjournment, and insisted upon the Republicans proceeding to discuss the Army bill at that late hour, under a threat that no adjournment would be permitted until a vote was had upon the passage of the bill. This conduct was made more offensive from the fact that the Democrats had consumed the entire day in making stump speeches, and the additional fact that many Republicans were given to understand that if unanimous consent should be given to finish the Mississippi Levee bill, in which Senators Lamar and Gordon were specially interested, a vote would not be asked on the Army bill until to-day. When unanimous consent was asked yesterday morning by Mr. Lamar to go on with the Levee bill, Mr. Conkling urged that it would be better to grant this consent, and that when the usual hour for adjournment was reached, if any Senators desired to speak upon the Army bill, that bill could go over until to-day, particularly as it would not make any difference whether a vote was reached on the bill on Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Withers, who has charge of the Army bill, gave notice that no courtesy must be expected from him, because he felt it to be his duty to push the Army bill to a vote. After some further parley about taking up the Levee bill, in reply to the usual question by the Chair for unanimous consent, Mr. Conkling said: "For one, I will give my consent and trust to the courtesy of the other side when we reach an ordinary hour of adjournment, if any Senator wants to be heard, that he shall not be cut off or pushed into the night." Mr. Lamar, who was in charge of the Levee bill, assented to this by his silence, and his measure was proceeded with and finished. When the Army bill was taken up Messrs. Beck and Voorhees held the floor until 6 o'clock. Mr. Conkling spoke to several Democratic Senators about adjournment, and received an impression that they assented, and he so informed Mr. Carpenter, who was to follow Mr. Voorhees, and who, by reason of this information, removed his books and papers from the desk upon which he had arranged them for use. The Democrats, however, refused to adjourn, and insisted that Mr. Carpenter should go on with his speech last night. Mr. Conkling explained the understanding of the Republicans, and appealed to the majority to permit an adjournment, as Mr. Carpenter had not entirely recovered from a recent severe illness, and would be better able to proceed with his remarks in the morning. Such an appeal, under peculiar circumstances, was never known to be denied by the Senate, but Mr. Withers refused to listen to it, and being sustained by his party, it was rudely denied. This narrative will explain Mr. Conkling's hot words later in the night when speaking of the conduct of the majority, and will also explain why he charged Mr. Lamar, who regularly and parsis entry voted with his associates against adjournment, with bad faith.

Mr. Conkling's speech was provoked by some remarks from Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, a raspish old man, in which he charged the Republicans with captiously obstructing legislation and with introducing filibustering tactics in the Senate. Mr. Conkling rose, in his usual calm and dignified manner, to reply to Mr. Saulsbury, but he had not spoken a dozen words before it became apparent that he was unusually moved. At this time most of the Senators were lounging on the sofas in the cloak-room, but they were soon called to their seats by Mr. Conkling's earnest declamation. The bitterness of his language in denouncing the bad faith of the majority, and their attempt, by the brute force of numbers, to compel the minority to yield to their wishes, in such a manner as he paced the main aisle which separates the two political parties, hissing his most bitter sentences into the faces of his antagonists, were most dramatic in their effect. Both sides of the chamber seemed spell-bound by the intense earnestness of his aggressive manner and the fiery eloquence of his defiant utterances. Friend and foe alike admit to-day that this midnight speech of Mr. Conkling's was the finest display of oratory they ever listened to.

During the delivery of the first part of Mr. Conkling's remarks, Mr. Lamar sat directly opposite the desk of the former, with Senator Ransom between Mr. Conkling and himself. When he referred to the act of bad faith on the part of Mr. Lamar, that gentleman made a sudden movement as if about to rise, but recovering himself, he addressed a few words to Mr. Ransom, and shortly after left his seat in an excited manner and joined Mr. Vance and a few others in another part of the chamber, with whom a brief but earnest conversation was carried on. When Mr. Conkling had ceased speaking he sat down for a moment, and then arose and paced the area in the rear of the Republican desks. Mr. Lamar, flushed and quivering with excitement, walked to the front row of desks on the Democratic side and began his reply. Mr. Conkling was evidently still laboring under great excitement, as he continued his walk without paying any attention to the first utterances of that gentleman. When, however, Mr. Lamar said, in a voice almost choked with passion: "I will say to the Senator that if he intended to intimate that anything I have done was not in good faith I pronounce his statement a falsehood, which I repel with all the unmitigated contempt that I feel for the author of it." Mr. Conkling quickly returned to his seat, and faced the irate Mississippian. Bounding to his feet as soon as Mr. Lamar surrendered the floor, and with a calmness and deliberation in marked contrast with his manner while previously addressing the Senate, he delivered the extraordinary retort printed in THE TIMES of to-day, in which he denounced Mr. Lamar as a blackguard, as a coward, and a liar.

Senators and auditors were alike surprised at the use of the language twice repeated by Mr. Conkling. His manner gave no outward indication of what his feelings must have been at that time, and Senators rather expected to hear him deny using the language reward Mr. Lamar imputed to him by that gentleman than the epithets he employed. Slight applause from the galleries followed Mr. Conkling's speech, for which the presiding officer [Mr. Cockrell] reprimanded their occupants; but, strange to say, he made no effort to quell the disgraceful disorder in progress on the floor of the Senate.

When Mr. Lamar rose to reply he was livid with passion and trembling with suppressed rage. He replied, however, with a calmness which was forced and a dignity which was assumed. Pointing his finger in a scornful manner at Mr. Conkling, he admitted that the language he had employed toward that gentleman was severe, harsh, and unparliamentary, and concluded by saying that it was such language as no good man deserved and no brave man would bear. Slight demonstrations of applause greeted Mr. Lamar as he quietly moved back to his seat in the rear row of seats.

All eyes were now instinctively turned toward Mr. Conkling, but instead of taking any further notice of Mr. Lamar, and without rising from his seat, he inquired of the presiding officer as to the pending business, which was resumed with as much regularity and indifference as though nothing unusual had happened.

During the day there has been considerable talk about a challenge, and the code duello has been discussed with reference to which of the gentlemen is required to make the first movement. Mr. Conkling will not talk about the matter, but his friends scout the idea of his sending a challenge. They think if Mr. Lamar can rest under the epithets applied to him, Mr. Conkling should and will be satisfied. A Southern Republican said to-night that, regardless of what Mr. Lamar said about the falsity of Mr. Conkling's statement, he cannot, in obedience to Southern sentiment, sit quietly under the terrific denunciation of that gentleman. On the other hand, the friends of Mr. Lamar say that he first put the insult upon Mr. Conkling, and that when that gentleman replied with the qualifying "if," that Mr. Lamar retorted that he did intend to say and to mean just what Mr. Conkling inferred from his language, and that Mr. Conkling, therefore, having this assurance of the purpose of Mr. Lamar to put an insult upon him, is bound to demand that satisfaction accorded by one gentleman to another. While it is believed that nothing further will result from this unfortunate controversy, there is a feeling among the friends of Mr. Conkling that while he would not give, he would not decline, a challenge. Both the principals were in the Senate until the adjournment to-day, and neither of them have left the city to-night.

Senators Vance and Ransom, of North Carolina, who appear to be the special friends of Mr. Lamar, and with whom he has been observed in frequent conversation since the difficulty arose, hold that if there is a fight Mr. Conkling must send the challenge; that Mr. Lamar gave the first insult, and that it would not be proper, under the rules of the code, for him to notice an insult drawn out by the one he offered, even if the retort was the greater affront of the two. "There will, therefore," said Senator Vance to the TIMES correspondent to-day, "be nothing further done until Mr. Conkling is heard from. Of course," he continued, "Lamar might challenge him; so might I pull your nose and then challenge you, but no man of principle would do that. So Lamar, having insulted Conkling, must be content unless he is called out by that gentleman." It was suggested that Mr. Conkling did not believe in the code and might take another way of settling the difficulty. "That may be," replied Mr. Vance; "I have known men, and brave men, too, who did not believe in the duello, and preferred to settle such difficulties in another way." Mr. Vance said that he did not see how a personal difficulty of some kind could be avoided after what had occurred, but that the initiative must be taken by Mr. Conkling. Senator Gordon coincided with the views expressed by Mr. Vance. Senator Hill, of Georgia, deeply regretted the occurrence. He believed both were men of undoubted personal courage, and he did not see how a difficulty could be avoided.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

STATE NOMINATIONS BY THE REPUBLICANS —THE WORKING MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The nomination of George C. Perkins, of San Francisco, for Governor, by the Republican State Convention, last night, was unexpected, and indicates a victory for the anti-machine element. The other candidates for the nomination were George S. Evans, of San Joaquin; W. J. Swift, of San Francisco, and Horace Davis, of San Francisco. The first ballot resulted: Perkins, 215; Evans, 106; Davis, 53, and Swift, 31. The nomination was made unanimous with great applause. Mr. Perkins is connected with the Pacific Coast Steam-ship Company, has had experience in public life, and while open to the objection of being engaged in transportation, will undoubtedly prove a strong candidate. The convention this morning nominated for Lieutenant-Governor Gen. John Mansfield, of Los Angeles, by acclamation; for Secretary of State, D. M. Burns, present Clerk of Yolo County, and for Controller, D. M. Kenfield, of Tuolumne, by acclamation. John Weill, of Los Angeles County, was nominated for Treasurer, and A. L. Hart, of Colusa County, for Attorney-General, both on the first ballot, as were also J. W. Shanklin, of Alameda County, for Surveyor-General; Frank W. Gross, of San Francisco, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and F. M. Campbell, of Alameda County, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Judge Rhodes was renominated as Chief-Justice by acclamation. The balloting for six Associate Justices resulted in the choice of U. P. Catlin, I. S. Belcher, G. T. Richards, J. E. Hale, M. D. Myrick, and E. D. Wheeler.

D. M. Kenfield, the nominee for Controller, was a candidate for the office four years ago, but was ruled out by the Supreme Court, which declared that the office was not vacant. He has been Treasurer of Tuolumne County for five successive years, although the county is Democratic. F. M. Campbell, the nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a teacher of wide experience, and has been Superintendent of Schools in Alameda County since 1870. Frank W. Gross, the nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court, is a journalist of first-class standing. The judicial candidates are all of fair legal ability, and most of them are eminent in their profession.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District this morning nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization, Moses Drew, the present Sheriff of Sacramento County, and in the Third District they nominated for Congress Joseph McKenna, of Solano, and for member of the Board of Equalization, Warren Dutton, of Marin.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated Romualdo Pacheco to Congress.

The Working Men's Municipal Convention last evening nominated Anton Fisher for Recorder, and A. P. Wilson as Assessor. Mr. Fisher was until a few days ago President of the German Working Men's Club, and is of decided socialistic tendencies. Mr. Wilson is a shipwright by occupation.

James A. Clayton, of Santa Clara, was nominated as a member of the State Board of Equalization to-day by the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District.

The Republicans have nominated for Railroad Commissioners the following: First District—Joseph S. Cone, farmer, of Tehama County. Third District—C. H. Phillips, bank Cashier, of San Luis Obispo County.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

MADISON, Wis., June 19.—The Republican State Central Committee has called a convention, to nominate State officers, at Madison, July 23.

A BRIDEGROOM MISSING.

READING, Penn., June 19.—John R. Miller, a prominent hat manufacturer of this city, has mysteriously disappeared. He left here on Monday last for New-York on business, with the intention of returning the following day. Nothing has been heard of him since. He was to have been married to the daughter of a clergyman of this city to-day.

RESULT OF NIGGARDLY APPROPRIATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Owing to the last appropriation of Congress for judicial purposes being exhausted, the petit jury in the United States court here was discharged this morning, and important litigation will thus be delayed several months.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM YACHT MYSTIC.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 19.—The American steam yacht Mystic, from New-York for Buffalo, put into Yarmouth to-day for repairs, having burst some of her boiler tubes.

END OF A GREAT DYNASTY

THE SON OF NAPOLEON III. KILLED BY ZULUS.

SAVAGES ATTACK A RECONNOITERING PARTY OF OFFICERS AND KILL THE YOUNG PRINCE IMPERIAL WITH POISONED SPEARS—THE PRINCE'S BODY RECOVERED.

LONDON, June 19.—Reuter's dispatch from Cape Town, dated June 3, via Madeira to-day, states that Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince Imperial of France, accompanied by other officers, left Col. Wood's camp to reconnoitre. The party dismounted in a mealie field, when the enemy crept upon them and assegaied the Prince, killing him. His body was recovered.

LONDON, June 20.—The *Times's* correspondent, writing from Iteleyi Hill, on the 2d inst., says: "The body of the Prince Imperial was discovered in a field of long grass. There were no bullet wounds upon it, but there were 17 wounds made by assegai thrusts. The body was found stripped, and the clothes had been taken away."

The *Telegraph's* dispatch from Cape Town, dated June 3, says the news of the death of the Prince Imperial cast a gloom over the city. All the flags were flying at half-mast.

PRINCE LOUIS'S CAREER.

It has been left to the hand of a barbarous Zulu to quench the last vital spark of the once grand Napoleonic dynasty. Between its kindling in Corsica, and its going out in savage South Africa, there have been times when this fire has blazed destructively, others, as lately, when it has flickered low, but never until to-day has it been extinct. Men have recognized the ever-present possibility that some change or revolution in unstable France might fan it into life at any moment. In the death of this young Prince Imperial dies Bonapartism, and it is with it rather than with him that men will concern themselves in the two or three weeks of gossip, discussion, and writing that will ensue upon his taking off. The story of the life of Napoleon III., up to the time of the coup d'état, was mainly a personal narrative, touching serious history only here and there. The life of his son, on the contrary, is poor in personal details, and important only in its bearings, real and possible, upon history. Eugene Louis Jean Joseph Napoleon, the only son of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie, was born at Paris, March 16, 1856. During the first 10 years of his life the extreme weakness of his constitution caused his parents the gravest anxiety, and the training of his early youth was ordered in careful conformity with his delicate health. It was not until 1866 that the young Prince outgrew this weakness and took on the look and color of a stout and healthy lad. As soon as his father's eye noted this welcome change, a complete alteration took place in the plan of the Prince's education. He was, in 1867, placed under the care and tuition of Gen. Frossard. At the same time the Emperor began the practice of putting his son and the heir to his throne on public exhibition whenever a suitable occasion offered itself. Any event that called together a crowd of the French people was a sufficient pretext for the presence of the Prince. In that way his far-seeing father thought to create for him a sentiment of affection in the breasts of his future subjects—a purpose which was not destitute of shrewdness, but whose workings were not uniformly happy. It was in consequence of the sometimes unfavorable reception of the Prince by the people that the Emperor, in October, 1869, transmitted to M. Rouher, President of the Senate, the "Letters patent naming the Council of Regency," which was, if circumstances required, to watch over and guide the "*Empereur mineur*." With all this system of paternal advertising, the eyes of the world were never really fixed on young Louis until the opening of the Franco-Prussian war. On setting out with all the gayety of opera bouffe to take part in that conflict, Napoleon III. took with him his son, and on the 2d of August, after the capture of Saarbrück, sent to his Empress that famous dispatch beginning, "Louis has just received his baptism of fire," and adding: "He showed admirable coolness, and was not at all affected. We were in the front rank, but the bullets and cannon-balls fell at our feet. Louis has kept a bullet which fell quite close to him. Some of the soldiers wept at seeing him so calm." After Sedan the Prince escaped to Belgium, and thence to England, where his mother joined him at Hastings. He lived afterward with the Imperial family at Chiselhurst, and took up, for the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, but his studies were interrupted by the death of his father, in February, 1873, in consequence of which he missed the examination of that month. He then entered the first class of students preparing for examination for the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. At the final examination, in February, 1875, he stood seventh in a class of 34. This rank entitled him to chose either the Engineers or the Artillery.

From the time of his graduation until his recent departure for the Cape, Prince Louis has led a very quiet life, taking part in the annual manœuvres of the British Army, and only occasionally visiting the deep interest he naturally felt in French politics. In February last the Prince wrote to M. Rouher, who was the guardian at Paris of his interests and his mother's, that he had decided to join the British forces at the Cape. England was then just recovering from the shock caused by the massacre of Col. Durnford's column, and preparations for an avenging force were in active progress. The Prince wrote that he had been the guest of England for eight years, and during his stay at Woolwich he had made many friends in the British Army, with whom he wished to share the perils and hardships of the Zulu campaign. He sailed Feb. 27, bearing a recommendation to Lord Chelmsford that he be appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain unattached. The dispatch announcing his death is almost the only news concerning him that has been received since the report of his arrival at the Cape.

It is not easy to imagine the confusion into which his death will throw the Bonapartists in France, for in spite of the seeming hopelessness of their cause they were a tolerably well united party, always hopeful, full of plans, and far more aggressive than either the Legitimists or the Orleanists. The former faction looked coldly on from its retirement in the Faubourg St. Germain upon the struggles of the young Republic, and made hardly more than a formal opposition to the march of Republican ideas. The Orleans party has shown still less zeal in pressing its claims—a sort of mortgage at best. But the partisans of the Bonaparte family have waged an unrelenting warfare upon the new régime. In them Gambetta has found his bitterest foes and the Republic her most dangerous opponents. Bourbon traditions have faded and lost power, but the Rouhers and Cassagnacs have preserved Bonapartism, even against the growing strength of the Republic, as an organized and vital force. It would be absurd to suppose that their actions proceeded from personal loyalty to the Prince Imperial. He was not the person to demand it, nor they to tender it. He probably had no other magnetism than that of his name. On that his supporters relied. The peasantry of France remember the tinsel splendor of the Empire with an admiration that is not yet fully and cordially transferred to the Republic. From this sentiment the Bonapartists hoped for a support, and a triumph whenever the wheel of fortune should bring them uppermost, as they trusted, one day, it might. They relied on it, as Napoleon III., in the days of the Strasburg and Boulogne fiascos, relied on the great name of his uncle. Once re-established, the managers of the party trusted in themselves to guide the new Napoleonic dynasty for what they chose to regard as the interests of France. Such a reign would hardly have fulfilled the ambitious hopes of Napoleon III., who saw in his son the heir to the Napoleonic idea, the future Emperor who was to hold sway over the "democracy" of France.

MORE FIGHTING IN ZULU-LAND.

CAPE TOWN, June 3.—Col. Newdegate reached Koppealeine on May 29, where a permanent camp has been established. A further advance was made on June 2.

Another of Cetywayo's envoys has reached Fort Chelmsford. John Dunn has gone to confer with him. Cetywayo tried unsuccessfully to obtain ammunition at Delagoa Bay.

A small British force was surprised on the Orange River by a large body of Basutos. Several of the British were assegaied in their tents. Six were killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy were pursued, and heavy losses inflicted upon them.

Sir Bartle Frere reached Beaufort on May 31.

MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNORSHIP.

MR. TALBOT'S DESIRE TO RETIRE—BUTLER STILL AT WORK.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—Ex-Collector Russell has received a letter from Gov. Talbot, who is absent from the State for a brief vacation, repeating his desire to retire from office at the expiration of his term and not to accept renomination. He says he would not be thought ungrateful to his party, but at the same time his inclinations, business, and health demand his retirement. His letter is taken by some to indicate the determination of the Governor not to be a candidate, but by others, and those nearest to him, to indicate simply his desire to retire, which he has felt and repeatedly expressed with more or less freedom the past few months. It is well known that he is wearied and not in his best health, and that his private business suffers because so much of his attention is demanded by his public duties. He is expected back to his post to-day or to-morrow, and an effort will be made to ascertain just what his determination is. If he should insist on retiring, which is hardly possible, the affairs of the campaign will be entirely changed.

Butler is busy trying to decide whether or not he shall make a spring for the Democratic nomination. Meanwhile, his right-hand man, McDavitt, is endeavoring to make capital for his chief out of the Civil Damage law, and is looking for cases to bring to court.

FALSIFYING THE BOOKS.

ARREST OF MEMPHIS BRANCH HOUSE MANAGERS—SOME OF THE TESTIMONY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 19.—Commercial circles were thrown into a fever of excitement to-day by the arrest of the manager, Charles O. Eveland; Thomas Watties, the book-keeper, and W. F. Moore, clerk, in the branch clothing establishment in this city of Wanamakes & Brown, of Philadelphia. The house has flourished since its establishment here about a year ago, under the management of Eveland, until last February, when he was called to Philadelphia to make the settlement with the parent establishment. The transaction was not entirely satisfactory to the firm. This led to one of the members visiting Memphis. While here, it seems, he quietly put the detectives to work watching the course of matters connected with the house, which culminated this morning with the arrests above stated. The detectives say they have sure evidence against all the persons except Moore, the clerk, who seems to have been an innocent tool in the hands of the manager and book-keeper.

The evidence on which the arrests were made consists of a letter and a number of telegrams sent from Philadelphia to his book-keeper here, when he was plastering up the settlement last February, which correspondence accidentally fell into the hands of the Police yesterday through the woman with whom Moore boarded. The correspondence is as follows, addressed to William Moore, the clerk:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

FRIEND WILLIAM: I am having some little trouble with my account. I am short much more than I can account for, and Mr. W. H. W. must have the stock-book with all the items, so he tells me this morning; he wishes me to telegraph at once for them. Now, what I wish is, that you and Watties would draw off the items on another book of the same size. You must add some items to it in the ready-made clothes and in the fixtures, so that it will come out just as I have it here, $11,741 50, and then send it to him. Don't make a botch in it so that he can pick me up on it. When you add the items in the ready-made, don't make them in too large lots. Make it up in the pants, vests, and coats, and few overcoats. Don't put in many more custom goods to make it up. Did the amount of stock that Watties reported to me include fixtures? Put in your fixtures about as I have: Twenty tables, all around, $8 50 each; desk, $2,500; eight gas-fixtures, and each one in window, $1,600; stove, $30; glass, $30; twelve racks for clothes, $8 25 each; one dressing room, $25; six chains, two books, $27; one letter-press, $750; desk fixtures, what they are; two signboards, $55; carpeting, $68; oil-cloth, $11 85; one small glass, $6 50; two long tables, with drawers, $14 each, and whatever small items there are, so that it will not go over $750; fix it up in such shape that he cannot detect that I have written you about it. Itemize the fixtures about as I have them. In itemizing the clothing, put in the firemen's uniform, and the bale of military goods, so that the whole thing will figure up $11,741 50. Don't, for God's sake, make any blunder in this now. Have Watties let me know just what the sales have been up to Feb. 1, just what has been banked up to that time and the amount of goods received up to that time. Send that book to Mr. W. H. W., itemized, and so show up $11,741 50. Send it at once. Don't stop one moment, but get off. Don't have the fixtures go over $750. Itemize the clothing to about $8,819; firemen's uniforms, $927; balance in military goods, $245 50; total, $11,741 50. Collect up as much as you can of everything that is on your books. Hurry this thing through. Send the itemized book to W. H. W., without any explanations.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.

Thomas Watties, care Wannamaker & Brown:
Make stock show up $900 more at once.
CHARLES O. EVELAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.

Thomas Watties, care Wannamaker & Brown:
Make your report show $12,000. Send by mail at once.
CHARLES O. EVELAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.

Thomas Watties, care Wannamaker & Brown:
Send stock-book, fixed as I wrote you, at once.
CHARLES O. EVELAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

Thomas Watties, care Wannamaker & Brown:
Put your books in good shape, so that they can be sent here if ordered. Take everything off on paper.
CHARLES O. EVELAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

Thomas Watties, care W. and B.:
Don't send those books; hold them till you hear from
C. O. EVELAND.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

Thomas Watties:
Send me $50 by telegraph money order, without identification.
C. O. EVELAND.

Mr. Eveland and Mr. Watties assert that the trouble was caused more by carelessness than criminality, which losses they attempted to cover up in the manner indicated in the above letter and telegrams. Eveland and Watties are both under arrest until the amount of bail can be fixed. Mr. Ogden, of Philadelphia, is here and has taken charge of the establishment. He is making a thorough investigation of the operations of Eveland & Watties, the amount of whose irregularities cannot otherwise be made known.

ANNIVERSARY AT VALLEY FORGE.

WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS SET APART AS A MEMORIAL WITH MASONIC CEREMONIES.

VALLEY FORGE, Penn., June 19.—Great preparations were made for the celebration of the one hundred and first anniversary of the evacuation of Valley Forge by Washington and his army. The chief feature of the day's celebration was the dedication of the Washington Head-quarters, and the relaying of its corner-stone by the Masonic fraternity. The village was gay with bunting and thronged with people. The ceremonies were opened in the presence of about 6,000 people by a salute from the Griffen Battery. The Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association, with the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania, marched to the site of the building. Michael Nesbit, Grand Master, laid the corner-stone with the usual formalities. Handel's grand "Hallelujah" Chorus was rendered by the singing societies, and the oration was delivered by ex-Gov. Pollock. The day's ceremonies closed with a reception at the head-quarters by the lady Regents, which was well attended. The Washington Head-quarters, consisting of a mansion occupied by Washington during the Winter of 1777–8, with between two and three acres of land, have been purchased by the Valley Forge Association, and will hereafter be maintained as a memorial park.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, June 19.—The British steamer Thessaly, from Havre, bound to Bombay, has been wrecked 100 miles from Aden. No lives were lost. The Thessaly was an iron vessel of 1,925 tons, built in 1877.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—The schooner Fairplay, (British,) from Ponce, Porto Rico, for Halifax, Nova Scotia, with sugar, was run into at midnight on June 16, latitude 40° 30′, longitude 66° 50′, by the steamer Bristol, from Bristol, England, for New-York, and lost her main-boom, all after sails, and main rigging. She was taken in tow by the Bristol, and cast off at 2 o'clock this afternoon, off Brenton's Reef Light-ship, whence she was worked into Newport, leaking. The steamer proceeded on her way.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

WESTON FAR AHEAD OF BROWN.

THE ENGLISH PEDESTRIAN LAME AND FALLING BEHIND—WESTON'S SCORE 390 MILES—HE MAKES A WAGER THAT HE WILL COVER 550 MILES.

LONDON, June 19.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning the score of the contestants in the six days' walking match were as follows: Brown, 343; Weston, 339 miles. Brown rested for two hours during the night. Weston picked up a considerable distance then, running at one time two miles without a break. Weston seems hearty and strong and is going finely. Brown is not so strong, and his supporters are getting anxious about him.

Public interest in the contest is increasing. Brown left the track at 10:15 o'clock, looking as though he was exhausted. His score at that time was 346 miles and two laps. At a few minutes after 11 o'clock, Weston completed the same distance, and remained on the track. A shout from the crowd announced that he had taken the lead in the best time for the distance ever accomplished.

At 3:15 o'clock, Brown, who had returned to the track, was walking very slowly, and wearing an elastic supporter on his right knee, which had given way. The score at that time stood: Weston, 361 miles; Brown, 356½ miles. Weston is going as strongly as ever. He says this will be his farewell performance in London, so he intends to mark it by an endeavor to cover 550 miles.

The scores at 5 o'clock were: Weston, 368½; Brown, 360½ miles. Brown was then resting. His knee is in a bad condition, and he cannot win.

At 6 o'clock P. M. Weston was resting, having covered 369 miles, and Brown, who was also resting, having accomplished 360½, was visited by his doctor.

LONDON, June 20.—At 3 o'clock this morning the score in the walking-match stood: Weston, 390 miles, and Brown, 364 miles. Sir John Astley has made a wager with Weston of £500 to £100 that he will not cover 550 miles.

GERMANY'S SILVER POLICY.

BISMARCK DENIES THAT IT IS INTENDED TO ADOPT A DOUBLE STANDARD.

BERLIN, June 19.—In the Reichstag to-day, Herr Delbrück presented an interpellation in regard to the Government discontinuing the coinage of silver. He said it was necessary clearly to define the situation, especially as in the debates of the British Parliament the question whether Germany intended to modify the law fixing upon a gold standard had been treated as an open one.

Prince Bismarck replied that he did not know the views of the Federal Governments, but he himself did not think it expedient unnecessarily to commit himself to an expression of opinion upon a question of such moment. He thought the interpellation had not been well considered: but treating the matter from a business point of view, he could assure the House that neither the Federal Council nor the Prussian Ministry had mooted the question of a modification of the gold standard law. The suspension of the silver sales was a measure of expediency, adopted pending an increase of value. Any doubt respecting the stability of German coinage legislation was wholly unwarranted. He had never discussed the question with the Minister of Finance. The gentleman from whom Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, had derived his information that "the German Government is preparing to introduce and adopt a double standard, as in France," must have been better informed than the Imperial Government.

The President of the Imperial Bank, addressing the House, said the Government had already lent by its sales of silver 92,500,000 marks.

Herr Bamberger stated that the Deputies who introduced the interpellation (he was one) had done so because of the report of Lord Odo Russell, who had been informed by the British Consul-General, who was also a member of the Bank Committee.

The President of the Bank observed that the British Consul-General, though a member of the Bank Committee, was not informed of the intentions of the Government.

The discussion of the Tariff bill was resumed, and the rates on machines, boats, oils, and fatty articles were adopted.

BRITISH POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

A GREAT ELECTORAL STRUGGLE SAID TO BE IMMINENT—CANADA'S RAILROAD PLANS.

LONDON, June 19.—Sir Stafford Northcote, at the anniversary banquet of the Tower Hamlets Constitutional Association last night, delivered a speech in which he discussed the questions now occupying the Government's attention, assuming, as the basis of his remarks, that an early dissolution of Parliament is probable. The *Times*, in an editorial article on this speech, says: "It is obvious that on all sides there are indications of the approach of a great electoral struggle. The great questions of foreign policy which have occupied the mind of the country during the last few years are rapidly approaching a solution for good or for harm. When the time comes for the English people to say how the Ministers have discharged their trust, they will not fail to bear in mind the difficulties the Government have had to encounter, as well as their method of dealing with them. It is premature, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, to form a final judgment on the whole case, but it is also evident, from his speech, that the Ministry feel that the moment for pronouncing such judgment is not far off."

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Colonial Secretary, replying to a question by Mr. John Bright concerning the deputation said to be coming from Canada to ask the Government for a loan or a guarantee, for the purpose of constructing the Pacific Railway, said that all he knew about it was the resolution of the Canadian Parliament respecting the Pacific Railway. The deputation, he said, was certainly not coming in consequence of any communication on the subject between the two Governments.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

A VOTE IN FAVOR OF A RETURN OF THE CHAMBERS TO PARIS.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—The congress of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to revise the article of the Constitution making Versailles the seat of the Legislature, met this morning and appointed a committee to report on article 9, and then took a recess until afternoon. The committee appointed M. Gambetta President and Jules Simon Reporter.

Upon the reassembling of the congress several members of the Right protested against the committee being solely formed of Republicans. M. Simon read the report of the committee proposing the abrogation of clause 9. M. Lucien Brun opposed the clause, and M. De Cassagnac supported it. The report was then passed by a vote of 549 yeas to 262 nays. The sitting of the congress then closed.

THE KHEDIVE TO ABDICATE.

EUROPE'S DEMANDS FOR HIS RETIREMENT TO BE COMPLIED WITH.

ALEXANDRIA, June 19.—The representations made to the Khédive by the French Consul-General were semi-official.

LONDON, June 19.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* believes that M. Tricou, the French Consul-General, is neither the only nor the first foreign Consul to advise the Khédive to abdicate.

In the course of an editorial article, the *Times* makes the following reference to the dispatch from Alexandria yesterday, stating that the French Consul-General proceeded, in full uniform, to the palace to announce that the French Government had decided to insist upon the deposition of the Khédive: "It is not to be supposed that the French Government would have taken a step of such importance without the consent or acquiescence of our own Government, and if it has been taken at all, we have entered upon a new and very critical stage of the Egyptian question."

LONDON, June 20.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that it is reported there that the French Consul-General possesses the Sultan's firman for deposing the Khédive in case he refuses the European demands.

Telegrams from Cairo report that the English and French Consuls-General had an interview with the Khédive yesterday, and demanded his abdication in favor of his son, Prince Mohamed Tewfik. The Khédive replied that when his creditors were paid he would abdicate.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, June 19.—The miners held a conference at Birmingham yesterday, to resume consideration of the proposal made at the recent conference at Barnsley for a general suspension of work at the end of June, unless the wages of the miners are advanced. One hundred and seventy thousand miners are represented by the delegates present. A resolution was adopted confirming, in principle, the Barnsley proposition, the details of which will be discussed to-day. There is a strong party in favor of awaiting a revival of trade before adopting an extreme course, and as the leaders in the movement seem impressed with the necessity of unanimity, action may be deferred when a settlement of the details is attempted.

LISBON, June 19.—The Cortes has ratified a treaty with Great Britain, establishing a Customs union between British and Portuguese East Indies, and the Custom-houses between the two will be abolished. The Portuguese will adopt British India's tariff, excise, money, weights, measures, and extradition regulations. The British salt monopoly will be extended to Portuguese territory, in consideration of an indemnity to the latter of 4 lacs of rupees annually.

MADRID, June 19.—A Socialist conspiracy has been discovered at San Miguel. Seven of the conspirators have been imprisoned, and a list of their accomplices has been seized.

In the debate in the Cortes, in reply to the speech from the throne, Premier Campos stated that the Government fully intended to settle the Cuban question, and would pursue a conciliatory policy toward Cuba. He considered it impossible to abolish slavery immediately. The address was adopted—149 yeas to 21 nays.

During a military review here to-day an ammunition wagon exploded. Two soldiers were killed and two soldiers and several spectators wounded.

BERLIN, June 19.—The Hon. Andrew D. White, United States Minister to Germany, had an audience of the Emperor William to-day, and presented his credentials. He was afterward received by the Empress.

BRUSSELS, June 19.—The Elementary Education bill, which the Clericals bitterly opposed, has passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 31.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.—The recall of Mahmoud Nedim has been countermanded, and the crisis in the Turkish Ministry is ended.

PARIS, June 19.—The Minister of Marine has decided to send three cruisers to the Pacific Ocean to protect French subjects in Chili and Peru.

LONDON, June 20.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Sierra Leone, via Madeira, announces that the French evacuated the Island of Matacony on June 5.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Col. J. C. Audenried, Aid-de-Camp, has, under orders from the War Department, left here to inspect Forts Wayne, Mackinac, and Brady, Mich. He will return via Fort Niagara, N. Y, and the northern frontier.

First-Lieut. S. T. Hamilton, Second Cavalry, will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to accompany a detachment of troops to the Department of Dakota, and will, upon the completion of this duty, join his company.

The officers recently promoted, where the promotions carry them to departments other than those in which they are now serving, will proceed to join the regiments or companies to which assigned, or in case of no such assignment they will report to their department commanders. Post Chaplain David Wills, United States Army, of this city, recently appointed, will report for assignment to duty at Fort Walla-Walla, Washington Territory.

Special order No.

ing Reservoir—[illegible] three times or three times a day; I [illegible] unless I had my little dog along; I have talked with policemen, but don't remember any one else; I was in the habit of carrying a cane very much like this; I own several canes—quite a number—four or five; if it rained I only went around the block; I made it a rule to take the dog out every day; on Tuesday night nothing unusual occurred between me and my wife that I can recollect.

By Mr. Rollins—I have lived in that house nearly three years; there have been lodgers in the house some of the time; I occupy the front basement, a large room divided with a temporary partition into a reception-room and a working-room; my reception-room is on the right hand side front; the laboratory is next to it; the kitchen is in the rear on the right hand side; there is a sleeping-room in the basement for one of the servants; sometimes I went to Booth's or Niblo's Theatre, where I was employed to take care of the sick people; I had nothing to do with shutting up the basement; I occasionally shut it, but had nothing to do with it that night. [The witness here identified Capt. Williams's diagrams of the house.] The front parlor is on the right, as you enter the hall; the back parlor is immediately behind it, and the same width; the back parlor was used as a dining-room and sitting-room; the front parlor door, from the hall, was generally open at night; the sliding-doors between the front and back parlors were sometimes open and sometimes shut; the door from the back parlor into my wife's bedroom was generally open till she went to bed, and then closed; I have frequently seen the doors shut; my room was directly over my wife's room ever since occupied the present house in Twenty-fifth-street; I was often in her room at night, but not after she had gone to bed; she generally went to bed from 10:30 to 11:30; I generally went to bed about 11 o'clock; if I went to the theatre I left before the play was over; my wife was almost always in bed when I returned from the theatre; I think I went to a house in Twenty-fourth-street on the night before the murder; I am sure that I was out of the house from about 8:30 to 9:45; Mr. Chittenden was there before I went out; he was there when I returned; we had a little chat and then played bezique; I looked over the papers; after I returned, he staid 20 minutes or half an hour; I saw my wife go to the door with him; I saw them go into the hall, but not going out of the house; my wife was absent about five minutes—a very short time; the same time she always occupied; I was sitting in the room when she came back; then I went down stairs, within a few minutes; sometimes I said good-night to her, and sometimes not, and was not particular about it; I went into my laboratory to get my toothbrush, and into the little room to wash my teeth; I lit the candle, went to the sink and washed my teeth; there is a gas-light in the laboratory; the candle lit me while I cleaned my teeth; the candle was in the candlestick; the candles are very fluid when melted, and any little thing knocks off a drop; I used a large tin candlestick, much larger than usual; I think the candlestick was not brought down that day, and the candle was not in a candlestick; [I am feeble and weak, and it would tire me very much to stand;] the candle was put into a small vial, I think; I think I put it in that night; I do not remember where I took it from; I washed my teeth that night, as usual, and then went up stairs; I did not go into the back parlor again, but think I went to the front parlor door; I called to Mr. Hull, but whether I saw her or not I am not sure; I came up the basement stairs, with a lighted candle in my hand; when I shut the door sometimes I put the candle on the hall table; that night I think I set it either on the hall table or on a chair, still lighted; the doors were both shut, but there was one bolt on each door that was not bolted; the doors require about the usual amount of force to shut them; the keys are entirely different; after I shut the doors I took the candle again, I think—I am not quite positive; I said to her, "Shall I put out the light?" she said "Yes," meaning the large hall light; I put it out, as I always did, for nearly always I am not quite sure that I saw her; when I went down stairs, she had removed some of her clothing; she had done something toward going to bed; there was no gas in her room; there is gas in my room and in the second and third floors, directly over Mrs. Hull's room; the back parlor contained a table, in the centre of the room, chairs, two sideboards, one more like a table; they were on opposite sides of the room; the folding doors were not shut, I think; they were wide open; they slide moderately easy, and make some noise; I did not hear them slide that night; the other sliding door made some noise when moved; in the summer time there were no doors shut generally, except those between the front and back parlors; Mrs. Hull had on a light-colored dress that night; she most always wore rings; I may have seen her within three or four years without rings, but I do not remember it; she wore four or five rings on both hands and on different fingers; I do not recollect the rings; I am not certain whether she had a wedding ring; I think she had a plain ring; she did not lose any solitaire rings; it was a mistake; I think she had a couple; perhaps she did lose them; I was mistaken; the ring that was sent to the Loan Exhibition she did not wear; it was too large; in the drawer of one of the sideboards she kept a great deal of jewelry, some set, the most of it not; some coral set; the drawer was full; I do not remember seeing her wear coral; the drawer was not locked, ordinarily; in the other sideboard, where the watch was kept, there were other articles of value, and some solid silver articles—a teapot, sugar-bowl, and several large articles; anybody would know them to be solid silver; I went up to my room, holding a lighted candle all the way up; Mr. Coleman was not in yet; the gas was burning, as usual, on both floors, in the halls; I needed the candle in case of being called in the night; when I get there it is more convenient to light the gas with the candle; I buy matches, generally, for my own use, parlor matches, the common sized ones, that make no brim-tone smell; I don't remember that I had any in my room; I might have had two or three; I think I had a few; I have not used any of the old sulphur matches for a long time; I lit my gas immediately from the candle; the gas is back of the door, and the gas is some distance from the bed; then I blew out the candle; I do not remember whether there was another candle in the room; I bought my own candles, half a dozen at a time, and bought some about a month ago; the servants used candles; I don't recollect what kind, but I think not so good a quality as those I used; I had no certain place to keep them; I always kept the laboratory locked; I did not see the cook when I went down stairs; she slept in the basement; I could not say whether there was a light in her room that night; I don't remember taking a new candle that night, but think I took an old one, I should think about six inches long; the new ones are about seven or eight inches long; all I burned it that night was probably 20 minutes or so; I began undressing immediately, and went to bed; I never read in my room; between 12 and 1 I was very restless; I woke up between 12 and 1, but not more than once; I did not do anything then but go to the window, perhaps, and alter its position a little; I went right back to bed; I think I altered the window a little; the gas was out; I did not light either the candle or the gas; sometimes I sleep well and sometimes I do not; if it is warm I sometimes have a string at the corner of the bedclothes to keep from kicking them off; if I am a little irritable, or anything, I tie it with a cord to the bedpost; I think I tied it that night; I always untied it before I got up; I only tied one corner; about a year ago, when I was very restless, I tied two corners, sometimes, when I saw a good many patients. I got so filled with electricity that I got irritable; I lit the gas at 1, and let it burn till 2; I looked at my watch when I got up and when I went to bed again; it was a warm night, I think, and I was irritable; I was uncomfortable because I could not sleep; I do not often take any composing draughts; I did not sleep any that night; I sat on the edge of the bed occasionally; I lit the gas because it was more comfortable, not because I wanted to do anything; I did not turn it on at full head; I wore no night-shirt, but slept in the shirt I had worn during the day; I think I did not have that shirt on next morning; I frequently sleep in the shirt I have worn, and put on a clean one in the morning; I was asleep when the alarm came in the morning, and had not changed my shirt; I had changed the morning previous; the servant puts the dirty shirts in the closet; I did not light the candle that was up stairs; when I put out the gas I heard her lying on the bed; I felt more sleepy then; I have had a cough all the Spring; I coughed frequently, every five minutes, perhaps—a succession of coughs; I did not cough much before 1 or after 2; I took nothing for the cough; Mr. Coleman and his son, and Mr. Hyde and the chamber-maid sleep on the same floor with me; the front room is occupied by Carroll Coleman; the small front room is occupied by Mr. Hyde; the middle room, a dark room, is occupied by the servant; I saw no light in her room when I went to bed; Mr. Coleman, Sr., occupies the large back room; my room is about 10 or 11 feet long and about 7 feet wide; it was Mr. Coleman, Sr., who came in late; I heard him in the upper hall, and knew his steps partially, because he went into that room; I did not hear anybody else; I think I heard the other Coleman come in; I am not very easily wakened; there are 12 people in the house, including the servants; on the third floor (do you mean counting from the bottom?) there were three persons; Mr. Ballard and his wife and Miss McAllister; on the floor below that are Mr. Boetjer and his wife and daughter; they occupy the entire floor, except the bath-rooms; there is a closet to each floor; I did not hear any other noise till morning—nothing that aroused my attention; it was very early when I was first awakened; I heard the cry several times, and jumped up at once; I put on my pantaloons, and perhaps my vest; I had on drawers; I generally wear drawers all night; I generally put on in my stockings, and had them on, too; I put on my pantaloons; they had suspenders; I put on my slippers, and hurried down as quick as I could to my wife's bedroom; there was then nobody there; Mr. Coleman, the elder, had been on the floor; I went through the front parlor; the door was open from the hall; the doors were all supposed to admit of the passage of two or three persons; the house is about 25 feet wide, and the doors are wide; both of them were open, and both of them were generally shut; then I went to the back parlor, and Mrs. Hull's room, and saw that Mrs. Hull was murdered; her hands were crossed and corded; her body was covered up; I saw the ends of the ankles without touching anything; her feet were exposed; the covering thrown over her concealed some of the bandages; there was a bandage about her eyes, and she was choked; the bandages seemed to be made of old linen sheets; I put my hand on her to see how long she had been dead, or whether she was dead; she was very cold; I could not say how long she had been dead; I touched her head; I did not remove any of the bandages; the one about her eyes was tied exceedingly tight; the one around her neck discolored her neck; I do not know who took this bandage off; the Coroner had then been sent for; I moved nothing, and went out of the room; no one had been in; I went to my drawers to put on some more clothing; I spoke to somebody going up, one of the ladies; I told her that Mrs. Hull was murdered; I think it was Mrs. Boetjer or Mrs. Ballard; it was a statement of my own; I staid in my room long enough to put on my coat; I wore the same shirt all day; in the middle of the afternoon I put on a collar and cravat; then I came down stairs again and went into the parlor, where the people of the house were; then I went into the room where my wife lay; I did not touch her again, and did not do anything; (let me think a moment;) I think I touched her again, but did not remove any of the bandages; I had no conversation with any one; it was not on account of distress: I talked as soon as there was any one to talk to; it was a horrible murder I saw at once; I did not talk with the servants; Nancy spoke of the front doors being open about 20 minutes afterward; the furniture of the room was a sofa, bed, stand, and trunk; the bed stood crosswise of the room, against the sliding door, close up; the trunk was on the east side of the room; there was also a little stand, so that the open space in the room was not much more than five feet square; the trunk was not generally kept locked; I do not know whether the key was in the trunk, nor whether the lock was broken; I did not look for any signs of breaking into the house; I looked at the windows a little and the doors a little; the windows of the back parlor might have been open or shut; the blinds in my wife's room were partly closed, and tied with a little twine; things had been taken out of the trunk and thrown over upon the floor—clothes and papers—I suppose they were her papers; I did not examine them, nor ask anybody to do it; I did not know whether anybody did it; I was not consulted by anybody as to what was missing; they have asked me questions, perhaps; Mr. Coleman sent for the Police—the elder Coleman; he was right sharp away; some one may have spoken of it; I think I knew he was going before he went; it was some little time before the Police came; then a policeman came, or some one, I don't recollect; up to the time of his coming none of the bandages had been touched, nor the body, nor anything in the room; nothing had been taken out; the bandage was not removed; I did not notice a water-pitcher, at first, but afterward heard some one say the water had been thrown out of the pitcher; I did not see the pitcher on the bed; it was a silver-plated water-pitcher; I saw a bottle on the bed; I am not positive, but think I recognized it as a cologne bottle; it was a common round bottle; not a pint bottle; I did not notice any smell of cologne, or ether, or chloroform; I am fam liar with the smell of ether; I do not know whether cologne would disguise the smell of ether; I do not know whether the bottle had a stopper, nor whether one was found; her dress was in the front parlor, just inside the door, on a chair; she was not accustomed to undress in the front parlor; I am sure her dress was in the front parlor; it was a thin calico, light colored; I know I saw it in the front parlor, on the chair; she was accustomed to undress in any of these rooms; I did not notice where her shoes were; the article that was thrown over her body was some loose wearing; I think; I do not know whether there was clothing hanging in the room; the lease of the house is in my name, from Mr. Davis; I have rented it from year to year; my wife has always kept a bank account at a National Bank; a year ago she took it out, and has since kept an account at Vermilye's; I have seen her writing checks; my wife had some property left her by her mother; Mrs. Hull took charge of the house pretty much; I assisted her whenever she desired me to; she was generally capable of taking charge of the house; the household is the same now as it was last Fall; Mr. Hyde and the Colemans were the only ones who ate in the house; Mr. Hyde has been in the family for a number of years; there was no necessity for our taking lodgers; there was no talk between my wife and myself about it; Mrs. Hull made the arrangements generally with lodgers; the money was always paid to her; I do not know how much; she always told me how much they paid; she generally deposited money as fast as she got it; sometimes went to the bank personally, and sometimes I went; it is six or seven years since I kept a bank account; I pay little attention to such things, I give so much time to experiments; I have sold $125,000 of my inventions in one year; she has done more than I have of late years; she has been helpful to me; I don't think I made any money when she was killed; I think she was out of money; the rental of the house I forget; it was something over $2,000—I think $2,300—payable monthly in advance, on the first of the month; Mrs. Hull told me the June rent had been paid; she paid it; she generally paid in cash or by check; sometimes she had in the house as much as $200 or more; she got the money from the lodgers; I do not know where she kept it; she had two pocket-books; I think there was one lying about on the morning of the murder; I do not know whether there was money in it; she owed her niece $25, and had not the money to pay it; I do not know what the article was that was thrown over her body; my dog is dead; he died about a month ago; the people in the house generally liked it; it was a skye terrier and not noisy; he never barked when strangers came into the house—very seldom; he was sick for two days; was costive; I did not think that he might have been poisoned; that has occurred to me since; there were no symptoms of poisoning; I think the remains would not now show whether he was poisoned; he lay five or six days; a dog-fancier prescribed for him and I gave him injections; I did not see a pair of suspenders in my wife's room; the dog was Mrs. Hull's; he slept in her room sometimes, and sometimes on a chair outside the door; formerly he slept in my room a great deal; I am sure I did not pick up a pair of suspenders—I do not remember it—in the main hall or any where else; I know of several persons, not relatives, who know the inside of the house; they were servants; I know one named William, who was at the house about a month ago; he was smiling; I recognized him; this was about a month ago; I always treated my wife professionally; she was always healthy; I practice with electricity, and have so treated her—last Winter; she had stocks, I hear, her say, and bonds; sometimes she had an envelope with a number of papers in it; I do not know anything about the amount; such things she kept in her trunk.

By Dr. Finnell—I sometimes noticed Mr. Coleman coming in on other nights; the saloon where I go; my coffee was just above Twenty-seventh-street.

By Mr. Townsend—I had lived separate from my wife a great many years—I guess 18 or 19 years, maybe longer; when I returned home that night I had some conversation with Mr. Chittenden; we talked about the Silver bill; he was talking about bringing it in, and said he thought he would do so; Mr. Chittenden attended to Mrs. Hull's stocks, at Vermilye's; she said she would buy 50 shares in the mine and 50 shares for me, to give me something to live on; nothing disagreeable was said; I don't know how long I have known Mr. Chittenden—seven or eight years; he has been her business manager; he has been a confidential visitor, almost every night; he made it his home, almost; I kept the candles in my laboratory; I wanted a candle, in case I was called in the night, when the hall gas was out; the servant was to bring the candle down in the morning, but she forgot it two or three times a week; I have had in this way three or four candles at a time; the servant, the cook, slept between the kitchen and the laboratory; no one else slept on that floor; the other servant slept on the top floor; since the death of my wife Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Sayles have taken charge of the house; Mrs. De Forest is there now; there was no disagreement between my wife and myself.

By Mr. Rollins—I was not very often called in the night; I have not been called in the night for about four months—last February; there is a bell at the basement, and a bell at the front door; the upper bell is a gong, in the basement hall; I very frequently hear it; it is a loud bell; an alarm of that gong would awaken almost every one in the house; it would certainly waken the cook; some of the servants who went away went away angry; one, named Louisa, complained that Mrs. Hull did not pay her; Mrs. Hull would not pay her because she did not owe her anything; I have told the Police of this; I have hardly been out of the house since the murder; one of her lodgers did not pay her last Winter; he was a lawyer; Mrs. Hull always had the rent money ready in a few days; it was hardly ever paid just when it was due; I never heard of her parting with any of her jewelry for a loan.

By Mr. Townsend—The matches were kept in a tin box in my laboratory; I had been keeping candles, to carry up stairs, for 8 or 10 years.

At this point, 1:20 P. M., a recess was taken till 2:15. After the recess, Dr. Hull was again called.

He continued:

I am 73 years old; my wife was 63; I think my wife had a pair of solitaire ear-rings, on reflection; she had had the watch since last Christmas; it was a Christmas present; I do not know its value; it was given to her by Mr. Chittenden; I do not know whether the ear-rings were presents or not.

Dr. Hull stepped down from the witness chair with a decided expression of relief on his countenance. Although he spoke in a low tone that even those nearest him had difficulty in hearing, whenever he made an effort his voice was as loud and clear as anybody's, and he could be heard all over the room. He went back to the witness-room, and Mr. Samuel N. Chittenden, who for a number of years had been one of Mrs. Hull's financial affairs, was called. The witness chair was not a bit too large for Mr. Chittenden, who carries with him visions of turtle soup and champagne suppers. Indeed, the sides of the chair were heard to squeak when he wedged himself in between them. He was faultlessly dressed, but made no display of jewelry. His first line of questions marked him for an educated man, and he maintained great self-possession throughout the examination.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S TESTIMONY.

I live at No. 39 West Twenty-sixth-street; I buy bonds and stocks, and sell them; I do not call myself a broker; I am 53; am single, having been a widower since 1865; I became acquainted with the Hulls in 1873, in the Fall; I saw Mrs. Hull very often; it was my social home; I spent my evenings, generally, in their house; I was there with Mrs. Hull most of the time, in the parlor, where both came; I was in the house on Tuesday night; I got there about 8:30, and saw the Doctor—not when I first arrived—and Mr. Hyde; I had not been there long when the Doctor came in, I do not know from where—his office or the street; I could not tell; I remained till about 10:15, when I left; I went directly home; I always rang the bell, and never had a night-key; I was sometimes admitted by a servant, and sometimes by Mrs. Hull; part of the time we were engaged in conversation and played a couple of games of bezique; the Doctor was present part of the time; he came in a little while before I left; he had been out; I saw him in the parlor; from the time he went out till he came in again, I do not know how long it was; I do not know whether he left the house or not; Mrs. Hull wore a light muslin dress—pink figures, small figures—a light dress; I did not notice what jewelry she wore, nor whether she wore her watch; she had a watch; there were no rings on her fingers that I noticed; she generally wore rings; I first heard of the death of Mrs. Hull about 8 o'clock next morning; Carroll Coleman called; I went directly to the house; I found it in great confusion; I did not go into Mrs. Hull's room; I was going in, but Mrs. Coleman the elder stopped me; I did not see the body that day at any time; I have an office at Vermilye & Co.'s; I have no desk there, but have been there for 10 years; my business depends upon the markets; I generally get up town by 9 in the afternoon, sometimes later, sometimes 1 or 2 o'clock, when I have nothing to do; there is generally a social chat in the back room; I do not deal for others; I deal for myself; I buy stocks and bonds; I do my business through Vermilye's banking-house; soon after I made Mrs. Hull's acquaintance she said she would like to speculate in the Street; I said it was risky-business, but Vermilye's was a good place to operate; sometimes; in 1874 she deposited $1,100 or $1,200 there, and wanted to buy something on that margin; the account varied; sometimes she lost and sometimes she gained; it gave her great anxiety—sometimes; she always wanted to know the condition of the market; latterly it began to improve; she has some $5,000 or $6,000 there at market prices; she was hopeful then; she had a small account also with Hotchkiss & Burnham; her suggestions were very intelligent; she was a very remarkable woman; this last account was some $1,600, if the bonds they hold for her were sold at market price, and Vermilye's $4,700; she had no valuable securities at home that I knew of; she was always in debt to Mrs. Vermilye, but they held these bonds; the Hulls were my nearest friends, and I went there every evening; sometimes the Doctor had tickets at Booth's Theatre, and we would sometimes go, but I think not in six months—Mrs. Hull, the Doctor, and myself; I never went with the Doctor alone; I have been to the theatre alone with Mrs. Hull; I have been to the theatre with Mrs. Hull; last Summer I took her to a boarding-house and I went to a hotel; I must ask you not to seem to reflect upon our relations; she appeared to me the noblest and purest and grandest woman I ever met; I thought you spoke of jealousy; mercy on me, I never had any trouble with the Doctor; he was the most cordial of the two, if possible; I nearly always met the Doctor in the evening; I generally left the house before 11; we always sat in the back parlor; the front parlor was not much used by the people in the house; I generally met the Doctor in the back parlor; I seldom dined with the family—perhaps never; I have lunched there; I dined there once, on Thanksgiving or Christmas; I knew of Mrs. Hull's financial affairs; she had some Fulton Ferry stock left her by her mother, and she said she borrowed the Vermilye money on pledge of that stock; she also had an interest in a house in Plainfield; she was not accustomed to have much money on hand; I think she had accounts with grocers and others; she complained that the house did not pay; she had some shares in a mining company that Mr. Hyde was President of called the New Philadelphia Company; I think she had 150 shares, but do not know where she kept them; I knew nothing of the contents of her trunk; I think I have seen the trunk, but, mercy, I do not know whether there was a key in it; the Police were there while I was there; I did not look in Mrs. Hull's bedroom door; Mrs. Hull went to the front door with me; it looked stormy, and she said perhaps it's only heat-lightning; I hurried to avoid the storm; I opened the doors when I went out; I think they were all shut at that time; I did not shut either of the doors to; I went directly home and state till morning; I have been in New-York since 1853; before I came here I lived in Pleasant Mountain, Penn.; I lived in Dundaff, Penn., just before coming here—lived there a number of years; I lived in Honesdale two or three years, and went from there to Dundaff; I have lived here ever since; I managed the accounts of two other ladies; Doctor never played cards with us; he did not know how; Mrs. Hull taught me how to play; he went in and out; he does not sit a great while in any place; I was introduced to the family by Mrs. Sayles, at No. 53 West Twenty-fifth-street; this is the Mrs. Sayles who is now in the house; I was the most intimate friend of the family; I have shut the door myself on going out; I think you have to pull the outside door pretty hard; it makes a little noise—not a great deal; I was there on Monday evening. I think; the Doctor was there; he was generally there; I think I have not been there in a year without seeing him; a year ago, when it was very dull, I used to go there, sometimes in the afternoon.

By Mr. Townsend—It was at Dr. Hull's request that I took Mrs. Hull to Saratoga; I never took her anywhere without the Doctor's knowledge; the watch cost $39, and the chain was a light one, a rope-chain, and would answer for an eye-glass or a watch; I think she generally wore the watch; it was in a case, but I never saw where she kept it; I gave her the chain the year before as a Christmas present; it cost about $20, from the manufacturer; I do not know the value of any other articles I gave her of jewelry; the brokers gave her from time to time a statement of account; she was methodical for a woman, but not particularly so; she was a woman of great good sense; I do not know whether her life was insured; I have seen her wear, I think, solitaire ear-rings; I never, hardly ever, notice anybody's jewelry; I never heard her speak of making a will; her lawyer, Mr. Baldwin, since her death, says that he had no will of hers in his possession, and had correspondence with Mrs. Hull, but not within a year.

THE COOK'S EVIDENCE.

Nancy Francis, the colored cook, who was the first to see Mrs. Hull's body last Wednesday morning, was the third witness. She was dressed in a dark linen suit, a flaring but graceful straw hat trimmed with a blue ribbon, wore a very fancy ribbon around her neck, and carried a fan. She was not in the least disconcerted by her conspicuous position. She started out in a very low voice, but when told to speak louder put her voice up to a pitch that might have been heard all over the building. She was the first witness to make any merriment in court. She testified:

My name is Nancy Francis; I live at No. 140 West Forty-second-street; I am employed by Mrs. Dr. Hull as cook; all I know about the death of Mrs. Hull, I went up stairs and found her dead on the 11th of June, Wednesday morning; I have lived there about three months; two months last Fall and two months now, that makes four; this is the second time I have lived there; I am married, but do not know where my husband is; I have not seen him since the middle of March; he was not at the house at all this time; Mrs. Hull sent for me in March, and told me to send him around to help clean house; I have not even heard from him since; when he's in the country, he's a farmer; I went to bed on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock; I did not see either Dr. or Mrs. Hull after dinner; I sleep in the basement; nobody was with me that night; I fastened the basement doors, front and rear, put up the iron bars, and shut on the dead-latch; the rear windows have an iron grating; the windows were a little open, to let the air in, I shut the front doors and windows; then I turned out the lamp and went to bed; I slept more than well that night; I don't know what possessed me, for I never woke till 6 o'clock; the first thing I knew, the milk wagons were going past; I opened the back door first, and saw nothing unusual down stairs; it was 4:30 before I went to the front basement; I brought in the ash-barrel from the front sidewalk, but did not notice the front door; I saw nobody on the sidewalk, except the man who delivers Morrall & Condit's stores; I emptied the ashes out of the scuttles, put coal on the fire, and began to get breakfast; the chamber-maid came down in her night-clothes, with her clothes on her arm, and said Mrs. Hull had been up, for the front door was open; I said it couldn't be or I should have heard her; I said it was very singular she would leave the door open, and asked if the chain was across the door; she said no, there was no chain across the door; then we went on about our work; she went about her sweeping, but did not close the doors till she was through; about 6:30 she went up stairs; I went on getting breakfast until 7 o'clock; I made the coffee, and the milkman, the condensed-milk man, came and rang the bell; he wanted his money, and I went up stairs to get it; I went into the dining-room and saw that Mrs. Hull was not up yet; I went to her door and called her; I saw what condition she was in, naked, and thought I would show some respect to her, and went away and called her; she did not answer, and I went in and threw something over her, and shook her; she was cold, and felt queer; I saw how she was tied up, and then I took a scream, and away I went; I hollowed to the milkman, "Mrs. Hull is dead," and hollowed it all the way up stairs to the Doctor's room; after that, I don't remember any more till I came down stairs; the Doctor was at the door in his room; I only saw the upper part of his body, and I don't know whether he had any more than his shirt on or not; he got down ahead of me and went into the room, and said, "Oh, my wife is dead! my wife has been murdered!" and I cried, "Oh, Doctor, Doctor, what does it mean?" that's what gets me, that the Doctor got down ahead of me; Mr. Coleman came out of his room, and slapped me on the shoulder to make me stop hollowing; it was her rule that we should go to bed at 10 o'clock; she would come to the head of the stairs, and see whether the lights were out; if we burned a light in the kitchen she could see it through the back window; once or twice Nelly was out at church a little later, and some man brought her home, but never came into the house; I suppose he is a negro; his wife is, and he ought to be; I have been out only twice since I lived there; I am confined to the house; I never went to see people; I am very particular about that; I was taught that before I came North; I was born in Richmond, Va.; I went to places where I had lived; I went to see the family, not the servants; I have been married for seven years; if I had my certificate here I'd let you all read it; I lived with my husband till the 6th of June, two years ago, when he got into a fuss scrape with this white fellow; I was married at Mount Kisco; he was working on a farm, and I was a cook; they said my husband shot Brower; he got into trouble in New-Rochelle; he got to drinking and breaking the peace and was locked up; he was only locked up for one night; he telegraphed to me; no, hold on, no, he wanted me to send him money; I sent a telegraph to me, and his brother didn't do it; our Justice of the Peace told me Frank was in jail; and nothing would get him out but $20, and I'd better let him stay; I said maybe he'd get all lousy, and then I wouldn't care any more about him, so I raised the money and got him out; the Brower trouble was on the 6th of June, two years ago; Frank is not a quiet man, but one of these white loafers; he lived on his father's farm; they arrested my husband, and he was like the rest of them and jumped the gutter into New-Rochelle—no, into Connecticut, like any other good-for-nothing fellow; they put him in a little scab of a jail, and he broke out of it; he said somebody opened the door of it; he wouldn't tell me, and that's how he got into all this trouble; if he'd minded what I told him, I'd have got him out; the Justice said, when he came home, tell him it's all right, and he can stay; then, when he came, they arrested him; he was as much afraid of me as he was of any officer; the next time I saw him, after that, was when he came down to Mrs. Hull's in the last September; he said he had been working on a farm, but it was getting too late in the season; I told that fellow over there [Capt. Williams] about the Twelfth-street house where I lived about a week after I left there; I went back up town and went to Turner's office, in Forty-second-street; we got a place in Forty-eighth-street, both together; it was in Madison-avenue, on the right-hand side going up town; we were there for three weeks, and then we went to Forty-third-street, No. 135; I was there four days, and they came after me from home to see about my interest money; after that I went to Hannah's and staid eight days; my husband was then in the country; I left for Miss Virginia Forbes's and staid till the 5th of April; then I went to the country and staid five weeks; then I went to Mrs. Hull's and have not seen or heard from husband since March; I bought my place in the country for $750, and paid $250 cash about eight years ago; I have not paid anything on the mortgage since; I left the door of my room open on the night of the murder; I shut up the entire basement; during the day the grating at the front basement is kept locked and the door open; I always answer the basement bell; my name is not under Mrs. Hull's; I heard the Doctor in his room that night, and heard the water run in there at the time I went to bed; I do not use any candle in the kitchen; the chamber-maid uses a kerosene lamp, and so do I; when I first went up stairs in the morning the sliding door at the head of the stairs was shut; the door leading to the little closet was open wide enough for me to walk through; I sometimes went up in the morning to get money for milk; the doors are then always closed; the door from the back parlor into Mrs. Hull's bedroom was open; it was about half open; so was the door into the bedroom; I saw, through the opening in the door, that there was something around Mrs. Hull's ankles; her body, below the waist, was exposed; I shook the door to awake her; the thing I threw over her I picked up off the floor in her room; I think it was a calico wrapper; it was not the dress she wore the day before the murder; Mrs. Hull never went into the kitchen.

At the request of Mr. John D. Townsend, the inquest was then adjourned till 10:30 o'clock this morning.

THE WORK OF THE POLICE.

Beyond what was developed at the inquest yesterday the Police refused to make any new disclosures in regard to the Hull tragedy. In a morning paper appeared the following advertisement:

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person who will furnish evidence that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the murder of Mrs. Jane Lawrence De Forrest Hull, at No. 140 West Forty-second-street, on the night of the 10th of June, 1879.

SIEGMUND L. OTTO,
No. 98 Bleecker-street.

The advertisement created some comment among certain people not behind the scenes. It was pronounced by the Central Office authorities, however, to be unworthy of notice, and appeared to be regarded by them somewhat in the nature of a blind. Siegmund L. Otto is very well known to the Central Office people as a man who often figures in what is called "outside" detective work, but he is not looked upon by them as a regular detective, and his work is not recognized by them as regular Police work. It may, however, be considered worthy of remark that Otto was conspicuously present in the Police Central office yesterday during the inquest, and that he was most of the time engaged in a serious conversation, apparently about the case, with a detective who has been dishonorably dismissed from the Police Department, and a certain lawyer who is believed to have been present in the interest of Dr. Hull. The Police say that Otto and the ex-detective have been engaged by the lawyer to hunt up and have arrested some negro whom it has been determined must be arrested as the murderer of Mrs. Hull. The reporter could not find Mr. Otto.

HAT OR FEZ?

THE HEAD-GEAR CONTROVERSY IN EASTERN ROUMELIA.

From the Saturday Review, May 31.

Attached as the Sultan is to the fez, the Bulgarians are no less fond of the tall European hat. They do not wear it themselves; they know better; but they regard it as the symbol of pecuniary honesty, European ideas, and the march of civilization. If Sir Drummond Wolff and Lord Donoughmore wore tall hats during their official visit to Eastern Roumelia, it is easy to understand the respect paid to our national covering. Uneasy is the head that wears a hat, especially in hot weather; but the wearer is not false, greedy, and extortionate. Thus the Bulgarians reason, with a suppressed premise about the wearer of the fez. Many recent writers have taxed the Bulgarians with want of feeling and want of gratitude, and all observers have assured us that the dominion of the fez was the reign of agricultural prosperity, peace, and high prices. Yet, with their national ingratitude, they threatened to rush from their newfangled gymnasia to arms if, instead of Prince Vogorides in a new and lustrous beaver, they were asked to receive Aleko Pasha in a red fez.

The position seemed a hopeless one. Every person must draw the line somewhere, and it was felt that the Sultan drew it at the fez. His great reforming ancestor Mahmoud introduced that head-covering some 60 years ago. It is the prouncest monument of his genius; it is what the shoe-buckle he invented was to George IV., what the white flag is to Henri V. The Russians, on the other hand, were deeply pledged to the black and glossy hat of the West. Gen. Obrutschef, who seems to be a very outspoken person, had staked his reputation on the statement that Prince Vogorides would not wear the fez. "The party of disorder," as the *Times's* correspondent at Philippopolis calls it, were all for the hat. Give this party an inch and it will take an ell. Had Prince Vogorides yielded to the party of disorder, he would soon have appeared in a vulgar "billycock," or in the sap of the deer-stalker. The treaty of Berlin would have been broken afresh and the peace of Europe endangered. All Eastern Roumelia scarcely breathed while Aleko Pasha's arrival was waited for. The foreign Ministers of the West expected the telegraphic account of his appearance with intense anxiety. A Russian officer was sent off in the gray dawn to meet Aleko, and subtle observers noted that a new hat-box made part of his luggage. The eventful day arrived. Aleko Pasha appeared, and it turned out that a fresh compromise had again saved the peace of the world, the treaty of Berlin, and the feelings of the "Padishah." Aleko neither wore a fez nor a hat, nor as some coarse politicians may have supposed, to his Highness, a hat on the top of a fez. He wore a Bulgarian calash.

It is not very easy to ascertain how his subjects took this diplomatic evasion. The correspondent of the *Standard* says that every one was delighted, that enormous crowds lined the streets, and welcomed Prince Vogorides at the railway station. The correspondent of the *Times* thinks that the calpak was coldly received. According to his account, the arrival of Aleko Pasha was a half and half affair as a common Tichborne demonstration. A few children got up a feeble cheer. Some one made a speech in Bulgarian, which was translated into French, but not into Prince Vogorides's Greek. There can be little spontaneity in this sort of eloquence, which is itself another type of the odd mixture in race and language of the new Province.

The fortunes of the fez make a curious chapter in the unwritten history of clothes. It is now a symbol or a survival of Islam and of Oriental manners; but originally it was an emblem of reform and of notions that might almost be called Western. The great reforming Sultan Mahmoud put down the turban, as he put down the Janissaries. He made all civil and military officers adopt the fez, while the turban continued to be worn by the women in the seclusion of the harem, or as an ornament carved in stone above the graves of the faithful. The very Ulemas were compelled in 1837 to renounce the turban. It was like stripping a Bishop of his apron or compelling the higher clergy to attire themselves in trousers. The Ulemas revolted on Mahmoud's death and returned to the sacred turban. They would not wear the head-dress of the infidel. The fez is originally the *coiffure* of the Greeks and Albanians, though the *Daily Telegraph* is unaware of the fact. In a passionately Eastern article that journal describes the fez as "really a thing of beauty, and a joy forever." It is equally inconvenient in sunny and in rainy weather, while no one can seriously call it pretty. Such as it is, the fez is a symbol, not only of Ottoman rule, but of Eastern ability to appropriate Western ideas. It is a type of the Turkish constitution and of the Turkish civilization. Originally detested by the faithful, it was thrust on them by a reforming monarch, and is now preserved as an outward and visible symbol of a domination which has, practically speaking, ceased to exist. The ingenuity of Aleko Pasha, who has found out the form of words to propitiate the French Republic in being that which "divides the citizens least," will have plenty of scope in Eastern Roumelia. He will find himself in a chaos of nationalities and religions, with Bulgarian Christians who hate Greek Christians, Christians who hate more than a sentimental liking for the Porte, true believers who wish to get back their own again, contented notables, discontented "partisans of disorder," and Russian agents. If he can hold his own among these parties, and yield the natural attraction of Bulgaria as well as the temptations of ambition, he will have proved himself almost more than a Gavour. Europe owes some gratitude to Prince Vogorides, and attempts such a task which has so little that is attractive, and is begirt by such countless perils. What Eastern Roumelia needs above all things, is peace and quiet, and the fez seems to have, in a remarkable measure, the gift of being able to give it to men. If his "varnished boots" are the mark of the unteachable Pasha, as some authorities declare, his calpak is the sign of his desire to make things as pleasant as possible for everybody. Things have so long been unpleasant for everybody in Eastern Roumelia that public opinion of every sort should find something to be grateful for to Prince Vogorides. Perhaps the fez will come to be regarded with the "cap and hat" controversy in Sweden in the last century. The Liberal Party wore hats, the court and the supporters of the Crown covered their heads with caps. The hats, in the long run, had the best of the battle.

GETTING TO A NUNNERY.

A NEW-YORK GIRL TAKES THE BLACK VEIL IN PARIS.

From the Parisian, May 29.

An impressive ceremony took place last Saturday, at the new Dominican Convent in the Rue Langier. The convent was endowed and established last year, by the Comtesse de l'Aigle, who lives the retired life of a nun with the five cloistered sisters, and gives much in aid of the poor of the quarter. The nuns who have occupied the convent up to the present time have come from other Dominican cloisters. It had been decided that the first novice who should take the veil within its walls should bear the name of the Sœur Marie Rosière; and last Saturday this title was given to Miss Evelina L. Perkins, daughter of Mr. Francis Perkins, of New-York. Miss Perkins, who is a very beautiful young lady, about 24 years old, has expressed a desire since childhood to enter a convent, and for the last year has been a novice at the Sainte Rosière, and being fully determined to take the veil, the Comtesse de l'Aigle became her *marraine*, and a small group of friends and relations assisted at the ceremony. Miss Perkins, accompanied by her mother and the Comtesse de l'Aigle, dressed as a bride in white, with orange-blossoms on her head and bosom, entered the chapel from the convent side, before the altar. The mass of requiem was administered to the novice and her immediate friends; then mass was performed. After the mass Father Chocarne, the Prior, preached an eloquent sermon, which greatly affected the congregation, moving many to tears as he spoke of the hardships the novice would in future endure in giving up the world. But the novice sat and listened, in her bridal robes, as if she were taking part in a happy marriage cerem

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 19.

SENATE.

THE CONKLING-LAMAR CONTROVERSY.

The following is a corrected report of the sharp passage between Messrs. Conkling and Lamar at the night session:

Mr. CONKLING repelled the charge of obstructing legislation, and denounced the attempt of the Democrats to shut off debate after listening all day to Democratic Senators making campaign speeches. He said he was willing to accept his full share of responsibility for the resistance to this arbitrary and outrageous attempt. It had shown that the majority could not ride roughshod over the rights of the minority in the Senate. He then denounced the Army bill. After the time had come when the majority dare not adjourn the session and leave the Government to languish and starve, now when the whole battle had been fought, it was proposed, by trick, artifice, and juggle of words, to do what had failed as an open measure. The words "as a police force" were a mere cheat. The operative words were "to keep the peace at the polls." Mr. Conkling charged the other side with bad faith in not allowing the time taken up by the Mississippi River Commission bill this morning to be allowed to the debate on the Army bill.

Mr. LAMAR rose and said that as far as any intimation of bad faith in him was concerned he had lived in vain if he was not superior to such a charge from such a source. "It is not my habit," he said, "to indulge in personalities. But I desire to say to the Senator that in intimating anything inconsistent, as he has done, with perfect good faith, I pronounce his statement a falsehood, which I repel with all the unmitigated contempt that I feel for the author of it."

Mr. CONKLING, who had been walking slowly back and forth behind the benches, advanced to his seat, and said: "Mr. President, I was diverted during the commencement of the remarks, the culmination of which I heard from the member from Mississippi. If I understand the meaning of the language intended to impute—and did in plain and unparliamentary language impute—to me an intentional statement. [Pausing.] The Senator does not disclaim that.

Mr. LAMAR—I will state what I intended. Sir, so that there can be no mistake.

The presiding officer [Mr. Cockrell] called Mr. Lamar to order.

Mr. LAMAR proceeded: Whether I am willing to respond to the member from Mississippi depends entirely upon what that member intends to say and what he did say, and for the time being I do not choose to hold any communication with him. I understood the Senator to state in plain unparliamentary language that the statement of mine to which he refers was a falsehood. If I caught the meaning right, I desire only to say—this not being the place to measure with any man the capacity to violate decency, to violate the rules of the Senate, or to commit any of the improprieties of life—I have only to say that if the Senator—the member—from Mississippi, did impute or intend to impute to me a falsehood, or anything except the truth, there is the Senate would prevent my denouncing him as a blackguard and a coward. [Applause and hisses.] Let me be more specific, Mr. President. Should the member from Mississippi, except in the presence of the Senate, charge me by intimation or otherwise with falsehood, I would denounce him as a blackguard, as a coward. And as the only restraint upon me, of the Senate are the only restraint upon me. I do not think I need say anything else, Mr. President. [Applause and hisses.]

The Chair demanded quiet in the galleries.

Mr. LAMAR—I have only to say that the Senator from New-York understood me correctly. I did mean to say just precisely what I have with all that they imported. I beg the pardon of the Senate for the unparliamentary language. It was very harsh; it was severe; it was such as no good man deserves and no brave man would bear. [Renewed demonstrations of approval and disapproval.]

The Chair—The galleries will be cleared upon repetition of the applause.

Mr. CONKLING—What is the question before the Senate?

PARLIAMENTARY WRANGLING.

The discussion of the power to send for absent Senators was resumed.

At 1:30 A. M., Mr. THURMAN made a long argument upon the rules. He held that a Senator cannot be compelled to vote under existing rules. When the Democrats were only a dozen against 50 or 60 in the Senate, they often delayed votes, but they did it by much talking, not by breaking up a quorum. He had never before seen filibustering like that to which he was opposed in the Senate. He was very sorry to see it now. It was not worthy of the decorum of the body, but every Senator must settle the matter with his own conscience.

At 2:25 A. M., another call of the Senate was ordered, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absentees.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported at 3 A. M. the names of several Senators whom he had found in the Senate and cloak-rooms. Many Senators whose names were mentioned in the report denied that they had been absent, and said the Secretary had erred in reporting them to the Sergeant-at-Arms as absent.

At 5:14 A. M. Mr. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, moved to adjourn. The presiding officer roused up with a start and put the question, and the dozen sleepy Senators in their seats struggled to their feet and woke up those entirely unconscious. The form of calling the roll was gone through with. The motion was lost, and the Sergeant-at-Arms relapsed into its former demoralization.

At 5:20 A. M. the Sergeant-at-Arms further reported that Senators Booth, Dawes, and Kellogg answered that they were too sick to come to the Senate; Senator Chandler would not answer the call; Senator Wallace was not found, and Senators Morrill, Saunders, and Bruce answered that they would come immediately. Senators Bell, Coke, and Kirkwood reported in person.

At intervals of about half an hour, motions were made to dispense with further proceedings under the call, which were solemnly voted down.

At 7:40 A. M. Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, moved that the Senator from New-York be called to order. Mr. Conkling, however, maintained his posture, his feet being elevated upon his desk.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, at 9:15 o'clock, moved that the Senate adjourn. He had no doubt that each side would be willing to have the bill disposed of during the day. He thought that, as reasonable men, they could reach such a conclusion.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut—I hope we will not adjourn unconditionally.

Mr. PLATT, of Connecticut—I cannot consent that the bill shall be disposed of at any particular time.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio—Will the Senator agree that the bill shall be disposed of to-day?

Mr. PLATT—At no time.

Mr. EATON—I desire it to be understood, so far as the Democratic Senators are concerned, that we have been present all the time and there should be no adjournment until this matter is settled, to-day or to-morrow, no matter how long it may be, whether 10 or 20 hours.

The Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be required to compel the attendance of absentees.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms request the attendance of absentees, and not compel them to attend. This was rejected and the motion of Mr. Burnside agreed to.

At 9:45 o'clock the Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to execute the order to compel the attendance of absentees. Twenty-five Democrats and Republicans were present. This number was increased from time to time by other Senators coming into the chamber.

After a long pause in the proceedings, Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, at 11:50 P. M., made a parliamentary inquiry. It was, "Whether, if the Senate adjourn now, the legislative day of Thursday would begin at noon?"

The CHAIR responded that it would.

Mr. WITHERS then made the motion, which was carried, and the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY'S SESSION BEGUN.

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock, and the session was opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

The CHAIR stated that he was informed by the Clerk that, owing to the length of the previous session, the Journal was not completely made up. He suggested, therefore, that the reading thereof be dispensed with.

Mr. CONKLING—I object, and insist on the observance of the rule, which provides that the first business is the reading of the Journal.

The Clerk then read the first part of the Journal, occupying 15 minutes.

The CHAIR then announced the reception of petitions and memorials to be in order.

Mr. CONKLING—Has the Journal been read?

The CHAIR—All that has been prepared.

Mr. CONKLING demanded that the whole of the Journal be read. He referred to rules to show that the reading of the Journal was the first business in order, and that the reading could not be dispensed with unless by general consent.

The CHAIR announced his decision that the business of the Senate could not be obstructed. The remainder of the Journal, when prepared, could be read.

Mr. CONKLING appealed from the decision, and said this was a question of parliamentary law; not a matter of order, but of privilege. The Chair, by his mere decision, could not dispense with the rule. The precedent would be dangerous.

Mr. HEREFORD moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The vote was yeas 33, nays 4, the latter being cast by Messrs. Booth, Burnside, Morrill, and Windom. No quorum voting, the roll of the Senate was called and 50 Senators—more than a quorum—answered to their names.

The question on Mr. Hereford's motion was again taken, and, as previously, no quorum voted—yeas 25, nays 4.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, called attention to the seventeenth rule, which provides that when a Senator who is present shall refuse to vote, he shall be required to assign his reason for such refusal. The question shall then be submitted to the Senate whether the Senator shall be excused from voting. Mr. Bayard remarked that Senators on the other side, although in their seats, had declined to vote. He named Senator Chandler as among the number, and asked for the enforcement of the rule.

The CHAIR accordingly called on Mr. Chandler, who said: "I look upon this as an attempt, in an unconstitutional manner, to overthrow violently a standing rule of this body that cannot be overthrown except in a regular way. I will not vote to make a quorum to do an unconstitutional and wrong act." [Applause in the galleries.]

The CHAIR [Mr. Harris, of Tennessee] admonished those making this demonstration. He then said that under the seventeenth rule it became his duty to put the question to the Senate whether the Senator from Michigan, for the reason stated, shall be excused from voting.

All the votes given were by Democrats in the negative—33. No Republicans voted.

THE ARMY BILL DISPUTE SETTLED.

After further proceedings, the CHAIR said that at the close of the morning hour he should have announced the resumption of the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, and did so now.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, said he supposed that by this time the majority had discovered that they could not coerce the minority to do what they thought they ought not to do. These proceedings could go on just so long as the majority should think proper. The minority at times were driven to stand on their reserved rights, and they were the exclusive judges of their conduct. The Republicans had their rights and would stand by them. The entire day yesterday was occupied not in debate on the Army bill, but in making campaign speeches. No allusion was made to the details of the bill. The discussion was confined to party politics to be distributed throughout the country. This was so declared, announced, and understood. Then after 6 o'clock it was declared by the majority that the minority must proceed to debate the bill on the bill. The minority thought that this was an outrage—a parliamentary oppression—and they thought that they ought to show that they could not be treated in that way. If the Democrats would now agree to adjourn, so that all could have sleep and rest, he had no doubt a vote could be reached to-morrow. He was not well enough to deliver his views to-day, but would do so to-morrow. He would not make a stump speech, but would address himself to the legal principle and the details involved in the bill. He made the suggestion of adjournment in good nature.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia—Will you name an hour for a vote on the bill?

Mr. CARPENTER—No doubt a vote can be reached to-morrow.

Mr. DAVIS—Do you speak for all your side of the chamber?

Mr. CARPENTER—I understand that there is no doubt on this side that a vote may be taken by 6 o'clock to-morrow, and no attempt will be made to defer proceedings beyond proper debate.

Mr. WITHERS wished to say that the Senator from Wisconsin had stated the Democratic position with perfect fairness. He admitted that an undue portion of yesterday had been consumed by Democratic Senators. The opposition to the motion to adjourn was not made to compel the discussion to go on, but to procure the assent of the minority that the bill should be disposed of at a fixed time. He had no motive to sit out the bill. If they could have had any assurances last night that a vote could be had at any time to-day, there would have been no opposition to an adjournment. He acquiesced in the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin that the Senate now adjourn.

Mr. CONKLING, after saying that the observations of the Senator from West Virginia surprised him, spoke of the treatment to which the minority had been subjected, characterizing it as unfair and indefensible. He had served in one house or the other for 25 years, and had witnessed scenes of excitement, but in no proceedings had he ever known attempts so atrocious and despotic, to gag and throttle and to deprive the minority of their rights. That minority was so large that the majority found itself paralyzed for lack of numbers to secure a quorum. One of the sections of the Army bill, so called, as the Republicans believed, violated the Constitution of the country. That was one objection. It curtailed or abridged or paralyzed, in words, and effect, the constitutional powers, and forbade the execution of the constitutional duties of the National Executive. More than that, they believed that it was designed as the forerunner to usher in the next fiscal year a similar provision. They believed this proposed legislation, taken in connection with the so-called Judicial bill, would in the end accomplish absolutely everything in the power of the two houses for which this extra session was forced and designed. The majority must not forget that the minority have rights of conscience. The minority have duties imposed by their oaths. They had rights and obligations which they were bound to defend by all the modes of parliamentary warfare for the protection of minorities. He would not say that anything that had fallen from the Senator from West Virginia had come with an ill or good grace. He was willing to do what the Senator from Wisconsin suggested; he was willing to let by-gones be by-gones. If the majority would consent to adjourn, he was willing to come here to-morrow and go on with the bill to its final consideration.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, entered his protest against the doctrine announced by the Senator from Wisconsin, and which he presumed was indorsed by his Republican friends. The doctrine to which he alluded was that Senators had the constitutional right to sit in their places and refuse to vote, for the purpose of preventing the progress of legislation. Not meaning to reflect on the motives of such Senators, he wished to say that there was as much obligation to perform a public duty as to perform it correctly, and that there was just as much wrong to refuse to perform that duty as to perform it improperly. If they could obstruct legislation for a week, they could obstruct it for a week and for the entire session. It was a proceeding unknown to the Constitution, and, if persisted in, would destroy the Government.

Mr. CARPENTER—While the Constitution requires legislation to be proceeded with, it does not require the passage of a bill of this importance after 6 o'clock in the evening without an opportunity for examination.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. THURMAN, and in pursuance of the proposition of Mr. Carpenter, at 3 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ELECTION LAW SURRENDER.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Ohio, submitted the conference report on the Judicial Expenses bill. The report recommends that the House recede from its disagreement to amendment 1, and agree to the same with an amendment striking out the words inserted by the Senate, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizing the appointment or payment of General or Special Deputy Marshals for services in connection with elections or on election day." Mr. McMahon proceeded to explain the report. If adopted it would prohibit any officer of the Government from making any contract or incurring any liability under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes. It would be seen that Supervisors were not mentioned in the section. There was no doubt that all Supervisors, primary and chief, were paid out of a permanent annual appropriation fund. The limitation was confined to Marshals, and if Democrats surrendered that limitation they would be base and worthless representatives of the people, and would no longer deserve the confidence of their constituents. Whatever might be thought of Supervisors of Elections, the course of the Republican Party in regard to special Deputy Marshals had been one of the grossest outrages on decent and fair elections that had ever been committed.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, opposed the report, and laid down the position occupied by the Republican side on this question. The bill went beyond making appropriations, and proposed to prevent the executive authority of the Government from enforcing the law. The issue was narrowed down to this point; the majority avowed its determination that Marshals, Deputy Marshals, and Assistant Marshals shall not be appointed to execute the laws as embodied in title 26 of the Revised Statutes, and confessed that the clause in the conference report was intended and devised for that purpose. That made a square issue which everybody could understand. The other side did not like the law, but it should have proposed to amend it so as to correct the abuses complained of. The Republican side of the House was willing to offer or to accept an amendment placing the appointment of Deputy Marshals and Assistant Marshals (where that of the Supervisors is) in the courts. That would be in the direction of legislation to cure the evil complained of. The other side, for want of a two-thirds majority, could not constitutionally repeal the law, and, therefore, not being able to repeal it, wished to prevent the execution of the law. It was necessary that the courts should be open to all suitors that justice should be done in every district; that prisoners should have a speedy trial. And so the other side segregated from all the other appropriations of the year that for the judiciary, leaving it without appointment, and it held out the bill for judicial expenses in one hand, and said, (not to the minority alone, but to all the officers of the nation,) "Take this money; but you can only have it on condition that we shall be permitted to couple with it a provision that certain laws, which we cannot repeal, shall not be enforced; that for the coming year they shall be nullified. So take the nullification of the Election laws or your courts shall stop; your prisoners shall either be discharged or shall be untried, against the constitutional provision; it will be unlawful to pay for the keeping of a prisoner; unlawful to feed him; unlawful to discharge him; unlawful to keep him, and unlawful to try him." Gentlemen, he continued, we want to go home. We have borne the burden of this long, weary, uncomfortable session until we are anxious to go home and rest. But we cannot, even under the pressure of the hog star, of our great desire to get away, accept the dishonor which this bill offers. It is a moral bribe to us. See the attitude in which this bill puts the President of the United States. It puts him absolutely between two fires—the fire of your law on the one side and the fire of heaven and his oath on the other.

Mr. MCMAHON—How is the President at all interfered with?

Mr. GARFIELD—The President has taken an oath that he shall see to it that the laws be faithfully executed. You do not repeal this law, but you make it impossible for him to execute it without his running in danger (on the one hand) of your impeaching him, or (on the other hand) without subjecting him to fine and violating his oath. Now, I take it that no President of the United States can allow himself to be put in that attitude. The wisdom of the old writer of proverbs, "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird," is quite likely to apply in this case. I do not see that there is the slightest probability that you can catch the President in this net, or that he will allow himself to be caught in a position where he will be compelled to decide between obeying his oath and the Constitution on the one hand, and obeying this entangling law on the other hand.

Mr. HOUSE, of Tennessee—Do I understand the gentleman as threatening us with another veto?

Mr. GARFIELD—Oh, my dear Sir, we have heard of wars and rumors of wars in other quarters, but in this House, in this dignified body—nearly the only real sovereign in this country—we have not only not come to blows, but have not even come to threats—neither blows nor threats. I am as far as possible from making or threatening any veto. If you offer a bill to the approval of a man who, if he did approve it, would be placed in a position where he would have to choose between the law and this bill. I appeal to the gentleman to say whether that is quite the thing to do. I had very much hoped yesterday that we would see a way to get through and have a bill which I think would be satisfactory to you all, might harmoniously shake hands and go home; but farewell to all prospects of home; we stay. [This sentiment was strongly applauded on the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, said the speech of the gentleman from Ohio was intended to imply that the President would veto the bill. If the President did veto it he would place himself in the attitude of saying to the majority: "Unless you appropriate money for the purpose I demand, I will not let you have money to run the courts of the country." He would put himself in the attitude of defying the majority in Congress, and commanding it to do what it deemed unconstitutional. That majority would never do it. [Cries of "What, never?" on the Republican side.]

Mr. SPRINGER—No, never; not "hardly ever," but never; we will not appropriate one dollar to pay Deputy Marshals of Election. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CONKLING, after saying that the observations of the Senator from West Virginia surprised him, spoke of the treatment to which the minority had been subjected, characterizing it as unfair and indefensible. He had served in one house or the other for 25 years, and had witnessed scenes of excitement, but in no proceedings had he ever known attempts so atrocious and despotic, to gag and throttle and to deprive the minority of their rights. That minority was so large that the majority found itself paralyzed for lack of numbers to secure a quorum. One of the sections of the Army bill, so called, as the Republicans believed, violated the Constitution of the country. That was one objection. It curtailed or abridged or paralyzed, in words, and effect, the constitutional powers, and forbade the execution of the constitutional duties of the National Executive. More than that, they believed that it was designed as the forerunner to usher in the next fiscal year a similar provision. They believed this proposed legislation, taken in connection with the so-called Judicial bill, would in the end accomplish absolutely everything in the power of the two houses for which this extra session was forced and designed. The majority must not forget that the minority have rights of conscience. The minority have duties imposed by their oaths. They had rights and obligations which they were bound to defend by all the modes of parliamentary warfare for the protection of minorities. He would not say that anything that had fallen from the Senator from West Virginia had come with an ill or good grace. He was willing to do what the Senator from Wisconsin suggested; he was willing to let by-gones be by-gones. If the majority would consent to adjourn, he was willing to come here to-morrow and go on with the bill to its final consideration.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, entered his protest against the doctrine announced by the Senator from Wisconsin, and which he presumed was indorsed by his Republican friends. The doctrine to which he alluded was that Senators had the constitutional right to sit in their places and refuse to vote, for the purpose of preventing the progress of legislation. Not meaning to reflect on the motives of such Senators, he wished to say that there was as much obligation to perform a public duty as to perform it correctly, and that there was just as much wrong to refuse to perform that duty as to perform it improperly. If they could obstruct legislation for a week, they could obstruct it for a week and for the entire session. It was a proceeding unknown to the Constitution, and, if persisted in, would destroy the Government.

Mr. CARPENTER—While the Constitution requires legislation to be proceeded with, it does not require the passage of a bill of this importance after 6 o'clock in the evening without an opportunity for examination.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. THURMAN, and in pursuance of the proposition of Mr. Carpenter, at 3 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ELECTION LAW SURRENDER.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Ohio, submitted the conference report on the Judicial Expenses bill. The report recommends that the House recede from its disagreement to amendment 1, and agree to the same with an amendment striking out the words inserted by the Senate, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizing the appointment or payment of General or Special Deputy Marshals for services in connection with elections or on election day." Mr. McMahon proceeded to explain the report. If adopted it would prohibit any officer of the Government from making any contract or incurring any liability under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes. It would be seen that Supervisors were not mentioned in the section. There was no doubt that all Supervisors, primary and chief, were paid out of a permanent annual appropriation fund. The limitation was confined to Marshals, and if Democrats surrendered that limitation they would be base and worthless representatives of the people, and would no longer deserve the confidence of their constituents. Whatever might be thought of Supervisors of Elections, the course of the Republican Party in regard to special Deputy Marshals had been one of the grossest outrages on decent and fair elections that had ever been committed.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, opposed the report, and laid down the position occupied by the Republican side on this question. The bill went beyond making appropriations, and proposed to prevent the executive authority of the Government from enforcing the law. The issue was narrowed down to this point; the majority avowed its determination that Marshals, Deputy Marshals, and Assistant Marshals shall not be appointed to execute the laws as em-

THE RAILROAD INQUIRY

THE MILKMEN'S "POOL" UNCOVERED BY THE RAILWAY MEN.

HOW THEY REGULATE PRICES AND GIVE SPECIAL RATES—THE TABLES TURNED—MORE FACTS ABOUT RATES, POOLS, AND REBATES.

The session of the Assembly committee engaged in investigating the railway freight-rate system was brief yesterday, owing to the fact that Commissioner Fink and Mr. Crawford, of the New-York Central Railroad, were unable to appear as witnesses, the former on account of urgent business, and the latter through illness. Chairman Hepburn announced that hereafter a larger array of witnesses would be summoned, so as to avoid loss of time.

Mr. Sterne offered in evidence the agreement of consolidation, made in 1853, between the various railways which, united, compose the New-York Central Railroad, showing that the Albany and Schenectady Railway was to have 17 per cent. premium of the stock of the New-York Central when formed; the Utica and Schenectady Railway, 55 per cent.; the Mohawk Valley Railroad, 55 per cent.; the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, 50 per cent.; the Syracuse and Utica Direct Railway, 50 per cent.; the Rochester and Syracuse Railway, 30 per cent.; the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, 40 per cent., with the understanding that that part of their stock not paid up should be paid up before the 40 per cent. was allowed. Mr. Ratter testified that at the time David Dows & Co. got their special rates for 500 car-loads of grain from Chicago to New-York at 12½ cents, the open rate on the road from Buffalo to New-York was about 8¾ cents per cwt.; the use of the Albany bridge is a matter of account between the New-York Central and the Boston and Albany Railroads, there is a charge made for all the freight going over the bridge, and after expenses are paid, it goes back as a credit to the company's account; the two railroad companies own all the bridge stock between them; he did not know whether there was a fee charged for passengers, or whether the 10 cents of the $3 10 fare to Albany was charged for the bridge passage.

Mr. Depew admitted that the 10 cents was charged on that basis.

Mr. Rutter said the Buffalo elevator was leased by the railroad to Witney & Twombly; John H. Starin does nearly all, if not all, of the lighterage for the Central Railroad, and is paid 60 cents a tun; Webster Wagner was the only officer witness knew of in the Wagner Drawing-room Car Company.

Mr. Depew stated in reference to the 10-cent bridge fare that the Hudson River Railroad Company was authorized by the Johnson decision of the Court of Appeals to charge 3 cents per mile over its line for passengers, but had never taken advantage of it, and that the $3 10 was fully authorized.

Mr. Rutter read from a voucher book certificates of payment made to the Merchants' Dispatch Company of $1,213 20 for May, 1876, and $6,766 73 for June, 1876, representing rebates and overcharges, which were partly on account of freight-rate agreements; also a credit to the Blue Line in May, 1876, of the railroad company's proportion of overcharges and terminal charges on freight carried by the former, amounting to $2,455 12; and $3,236 for overcharges in July, 1876; the White Line, for overcharges on freight for May, 1876, $11,575, proportion of expenses, general and terminal charges, amounting to $3,710 12; to the Canada Southern Freight Line, proportional charges against the railroad company on freights for May, 1876, $2,109 46, and for overcharges, $3,032 19; the New-York steamer Mitred, a majority of the Merchants' Dispatch Company's stock; the Grand Central Depot belongs to the Harlem Railroad Company, and is leased to the New-York Central Company since 1873; witness did not know whether any rebate was carried over the Harlem Road, or whether they charged 60 cents for carrying it; he did know that Kilmer and his crowd had put 15 cents a can of the company's money into their pockets by securing this reduction from 60 to 45 cents per can.

Q.—Why shouldn't they have it, as well as you?

A.—Why shouldn't we have it, as well as they? When they made a fuss and got the rate reduced, we heard a great deal about the public, but I notice that the public haven't got any benefit of the reduced rate, and I am sure on that point we could have maintained the rate at 60 cents; in fixing a special rate I should consider only the interests of the company and the shipper, and endeavor to encourage them if possible; A. T. Stewart & Co. have special rates from their factories on our lines; I do not know whether other manufacturers at the same places have the same rates; if a tun can give a 5-85ths ton of freight equivalent to a tun of all one class, I should feel justified in giving him some extra advantage, as against an irregular and variable shipper of smaller quantities of mixed classes of goods; I should not regard that as discrimination against the smaller shipper; regarding the stockholders of the railroad as individuals, I look upon the business of the railroad as a private business, and my interest is in the dividends of the stockholders; the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada carries freights at a lower rate than we do from Chicago to Boston, although its line is 100 miles longer; they are obliged to offer some inducements to shippers because they are subject to difficulties in the way of getting snowed up, inability at times to cross the Detroit River, and other causes, and people wouldn't ship by them if they didn't offer low rates; I do not know of any approof that lines having the longest routes or the most difficulties to overcome should charge lower rates, because if I did, then we should charge less than Boston and Ohio, because our line is longer than theirs.

Mr. Shipman asked Mr. Rutter if the desperate insolvency of the Grand Trunk didn't make it less scrupulous about cutting rates.

Mr. Rutter said he didn't care about expressing an opinion on that point.

Mr. Sterne said it didn't affect the Erie Railway in that way.

Mr. Depew said the Grand Trunk wouldn't get any traffic if it didn't give low rates.

In reply to Mr. Hepburn, the witness said the Harlem Road was leased, and its northern terminus was Chatham; he could not tell on or through traffic over it; witness believed, at Mr. Depew stated, that the principal business was done within a distance of 50 miles from New-York, and that beyond that point the business did not pay the station expenses; the length of the road was 129 miles; it was crossed in some places by Connecticut roads.

Nelson B. Kilmer, of Brooklyn, a representative of the New-York and Kings County Milk Association, was next examined. He said he got his milk from Orange and Queens Counties; the Queens County milk came 30 miles, and he paid 30 cents a can freight; the Orange County milk came from an average distance of 55 miles; he paid 40 cents a can freight to Jersey City; the average distance that milk was brought over the Hudson River and Harlem Roads was 60 miles, at 45 cents a can; the 40 cents for Orange County milk was to Jersey City, with 5 cents additional by the Annex route to Brooklyn; the rate up to the recent reduction was 60 cents on the Hudson and Harlem roads, and 55 on the Erie; the farmers are benefited by the reduction of rates because it has maintained the price of milk, whereas it would have been reduced ½ a cent per quart; if milk is destroyed or spilled in transit, we get paid for damage by the company; if we find a shortage of 5 or 6 quarts a can, as we often do, taken out of the cans, we get nothing for that; we often suffer loss by reason of the milk not arriving on time; we never claim or received compensation for such loss; the daily supply of milk brought to New-York was about 11,000 cans, and of cream about 250 cans; the rate for freight on cream over the Erie Road is 60 cents a can; this is the tariff fixed by the Milkmen's Association, both within and near the City limits; the Board of Health say that sour milk, being swill or distillery fed, is injurious to health.

To Mr. Loomis—Cream is worth about four times as much as milk; witness never has dealt in swill milk; he deals only in Orange and Queens County milk, but has inquired about the Westchester milk trade; paid Orange County dealers in April, 1878, 2½ cents a quart, and in June, 2 cents, the same as this year; last year, the milk was sold to consumers at 4 to 8 cents, and at the same rate this year; the producers got no more since the rates were reduced, but they certainly got no less, as I can see.

Q.—What is the basis of the difference between 4 and 8 cents to consumers? A.—Well, it is based on the quantity they take; we sell at lower rates to men who take large quantities; [laughter;] it is the law of "cut" rate; [laughter;] a committee of Orange County producers came down and met the dealers, and they fixed the farmers' rates: [laughter;] but it was only "pooling" arrangement; [laughter;] the dealers pay the freight; [laughter;] the arrangement farmers did not know what they ought to get, and dealers did not know what they ought to pay.

To Mr. Shipman—I have had my milk lids wired down, and found the wires broken and the milk short; I have had them locked down, and found the locks broken and the milk short; this was on the Erie Road; the railway company has never furnished a pound of ice on its milk trains; I don't know of their giving milk trains any track advantages; I never heard of their putting a passenger train on a siding to let a milk train go by; [laughter;] the Kings County Milk Exchange is an association of dealers to keep up the quality standard of milk, and aid in keeping down freight rates; we agree also in the rate for sale of milk to customers, and are generally pretty well carried out by it; we don't "cut" rates; [laughter;] the farmers also have a Milk Producers' Association, of 500 members.

Q.—And you and they meet together and agree about rates generally—what they and you shall sell for? A.—Yes; our general interests are identical.

Q.—You charge about as good rates as you can get? A.—Yes; we generally charge about as much as it'll bear. [Laughter.]

Mr. Shipman—I thought so; that is about all I want to know.

Mr. Loomis—I should judge the railroads must have been studying up and practicing on the milk-dealers' methods. [Laughter.]

The committee then adjourned to this morning.

DR. HENRY E. TYLER DISCHARGED.

Henry E. Tyler, a physician, of No. 89 Market-street, was tried in the General Sessions Court, on the 9th inst., for firing a pistol into a crowd, and wounding Patrick Kenny, of No. 12 Roosevelt-street. In his own defense, the Doctor said he had been for 12 years a victim of morphine, and was irresponsible for his acts. The jury disagreed, and the Doctor was remanded to the Tombs, where he remained until yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Ball had him brought to the bar yesterday, and said that in view of his unfortunate condition and the fact that when he was arrested he was about to leave the State, he considered he ought not to be placed on trial again. Judge Gildersleeve discharged the prisoner on his own recognizance.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES — AWARDING PRIZES AND CONFERRING DEGREES.

The annual Commencement exercises of the University of the City of New-York, which took place at the Academy of Music yesterday, beginning at 10:30 o'clock A. M., were witnessed by a large audience and made the occasion for a prodigal display of bouquets and floral symbols. The Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., clothed in the black robe of his office and wearing the University sash, was the central figure on the stage. The venerable form of Peter Cooper, the familiar faces of the Professors in the institution, the Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences, and many of its members, formed the remainder of a striking group of notable men. The order of exercises embraced nine orations by graduates; the Greek salutatory, by William F. Ackerman, of this City, being first on the list. Charles Gilman Davis, New-York City, delivered the English salutatory. This was followed by an oration on "College Influences," by Ernest Fitzyale Birmingham, of Staten Island; a philosophical discourse, by Ira Beard, of Brooklyn; "National Life," by John A. McCall, Clifton, N. J.; the "Battle of Gettysburg," by Edgar Lacy Swaine, New-York City; the "Moral Tendencies of the Age," by William Brand Dale, New-York City; the "Ideal in Human Affairs," by Morris E. Cooper, New-York City, and "Nihilism," a new subject for college orations, by George Conner Wetmore, Jr., also of this City. After a strain of music from Strauss's "Traumgebilde," Dr. Crosby rose in his seat and conferred the degrees in the usual form. There were six candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, namely, George Carmer Wetmore, Jr.; William F. Ackerman, Ira Beard, Jr.; Ernest Fitzyale Birmingham, William Brand Dale, and John S. McCall. The degree of Civil Engineer was also conferred upon six candidates—Edgar Lacy Swaine, James Demarest Ferris, Fernando Herbosa y Espana, John Joseph McLaughlin, Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, and Joaquin M. y Plana. Seven graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Science, their names being Fernando Herbosa y Espana, Edgar Lacy Swaine, John J. McLaughlin, Charles Gilman Davis, James D. Ferris, George V. Rockwell, and Morris R. Cooper. William B. Van Dervus, John M. Ostrander, and Andrew L. Schoenden were awarded certificates of proficiency in partial courses, and the degree of Master of Arts was given the following five candidates: William Strieby, Ernest Howard Crosby, Edwin Botts Rice, Henry Clay Alvord, and Stayell C. Parsons. A fellowship was also awarded to George Carmer Wetmore, Jr., who took the first Uclesian prize for English composition. The second Uclelan prize was awarded to Morris R. Cooper.

The conferring of honorary degrees followed, that of Doctor of Laws, being given to the Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., of Stamford, Conn., and John Newton Rogers, of Davenport, Iowa. The Rev. George W. Timlow, Salem, N. J.; the Rev. Adam McClelland, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Henry B. Elliott, Stonington, Conn., received the degree of Doctor of Divinity; Charles E. Emery and Charles Rice, of the City, that of Doctor of Philosophy, and William L. Pelletreau, Southampton, N. Y., that of Master of Arts. The degrees in course were next conferred, that of Doctor of Medicine being the only one represented. This was bestowed upon the following: A. Lopez, Cuba; Albert Griswold, Connecticut; Daniel F. Wimple, New-York; Reuben O. Schultz, New-York; Mark B. Newjik, New-York; George D. Salisbury, New-York; William Henry Swan, New-York; George Gardner Clark, New-Jersey; Edward A. Judson, New-York; Gregory Iskiyon, Turkey; John B. Driggs, Delaware; S. W. Johnson, A. B., Minnesota; Thomas E. Lee, Kentucky; Albert E. Farnham, Maine; Spencer O. Devan, New-Jersey, and Daniel Hugo Wiesner, New-York.

The following gentlemen have been selected to represent the University in the next intercollegiate contests: George V. Wetmore, Jr., in mycology; Henry P. Morrison, in oratory; William Henry Roberts, in mathematics; N. O. Hendrickson, in Greek, and Charles Noble, in Latin.

The University has also taken an important step in the abition of the tuition fees in the department of Art and the Sciences.

CONSIDERING A WORLD'S FAIR.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE REMAINS OF THE "NATIONAL CONVENTION."

The gentlemen comprising the "National Convention to consider the subject of a World's Fair in 1883, in the City of New-York," which was in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Wednesday, met again at 11 o'clock yesterday, and completed their "labors." Only about 30 of the delegates were on hand, a majority having heard quite enough to satisfy them on the day before, and gone to their various homes. There was but little for the convention to do. After some preliminary discussion, a resolution was adopted to the effect that all the delegates were hereafter to consider themselves as members of the "Citizens' Committee of 300, of New-York City," which was formed at the "suggestion" of the "United States Board of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, and Agriculture." Mortimer C. Addoms, one of the Auditors of the "board," offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of 10 to issue a circular setting forth the history of the "Committee of 300," how it had invited other committees to join it, and giving the transactions of the convention in full; the circular to be given to the public, and sent to every Governor in the land. The resolution was adopted, and President Uhl announced as the committee Thurlow Weed, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, M. G. Leonard, Ellwood E. Thorne, F. L. Talcott, Joseph Seligman, H. G. Stebbins, W. Orton, C. T. Hope, and Mortimer C. Addoms. Somebody asked if the gentlemen named were present, and would accept places on the committee. He was told they were all members of the "Committee of 300," and there was no doubt that they would. He then announced the executive committee, as they were "with the convention heart and hand." The inquiring delegate had to be satisfied with this answer, and then the committee, as a precautionary measure, increased their number to 30. It was decided to have a "National Committee on Legislation" appointed by the Chairman, to consist of one person from every State and Territory in the Union. David Dudley Field was selected as Chairman of the committee, and the Secretary instructed to tell him about it. Then it was resolved that when the convention adjourn it be to meet with the "Committee of 300" on Monday evening, at the Union League. The committee of five appointed to confer with the Citizens' Committee, of which Judge Hilton is at the head, announced that they had not yet been able to see Judge Hilton, and it was arranged that their report, when ready, should be handed to the Secretary of the convention. One or two delegates addressed the convention, and Mr. Uhl made a speech in which he declared that "this had been a convention which New-York had scarcely ever seen equaled for intelligence and business energy." The few delegates present applauded vigorously, and immediately passed a vote of thanks to their President. The convention was then declared adjourned.

The "annual meeting" of the "United States Board of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce," &c., seems of have looked after the 4 o'clock meeting of Wednesday. It was announced by circular that the delegates would be called upon to discuss resolutions on 29 important subjects, including Government superv

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Sixth Page—5th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Sixth Page—4th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—5th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c—Sixth Page—7th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Seventh Page—4th col.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—4th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—4th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1 col.
SAUCES, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th col
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—6th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Seventh Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Minstrelsy and Fun.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,235 Broadway.
PARIS Office of THE TIMES—No. 32 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, stationary or falling barometer, easterly winds, slightly warmer, clear, followed by partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional local rains.

A detailed statement of the causes which led to the disgraceful bandying of epithets in the Senate, on Wednesday night, shows that it probably grew out of a misunderstanding. Senator LAMAR was in charge of the Mississippi Levee bill, and Senator WITHERS had the Army bill in his hands. The latter declared that he should push it, without conceding any privileges of debate. But Mr. LAMAR's bill being in the way gave him a certain responsibility in the matter of extending time for debate. Mr. CONKLING, speaking for the Republicans, agreed to go on with the Levee bill, reserving for himself and friends on that side of the chamber the right to debate the Army bill, later on. Mr. LAMAR, by his silence, was supposed to have consented to this arrangement. This alleged tacit agreement was not carried out, and Mr. CONKLING charged Mr. LAMAR with acting in bad faith. It would be desirable to find out what Mr. LAMAR really understood was agreed upon; and, at the same time, it would be interesting to know upon what possible ground the Democrats could excuse their arbitrary course in forcing to an abrupt close a debate in which they had taken by far the largest part.

Two of the political parties in California have made their nominations and platforms. The Working Men's nominee for Governor, Mr. WHITE, is a reputable farmer of Monterey County. The Republicans, though embarrassed with many candidates, readily settled upon Mr. G. C. PERKINS, formerly State Senator from Butte County, and now a steam-ship owner and manager, living in San Francisco. This and the rest of the Republican nominations on the State ticket are considered strong. The Working Men have nominated a municipal ticket in San Francisco, headed by the Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, a Baptist clergyman who has lately gone to California from Boston, but more recently hailing from Kansas. This gentleman has endeared himself to the Kearneyites by his persistent advocacy of the new Constitution and his denunciations of the Chinese. The Democratic State Convention is called for July 1. That of the "Honorable Bilks," as the Party of the New Constitution is locally known, has not yet been called, although its managers have issued a ponderous address to the voters of the State. This organization, it is supposed, will wait until all the other candidates are set in the field before putting forth its own nominees.

There is a prospect, if the Police do not interfere, that the people of New-York will be treated to a series of "sand-lot" entertainments after the manner of Mr. DENIS KEARNEY. It is announced by means of postal cards, hand-bills, and otherwise, that, commencing on the evening of June 28, and to be continued on every Saturday evening during the Summer, a "Citizen's Committee" will preside over public meetings of "labor reformers" to be held in Union-square. According to the announcement, a new Constitution for New-York on the California plan, without the Chinese and coin clauses, will be discussed by local and national speakers. There are to be "no leaders but the people, no party but the voters; a Greenback and Working Men's platform will be advocated, and all citizens are invited." This is the programme as far as announced. It remains for the Communists who lead the movement to secure an audience for the entertainment. It is believed that respectable working men who understand their own interests may safely be relied upon not to help them in this direction.

The examination of Dr. HULL, Mr. S. N. CHITTENDEN, and NANCY FRANCIS, at the Coroner's inquest in the Hull murder case yesterday, failed to develop any facts which throw additional light upon that mysterious crime. The husband of the murdered woman, though evidently suffering much from the mental strain and excitement to which he has been subjected during the past few days, testified clearly and with apparent candor in regard to his daily life, his relations with his wife, and the incidents which occurred in their household prior to her murder. One or two questions were asked him which lead those who have had peculiarly good opportunities for studying the case to the belief that the Police attach much importance to a conversation which he is supposed to have had with some unknown person in Reservoir-square previous to the murder. Mr. CHITTENDEN, in the course of his testimony, related a number of incidents remotely connected with the murder which are already familiar to the public, and then, in referring to the watch and chain which he presented to Mrs. HULL, demonstrated how easy it was for those in authority to make mistakes in regard to matters of minor importance. The articles of jewelry in question have constantly, in the official records, been referred to as of considerable value. Mr. CHITTENDEN testifies that the watch cost just thirty-nine dollars and the chain twenty dollars. If the gentlemen who are conducting the inquiry have any particular theory in regard to the crime, or any clue which may lead to the detection of the criminal or criminals, they did not develop it by their questions yesterday.

THE OUTSIDE VERDICT.

There is danger in speaking evil of dignities, and even a natural expression of contempt for Congress is not always safe, as Mr. ANSON MCCOOK can testify. But if the extra session continues much longer, neither the divinity that doth hedge about Senators nor the awe inspired by the possession of the law-making power will restrain the contemptuous disgust created in the public mind by the methods of Congress in general and of the Senate in particular. Depreciatory criticism is often the indirect work of enemies. Malicious insinuation undermines repute, and prepares the way for open attack. In the present instance Congress is its own enemy. Its own record is its condemnation. To find justification of the harshest sayings that could be launched against it, we have but to glance at the exhibition in the National Capitol, to note its disgraceful features and its increasing inaptitude for the orderly transaction of business. As for Senators and Representatives individually, the continual interchange of epithets and sneers forms a popular vocabulary that will outlast the session. Assembled wisdom manifests a keen interest in scenes which in another place would give rise to the intervention of the Police.

The immediate surroundings of Congress in some degree contribute to the decline in Congressional manners and influence. The choice of Washington as the capital has been adduced as an illustration of the sagacity that ruled in the early days. Experience does not confirm the opinion. Morally and politically, as well as physically, Washington is an unwholesome place. It has lost the simplicity and purity which the plain-mannered fathers expected to perpetuate; it has gained none of the vigorous capacity for business, and none of the public opinion, which assert themselves in great communities. The atmosphere is the stagnant atmosphere of offices and departments. The opinion is that of a community which draws its sustenance from the Government and is too remote to quarrel with the dispensers of its bread. Congress is therefore not directly subject to any of the influences which in other circumstances might be relied upon to correct misapprehensions as to the drift of public sentiment, and to restrain the tendencies which are rapidly demoralizing the daily proceedings. In the centre of an active and intelligent population, not dependent on the nation's expenditures, such scenes as those which have disgraced the present session would be impossible. Public opinion would compel more respect for decency, more regard for the business to be transacted, a juster estimate of the wants of the country and of the judgment entertained with reference to pending measures. Another evil which the present session has developed inordinately would not be possible if Senators and members came into contact with an independent community and were amenable to the censorship which only such a community can sustain. Congress would no longer suffer from the delusion that the days it wastes in paltry squabbles are days of intense excitement throughout the country, and that the nights it devotes to filibustering and brawling are sleepless nights to the people. If the two chambers could by a miracle be enabled to try the nation's pulse, to ascertain the direction of its thought, to test the opinions of its people, they would get out of Washington before to-morrow night. Every particle of conceit would ooze from them. They would find that while the proceedings they are engaged in are, according to their own estimate, momentous and exciting, in the clearer judgment of the public these proceedings are a nuisance. They are as flat as stale beer, and excite no curiosity or interest in any quarter. "When will this wretched business end?" is the inquiring commentary on the extra session and the little great men of both parties who have helped to make it what it is.

It is fortunate for all classes that the power of Congress to excite, and to concentrate observation on itself, is exhausted. Men go about their business utterly indifferent to the scenes at Washington. They work and rest, plan enterprises or labor patiently on a humble scale, read and talk and enjoy themselves, regardless of the senseless strife that is going on in Congress. All the feeling kindled by the extra session died out long ago. Down to a certain time, the political aspect of affairs attracted attention. Democrats deplored the fatuity which had led their managers into a series of blunders; Republicans were delighted at the gain accruing to their party from the failure of their adversaries' schemes. Things have since changed. Both parties are about equally ashamed of their leaders. Democrats think that the badness of Republican tactics mitigates the evils of their own, and Republicans are indignant that the advantages legitimately acquired are thrown away. Calm lookers-on confess themselves unable to comprehend the pettiness of spirit which impels Republican Representatives to unsay what was once wisely said, and to seem to be defenders of that which is indefensible. They wonder, too, that Republican Senators cannot see the stupidity of contending for a policy which their party in the House virtually abandoned, or the yet greater stupidity of imitating the worst methods of their opponents for purposes that are childish. When, therefore, men engaged in the healthy pursuits of life pause for a moment to speak of matters at Washington, the contempt they express is not unmingled with regret. Nothing the Democrats in Congress do can surprise them. What the Republicans there are doing provokes a question as to the amount of injury the party can endure, and the duration of its patience with the folly and wickedness of its leaders.

THE LAST OF A FALLEN DYNASTY.

The son of NAPOLEON III. is dead, trapped by Zulus in ambush, and his body pierced by poisoned spears. The Prince Imperial, who played at picking up spent bullets while the death-knell of the Empire was sounding, has fallen a victim to his own rashness at the moment when the Republic declares itself strong enough to intrust its existence to the keeping of Paris. The dynasty that was nursed among the mountains of Corsica comes to an end amid the pathless wilderness of South Africa; the boy that was born in the purple just as the treaty of Paris put its seal on the greatness of the third Empire, and whom all the world hailed as the assured successor to a throne not less firm than the oldest in Europe, has gone down with the last remnant of the heritage of the man of destiny in a skirmish with nameless savages. It were tedious to exhaust the antitheses which such a subject suggests, endless to dwell on the bitter irony of fate which closes the historical episode of Bonapartism. For the fate of this generous, brave, and modest young man, neither the contemporary annalist nor the future historian can have aught but pity; over the death of the cause which he represented, of the hopes of which he was the source and centre, no lover of freedom will drop a tear.

It is but 110 years ago since NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was born, not more than 80 years ago since he was recognized as one of the most prominent figures on the historic stage of Europe. Between the fall of the Directory and Sedan is an interval of 70 years, during half of which the Napoleonic idea was the most potent impulse in shaping the destinies of half the civilized world. What the first NAPOLEON thought and did need not be interpreted either by the acts or commentaries of his nephew. Such elements of greatness as both possessed differed even more in kind than in degree; such influence for evil as was exercised by both was strikingly similar. Liberty, statesmanship, self-respect withered before the dry, metallic lustre of the imperial throne; charlatanry, time-service, sycophancy grew and flourished. The first Emperor would permit his own brothers to be but dummy kings; the third made Ministers and Senators out of the adventurers and blacklegs who had been his fellow-exiles and co-conspirators. Both were the products of revolution which had completed the circuit between despotism and chaos, and both owed their elevation to a sacrifice of liberty for order. The first NAPOLEON, false, cruel, and selfish as he was, had a splendid dream of European reconstruction whose realization might have put an end to war and antedated the slow adjustment of centuries. The third of the name, however pretentious, shallow, and hypocritical, made France, for a time, powerful abroad and prosperous at home. But the exhaustion of 1815, which left the country prostrate before the allies and a helpless prey to the revived tyranny of the Bourbons, followed as naturally the splendid brigandage of the first Empire, as did the rottenness of the entire fabric of civil and military organization which toppled down before the onset of the Germans after the licensed corruption and robbery of the second.

That France has had for all time enough of this may be readily conceded. It does not follow, however, that the Prince who died in Zulu-land represented merely a bankrupt faction and a baseless expectancy. It was after the ridiculous fiasco of Strasburg that his father wrote from New-York in 1837: "But if one day contending parties should overthrow existing power—as the example of the last 50 years permits me to expect—and if, habituated as they have been for 20 years to despise authority, they sapped all the bases of the social edifice, then, perhaps, the name of NAPOLEON will be an anchor of safety for all that is generous and truly patriotic in France." The fugitive who had merely made himself the laughing-stock of Paris stoutly protested then that he was no "ordinary adventurer," just as three years later, after the other ludicrous failure at Boulogne, he confidently claimed to represent "a principle, a cause, and a defeat," and appealed to the principle of national sovereignty as the only one which the Bonaparte family—the issue of the revolution—could recognize. Who shall say that the Napoleonic idea of "the hierarchy in democracy, equality in law, recompense for merit," the "pyramidal Colossus, broad in the base and exalted in the head," had not a chance of fruition while the last inheritor of the rights conferred by the law of succession of the "28 Floreal, Year XII." and the "5 Frimaire, Year XIII.," yet survived. It were perhaps rash to assume that it will be buried with him beyond all hope of resurrection, but for the present, at least, the French Republic has one pretender the less to fear, even though the party whose hope he was should transfer its allegiance to the son of JEROME, who never was in the line of succession at all. The Zulu assegais that ended the life of a gallant young soldier and pierced the heart of a doting mother, half crazed with grief, have also removed one more obstacle from the path of human progress. The phrase sounds cruel, but it is not the first time that a bad cause has died with one whom all men pitied.

A TALE OF THE MARINES.

It appears that that Gen. WOODFORD was a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination of the Republican Convention which nominated Mr. HAYES. Mr. JOHN F. MINES, being once a member of the same political family which included CONKLING and WOODFORD, has long wondered why a man who might have been Vice-President of the United States, if he had only said the word, should be put off with such a little place as the office of United States District Attorney for New-York. After wrestling vainly with this conundrum, MINES resolved to go and seek the desired information of Gen. WOODFORD. That valiant ex-warrior received him graciously, and, as MINES alleges, not only gave him all the intelligence which he asked for, but a great deal more. Mr. MANTON MARBLE'S famous exposure of the conspiracy of 1877 was the work of a poet and a scholar. He rang the fire-bells in the night, brought out the ark and shekinah, and let loose a flock of hard words which have not yet lighted anywhere. Gen. WOODFORD'S view of the same events is that of a warrior, a man of battle, who was ready to do and dare, and who is, as we must suppose, still staying in office for doing and daring.

While Gen. WOODFORD was musing as to what office he would get when HAYES came in, Gen. GRANT, then President, sent for him. He had not made up his mind whether he would be Attorney-General of the United States or Minister to Great Britain. Imagine, then, his stupefaction and surprise when Gen. GRANT told him that he wanted him to be United States District Attorney for New-York. The President explained that there was on foot a gigantic conspiracy to inaugurate TILDEN on the steps of the New-York City Hall, seize upon the Custom-house and Sub-Treasury, and raise a revolution. There is a realistic flavor about this which stamps it as being "a true bill." It will be observed that Gen. WOODFORD explicitly says that TILDEN'S inauguration was to take place on "the steps" of the City Hall. If he had said "at the Hall," or inside of it, we might doubt. But the ceremony was fixed for the steps outside, and a Democratic Judge was to administer the oath, JOHN KELLY standing by and gnawing his nether lip with rage and despair. Exactly what the Tilden revolutionists were to do with the Custom-house and Sub-Treasury after they had seized them, does not appear. But that is what the revolutionists in Mexico always do first, and we may suppose that the Tilden programme was modeled on that of our neighbors.

What does the peaceful reader suppose Gen. WOODFORD, as United States District Attorney, would have done with poor old Mr. TILDEN if he had dared to be inaugurated on the outer steps of the City Hall? Why, says the redoubtable General, "he would have been whirled through these streets and landed in a gun-boat." The spectacle of the venerable cipherer of Gramercy Park being whirled through these streets and fired into a gun-boat, Gen. WOODFORD thinks, would have disheartened the revolutionists. And the General is undoubtedly right. Whirling a man through the streets, under any circumstances, would not only have a disheartening effect on his followers, but it would disheartem the man. And when Mr. TILDEN was not only to have been whirled, but also carried off to Fort Adams, "or some other secure point, where he could undergo his trial," we may well draw a long breath and say that the old man had a narrow escape. Meantime, says the General, the Sub-Treasury and Custom-house were to be filled with sharpshooters, regulars, and credulous marines, and, at the first demonstration of the revolutionists, "a shell or two outside would have scattered the attacking party like chaff." And this is why President GRANT wanted Gen. WOODFORD, a man of gore, "who had smelled powder and would not be afraid of a New-York mob," to be United States District Attorney. And this is why he has been District Attorney ever since. TILDEN may take it into his head to be inaugurated on the City Hall steps, any day. Let us be tranquil. Gen. WOODFORD is yet in the District Attorney's office.

The reader, of course, knows why TILDEN was not inaugurated on the City Hall steps, or any where else, March 4, 1878. He was afraid. Some of his myrmidons went to him and told him that WOODFORD had been appointed United States District Attorney. TILDEN threw up his hands and cried, "That man of blood! I am undone! Put up the shutters, MARBLE, our game is played." It is natural that the *World*, commenting on this blighted conspiracy, even at this late day, should call attention to the fact that TILDEN'S hesitation spoiled everything. For TILDEN is a candidate for renomination. Let him come again, if he dare. WOODFORD still lives and hold his office.

NEW PHASES OF MEXICAN POLITICS.

The unnatural and ominous lull in intestine war lately enjoyed by the neighboring Republic has probably come to an end. Gen. MIGUEL NEGRETE, who, until the other day, commanded the portion of the Mexican Army stationed in and around the capital, has "pronounced" against DIAZ and has immediately fled. Although the tidings indicate that he has as yet no great following, it is reported that simultaneously two other prominent Generals, TREVINO and NARANJO, were deposed from their commands. As they have charge of the forces along the right bank of the Rio Grande, the indications are of a conspiracy both at the centre and the eastern borders of the Republic.

The causes of the unwonted tranquillity in MEXICO also point to the origin of the new disturbances, Gen. DIAZ came to the Presidency by force. The elements of disaffection toward him have always since existed, but he had the good fortune, for so it must be regarded, of a foreign menace to unite the people to him and suppress internal commotions. It often happens that a serious external danger, coming from a powerful and neighboring nation, enforces domestic order and a temporary cessation of internal strife. Accordingly, the task of quelling the revolutionary outbreaks of the Lerdist leaders, last year and the year before, became much easier than it otherwise would have been. It was not alone that Gen. ORD and his troops kept watch on the Rio Grande to prevent the organization of incursions against the recognized Government of Mexico on Texas soil, nor that DIAZ was a soldier and Governor of promptness and firmness—the fact that the Republic was liable at any moment to be involved in war with the United States on account of the border depredations made the people impatient of ambitious revolutionists, and gave President DIAZ the support of something temporarily resembling a united Mexico. The numerous but feeble flickers of revolution were thus easily stamped out. PAULINO MACHOORT, who, in 1877, "pronounced" for LERDO, in the City of Chihuahua, was driven into Texas; PEDRO VALDEZ was defeated and put to flight near Piedras Negras; Gen. ESCOBEDO'S far more serious movement last Summer was easily crushed, and that leader himself carried to the capital and thrust into the military prison; FORTIS, in the region of Vera Cruz, and AMADOR, on the northern frontier, accomplished nothing; Gen. MARTINEZ had temporary success in the State of San Luis, but his career was very brief. Leading military officers under LERDO, such as Gen. REVUELTAS, a well-known officer, Gen. CARLOS FUERO, and PASCUAL HERNANDEZ, did not join the revolutionary schemes at all. The part of patriotism, in fact, seemed to be to have no dissensions "in the presence of the enemy," or the possible enemy, across the border. All this is now changed. It is very many months since the raids of our cavalry across the Rio Grande ceased. With the removal or amelioration of the cause of those expeditions, they were no longer needed. But with the fear of a foreign war dying out, the embers of disaffection and revolution have been steadily taking on a brighter glow, so that they may at any moment burst into a flame.

There is, however, an immediate and special reason for the outbreak of the revolutionary fever. Next year comes a Presidential election in Mexico—an event tolerably sure to be preceded, attended, or quickly followed by an act of "pronouncing." For the past two years Mexican politicians have been busy in President-making, with increasing intensity as the time for election draws nearer. As in our own country, uneasy people, immediately on the inauguration of one President-elect, or even before, discuss and "lay pipes" for his successor, so it is with Mexico. Among the prominent men who have had adherents as the possible successor of DIAZ, are IGNACIO VALLARTA, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court and Vice-President of Mexico; JUSTO BENITEZ, the head of a faction that quarreled with DIAZ last Winter; RIVA PALACIO, the Secretary of Public Works; CADENA, the Governor of Zacatecas; Gen. MEJEA, who had a Lerdist following; while Gen. NEGRETE himself was even a year ago credited with an itching for Presidential honors, albeit his restless career of revolutionary attempts points to him as a man anything but fit for civil comm and.

The reason assigned for his course by NEGRETE will doubtless be that President DIAZ has been faithless to the "programme of Tuxtepec," meaning thereby the movement on the strength of which DIAZ overthrew President LERDO, and established himself at the head of the Government. How far the accusation is true, if true at all, will probably not greatly concern those adventurous officers and soldiers who believe in the chance of picking up some benefit through a *pronunciamiento*, and the considerable number of people who, being born and brought up to revolutions, are now so used to them that life seems tame without them. DIAZ bound himself by pledge, subsequently made the basis of national law, against re-election; it is also true that some of his friends have talked as though an "extension" of his term for two years might be effected without breaking the pledge or the law. But it does not yet appear that he has ever authorized this scheme or taken any steps to have it executed. Some specific administrative acts of DIAZ in regard to the Army might well give NEGRETE some adherents. But, as we have already suggested, it is hardly worth while to discuss the *pros* and *cons* of alleged acts of DIAZ urged by the revolutionists, in face of the larger facts of a pending Presidential canvass, in which some of the eager aspirants are well aware of the value of the strong hand and the abnormal and perhaps irksome tranquillity so many months endured in Mexico. It has been suggested that NEGRETE is not directly pursuing his own pretensions to the Presidential succession, but acts in the interest of some other candidate; yet a man already Commander-in-Chief of the Army might well consider the Presidency not too long a step ahead. Still, the significance of NEGRETE'S act is mainly in its being the signal for the general outburst of revolutionary impulse.

Reports from the watering-places thus far received, indicate that the season about to open will be one of the most prosperous in many years. Letters from our correspondents at Long Branch and Newport show that at both those popular resorts more permanent visitors are expected this year than have appeared at them since the falling off in trade and the general business decline warned careful people that they would have to spend their Summers at home. A letter from Saratoga, which we print this morning, brings similar information from that point. The hotel-keepers are all sanguine of a full and profitable season, and the smaller boarding-houses and cottages are making ready to receive the overflow. These facts, coupled with many others of a similar character, may safely be taken as, in a measure, indicating that the revival of business and return of general prosperity, so long looked for in vain, is now near at hand.

The successive disablement of the various contestants for the London walking match recalls the somewhat similar ending of a rather singular match set on foot some years ago by a native Prince in Northern India. A bear, a lion, a tiger, a bull, and a horse belonging to one of the Rajah's mounted guards, were turned into an inclosure together, and left to fight it out. Bets were naturally divided as to the result, but both the Rajah himself and his English guests were unanimous in betting against the horse. The moment the animals were left to themselves, the tiger, creeping along the ground like a cat, sprang at the bull's throat, and brought it down. The next moment the conqueror fell in his turn before the rush of the lion, though not without making a fearful gash in the latter's flank with his fore paw. The bear and lion then met, and the former, locking his huge paws around the neck of the enfeebled beast, stifled him with one hug. Thus left master of the field, the bear next turned his attention to the horse, which all this while had been quietly grazing at a little distance. The latter, with one kick of its formidable hind hoofs, fractured two of the bear's ribs, and broke his skull with a second.

the victory thus falling to the very combatant whom every one had thought least likely to gain it.

Dr. SAMUEL S. HARRIS, the Bishop-elect of Michigan, is a native of Alabama, and was born in 1841. He preferred the collegiate institution of his native State to Harvard University, and after graduation, studied and practiced law in Montgomery, Ala., until 1865, when he removed to this City. While here, yielding to an early desire to study for the ministry, he gave up a professional income of ten thousand a year to become a clergyman, and was ordained deacon by Bishop WILMER in 1869. After a brief Rectorship at Columbus, Ga., he was called to Trinity Church, New-Orleans. In 1871, and in 1875 became Rector of St. James's Church, Chicago, the income of which he is said to have increased from $6,000 to $18,000. He has once before been elected to the episcopate, but declined, and has several times taken a leading part in the General Convention of the Episcopal Church. He was lately associated with the Rev. Dr. JOHN FULTON, of Milwaukee, in the editorial management of the *Living Church*, and is an able writer. He is rather above the medium height, is an agreeable speaker, is not confined to his notes, and is well known as a man of independent judgment and good common sense. It is generally conceded that no better man could have been found to take the place of the recently-deposed diocesan of Michigan. He ranks as a High Churchman, though not a ritualist, and has the antecedents to make an excellent Bishop.

Should the proposed visit of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to Montreal take place, it will probably furnish a state of affairs beside which the figure of the bull in the china shop, which has long been held to be symbolical of especial turbulence and of a highly-developed condition of disorder, would be repose itself. The Canadian Government, it would appear, has some apprehensions on this score, and has accordingly withdrawn the permission which it had given to the Sixty-ninth to enter the Dominion bearing arms, but makes no objection to the command, or any portion of it, entering Canada as private citizens. It is amusing to note the precautions which are suggested by the would-be entertainers, St. Patrick's Society, to avoid giving offense to their choleric guests. One of these is quite ingenious and thoroughly Irish. It is that the British flag might be withheld from the gaze of the regiment as it marched through Montreal. Nothing could be more polite and considerate. To exclude the British flag from a public pageant in one of the principal cities of the Queen's Dominion of Canada, because of the presence as guests of a body of men who hate the Queen and detest the flag, and who say themselves (and they ought to know) that they would much prefer to enter Canada as invaders, would be carrying courtesy to a delightfully-refined point. Then, there is to be no offensively loyal performance of "God Save the Queen," and, in fact, the delicate susceptibilities of the proposed guests are to be in all respects tenderly cared for. It was, unfortunately, discovered that the programme of the celebration contained an announcement that the piano to be used on the occasion is of the kind used by her Royal Highness, the Princess LOUISE, and this has led to a declaration by an officer of the Sixty-ninth that if the men saw the announcement they would tear the piano to pieces. On the whole, it is perhaps better that such forbearing persons should indulge their antipathies on this side the border.

Several more or less impossible inventions in marine architecture have recently made an almost simultaneous appearance. The boldest of them is a project for a "polyspheric" ship by an Englishman. He thinks that it is a mistake to try to drive a wedge-shaped mass through the water, as the resistance must always increase with the speed. So he lays his boat on what would by other men be considered its side, and makes its keel consist of a series of wedges with the thin end of one joined to the thick end of the one in front, and all the thin ends pointing to the bow, and all the thick ends pointing to the stern. Then, by the application of immense power, he expects to lift his vessel over the waves at extraordinary speed. Evidently, the faster the vessel goes, the greater will be the lifting power of the wedges, and it is a clear consequence that if he can make his boat go fast enough, he can lift it clear out of the water, and make it fly through the air on the same principle. The theory is all right, but the creation and application of sufficient power will be found difficult in practice. GARRETT'S boat goes to the other extreme. He proposes to sink to the depths which always lie in calm tranquillity beneath the boisterous waves, and drive his boat through the water there in undisturbed equilibrium. For this purpose, he uses several ingenious devices not unlike those made known by recent experiments with torpedoes, and relating chiefly to securing an adequate supply of pure air, and the power of ascending and descending in the water. For special purposes, such as those of war, this boat may be successful, but it is idle to speak of its coming into general use. A third invention proposes to move boats, without either screws or paddle-wheels, by ejecting water from immense syringes, so to speak, lying parallel to the keel. The force with which the water is expelled against the sea at the stern sends the vessel forward, very much as some fishes are known to move. A speed of 10 knots has actually been obtained. The news comes from Europe, but the invention is said to be American. Finally, Mr. WINANS has backed his idea that ocean steamers are shaped wrongly, spending over a million dollars in building a vessel shaped like a lead-pencil sharpened at both ends, and driven by novel improvements of motive power. He expects to send it across the ocean in half the time now required for the passage. The fastest steamer in the world is declared by the English papers to be a newly-constructed torpedo-boat, 86 feet long, which made, on an average of several trials, 21.9 knots, or 25¼ miles, per hour. This may be absolutely the fastest time made by a steamer, but to our thinking it is not nearly so good a performance as is shown often enough, and in the ordinary course of business, by several of our river steamers, which frequently cover the 145 miles between Albany and New-York in seven hours, and have been known to do it in six hours and twenty minutes, or quicker, including all regular stops, and without extraordinary preparations or conditions. It is now well enough settled that English locomotives cannot show faster speed than American on special occasions, although the ordinary rate of travel may be higher.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is said of the Hon. Henry W. Blair, the new Senator from New-Hampshire, that he does not believe in sentimental politics, and at the same time deprecates extreme partisanship.

Every ward in Portland, Me., sends a full delegation to the Republican State Convention pledged to the Hon. William W. Thomas, Jr., of that city, as the candidate for Governor.

The city tax of Buffalo will be $1,236,061, against $1,795,011 last year. The rate will be $11 75 per thousand, while it was $17 62 last year. The tax-payers correspondingly rejoice.

Gen. A. Saunders Piatt says that it is not true that he will withdraw as the Greenback candidate for Governor of Ohio, and that it is true that he is preparing to make a thorough canvass of the State.

The Portland *Argus* says: "The political contest which is about to commence will be one of the most warmly-contested and most important that has ever occurred in Maine." We think we have read something that sounded like this in some previous year.

Ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown has given a "character" to Gen. Ewing, and says that if he lived in Ohio he would vote for him, instead of for Mr. Foster, (whom he does not know,) because the success of the latter "would go far to make possible the re-election of Gen. Grant, or, what would be still worse, might render probable the elevation of Secretary Sherman to the Presidency."

A REFUGE FOR ASTHMATICS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent issue of your valuable paper there was an inquiry from one of your subscribers if there was any place in the State of New-York where a person subject to asthma could reside and be exempt from it. Permit me, for the benefit of the inquirer and others needing the information, to state that the climate of New-Market, N. J., a mountainous country, Blue Ridge Mountains running two miles to north of it, 27 miles from New-York via New-Jersey Central Railroad or Lehigh Valley Railroad, and adjoining Plainfield, affords exemption from the disease in many cases. Some of from 15 to 30 years' standing that were considered chronic and incurable are entirely free from it here; those who suffer from catarrh are generally cured quickly, relief is usually experienced on day of arrival; those with bronchitis or weak lungs are almost invariably benefited. It is an established medical fact that climate, if suitable, is of more value than medicine for the diseases alluded to in this communication. H.

NEW-MARKET, N. J., Monday, May 26, 1879.

CONVENT TRAINING IN FRANCE.

Under the title of "The 'Pratiquoire' of Lucette," a writer in the *République Française* gives a sketch of one of the devices by which the Clerical instructors in France seek to secure influence over the minds of the secular pupils committed to their care. In a translation of the sketch some of our readers may take an interest:

I have among my relatives an old lady, devout, as so many of them are, who would not for an empire miss her morning mass, (exercise before sunrise being highly prized by her,) and who invites her Curé home with her four times a month regularly, because it must be agreeable to Heaven, and a Curé at the table is a pleasing sight. She entered my chamber the other day, her cray head poised on one side, her ringlets fluttering in the wind, stammering and excited: "I shall take Lucette from the convent." "Ah! aunt, that's an excellent idea." "Well, laugh, you wretch! laugh you Huguenot! You're right, all the same; these Church people are worse than the evil one." And brandishing, with a movement of disgust, a little leather-covered memorandum-book, with a bright-red sacred heart in the centre, and golden lilies stamped in the corners, she cried: "There! take that and read it; you will find something instructive in it." "And what is that, pray?" "A *pratiquoire*, my nephew; Lucette's *pratiquoire*. Perhaps, you do not know what a *pratiquoire* is? I did not myself this morning, though brought up a Christian; but in my time we made our peace with Heaven without so many manœuvres." Here the good dame paused, adjusted her wig, and resumed:

"Imagine! This year I had got leave for Lucette to lengthen her Easter vacation a little. Our Lucette seemed ill; she did not play or laugh; she ate her cakes with the tips of her teeth. At 16 the thing would not have worried me. I should have said: 'There is a love affair back of this.' But at 12 it was more serious. The other day I went into the garden. Lucette was at the further end, under the lilacs with her doll. Usually, her habit is to hear me from afar—Little Fine-ear!—and fly into my arms, blinding me with her blonde curls, bewildering me with thrusting her head in my face, to throw herself on my neck. But this time—no. Erect like a taper, Lucette awaited me. Grandma must come and offer a kiss first, and the one she got on the back was cold—cold as a nun's. That done, still coldly, she draws this little book from her pocket and sets herself to scribbling in it.

"Suspecting a mystery of some sort, I took possession of the book. 'But, grandma,' cried Lucette, 'it's my *pratiquoire* that Sister Marie-des-Anges gave me.' Nice contrivance this of Sister Marie. This *pratiquoire*—all the pupils have them, it seems—is a sort of petty ledger—the accounts of Lucette with Heaven. She records in it every day the mortifications, the pious practices—(See! practices!—'*pratiquoire*')—the sacrifices offered to God."

"That must be curious, aunt."

"Curious and edifying, my nephew. I read at hazard. Sunday, 17th of March—it is very regularly kept, as you see; the name of the month is at the top of the column—as I said: 'Sunday, March 17.—Wanted to go out in the fine sunlight, but did not go.' One mark, i. e., one pious act. Lucette explained this to me: with no acts, one indulgence; with ten indulgences, one soul drawn from purgatory. Let's go on. The 18th and 19th, no marks, no acts of piety. The souls in purgatory will get on as best they can; Lucette washes her hands of them. The 20th the accounts begin again: 'March 20.—Wished to hug Lulu.' (Lulu is the porter's dog.) 'and denied myself.' Two marks. Gracious! business is business, and correct accounts make good friends; a little mortification counts for one pious act, a great deal for two, and so on. 'Thursday, the 21st.' Mercy! what do I see? This concerns you, nephew. 'Thursday, 21st.—Heard a step on the gravel as we were taking the air in the garden; guessed that it was my cousin; wanted to turn and see, and did not turn.' Three marks, one more than for the dog: that's flattering, eh! Friday the dog again: 'Friday thought of Lulu in a profane manner at prayers, and repelled the thought.' Five marks. Five marks for a thought repelled in honor of a pug—that is a grave matter. Now it's my turn. But I shall go on to the end: I will drain the cup to the dregs: 'Saturday wished to embrace grandma, and did not.' One mark, one poor little mark; not even as much as for Lulu!"

Thereupon the old lady took her departure, half laughing, half angry, leaving in my hands the dainty book, with its golden lilies, Lucette's *pratiquoire*. Is not this a fine exercise with which to form the mind and the heart? How ingenious and moral it is to stuff the head of a child of 12 with the idea that every time she refrains from kissing her grandmother, the good God, up there in heaven, smiles to himself with pleasure!

*GEN. HAZEN AND THE N

YACHTS IN THE LOWER BAY

THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

LIGHT WINDS AND SMOOTH WATER—A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT FOR THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS — THE RAMBLER, PEERLESS, VIXEN, AND VOLANTE WINNERS OF THE CUPS.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, the aquatic event of the season for residents of this City, was sailed yesterday in the Lower Bay and around Sandy Hook Light-ship. Although several of the races were very close and interesting, especially that for second class centre-board sloops, and that for the big-keel schooners, the number of entries was ridiculously small, and in this respect the regatta, as compared with those of some years ago, was a very poor affair. But although this would seem to indicate that the members of the New-York Club now take but little interest in their regattas, the presence of outsiders on board a dozen large steamers and tugs, and the number of the yachts that accompanied the little fleet over the course, were proof that this annual regatta is still an event in which New-Yorkers take pride and pleasure. The day was a typical New-York regatta day, bright and clear, with light winds and smooth water. At 11 o'clock the Narrows near Staten Island were alive with white-winged yachts standing off and on, and with steamers crowded with sightseers and gay with music and flags. The yachts about to take part in the races were the big schooners Rambler, Vice-Commodore Thomas, and Intrepid, Mr. Lloyd Phoenix; the schooner Tidal Wave, Mr. Cook, alone in her class; the schooners Peerless, Mr. Roger Maxwell; Estelle, Mr. James Smith, and Neried, Mr. Anson Stokes; the sloop Vision, Messrs. Alexandre, alone in her class; the evenly-matched cruck sloops Vixen, Mr. Frank Lawrence, and Regina, Mr. W. A. W. Stewart, and the cutter Volante, Messrs. Hitchcock, with the sloops Glance, Mr. E. H. Ferris, and Psyche, Mr. E. M. Brown. The Muriel, which was entered in this latter class, could not start because her new sails did not suit her. Among the many yachts that sailed over the course with the racers were the schooners Dreadnaught, Dauntless, Comet, Nettle, Wanderer, Haze, Sea Drift, and Norna; among the sloops were the Active, Kate Christine, Pirate, Julian, Orion, Sadie, and Elephant; and among the steam-yachts were the Ideal, Vedette, Skylark, Promise, and Dr. Vanderpoel's Mermaid. The steamer for the club's guests was the Adelphi; the judges' boat was the William Fletcher, and crowds of spectators were taken over the course in the steamers Lynnett, Rock, Columbia, Magenta, Adelaide, Sylvester, Elm City, and in a number of tugs.

The first gun was fired at 11:10 A. M., and the gun for the start 10 minutes later, and then the yachts began to slip over the line. First came the saucy Vixen, at 11h. 21m. 42s., and close after her the Regina, at 11h. 22m. 40s.; then, in order, the Rambler at 11h. 22m. 43s., Estelle at 11h. 24m. 16s., Vision at 11h. 24m. 19s., Neried at 11h. 24m. 40s., Volante at 11h. 25m. 20s., Peerless at 11h. 25m. 45s., Psyche at 11h. 25m. 56s., Glance at 11h. 26m. 43s., Intrepid at 11h. 29m. 21s., and Tidal Wave at 11h. 30m. 0s. With wind light from north-east, and tide running strong ebb, all stood down through the Narrows and beat the forts on the port tack, making a beautiful picture as they flew over the sparkling water. Off Hoffman Island their order was: Vixen, Rambler, Regina, Estelle, Vision, Peerless, Intrepid, Volante, Glance, Psyche, Tidal Wave, and Neried. Off the Hospital-ship the Vixen, under working-sails, club-topsail, and jib-topsail, was about a quarter of a mile ahead of the Regina, which, under working-sails, club-topsail, and big balloon jib-topsail, was crowding hard after her. The Regina had made the mistake of discarding her new fore-staysail and outer jib for the big sloop jib under which she sailed last year; and she also made the mistake of carrying her balloon jib-topsail on a wind. She became convinced that this would not do when off the Hospital-ship, and lost headway, but, as the result proved, would have won her the race, in getting rid of the big sail and setting a small topsail in its place. The Vixen, continuing her course undisturbed, not unduly cumbered, outpointed her rival, and passed the first mark, South-west Spit Buoy No. 10, well ahead and well to windward of the Regina. During this run both the Intrepid, which was sailing her maiden race, and the little cutter Volante were doing good work. The former gained a minute on her rival, the Rambler, and the latter not only distanced yachts of her class, but held her own with such boats as the Peerless, Estelle, and Vision. Well to windward of them all, she passed so close to the mark as almost to shave it, while the others were a quarter of a mile to leeward. The Rambler had done very well with the light breeze, and she passed the mark first at 12h. 29m. 14s. Vixen was next, at 12h. 30m. 06s. and after her Regina at 12h. 31m. 45s., Intrepid at 12h. 35m. 52s., Tidal Wave at 12h. 40m., Peerless at 12h. 41m. 35s., Estelle at 12h. 42m. 32s., Vision at 12h. 43m. 21s., Volante at 12h. 44m. 02s., Psyche at 12h. 46m. 41s., also well to windward, and after her Glance and Neried. Several of the yachts, among them the Estelle, held their course well on into the Horse-shoe, while the others, and among them the Peerless, went about almost immediately on turning, and headed north-north-east. From this point the Peerless walked right away from the Estelle, who was left somewhere in the Horse-shoe, so far behind that she no longer had any part in the race. It was a beat to windward from here to the Light-ship, for the wind had hauled to the eastward, and while the Regina, Vixen, and Rambler made a long board over toward Rockaway Shoals, the others broke tacks and made short boards all the way out. The wind was so light that the two sloops soon ran away from the Rambler, and reached the mark long before her. The fleet turned the Light-ship as follows: Vixen at 2h. 15m. 40s., Regina at 2h. 18m. 13s., Peerless at 2h. 33m. 10s., Vision at 2h. 36m. 40s., Tidal Wave at 2h. 37m. 26s., Intrepid at 2h. 40m. 46s., Volante at 2h. 45m. 12s., Rambler at 2h. 47m. 36s., and sometime afterward the Psyche, with the Neried half a mile astern of her. Thus it is seen that the Peerless had assumed her wonted lead of the schooners, and that the Intrepid had proved herself a good boat, while beating to windward, by outsailing the Rambler. The yachts had met the young flood side about a mile before they reached the Light-ship, so that after they turned they had it with them on the run home.

The turn was made to the music of a dozen steam whistles, and the clanging of the great bell aboard the red Light-ship. The station pilot-boat, No. 19, came up to see what was going on, and as some 20 other yachts turned with the racers, the scene was very animated and beautiful. The yachts shook out balloon jib-topsails as they turned the mark and stood away for home, and the schooners ran up huge main balloon staysails. The light breeze was fine for the two leading sloops, especially the Vixen, who was at her best, and they made such time that ere the last boat had turned the Light-ship they were hull down inside the Hook. The Peerless followed her well-known course, standing far in toward the Jersey shore, off which she generally catches a few fresh puffs, and half-way between the Hook and the Light-ship she passed her rival the Estelle, who had gone out that far, and then put about. The run home was the same as that out, all having to stand in through the ship channel and around Buoy No. 10. This mark was turned by the Vixen at 3h. 30m. 30s., and by Regina at 3h. 33m. 45s. From here both squared away for the home buoy, No. 15, with the wind astern and freshening. The Regina began to overhaul the Vixen as soon as they turned, and off the Hospital-ship they indulged in a luffing match for a short time, but soon tired of the sport, and stood away on their course. They both came on with balloon jib-topsails boomed out wing and wing with their mainsails, and jibs set to catch whatever air might escape their canvas. The Regina being a short distance astern, bothered her rival considerably, and stole much of her wind, so that as they approached the mark near Fort Wadsworth there was but a few hundred feet of open water between them. But the Vixen held her lead to the end, and with her time allowance of 43 seconds, managed to win the race by 21 seconds.

After turning the Spit buoy on the way home the Rambler, who can pile on an enormous quantity of light muslin, and is a fast boat off a wind, even though it be light, drew ahead of the Intrepid, which has no light canvas, and soon left her far behind. The Estelle came up through the swash channel, while the Peerless had to keep in around Buoy No. 10; but even then the latter beat the former handsomely on the home run. The Glance became disabled somewhere near the Hook, and was towed home. As the fleet neared the home-mark they were passed by the United States ships Vandalia and Powhatan, the officers of which watched the movements of the racers with interest. The Vixen reached home first, followed in order by the Regina, Tidal Wave, Peerless, Vision, Rambler, Intrepid, Volante, Psyche, and Neried. In the several classes the Rambler, Peerless, Vixen, and Volante are winners of cups. Following is the table of the start and finish, actual and corrected time, of the race:

KEEL SCHOONERS.

	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
Name.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Rambler	11 22 43	5 08 14	5 45 31	5 45 31
Intrepid	11 29 21	5 20 38	5 51 14	5 50 13

FIRST CLASS CENTRE-BOARD SCHOONERS.

Tidal Wave	11 30 00	4 45 08	5 13 06	5 13 06

SECOND CLASS CENTRE-BOARD SCHOONERS.

Peerless	11 25 45	4 44 18	5 18 33	5 07 41
Neried	11 24 40	5 43 20	6 18 40	5 51 50
Estelle	11 24 16	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00

FIRST CLASS CENTRE-BOARD SLOOPS.

Vision	11 24 19	5 06 33	5 42 14	5 42 14

SECOND CLASS CENTRE-BOARD SLOOPS.

Vixen	11 21 42	4 35 59	5 14 19	5 13 34
Regina	11 22 40	4 36 35	5 13 55	5 13 55

KEEL SLOOPS.

Volante	11 25 20	5 32 33	6 07 13	6 00 57
Psyche	11 25 56	5 39 06	6 13 10	6 13 10
Glance	11 26 43	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00

A POOR WIND SPOILS A YACHT RACE.

A poor wind spoiled the annual regatta of the New-Jersey Yacht Club, of Hoboken, yesterday. The course was from a line off the Twelfth-street dock, Hoboken, to and around a stake-boat off Ripley-Castle-ground, New-York City. First class and second class yachts were to have gone over the course three times, a distance in all of 20 miles; the third class twice around, and to a stake off Thirteenth-street, New-York City, and the time for the completion of the race was limited to six hours. The first class yachts which started were the Estelle, Letitia, Charm, Meteor, Dare-devil; the third class yachts were the Pauline, Freddie, Arcola, Dione. The contesting boats left the stake-boat as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Estelle	10	36	47	Pauline	10	29	55
Letitia	10	36	47	Freddie	10	35	50
Charm	10	38	20	Arcola	10	41	16
Meteor	10	41	6	Dione	10	34	09
Dare devil	10	41	43				

The breeze carried several of the boats but once over the course. The fastest of them made the course only twice, and the third sail over the course was not taken, owing to the lateness of the hour. The time of the finishing of the first sail over the course, and of the second, were as follows:

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Estelle	1	23	30	4	10	33
Letitia	1	30	23	4	08	33
Charm	1	58	40			
Meteor	1	29	25	4	07	55
Dare-devil	1	29	05	4	09	04
Pauline	2	13	10	--	--	--
Freddie				--	--	--
Arcola	1	33	37	--	--	--
Dione				--	--	--

The Dione broke her jib, and withdrew after the first round. Her time was not taken.

AMUSEMENTS.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Augustin Daly is to resume his career as a theatrical manager in this City next Autumn. He has leased for a long term of years the building on Broadway, near Thirtieth-street, hitherto known as the Brooklyn Theatre, and will open it in September or October as Daly's Theatre. The place will be altered within and without. It is said that the changes made in the interior of the house will cost $20,000, and it is affirmed that the theatre will be conspicuous for its elegances. It is just 10 years since Mr. Daly began his career as a manager in New-York, and two years since he retired from the business temporarily. During his recent absence from this City he has had the advantage of studying the methods pursued in the English and Continental play-houses.

GENERAL MENTION.

It is stated that Mr. Daniel Bandmann, the German-American tragedian, will shortly sail from England for the purpose of performing in this country next season.

Miss Rose Coghlan made her début in San Francisco as *Lady Gay Spanker*, and seemed to produce a pleasing, although not a vivid, impression. Miss Coghlan is now leading lady of Baldwin's Theatre.

Next week will be the last of Miss Cavendish's engagement at Wallack's. A new play by Mr. Rowe will be produced at this theatre in August. It is also possible that Miss Ada Dyas and Miss Rose Wood will resume their old positions here of leading ladies next September.

Since it is definitely settled that Booth's Theatre is to have a stock company next season, and to be managed by Mr. Bouclcault and Mr. Theodore Moss, it is pleasant to learn that certain members of the proposed company have already been engaged; these are Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Dominick Murray, Miss Ada Gilman, and Miss Marie Prescott.

An item of peculiar interest to theatre-goers is to the effect that Mr. James E. Murdoch, celebrated equally in days past as an elocutionist and actor, will shortly return to the stage. Mr. Murdoch is now 67 years old, and lives in Cincinnati. He is described as being comparatively youthful in looks, with but a slightly-wrinkled face, clear and brilliant eyes, erect form, and a graceful carriage. He is still, in a large measure, the same Murdoch whose *Alfred Evelyn* is vividly remembered by an older generation. Mr. Murdoch states that he will probably play engagements in this City and elsewhere before long, which ease the youthful theatre-goer will have a chance to study and enjoy his art in a regenerated *Hamlet, Mirabel, Alfred Evelyn, Dick Dashall, Vapid*, not to speak of other impersonations both tragic and comic.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD D. E. GREENE, N. A.

Mr. Edward D. E. Greene, who since 1865 was Treasurer of the National Academy of Design, died suddenly on Tuesday night, of pulmonary apoplexy, at his residence No. 106 East Twenty-third-street. He had been ailing for some weeks, but there was nothing in his condition to indicate that his death was at hand. On Tuesday morning, he wrote a note to Mr. Richards, Secretary of the Academy, stating that he was too unwell to leave the house, but that any work which it might be necessary for him to transact as Treasurer, he would do at home. Mr. Greene was born in Boston in 1825. He was intended for mercantile pursuits, and was, in fact, early in life placed in charge of an elder brother, a merchant in South America, so that he might be fitted for a commercial career. He had, however, an inclination for art, and after a short time returned to Boston, where he became a pupil of Joseph Ames. He subsequently came to New-York, and entered upon an artistic career. In early life he painted a good deal, his subjects being nearly always ideal female heads, but in later years he had not done much. He was elected over 21 years of age when he began to paint, and for a number of years he was held in high esteem as an artist. He was a severe critic of his own work, was doubtful of himself, and, in later years, his advancing years slow in bringing any work to completion. This was not owing to any lack of industry, but rather to an unnecessary fastidiousness which caused him to go over the same work again and again. Two of his works, "Repose" and "Esperanza," (ideal female heads,) are in the Suydam collection of the Academy, and were exhibited at the Centennial Exposition. Other works by Mr. Greene are "Dreams," "Sixteen," "Aspiration," "Stella," "Minora," "Wise and Foolish Virgins." "Minora" is in the collection of Mrs. Farragut, the widow of Admiral Farragut, and "Wise and Foolish Virgins," a canvas of about 60 by 50 inches, is still in the studio of the deceased. Mr. Greene was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1853, an Academician in 1858, and, on the death of Mr. James A. Suydam, was elected to the position of Treasurer in October, 1865. He was also a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, in which he took a large interest. In his personal relations he won the esteem of all who knew him. He was amiable and genial, and was of a particularly retiring disposition. He was unwilling to enter society to any extent, but when socially engaged was regarded as excellent company. As a financial officer, he was remarkably successful, his management in this respect winning him great applause among his brother Academicians. As he was possessed of some personal property, he was not compelled, like many other artists, to rely for his maintenance upon his professional achievements. His funeral, which takes place this afternoon, will be attended by the members of the Academy, and of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. A minute, expressive of the esteem in which the deceased was held, has been adopted by the Council of the Academy, and entered on the records of the institution. The body will be interred in the family vault at Boston.

FREDERICK A. CAIRNS.

Mr. Frederick A. Cairns, instructor in chemistry in connection with the School of Mines, Columbia College, died suddenly on Wednesday forenoon, at his residence, No. 40 Grove-street. His death was the result of an apoplectic attack. Mr. Cairns was born in this City in 1820; and was educated at Columbia College, where he graduated. He subsequently went South and resided some time in Columbus, Ga., and Petersburg, Va. He took part in the war on the Southern side, and when peace was proclaimed returned to New-York, where he devoted himself to chemical studies. As assistant to Prof. Chandler in the School of Mines, his position was a most important one, and as he was devotedly attached to the branch of study which he pursued, he gave general satisfaction. Prof. Chandler regarded as invaluable the services of his assistant and colaborer. At the time of his death Mr. Cairns was engaged on a work on analyses, which was intended not merely for the benefit of students, but was designed also to serve as a text-book for Professors. This work he had all but completed, so that it is not likely there will be any difficulty in preparing it for publication. In his personal relations Mr. Cairns made many friends. He married late in life, and leaves a widow and three children.

KILLING HIMSELF IN PUBLIC.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 19.—Spencer Webb, age about 28 years, attempted to shoot himself through the heart to-day. He borrowed a pistol, and, leaning against a large tree in front of Jarratt's Hotel, one of the most public places in the city, and in full view of a number of persons, fired. The ball grazed the heart and passed through the lung. He declared that he was tired of living, and assigned no other cause for the act. Financial distress and mental trouble are believed to have been the causes. He had been selling liquor without a license, and feared prosecution by the Government. He died to-night.

MINNESOTA'S PROMISING CROPS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 19.—Reports from 28 places in Southern Minnesota regarding crops are received to-night. The reports are unanimous that wheat and all other crops are doing finely. The weather is hot and windy, but the nights are cool and bring wheat out strong, and it is beginning to head. Farmers are looking for a large crop. In some places there are fears of lodging, owing to the thickness of the grain. Rust is reported south of Fairmont.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ENOUGH.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The *Examiner* this evening says: "A compromise has been effected between the Coleman heirs and Patrick O'Brien, brother of the late William O'Brien, the millionaire. The sum paid O'Brien is $600,000, for which he renounces all claim to the estate.

CRIMES VARYING PHASES

MISS DUER GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

END OF HER TRIAL FOR THE KILLING OF MISS HEARN—SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE OF $500—SOME DISSATISFACTION WITH THE VERDICT.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 19.—The jury in the case of Lilian Duer for the killing of Ella Hearn came into court at 9:15 A. M. to-day. The Court-house was crowded. The panel was called, and in reply to the question of the Clerk, the jury announced that it had agreed upon a verdict. Granville Stokes, the foreman, when called upon for the verdict, answered: "Guilty of manslaughter, with recommendation to the mercy of the court."

Judge Wilson explained that the verdict must be formal, and the reply must be, "Not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter." The formal answer was made, but before the Clerk recorded the verdict, Mr. Crisfield, of the counsel for the defense, demanded a poll of the jury. The panel was then called, and the formal answer of "Guilty of manslaughter," was given, until the name of Edward F. Causey, the eighth juror, was called. He answered distinctly "Not guilty." That reply created a sensation in the court, and appeared to afford relief to many in the Court-house. Judge Wilson then said that as the jury had not agreed, it would again have to retire. Miss Duer occupied the same seat within the bar where she was on the trial began. She remained apparently calm, but a few tears trickled down her cheeks. Her father and sister Matilda sat by her, as they have since the trial began. The jury returned soon after 11 o'clock, and announced an agreement upon a verdict—"Not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter." A recess was then taken.

Soon after 2 o'clock, the court was again opened. Judge Wilson asked counsel for the prisoner if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against her, to which there was a negative reply. Judge Wilson then addressed the prisoner, saying: "Lilian Duer, you have been tried by a jury of true and honest men for one of the most heinous offenses known to the law, and they have found you guilty of manslaughter. In view of the fact that there is no stain upon your previous life, the jury has recommended you to the mercy of the court, and the court is glad of it. The law permits imprisonment in the Penitentiary or the common jail, or a maximum fine of $500. The court will not sentence you to imprisonment, but as the offense was of so grave a character, the court will impose the highest fine which the law provides. The court therefore sentences you to pay a fine of $500 and to be committed until the fine is paid." Much dissatisfaction is expressed with the verdict, many persons thinking that the prisoner should have been acquitted. Miss Duer sat like a statue while Judge Wilson addressed her, and the only emotion visible was a rapid contraction and relaxation of the muscles of the face. After sentence, the Sheriff took charge of the prisoner but she was not taken to prison. Her friends will at once pay the fine, when she will be discharged.

A GIRL'S TERRIBLE MISFORTUNE.

DEPRIVED OF HER ESCORT AND ATTACKED BY TWO RUFFIANS.

NEWTON, N. J., June 19.—A girl of 16, named Mott, a resident of Rudetown, this county, attended a picnic, given by the Society of Grangers, at Dennis's Grove, about a mile from Franklin Furnace, on the 12th inst. About midnight she started for home escorted by two young men, named Foley and Quinn. When near Hardistonville, three men sprang upon them, knocked Foley down, and gagged and bound him. Quinn took to his heels. They dragged the girl into the woods, tore her clothing off, and two of them criminally assaulted her. The assistants of Frank Edsall and a companion, named Rude, was attracted by the girl's screams, and although one of her assailants warned them away with a revolver, they put the wounded man to flight, recognizing them as Michael Connolly, of Franklin; a fellow named Youmans, of Sparta, and another who is known by the name of O'Hearn, in Morris County, where he lives. The girl was found more dead than alive. Warrants were issued on the following day. Connolly and O'Hearn heard of this and fled from the county. Youmans was found at work near Franklin, on Saturday last, by Constable Burrough, and was arrested. He asked permission to go to his home and change his clothing, and while the Constable's attention was diverted, he escaped from the house and has not been recaptured. The girl will probably recover from the effects of her terrible treatment.

OTHER OFFENSES OF WRONG-DOERS.

NEWS OF CRIMES RECEIVED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

SACKVILLE, Ontario, June 19.—Unknown persons attempted to assassinate Israel Atkinson in the street, last night. A number of shot penetrated his body, several going through the lungs. He lies in a critical condition.

WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia, June 19.—A young woman named Bessie Harris was fatally shot by Dr. Albert De Wolf, last night. Two years ago the dead woman secretly married De Wolf, but after a time they separated. Last night De Wolf proposed a reunion, which she refused, and he then shot her.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—James F. Dougherty, of Frankford, last evening shot his wife twice and then shot himself three times, and died this afternoon. While the injuries of his wife are serious, they are not considered dangerous. Jealousy is said to be the cause of the deed.

ARTHUR, Ontario, June 19.—In the outskirts of this village, this morning, George Anticknap struck his wife on the head with a cooking-stove lid, and from the effects of which she died in a few hours. The man disappeared, and is now being searched for in the woods. The axe was found covered with hair and blood. Anticknap, on the three previous days, has attempted to commit suicide by hanging, but was cut down by his wife. An inquest on the body of the murdered woman is being held.

UPPER BARTLETT, N. H., June 19.—John M. Harding, of Jefferson, committed suicide last night for the murder of B. F. Elliott, a sewing-machine agent, who disappeared a few days ago.

DEXTER, Me., June 19.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Dexter Savings Bank last Monday, a committee was appointed to visit the Executor of the Barron estate to examine the books of the bank and make arrangements to settle affairs with the bank. The Executor refused to examine or negotiate. The Trustees yesterday voted to commence a suit against the Barron estate for $800, loaned by Barron to Dr. Fitzgerald and turned over to the bank when Thos. Barron left the Trustees, and also voted to call on Barron's bondsmen to make up the deficiency appearing, and invite them to unite with the bank in employing accountants to go over the books and state the accounts correctly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—The trial of George H. Brown for the murder of John Jenks, in Pawtucket, last Christmas, was concluded to-night. After six hours of deliberation the jury failed to agree, nine standing for conviction, two for acquittal, one influenced by the infidelity of the defendant's wife, who testified on the witness-stand to criminal intercourse with Jenks.

MOBILE, Ala., June 19.—Daniel Geary, one of the oldest citizens of Mobile, awoke this morning at 2 o'clock, and finding a burglar in his room, fired at him twice with a double-barreled gun, loaded with No. 8 shot. The burglar fled immediately. About daylight, the corpse of a notorious negro named "Jim" Jones was found in an open lot, about 200 yards from Mr. Geary's house. Grasped in one hand of the corpse was $12 in currency, which Jones had stolen from Mr. Geary. Upon examination, it was found that although many of the shot had struck him, his death was caused by one shot which penetrated his back and pierced his heart.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—A dispatch from Marysville says: "The French Canadian, lodged in jail here on suspicion, aroused by his own language, that he committed the Wheatland outrage, proves to be afflicted with a mild type of insanity. He evidently had nothing to do with the affair, and has been discharged from custody."

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19.—Revenue officers, who have just returned from the mountain counties of North Georgia report severe fights with illicit distillers. They destroyed half a dozen distilleries and several thousand gallons of mash in Franklin County. They found a distillery running, and surrounded and boarded it before the officers approached it, the men showed fight, and a regular skirmish began between the parties; both sides fired, and several distillers were wounded and caught. The officers are scouring all the northern counties in search of Moonshiners.

CONCORD, N. H., June 19.—Edward Dearborn, of Northfield, has been arrested on suspicion of attempting to wreck the train on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad yesterday. Bail will be taken to Tilton for examination to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—Henry Erb, a man of bad repute, assaulted his divorced wife at her residence, No. 1819 South Third-street, between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon, plunging a large knife twice into her right side. She died a few minutes after. Erb was arrested and locked up. No immediate cause is assigned for the act, but it is known they quarreled several times within a few months, and on one occasion he beat her badly.

GEN. SHERMAN'S TOUR.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—Gen. Sherman arrived here early this morning, and, by special train, went to the Commencement of Orchard Lake Military Academy, accompanied by Gov. Croswell and staff. About 6,000 people gathered to greet him. He will spend to-morrow in this city, inspecting Fort Wayne.

THE POTOMAC ARMY'S BANQUET.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—At the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which was given at the Delavan House last night, there were present about 250 guests. The following were the toasts and the names of those who responded: "The President of the United States," Gen. Joseph R. Hawley; "The State of New-York," State Senator Charles Hughes; "The City of Albany," St. Clair McKelway; "The Army of the Potomac," Gen. Charles Devens; "The United States Army," Major-Gen. John M. Schofield. United States Army; "The Armies of the West," Major-Gen. Henry W. Slocum; "The United States Navy," Col. William C. Church; "The Volunteers," Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles; "Sweethearts and Wives," Gen. James McQuade; "The Press," William Winter, in a poem.

A LOVE STORY FROM PORT JERVIS.

From the Port Jervis Union, June 14.

A little more than four years ago a gentleman of this village, then about 23 years of age, fell in love with a young lady, aged about 19, also of Port Jervis. She returned his affection, and for a time all went along smoothly. The lady was a daughter of pious parents, and although she was not connected with any church, was a firm believer in their tenets, and looked with a feeling akin to horror on anything approaching skepticism or doubt. But the time came when she learned that her lover was a deist; that he disbelieved in a revealed religion, had no veneration for the Bible, and took no interest in churches, seldom or never attending them save as her escort. She was deeply pained by the revelation. She sent for her lover and endeavored to convince him of his error, but he was not satisfied with her arguments, and refused to accede to a surrender of his principles. The more the lady pondered the more her duty seemed clear to her, and she finally decided to renounce her love. She accordingly wrote to him a long and tear-stained letter bidding him good-bye forever. The gentleman again and again urged her to reconsider her determination, but she was obdurate, and a separation took place. He was deeply grieved, but although he was, as he thought, badly used, felt that she had acted up to what her convictions of right demanded. He could not as easily divest himself of his love, and after a few months he left this village and engaged in business elsewhere. The lady mourned, but tried to satisfy herself that she had acted correctly. Two years made her more liberal than she had been, and she began to study on the subject. The more she read the more she distrusted her former decision, and she finally became quite as liberal as the lover she had discarded. Whether the logic of the books she read or the promptings of the old love had most to do with this change it would be hard to tell. The lover, too, had undergone a change. The fact that his creed had cost him his sweetheart unopposed as he was, had struck him forcibly, and not banish her from his memory. Last Winter a revival of religion took place in the city in which he was engaged in business. At the solicitations of a friend he was induced to attend. As in the other case, it would be hard to tell whether the chance was brought about by the arguments of the preacher, by the excitement which prevailed, or by the memory of his old love. Suffice it to say that he united with the church, and in a short time became a zealous member. He thought over the action of his former sweetheart in discarding him for his infidelity, and wrote her a brief note asking the privilege of once more calling on her. She responded in the affirmative. The gentleman came, and when she timidly apologized for her previous dismissal of him, he, to her surprise, defended her conduct, said she had been in the right, and in her place he would to-day do the same. Her heart sank at these words. She confessed the great change in her sentiments, from being a firm believer in the Bible, she had discarded it, and with it her belief in any revealed religion. It was now the gentleman's turn to be horrified. He pleaded with her, urged everything he could think of to induce her to change her mind. She could not, and told him so. He felt that he must not be "unequally yoked with an unbeliever," and, taking counsel of his religion, gave her up.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, June 19.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

Amending the charter of Kingston.
Amending the charter of Lockport.
Amending the act for the sale of certain lateral canals.
Amending the charter of Lansingburg.
To enable Long Island City to pay the interest on its water debt in the year 1879.
For the relief of the Bank of North America.
Amending the act for the protection of tax-payers against frauds and wrongful acts of public officers and agents.
Amending the act to create a Police pension fund in New-York.
To provide for the payment of rent for the premises on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, New-York, used as an armory.
Restricting the right to grant the use of, or occupy certain streets in, New-York for the purpose of an elevated railroad.
For the better protection of hotel-keepers, boarding-house-keepers, inn-keepers, and lodging-house-keepers.
Authorizing the Controller of New-York to pay the expense incurred by the Common Council in the defense of certain members thereof against indictment for their official action.
Amending the act to establish a Recorder's Court in Oswego.
To define and punish disorderly conduct in Kingston.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—At the session of the National Eclectic Medical Association to-day a resolution was adopted, after much discussion, recognizing the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, American Medical College of St. Louis, Eclectic Medical College of New-York, Bennett Medical College of Chicago, and United States Medical College of New-York, approving the courses of instruction adopted, and especially recommending to students a graded course of three years, or attendance on three or more courses of lectures. Dr. J. A. Jeanson, of Ohio, read a treatise on "Lymphatic Glands." Prof. John M. Scudder, of Cincinnati, read a paper entitled "A Brief History of Medicine." Prof. Henry Hollister, of Cleveland, delivered a technical anatomical description of the heart.

The following officers of the association were elected: President, Dr. Millbrey Green, of Boston; First Vice-President, Dr. J. B. Schultz, of Indiana; Second Vice-President, Dr. A. Wolf, of Manufacturer, of Ohio; Third Vice-President, Dr. H. B. Piper, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Dr. Alexander Wilder, of New-York; Treasurer, Dr. James Anton, of Ohio.

YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC UNION.

RICHMOND, Va., June 19.—The Young Men's Catholic National Union was in session nearly all day. The following officers were elected. President—The Right Rev. John J. Keane, Richmond; First Vice-President—The Rev. John Walsh, Albany, N. Y.; Second Vice-President—Thomas F. Grady, New-York City; National Secretary—Juan A. Pizzini, Richmond; National Treasurer—Howard Bushnell, Washington; Diocesean Vice-Presidents—The Rev. J. J. Riordan, New-York; the Rev. P. F. O'Hare, Brooklyn; the Rev. T. M. A. Burke, Albany; J. C. Clarke, Newark, N. J.; Edward Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. F. Kaul, Harrisburg, Penn.; J. F. Fallon, Baltimore; J. J. Quigley, Charleston; the Rev. D. O'Connell, Richmond; J. G. Hanniban, Providence, R. I.; J. T. O'Connor, Boston; the Very Rev. H. F. Parke, West Virginia. Washington was chosen as the next place, and May as the month, for the next annual meeting, the day to be fixed by the President of the Union. The meeting then adjourned. The delegates were given a banquet to-night.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON, June 19.—Bostons, 6; Cincinnatis, 0.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., June 19.—Holyokes, 6; New-Bedfords, 2.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—Exhibition game; Albanys, 6; Manchesters, 3.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 19.—Chicagos, 4; Stars, 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—Providence, 8; Cleveland, 1.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 19.—Yales, 0; Worcesters, 2; 10 innings.

TROY, N. Y., June 19.—Buffalos, 4; Troy Citys, 3.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE WEST INDIES.

HALIFAX, June 19.—Nova Scotia seamen have been suffering from yellow fever in the West Indies of late. Intelligence has been received of the death of Capt. Alfred Belfontane, of the brigantine Orioff, of Arichat, and Gilbert Smith, mate of the schooner Playfair, of Barrington, both occurring at Ponce, Porto Rico.

GLOBE MUTUAL LITIGATION.

ALBANY, June 19.—Justice Westbrook today granted an order in the matter of the People against the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, authorizing Mathew Hale, of this city, to appear, either generally or specially, as attorney for the petitioners named in the application or other policy-holders.

IRON MILLS CLOSED BY A STRIKE.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 19.—Three hundred helpers and puddlers employed in the Allentown Rolling Mills struck last night for an advance of 5 cents a heat, and the mills have suspended operations in consequence.

CUTTING TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The wires of the American District Telegraph Company which pass over the roof of the Metropolitan Hotel were cut at a late hour last night, and fell in a great bunch in front of the telegraph office, No. 575 Broadway, disconnecting nearly all their local lines, and causing the utmost confusion in the office. The Western Union and several burglar-alarm wires were also cut and disconnected. No clue to the person who committed this wanton act could be obtained last night, nor could the motive of the person or persons who severed the wires be conjectured. An investigation will be made today by the officers of the District Telegraph Company.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in the five-story marble building Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-street last night destroyed dry goods valued at $40,000. The loss on the building is $4,000. The fire apparently started in the elevator shaft on the westerly side of the building, on the fourth floor, and burned upward, setting fire to the goods on the fifth floor. Its origin is at present unknown.

A fire broke out yesterday in Water-street, immediately in the rear of the Battle House, Mobile. Sherman's stationery store, Du Bose & Co.'s drug store, McKinney & Co.'s saddlery shop, and Leinkauff & Strauss's wholesale dry goods store were soon in flames. The total loss will reach about $125,000, which is covered by insurance.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

AN INSANE GIRL'S TRAMP.

EMMA SANDS FOUND AFTER HAVING BEEN MISSING FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., June 19.—Emma Sands, the young woman who disappeared from her home in Essex, Vt., on June 7, was found early this morning near Smith's Basin, four miles south of this village. She was dressed in male attire, her hair was cut short, and her efforts to conceal her sex had been skillfully, and for the most part successfully, made. Officers tracked her from place to place, however, and finally caught her on board a canal-boat, where, as a tramp, she was obtaining a free ride. This successful termination of the officers' search disposes of the various theories of murder and suicide which have excited the people of Northern Vermont during the last fortnight. Whether it will restore the wanderer to her home is doubtful, as there seems to be no question that she is hopelessly insane.

Mrs. Sands, Emma's mother, is a widow, living in Ess

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 19.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Tennessee6s,new.	Wells-Fargo Ex.	C., C., C. & I.
$3,000..... 31	5..... 99⅞	100...b.c.b3. 50
Louisiana 7s con.	5..... 99¾	Central of N. J.
6,000...b.c. 94⅝	300.....b.a. 61½	5..... 61⅝
Quebec 5s. 1908.	26..... 99	400..... 61¾
1,000...1913½	12..... b.a. 99¾	100..... 61⅝
2s, C. 1st & N. 1st.	Delaware & Hud.	600..... 61¾
1,000..... 78¾	100.....b.c. 46⅜	200..... 61¾
2s & 6s, 1st, sm. b.	Atlantic & Pac. T.	400..... 61⅞
1,200,sml. 37	109...b.c.s3. 36½	300..... 62
2 & 6s, cur.int.do2	Western Union.	340..... 62⅛
500,sml. 16	100.....b.c. 113	300.....b3. 62¼
C., R. & I., 7s con.	10.....b.s. 113⅜	300..... 62⅜
1,000...123	500.....112⅝	Frank. & Kokomo.
N. J. C. 1st con.ns.	Pacific Mail.	200.....b.c. 26
5,000...b.c. 94⅝	200.....b.c. 15⅜	C., M. & St. P.
Mor. & Es. 1st.	200..... 15⅜	200.....b.c. 53⅛
8,000.....123½	100..... 15⅝	200.....s3. 53
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71.	900..... 15⅝	700..... 53⅛
4,000...b.c. 109½	Erie Railway pf.	300..... 53¼
Mor. & Es. 1st con.	100.....b.c.b2. 51	100..... 53⅜
25,000...b.c. 98¾	100..... 51½	1400..... 53⅝
10,000..... 98¾	Erie Railway.	C., M. & St. P. pf.
D. & H. R., '84.	100.....b.c.b4. 27⅛	1400.....b c. 92
1,000.....103¼	500..... 27⅜	100..... 92¼
D. & H. R., '91.	300..... 27⅝	100..... 92⅜
1,000.....104½	2500..... 27⅝	225.....b.s3. 92⅝
Long Dock.	4000..... 27⅞	Wabash.
2,000...b.c. 114	4000.....s.c. 27⅞	100.....b.c. 35⅞
L. S. 1st 7s, D. D.	Michigan Central.	100..... 35⅞
Trust Rec. as.	500.....b.c. 75⅛	300..... 36
5,000...b.c. 101	100..... 75⅛	Del., Lack. & West.
5,000...b3. 101	100..... 75¼	100.....b.c. 57⅜
10,000.....101	100..... 75⅛	200..... 57¾
L. S. con. coup. 1st.	100..... 75	100..... 57⅝
10,000..b3. 131⅝	100.....b3. 75¼	200..... 57⅞
25,000...121⅜	200..... 75⅜	200..... 57⅝
M., K. & T. con.ns.	200..... 75⅜	1000..... 57⅝
5,000...b.c. 112⅜	Lake Shore & M. S.	200.....b.c.s3. 57¾
N. Y. C. C. G.	1700.....b.c. 74½	250..... 58
1,000...b.s. 113¼	10..... 74⅝	Kansas Pacific.
Cen. Pac. gold.	1300..... 74⅝	200.....b.c. 56
5,000...b3. 112¼	3400..... 74⅜	Homestake M. Co.
Union Pacific 1st.	1000..... 74⅞	200.....b.s. 37
5,000...112⅛	800.....b3. 75⅛	Mo. Kan. & T.
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	220.....s3. 75⅜	100.....b.c. 13⅜
5,000...92½	1700..... 75⅛	300.....b3. 13
Pac. of Mo. 1st.	300.....b3. 75¼	100..... 13¼
1,000...b.c.107⅞	100..... 75⅜	1600..... 13⅜
St. L., K. C. & N.	1000..... 75⅝	200.....b3. 13⅝
Omaha Div.	Alton & T. H. pf.	400..... 13⅞
1,000.....105	100.....b.c. 18¾	1000.....b30. 13½
C. & S. 1st, gu. by	Union Pacific.	100.....b3. 13⅜
Lake Shore.	400..... 38¾	300..... 13⅝
1,000...103 ex	400.....b3. 77⅜	50.....130¼
2,000...103¼	100..... 77⅜	5.....b.c.131
C., R. I. & P. 8s,	50.....b.c. 77⅜	50.....130⅛
1917. C.	6...b.c.b3. 97	300..... 130
2,000...b.c.116¼	St. L. & N. W.	St. L. & San F.
M. & St. P. c. s. f.	200...b.c.xd. 65¼	34.....b.c. 77⅜
32,000...b4. 106⅝	100..... 65¼	100..... 78
Fourth Nat. Bank.	100.....s3. 65¼	200..... 8¼
10.....101¾	200..... 65⅜	100..... 8⅜
Park Bank.	200.....b3. 65⅜	St. L., K. C. & N.
10.....b.c. 98¾	200..... 65⅝	150.....b.c. 14½
Adams Express.	800..... 65⅝	100..... 14⅜
60.....105⅞	100.....s3. 65⅝	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
10.....b.c.106	1000..... 65¾	100.....b.c. 40
American Express	100..... 65⅞	500..... 40¼
50.....b.c. 47⅜	300..... 66	400..... 40⅜
Maryland Coal.	200.....s3. 65⅞	200.....b3. 40⅜
100.....b.c. 13⅜	300..... 65⅞	St. L. I. M. & S. ass.
Quicksilver.	Chi. & N. W. pf.	300..... 94⅜
300.....b.c.b3. 4⅞	100.....b.c. 95⅞	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
Louisville & Nash.	Chic. & O. 1st pf.	300.....b.c. 42⅝
100.....b.c. 54	100.....b.c. 9½	Ohio & Miss.
100..... 54¼	79..... 9⅝	100.....b.c. 14⅞
300..... 54⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.	Kan. Pac. 1st f. & D.	Chi. & N. W. pf.
$10,000..... 86½	with coup. cer.	60.....b.c. 96
D. & H. R., '84.	1,000...b.c. 117¼	C., M. & St. P.
1,000.....103½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	900...b.c.b3. 53½
N. Y., L. E. & W.	49.....b.c.s3. 98	C., M. & St. P. pf.
new 2d 5s fund.	Atlantic & Pac. T.	200.....b.c. 92¾
1,000.....99	200.....b.c.b3. 37	Wabash.
L. & N. con. 98.	Union Pacific.	100.....b.c. 35⅞
1,000.....112⅜	200.....b.c. 77½	Mo. Kan. & T.
Can. So. 1st gu.	Pacific Mail.	60.....b.c.s15. 13⅞
1,000..... 85	500.....b.c. 15⅞	400..... 13¾
L. S. 1st con. reg.	10..... 15¾	N. Y. Elevated.
10,000...b.c.119	700.....b3. 15⅜	108.....b.c.130
N. Y. Elevated 1st.	100.....s3. 15⅝	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
1,000...115⅞	Erie Railway.	100.....b.c.s3. 40¼
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	10.....b.c. 27½	Louisville & Nash.
6,000...93⅛	Michigan Central.	100.....b.c. 54⅞
Ohio & Miss. c.s.f.	100.....b.c. 75¼	100..... 54⅞
1,000...112	100..... 75⅛	C. P. 1st. S. J. Sc.
3,000...101¼	Central of N. J.	100.....b.c. 30
Union Pac. 7s l. g.	200.....b.c. 51⅞	Chicago & Alton.
1,000.....113⅜	200.....s3. 51¾	100..b.c.b3. 83
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	200..... 52	Han. & St. Jo.
2,000.....108	Lake Shore & M. S.	100.....b.c. 21
K. P. 1st 7s, D. D.	700..b.c.s3. 75⅜	100..... 21
Trust Rec. as.	200..... 75⅜	200.....b.c. 20⅞
5,000...b3. 101	200..... 75¼	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
Delaware & Hud.	1400..... 75⅝	100..b.c.b4. 42⅜
100.....b.c. 97⅜	200..... 75⅞	Ohio & Miss.
Western Union.	Chi. & N. W.	100.b.c.s15. 14⅜
100.....b.c.113	600.....b.c. 95⅞	300..... 14⅝
E. W. 6s con. 1st.	200..... 96	
1,000...55¾	200.....s3. 95⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 4½ R., '91.	U. S. 6s R., '81.
$25,000.....102⅜	10,000.....103⅛	20,000..b3. 104⅛
40,000..b3. 102⅜	U. S. 4s R., 1907.	10,000.....104⅜
U. S. 5s R., '81.	20,000.....101⅜	
15,000..b.c. 103⅝		

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana consol.	American Express	North-western pf.
25,000.....42¾	American Dist. Tr.	100.....b3. 82⅞
29,000.....42¾	100.....b.c. 66⅜	300..... 95⅞
5,000.....43⅜	Atlantic & Pac. T.	200..... 95¾
10,000.....43⅞	200.....b.c.b3. 37	St. Paul.
R. W. & O. 1st con.	100.....b.c. 36⅞	100..... 53⅜
2,000.....55⅞	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	1000..... 53¾
13,000.....56½	10.....117⅞	1000..... 53⅛
26,000.....56¾	Erie Railway.	St. Paul pf.
7,000.....56⅜	800.....s3. 27¾	100..... 92¼
10,000.....56	600.....s3. 27¾	100..... 92⅜
10,000.....55½	Pacific Mail.	Del. & L. & W. lease.
N. Y., L. E. & W.,	100.....b.c. 15½	100..... 20½
new 2d con.	Michigan Central.	Morris & Essex.
10,000.....92⅞	300..... 75¼	50..... 88⅜
R. P. Tex. Den. D.	200..... 75⅜	Del., Lack. & West.
Trust Rec. as.	Lake Shore.	100..... 57⅜
5,000...101	500..... 75⅜	700..... 57¼
M., K. & T. con. as.	200..... s3 75⅝	1500..... 57
2,000.....68¾	Panama.	200.....b8. 57⅛
1,000..b3. 68½	10.....146	1100..... 57
5,000..... 68¾	Union Pacific.	100..... 56⅞
10,000...s3. 68⅝	200..... 77⅜	2000..... 56¾
M., K. & T. 2d.	Central of N. J.	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
10,000..b3. 28¾	100..... 51⅞	100.....b.c. 40⅜
C. & O. 1st, sm. b.	500..... 51⅝	300..... 40⅜
2,000.....41½	110..... 51⅜	300..... 40⅜
Cen. & Rio G. 1st.	300..... 51⅝	600..... 40⅜
2,000.....91⅞	100..... 51⅝	Louisville & Nash.
Consol. Coal.	200.....b2. 52	100..... 55⅛
100..... 52	300..... 52⅛	Fort Wayne.
Nitro Tunnel.	N. Y. Elevated.	10.....110
100..... 4⅛	35.....129	St. L. & I. M. ss.
Delaware & Hud.	50.....130	100..... 24⅞
100..... 46¾	North-western.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
100..... 46⅜	700.....b3. 66	100.....s20. 42⅞
300..... 46¾	400..... 65⅞	100.....s5. 14⅜
Western Union.	600.....b3. 66	
100..... 112⅞	St. L. & San F. pf.	
300..... 113	200..... 93¼	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 19.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

Imperial.	Imperial.	Buckeye.
100.b.c.b3. 2.05	900.b.c.s3. 2	100.b.c.s3. .43
100.b.c.b3. 2.05	California.	200.....b.c. .44
600.b.c.s3. 2	100.....b.c. 5⅛	1200.b.c.s3. .10
100.....b.c. 2	Consol. Va.	500..... .44
100.....b.c. 2	100.....b.c. 5⅝	500..... .45
100.....b.c. 2	200.....b.c.c. 5⅝	500.....s3. .44
500.b.c.b15. 2.05	50.....b.c. 5⅝	2000..... .44
200..b.c.c. 2	200.....c. 5⅝	Crown Point.
200.....s3. 2	Cleveland.	10.....b.c. 5⅛
100.....b.c. 2	100.....b.c.s3. 35	Bertha & Edith.
200.....b.c. 2	100.....b.c.s3. 40	1500.b10. .32
400.b.c.b15. 2.05	Leviathan.	Bechtel.
1000.b.b30. .20	50.....b.c. .75	100.....b.s. 2
	Caledonia B. H.	Findley.
	100.....b.c. 4.80	100..... .51
	Lucerne.	Hukill.
	600..... .24	100..... .3.75
	200..... .25	Lendville.
		100.....s3. 3.50
		100.....s3. 3.50
		Lucerne.
		100.....b.c. .24
		200..... .25
		Consol. Pacific.
		10.....b.c. 8
		Navajo.
		100..... .60

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Buckeye.	Imperial.	Consol. Va.
1000.b.c.b5. .46	50.....b.c. 2.05	100.....b.c. 5⅝
200.....b.c. .46	200.b.c.s3. 2	100.....b.c. 5⅝
1400.b.c.s. .45	100.....b.c.s3. 2	25.....b.c. 5⅝
300.b.c.b10. .46	150.....b.c. 2.05	110.....b.c. 5⅝
500.b.c.b10. .47	100.....b.c.b3. 2	100.....b.c. 5⅝
1000..b10. .46	100.....b.c. 2.05	200.b.c.s30. 5⅝
100.....s.c. .45	100.b.c.b3. 2.05	200.b.c.s3. 5⅝
1000.b.c.b10. .46	200.....b.c. 2	50.....b.c. 5⅝
1500.sc.b10. .46	50.....s.c. 2.10	50.....b.c. 5⅝
600.....s.c. .45	100.sc.s10. 2.05	100.....b.c. 5⅝
100.....s.c. .45	100.s.c.b3. 2.10	100.....b.c. 5⅝
Leadville.	100.....s.c. 2.10	200.b.c.s3. 5⅝
200..bc.b3. 3.60	100.s.c.b3. 2.10	100.....b.c. 5⅝
100.....3.50	25.....s.c. 2.15	100..b10. 5⅝
California.	Bertha & Edith.	100.....s.c. 5⅝
100..bc.b3. 5⅝	500.bc.b30. .33	Bodie.
10.....b.c. 5⅝	1000.....31	100.....s.c. 4.11
100.....b.c. 5⅝	Findley.	100.....s.c. 44
25.....bc. 5⅝	100.....b.c. .52	Plumas.
40.....b.c. 5⅝	100.....c. .50	100..... 3.20
200.....b.c. 5⅝	Navajo.	100..... 3.20
100..bc.s3. 5⅝	100.....b.c. .60	100..... 3.20
New-York & Col.	100.....b.c. .60	100..... 3.20
100.bc.b15. 1.90	American Flag.	100..... 3.20
Cleveland.	1000.b10. .22	100..... 3.20
100.....s.c. 3.35	Caledonia B. H.	100.....s.c. 3.20
100.b.c.s3. 4.10	100.....b.c. 4.80	Yellow Jacket.
500.....s3. 3.40	Lucerne.	10..... 20
800..... 3.45	600..... .24	Bechtel.
Dahlonega.	200..... .25	100.....s.c. 2
1000.bc.b30. .20		

THURSDAY, June 19—P. M.

The stock market to-day alternated frequently between firmness and depression on a reduced volume of business. As has been the case for several days past, the speculative interest centred chiefly in the coal shares, Northwestern, St. Paul, Erie, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central. The bears made a renewed demonstration against the stocks, which declined ¼@2¼ ₱ cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson closed at the lowest figures of the day, but New-Jersey Central recovered ⅞ ₱ cent in the final dealings. Morris and Essex was steady on light transactions. Among the trunk line shares Erie and Lake Shore were noticeably strong, and advanced ½@1 ₱ cent., closing firm. The Granger stocks were very firmly held. North-western common attained the highest prices of the year, selling at 66 ex dividend. The telegraph stocks recorded a fractional advance on the day's transactions. Louisville and Nashville rose 2 ₱ cent on an increased business. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern continued strong, advancing 1½ ₱ cent. for the common and 1 ₱ cent. for the preferred.

At the quarterly meeting of the Erie Directors to-day, Mr. James R. Keene was unanimously elected a Director to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Wells. Mr. Keene, it is understood, intends to take an active part in the management of the affairs of the company, and the ability and energy which he will bring to the discharge of the duties devolving upon him cannot fail to inure to the benefit of the road, and contribute to place it in a position to compete on not unequal terms with the other trunk lines.

The Lake Shore Railroad Company declared this morning a dividend of *Two and a half ₱ cent.*, and the Michigan Central Company a dividend of *One and a half ₱ cent.*, both payable Aug. 1.

The transactions aggregated 136,670 shares, including 26,700 Lake Shore, 15,625 St. Paul, 13,430 Erie, 13,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 13,125 Michigan Central, 12,410 New-Jersey Central, 11,800 North-western, 4,150 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 3,500 Pacific Mail, 2,900 Kansas and Texas, 2,850 Louisville and Nashville, 2,500 Sutro Tunnel, 2,300 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,750 Western Union, 1,400 Union Pacific, 1,300 Iron Mountain, 1,100 Wabash, 1,040 Morris and Essex, 1,000 Delaware and Hudson, and 1,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph.

North-western common fell off from 65¾ to 65⅛, and advanced to 66; the preferred from from 95¾ to 96, and reacted to 95¾; St. Paul advanced from 53⅜ to 53⅝, fell off to 53, and closed at 53⅛; the preferred rose from 92½ to 92⅝, fell off to 92, and closed at 92⅛; Lake Shore advanced from 74⅜ to 75½, and reacted to 75¼; Michigan Central rose from 75⅜ to 75½, fell off to 75⅛, and finally sold at 75⅜; Erie advanced from 27⅜ to 27⅞ for the common, and from 51 to 51½ for the preferred; Union Pacific rose from 77½ to 77⅞, and reacted to the former figure; Wabash declined from 36⅛ to 35⅞; Ohio and Mississippi common sold at 14⅝@ 14⅞, and Kansas Pacific at 56; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern rose from 14⅜ to 14½, and the preferred from 39¾ to 40⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 20⅝ to 20⅞ for the common, and from 42⅜ to 42⅞ for the preferred; Louisville and Nashville advanced 3 ₱ cent., to 56, and after reacting to 54⅝, rallied to 55⅜; Iron Mountain rose from 24 to 24⅜; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 57¼ to 57, rose to 57⅞, and declined to 56⅜; New-Jersey Central declined from 52½ to 51¼, and reoovered to 52⅛; Delaware and Hudson rose from 46½ to 46⅞, and dropped to 45½; Morris and Essex sold at 87¾@88; Western Union ranged between 112⅝ and 113, opening and closing at the latter figure; Atlantic and Pacific advanced ¾, to 37, and reacted to 36⅜. Among investment shares, New-York Elevated declined 2⅜ ₱ cent. to 129, and recovered to 130; Chicago and Alton rose to 83.

The Money market was easy, and the rates for call loans were 2@2½ ₱ cent. on Government bonds, and 3@4 ₱ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Prime mercantile paper sold at 3½@5 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, selling 5-16, buying nominal, 3-16; Charleston, nothing doing, 3-16@¼; New-Orleans, commercial ⅛ premium; bank ¼ premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago steady, buying 1-10 discount, selling 1-10 premium, and Boston, 9d. discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market steady for Consols at 97⅛@97¼ for money and at 97¼ for the account. United States bonds were ¼ ₱ cent. consolidated 6s at 108¾@108¾ for 4½s, and 105½@105⅝ for 5s. Erie common advanced from 27⅞ to 28⅜, but the preferred fell off from 53 to 52½, and recovered to 52¾. Erie consolidated Seconds and do. Funded 5s were steady and unchanged, at 74. New-Jersey Central advanced from 54½ to 55, with 6 do. consolidated Firsts fell off from 96¾ to 96½. Illinois Central declined from 89 to 88½, and recovered to 89. Pennsylvania rose from 39½ to 39¾, and later reacted to 39½. The Bank of England gained £728,000 bullion during the past fiscal week, and the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities is 56⅛ ₱ cent., against 54⅜ ₱ cent. last week. The Directors of the Bank at their regular weekly court to-day made no change in the rate of discount, which remains 2 ₱ cent. Money is cheaper in the open market at London, three months' bills being discounted at 1⅜@1½ ₱ cent. The sum of £52,000 bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance. Bar silver is quoted at 52d. ₱ ounce. At Paris, Rentes were strong and higher, advancing to 117f. 10c. The Bank of Bengal has reduced its minimum rate of discount from 7 to 6 ₱ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak, and the rates for actual business were slightly lower than on yesterday, although the nominal asking quotations remain at 4 84 for 60 for prime bankers' 60-day and demand bills respectively. The former sold at $4 87@ $4 87¼, and the latter at $4 89¼@$4 89½, while cables brought $4 89½@$4 89¾, and commercial $4 85½@$4 86 for 60-days' and $4 88@$4 88¼ for demand. The weaker tone of the market renders exports of coin unlikely for the present.

Government bonds were barely steady on a rather better distributed business. The new 4 ₱ cents sold at 102½ for coupon, and at 101½ for registered; 4½s at 105¾ for coupon, and 103¾ for registered; 5s at 103⅝ for registered; 6s of 1880 at 103⅞ for registered; 6s of 1881 at 104½ for registered; and Currency 6s at 123⅜@123½ for 1898, and 125¼ for 1899 issue. Railroad mortgages were activest generally advancing prices. Erie consolidated Seconds led the market in point of activity, rising from 72⅜ to 73⅛ on a business of $415,000; do. Funded 5s advanced 1 ₱ cent., to 73. Missouri, Kansas and Texas consolidated assented advanced from 67¾ to 69, and do. Seconds from 27 to 29, but the former closed at 68⅜, and the latter at 28⅝; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts were in active demand, and advanced 2 ₱ cent., selling up to 56¼; Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons rose to 113¼; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts to 91⅞; Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupon, and Rock Island 6s to 116¼; St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds to 108⅜; Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 93⅝, and Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts to 41½. The coal roads issues were generally firm; Lake Shore consolidated Firsts sold at 121⅜ for coupon, and at 119 for registered; Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, trust receipts, assented, sold up to 101; St. Louis and Iron Mountain Seconds fell off to 92½; Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts, guaranteed by Lake Shore, to 103¼; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented rose to 66. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols declined from 44½ to 42¾, and rallied to 43⅞; Missouri Funding 6s were steady at 111; District of Columbia 3.65s at 86½, and Tennessee, new series, at 31.

Washington dispatches state that the Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that he will redeem at once, without rebate of interest, all outstanding 5-20 bonds, Consols of 1867 and 1868, which were called to mature July 3 and 4 next.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 19.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅛	102½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106½	105¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103⅝
Bills on London	$4 87¼@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87¼
New-York Central	118	118
Rock Island	139½	139½
Pacific Mail	15⅞	15½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53⅛	53⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	92⅜	92⅜
Lake Shore	75	75¼
Chicago and North-western	65⅜	66
Chicago and North-western pref	96	95⅜
Western Union	112⅜	113
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	36¼	36¾
Union Pacific	77	77½
Delaware, Lackawanna and West.	57½	56¾
New-Jersey Central	52⅜	52½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	45⅞	45½
Morris and Essex	88	88
Panama	149	149
Erie	27⅜	27⅝
Erie preferred	50⅜	51½
Ohio and Mississippi	14⅝	14⅞
Ohio and Mississippi preferred	37	37
Harlem	159	159
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20⅝	20⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	42⅞	42⅞
Michigan Central	75⅝	75⅜
Illinois Central	87	87
Wabash	36⅛	35⅞
Canada Southern	57	57
Kansas Pacific	56	56
St. L., K. C. and N	13¾	14⅜
St. L., K. C. and N. preferred	39⅜	40⅜
Iron Mountain	24	24⅜
C., C., C. and I	49½	50
Louisville and Nashville	53	55⅜

* Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
Erie	27⅞	27⅜	13,230
Erie preferred	51⅝	51	200
Lake Shore	75½	74⅜	26,700
Wabash	36⅛	35⅞	1,100
North-western	66	65¼	10,200
North-western pref	95⅞	95⅜	1,025
Milwaukee & St. Paul	53⅝	53⅛	12,700
Milwaukee & St. P. pref	92⅝	92	2,925
Iron Mountain	24⅜	24	1,300
Del., Lack. & Western	57⅝	56¾	13,400
New-Jersey Central	52⅜	51¼	12,410
Del. & Hudson Canal	46⅞	45½	1,000
Morris & Essex	88¼	87¾	1,040
Michigan Central	75⅝	75	13,125
New-York Elevated	130	129	698
Union Pacific	77⅞	77¼	1,400
Kansas Pacific	56	56	200
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	50	50	100
Sutro Tunnel	4¼	4⅛	2,500
Mo., Kansas and Texas	13⅜	12⅞	2,900
Am. District Telegraph	66⅜	66⅜	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21	20⅝	200

Sugar and higher. Mess Pork quiet at $10, cash. Lard—Prime Steam, $5 25. Hogs firmer at $3 60@$3 80. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls; Wheat, 78,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 46,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet: Red and Amber, $1 05@ $1 07. Corn quiet; White, 44c.; Mixed 40c. Oats quiet but steady; White, 35c.; Mixed, 33c. Rye quiet at 58c. Pork quiet but steady at $10 50. Lard steady; choice Leaf, in tierces, 7¾c.; do. in kegs, 8¾c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6⅝c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 5¾c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 10c.@11¾c. Whisky steady at $1 01.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 19.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 25c. Resin firm: Strained, $1 07½; good Strained, $1 10. Crude Turpentine steady: Hard, $1; Yellow Dip, $1 60; Virgin, $2 10. Tar firm at 75c. Corn quiet; prime White, 67c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,734 head; total for the week thus far 10,116 head, against 9,347 head for the same time last week; consigned through, 443 cars; market moderately active and prices unchanged, but with a better feeling on best grades; sales of shippers' Steers, fair to choice, at $4 25@$4 70; mixed bakers' $3 75@$4 00; stockers, $3 25@$3 35; best grades disposed of; milkers and springers supply greatly in excess of demand; prices, $42@$6 ₱ head lower; sales of fair to good at $17@$38; choice to extra at $32@$32; a number of loads held over; Calves a shade higher; receipts light; sales of good to choice at $3 75@$4 25; extra at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head; total for the week thus far, 14,800 head, against 13,400 head for the same time last week; consigned through, 33 cars. Market active and higher; fair to good clipped Sheep, $4@ $4 37½; choice, $4 75@$5; extra, $5@$5 75; all offerings disposed of. Hogs—Receipts-to-day, 4,775 head; total for the week thus far, 23,895 head, against 19,535 head for the same time last week; consigned through, 143 cars; market easier, but not quotably lower for York weights; other grades steady; sales of Yorkers at $4 05@$4 10; medium and heavy at $4 10@ $4 15; common to fair at $3 25@$3 75; coarse, rough stags and old sows at $2 25@$3; all offerings disposed of.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 27,000 head; shipments, 6,500 head; market opened strong and active, advanced 5 cents, closed firm; packers and shippers paying $3 80@ $3 90; light, $3 80@$3 90; choice heavy, $3 90@$3 95. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head, and shipments, 3,000 head; market dull but steady; Steers, common to fair, $3 00@$4 30; good to choice, $4 25@$4 60; good to extra shipping, $4 70@$4 90; butchers' steady; Cows, $1 75@$3; Bulls, $1 75@$3 50; Steers, $3 10@$3 80; Texans plenty and easier at $2 45@$3 25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—Cattle stronger, with a good demand; good to choice heavy shipping Steers, $4 80@$5; light, $4 10@$4 80; grass Texans, $2 25@$3 25; do. Indians, $2 50@$3 50; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,600 head. Hogs active and higher; sales mostly to shippers; Yorkers to Baltimore, $3 60@$3 75; heavy shipping, $3 70@$3 85; receipts, 5,900 head; shipments, 3,800 head. Sheep fairly firm, with a good demand; medium to choice muttons, $2 75@$3 75; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 300 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., June 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 291 head of through and 100 head of local stock; the supply has been only fair; demand a little better; prices off from 10c. to 15c.; best, $4 75@$5; fair to good, $4@$4 60; common, $3 60@$3 80; Bulls and fat Cows, $2 25@$3 60. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; selling firmer this evening; Yorkers, $3 75@$3 90; Philadelphias, $4@$4 10. Sheep—Receipts, 3,200 head; selling rather slow at $3 80@$4 60 for common to extras.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 97 3-16 for money, and 97 5-16 for the account. United States 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 108. Erie, preferred, 52½; New-Jersey Central Consols, 96¾; Illinois Central, 88½; Pennsylvania Central, 39½; New-Jersey Central, 55. The rate of discount for three-months' bills in the open market is 1⅜@1½ ₱ cent., which is ⅝@⅞ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 117f. for the account. The Bank of Bengal has reduced its minimum rate of discount from 7 to 6 ₱ cent.

2:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £728,000 during the past week. Pennsylvania Central, 39¾; Erie, 27⅞.

3 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 54⅜ ₱ cent., is now 56⅛ ₱ cent.

4 P. M.—Consols, 97 3-16 for money and 97⅛ for the account. United States 4 ₱ cent. bonds, 103⅞; 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 108⅛; Illinois Central, 89; Pennsylvania Central, 39¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day is £75,000. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 117f. 10c. for the account.

Paam, June 19.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 17,775,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 26c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 350 bales, all American. Futures easier: Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6⅞d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 15-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 4,850 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday,) June 19:

R. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, sold the one three-story and one four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 48.3 by 130 by 47 by 130, Nos. 264 and 266 Water-st., west side, 102.3 feet north of Peck-slip., for $13,500, to William P. Low, plaintiff.

A. R. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Henry E. Woodward, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame dwelling and four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 262 Rivington-st., north side, 49.8 feet west of Columbia-st., for $7,082, to Adella L. Otis, as Executrix and plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Howard Mansfield, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 70, No. 1,313 4th-av., west side, 62.2 feet north of 36th-st., for $8,900, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Bumbleton, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on Claremont-av., west side, 900 feet north of 122d-st., for $1,100, to George B., Alfred C., and Joel B. Post, as Executors and plaintiffs.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 150 by 884 by 195 by 1.30 by 2 by 37 by 157.6, on 3d-av., east side, running through to Fulton-av., 212.3 feet north of 168th-st., for $10,225, to Elsie Wahl.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Hugh N. Camp, of the house, with lot, No. 1,116 1st-av., north of 61st-st., to June 26, and sale by Richard V. Harnett, of a plot of land on 10th-av., between 212th and 213th sts., to July 3.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 19.

Broadway, No. 626, 25x103; Frederick Snyder to Abram J. Dittenhoefer. $70,000
58th-s.v., n. s. corner of 8th-av., 51.1 1-3x98.8x Irregular; Abram J. Dittenhoefer and wife to Michael Coleman. 80,000
Broadway, No. 626, 25x103; Same to Same. 70,000
Madison av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 27th-st., 49.4x 98; Michael Coleman and wife, Trustees, to Abraham J. Dittenhoefer. 140,000
98th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; Mary A. Ahern and husband to Mary Ahern... nom.
87th-st., s. w. corner of 3d-av., 80x200.10 to 66th-st.; Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to John D. Crimmins. 52,650
125th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.11; Joseph A. Devlin to John J. Freedman. ..... nom.
53d-st., s. s., 218.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x70.5; John E. Minturn and wife to Thomas J. McBride. 7,500
Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 25 x100; Ellen Carey and husband to Franz X. Mai. 1,000
1st-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 30th-st., 24.9x75; Andrew Knox and wife to John McWilliams. ..... nom.
153d-st., n. s., 263 ft. e. of Avenue A, 26x 103.8; Lizzie Stage to Minnie Orth and Louise E. Wiedersum. ..... nom.
122d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x99.11; N. Jarvis, Jr., and wife to Edward H. M. Just. ..... nom.
130th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x200 to 129th-st.; John R. Devlin and wife to David A. Hedges. 9,600
21th-av., n. e. corner of 84th-st., 80.2x100; Drury F. Cooper and wife to Edward S. Bailey. 7,300
Broadway, 626, 25x103; James H. Falconer, Executor, to Frederick Snyder. ..... nom.
33d-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to Henry Naylor. 4,625
Lewis-st., w. s., 140.5 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 18.1x 100; R. M. Henry, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company. 5,200
49th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Same to Same. 10,500
Lewis-st., w. s., 1:2.4 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 18.1x 100; Same to Same. 5,200
Lewis-st., w. s., 104.3 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 18.1x 100; Same to Same. 5,200
134th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 12th-av., 50x 98.11; J. M. Bowers, Referee, to Anna Ottendorfer. 1,850
11th-av., n. w. corner of 131th-st., 40.11x100x 300x irregular; also, 134th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x99.11x250; also, 134th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x99.11; H. W. Kennedy, Referee, to Anna Ottendorfer. 34,500
134th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th-av., 75x99.11; J. M. Bowers, Referee, to Alfred M. Lawrence. 2,190
Church-st., s. w. corner of Cortlandt-st., 2.11x 106.5; W. A. Boyd, Referee, to Mary A. Ward. 6,025
83d-st., s. s., 114 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.11 3-8x 18.11 1-5; Mary E. Moore and husband to Martha M. Williams. 10,300
129th-st., s. s., 21.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x99 11; Ella M. Hanson to Mary A. Donovan. ..... nom.
Same property; Thomas Hanson, Executor, to Mary A. Donovan. ..... nom.
Same property; Thomas T. Hanson to Mary A. Donovan. ..... nom.
90th-st., n. s., 55.92 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x 100.5; Francis B. Davies and wife to Henry E. Davies. 5,500
120th-st., s. s., 291.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x 106.11; T. Burwell, Referee, to Joseph G. Brown. 7,000

LEASE RECORDED.

4th-st., s. s., 162.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x96.2; John J. Astor, (Trustee of,) to Henry Loeb. ... $350

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bailey, Edmund S., to S. C. Williams and others, Executors, &c.; n. e. corner of 11th-av. and 84th-st., 3 years. $4,000
Crimmin, John D., to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty; n. w. corner of 3d-av. and 66th-st., 8 1-4 s. 7 years. 31,460
Croft, Jane, to John C. Crothers; n. w. corner of South 5th-av. and Broome-st., 1 year .. 3,700
Dittenhoefer, Abram J., to Michael Coleman; w. s. Madison-av., n. of 27th-st., installments... 65,000
Dittenhoefer, Abram J., and wife to Michael Coleman; s. w. corner of 5th-av. and 131st-st. 8,000
Francis, Hannah L., and husband to Thomas Vernon; n. s. 33d-st. s. of 9th-av., 5 years... 15,000
Colley, Mary L., and wife to William W. Harris and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 127th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years. 5,000
Loeb, Henry, to Louis Goldstrom and wife; s. s. 4th-st., n. of 2d-av., 5 years. 3,000
McBride, Thomas J., to John C. Minturn; s. s. 51st-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years. 5,000
Naylor, Henry, and wife to Amelia Rasines; s. s. 33d-st., e. of 10th-av., 5 years. 5,000
Rosenstein, J. J. and wife to Theodore P. Jenkins; s. s. 3d-st., w. of 1st-av. 1,875
Shaw, Ebenezer S. D., and wife to George G. Grennell; n. s. 127th-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year.. 1,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

American and Foreign Christian Union to Henry A. Burr. $3,000
Buddensick, Charles A., to Max Danziger. 900
Same to Same. 900
Same to Same. 900
Lawrence, A., Administrator, &c., and others to Andrew Lawrence. ..... nom.
Lawrence, A., Administrator, &c., to Joseph A. Lawrence. 53
Lawrence, A., Administrator, &c., to Margaret L. Moore. ..... nom.
Lawrence, A., Administrator, &c., to Mary R. Stryker. ..... nom.
Townsend, John F., to Ann A. Carpenter. 2,016

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE ELEGANT new four-story houses, near Madison-av., commencing No. 51 East 57th-st., 21x96x100 three stories and extension, in cabinet finish, latest style, highly polished; plumbing and cellars second to none in the City; will sell one at a low figure. Doors open all day. EMMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—MEDIUM-SIZED NEW HOUSE, EXTRA fine, near 5th-av. and 53d-st.; also, 64th-st., near the events; modern conveniences. V. E. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av.

SEVENTH-AV. AND 57TH-ST.—FOR SALE, three lots on 7th-av. and one adjoining on rear in 57th-st.; price low. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION AND 20 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST., FORDHAM, NEAR THE HARLEM R.R. DEPOT.—ADRIAN H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York by order of Harvey White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—TEN STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 129 Waverley-place; together or separately; rent $900 per annum; no liquor. Also, the store and front basement, No. 131 Waverley-place; rent, $30 per month. Both have large plate-glass show-windows. Also, store and apartments, No. 46 Hudson-st.; rent, $20 per month. Also stable of five stalls, No. 548 West 21st-st.; $180 per annum. THORNTON M. BOSMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 695 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO RENT—A NEW SUMMER HOTEL, TOGETHER with A FINE BATHING BEACH, beautifully located at Woodbridge Station, on the Long Branch division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, directly on the water, with the best of boating and fishing; 45 minutes from the City. Apply to COLLES JOHNSTON, No. 179 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water, five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT LONG BRANCH—To rent for this season, pleasantly located near West End Depot; ample grounds, with stable and good accommodations throughout. For particulars apply to GEORGE CLEK, No. 104 Murray-st. or to THOS. W. COOPER, Long Branch.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS, NEAR depot; three lots of ground; good shade. Apply No. 109 East 26th-st.

FORDHAM RIDGE.—MANSION, STABLE, fruit, flowers, very healthy; $30 month rent; (cost $40,000.) DENIS VALENTINE, Fordham.

SHIPPING.

QUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Kingst.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, July 22, 7:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Sat., June 21, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GELSTON.....Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.
ALGEKIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 16, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 3

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets at very low rates. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....June 21, 6 A. m. | Ethiopia...July 5, 6 A. M.
Anchoria.....June 28, noon | Circassia..July 12, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

*Australia, June 21, 6 A. M. | Victoria, June 28, noon

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Wednesday, June 25, 9 a.m.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 24, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26—currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 21 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 20-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat. June 21 | RHEIN.....Sat., July 5
WESER.....Sat., June 28 | OHIO.....Sat., July 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

SAINT LAURENT, JOUGLA.....Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.
PEREIRE, DAVIS.....Wednesday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

GELLERT..Thurs., June 26 | SILESIA....Thurs., July 10
LESSING..Thurs., July 3 | CIMBRIA....Thurs., July 17

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. H. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 18
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $25.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
PUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

VADERLAND, June 25, 9 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 9 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R. FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)

Canada, June 21, 6:30 A.M. | Denmark.....July 2, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Italy, June 21, 6:30 A. M. | Helvetia, June 28, 11:30 A.M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, June 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., June 21
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, June 25

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steamboat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.

C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamers sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 12 North River as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE...WEDNESDAY, June 25
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA...SATURDAY, July 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Tuxpan.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.)..Thurs., July 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, July 12
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, July 10

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, June 21
Steamer CHALMETTE.....WEDNESDAY, June 25

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or E. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see foot of column.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
SLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for Christopher Street and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST. and SIXTH-AV.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Sixth-avenue entrance to Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
FIFTY-THIRD-ST. and EIGHTH-AV.
FIFTY-NINTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
EIGHTY-FIRST-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.
For down-town trains take west-side stations.

Trains will run to 58th-st. and 6th-av. and 81st-st. and 9th-av. alternately.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President,
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 16, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" (for Passengers, Mail, and Express), 8:50 A. M.; arrive in Washington at 12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant, at second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 8:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 2 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 16, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:10, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30, and 11:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 2 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Central Depot as follows:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping car via St. Albans.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Ogdensburg.

11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, No. 3 Park-place, 785 and 1942 Broadway, New-York, and 76 Montgomery-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 3:30 P. M., Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches to Manch Chunk. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 6:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

HELEN, CAPT. THROCKMORTON.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 20th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th.....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 21st..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 23d.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th.6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...3:00 P. M.	Friday 27th.....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th..6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 20th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th.....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 21st...6:30 P. M.	Saturday, 21st...6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 22d.....8:30 A. M.	Monday, 23d.....11:00 A. M.
Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d.....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th...7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th...11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th.11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th.12:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS, C. VISBARD and D. DREW.—SPECIAL TRAIN to SARATOGA (commencing MONDAY, June 23,) leaves Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M. (from BROOKLYN by ANNEX BOAT at 8,) landing at Nyack Ferry, (West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, and Poughkeepsie by Steamer Drew,) Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons (good on Hudson River railroad received for passage.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAIN LINE, AMBOY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier 25 R. R. daily (Sundays excepted; at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M. Sundays, 5 P. M. only. Connect at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ADRAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany for Sunday morning at excepting Troy, North, West, and East. State-rooms reserved by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.

W

SARATOGA'S VAST HOTELS

THE DAWN OF A BRISK SEASON.

HOW THE WATERING-PLACE HAS BEEN IMPROVED SINCE LAST AUTUMN—INCREASE OF PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSES AND COTTAGES—GUESTS WHO HAVE ARRIVED AND THOSE EXPECTED.

SARATOGA, June 17.—The season has begun, all the hotels but one being "open," but there are no guests here. In the "long-drawn" deserted dining-rooms stand rows of grim darkies, attired in faultless new jackets and aprons, silently awaiting somebody to serve. They are a type of Saratoga as it is at the present writing. This is a peculiar "village" in more ways than strike the careless observer. The entertainment of guests is a profession with its 10,000 regular inhabitants. Hardly have the snows left the ground when, from end to end of its precincts, a general house-cleaning begins. Not a house, a fence, a stable, or a barn but receives a fresh coat of paint; not a rut in the roadways but is carefully repaired, and the quantity of new furniture consumed every Spring is enormous. Every house is a boarding-house during the Summer. Even persons of means who do not wish the bother, find their hospitality drawn upon to accommodate the overflow, and others are compelled, in sheer self-defense, to become Bonifaces, for it is a penalty of being a permanent resident here to receive visits of longer or shorter duration—generally the former—from every relative who may happen to dwell within traveling distance of the place. There is only one way to abate this unmitigated evil of "riding a free horse to death," and that is to so fill one's house as to be able to truly say, "We have no room." The extent to which this business of entertaining boarders is carried on will be a surprise to many habitués of Saratoga. It is estimated that the hotels, vast and numerous as they are, accommodate much less than half the Summer visitors. Take Broadway, for instance, below the Catholic church. For a quarter of a mile, with the exception of a gap where the Grand Hotel once stood, there is an unbroken quarter of a mile of hostelries. And so with nearly every other street in town. The number of regular boarding-houses in Saratoga exceeds 400, and many of them can comfortably room 200 guests each, which is greater than the capacity of any hotel in the City of Troy. The Everett has accommodations for 175, Temple Grove for 200, Dr. Strong's for 200, Pitney's for 225, and so on. Most of these establishments have grown from little beginnings of 8 or 10 rooms, by adding a wing here, by raising the building a story there, and by the purchase of adjoining residences, to their present proportions. Some of them affect the greatest exclusiveness, and set as good tables and charge as high rates as the leading hotels. Such places are patronized by certain sets year after year, and have thus the advantage of a Summer home atmosphere which no hotel can afford. Others are cheap, down to the requirements of the most economical pocket, and their patrons have the waters, the music, the drives, the excitement, and the charming surroundings free. Four years ago, when the season was comparatively dull, a record was kept of the pieces of baggage handled at the Delaware and Hudson Depot between June and September, and the number was found to exceed 100,000. As more than half the visitors content themselves with a hand-valise, the number of guests annually entertained at Saratoga is estimated at a quarter of a million. Very few places on the continent would be able to "handle" such an importation. New-York, with its hotels constantly half filled with permanent boarders, could hardly do it. Here it is taken as a matter of course. In May of the present year, before any of the hotels, except one or two of the smaller ones, was open the Presbyterians came down upon the place suddenly to the number of from 1,500 to 1,800, including delegates to the convention, their families and persons in sympathy with the cause, and before their sessions were concluded 1,000 Baptists rolled along. All were speedily accommodated, and there was room for many more. Once only was the capacity of Saratoga severely tested. That was at the time of the first great college regatta, when it is estimated 40,000 strangers were in town at one time, and it was found necessary to strew mattresses on the floors of the hotel parlors. The village has increased in size since then, however, and now is ready to receive "the world" as its guest. Growing out of the increasing tendency to boarding-house life among a certain class of visitors, which has been spoken of, the private cottage system is beginning to find favor here, and is receiving encouragement at the hands of the permanent residents. Everybody knows of the beautiful villa at the lake-side owned by Mr. Frank Leslie, who, by the way, is expected to occupy it with his family in a few days. Mrs. G. B. Croff, Mr. Henry Knickerbocker, and Mrs. John Morrissey, of New-York, have elegant residences here. During the Winter, Mr. Joseph Drexel, also of your City, has purchased the elegant residence of Wright, the defaulting County Treasurer, on North Broadway, and intends to make it his Summer home, and it is reported that negotiations are in progress on the part of others looking toward a similar investment. Of course, with such a crowd, it is not to be expected that so fair a surface should not conceal some blots and defects beneath. According to the local Police register, Saratoga supported 42 houses of ill-fame last season; one of the hotel detectives has a list of 120 houses in which at least one suite of rooms was occupied by a woman of the town. The laws prohibiting liquor-selling and pool-selling at the races are virtually dead letters here, and it is no secret that the splendid gambling-house formerly owned by the late John Morrissey—for the repose of whose soul an anniversary mass was recently offered in St. Peter's Church here—is one of the features of Saratoga. Banco-dealers frequently make their appearance here, and succeed in swindling some experienced New-York merchant—as actually happened here last season—and, once in a while, a "panel-house" is started, but the Police are vigilant, and these evils have but a short existence. It must also be confessed that the other nuisances complained of are kept rigidly within the bounds of decorum, so that nobody need fall into the hands of the sempter unless he deliberately desires to do so. At each of the prominent hotels experienced detectives are employed, an important part of whose duty it is to exclude questionable characters from the piazzas. Should one of these persons make his or her way into the hotel precincts, he or she is immediately spotted, the detective steps up, smilingly shakes hands, and, after a few whispered words, the obnoxious party invariably recollects an engagement elsewhere.

From what has been written, you will have gathered an idea that Saratoga is decked out in her most bewitching toilet, preparatory to the entertainment of her expected visitors. The fact is that the place never before was in such prime condition. The village looks as though it had been newly manufactured and beautifully decorated for some festivity of Brobdingnagian importance. But as I said before, the life one dwells on the pavements and the guests are tardy in arriving. Hotel men, however, anticipate the most successful season they have had in many years. They infer this from the fact that the demand for rooms is much greater than for a long time past at this period of the Summer, and they also argue that nearly everybody has made money this Spring, and will consequently take the trip and recreation of which they were compelled to deprive themselves, in part, during the past two or three years. At all the watering-places a similar impression prevails, and reports from New-York and other large centres are corroborative, to the effect that a general preparation is going on to take long vacations this Summer. The only new building of consequence to note here is a skating rink, now nearly completed, in the rear of the Congress Hall extension. It is of wood, of the pavilion style, with a steep roof and towers. It has a frontage of 75 feet on Spring-street, and a depth of 160 feet on Putnam-street. The skating floor will be 134 feet by 56, and a broad platform will be provided for the use of spectators. The entrance will be on Spring-street. Mr. Samuel T. Clark, of Baltimore, is the projector. Congress Spring Park is now open. It is fully as beautiful as last year, which is all that need be said. The Congress Spring no longer tastes the woody taste of the new tubing put in last year; connoisseurs assert that all the spring waters are as nearly perfect this season as they were ever known to be. Brown's Brigade Band, of Boston, has been engaged for the park, but the evening concerts have not yet begun. The famous Geyser Spring is under new management, the property having been purchased during the Winter at foreclosure sale by Messrs. A. D. Seavey, G. A. Settle, and James H. Adams. An impression seems to prevail abroad that there is not good sulphur bathing here, and many persons are kept away in consequence. This is a mistake. The Sulphur Springs are abundantly fitted with baths, and physicians testify to the excellent healing qualities of their waters. The latest addition to the many exquisite drives out of Saratoga is to Mount McGregor, seven miles to the north. The grade of Broadway is the beginning of the first spur of the Adirondacks, of which Mount McGregor is the end. The depression or valley in which the springs of Saratoga are situated extends, without a break, to Lake Champlain. Standing upon Mount McGregor, 1,336 feet above the valley, a magnificent view is presented. The streets of Glen's Falls, 18 miles distant, can be distinctly traced with the unassisted vision. The road is new and is an excellent one. The drives to Glen Mitchell, to Excelsior Spring and Park, to Rock City Falls, to the field of Burgoyne's surrender at Schuylerville, to Bemis Falls, to Luzerne, over the Greenfield Hills, to the Sulphur Springs, to and around the lake, and the rest, are known in all their varied beauty to former visitors to Saratoga. The highway between Eddy's Corners and Moon's has been greatly improved during the Spring. Moon's restaurant at the lake has been enlarged—new buildings have been erected to replace those burned last Fall. It is now open. Mr. Moon himself is very ill. The latest reports from his bedside by telephone is to the effect that he cannot live many hours longer. Three years ago, however, he was equally low and recovered. In the event of his death, his son, who is a man of 35 years, will probably become proprietor. The New-York and Telegraph Company has removed its offices to the Arcade Building. The Columbian Hotel has been leased to Mr. George L. Carey. The old "Pete Francis" place at the lake will be kept by Joseph C. Green and the "Schuyler Place," by Harvey Cook. The Continental Hotel, on Washington-street, has been leased by McMeil, O. B. Gray and G. R. Burroughs. The Summer arrangement of fast trains between New-York and Saratoga will go into effect in about 10 days.

These are all the changes not elsewhere noted that I have been able to discover. All the prominent features of former years, of course, remain. The great event which Saratogians look forward to the present season is the revival of aquatic sports on the lake comprised in the Seventh Annual Regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which takes place on July 9, 10, and 11. It is several years now since the waters of the lake parted before the sharp prows of contending shells and its banks re-echoed the shouts of excited thousands drawn hither by the sport, to the great gain of the villagers. The regatta is consequently awaited with increased zest, and much pecuniary profit is expected to flow from it. The programme is a splendid one. There will be three college races, open to undergraduates only, for eight-oared, four-oared, and single-scull shells respectively, the prizes being valuable cups—the Passaic, Eureka, and Triton, presented by the three Newark clubs bearing those titles. Amateur races will follow, open to all members of amateur rowing clubs which have been duly organized three months prior to the date of the regatta. They will be divided into contests between single-scull, double-scull, pair-oared, and four-oared shells for the challenge cups and plate of the National Association; single-scull shells for junior oarsmen, and a six-oared shell race for the Detroit Boat Club prize. All races will be one and one and a half miles straight away. An individual prize will be given to each winning oarsman, and the association will present a handsome silk flag to the clubs of the winners. All the railroads in the country have agreed to carry contestants and boats free, or at low special rates. The citizens of Saratoga have appointed a reception committee to receive competing crews and provide quarters for them. Although the entries do not close until the 27th inst., upward of 150 oarsmen from all parts of the country have already signified their intention of competing. Among them are 20 four-oared crews, 4 six-oared crews, 1 eight-oared crew, and any number of single and double scullers. Besides the Eastern entries, there will be representatives from Norfolk, Mobile, New-Orleans, and Galveston, and at least 11 crews from west of Detroit. Training quarters for 88 oarsmen have thus far been provided on the shores of the lake, and accommodations for the rest will be furnished as fast as applied for. Some of the crews are expected to arrive and go into training in a few days. A grand stand will be erected, and every other arrangement will be made for the comfort of spectators. The horse-races this Summer are expected to eclipse the brilliant season last year. The first meeting will begin on Saturday, July 19, and will end on Saturday, Aug. 2. The second meeting will begin on Tuesday, Aug. 5, and will end on We lnesday, Aug. 20. Racing will take place on alternate days, thus giving 15 regular days in the two meetings, but the intervals will be filled with purse contests, which will bring the total number up to in excess of 100. The nominations are larger than those of last year. They have already been published in THE TIMES. The track has been thoroughly overhauled, and 25 new box stalls have been added to the training division. Secretary Wheatley is now here perfecting the arrangements. The American Association for the Advancement of Science and Art will hold its twenty-eighth annual convention in Saratoga, beginning on Aug. 27. The head-quarters of the association will be at the States, and the sessions will take place in the Town Hall. In the same connection coincident meetings will be held of the American Anthropological Association and the Entomological Club of the association. Erudite papers on Chemistry, Microscopy, Anthropology, Entomology, Physiology, and Anatomy will be presented. Excursions will be made hence during the session week to the graphite vein at Crown Point, on Lake George; to the magnetic iron ore beds at Port Henry, to Au Sable Chasm, and to the marble works at Rutland, on Lake Champlain. The Massachusetts Press Association are expected on an excursion on the 24th inst., and a convention of Western editors will be held here in July.

It has become trite to say that Saratoga stands unequaled in the world in respect to its hotel accommodations. Never before have these noble buildings presented such a fine appearance or been so comfortably fitted up as now. Great changes have taken place in the Grand Union, which "opened" on Saturday. The Opera-house, which stood in the rear of the beautiful grounds, has been pulled down, and its space with the intervening land transformed into a lawn for archery and tennis. A high picket fence bounds the Washington and Federal street limits of the new garden. It is difficult to believe, when looking at the area thus added to the park, that the building occupied so much ground. The vista from the rear piazza of the hotel seems doubled. It is the intention of the Stewart estate to erect a new Opera-house this Fall on the site of the old Wilbur House, on the corner of Federal and Washington streets, which is now in process of removal. It was found impossible to accomplish this work in time for the present season, and conventions will consequently be compelled to choose between the Town Hall and the ball-room attached to Congress Hall for their sessions this Summer. The entire building has received a fresh coat of paint inside and out, and has otherwise been put in a condition that no adjective short of "magnificent" will fitly describe. Mr. Henry Clair has taken a lease of the building on his own account this year. I found a general impression prevailing here that this means a "black crown" on the part of Judge Hilton from the position he assumed two years ago in discriminating against the Jews. I was told that the business of the house was found to have been greatly injured last year, and that the Judge adopted the present course as the easiest way of gracefully retiring from an unprofitable mistake. I wrote this letter squarely to Mr. Clair, who answered like a flash, "That position was mine, Sir, and it shall remain unchanged." Continuing, Mr. Clair said that Judge Hilton and himself had been greatly misunderstood throughout the controversy. They had issued no sweeping edict against persons of the Jewish faith. What they had said was that they proposed to entertain ladies and gentlemen only. They were acquainted with and dealt with many Jews who came under that category. During the excitement consequent upon the publication of the interdiction they were asked by many Jewish gentlemen who had been their guests for years whether their application to visit them again had answered that "ladies and gentlemen" would always be welcome to their hotels. Mr. Clair described the origin of the trouble as having been caused by an irruption every evening of vulgar and noisy Jewish inmates of the village boarding-houses upon the hotel piazzas, attracted by the superior music and garden scenery, and also by the fact that a number of Jewish ladies and gentlemen were sojourning at the Grand Union. They occupied all the best seats and acted in such a manner that the annoyance became unbearable, and some prompt and decisive action was necessary to abate the nuisance. Mr. Clair said that the result had proved a decided success, and that instead of an unprofitable season last year, it never before did such a satisfactory business. In proof of that he added that he is paying the largest rental ever given for the building, even in its palmiest days. A larger number of rooms have been engaged than for many years past thus early, and an exceptionally successful season is anticipated. The enlarged grounds, which have been beautified with a profusion of lovely flowers, will be lighted at night with six electric lights, each of 20,000 candle power. This will enable the management to give a series of those enjoyable garden parties, the experimental one of which was so successful last year. The first will take place about July 10, a second later in the same month, and two others in August. Mr. Clair has decided to reduce his terms for transient board from $5 to $4 per day. He says that everything in the line of provisions, fuel, and labor is as cheap as before the war, and he thinks it time that the general public should have their share of the benefits arising from such a condition of things. Following is a list of the more prominent persons who will sojourn at the Grand during this season: George L. Lorillard, Judge Henry Hilton and family, Mrs. A. T. Stewart, J. R. Andrews and family, H. Thrall and family, G. D. Faviar and family, M. Mumford and family, Dr. Searle and family, William Scott and family, R. Garcia and family, Lloyd Williams and family, B. Schuylerville, Bemis Falls, to Luzerne, over the Greenfield Hills, to the Sulphur Springs, to and around the lake, and the rest, are known in all their varied beauty to former visitors to Saratoga. The highway between Eddy's Corners and Moon's has been greatly improved during the Spring. Moon's restaurant at the lake has been enlarged—new buildings have been erected to replace those burned last Fall. It is now open. Mr. Moon himself is very ill. The latest reports from his bedside by telephone is to the effect that he cannot live many hours longer. Three years ago, however, he was equally low and recovered. In the event of his death, his son, who is a man of 35 years, will probably become proprietor. The New-York and Telegraph Company has removed its offices to the Arcade Building. The Columbian Hotel has been leased to Mr. George L. Carey. The old "Pete Francis" place at the lake will be kept by Joseph C. Green and the "Schuyler Place," by Harvey Cook. The Continental Hotel, on Washington-street, has been leased by McMeil, O. B. Gray and G. R. Burroughs. The Summer arrangement of fast trains between New-York and Saratoga will go into effect in about 10 days.

These are all the changes not elsewhere noted that I have been able to discover. All the prominent features of former years, of course, remain. The great event which Saratogians look forward to the present season is the revival of aquatic sports on the lake comprised in the Seventh Annual Regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which takes place on July 9, 10, and 11. It is several years now since the waters of the lake parted before the sharp prows of contending shells and its banks re-echoed the shouts of excited thousands drawn hither by the sport, to the great gain of the villagers. The regatta is consequently awaited with increased zest, and much pecuniary profit is expected to flow from it. The programme is a splendid one. There will be three college races, open to undergraduates only, for eight-oared, four-oared, and single-scull shells respectively, the prizes being valuable cups—the Passaic, Eureka, and Triton, presented by the three Newark clubs bearing those titles. Amateur races will follow, open to all members of amateur rowing clubs which have been duly organized three months prior to the date of the regatta. They will be divided into contests between single-scull, double-scull, pair-oared, and four-oared shells for the challenge cups and plate of the National Association; single-scull shells for junior oarsmen, and a six-oared shell race for the Detroit Boat Club prize. All races will be one and one and a half miles straight away. An individual prize will be given to each winning oarsman, and the association will present a handsome silk flag to the clubs of the winners. All the railroads in the country have agreed to carry contestants and boats free, or at low special rates. The citizens of Saratoga have appointed a reception committee to receive competing crews and provide quarters for them. Although the entries do not close until the 27th inst., upward of 150 oarsmen from all parts of the country have already signified their intention of competing. Among them are 20 four-oared crews, 4 six-oared crews, 1 eight-oared crew, and any number of single and double scullers. Besides the Eastern entries, there will be representatives from Norfolk, Mobile, New-Orleans, and Galveston, and at least 11 crews from west of Detroit. Training quarters for 88 oarsmen have thus far been provided on the shores of the lake, and accommodations for the rest will be furnished as fast as applied for. Some of the crews are expected to arrive and go into training in a few days. A grand stand will be erected, and every other arrangement will be made for the comfort of spectators. The horse-races this Summer are expected to eclipse the brilliant season last year. The first meeting will begin on Saturday, July 19, and will end on Saturday, Aug. 2. The second meeting will begin on Tuesday, Aug. 5, and will end on We lnesday, Aug. 20. Racing will take place on alternate days, thus giving 15 regular days in the two meetings, but the intervals will be filled with purse contests, which will bring the total number up to in excess of 100. The nominations are larger than those of last year. They have already been published in THE TIMES. The track has been thoroughly overhauled, and 25 new box stalls have been added to the training division. Secretary Wheatley is now here perfecting the arrangements. The American Association for the Advancement of Science and Art will hold its twenty-eighth annual convention in Saratoga, beginning on Aug. 27. The head-quarters of the association will be at the States, and the sessions will take place in the Town Hall. In the same connection coincident meetings will be held of the American Anthropological Association and the Entomological Club of the association. Erudite papers on Chemistry, Microscopy, Anthropology, Entomology, Physiology, and Anatomy will be presented. Excursions will be made hence during the session week to the graphite vein at Crown Point, on Lake George; to the magnetic iron ore beds at Port Henry, to Au Sable Chasm, and to the marble works at Rutland, on Lake Champlain. The Massachusetts Press Association are expected on an excursion on the 24th inst., and a convention of Western editors will be held here in July.

It has become trite to say that Saratoga stands unequaled in the world in respect to its hotel accommodations. Never before have these noble buildings presented such a fine appearance or been so comfortably fitted up as now. Great changes have taken place in the Grand Union, which "opened" on Saturday. The Opera-house, which stood in the rear of the beautiful grounds, has been pulled down, and its space with the intervening land transformed into a lawn for archery and tennis. A high picket fence bounds the Washington and Federal street limits of the new garden. It is difficult to believe, when looking at the area thus added to the park, that the building occupied so much ground. The vista from the rear piazza of the hotel seems doubled. It is the intention of the Stewart estate to erect a new Opera-house this Fall on the site of the old Wilbur House, on the corner of Federal and Washington streets, which is now in process of removal. It was found impossible to accomplish this work in time for the present season, and conventions will consequently be compelled to choose between the Town Hall and the ball-room attached to Congress Hall for their sessions this Summer. The entire building has received a fresh coat of paint inside and out, and has otherwise been put in a condition that no adjective short of "magnificent" will fitly describe. Mr. Henry Clair has taken a lease of the building on his own account this year. I found a general impression prevailing here that this means a "black crown" on the part of Judge Hilton from the position he assumed two years ago in discriminating against the Jews. I was told that the business of the house was found to have been greatly injured last year, and that the Judge adopted the present course as the easiest way of gracefully retiring from an unprofitable mistake. I wrote this letter squarely to Mr. Clair, who answered like a flash, "That position was mine, Sir, and it shall remain unchanged." Continuing, Mr. Clair said that Judge Hilton and himself had been greatly misunderstood throughout the controversy. They had issued no sweeping edict against persons of the Jewish faith. What they had said was that they proposed to entertain ladies and gentlemen only. They were acquainted with and dealt with many Jews who came under that category. During the excitement consequent upon the publication of the interdiction they were asked by many Jewish gentlemen who had been their guests for years whether their application to visit them again had answered that "ladies and gentlemen" would always be welcome to their hotels. Mr. Clair described the origin of the trouble as having been caused by an irruption every evening of vulgar and noisy Jewish inmates of the village boarding-houses upon the hotel piazzas, attracted by the superior music and garden scenery, and also by the fact that a number of Jewish ladies and gentlemen were sojourning at the Grand Union. They occupied all the best seats and acted in such a manner that the annoyance became unbearable, and some prompt and decisive action was necessary to abate the nuisance. Mr. Clair said that the result had proved a decided success, and that instead of an unprofitable season last year, it never before did such a satisfactory business. In proof of that he added that he is paying the largest rental ever given for the building, even in its palmiest days. A larger number of rooms have been engaged than for many years past thus early, and an exceptionally successful season is anticipated. The enlarged grounds, which have been beautified with a profusion of lovely flowers, will be lighted at night with six electric lights, each of 20,000 candle power. This will enable the management to give a series of those enjoyable garden parties, the experimental one of which was so successful last year. The first will take place about July 10, a second later in the same month, and two others in August. Mr. Clair has decided to reduce his terms for transient board from $5 to $4 per day. He says that everything in the line of provisions, fuel, and labor is as cheap as before the war, and he thinks it time that the general public should have their share of the benefits arising from such a condition of things. Following is a list of the more prominent persons who will sojourn at the Grand during this season: George L. Lorillard, Judge Henry Hilton and family, Mrs. A. T. Stewart, J. R. Andrews and family, H. Thrall and family, G. D. Faviar and family, M. Mumford and family, Dr. Searle and family, William Scott and family, R. Garcia and family, Lloyd Williams and family, B. W. Richards and family, Marshall O. Roberts and family, George Opdykeand family, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sherman and family, Mr. Merrill and family, Dr. Kip and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Osgood, Samuel F. Barger and family, Alexander Stuart, Jonathan Thorne and family, C. Fellows and family, Gordon W. Burnham, T. Bailey Myers and family, W. Forbes Morgan and family, Addison Cammack, R. L. Cutting, Jr., and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Caun, George Bliss and family, Judge and Mrs. Miles Beach, Mr. and Mrs. French, Baron Thomsen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holland, R. F. Tyson and family, John W. Ellis and family, Mrs. James A. Robinson, A. R. Van Nest and family, Harrison R. Durkee and family, Admiral Livingstone and family, George W. Bell and family, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Parish, Mrs. Edward Willetts, William Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Talmadge, all of New-York; the Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan and family, R. P. Black and daughter, and H. W. Hunt and family, of Brooklyn.

Part of the central wing of the Clarendon was destroyed by fire last Winter. This has been rebuilt, and the hotel has been painted and partly refurnished. Prices remain as last year. The following have engaged rooms for the season: From New-York—E. M. Archibald, the British Consul, and family; A. Kerbs and family, J. P. Magovern and family, R. L. Schieffelin and family, S. T. Skidmore and family, Mrs. J. R. Townsend, Joseph Seligman and family, Mrs. L. Speiss and family, R. H. Rochester and family, M. Bodine and family, R. J. Morgan and wife, J. R. Parsons and wife, John Sickles and two sisters, R. M. Lewis and family, E. P. C. Lewis and family, A. S. Cameron and family, T. B. Coddington and family, Charles C. Colgate and family, William Bend and family, P. L. Frasse and family, George W. Helmo and family, Mrs. E. Wyman and daughter, O. W. Booth and wife, the Misses Sickles, William M. Beach, J. W. Nash and wife, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Schloss, G. T. Jones, wife, and child; Dr. W. S. White, G. R. Howe and wife, G. T. Stetson and wife, E. Ehrich, Colwell Shaw and wife, Misses E. and C. Colwell, C. S. Suydam, S. M. Woodbridge, two daughters, and nurse; T. N. Lawrence, Le Roy Edgar, L. Goldsmith, G. W. Auten, W. E. Linstedt, Mrs. M. L. Mercier, Miss L. Mercier, H. W. Johnson, R. W. Welch and wife, C. Newkirk, P. McElrath and wife, D. W. James and wife, A. O. James, R. L. Halsey, C. C. Clark, W. S. Raymond, wife, child, and nurse, C. C. Colgate and wife, J. W. Prindle, N. W. S. Catlin, W. E. Weyman, Miss Weyman, J. H. Hiscox and wife, F. H. Gould, C. E. Lewis, Dr. A. N. Brockway, Joseph Soher and wife, E. Dunning and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Bodine, W. H. De Vinnie, Miss R. Chesterman, Miss F. Leading, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Judge George F. Danforth and family, of Rochester; Judge Charles J. Folger and the two Misses Folger. Mr. Charles Leland, the proprietor, is ill in Philadelphia.

Congress Hall has also been entirely repainted inside and out, and two floors have been completely refurnished. Several new bath-rooms have been constructed, and a new electric annunciator has superseded the old system of call-bells. It will open on the 21st inst. The low prices of last year will be continued. Mr. Southgate, of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, a relative of Mr. Clement, the proprietor, is associated with him in business this season. Mr. Wilkinson will again be manager, but the staff of clerks has been entirely changed. The following, from New-York City, have engaged rooms for the season: Gen. Harlow, United States Army, wife, and two daughters, W. R. Morrison, President of the Manhattan Bank, and wife, R. Gurney and wife, J. B. Roach and wife, Col. George Heidsick, Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rich, G. Randall and wife, G. F. Spaulding and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James Slocom, Major J. E. Simpson and wife, J. St. John and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Spencer, William Topping and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tallman, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Thorne, Judge Thompson and family, Gen. J. B. Thayer and wife, the Rev. O. H. Tiffany and Miss Tiffany, the Hon. R. M. Townsend and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Tudor, J. P. Davis and family, J. W. McCullogh and wife, W. C. Browning and family, J. Wynne Jones and family, E. A. Morgan and wife, Hugh McBirney and family, J. S. Morton and wife, Col. W. P. Mendhall and wife, J. W. Nash and sisters, S. P. Newell and family, Mrs. J. A. Greer and family, W. H. Gebhard and family, R. J. Gittings and wife, P. W. Gallaudet and family.

The experiment of running the Windsor as a first-class hotel on the Delmonico plan having proved successful last year, the same system will be continued during the present season under the old management, with this modification, however, that permanent boarders will be furnished with private tables at a stipulated sum per week per person, which will be much below the regular restaurant rates, and will obviate the bother of ordering from the *carte*. Liberal terms will also be made to such guests for rooms. No change has taken place in the building, which was newly furnished last year, except the ordinary repainting and house-cleaning. Saturday was opening day. The following have engaged apartments for the season: Gen. C. R. Thompson and wife, William Butler Duncan and wife, William H. Starin and family, William B. Marvin and wife, C. N. Lockwood and wife, Dr. J. D. Bancroft and wife, Frank Carroll, De Castro and wife, Mrs. J. L. Dortic and the Misses Dortic, John Downey and family, William H. Hamson and family, Edward Van Ness and family, George Storm and family, all of New-York; John Wyeth and family, and Alonzo M. Vité, the Italian Consul, and family, of Philadelphia; S. M. Pettengill and wife, of Brooklyn; William H. Brown (of Jordan, Marsh & Co.) and wife, of Boston; St. Cyr Pasquinis and José N. Baro and family, of Havana; E. G. Dallas and wife, of Texas; C. L. Habersham and family, of Charleston; M. J. Walsh, of New-Orleans. The Miller and Van Rensselaer cottages, connected with the hotel, have been taken, respectively, by Francis Robinson, President of the Spring Valley Coal Company, and family, and A. Hemenway, the Wall-street banker, and wife.

Of the smaller hotels, the Adelphi opened on April 2, when the snow was still falling, and they were crossing Saratoga Lake on the ice. The following from New-York City and vicinity are recorded on its books: J. Miller and wife, A. L. Goodrich, G. F. Whitteil and wife, A. T. Thomas, C. N. Taintor, W. H. Finch and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fellows, Mrs. A. Benjamin and niece, Mrs. R. S. Haviland, Mrs. Batchelder and sister, Miss A. H. Sutton, E. P. Docker and wife, William J. Best, B. G. Carpenter and wife, R. J. Morrison, Thomas Turnbull, G. B. Croff, G. W. Burchill, all of New-York; A. A. Webster and wife, Dr. W. B. Pierson and wife, J. Collins and daughter, W. W. Bergen, wife, and two children; Mrs. M. Clark, H. N. Brinsmade, C. C. Hall and wife, George Harvey, J. W. Hutchinson, of Brooklyn; S. P. Stearns, wife, and two children, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Newark; the Hon. Thomas K. Alvord and the Hon John M. Douglas, of Middletown, have also been guests at this house. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson there now, with his wife. He paid Saratoga a previous visit on the 7th inst., when he was the guest of his cousin, the Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker, at whose house a reception was given in his honor.

The old American opened on April 10. Among its guests have been Mr. and Mrs. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Devereux and family, Mr. and Mrs. U. Doubleday and the two Masters Doubleday, N. P. and Miss Carris Colgrove, Mrs. J. Hoguet and the two Misses Hoguet, T. E. Scholles, W. Reitzenstein, J. S. Hawley, H. C. Stilwell, G. A. Turner, A. C. Schuyler, J. Stein, C. C. Fuller, E. B. Harris, W. Holleston, G. Forbes, and Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman. Mrs. and Miss Harris, E. P. Griswold, F. A. Weed, Robert C. Walsh, W. C. Peckham, G. H. Green, E. Sternfeld, C. W. Price, W. P. Ellis, N. Frank, A. Spencer, R. L. Thomas, W. H. Sage, J. P. M. Richards, T. Miller, W. Ellsworth, J. R. Barrett, A. Bishop, C. V. Graves, of New-York; Dr. D. B. Valentine and wife, S. G. Tucker, S. W. Gillespie, of Brooklyn; A. C. Vosburgh, of Newark, and Judge Charles O. Tappan, of Potsdam.

The Arlington opened May 8. The following are among those registered here: J. W. Wilson and wife, J. F. Young, wife and maid; J. L. Parsons and son, Miss Stilwell, J. L. Clark, J. Hyslet, E. Slevin, A. Anarus, C. Van Sande, L. A. Erriso, N. McManamy, W. J. Stevens, H. S. Lampson, G. Woodward, R. M. Paulson, C. H. Loomis, W. T. Marsh, J. E. Bentley, J. Munderff, F. Graves, J. Slado, J. Drohan, R. B. Herron, G. P. Williams, F. H. C. Kincaid, R. M. Sherman, F. Taylor, D. Levy, of New-York; S. C. Browne, W. Grant, E. E. Caldwell, of Brooklyn; T. R. Graham and wife, C. Kemp and wife, R. J. Killgore, of New-Jersey; the Hon. T. Neary, of Troy.

The Heustis House opened May 23. It has had the following among others: Prof. E. L. Youmans and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Brooks, Miss S. K. Walton, Mrs. G. J. Repplier, sister, and two children; Mrs. E. R. Dillingham, Mrs. G. H. Andrews, Miss F. B. Radford, Mrs. J. M. Levy and Miss Levy, Mrs. B. Mackay, G. Watson, supplied with wardrobes. R. R. Manners, of New-York; C. L. Hosack, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, of Newark.

At the Remedial Institute are registered Willard Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Atwater, Abbot Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stubo, Miss A. P. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Mulford. Miss M. Allen, of New-York; the Hon. J. I. Gilbert, of Malone.

At the Medical Institute are Mrs. E. M. Rush, Miss Wright, Miss M. C. Cotter, Miss A. M. Dikeman, H. B. Ubl and wife, of New-York; Mrs. C. W. Taylor and Mrs. J. E. T. Sheridan, of Brooklyn.

Among those who have "been and took their departure" may be mentioned the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, who passed a few days with his father-in-law, Col. S. A. Willoughby, of this village; the family of Dr. S. S. Guy, of Brooklyn, who were guests of Dr. Clement, in Franklin-street; the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock and daughter, the Misses Wiltse, and Dr. Joseph Perkins, who were the guests of Mrs. Thom, at Saratoga and Congress Park; the Hon. Henry L. Lamb, who was the guest of Dr. Ritchie; Mr. William C. Barrett, Jr., of the Hotel Brighton, New-York, who paid a visit to his parents; Hon. William E. Dodge and Dr. Ireneus S. Prime. Many of the Baptist and Presbyterian delegates remained for several weeks after the conventions closed. Among those expected to pass a portion of the season here is Mme. Marie Rôze. Mrs. Ulysses Doubleday, of No. 20 West Twelfth-street, wife of a New-street broker, died suddenly at the American Hotel on the 9th inst., where she had been placed by her husband for the Summer on the previous Saturday. The weather is delightful, the thermometer ranging between 60° and 85°. There has been a good deal of rain lately, but it is now clear.

A FAMOUS DINING-ROOM BURNED.

WHOSE DECORATIONS COST TWEED AND GARFIELD $50,000.

The spacious main dining-room of the Metropolitan Hotel, said to have been the most elegant dining-hall on the continent, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and the loss is between $50,000 and $60,000. It was on the second floor of the hotel, and comprised the entire upper portion of a two-story building, distinct in itself, and divided from the southern wing of the hotel on the one side, and the theatre building on the other, by substantial party walls. The cause of the fire was probably the overheating of the kitchen flue, which runs up along the south wall of the dining-hall to the roof, and which set fire to a beam in the ceiling of the dining-room. The fire had, doubtless, been smoldering for hours before it burst forth. Mr. George F. Adams, the Superintendent at the hotel, between 6 and 7 o'clock noticed an odor of burning wood, and supposed that it came from the kitchen. The watchmen, chamber-maids, and hall men sought for its cause and source, but found no indications of fire anywhere.

At 9:30 A.M. Mr. Adams went up to breakfast, which was laid in the main dining-hall. He had hardly entered the hall when his attention was attracted by the crackling of glass. Looking up, he saw that several of the panes of colored glass in the dome or skylight had broken, and through the empty sashes flame and smoke were pouring in a steady stream. There were at the time some 18 or 20 guests lingering over a late breakfast in the hall. They fled from the room, and their excited rushes caused almost a panic among the other guests in the house, particularly the ladies. Trunks and valises were hurriedly packed, and the guests hastily left their rooms. Many took refuge at the neighboring hotels until the excitement had subsided. The waiters and other employes succeeded, before they were driven out by the dense smoke, in removing in safety everything that was movable. Three fire alarms were given and the flames were soon entirely surrounded by no less than 15 streams of water. While Chief Miller was in the hall a large section of the ceiling gave way, bringing with it the beautiful glass chandelier which depended from the dome. The plaster fell on him, and cut him severely about the head and face. After an hour's hard work, Chief Bates announced that the fire was under control, but it was noon before the flames were entirely extinguished and the firemen were withdrawn.

The elegant dining-room is a complete wreck. The ceiling, which was elegantly frescoed, is destroyed, and the roof is burned off. The handsome glass chandeliers, five in number, and the side-lights are destroyed and the fancy ornamentation ruined. On the south wall were five large mirrors, and on the west wall two pier-glasses of great size. The plates in these mirrors were 5½ by 12 feet each and of the finest French glass, and the frames were of elegant black walnut and gold. They were put in in 1871 when the house was refitted for Tweed and Garfield, and cost $33,000. Four of the mirrors are destroyed and two were cracked by the heat. There were in the hall 60 tables of cherry-wood, accommodating four persons each, so that 240 persons could dine in the room at one time without inconvenience. The room was 110 feet long and 60 wide. The height from the floor to the ceiling was 33 feet. The dome in the centre was 20 feet in diameter. The hall was the original Niblo's saloon, and was once used for balls, receptions, and other fashionable gatherings. In 1859, when the Lelands held the lease of the hotel, it was connected with the hotel and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8667 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

JUNE 21 1879

ANOTHER NIGHT SESSION

THE SENATE FINALLY PASSES THE ARMY BILL.

A NEW PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT BY THE DEMOCRATS—ALL AMENDMENTS REJECTED—THE COURSE OF THE BOURBONS DENOUNCED BY MESSRS. CARPENTER, CONKLING, AND LOGAN—THE SENATE IN SESSION UNTIL 2 A. M.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—No traces of the stormy and protracted session which closed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon were visible when the Senate assembled to-day. The chamber presented the usual appearance of order and neatness, and the Senators seemed as cheerful as though nothing unpleasant had happened to mar the record of its last sitting. The galleries rapidly filled with auditors who sat patiently through the dull business of the morning hour, waiting for the debate on the Army bill to be resumed. Mr. Wallace presented the report of the Conference Committee on the appropriation bill providing for the expenses of the Federal courts for the coming fiscal year, and asked that the Senate proceed at once to its consideration. To this Mr. Conkling objected. He did not know how far the committee had confined their labors to the matters in dispute between the two houses, and in view of the recent misunderstanding in reference to the Army bill, he thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of the report of the conference for the present. There was a tinge of sarcasm in his concluding observation that should another misunderstanding arise by which discussion was prevented, it would not be the fault of the Republican side. This objection was fatal to the motion of Mr. Wallace, and after a brief discussion he withdrew it.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Carpenter proceeded to address the Senate in opposition to it. He argued that the restriction contained in the fifth section was an interference with the duty of the Executive, and was therefore unconstitutional. The Army in time of peace could only be used as a Police force, and to forbid the President to use it upon elections was to deny his constitutional right to employ the military power of the Government to suppress disorder. It was the duty of the President to execute the laws, and he was clothed by the Constitution with the military power of Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces for that purpose. Whenever it became necessary to use the military power to execute the law, he could employ that power either as an ordinary Police to preserve peace or as a judicial Police to punish violations of law. The duty of the President to prevent the violation of law was as imperative as his duty to punish its violation, and the right to use all the powers of the Government to punish, involved the right to use the same power to prevent. If a mob assembled to interfere with the transmission of the mails, it would be the duty of the President to prevent the crime contemplated, and not wait until the crime was actually accomplished. There was no question as to the right of Congress to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections for Representatives to Congress and Presidential Electors, and if it was contemplated to prevent the holding of such elections by violence, it would be the primary duty of the President to defeat such contemplated lawlessness; and yet the pending bill proposed that the power of the Government should not be asserted upon election day to preserve and maintain the peace.

Referring to the remarks recently made by Senator Hill about methods by which the Government could be destroyed, Mr. Carpenter said that that Senator had sat at the feet of Jefferson Davis in the Confederate Congress for four years, and from that source he had learned he recognized him as competent authority upon methods to destroy the Government. It had been demonstrated by the rebellion that the Government could not be destroyed by force, but it could be overthrown by non-action. It would be as unconstitutional for a State to refuse to elect United States Senators as to say that a State should not elect such Senators, because by such non-action the Government could be destroyed as effectually as by affirmative and unconstitutional action. He applied this principle to the pending bill, and argued that to withhold the means necessary to enable the President to prevent crime and to enforce the laws, was as pernicious as to deny him the means to punish the commission of crime.

Mr. Ingalls followed Mr. Carpenter, and delivered an able and carefully-prepared speech of a general political character, rather than upon the merits of the bill. He referred to the earnest efforts made by the President to conciliate the South; to his withdrawal of troops from Louisiana and South Carolina; the recognition of Hampton and Nicholls as Governors of those two States, and to the establishment of so-called "local self-government" in the South, and asked what response had the people of those States made to his efforts. The discussion which had taken place at the present session of Congress would answer the question. When the President had performed a plain constitutional duty, no abuse was too violent and no epithet too vile to heap upon him. Instead of addressing themselves to the work for which the extra session of Congress was called, the Democrats had devoted all their energies to shaping the political campaign of 1880, and had declared that no appropriations should be voted until alleged grievances were redressed. Month after month referred to these alleged grievances in detail, and argued that they were weak expedients to force the President to approve bills in the interest of the Democratic Party. Their noisy declamation about the heel of despotism and the bayonet at the polls would deceive nobody, as their conduct had plainly shown that it was a partisan trick to further their cause in the next Presidential campaign. He concluded by referring to the Southern exodus, which involved him in a sharp colloquy with Senator Vest, of Missouri, and also provoked an interesting personal discussion between Senators Kellogg and Eaton, of Louisiana, in reference to political affairs in that State.

Senator Logan followed Mr. Ingalls, and spoke for an hour. There was nothing new or important in his argument, except his stalwart opposition to the bill, and his declaration that the President would stultify himself if he should sign it.

Senator Kirkwood was the next speaker. He rarely makes a set speech, and is therefore listened to with marked respect when he does. He has a plain, old-fashioned way of speaking, as devoid of style as his personal appearance is plain and unassuming. His argument to-day was one of the strongest yet delivered upon the Republican side.

After some furter debate, Mr. Thurman came down from the chair and proceeded to make a very bitter speech, in which he announced that he would not vote for a single change in the bill as it came from the House, no matter what its merits. During his remarks, he and Mr. Blaine got into an interesting running debate, in the course of which Mr. Blaine pushed Mr. Thurman into an acknowledgment that he held that the President need not execute a law which he believed unconstitutional, until its constitutionality had been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and that was the individual right of any man to pass upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress. This brought Mr. Carpenter to his feet. He denounced such doctrines, and for some time there was an interesting running debate.

When this was over it was apparent that Mr. Thurman's speech, announcing that there should be no amendment to the bill, had changed the whole drift of the proceedings. Senator Conkling took the floor and charged that the declaration of Mr. Thurman was the result of a conference held last night; that Mr. Thurman was simply issuing his orders as corps commander; that all amendments to this bill agreed to by the Senate Appropriation Committee and voted into the bill while in Committee of the Whole by Democratic votes, should be stricken out and all other amendments voted down. This was, he said, a proud position for this Spartan band of Democrats, who were so anxious for the future of their country. Mr. Conkling and Mr. Windom then offered several amendments to the 40th section of the bill, and they were all voted down by a strict party vote. Mr. Conkling then moved to strike out the entire section, which motion was also voted down.

Up to this time the bill had been in Committee of the Whole, but all amendments having been acted upon, it was reported to the Senate, when Mr. Withers, in accordance with the prearranged programme, moved to non-concur in all the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Blaine, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee, made a humorous appeal to his Democratic colleagues on the committee for information as to how he should vote. He said he had joined with them in their efforts to have these amendments adopted, and he now wanted to know some reasons for changing his action of a day or two ago. Senator Logan created a laugh by saying that he hoped the Democrats would have leave to withdraw the speeches they had made in favor of these amendments. Mr. Blaine continued his humorous appeals for information, and finally begged Mr. Thurman to leave the chair again and explain his position; but there was no response, and Mr. Windom, another member of the Appropriations Committee, began reading the amendments that the Democrats had called so important, and reaching one which contained the word "hereafter," Mr. Conkling created a great laugh by saying that the Democrats did not believe in a hereafter.

When order had been restored a vote was taken, and all the amendments were stricken out by a strict party vote. The bill was then passed to a third reading, and as the question was about to be put upon its final passage, Mr. Conkling arose to speak to the merits of the measure.

After some general remarks, Mr. Conkling took up the speech of Mr. Voorhees, in which that gentleman declared that he would never vote a single dollar for the Army to be used to preserve the peace at the polls, and argued that no troops had ever been employed at the polls to interfere with elections, except in Kansas, where the Army was used by a Democratic Administration. The entire history of the country had been searched during the discussion of this question at the present session of Congress, and not a single instance had been produced where troops had been employed to interfere with elections. He contended that the Republican Party held that the National Government has the right, by statute, to authorize, and, by administration, to execute the laws authorizing the protection and preservation and maintenance of the ballot-box at national elections, so as to insure to every citizen the exercise of that right, without molestation and without fear, and that this authority could be exercised everywhere where authority dwells and upon every day when any constitutional act is to be done by national authority. Replying to Mr. Thurman's statement that the bill had no unusual features except that it omitted to make an appropriation for a certain purpose, Mr. Conkling said: "Suppose the bill provided that no money given by the bill should be paid to maintain the Army to preserve the peace on the frontiers against savage Indians, would that be a mere omission which should be passed over without challenge?" He called attention to the amendment made to the Judicial Appropriation bill by the conference committee, and charged that its purpose and effect was to supplement the Army bill and to place handcuffs upon the constitutional arms of the Executive. Pausing in his argument, he dwelt for a few moments upon the action of the Democratic managers of this bill in ignoring the action of the two houses and inserting a new provision which had not been presented to either house. This was done, he said, in obedience to the edict of the caucus, and in pursuance of a party discipline so stern that at the beck of a chosen leader Senators were required to surrender their judgment, previously expressed and recorded, and vote to overthrow amendments which a committee of the Senate had solemnly determined should be inserted, before the measure could be made sufficiently perfect to be placed on the statute-books.

Mr. Conkling concluded his remarks at 12:30, and Mr. Eaton took the floor. He denied that the President had the power to move the Army into a State for any purpose except when called upon by the Governor or Legislature. He replied with some warmth to the charges made by Messrs. Carpenter and Conkling against the Democrats, and denied that the Democrats wanted turbulent elections. Replying to Mr. Ingalls's charges that Northern Democrats were the obsequious allies of the South, he said he did not expect to hear any honorable man charge that he and his colleagues from Northern States were obsequious allies of the South. They were the peers of any Senators upon this floor. Such language was an insult, and he hoped it would not be heard again in the Senate. The time had not come when any Senator could not vote as his own convictions dictated without being subjected to insult.

Senator Burnside said he differed with Mr. Conkling as to the term "police force." No skilled military man would say that the Army was ever used as a police force. He did not believe in the use of troops at the polls, but he did believe in enforcing all the laws. He would vote for the bill because it made provision for the Army, and because he did not believe the Army would be used to interfere with elections either as a police or military force.

Mr. Bayard denied that it was ever the intention of the Democrats to coerce any branch of the Government. It was the duty of Congress to frame laws in such a form as they deemed best under the Constitution. The majority never sought collision with any branch of the Government, but always intended to vote full supplies to every department.

Mr. Blaine said that Mr. Bayard would not deny that Senators as prominent as he in the Democratic ranks had threatened to withhold supplies, and that he was careful not to say that he would not vote for the appropriation bills pure and simple. He asked Mr. Bayard whether he would vote supplies without condition, if the President should veto this bill.

Mr. Bayard replied with great warmth that he would not be questioned as to what he would do should the President veto the bill. "Let the President," said he, "do his duty and I will do mine."

Mr. Blaine replied, with equal warmth, that Mr. Bayard closed with an evasion, as he expected he would, and again asked him whether he would vote appropriations for the Army without condition should the bill be vetoed.

Mr. Bayard retorted that he did not stand in the face of the country to talk for buncombe.

Mr. Blaine continued in his rasping catechism of Mr. Bayard about voting supplies, which irritated Mr. Bayard, and, during the colloquy, the latter said to Mr. Blaine, who was standing in the main aisle with both hands on his hips: "Don't stand there with your hands on your hips threatening me," to which Mr. Blaine replied: "Does the Senator from Delaware presume to direct how I shall hold my hands?" "There is one place," retorted Mr. Bayard, "where you will not put your hands." This was not heard by Mr. Blaine, and when he asked Mr. Bayard to repeat it, he said he would repeat it to him in private.

Senator Saulsbury, who was seated with his overcoat on was also drawn into the controversy, during which he caused great merriment by drawing off his coat. Mr. Blaine, who was speaking at the time, turning to see what caused the laughter, requested Mr. Saulsbury not to take off anything but his overcoat, which increased the merriment.

A reference to Mr. Thurman by Mr. Blaine caused that gentleman to leave the chair and make a heated reply, in which he denied that he had ever threatened to withhold supplies from the Government. After Mr. Thurman had ceased speaking, Mr. Bayard arose and apologized for anything that he might have said which appeared offensive to Mr. Blaine, to which Mr. Blaine made the usual courteous reply.

At 1:50 A. M. the question was put on the Army bill. The bill was passed—yeas 33, nays 19—a party vote, except that Mr. Burnside voted yea.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, at 2 A. M., the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock Saturday.

THE CONKLING-LAMAR QUARREL.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The excitement of yesterday, caused by the Conkling-Lamar controversy, has completely died out, and to-day it was rarely referred to in connection with any future proceedings. Mr. Lamar left Washington to-night for Mississippi to fulfill an engagement made some time ago to deliver an address at a college Commencement.

AN IMPRUDENT POLITICIAN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 20.—John J. Kelly, an ex-Councilman, was sentenced to-day to imprisonment in the County Jail for three months and to pay a fine of $500 for inducing a man to cast an illegal vote at an election last Fall.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

WESTON'S WONDERFUL RECORD.

HE SCORES 473 MILES AT 3 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING—BROWN 53 MILES BEHIND—WESTON STILL IN GOOD CONDITION.

LONDON, June 20.—At 10 o'clock this morning Weston still held a decided lead in the contest for the Astley belt. At 9:45 o'clock the scores were: Weston, 408 miles; Brown, 382 miles. Brown is obliged to take frequent rests, while Weston is going strongly.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Weston had scored 428 miles and Brown 400.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the scores were: Weston, 438 miles; Brown, 400 miles.

LONDON, June 21.—At 3 o'clock this morning the score in the walking match stood: Weston, 473; Brown, 420.

BUSINESS AND LABOR TROUBLES.

A HEAVY DEFALCATION IN THE COTTON TRADE—THE DISSATISFIED MINERS.

LONDON, June 20.—A large firm in Liverpool, trading chiefly in cotton, is in difficulties in consequence of the transactions of a person operating in their name, who has absconded. The Liverpool *Courier* says that the person referred to is not a partner in the involved house, but the representative of a German firm. He speculated in the name of the firm, but without their knowledge or authority. He sold futures in cotton heavily at 5 1-32d., one transaction being for 10,000 bales of the June-July delivery. One of the principal members of the firm was to arrive in Liverpool on Thursday night to investigate the affair. It is uncertain who will suffer the losses occasioned by his default, as his principals may be able to repudiate the transactions. His collapse has depressed the cotton market. A dispatch from Liverpool says: "The name of the firm involved is Funke & Co., a German exporting house. The name of the person who has absconded is Ernest Weber. It is stated that the firm will repudiate the greater part of Weber's transactions."

BIRMINGHAM, June 20.—The miners at their conference yesterday postponed definite action for two months on the proposal for a general suspension of work unless their wages are advanced, and appointed a deputation to visit, in the meantime, the various mining districts. A resolution was adopted inviting the National Union of Miners to meet the present delegates in conference at the expiration of two months. Considerable uneasiness prevails in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire at the probability that that extensive mining district is on the eve of a protracted struggle. The masters demand 12 1-2 per cent. reduction in wages. The question has been arbitrated and the umpire has declared against any reduction. Some owners declare that they are losing money and must close their pits, while others are giving notification of a reduction in wages. The miners, however, demand adherence to the award of the umpire.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE DEMAND THE KHEDIVE'S ABDICATION.

CAIRO, June 20.—England and France unite in demanding the abdication of the Khédive. Germany and Austria give the Khédive the alternative of the full payment of the floating debt or their co-operation with England and France. Nothing is known here of the attitude of the Sultan in the matter. The Khédive is in uninterrupted conference with the Princes Tewfik and Hassan. He has asked for a delay of 48 hours in order to communicate with the Porte before replying. All the Ministry, except the Minister of War, favor abdication.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Standard's* Alexandria and Cairo telegrams state that the abdication of the Khédive is imminent. Other telegrams state that though willing to pay his creditors he will not abdicate.

ONE OF PANAMA'S REVOLUTIONS.

A GENERAL AND ONE HUNDRED MEN AND BOYS IN POSSESSION OF ASPINWALL.

ASPINWALL, June 10.—Panama is in a state of revolution. The *Star and Herald* of June 9, states that on Saturday, June 7, Gen. Rafael Aizpuru left Panama ostensibly for Bogota. He was accompanied to Aspinwall by a number of his friends and partisans, where they were to bid adieu to their chief, who announced himself somewhat ostentatiously as being tired and disgusted with Isthmus politics. At 9:30 on the same evening, a Provisional Government was declared, with Gen. Aizpuru as Provisional President, M. Lozada Plise as Secretary of Government, and M. R. De la Torre as Secretary of Hacienda. The revolutionary party soon afterward took possession of the cuartel, where only a slight resistance was made, as only two persons were wounded. Aizpuru is reported to have 50 to 100 men under arms, and to be thoroughly determined to succeed. In the meantime, a very clever trick was played upon Mr. Casoria. About 10 o'clock on the same night he was quietly taken prisoner without noise or disturbance whatever, marched out to Rio Grande Station, on the railroad, where a hand car was procured, and the captors and their prisoner made all haste for Aspinwall. At the Barbacous Bridge the party unexpectedly came in collision with a special train, which had left Aspinwall at 7 A. M. on Sunday morning, and almost by a miracle escaped destruction. As it was, their hand car was smashed and thrown from the track, and the party was compelled to walk to another station, where a conveyance could be obtained. Casoria arrived in Aspinwall at 3 P. M., where he was met by his rival, Aizpuru, who no doubt congratulated him on his escape from the various perils which had beset him.

In Panama measures were at once taken to prevent disorder. The second Designado was invested with Presidential authority, and the national force, Police, the Society of "Friends of Public Order," &c., were placed in a condition to resist any attempt to overthrow the constitutional Government. During the day the Superintendent of the Panama Railroad requested the loan of a special train for the Colombian Guard to Aspinwall to put down the revolutionists, but without a favorable result. On the evening of June 9, Aizpuru marched his rabble, numbering in the neighborhood of 100 men and boys, out of Aspinwall to Monkey Hill Station, about two miles from town, where they encamped until morning, and then proceeded to Gatun, a distance of miles out on the railroad. They seized a hand car and a flat car with which to remove their stores, &c., and on arrival at Gatun are reported to have crossed the Chagres River to the native village, where they were at last accounts. The train from Panama, due here at 11 A. M., was delayed until 3 P. M., on account of 230 officers and men, with two field-pieces belonging to the State Government, came by the morning train to Lion Hill Station, 11 miles from here and four from Gatun. From that point they were to march along the railroad track to encounter and give battle to the insurgents.

PANAMA, June 10.—The *Star and Herald* of to-day says: "Our intelligence from Aspinwall is made up of fact and rumor, in somewhat unequal proportions. Mr. Aizpuru holds the town, and says that he can maintain order. In taking possession of the cuartel, and consequently of the city, human life has been sacrificed. The sentinel who was on guard on Saturday night seemed to have an idea of his duty, and endeavored to fulfill it. He resisted the attempt to enter the cuartel, and was shot so severely that he subsequently died. The cuartel was taken, and its inmates at the time were made prisoners, while other members of the guard, who were about town, hearing of the affair, made off for Panama as fast as possible. Gen. Aizpuru obtained arms at the office of the Captain of the Port, where a number of cases of rifles belonging to Mr. John Wilson, of Port Limon, Costa Rica, were deposited for safe keeping. Of these he took possession, without saying "by your leave," and was fortunate to be left with them cartridges and everything complete. His partisans who accompanied him from this city armed themselves with these weapons, belonging to a citizen of another country, and proceeded in their intention of upsetting the Government of this State. During the night a forward movement is contemplated by Government forces, about 300 strong. They anticipate meeting Aizpuru somewhere near Aspinwall.

ASPINWALL, June 10.—Undoubtedly, this attempt at revolution will cease to-morrow or the next day. It lacks the sinews of war, money, and beef, and is laughed at by all.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

BOLIVIA'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS—CHILI'S PLAN FOR RAISING MONEY.

PANAMA, June 9.—The following is from correspondence of the *South Pacific Times*, dated Tacna, Peru, May 17: "The agglomeration of Bolivian troops in this city still goes on. The Battalion Olanets, 'Second Cazadores de la Guardia,' numbering 500 men, under the command of Col. Eloy Martines, has arrived, and the Fourth Division, numbering 2,000 men, commanded by Gen. Luciano Alcorcza, is already stationed in Calama, three leagues off. The Fifth Division, which is to arrive from Potosi with Gen. Narcisco Campero, and the squadron 'Libres de Sud,' of Sucre, Col. Castro Pinto, are the next expected. On account of the departure of these divisions, the immediate organization of the army of reserve has been decreed. In this way Bolivia will have 20,000 men under arms, of whom the major portion must be considered as disciplined soldiers. After the departure of Gen. Daza from La Paz, the executive power was intrusted to a Council of Ministers composed of the following: Don Pedro T. de Guerra, as Minister of Foreign Affairs pro tem.; Don Eulogio Dorin Medina, Minister of Government, War, and Finance, and Don Julio Mendez, Minister of Justice, Culture, and Education. Don Serapio Reyes Ortiz has been named Secretary-General to the Captain-General of the Army in campaign, and Don Hermenigildo Vasques, private Secretary. Col. Jose Trigodo remained in La Paz as Commander-General there. On the 15th a division numbering 1,300 men left for Arica, commanded by Gen. Carlos de Villegas. It is said this force will march to Iquique. The Arica batteries are being completed in haste, and they are now in a position to make an effective resistance."

The Santiago correspondent of the Chilian *Times* says: "The Chilian Congress is still in recess, and the general opinion is that it will not be opened before June 25th. The conservative journals are beginning to feel their way toward a vote of censure on the new Government, and are upbraiding the Minister already for not prosecuting the war with greater activity; but their manœuvres will not be attended with much success. The negotiation with the Junta with reference to the emission of $6,000,000 of paper money, has broken down, and the Government on Friday published a decree, by which it undertakes the emission independently of those institutions. The points are as follows: The Ministers of the General Treasury will proceed to sign bills, *vales*, payable to bearer, for $1,000 each, without interest, and for a term of five years. The Ministry of Finance will decree monthly the quantity to be emitted up to the sum of $6,000,000. The Treasury bills mentioned will serve as legal money for the payment of all kinds of obligations. Every year, in forming the estimates of the national expenses, a sum will be set apart for the quantity to be withdrawn from circulation. The Government will propose to Congress, in due time, that the product of a new tax, or a part of those already existing, shall be devoted to the payment of these bills. The Mint will incinerate annually the amount withdrawn. Until these operations are effected the Ministers of the General Treasury and the chief accountant will sign provisional bills for $100, $50, $20, and $10,000 each, which will possess provisionally the character assigned to the obligations created. These bills shall be retired when the General Treasury is in possession of the definite bills."

Speculations as to the Argentine Republic taking part in the existing struggle between Chili and Peru may now be considered at an end, as the neutrality of that Republic has been officially declared.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, June 20.—Sixty-nine cases and bales of various kinds of merchandise, and 14 trunks, have been recovered from the wreck of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Pommerania, which was sunk in a collision with another vessel off Folkestone Nov. 25, 1878.

Inquiry in official quarters concerning the London dispatch in the *Ottawa Citizen* stating that the Imperial Government had decided to refer the case of Lieut.-Gov. Letellier back to the Canadian authorities, is answered by the assertion that the *Citizen's* statement is unauthorized.

Alma Tadema has been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Arts, and Messrs. Boughton, Hubert, and Herkomir associates.

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is now positively known that the Grand Vizier, Kheireddin, tendered his resignation, and the Sultan replied that he might have to remove him, but could not accept his resignation."

THE HAGUE, June 20.—The chief instigator of the war against the Dutch in Acheen is dead.

BUCHAREST, June 20.—The neighborhood of Galatz is threatened with an overflow of the Danube.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Rome states that the Pope is endeavoring to bring about the restoration of diplomatic relations between England and Mexico.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* hears from St. Petersburg that important changes will be made in the *personnel* of the Administration. One of the changes will be in the Ministry of Instruction. It is also stated that one of the Russian Generals proposes to allow freedom of the press in his government, and desires to have a newspaper established in which all the ideas of the Nihilist journal *Land and Liberty* can be freely discussed. It is said the Emperor has sanctioned the idea.

ROME, June 20.—The *Capitale* states that Garibaldi will appear shortly in the courts here to have the marriage between himself and Mme. Raimondi declared null.

MR. GLOVER'S PARTISAN REPORT.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO HAVE IT PRINTED DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—In the House today a resolution was reported from the Committee on Printing, directing the printing of the report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department of the last Congress, which is better known as the Glover committee. Mr. Glover scoured every department of the Government in his wild hunt for testimony to establish the existence of imaginary abuses, and took a mass of evidence in secret, without giving the persons assailed even notice that they were the subject of grave charges. He has been struggling to secure the printing of this ex parte testimony for many months, and in the closing hours of the last Congress received such authority, but a motion to reconsider closed the Government Printing Office against him. Mr. Glover has maintained possession of the report, which should now be on the files of the House, and has persistently refused to surrender it to the Clerk. Mr. Conger to-day objected to its being printed, but as the Speaker seemed disposed to overrule the objection, Mr. Conger demanded that the report should be read in order that the House might be able to determine whether it was such a report as could be properly presented to-day under the rules. As the report is not in possession of the House the objection was fatal.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day designated Aug. 7 for holding a State convention in this city, to nominate candidates for Governor, Attorney-General, Controller of the Treasury, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

SEEKING THE MURDERER

THE INQUEST IN THE CASE OF MRS. HULL.

THE COLORED COOK CONCLUDES HER STORY—THE TWO PHYSICIANS WHO WERE FIRST IN THE HOUSE—DEPOSITION OF NELLY WEST, THE CHAMBER-MAID.

Coroner Woltman continued the inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Jane Lawrence De Forest Hull. The hearing stood adjourned till 10:30 yesterday morning, but at that hour the door of the trial-room in the Police Central Office was securely locked, and neither the Coroner nor the spectators could get in. It was announced that there was some further trouble about retaining the room, and Coroner Woltman hurried off to find somebody in authority. He returned at a little before 11 with the information that the room was to be opened. As he ascended the stairs, with the jury and something of a crowd following him, an officer went up to the janitor, who stood by the door, and said, in a low tone, "He is to have the room on the same terms as before." The door was accordingly opened, and the inquest was soon again under way. It was said that the trouble about the room lay with the janitor, who, not knowing that it would be needed yesterday, left it in bad order, and was then reluctant to open it for fear of incurring the wrath of the Commissioners on account of its condition. The witnesses were kept in the "School of Instruction" as before. There was only one other person in that room, and that the worst-abused man in New-York. The Police keep there a stuffed dummy the size of a man, with a benign countenance and a well-rounded form, on which they practice every week with their clubs. This man has had more fractured skulls and broken ribs than the most unfortunate Bowery rough. Dr. Hull was allowed to remain in the examination-room most of the time yesterday to listen to the testimony, except when the two physicians, Drs. Fuller and Henschel, were on the stand. He was very much interested in the testimony of the chamber-maid, Nellie West, and when she was describing and identifying the candles found in his room he left his seat among the spectators, and leaned anxiously over the iron railing, stretching his neck, as if desirous of catching every word of the testimony. He stood in this way for two or three minutes, and then, seeing that he was attracting a great deal of attention, resumed his seat. A few minutes later, however, when the witness began to tell about his soiled linen, how often he changed his shirts, and where the clothes for the wash were kept, he again left his seat, and, pushing his way up to the front, seated himself at one of the reporter's desks, and listened attentively to the testimony.

The mysterious pasteboard box that Detective Schmittberger has carried under his arm for several days was opened yesterday, and several pieces of candle, envelopes containing matches, a little tin candlestick, and pieces of Mrs. Hull's bedding were brought out. These were all identified by Nellie West, who created some amusement by "identifying" Detective Schmittberger as Capt. Williams very positively. When shown the true Captain, she said she always did get them mixed up. The first witness of the day was Nancy Francis, the colored cook, who was examined at length begun on Thursday. She was examined at some length concerning the places she had lived in this City and elsewhere, and her husband's past life; she gave a satisfactory account of herself, but wasted no whitewash on her husband, although she was positive that he did not kill Mrs. Hull. The two physicians who were first called on the morning of the murder, before the Police had been in the house, were the next witnesses, and all the other witnesses were kept out of the room while they were testifying. Considering that these gentlemen were in the house five or ten minutes, while the murder was fresh, the number of things that they did not see is astonishing. They satisfied themselves that Mrs. Hull was dead, and then withdrew, and they were not willing yesterday to make any close estimate of the number of hours she had been dead when they saw her. Nelly West, the chamber-maid and waitress, was the next witness, and she gave her testimony in a straightforward way, with very few contradictions. It is hardly to be wondered at that matches or anything else were found on the floor of Mrs. Hull's room, after the girls statement that she swept the room regularly every two weeks, and that Mrs. Hull was very particular about it.

After the adjournment, Coroner Woltman heard the testimony of Mrs. Boetjer, one of the lodgers in the house at the time of the murder. Mrs. Boetjer and her family have given up their rooms, and the second floor of the Hull residence is now empty.

THE COLORED COOK'S STORY.

Although Nancy Francis was put through a searching examination on Thursday, she was again put on the stand yesterday, and Counselor Townsend spent some time in questioning her about her own past life and that of her husband. She was unaware of the latest developments about her husband, but apparently told all she knew about him. She made out a very straight story regarding her own conduct. Before Mrs. Hull was killed, she continued, I was at her house about a month the last time; she sent me word to come down as cook; she wrote me a postal card; I cannot read; the Postmaster read it to me; I left the place and came a week or eight days after; in Mount Kisco, I was out cleaning house when the card came; I think it was for Dominie Pelton; I cleaned a stove for him; she wrote to me three times, and I answered her; I came in two weeks after I got her last letter; she never went into the kitchen but once, when I was cleaning the cellar; that was the day the little dog died; there was a pipe into the kitchen; she used to call me through that; there was a bell from the dining-room to the kitchen; sometimes she stamped her foot on the floor; I never had any men in the house; Louisa came once to see me; I left on account of her; I saw a Mrs. Davis; nobody else that I remember; there was another girl, once; she is down at Babylon; she never was a servant, Mrs. Davis wasn't; I don't remember anybody else, except Susan King, a lady who has been acquainted with me for eight years; she had been away for a year or two, and came to see me the week before; when a man brought Nellie home from church he did not come in; no man at all was in the house; no man was in the house down stairs that night; I have no male friends; I told the condensed milk man his money was not ready, but I would get it; that was Wednesday morning; I screamed out to him, "Mrs. Hull is dead;" I did not touch any of the bandages on Mrs. Hull, and didn't know she was tied; I thought she was asleep; did not look at her eyes, but looked at her face to see if she was awake; I did not tell the milkman that Mrs. Hull was dead and her eyes wide open; I did not say so; I have not heard from the husband since yesterday; Nelly told me the front doors were open; I do not know when they were shut; Nelly says she shut them when she was done her sweeping; she generally went up about 6:30; I never stood outside the door from 11 till 12 talking with a colored man, nor at any other hours in the evening; I know when I was up all that hour of the night; there was a wedding next door; a policeman came along, and the cats was a-fighting; I told the policeman he'd better arrest the cats; there was no man there that I knew; we were not out after 10 o'clock, for we always went to bed at 10; I saw the officer several times that night; I saw him pass once or twice that night; we stood out there quite a little time looking at the people coming in carriages; Nelly came on the 9th of the month, but I don't know what month; this wedding was last Fall; there has been no wedding there this Spring; I have not been out so late since I have been there.

By Mr. Townsend.—My husband had not been in any trouble before I married him that I knew of; I had the house before I was married, and we lived in the house five years before we separated; it is nearly seven years since I bought the house; I was in it about a year before I was married; he worked out all the time; so did I; I have told all the places I have lived in in New-York as far as I can remember; I have done the best I could; I have had my troubles as well as another; I did not see my husband while I was at Mr. Pearsall's; I was there six weeks; I was at Mr. Hammond's eight days, and did not see him there; I lived at Dr. Newton's; he is not a clergyman, he is a minister; I have lived in Belleville, N. J.; I staid there three or four months; my husband worked there, too; then I worked in a Police officer's house in Bleecker-street; my husband was not there; he was in the country somewhere, God knows where; then I went to No. 29 Fifteenth-street, and was there about three months; my husband worked there, too; then I was at Pearsall's six weeks; from Mr. Pearsall's I went to the country, and from there to Mrs. Hull's; I saw my husband there, and in the Twelfth-street house; I was there a week, and he was there a month; then I went to Forty-eighth-street, and was there about two weeks; I think it was in Madison-avenue; my husband was a waiter there; then I went to Mrs. Forbes's, in Forty-third-street; my husband was there, too; then I went to Mrs. Hull's, after going to the country; my husband was not at Dr. Hammond's at all; I did not tell Dr. Hammond that the man who brought provisions to the house was my husband; of course, I didn't, for he wasn't my husband; I told Dr. Hammond my husband was a small little bit of a man; I told Dr. Hammond my husband had not been to his house; I don't know how long it is since I went to Dr. Hammond's for some medicine; I guess two or three weeks; I told him I would like to go back to him to work if I left Mrs. Hull's; she had not said anything about my leaving; Mrs. Hull did not always employ two girls; one of us expected to go, we did not know which; I went to Dr. Hammond's after the murder, and told him I didn't know what I should do; he did not send for me, I went there; I told him I should stay at Mrs. Hull's till this thing was all set aside; my husband worked at one place where I was for $5 a month; he was not discharged for impudence, but because he couldn't do the work; this lady went to look after the heater once, but I never said I hoped she wouldn't find Frank down in the cellar; this was Mrs. Forbes; when my husband came to see me when I was sick she asked me why he did not stay longer; I did not see the man who took my husband's place in Mrs. Forbes's house; old Mrs. Forbes said she heard something in the cellar, and went down to see; Frank was sitting there; he went down to fix the fire.

The Coroner here said that the investigation was taking a very wide range. The inquiry was into the death of Mrs. Hull. He would like to know what bearing these questions had on the case.

"I have one thing to say," said Nancy Francis, "if I ever see my husband again I will bring him here before you, if I have to do it on the sly, and let him tell where he was that night, and that will satisfy you; you are straining me a little too much; people I was working for wrote my letters to Mrs. Hull; I haven't seen my husband since last Spring, because he hasn't come before my eyes; you have been nearer to me a great many times than he has; I let you look all my letters over sufficiently; I did not see any bandages on Mrs. Hull except on her ankles; I touched her on the shoulder and shook her; I saw her cheeks and her throat; she had peculiar feelings about her; it was quite light, and the windows were partly open; I did not look at her after I found she was dead; 4 o'clock is my usual hour of getting up; Johnny Pearsall knows that I get up at 4 in the morning; I am an early riser; in my own house in the country I get up just the same; I slept more than ordinarily sound the night of the murder; I got up just as early as usual, and did not go to bed any later the night before; I never knew anybody to come down into the basement after I had gone to bed, except Dr. Hull, who came down after his candle; perhaps that would be once or twice a week; my door was open that night; I could hear walking on the floor above distinctly if it was as far back as the back window; if she moved in the back part of her back room I could hear her; I am a very restless sleeper; I cannot give any account of that night; I woke up feeling as I usually feel, without any taste in my mouth.

By Mr. Rollins.—I have heard the double doors slide after I went to bed; from the basement; I have heard the closet door slide: at 5:05 Nellie was up that morning; I was generally up when she came down stairs; when I went to Mrs. Forbes's my husband went with me; he had left there, but he came back to see me; Mrs. Forbes said he might, and that if he got out of work he could go there, and get something to eat.

By Mr. Townsend.—I went to Dr. Hammond to get medicine for myself, and took it myself; it was for cold and pain in the bones; Mrs. Hull always paid me promptly; I haven't a blemish against Mrs. Hull.

By a Juror.—I slept unusually sound on the night of the murder; I cannot account for what made me sleep so; I think I heard the Doctor in his laboratory; I did not drink anything before going to bed that night except tea and water at supper; I did not hear the Doctor go up stairs, I only heard him immediately after I went to bed.

"Now, Nancy," said Coroner Woltman, "you go across the way and talk with that old lady," [the janitor's wife.] All witnesses were then requested to leave the room.

THE DOCTOR NEXT DOOR.

Dr. Albert M. Fuller, who was called as soon as Mrs. Hull's condition was discovered, was the next witness. He testified: I live at No. 136 West Forty-second-street, and am a practicing physician; a gentleman came into my office—Mr. Hyde—on Wednesday morning, June 11; he said that Mrs. Hull was murdered, and asked me to call; I went next door, and asked Dr. Henschel to go along; we made a short call together; I saw Mrs. Hull lying on the bed, a bandage over her eyes, her wrists and feet tied; I spoke of an anæsthetic; there was no smell of chloroform or ether; we felt the bandages, and found bandage on wrist tightest; bandage over eyes was also tight; the hands were discolored; there was a piece of clothing over the lower part of the face; her mouth was covered; we felt the limbs, and found they were cold; the case was clear enough that there was death, and that our mission was over; we were in the house five or ten minutes; the contents of the trunk were scattered; the limbs were cold; I do not know how long Mrs. Hull had been dead; we did not move the limbs; she had certainly been dead for several hours; she was a very large woman, and would take some time in coo

there; I saw no ice there on Wednesday morning; somebody brought the pitcher out, but I don't know whether there was anything in it or not; I swept Mrs. Hull's room every two weeks; the back parlor was swept every week; I always brushed up the floor every morning in the dining-room; no one but Mrs. Hull and Mr. Chittenden sat in the back parlor in the evenings; the Doctor was out, generally; none of the lodgers sat in the back parlor; sometimes Mrs. Coleman did; I lit the back parlor gas as soon as the dinner-table was cleared off; the gas in the front parlor was never lighted unless Mrs. Hull had company; I never found the doors between the front and back parlors open before Mrs. Hull was up; I never saw either Mr. Chittenden or Dr. Hull smoke; Mrs. Hull had an old black candlestick she called a family candlestick, but she never used it; [bronze candlestick produced:] that used to stand on a little bracket over her trunk; I lit the gas in the dining-room on Tuesday evening after dinner; I lit the drop-light and one of the other burners; there were matches, kept in the back parlor, on the mantelpiece—common brimstone matches; Mrs. Hull had no matches in her room; sometimes she bought wax matches; I used to buy them; I lit the gas with a match, and generally took the match away; I wouldn't throw a match on the floor; nobody smoked in the back parlor; I never found matches on the floor in the morning; Mrs. Hull put out the gas when she went to bed; I was around Mrs. Hull more than the cook; she talked more with the cook than with me; I am 24 years old; I used to button her shoes; when she got her corsets on, she could not stoop over; she used to wear a good many rings; I don't know how a diamond looks, and could not tell a diamond ring; she had one ring I think was a diamond; she wore ear-rings; I am not fond of jewelry, and do not notice it particularly; I never saw her put her rings off; she always wore her rings; she had a watch and always wore it; I saw her wear it last the day before she died; she kept the watch in a case, but I don't know where she kept it at night; I think she kept the case on the sideboard, and sometimes in the sideboard drawer; she had playing-cards in the drawer where her watch was, and in the other drawer silverware; she kept all kinds of jewelry in the drawers; she never locked anything up; sometimes she locked her trunk, but generally kept it open; the door from the hall into the parlor was generally wide open; she wasn't very particular where she put her clothes; sometimes one place and sometimes another; when she had on a good dress, a silk dress, sometimes she threw it over a chair in the front parlor; the dress she wore on Tuesday night was not this kind; I never found a match in the house chewed on the end; if I had picked up matches in Mrs. Hull's room I would have thought it strange; I always brought down the Doctor's candle in the morning; sometimes I would forget it, and then they would send somebody after it; I remember bringing down a candle on Wednesday morning; if I told anybody I brought a candle down that morning it was true; she had a fancy perfume bottle that used to stand on the dining-room mantel-piece, with a green and red stamp on it, about five inches high; there was a glass stopper, and I think it would hold about half a pint; it was a nice fancy bottle; I never use perfumery, and never smelt this bottle; I never took the stopper out; I don't know where it was found on Wednesday morning; I don't know what was in the bottle; when I lit the gas, I never lit the gas in the parlor, unless the company—not very often intimate friends always went into the back parlor; Mrs. Hull was not very particular about her room, nor her clothes; I don't know whether the Doctor used many matches; I have picked up matches in his room, sometimes on the floor and sometimes on the table; there was nothing in his room except a bed, a shelf, a chair and a table; he always tied his sheets on his bed; he tied the corners; I think there is a hole in the bedstead, a kind of a crack, to hold the string; he had a stick across the foot of the bed; he said it was to keep the clothes on; I never saw Mrs. Hull wear a night-cap; she always wore a three-cornered handkerchief over her head at night, [handkerchief shown;] that is one of them; she had two of these handkerchiefs, and had one washed every week; she always wore one a week; she was a little bald; I had two lady friends, who used to come to see me; I have no gentlemen friends; I never invited gentlemen company; my friend's husband used to bring me home from church; Mr. Du Bois was the gentleman; he lives in Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; it was about 10:30 when I got home the night he brought me; only occasionally I was out after 10 o'clock; I came directly from church, in Thirty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, but walked very slowly; we talked in front of the house about five minutes; no one let me in; a policeman asked me about the murder, who brought me home that night; we have had three cooks since I have been there; Nancy had nobody come to see her but her husband; he came some time in the Spring, about house-cleaning time; Nancy shut up the house on Tuesday night; Nancy was asleep before I went to bed on Tuesday night; I kissed her, and then shut up the house and I went to bed; I don't know who put out the hall lights on Tuesday night; I did not open my door that night, nor hear anybody come up; I did not hear the Doctor come up, but have heard him come up; we were both pretty tired that night, and went to sleep pretty quick; there was no fastening on the slide between the front and back parlors; there were sheets on Mrs. Hull's bed and a counterpane; [piece of white material shown;] it was a white counterpane; this is not a piece of it; this is part of a sheet; the sheets were this kind of stuff; it was a large sheet that got ragged in the middle and was torn in two to make two sheets for little bed; there was no other covering on the bed but the sheets and the counterpane; there was a silk quilt in the room that she threw over her when it was cold; I did not see the Doctor when I went to bed, but heard him in his office.

By Mr. Townsend.—The condensed milk man comes at 7 o'clock; the other one comes at 6 o'clock; the cook always goes out after the milk; the milk man drives a wagon; the condensed-milkman's money was due that morning; the boarders did not use the large matches; sometimes our matches had red tops; we used those matches all over the house; the family, Mrs. Baliard, and Mr. Coleman used the parlor matches that snap; I never noticed particularly what kind of matches Dr. Hull used in his room; Dr. Hull never bought the matches unless he bought them for himself; I went upstairs every night with a candle; when I brought the candles down I put them sometimes in the hall, sometimes in his office, and sometimes in the kitchen; I cannot say positively whether I brought a candle down stairs on the morning of the murder; the cook has no business in the upper part of the house; Mrs. Hull always told me that she or the Doctor would attend to putting out the gas in the hall; I slept with Nancy Francis once, that is all; on Tuesday evening she was asleep most all evening; we were both very tired; I last saw Nancy's husband in the Spring; Mrs. Hull sent for him to clean the house; when I heard Nancy screaming it was very loud; I heard her from the basement; I don't know where she was; I did not scream at all.

By Mr. Rollins.—I always picked up the Doctor's soiled linen; on Sunday morning I took a soiled shirt out of his room; he changed very often; I don't remember taking any out after Sunday; I put them in the dirty clothes closet next to his room.

Nelly West's testimony was concluded at 3:45, and the inquest was adjourned till Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

MRS. BOETJER'S TESTIMONY.

The following testimony was taken by Coroner Woltman after the adjournment of the inquest yesterday, as Mrs. Catharine R. Boetjer, the witness, was anxious to leave the city, and as she was not in possession of any knowledge which would tend to throw any light on the mystery: Mrs. Boetjer testified: I live in the Belvidere House, at Fifteenth-street and Irving-place; lived at No. 140 West Forty-second-street from Oct. 2, 1878, to June 19, 1879; I hired the second floor of that house from Mrs. Hull; during that time I was in the habit of seeing Mrs. Hull perhaps once a week; I have seen Mr. Chittenden several times; I never saw Mr. Chittenden and Mrs. Hull together, except on one occasion, when there was a meeting in the parlor at Mrs. Hull's; on Tuesday, the 10th of June, was out part of the day, and returned home in the evening; I heard nothing; I heard nothing unusual or observed nothing unusual during the evening; my husband and daughter were at home with me; I retired at 10:30 P. M.; I am sure it was not later than that hour; all my doors were closed when I retired and bolted the door on the inside; I sleep in the back parlor, which is over Mrs. Hull's dining-room; on about 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., I heard the cook cry out: "Mrs. Hull is dead, is cold and dead;" I was partly or nearly dressed at that time; I finished dressing, and opened the hall door of the back room and went down stairs to the front parlor, where I met Mr. Coleman and his son; I asked, "Is it true that Mrs. Hull is dead?" the son replied, "Yes, and you had better not go in;" I did not mind his remark, and walked into the dining-room; Dr. Hull came down stairs ahead of me; he was without his coat; when I got near the bedroom of Mrs. Hull I saw the Doctor enter the room; he exclaimed, "Oh! oh!" and cried out loud; I did not look in at Mrs. Hull at that time; I cannot say at what time the servants retired, or at what time they would rise in the morning; during the entire night the house was very quiet so far as I know; I slept soundly during that night, but usually wake on a slight noise.

BRISTOW-FRANCIS INNOCENT.

All question about the innocence of Bristow Francis, who was suspected of complicity in the murder of Mrs. Hull, was set at rest yesterday, and the husband of Mrs. Hull's colored cook was formally transferred into the custody of Capt. Williams to be used as a witness. When the name of Francis was at first connected with the tragedy, the Police made a most searching investigation into his whereabouts at the time of the murder. The result was complete proof of his innocence. Capt. Williams found beyond all doubt that Francis had never been in the Hull residence during the present term of his wife's service there, and that he had probably not been in the City during the same time. It was ascertained that he had been employed as farm-laborer on the farm of Edgar Cromwell, near Ridgewood, Bergen County, N. J., and that he was there the day before the murder, and slept there during the night of the tragedy. So he was not placed under arrest. But gossip continued to identify the negro as Mrs. Hull's assassin, and suspicion was persistently pointed at him by a few persons. Capt. Williams made arrangements to have Francis examined as a witness during the inquest, and the latter willingly consented to come to this City. He is a man who indulges often in strong drink, and the disagreeable notoriety attaching to him since Mrs. Hull's murder made him undesirable about the farm. On Thursday night the poor fellow got drunk and was discharged. He left the farm and wandered off in the direction of Belleville. The Bergen County officers arrested him and locked him up. Officer Haring came to this City yesterday and offered Superintendent Walling to surrender "Bristow Francis, the murderer of Mrs. Hull," for the sum of $50. Mr. Walling referred the enterprising Jerseyman to Capt. Williams. The Captain told him that $75 had already been spent on Francis, and that the result was the establishment of his innocence. Haring then wished to know if Francis was not "wanted at all." Capt. Williams replied that he was, but only as a witness to complete the record in the case and to satisfy the public mind. Haring offered to give him up for $50. Capt. Williams refused to pay that sum, and suggested that it savored somewhat of an outrage to demand it, but as he wanted Francis, and as the Jersey officers would undoubtedly put some trouble in his way, Capt. Williams agreed to pay $25 for the negro. Having consented to give him up for that sum, another bargain was struck. Capt. Williams went over the river with Haring. The negro was transferred to his custody, he paid the $25, and he exacted the following receipt, remarking that as the Jersey officers made a business transaction out of the matter, it ought properly be closed with a document:

HACKENSACK, June 20, 1879.

Received from Capt. Alexander S. Williams the sum of $25, for the safe delivery to him of Bristow Francis, arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Mrs. Jane Lawrence De Forest Hull, on June 11, 1879. HENRY J. HARING.
[$25.] Constable of Bergen County.

Capt. Williams says he will carefully treasure the above receipt as a sample of "Jersey justice."

Another of the numerous rumors started to fasten suspicion on other persons than the real criminal in the Hull murder was also finally laid at rest yesterday. Living almost directly opposite the Hull residence is a clergyman. When the murder occurred he sought an interview with Capt. Williams and told him the following story: About a week before the murder he saw two men, who bore the appearance of tramps, leave the front basement of Mrs. Hull's house at an early hour in the morning, acting in a very suspicious manner. Before they left, however, one of them made a chalk-mark on the basement wall. The clergyman was certain of what he saw, and besides, his daughter, who is an invalid, happened to be at the front window at the time, and saw the same occurrence. The Captain showed the clergyman the rogues gallery, and after a careful survey of the different portraits, he singled out one and identified it as the portrait of the man who made the chalk-mark. The portrait was that of a young man who was arrested in 1868 for burglary, and who was sentenced to prison for the crime. He was then a mere youth, and afterward was never heard of by the Police. When the clergyman's story came to be sifted down, it was found to be of no value whatever. The morning when he claimed to have seen the tramps was misty, and he could not possibly have seen a man's face from his window to the Hull basement well enough to have identified it. Besides, it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the man he singled out was in another part of the country at the time, and that nobody but tramps begging for food had been at the Hull basement door on any morning about the time of the murder. The Police, after investigation, pronounced the clergyman's story well-meant but without value.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $337,325 49, and from Customs $390,103 32.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $8,300.

The President to-day approved the joint resolution relating to a bridge across the Detroit River at or near Detroit, Mich., and the joint resolution to print 5,000 copies of the final report of the United States Centennial Commission.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was signed by the presiding officers of both houses to-day, conveyed to the Executive Mansion by Representative Ward, a member of the Committee of Enrolled Bills, and left by him with the President at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Announcement of its approval by the President will be communicated to the House to-morrow.

The Letter-carriers' Deficiency bill was reported back to the Senate to-day and placed upon the calendar for future action. It has been amended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in several important particulars. The committee struck out the entire amount ($71,000) voted by the House of Representatives for the payment of increased salaries to letter-carriers for the current fiscal year, under the reclassification authorized by the act of last February, and reduced the amount of $415,000, provided by the House for the payment of increased salaries and the extension of the free delivery service during the next fiscal year, to $400,000.

VERY MUCH LIKE REPUDIATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20.—The convention today adopted article 8, introduced by the Committee on Taxation, providing that the State tax on property, for all purposes whatsoever, shall not exceed 5 mills. There was a lively and somewhat stormy debate on this point. The opposition claimed that it was evident that with a tax of only 5 mills on the dollar, the revenues would not be sufficient to carry on the Government, and pay the interest on the debt, and that its adoption would be repudiation of the debt. It was claimed on the other side that the 5-mills tax would produce sufficient revenue to support the State Government and pay 2 per cent. interest on the present debt, or 4 per cent. if the debt should be scaled 50 per cent. The vote on the adoption of the 5-mills rate was, yeas, 85; nays, 24. Many prominent members of the convention urged delay on the measure until the Committee on the State Debt should again report. It was claimed that a vote fixing the State tax would, in effect, settle the State debt question. The majority of the minority of the Committee on the State Debt were among those voting against limiting the tax to 5 mills.

The City tax rate was also fixed not to exceed 10 mills on the dollar. The convention, pending, endeavoring to delay action until the Committee on City Affairs should report. Notices of motions to reconsider were given, but the indications are that the action of to-day will be sustained.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Capt. H. C. Coehran, United States Marine Corps, is detached from the League Island Navy-yard, and will report for duty at the Brooklyn Barracks, Second Lieut. G. R. Benson is detached from the Brooklyn Barracks, and is ordered to Mare Island Barracks.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 20.—The frigate Constellation, from Southampton from Annapolis, arrived here this morning.

NORFOLK, Va., June 20.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa, with 260 boxes of curiosities brought from Europe by the Constitution, and two 15-inch guns for the Washington Navy-yard, arrived at the yard to-day, and will leave for Washington to-morrow.

A NEW LEGAL QUESTION.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—A bill in equity, brought in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to-day, by the Eastern Railroad Company against the Merchants' National Bank and James P. Cook, both of Salem, presented a question which has never arisen in this State before, as to the right of the courts to enjoin citizens of Massachusetts from prosecuting a suit in another State in a case which could not be maintained in Massachusetts, and which, if successfully prosecuted, would be an act of injustice toward other creditors of the Eastern Railroad Company in Massachusetts. Among the liabilities of the Eastern Railroad Company at the time of its reorganization were four notes given to Mr. Cook, amounting in all to $75,000, and, after the reorganization of the company, [illegible] Massachusetts, Mr. Cook refused to receive the certificates of indebtedness, and commenced a suit in New-Hampshire, in the name of the Merchants' Bank, and attached all the real and personal property of the company. Judge Morton issued an order of notice requiring the Merchants' Bank and Mr. Cook to appear and show cause on July 1 why the injunction should not be granted as prayed for.

THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

MESSAGES FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE—WHY SEVERAL BILLS DO NOT MEET WITH THE APPROVAL OF GOV. ROBINSON.

ALBANY, June 20.—Several Executive Messages have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The Governor disapproves the bill for removing obstructions from the mouth of Cayuga Lake, on the ground that no good will be accomplished. The other Messages are as follows:

Memorandum filed with Assembly bill No. 342, entitled "An act to amend chapter 147 of the Laws of 1876, entitled 'An act granting to the United States the right to acquire the right of way necessary for the improvement of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek from the North River to the East River through the Harlem Kills, and ceding jurisdiction over the same.'" Not approved.

By chapter 147 of the Laws of 1876 the State of New-York ceded its jurisdiction to the United States and made provision for acquiring the right of way from the East River to the Hudson River for the purpose of improving the channel of the Harlem River. At the last session of the Legislature, by chapter 345 of the Laws of 1879, the act of 1876 was amended in some particulars so as to complete the right and power of the United States to proceed with the contemplated improvement. In neither of the acts was there any provision for or looking to the payment of the expense, or any part of it, by the State of New-York. Jurisdiction of the State was ceded, and all the conditions of those acts were fixed on the assumption that the improvement was to be made and the expenses paid by the United States. Subsequent to the last act, chapter 345, Laws of 1879, the bill now before me was passed, further amending the act of 1876 by adding to it the first section of the following words: "The same to be paid for by the State of New-York out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, said amount not to exceed $10,000." I can see no reason or excuse for this enactment. The whole expense of the contemplated improvement should be paid by the Government which makes it and holds jurisdiction over it. If the State is to pay for it, or pay for any part of it, it should have control of the work itself, and retained its jurisdiction over it.

Memorandum filed with Assembly bill not printed, entitled "An act to appoint a commission to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes." Not approved.

All past experience has shown that any attempt to transfer the responsibilities and duties of the Legislature to commissions and committees to sit during the recess is utterly useless. There is no reason to believe that this commission would form any exception to the general rule. Everything that a commission can do with a view to improve the Assessment and Tax laws has been done. A few years since a very able and competent commission was appointed for that purpose. A full and exhaustive examination of the whole subject was made by it, and all the facts bearing upon the various questions were reported to the Legislature. That report, with all its wealth of facts and reasoning, has remained untouched to this day. The Board of Assessors have also, from time to time, exposed the inequalities of the Tax laws and urged their revision. I can see no use in a new commission to travel over the same ground, at a heavy expense to the State, to arrive at the same conclusions now

offenders, exiled either in virtue of the sentences of regular tribunals or on the responsibility of provincial Governors. The Emperor had appointed a commission to examine into abuses of administrative authority, and this crying wrong might have been already checked if the revolutionaries had not, by their own crimes, put a weapon in the hands of those who maintain that, although among the 18,000 annual travelers to the Ural there may be many who are more sinned against than sinning, it is better that 20 innocents should suffer than that one guilty man should escape. Transportation is not nearly so terrible now as in olden times when the journey to Siberia lasted two years, and was made on foot, in chain-gangs. But it is bad enough even with rail and steam to abridge its duration, and it may be doubted whether the dictates of humanity have been consulted as much as reasons of State expediency.

Nihilism is not a new disease; it was invented during the reign of Nicolas, but it was despised as the mere raving of a few crack-brained enthusiasts, who, disappointed in the realization of their personal aspirations, imagined a doctrine which is the absolute negation of society, of religion, and of law. For them, as death is the only cure for suffering, as a future existence is a mere fable of priestcraft, it is man's duty to aid his fellows to escape from those ills to which flesh is heir, and every well-organized State should place within the reach of its peoples the means of speedy self-destruction, by the gratuitous distribution of poisons from official dispensaries. Conscience, they teach, is merely a matter of education, and language should not exist, because, as thought is powerless to create, so has he no right to give names which have no innate signification. Except in so far as they can destroy what is they do not expect to fulfill their programme; their mission is only to prepare the ground, or, at most, to sow the seeds of reforms which must be the work of after generations. They admit that regicide will not destroy the régime of a monarchy, that the assassination of a magistrate will not abolish the magistracy, but they maintain the necessity of effacing all respect for civil and social institutions, arguing that only by the multiplicity of crimes can mankind be taught the absurdity of that veneration with which it is invested for centuries the principle of authority.

All their theories are monstrous, their reasonings reach the utmost limit of absurdity, and yet this very absurd monstrosity is perhaps the primary cause of the development of their doctrines. Nothing would have been easier than to destroy the germ of the disease in its inception, when the joy of the little band of malcontents was to read forbidden manuscripts and quote seditious poetry and listen to the unhealthy vagaries of half-crazed students who declaimed utopianisms in filthy clubs. But the Government was too busy in the repression of Polish insurrections and Skoptchi and Khliati and Pilgrim turpitudes to notice these seedy reformers, and their insolence and ineffectiveness were poor and isolated. And then gradually to mere dreamers succeeded men who thought, and for declamation was substituted invection, and all those among the people, in the civil service, and in the Army who had cause for disaffection rallied under their standard, and the once insignificant handful of fanatics became an army. The spread of the doctrine is not surprising in a country where so many elements of dissatisfaction exist, and yet, in the struggle of authority with the negation of authority, the issue, at least, in our time cannot be doubtful, if we can believe Prince Lubormirski's estimate that "the Nihilist army does not exceed 100,000, while 20,000,000 loyal subjects are the ready champions of the Czar."

LITERARY NOTES.

—The correspondence of the late Dr. Whewell will be published next Autumn.

—Mme. Edmond Adam (Juliette Lamber) is translating a patriotic drama by a Greek author.

—The death is announced of M. Gabriel Charavay, the well known expert in autographs, who founded and edited "Plumpmiche."

—Mr. J. Roland Phillips, author of "Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches," has written "Jack Cade: an Attempt at a Concise History of Glamorgan."

—Messrs. George Bell & Sons are about to publish the new and revised edition of Mr. J. Payne Collier's "History of English Dramatic Poetry and Annals of the Stage."

—Mr. Swinburne is devoting much of his attention to studies of the Elizabethan drama and Shakespearean literature. The result will probably appear in the proposed "Dramatic Dictionary."

—Messrs. Samson Low & Co. have in press an essay on the early bardic literature of Ireland by Mr. Standish O'Grady, being an introduction to the second volume of his "History of Ireland."

—Messrs. Chapman & Hall have in press, and will shortly publish, "Representative Statesmen," in two volumes, by Mr. A. C. Ewald; a series of political studies from the days of Strafford to the present time.

—Prof. Alfred Goodwin, of University College, London, and Fellow, of Balliol College, Oxford, has in preparation for "Macmillan's Classical Series" an edition of the seventh and eighth books of Xenophon's "Cyropædia," which will be ready early next year.

—The National Temperance Society and Publication House issues three pamphlets embodying its chosen mood. They are in dialogue form, and are named by their autuor, H. Elliott McBride, "A Bitter Dose," "A Boy's Rehearsal," and "A Talk on Temperance."

—It is reported that Mr. R. A. Macfie, formerly member of Parliament for Leith, is about to publish a work in two volumes on copyright and patents, for which he has long studied. Such a book will be looked for with interest on this side of the water.

—A new edition (the third) of Mr. Fawcett's book on "Free Trade and Protection" is nearly ready for publication by Messrs. Macmillan. The book has been translated into German by Herr A. Passow, of Leipsic, and is being translated into Spanish by Señor De Arsarate, Professor of International Law at Madrid.

—The annual report of the Committee of the London Library shows that the library has existed for nearly 40 years, and has collected nearly 90,000 volumes of more or less value. Considering it reasonable to establish the society on a more permanent basis, the committee have summoned a general meeting of the members of the library, to determine whether they will authorize the purchase of a building.

—The *American Antiquarian* has been absorbed by the largest centre of population in its locality, and will hereafter appear in greatly augumented size from Chicago. Arrangements are made by its editor, the Rev. Stephen D. Peet, by which very valuable contributions on the subject of Mexican antiquities will be furnished. It is also designed to secure contributions from abroad on Egyptology and Assyriology.

—*Scribner's Monthly* adheres to the policy of issuing semi-yearly volumes as soon as the six numbers are complete. The last volume contains the November and April numbers inclusive, and is prefaced by Wyatt Eaton's portraits of Longfellow and Emerson. It contains Edmund Stedman's article on "Aerial Navigation," poems by the late Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte, R. H. Stoddard, and the first part of Mrs. Burnet's novelet, "Haworth's."

—Prof. Boyesen, of Cornell University, has been spending some three months in Paris at work upon a series of articles on Continental Universities for *Scribner's Magazine*. Mr. Boyesen while in Paris received many attentions from Ivan Turguénieff, who introduced him to Victor Hugo, Renan, Daudet, and many other literary people. The first of Prof. Boyesen's articles has appeared; the articles to follow will be upon the Universities at Vienna, Leipsic, Munich, and those of Italy and France.

—Messrs. C. Kegan Paul & Co. have in preparation "John Keats; a Study," by Mrs. Owen. The same firm will shortly publish "The Laws Relating to Quarantine of Her Majesty's Dominions at Home and Abroad, and of the Principal Foreign States, Including the Sections of the Public Health Act of 1875, which Bear upon Measures of Prevention." The work is by Dr. Richard Sheppard Speer, Toronto, and is particularly opportune in its appearance, in view of the yellow fever scourge at the South last year, and the outbreak of the plague in Russia.

—The last session of the General Assembly at Saratoga passed the following resolution: "The Assembly look with approval upon the publication of the monthly journal known as the *Church Presbyterian*. They regard it as an important contributor to the ends contemplated by the 'Presbyterian Alliance,' as a channel of communication between the different members of the great Presbyterian family; as a bond of union among those who hold the 'like precious faith,' and as a medium for the timely discussion of topics interesting to Presbyterians. They hope that it will have a wide circulation, and commend it accordingly to the support of the churches under their care."

—The *Athenæum* announces that Messrs. W. Peace & Son, of Kirkwall, are about to publish "A Tour Through Orkney and Shetland in 1774," by George Low, author of "Fauna Orcadensis." The "Tour," which will appear as a handsome octavo volume, in bold, clear type, on superior paper, has been printed from the original manuscript, in the possession of the late Dr. David Laing, and will contain the illustrations of ancient buildings, &c., prepared by Mr. Low himself. These have been engraved by Mr. Reid, author of "Art Rambles in Shetland," &c. An extended sketch of the autnor's life, including extracts from his correspondence, has been prepared by Mr. Joseph Anderson, editor of the "Orkneyinga Saga," and will appear as an introduction to the work.

—The *Athenæum* of May 24 contains an account of a Peruvian dictionary—"A Dictionary for the People"—written by Col. Juan Espinosa, published in Lima in 1855, but now so rare that when the lately-murdered President, Don Manuel Pedro, wished to send a copy with the other works of Espinosa to the Exhibition at Philadelphia, there was not one to be found. "This work," says the author in a brief preface, "unlike other dictionaries, is not to teach or define science, but ideas to give the people on matters in which they are most interested." For example: "*Abatimiento*, [or humiliation.] The people who will allow themselves to be humbled by bandits, or those whom the tribunals have condemned to prison, to banishment, and to death for their crimes, and will suffer such men to govern them, to manage their elections, and will even bear the sneers of the wretches who oppress them, are a humbled people, sick even unto death, who lack the strength to raise their eyes or hands to heaven to beg for its succor." Which is the absolute truth of the case of the Peruvian people. The last article in this humorous book, written with the object not only of teaching the people merely, but of instructing them, is: "*Zizañero*, [the breeder of discord.] The most iniquitous task to which a man may give himself. Alas, there are men who pass their lives in setting all the world by the ears. Behold in this an occupation profoundly base." A translation of this quaint book must not be out of place, if circulated among certain people in North as well as in South America.

—Another Richmond has taken the field impugning the genuineness of the plays of Shakespeare, and attributing them to the pens of a clique of obscure writers who were either employed as his agents, or who at best acted as his *collaborateurs*. Sir Patrick de Colquhoun read a paper at a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, setting his proposition chiefly on the circumstances, first, that Shakespeare, as an uneducated man, could not have produced works requiring for their composition so vast an amount of knowledge, and secondly, that the sources from which they were derived were mostly, for the same reason, hidden from his view. The Chairman, Mr. C. Clark, pointed out that the lecturer was under a mistake in reckoning Shakespeare and his associates among the number of strolling players, since they were regularly licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, and afterward as the "King's Servants." Other speakers followed, who laid bare the weak places in the positive portion of the lecturer's argument, showing that Shakespeare's education was probably by no means so meagre as had been stated, and that his genius and industry had in every case supplied its defects, while 14 of the plays were actually entered at Stationers' Hall, in Shakespeare's lifetime, under his name, and the rest were printed, unchallenged, as his composition, soon after his death; and, further, that the non-existence of the manuscripts was owing to the destruction of the Globe Theatre by fire. Mr. E. Gilbert Highton in forcible terms protested against the skeptical doctrines advanced, and, mainly resting his argument upon internal evidence, endeavored to show by quotation and allusion that the plays must have proceeded from a single mind, and that constructive and not dissipated they exactly corresponded with the development of Shakespeare's genius and character, with the circumstances into which he was thrown, and with the natural states of his mind at those periods of his life at which they were respectively understood to be composed.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

HOW PATROLMAN SULLIVAN WAS GOING TO CLUB A WATCHMAN, BUT DID NOT.

John O'Halloran is a watchman employed by the American District Telegraph Company, and is detailed to watch a number of warehouses in Readestreet, among them being the grocery establishment of Leggett & Brothers, at No. 97 Reade-street. On Wednesday night last, at 10 o'clock, in passing his usual rounds he tried the doors of the above premises. Patrolman Thomas J. Sullivan, of the Fifth Precinct, came along at the time, and seeing O'Halloran, crossed the street and asked him what he wanted there. O'Halloran explained that he was a private watchman engaged to watch the store. Sullivan, so it is charged, at once told the watchman, in an offensive manner, that he was "a d——d liar," and asserted that a burglar-alarm company had charge of the grocery store. Somewhat nettled at the term applied to him, O'Halloran said, "All right; you can find out whether I am a liar or not," whereupon Sullivan declared that he would take him to the station-house if he touched the door again, adding that he would "take any one of his company by the front doors" on his [Sullivan's] beat. After giving vent to a few more ugly remarks, Sullivan left, and O'Halloran reported the circumstances to the officers of the District Telegraph Company, and received instructions to try the doors in spite of the patrolman's threats. Accordingly, at 11 o'clock, when he returned to the grocery store, the watchman tried the door as usual, and Sullivan came across the street and demanded again in an insolent tone what he wanted there. O'Halloran responded that it seemed to him the patrolman wanted to know all about his business, and said: "I told you I had to watch the doors of this store, and I intend to do so. You'd better go about your business now, and I'll go about mine." Sullivan now tried to pick a quarrel, and declared that he would arrest O'Halloran any way, at which the two exchanged some words, when Sullivan then pushed O'Halloran with his club, and, so it is charged, struck him on the nose. Thereupon, O'Halloran assumed the aggressive, and, as the patrolman describes it, "struck at me with his fist, knocked me down and disarmed him instantly, striking him on the jaw as he did so." The patrolman's pugilistic fervor cooled with wonderful rapidity at this point, and O'Halloran walked away, while Sullivan stood gazing after him in mute wonderment, not attempting to take him into custody.

After a time he recovered from his amazement, and made a complaint at the station-house, and on the following day obtained the services of Detective Sullivan's arrest at the Tombs Police Court. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Flammer yesterday afternoon, when his counsel, Mr. Edwin M. Fox, showed that the complainant was really the influence on the case of the watchman, and dismissed the complaint, stating at the same time that he would entertain a counter complaint against Sullivan. O'Halloran has since made up the matter before the Police Commissioners and prefer a complaint against the patrolman for unjustifiable interference with the watchman's duties.

THE COLORED EMIGRATION.

VIEWS OF A TRAVELER—THE NEGRO QUESTION FAST BEING SOLVED.

A gentleman of this City, who is traveling through the West and South, has written an interesting letter, in which he speaks as follows of the negro emigration to Kansas:

"Soon after our arrival at St. Louis I made inquiries about the colored people who are coming North. I found that they had all gone to Kansas—none remained. On my arrival at this place I found that the pro-slavery citizens had insisted that all emigrants should go on to Wyandotte, in Kansas, some more, some less, of this city. They had generously insisted on the fulfillment of the contract, viz., to take them into Kansas; and as this pro-slavery place is in the State of Missouri, they said the contract must be kept by taking the negroes past the city. On going to Wyandotte to-day, I find that the people from below have arrived, and have been distributed among the farmers. The State committee having charge of the matter have orders not to allow them to suffer much suffering for a short time, and many sickened and died; but now all are gone, and more money has been received than is immediately wanted for their relief. It is thought that many emigrants will come up this Fall, after their little crops are gathered and settlements made with the planters, their recent employers. I saw two large steamers lying at the dock unloading. About 1,000 colored men were employed in the work. It was noon time, and I had opportunity to talk with them. They were receiving $1 25 for 10 hours, or, when employed by the hour, they received 25 cents per hour. They are the best set of negroes I have seen that I ever saw work. They labor to the old Southern psalm tunes. It is the old story. The whites want to do all the playing, and if the blacks refuse to do all the work, then they will not work. But the blacks are willing to work, and work cheaply, if they can only get their pay when the work is done. On my way to this place I met a colored waiter or porter in one of Pullman's cars, quoting as far as Texas route. He was to receive only $2 per week, and out of this had to find himself. He said the attendants on the Northern roads could afford to do this, but not on this route, because the sum that rode were too poor or too mean to pay gratuities. So he only got his $2, and he declared that he was on his last trip. I consider the negro question is fast being solved. They may want our sympathy at some little length, but as half as much as the New-York contributes annually to the Irish and Germans who land on our docks. Can large numbers of men transfer themselves from one section or country to another without imposing expense and responsibility on the permanent residents?"

On June 11, during a severe westerly gale, John O'Brien, the boatswain of the steam-ship Kelipse, which arrived from Rio Marino yesterday, was washed overboard by a heavy sea and was drowned. He was 29 years of age and a native of London. Hans Antion Betsen, a sailor, fell overboard from the Norwegian bark Chapman, which arrived from Dublin yesterday, and was lost. He was 20 years of age, and his home was Horsens Creds, Norwegen.

RAILWAY TARIFF SYSTEMS

COMMISSIONER FINK ON SPECIAL RATES AND CONTRACTS.

THE DEFECTS OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM—HOW TARIFFS ARE MADE—THE ADJUSTMENT OF RATES—STATISTICS OF COMMERCIAL FLUCTUATION.

At the opening of yesterday's proceedings of the Assembly committee now investigating the railroad freightrate system, Assemblyman Duguid, as Chairman of the special committee detailed to examine the special-rate contract books of the New York Central and Erie Railways, made a report. He said the sub-committee had got about all the information obtainable from the New-York Central books, and most of it had been prepared in form for presentation. As to the Erie books, they were kept in such a manner that the information as to their special contracts was more difficult to obtain, and was less extensive and valuable. The whole of the proof would be ready in a day or two. Mr. Albert Fink, Contract Commissioner of the Eastern trunk-line roads, was examined for four hours yesterday, and gave interesting testimony respecting the railway system and its defects. At the afternoon session, Mr. E. H. Walker, statistician of the New-York Produce Exchange, was examined and presented a large array of statistics, the tendency of which was to show that the commerce of the port of New-York has declined for years past, owing to the discriminations in freight rates made by the trunk railways terminating here, while the commerce of Boston Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Montreal has increased under the operation of the same cause.

Commissioner Fink testified that he was appointed in June, 1877, by the four trunk lines—the New-York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads—to carry out the provisions of their contract agreements; this was what was called the "pooling" arrangement. He objected to the use of the word "pool," because it implied more or less of the gambling feature in the arrangement, while it was in fact a contract system: he was a railway engineer by profession, and had been Vice-President and General Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which position he resigned in 1875 to take the position of Commissioner of the Southern Railway Association. The Eastern contract, or "pooling" agreement, which he now administered, and of which he produced a copy, was made for the purpose of maintaining equitable rates and freight and to prevent injurious competition, as well as to provide for the division or equalization of tonnage on all Westbound traffic; it had been subjected to a slight change in the percentage of tonnage, but there had been no modification of its principles under it. The New-York Central Road now gets 35 per cent. of the traffic, the Erie Road 31½ per cent., the Pennsylvania Road 25 per cent., and the Baltimore and Ohio Road 9 per cent.; these "pooling" percentages were not based from Philadelphia to Baltimore and to Boston, but its details were not yet completed; from Philadelphia the New-York Central Road's percentage is 7 per cent., the Erie Road's percentage 12 per cent., the Baltimore and Ohio's per cent.; these percentages were made on the basis of the amount of traffic done on each road, but no statistics were furnished on that point by the railroad companies.

Q.—What other arrangements are there, as to rates, between the trunk lines? A.—Tariffs have been constructed from time to time recognizing the differences already existing, and similar arrangements have been made as to East bound traffic, the same principles controlling both; the Erie Road did not agree to the method of their percentages and had nothing to do with the original compact; all Westbound rates from Boston and New-York are now the same; previous to these compacts, freight rates could not be maintained by reason of the system of "cutting" was generally practiced, and rebates, over charges, and allowances on through freight were made; one object of the agreement was to give stability to freights by having the same rates for all and uniformity and certainty; rebates were one of the highest importance to the merchant classes, as affecting the values of their contracts; unjust discriminations are, of course, injurious, but in order to determine what is just or unjust, all the conditions must be considered.

Mr. Fink was examined at considerable length on the views expressed by him, and which were embodied in a report by him to Chief Engineer Peirce, of Statistics, on internal commerce, in 1877. He said those opinions were based on general views of the question of freight discrimination, and were in opposition to the opinions of leading railroad men at that time.

Q.—If there are two shippers of goods on an equal footing at one place, would a discrimination in favor of one of them be unjust? A.—Yes, Sir, if they are an equal footing; but the advantage of position may be at once put upon the defensive to prove that the discrimination was justifiable; if one receives a small quantity of goods and the other a large quantity—by the car-load or train-load—the company may be able to justify it. We must always inquire into the circumstances under which the different rate was given; the smaller shipper should be charged in proportion to the increased cost of handling his smaller quantity; that is a true principle; as between the shipper who gets one car-load and one who gets 10 car-loads there should be no discrimination, because it is very difficult to draw a correct line at which such a difference might begin to exist; the cost per ton-mile, for instance, it costs a railroad no more to haul 10 car-loads for one shipper than to haul a train of 10 cars loaded by car-loads for 10 different shippers; I think certain limits of competition are useful; I make a distinction between competitions; rates should always be reasonable and as permanent as can be secured under prevailing conditions, whether there is competition or not; as between the Erie and New-York Central Railroads, Charles H. Peirce, who was developed looking to the abatement of existing abuses arising from arbitrary rates on their local traffic.

Q.—What are the elements that enter into cost of transportation? A.—That is a very comprehensive question—I could write a treatise on that.

Q.—You say that Government aid is necessary? A.—I say that efforts are now being made by the volunteer action of the conductors of the companies, to get rid of the abuses which have crept into the system; but whether they will succeed without being compelled to ask for Government aid is a question not yet determined; I cannot say that the aid referred to will ever be asked for; the power to guard the rights or extend the privileges of shippers, because even now the common law is very comprehensive as to the rights and obligations of shippers; I made a report on the Louisville and Nashville Road to local points, and I always adhered to it so far as it was possible to do so; the variations from the tariff were exceptional; the making of a railroad tariff is a very complicated affair, for, in the course of six months or a year it is subject to a series of exceptional cases will be brought to one's notice.

At this point it was agreed between Mr. Sterne and Mr. Depew to accept in evidence a portion of Mr. Fink's report on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for 1873-4, as embodying his views on the cost of railway transportation, railroad accounts, and Governmental regulation of railroad tariffs.

Mr. Fink testified that grades and curves had a great influence on the cost of transportation; by limiting the number of cars which a locomotive could draw in a train; he could estimate the relative cost of grades and curves; the Western trunk lines, but had not done so; the companies' reports gave it approximately by stating the cost per ton per mile for hauling freight over their respective roads; the introduction of the steel rail had added largely to the cost of railroads, though, of course, all items of cost are lower now as compared with 1872 and 1873; the relative cost between the trunk lines is that the rates from the seaboard cities shall be the same from any point to destination by all the roads, whether from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston; that is the principle which the trunk lines profess to carry out; I don't say that it is carried out; it is also agreed that the rates on imported goods shipped Westward from the seaboard cities shall be the same as local goods shipped from the seaboard.

Q.—Why is the rate as to New-York and Boston the same, and not as to Philadelphia and Baltimore? A.—That is something I have been for years trying to find out, but have not succeeded; I have asked many railroad men about it, but could get no reason for it, but he says it existed before he came into the railroad business, and it was so before I had anything to do with it.

Q.—Do you know why New-York is placed at a disadvantage with Boston in being nearer to Cincinnati and Chicago, and having the same rate, and at a disadvantage with Baltimore and Philadelphia, which are nearer? A.—Baltimore and Philadelphia are at a disadvantage as compared with Boston; you have to take each particular distance; the distance has very little to do with making up tariffs; it has some effect upon them, but we have no tariff made out on distance; that principle is not recognized; it is not made an absolute basis of tariff; if distance were to be the guide, the difference would be 5½ per cent. on the rates, while the actual difference is only 5½ per cent. to Cincinnati; it is a fault of the system on which our transportation in this country is carried on; we have a present unsatisfactory system of old Federal banks, they are all grasping for as much power or property as they can get, and these, and other evils which flow from it, we are now trying to remedy by amendments to the law, which are wise and harmonious; I regard the fast-freight lines as the tools by which a bad system is carried out, but I do not regard them in themselves as bad; we have the conditions of the general and co-operative fast freight lines existing with each other, and also "cutting" the trunk lines; as to non-co-operative fast freight lines, I think the difference between them is not a question of right, but only a matter concerning the stockholders; I don't think it affects the commercial public at all; it is purely a question of corporate management; the fast freight lines have been an advantage to the general public by facilitating the shipments of goods; the rates on West-bound traffic are now generally maintained; it is utterly impossible in this country to-day to make or maintain an unreasonable competitive tariff, owing to the great competition by the many railway routes; the water competition controls all the rates in the interior of the country, from the lakes to the Gulf; there is no rate made for Chicago which does not include the measure of Buffalo to Albany, and other cities; the public generally do not understand this question, and think that the railroads have the matter of making rates all their own way; there is not a railroad President in this country who can absolutely control the rates over his road; they are all subject to circumstances which, in fact, control their action; of course, I refer, on this point, to the through and competitive rates; they the rates from Chicago to New-York is reduced to 10 cents; the steam-ship lines will carry freights from New-York to Savannah for 15 cents, making the rate from Chicago to Savannah 25 cents; that at once affects every railroad connecting between Chicago and Savannah; their rates may be 70 or 80 cents; I think legislation by Congress is needed which would have the effect of protecting companies that come together and arrange and determine upon a reasonable and equitable tariff; this could only apply to through rates and freights; I do not care to express an opinion as to local rates and freights, as it is a question to which I do not pay so much attention, and it involves the whole subject of constitutionality; as Congress cannot legislate for the States, and the States cannot legislate beyond their own jurisdiction; it is quite possible that State Commissioners might do some, even much, good in regulating and adjusting these questions, but they should be good and competent men, because all may depend on the Commissioners; they should not be broken-down politicians; I know that in Massachusetts the State Railroad Commission has done most excellent work; the rates now charged from Chicago, as a centre, to the sea-board, yield a profit to the railroad companies over the cost of transportation.

Elmore H. Walker, for 10 years statistician of the Produce Exchange, was next sworn and examined. He testified that prior to his connection with the Exchange he was 10 years engaged in the lake and canal trade, and was before that in the service of the Buffalo and Attica Railway; for years past he had devoted himself to the preparation of commercial statistics, and commenced keeping the statistics of grain and flour in this market in 1863.

At Mr. Sterne's request Mr. Walker presented statistics taken from the last annual report of the Produce Exchange, showing the totals at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Montreal from 1866 to 1878, and the ratio for each of those years; also, tables showing the exports of the same ports and their percentages from 1873 to 1878. These were put in evidence.

Mr. Walker, the receipts of maize at Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia in 1878 were 51,000,000 bushels, all by rail; the receipts by rail in New-York were 12,000,000, including 2,000,000 bushels received here by the Pennsylvania Road; the amount received here by the New-York Central and Erie Roads was 10,350,666 bushels, and at the three other ports named, 51,376,288 bushels, or four times as much; since 1866 there had been 61 2-10 of the whole maize receipts of the five ports named, and this proportion was steadily diminished down to 45 4-5 per cent. in 1876; in 1877 New-York's proportion of the whole was 50 1-10 per cent., and in 1878 52 6-10 per cent.; the principal ports that have gained in commerce on New-York are Philadelphia and Baltimore: Boston has not advanced much on New-York; the higher freight rates from New-York have tended to divert trade to Baltimore and Philadelphia; the enlargement of the Welland Canal and other St. Lawrence River route canals, so as to pass vessels of 1,500 tons, will be completed about 1881, which will practically open up through water communication from Chicago and Milwaukee for about seven months in the year; this still further threatens the commerce of New-York, and the work is being pressed by the Dominion Government; there is a very small toll on the Welland Canal and none on the St. Lawrence canals, and the whole policy of the Canadian Government is to draw trade by that route; the movement of grain by way of Montreal has ranged from 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 bushels per year for some years, and up to the two last years; in 1877 and 1878 it fell off somewhat, owing to the low tariff on the American railroads; the movement by way of New Orleans is about 12,000,000 bushels a year.

The committe will resume the hearing this morning.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

FIVE STEAMERS AND OVER FIVE HUNDRED CABIN PASSENGERS.

Over 500 cabin passengers will sail for Europe to-day in the following steam-ships: The Britannic, of the White Star Line; the Oder, of the North German Lloyd; the Bolivia, of the Anchor Line, and the Italy and Canada, of the National Line. The Britannic takes out nearly 200 of the tourists, while the Oder and Bolivia will each carry about 150. The Anchor steam-ship Australia will sail for London to-day, but will take no passengers.

On no day this season have so large a number of pleasure-seekers left this port for Europe. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle; the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Minister to England; the Hon. William M. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy; Gen. James Grant Wilson, Mr. Clarence Seward, Prof. Willard Fiske, of Cornell University; the Rev. George Z. Gray, Carl Rosa, and Dr. William Campbell are to sail in the Britannic. On the Oder's list are the names of Prof. H. P. Cornwall, of Princeton; ex-Gov. Salomon, Capt. Samuel Harding and Hon. Melita Otto-Alvisleben, the singer, while H. A. Perkins, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Prof. A. N. Prentiss, the Rev. J. G. Townsend, the Rev. Dr. P. V. Harvard, Prof. L. C. Loomis, Prof. Charles Babcock, the Rev. John Henry Watson, and his Rev. Samuel Upjohn, have taken passage in the Italy. The Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Reed of Concord, Mass., the Rev. C. H. P. Nason, the Rev. John Evans, the Rev. W. G. Star, the Rev. R. M. Manly, the Rev. B. Carpenter, Mr. Bayard Taylor, Dr. H. Lammer, and Dr. G. D. B. Rounseville will sail in the Bolivia. Full lists of other saloon passengers are given below:

In Steam-ship Britannic for Liverpool—James Armand, William F. Aphorn, Mrs. Anthorp, John M. Andrews, Mrs. Frederick Butterfield, Miss Butterfield, C. M. Brown, Henry Brown, George Barker, Nathaniel Brown, Mrs. Brown, Miss Bidstad, S. Benedict, S. Bowerman, B. F. Beckwith, A. Beckwith, Nathaniel Bloom, S. H. Buttrick, Thomas Bell, F. T. Bemis, Mrs. Bemis, Miss S. J. Bryant, Miss H. B. Brown, Mrs. M. D. Buell, A. G. Black, H. T. Brown, Miss Bullard, John T. Bruner, E. C. Beadstead, T. A. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Alice Chapman, Miss S. A. Chapman, Dr. William Campbell, Capt. E. H. Cromwell, Miss C. E. Lombard, Miss H. S. Cattell, F. B. Dale, W. H. Deutsch, Dr. Richard H. Derby, Mrs. Derby, Miss Derby, Herbert Durrant, John De Witt, Mr. Davies, Mr. Davies, Miss B. Davis, Miss Edith A. Davis, T. N. Dwyer, E. De Renne, Henry Elderd, Mrs. Elderd, Theodore Eckhardt, George F. French, Prof. Willard Fiske, W. H. Fletcher, James Farmer, Miss Ferguson, Charles H. Fargo, Frank M. Fargo, Miss Fairchild, the Rev. George B. Gray, Dr. Gillilan, Mrs. Gilbert, M. Goldsmith and child, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, Thomas Hall, George G. Hamilton, George G. Hopkins, Mrs. Harvey, Philip Howe, Charles Harris, Mrs. Harris, George Hardie, Mrs. Emma Hardie, Miss Hardie, Dr. Hoyden, H. F. Hall, John G. Howe, F. Hawley, Miss Jasigi, E. W. Jewett, Herson Johnson, Mrs. Lewis Jones, Miss Hezron Jones, Miss Jenks, Dr. Jean Karetha Kraft, Emil Kipper, W. C. Longmire, A. Landauer, Mrs. Landauer, E. F. Larrabee, Steven Lee, Leonard Moodle, A. B. A. Maranhao, F. W. Lincoln, C. W. May, Henry Miller, T. T. Massencale, W. W. Morgan, Albert J. Morgan, Philip Malone, W. J. Menrles, R. W. McClintock, Mrs. McClintock, Miss McClintock, Miss Fanny Owen, D. M. Porter, Mrs. Porter, J. W. Paige, R. W. Potter, Miss Louise Potter, Frederick D. Phillips, John A. Preston, Miss Preston, Miss Ida Baldwin, Miss Caroline Baldwin, Miss Caroline Duncan, Miss E. B. Holmes, Mrs. L. A. Dunham, Miss B. Symmers, Miss Sarah Smith, Mrs. A. Peck, Miss J. Peck, Mrs. M. Miller, Miss Mary Miller, Miss K. Potter, L. L. Holden and wife, F. W. Howe and wife, Mrs. Lorin M. Cook, Mrs. M. J. Proctor, Mrs. S. H. Broughton, Miss M. L. Haven, Miss H. S. Palmer, Mrs. D. Chamberlain, Miss L. M. Chamberlain, Mrs. J. McKinley Mrs. J. Cumnock, Miss A. W. Pearson, Miss L. G. Roughton, Miss Ida Haven, Miss H. S. Palmer, Mrs. Child, Miss A. B. Child, Miss C. L. Mitchell, Miss F. E. Walker, S. Crowell, S. B. Little, C. S. Houghton, the Rev. C. F. H. Nason, John Holmes, Rolaw C. Shaw, J. H. Gerber, R. D. Mills, C. H. Hardwick, H. S. Jackson, C. E. Gassett, George F. Davenport, A. R. Beck, W. E. Lombard, C. W. Thomas, G. A. Thomas, W. F. Holloway, D. S. Beaman, Miss Alice Beaman, Miss W. Stearns, H. S. Stearns, Louis Stearns, John N. Stearns, Henry Sanford, Clarence Seward, Joseph Sargent, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, Mrs. E. Tynes, Henry C. Todd, John Tattersall, Miss Anna K. Thompson, Charles E. Tracy, C. Victor, Mrs. Victor, P. Van Valkenburgh, Mrs. Van Valkenburgh, Miss Van Valkenburgh, Miss Van Valkenburgh, P. Van Valkenburgh, Jr., Miss H. A. De Vol, James D. Whitmore, Mrs. Whitmore, William Whitmore, Miss Whitmore, Miss Whitmore and two children, Miss Wetmore, Miss Ida Wetmore, Miss Emma Wetmore, Miss Lucy Wetmore, Miss Mary Wetmore, Gen. James Grant Wilson, W. M. Warren, Miss M. Whiton, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler.

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.—Ex-Gov. Salomon, Capt. Samuel Harding, Mrs. Harding, Prof. H. B. Cornwall, Mrs. Cornwall, G. Schirmer, G. Schirmer, Jr., Miss Maude Schirmer, Miss Schirmer, Miss Borgfeldt, Mrs. Borgfeldt, C. T. Fischer, Mrs. Fischer, Miss Dolly Fischer, F. W. Lockwood, Mr. Noetzlin, Capt. G. Frank, Miss Frank, Miss Muller, Mrs. Julia Mayer, Miss Emma Neely, Mrs. J. Ruszits, Miss Mary Schuhkrey, Mrs. A. Douglass, Max Pinner, Miss Ilma Hullington, Miss Mary Robinson, Harold Schuster, Herman von Keller, Edwin H. Moore, Isaac Strouse, Mrs. Strouse, Miss Hilda Weil, Miss Arnikowski, Miss Wendenburg, H. Ravensburg, Charles Stessl, William Almeroth, Mr. Bolvie, Miss Ida Schrampf, Miss Ottilie Reichl, Mrs. Schwarz, Charles J. Theole, Miss Melita Otto-Alvisleben, Miss Ludovica Von Pfugk, E. F. Johnson, M. Adler, Louis Goldsmith, Miss Agathe Kraus, Herman Kahrs, Mrs. Kahrs and child, Mrs. Catherine B. Kochendoerffer, Miss Elizabeth Kochendoerffer, Miss Mathilde Kochendoerffer, Clarakoch and child, Herman Masemann, Mrs. Masemann, Miss Louise Masemann, Miss Susie Masemann, Miss Anna Masemann, Miss Georgie Masemann, Master Willy Masemann, Dr. J. Kraus, William Barg, Mrs. Barg and two children, Capt. Peter Lagood, St. Gerard, John De Groot and two children, Henry Kammann, Mrs. Kammann and child, John Semken, Martin Diersson, H. Lambelet, Edward Janssen, Mrs. Janssen and child, Miss Janssen, Mrs. G. H. Riedinger, Miss Gertrude Frankenmuller, Jacob Buss, G. O. H. Fritzsche, Miss Jennie Fritzsche, Miss Ida Gapp, Henry Winter, Miss Catherine Winter, Conrad Kaufmann, Simon Kauffmann, Dr. Florence Ziegfeld, Edward Reichardt, George M. Rothstein, Mrs. Rothstein, Paul Wildenmann, Joseph Schmerl, Miss Schmerl, Miss Clifford, C. H. Maury, Mrs. Maury, Miss S. Maury, Mrs. C. P. Frenzel, Mrs. Minna Link, Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. Raymond, M. M. Whiteford, Mrs. Lou M. Whiteford, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdig, Miss Hattie Gregory, Miss Hope Gregory, Miss Gangloff, Miss Annie Harrison, Mrs. T. H. Harrison, G. W. Harris, J. Harper Harris, Madeleine Harris, the Rev. Dr. Holliday, Miss Hoppin, Thomas E. Lyddon, Mrs. Lyddon, Mrs. Lafosse, Mrs. Leddicoat and infant, Miss L. Morris, Charles Moore, Charles S. Myers, Claude Meyer, J. R. Preston, Mrs. Preston and child, Mrs. Edwin T. Prall, Miss Florence Prall, Miss Kate Prall, Miss Eleanor Prall, Miss Edith Prall, Miss Watson, Charles H. Pengy, Frank M. Semour, Samuel M. Seymour, Hattie L. Seymour, Mrs. Sedgwick, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Henry Shroeder, G. F. Smith, L. Seguin, E. Swanson, Mrs. Christina Jacobsen, Joseph Taylor, George S. Vanden, James W. Wiseman, Mrs. Wiseman, Miss Wills.

SEAWANHAKA YACHTS AND CREWS.

ENTRIES IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES FOR TODA

JUNE 21 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—4 and 5 cols.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—5th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—4th col.
ICE-CREAM—Sixth Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—7th col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Sixth Page—7th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Seventh Page—7th col.
MACHINERY—Sixth Page—4th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Sixth Page—5th and 6th cols.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—4th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—5th and 6th cols.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Min Streelsy. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Brook. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slightly warmer, southerly winds, stationary or lower pressure, increasing cloudiness, and possibly occasional rains.

There seems to be no doubt that the President will veto the Judicial Expenses bill which contains the clause nullifying so much of the Election law as refers to the appointment of United States Marshals. The Senate has not yet acted on the report of the conference committee, and the bill may not reach the President till Monday. It is not at all clear that the Democrats are prepared to go home, leaving the contingent expenses of the United States courts unprovided for, and in the present temper of both houses another week of wrangling seems not at all improbable. No attempt to fix a date for adjournment is likely to succeed till the Army bill, in some shape or other, has been signed, and till the fate of the Supplementary Judicial Appropriation bill has been finally ascertained.

The Senate occupied itself again yesterday with the Army Appropriation bill. The amendments which had been made in the Committee of the Whole, and which had been earnestly advocated by the Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee, were summarily rejected in the Senate. The same fate awaited the amendments submitted by the Republicans for the purpose of rendering explicit the very vague language of the political section of the bill, and for relieving it of the objections which had been brought against it. The Democrats winced under the exposure of their inconsistencies, but it was evident that they were acting under what was the equivalent of a caucus edict, and their discipline was unbroken. When the bill was placed upon its final passage, Mr. CONKLING opened a discussion of its merits, which will be found fully outlined in the report of the Senate proceedings.

The Governor has left a number of bills unsigned, and has in several cases made a memorandum of the reasons for withholding his approval. No reason is assigned for the failure to sign the Tramp bill, though that is about the only measure whose failure need occasion serious regret. The Governor has evidently yielded to political expediency rather than conviction in signing the bill reducing the rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent. He thinks that the language and construction of the bill are so involved and uncertain "that it will not probably effect the great relief expected from it." He talks in one sentence about the bill being, despite its faults, of some benefit to those who sorely need it, and in another speaks of "the mooted question of the wisdom of a reduction of the interest rate." His concluding reference to "the crying evils of hasty and careless legislation" might be supplemented by an allusion to the equally notorious abuse of dealing with legislation from the standpoint of a candidate for re-election, eager to catch votes and ready to subordinate his convictions to the necessities of a political campaign. It is not the first time that the Governor has assumed the part of *Mr. Facing-both-ways*, but his remarks on the Interest bill are about the clumsiest rendering of the part he has yet given.

The reasons for disapproving of the bill appointing a commission for the revision of the tax laws are more creditable to the understanding and conscience of the Executive. Without alluding to the notorious weakness of the commission named in the bill, the Governor points out with considerable force the absurdity of all attempts to delegate to irresponsible commissions the responsibilities and duties of the Legislature. Everything that a commission can do with a view to improve the Assessment and Tax laws has been done, and any report which might be made on the subject this year would leave the next Legislature in no more favorable position for dealing with the subject than was the last. It is not want of time, but want of will, which stands in the way of a thorough revision of the Tax laws, and on this, as on the cognate subject of Municipal expenses, the people must demand that the Legislature take hold of the matter in earnest before there can be any fair prospect of relief. Both questions were deliberately evaded by the last Legislature, and unless more than usual prominence is given to them about election time, there is an excellent chance of their being again evaded next year.

The notorious GLOVER is yet haunting the House of Representatives, hoping to secure the printing of the contents of his rag-bag. GLOVER was a member of the last Congress, but he failed to be re-elected. While he was, so to speak, cavorting through the departments with his rag-picker's receptacle, he collected a great mass of stuff, which, he thinks, will destroy innumerable political reputations. It is not pretended that this collection of odds and ends could in any way promote the public interests, or further the cause of justice. It is made up of *ex parte* statements, the evidence of men who secretly testified against officers who never knew that they were the subjects of investigation, and who had no chance to defend themselves. This is the pile of "evidence" which GLOVER importunes the present Congress to print for him. The House Committee on Printing has reported in favor of the job. But GLOVER, although not a member of Congress, keeps this precious grist in his own mill; and until he consents to surrender it into the possession of the House for examination, his little private revenges cannot be gratified at the public cost.

THE MEANING OF THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. CARPENTER yesterday made one of the best speeches that have been made so far from the Republican side on the political clause of the Army Appropriation bill. The abilities of the Senator from Wisconsin as a logical and direct reasoner are well known. His share in the famous debate on the Louisiana disturbances, when he was before in the Senate, will be long remembered by those who gave any attention to that discussion, and he then established for himself a reputation as a constitutional lawyer of independence, acumen, and knowledge. Though we were unable to accept his main views of the principle applicable to the complicated situation in Louisiana at that time, we recognized the remarkable lucidity of his statements, and the originality and value of his interpretation of the law. Something of the same qualities is to be found in his speech of yesterday. He holds that the political clause of the Army Appropriation bill is intended to, and does, forbid the President to use the Army on any day on which an election occurs in any State, for any purpose whatever for which the Army could be used in time of peace. He argues that the substantial portion of that provision is the prohibition of the use of the Army to keep the peace, and that the qualifying term "as a police force" does not lessen the scope of this prohibition, because the Army is necessarily in time of peace a police force and nothing else. He points out that the prohibition is not confined to the use of the Army as an ordinary "police force," because no one on the Democratic side was foolish enough to suppose that the Army would be so used, and that the phrase which was employed was meant to hamper the Commander-in-Chief in the disposition of the Army; under all circumstances, to preserve the peace at the polls. From this he argues that the sole purpose of the Democrats was to secure immunity for violence at the polls from interference, repression, prevention, or punishment by the United States Government, with the aid of the Army. And he claims, so sweeping has been the language adopted by the Democrats, that, even under the explicit conditions laid down by the Constitution in Article IV., and on the application of the Executive, it would be impossible for the President to employ the Army to repress domestic violence at the polls.

We have no doubt of the entire correctness of Senator CARPENTER'S interpretation of the purposes of the Democrats. They unquestionably desired and intended, with reference to the Army, to do all that they had undertaken to do in the previous bills on the same subject, and which the President's vetoes prevented them from doing. They meant to cover a defeat which was exceedingly galling to them, and to be able to say that they had tired out the Republicans in Congress and the Executive, and compelled them to swallow in one form what they had rejected in another. As to the actual effect which they meant to produce in connection with this Fall's elections, that was a matter of comparatively small importance to them. They had set out to enforce certain threats which they had rashly made, and beyond the political prestige which they hoped to win by this display of legislative bullying, we do not suppose that they had calculated very closely. When they inserted in the pending Army bill the prohibition which Mr. CARPENTER criticises, they no doubt intended it to be sufficiently the embodiment of their threatened compulsion to enable them to boast over it. They expected to pose during the next campaign as the triumphant advocates of Congressional supremacy over the President, and they chose such language for this amendment as would form, in their opinion, a sufficient basis for that position.

The main question now is, whether, in doing so, they have succeeded in really hampering the President. We do not think that they have. It is a matter of small consequence, whether they have contrived a form of words that will furnish them with a little much-needed but very cheap political capital. The Senators of the United States who are true to their real duty, as the Republican Senators intend to be, have no occasion to concern themselves with a petty question of political advantage. The country will judge the two great parties by the substantial facts of their record, and will take small note of Democratic vaporing which is not based on substantial facts. It appears to us that in the political clause of the Army bill the Democrats have made use of a cunning which defeats itself. They have forbidden the use of the Army as "a police force," but it is for the President, in the first instance—the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and the officer charged by the Constitution with the execution of the laws—to decide in what capacity he uses the Army. As a matter of fact, the phrase "as a police force" does not apply to any possible use of the Army recognized by the Constitution or required by the laws. In prohibiting its use in that way, the Democrats simply affect to repeal a power which cannot be said to exist. If that is any satisfaction to them, why not let them have it? What is the advantage to the country, or to the Republican Party, to oppose to it an obstinate resistance which, however well-intended, to the general public has very much the air of factiousness? If the Democrats are making a tremendous pother about what really amounts to nothing, the Republicans, in making one as great against them, only expose themselves to the suspicion that they are actuated by no better motives than their rivals, which is not true. Our Representatives have maintained through this long struggle a position which has been highly creditable—firm, patient, and rational. It is a misfortune that a misconception of the real effect of the Democratic policy should induce the Republican Senators to take a position which shall seem to a weary and impatient country one of unnecessary obstinacy.

THE LIFE INSURANCE EXHIBIT.

The Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut is a little in advance of the New-York Department and even of that of Massachusetts. He has brought to the light, in a compact form, the statements of the life companies doing business in his State, for 1878. The list embraces all but four of the New-York companies, those omitted being the Globe Mutual, concerning which more than enough is known, the Knickerbocker, the Provident Savings, and the Western. Of the companies of other States, apart from Connecticut, we miss the Berkshire (Massachusetts), the National (Vermont), the National of the United States of America (Illinois), the New-England Mutual, the Pennsylvania Mutual, the Provident Life and Trust, the State Mutual (Massachusetts), and the Union Central (Ohio), all of which are embraced in the previous year's New-York report.

Taking first the general results, it is evident that the year 1878 was not more satisfactory to the companies, as regards the ratio of business gained and lost, than 1877. All the Connecticut companies show a decrease, on a comparison of the two years, both in the number of policies issued and the amount of new insurance. The total diminution is not less than 3,377 in number and $7,477,091 in amount. The net outstanding insurance—the aggregate, we mean, of the business at the end of each of the two years—shows a large falling off in the amount ($19,174,727), and a proportionate falling off in the number of policies, save in the case of the Travelers, which while losing in amount made a small gain in number. It should be added that in noting the Connecticut companies, we pass over the Charter Oak, whose incomplete returns are undeserving of consideration for the purposes of comparison.

Of the New-York companies, two only—the Germania and the Mutual—report an increase in number, as between 1878 and 1877, the former of 4 and the latter of 510. The 510 increase of the Mutual represents in part, we assume, the new business acquired under the plan subsequently abandoned. The Equitable, while exhibiting a comparative decline of 719 in the number of policies issued, tells of an increase of $362,687 in the amount insured. With these exceptions, every New-York company embraced in the Connecticut volume confesses a decrease. It is heaviest, relatively and absolutely, in the case of the United States, next in the New-York, and next in the Metropolitan. Judging of the companies by their net outstanding insurance, there is, speaking generally, a greater uniformity of loss. Only the Mutual can claim a small increase (275) in the total number of policies in force, while even it shows a decrease of nearly three and three-quarter millions in the total amount. The Equitable lost $8.084,060, the United States $3,471,735, the New-York $2,669,742, the Metropolitan $2,633,658, the Manhattan $2,055,204, the Washington $1,911,747.

Of the companies incorporated in other States, though doing business in Connecticut, not one reports an increase in the number of policies issued, over 1877, and but one (the Union Mutual) in the amount. Their position is not better, considered with reference to the total outstanding business at the two periods. The decrease in the Mutual Benefit, both as to number and amount, bears a tolerably close proportion to that of the Connecticut Mutual; while it is larger than that of the New-York, which may be ranked in the same category. The Massachusetts companies—the John Hancock and the Mutual of Springfield—do not appear favorably in the comparison. The Union Mutual (Maine) has suffered proportionately more than the North-western Mutual (Wisconsin), which again has fared worse than the New-York, though not nearly so severely as the Metropolitan.

Throwing together the amounts of the decrease in the outstanding insurance of all the companies to which the preceding comparisons refer, we have a total decline of $60,345,427. These figures prove that at the close of 1878 the life insurance business still languished. It had not regained ground previously lost. Its condition in regard to new business was, on the whole, less favorable than it was twelve months before.

A "summary comparison" prepared by Commissioner STEDMAN brings out one or two noteworthy points in regard to the strength of companies, as measured by the ratio of assets to liabilities and the ratio of assets to premium receipts during the years from 1868 to 1878, inclusive. So far as Connecticut companies are concerned, as a whole, the table exhibits a diminution of strength. The first of the ratios named was 1.39 in 1868, and 1.09 in 1878; the second was 1.45 and 1.13, respectively. Companies of other States exhibit greater steadiness; their ratio of assets to liabilities having varied but slightly, and being now 1.11 as against 1.12 in 1868, while the ratio of assets to premium receipts, which ten years ago was 1.20, is now 1.13.

The total assets of all the companies herein referred to are $384,725,424. The average of Connecticut investments in real estate is 14.31 and in bond and mortgage, 48.65, with 15.78 in stocks and bonds. Mr. STEDMAN states that the income from the loans on real estate and from the real estate owned averaged within a fraction of 7 per cent. The stocks and bonds yielded an average of 6.21 per cent. He remarks that the condition of the companies of other States coming under his jurisdiction, measured by this standard, is not so favorable, their income from real estate and real estate securities not reaching 6 per cent. "And the same," he adds, "may be said of their stocks and bonds." The Equitable Company has 19.52 per cent. of its assets in real estate and 35.52 in mortgages; the New-York, 12.50 and 39.20, respectively; the Mutual Benefit, 4.51 and 28.27; the Mutual, 7.28 and 66.07; the North-western, 7.05 and 64.02; the Germania, 11.49 and 51.57; the Metropolitan, 14.05 and 34.57. The Equitable has 34.18 per cent. in stocks and bonds; New-York, 42.06; Mutual Benefit, 49.50; Mutual, 20.54; North-western, 6.53; Germania, 29.85; Metropolitan, 24.15. The Massachusetts companies have considerably more than 40 per cent. of their assets in bond and mortgage.

SPANISH-AMERICAN BROILS.

There is another revolution in Panama, the President of the State being in the possession of that noted agitator and adventurer, Gen. AIZPURU, who has declared himself at the head of a new "Provisional Government." All Central American Governments are provisional. In Mexico, Gen. NEGRETE has issued a *pronunciamiento* against DIAZ, and has fled from his military command near the capital. The established authorities in the petty States of Cuzco and Magdalena have just been overturned. A revolution in Paraguay threatens to convulse that unfortunate Republic. The Republics of Bolivia and Peru are at war with Chili, and a dispute is pending concerning the boundary between the Argentine Republic and Patagonia. Guatemala, San Salvador, and the other little States north of the Isthmus are quiet, or they were so at the last accounts. But as the physical and political structures of Central America are both volcanic, a general shaking-up may be expected at any moment.

When NAPOLEON III. was preparing to invade Mexico, he used to say that the Central American and South American States could best be governed by the Latin races. With that impudent disregard of all historical precedent which usually characterized the imperial charlatan, he overlooked the fact that only the descendants of Latin races have attempted to govern those countries since the dominion of the native rulers came to an end. Spanish rule in the time of the conquest was a reign of military despotism. In various forms, from then until now, the most successful Government has been that which most closely resembled that of the original conquerors. The administration of FRANCIA in Paraguay, and of SANTA ANA in Mexico, were examples of strong and comparatively tranquil Governments. FRANCIA was absolute dictator, and SANTA ANA was a selfish and unscrupulous tyrant. Under the temperate sway of the Presidents of the Republics of Central America and South America, revolution and anarchy have been the rule. It is doubtful if the mild administration which that amiable and ill-starred Prince, MAXIMILIAN, attempted in Mexico could have possibly been maintained.

Nevertheless, a citizen of the United States would hesitate to say that the people of the Central American and South American countries are unfitted for self-government. Although Brazil, which presents the rare phenomenon of an Empire liberally governed, as well as the sole relic of imperial rule in South America, is tolerably prosperous and wholly at peace, we are taught to believe that a Republic is the only Government tolerable to mankind. But, taking the smallest of the Central American Republics as examples, we do not find anything in the experience of these people to encourage a belief in their ultimate attainment of a condition of settled political order. Whether these Republics preserve their individuality, or unite in a *quasi* confederacy, they are continually agitated by dissensions from within and jealousies from without. Each petty State has its own corps of rival adventurers and chieftains, who cease to make war on each other and on the established Government only when they are too far depleted to continue the contest. As in some of the marine States of Mexico, where the revenues are derived from customs dues, the so-called revolutionists wait until the public chest has enough money in it to make robbery profitable before they set up a standard of revolt.

And in this fact, probably, we may find a solution of the difficulty which besets our neighbors in Central America, South America, and Mexico. Their citizens have never been taught to bear the duties of citizenship; nor has their training been in the line of any honorable calling or industry, save that of arms or the law. A country filled with lawyers and military swashbucklers cannot hope for settled peace. The Spanish race does not, as a rule, take kindly to trade and mechanical pursuits. The saving element in Mexico is the farming class, made up of a few rich proprietors, whose obvious interest is in the preservation of peace. In the Central American States the landed proprietors are largely foreigners; and they, like the merchants of the coast ports, are constantly liable to robbery by the revolutionists, who rapidly succeed each other. But throughout the States of Central America and South America, the traveler is forcibly impressed by the fact that the dominant element of the population is the "gentlemen class"—men who live by their wits, or who have small incomes, and who are everlastingly intriguing to get into the Government. This points to an evil which is deeply rooted in the habitual thought of the people. "The Government" represents to them power and authority without accountability—a revenue without labor. Ever since the days when the first Spanish adventurers, fresh from the wars against the Moors, filled the Carribean forests with the pageantry and glitter of a transplanted chivalry, the ruling class of Spanish-Americans have plotted and conspired to secure power in the State. No cool-headed, cautious Anglo-Saxon can comprehend the gasconading, intriguing, and reckless Spanish-American character. Few Spanish-American gentlemen can understand how any reasonable man, not a vulgar drudge, can work hard in office, study, shop, or counting-room, while power and pelf may be had for the asking. If the asking be baaked by a few guns and a band of dare-devil tatterdemalions. When the men who make public opinion in Spanish America have acquired the virtues of self-denial and industry, they will have peace.

A TALE OF TWO BROTHERS.

The latest issue from the Supreme Court of Mississippi contains an extended narrative of the life-long affairs and dealings of two brothers, who, for conciseness sake, may be styled JOE and JEFF, their full appellations being JOSEPH E. DAVIS, private citizen, lawyer, and land-owner, now deceased, and JEFFERSON DAVIS, ex-General, Senator, Secretary of War, retired amateur President, &c., still living somewhere. The matter in controversy was the ownership of a little place, "Brierfield" by name, in Warren County, Miss., the romantic situation and picturesque beauties of which are touchingly indicated by the descriptive words, "Township fourteen, range one, east." All concerned in this extraordinary lawsuit, while they agree in scarcely anything else, agree in this, that fifty years or so ago this land was the property of brother JOE. It was a part of a larger tract undeniably owned by him, about four thousand acres in extent, wild, and considered worth near the Government price of $1 25 per acre. Abut 1833-5 the father of the two brothers died, and brother JEFF married a daughter of Gen. TAYLOR, resigned a commission as Lieutenant in the Army, and came to live, till something new should offer, at the place of brother JOE. He was then young, out of employment, of uncertain future, and without property, except a negro slave left to him by his father, though he held some small claim against brother JOE for a larger share of the paternal estate. There was no dispute but that, after some short residence in his brother's family, a tract of nearly a thousand acres was set apart for his use and home; that he christened it Brierfield Place, made it for many years his residence; and, as he gradually attained means, expended large sums in building upon and improving it, JOSEPH, meantime, dwelt upon the remaining three thousand acres, which he named Hurricane Place. Whether Brierfield was an absolute gift to JEFFERSON, or whether he was only allowed, as a favor, from year to year, to reside upon it, was the question in the suit. It is a remarkable feature of the case that, between two men long-lived, conversant with affairs, and familiar with both the value and the methods of assurance of one's title, the ownership of this large and valuable homestead should have been allowed to rest, through a generation, in uncertainty. After examining a score of witnesses, and poring over as many documents, neither lawyers nor Judges could find any direct, legal evidence of the title. Brother JEFF produced no deed, but claimed the land upon proof that he had lived upon it, and JOE had always said it was JEFF'S. The heirs of JOE defended, upon proof that JEFF had constantly spoken and acted as if it were JOE'S. The Judges are not able to agree upon these contradictory proofs. Two associates concur with JEFFERSON'S claim, who, consequently, prevails in the suit. The Chief-Justice supports the view of the heirs.

It seems that during the long period while JEFFERSON DAVIS was absent from home in filling various posts of service under the United States, was in Congress, in the Mexican war, in the Cabinet, &c., JOSEPH managed Brierfield, attended to its wants and repairs, paid taxes, and the like, and the heirs claimed that these acts showed his ownership. But JEFFERSON explained them by saying that whatever JOE did was done as JEFF'S agent, and he produced letters, drafts, and orders, which the latter had signed "JEFFERSON DAVIS, by J. E. DAVIS," enough to give strong corroboration to this view. It was shown that soon after JEFFERSON and Miss TAYLOR were married, one of the daughters of JOSEPH made use of some unkind taunts to the new Mrs. DAVIS, to the effect: Your husband is worth nothing, and is dependent on my father. Mrs. TAYLOR, stung by this, applied to JOSEPH to know the truth. A Mr. STAMPS, a brother-in-law of the DAVISES, had occasion to make a like inquiry as to JEFFERSON'S ownership. JOSEPH answered both these questions by saying that he had given Brierfield outright to JEFFERSON; the impression given being that he had done so partly in compensation of his brother's share in the patrimonial estate, partly from fraternal affection, and partly to influence him toward settling down steadily at home.

It came about in 1863 that officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, under confiscation laws then operative, seized both Brierfield and Hurricane for the treason of their owners; the one brother being then in Virginia, acting as President of the Confederate States, and the other a refugee in Alabama. JOSEPH was pardoned; and application was made to have both plantations restored to him as owner, which was granted. It was shown that JEFFERSON concurred in—nay, even advised—the application being made in this form, and the heirs contended that this proved JOSEPH'S ownership. But JEFFERSON explained, and the court has accepted the explanation, that JOSEPH, in thus doing, merely took advantage of the outstanding record-title in himself to recover Brierfield for his brother, the applicant being less obnoxious to the confiscation laws than the real owner. There was good "reason to conceal from the Federals any right that JEFFERSON DAVIS had to the land." The two Judges pronounce this device quite consistent with the lofty integrity that the record establishes for JOSEPH E., and which history attests for JEFFERSON DAVIS! Fictitious claims and conveyances of property among adherents of unsuccessful rebellions, in order to save it from confiscation, have marked the history of all ages and nations; and these jurists do not think that the sternest historians or most austere moralists have ever regarded them as dishonorable. Thus JEFFERSON'S title to the property, or rather to be paid the proceeds of it, for among other peculiarities of this complex suit, JOSEPH had sold and deeded the land as if his own, to a purchaser named MONTGOMERY, has been established. But the case may well be deemed a *cause célèbre* upon the importance, even among relatives, of pursuing the law in matters of title and property, giving and taking deeds where a conveyance is meant, and receipts when payments are made, and preserving the proper evidence of one's rights. If justice has been attained, it has been done only at great trouble, uncertainty, and expense. And such trials always leave the community uncertain whether injustice has not been done.

The clever ruse by which a Russian Governor-General was lately placed in the power of the Kharkoff Nihilists has just been repeated on a grander scale by the abduction of the Colombian President, CASORLA, at Panama. This species of political kidnapping, though somewhat rare at the present time, was common enough in days when the death or captivity of a national leader was usually the death-blow of his cause. Young EDWARD III., while marching along the Scottish border in 1326, narrowly escaped being carried off by a sudden dash of the Black DOUGLASS and his wild horsemen. The death of CHARLES the Bold of Burgundy, in battle, in 1476, came just in time to save him from being kidnapped by Count CAMPO-BASSO. King STANISLAUS of Poland was similarly abducted toward the end of the last century by Count PULASKI, who afterward achieved some renown in this country; but the band being scattered by a midnight alarm, the captive King prevailed upon his few remaining guards to connive at his escape. The most daring speculation of this kind, however, was planned by Sir JOHN HAWKWOOD, the famous English guerrilla of the fourteenth century. His scheme was nothing less than the carrying off of the Pope himself from Avignon and putting him to ransom, and only the drunken boasting of a "free lance," to whom the secret had been intrusted, lost Europe the spectacle of this unique political phenomenon.

Unfortunate as was the death of young LOUIS NAPOLEON at the hands of savages, taken by surprise, enlisted in a cause of doubtful worthiness, and at best not a cause of his country or his own, his death was less unfortunate than that of his second cousin, the Duke of REICHSTADT, who was born King of Rome and heir to the French throne, and died at 21 Lieutenant in the Austrian Artillery. There seems to have been a remarkable parallelism in the fortunes of these two Princes. One died at 21; the other was killed at 23. Both had brilliant prospects at birth; both were born after long and anxious expectation; both were only sons and only children; both lost their prestige and chances by the military downfall of their imperial fathers; both were forced to quit their native country; both were educated in foreign military schools—one in Austria, the other in England; both were of delicate constitution; both were amiable, generous, and estimable, without inheriting the paternal strength; both pined for opportunities; both came to an untimely end. The two youths were as gentle and likable as their fathers were selfish, cruel, and treacherous. Yet their fathers had magnificent success up to a certain time, and lost their power by overweening ambition. There is something very dramatic in the fact that the sole son of NAPOLEON I., the greatest force in modern times, should have sickened life away at Schönnbrunn, and that the sole son of NAPOLEON III., should be pierced to death with Zulu spears in a remote and barbarous land, and in a cause in which he had embarked simply for political effect.

A letter which we published a few days since from a correspondent in New-Mexico illustrates, in a curious manner, how easy it is for persons to build up brilliant and apparently reasonable expectations on an unsertain foundation. The account which the writer gave of the copper mines in that section of the country and their probable future development embodied the opinions of those who were presumable authorities, that is, persons who knew what the market quotations of copper were in New-York, and who were well aware, from a personal examination, of the richness of the mines in their immediate vicinity. Adding together the cost of mining, manufacturing, and transportation by rail to this City, and subtracting this sum from the current market price, it is no difficult matter to show that an immense margin for profit exists, and that the copper of New-Mexico is likely to drive the ore from other sections wholly out of the trade. The only trouble with such an estimate is that those who make it are either forgetful or ignorant of the fact that the market price of this metal is in no sense an indication of its cost to the producers. With most commodities, the general requirements of the trade and an occasional Government provision are the only laws which regulate price; but with copper an addition is made, so that, besides the cost of production and the enhancement in value given to it by a wholly needless protective tariff, there is a further increase by a combination of the various mining companies. In one instance, that of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, this method of dictating prices to purchasers has resulted in an annual profit to the original investors of more than 100 per cent. It is apparent that if New-Mexican copper came into the market in competition with ore from Lake Superior, the owners of the latter could afford to reduce their prices very much below their present level. It is to be hoped that this competition may be brought about, and that the tax which a grasping monopoly now exacts from the community may be abated; but the owners of New-Mexican mines must not expect to take the trade all to themselves, for in some of the mines of Michigan the ore is almost pure, while the cost of water transportation in Summer is so slight that mines situated in that State will always be in a favorable position to compete with those in other parts of our country, where carriage has to be done by rail.

This is called the longest day of the year, although the difference between June 21 and many of the succeeding days is hardly perceptible. Most persons, liking long and disliking short days, regret the passing of June 21, because after this the days slowly, though steadily decrease until Dec. 21. Astronomically, the date has no interest for them. Indeed, the universally known fact, that to-day, or about to-day, the sun enters the point in the ecliptic, the first point of cancer, at which it is furthest on the north from the equator, has no special meaning to the average man. He accepts the fact without caring to examine it. Long days, sunlight, daylight, are associated more intimately with life, activity, enterprise, accomplishment, than any nights are, whether long or short. Night, shadow, darkness, negation, the absence of light, seems to symbolize, decline, decay, death, and is, therefore, unpleasant to the mind. There are those who prefer night to-day; but they are apt to be peculiar, abnormal, morbid in temperament and feeling. Hardly anybody welcomes the introduction of days growing shorter; hence, counting June 21 in the past causes general dissatisfaction. June is usually delightful, poetic, in this latitude, as is shown by its accepted title, the month of roses. This year it has been particularly charming. Saving a few days of uncomfortable heat, it has been, thus far, deliciously cool, resembling October days in point of temperature, with the advantage of all the verdure, freshness, and richness of early Summer. June was a favorite month with the ancients; but the wide-spread notion that it got its Roman name, (Junius,) whence we take ours, from the festivals given in honor of Juno, is probably erroneous, because Juno is represented by HOMER and the poets as the reverse of amiable or alluring. The name is variously derived from *juniores*, the young men, to whom ROMULUS is said to have assigned it, as he assigned MAY to the elders; from JUNIUS BRUTUS, the first Consul, and from *jungo*—to join—in reference to the union of the ROMANS and SABINES. CHARLEMAGNE called it *Brachmonat*—fallow month—and the Anglo-Saxons *Hammonath*—dry month. June was the fourth month among the Romans. It consisted originally of 26 days, to which 4 were added by ROMULUS. One day was taken away by NUMA, and the month was again lengthened to 30 days by JULIUS CÆSAR, since whose time it has not been altered. If all Junes would be as pleasant as this has been, we should be grateful to the late JULIUS CÆSAR had he extended it to 90 days.

That the international element in contests of skill and strength is that which renders them most profitable to their managers, is generally recognized, and care is taken to introduce it upon all possible occasions. The same spirit that prompts people to rejoice in the defeat of an enemy by their army, and to honor the victorious heroes, impels them to visit scenes of walking matches, rowing races, and the like, where the man of one nationality is pitted against him of another, and cheer on their countryman by every possible means. This feeling was strongly manifested in this City at the time of ROWELL'S recent walk in Gilmore's Garden, and when the managers of the present contest for the Astley belt now in progress in Arricultural Hall, London, looked over the list of entries for the walk they saw the names of three Englishmen and one American, the latter of whom was proverbially unfortunate in such contests, and could not be counted upon to excite peculiar enthusiasm and draw ante-money from the public purse. They at once made an effort to add to the attractions of their show, and finally, three weeks after the list of entries had been closed, reopened it and persuaded EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, an American pedestrian, who had been prominently before the English public for more than two years, to enter. WESTON had been loath to do so, thinking that he had no possible chance of success against such men as BROWN and ROWELL. ROWELL, with unpardonable carelessness, wore a shoe a day or two before the race with a peg sticking up from the inside of the sole, and wore it so long that it lamed him, and he was unfitted to walk. ENNIS became sick the first day as he was expected to, and HARDING also left the track sick or discouraged. This left BROWN, the champion of England and the man with the most famous six days' record in the world, and WESTON, against whom betting was ten to one, and who had been so distrustful of his own powers, as compared with those of his competitors, that he had only entered the race at the last moment. For three days BROWN leads WESTON and all is apparently going well; when suddenly the English champion is ordered to take a long rest, his leg is reported "queer," and later it is said to be swollen, and the fact is cabled that he wears upon it something called an "elastic supporter." From this time he takes many rests, while his opponent walks gayly around the track, catching up to him, passing him, and finally leading him, and constantly increasing the lead. WESTON will undoubtedly win the belt and bring it to this country. ENNIS writes that all the English pedestrians of note are preparing to visit America next Fall. It looks very much as though the next contest for the belt will be made in this City, and it seems very probable that in it the international element will not be lacking.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

THE MATTER AS EXPLAINED BY THE STRIKING SPINNERS—THE VIEW OF THE MASTERS—WHY ARBITRATION IS REFUSED—A CONTEST WITH TRADES-UNIONS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 20.—The published reports of the formal proceedings of masters and men which have led to the present strike, threatening such formidable proportions, do not properly present the situation, and upon them alone it is not easy, indeed it is impossible, to base a fair and just opinion. Both master and man make a good argument in support of their attitude before the public, and sympathy is easily won at a distance by the well-drawn statements put forth.

The men give the impression that the present trouble grows out of the haughty refusal of the masters to give hearing to the statement of their grievances, and to submit the questions of wages, &c., to arbitration. They say that they willingly suffered the severe reduction in their wages of 15 per cent., confident that the masters would keep their agreement to return to the old rate promptly with the return of better times, and now that prosperity is returning, a fact that is admitted by the masters, the latter's refusal, not only to advance the rate of wages paid, but to listen to the appeal of the men, they regard as just cause for a strike, and one of such magnitude that the masters will be forced to hear them. They declare with vehemence that it is only manly to resist the attempt of the masters to trample on their rights, to ignore all agreements, to refuse to give them hearing, treating them more like slaves, like cattle, than human beings having rights and privileges which should be and must be respected. They say that they would willingly abide by the decision of arbitrators. What they ask shall be referred to arbitration, is the agreement entered into; the question whether the time of prosperity indefinitely stated therein has come; whether the masters are able to restore, if not the full rate paid before the 15 per cent. reduction, a portion of it. This being refused, they strike, and order a general strike, and they enter upon the business so deliberately and so systematically that the feeling of apprehension is general throughout the city.

The manufacturers throw an altogether different and a clearer light on the scene. They decline to meet the Dictators of the Spinners' Union, because they regard it as dangerous to their interests to grant them any concessions—not as working men, but as union men—or to treat with them as representatives of a body in any way. They believe, and so assert, that the whole trouble is caused by the English element among their operatives, by the leaders of the British operatives, who came over in crowds, mostly from the Lancashire manufacturing districts, during 1871-2-3, the years of the great increase in manufacturing here, when the number of spindles was more than doubled. These men brought with them their English notions and methods, and their leaders; and it was not very long after their appearance that the manufacturers found in nearly every mill some one of these, who, by simply raising a hand, could stop all the machinery. From their coming the Fall River labor troubles date. They are a minority, but a most powerful one, and their influence, through the assertions and untiring zeal of their paid agitators, is felt throughout the entire working classes. "Start these English workmen and their leaders out of town," writes a gentleman who is most familiar with the labor question here, and has made a long and thorough study of it, "and the agitation dies, for it has not the sympathy of the general help." None are louder in condemnation of the strike, it is declared by those best qualified to know, than the portion of the mill hands who came to the city before 1871, not a few of whom have accumulated property, and are interested in the steady and uninterrupted movement of business. No one is in any way prominent in the present difficulty, it is most positively asserted, who was an inhabitant of Fall River before 1871. The agitators are foreign, and are working in harmony with the trades-unions abroad; and it is asserted that within a month a special Commissioner, direct from Preston, Lancashire, has been in Fall River, and that the recent action of the Spinners' Union is the direct result of that visit. To talk of arbitration, under such circumstances, the manufacturers regard as out of the question. They profess a due regard for the welfare of their work-people; point to the fact that many stockholders in the mills here have come from the ranks of operators, and their investments have been the savings from their wages; and to the record of the past of the wages paid and concessions granted.

As regards the question of wages, there is this to be said: Within the past two years two reductions have been made of wages of help in the mills; the first was of 5 per cent., and the second of 15. These have been can-did, the manufacturers explain, by the business depression, the keenness of outside competition, and the peculiarly aggravating home troubles. The greater reduction was made after the terrible ordeal through which the manufacturers were forced to pass by the exposures and results of the stupendous series of defalcations of leading and influential Fall River men.

Concerning the success of arbitration in England, a special correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, who has had unusual opportunity to study the question from all sides, in a letter which will appear in that paper to-morrow on the situation here, says: "We are told that arbitration is successful in England; let us examine its results. By means of this, help have been able to command higher wages than manufacturers could afford to pay or their

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S DEATH

A VICTIM OF ZULU CUNNING.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR—THE PRINCE CAUGHT IN AN AMBUSH AND MERCILESSLY SLAIN—A PROFOUND SENSATION CAUSED BY THE EVENT.

LONDON, June 20.—The official report of Prince Louis Napoleon's death says: "The Prince, with Lieut. Carey, of the Ninety-eighth Regiment, six men, and one friendly Zulu, left the camp at Kelitzi Mountain, seven miles beyond the Blood River, on the 1st inst., for a reconnoissance. The party halted and unsaddled when 10 miles from camp. Just as the Prince gave the order to remount a volley was fired from an ambush in long grass. Lieut. Carey and four of the troopers returned to the camp and reported that the Prince and two troopers were missing. From their statements there could be no doubt that the Prince had been killed. A party of the Seventeenth Lancers, with an ambulance, started on the 2d inst to recover the body of the Prince, which was found and brought in on the same day."

A special dispatch to the *Times* says: "At daybreak a cavalry patrol, under Gen. Marshall, left to search for the Prince, and went to the kraals 10 miles further on. The body was discovered among long grass, 300 yards from a kraal. There was no bullet-wound, but 17 assegai wounds were in the front of the body. The clothes had been taken, but round the neck was a chain with a locket. A stretcher of lances was formed and the body borne by Gen. Marshall and Officers Drury, Lowe, and Stewart, of the Seventeenth Lancers, to meet the ambulance, by which it was then brought hither with an escort. There was a funeral parade in the afternoon. Deep sorrow prevails throughout the column. The Prince did not mount after the attack. His horse being restive, he ran on foot. The corpse will be sent with an escort for transportation homeward."

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "The Prince Imperial had been sent forward by the Quartermaster-General to sketch a site for the next camp. When the volley was fired not a single Zulu was to be seen. The party dispersed and sought safety under cover. The Prince was never seen alive again. His horse joined Lieut. Carey's party on the road back to the camp. The body of the Prince, when found, was on its back. There were 18 assegai stabs in it, two of them piercing the body from the chest to the back, two in the side, and one destroying the right eye. A locket, with hair medallions, and a reliquary were found around the neck. The face wore a placid expression. He had evidently ineffectually tried to mount, and the leather of the flap tearing, he ran along the path to where he was found. Two troopers lay near the body, both having been assegaied. The Prince was very adventurous."

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 o'clock this morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Col. Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read the official telegram given above. Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the imperial family, has left for Chiselhurst to break the news to the ex-Empress Eugenie.

The London journals, while deeply deploring the Prince's death, regard it as the end of imperialism in France. Prince Napoleon, who has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics and is distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, 17 and 15 years of age respectively. Party loyalty may fasten around the name of one of these sons, but for a time imperial counsels must be distracted, and the possibility of a return of the Empire appears more shadowy than ever.

PARIS, June 20.—Most of the newspapers of Paris deplore the tragic end of the Prince Imperial. Prince Jerome Napoleon is expected to arrive here to-day.

The *Gazette de France* says that before starting for Zulu land the Prince Imperial made a will, appointing Prince Victor, eldest son of Prince Napoleon, his heir.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says that the Empress Eugenie has summoned all the Bonapartist leaders to Chiselhurst.

MARRIAGE OF EUGENIE AND BIRTH OF THE PRINCE LOUIS.

It was in January, 1853, that the *Moniteur* thus officially notified the public of the intended marriage of the Emperor Louis Napoleon with Mlle. Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Teba: "A most happy event, destined to consolidate the Government of his Imperial Majesty, and to assure a future to his dynasty, is about being accomplished. The Emperor will espouse Mlle. de Montijo, Countess of Teba. The marriage will be officially announced to the leading representative bodies of the State on next Saturday, the 22d. The celebration of the marriage will take place on Saturday, the 29th. Mlle. De Montijo belongs to an illustrious Spanish family, and is sister to the Duchess of Albe. The lady is as distinguished by her mental attainments as by the perfection of her charms," *(d'une beauté accomplie.)* This marriage may be said to have taken all Europe by surprise, as it is well known that negotiations had been opened with two Princesses, grand-children of the Duchess of Baden, but some coolness displayed by both Prussia and Austria to such a marriage had disconcerted Louis Napoleon. The best that can be said of the Emperor's espousal with Mlle. De Montijo was that it was a marriage of inclination. In the Napoleon family, this marriage never was, perhaps, well received. If stories are to be believed, the Princess Mathilde, before the ceremony, is said to have thrown herself at her imperial cousin's feet and to have begged him to search elsewhere for a wife. "It will bring misfortune," she said. This saying of the Princess Mathilde was often repeated afterward. It may be stated, however, that after the marriage there never were, apparently, any differences between the Empress Eugénie and the Princess Mathilde, as their relationship was quite cordial. Some very peculiar mummeries took place at this period. As the Countess de Teba was a Grandee of Spain, and the Emperor was not, he had to apply to the Duke of Montpensier for a place in this magnificent order. Parisian women were carried away for the time, in a delirium of joy, and diamonds and laces and regal trousseaus formed the staple of common talk. Paris voted 500,000 francs for a diamond necklace, but the lady preferred, while accepting the sum, to give the whole amount to the poor of Paris. As officially announced in the *Moniteur*, it was on the 29th of January that the civil marriage took place. The Grand Chamberlain waited for the lady at the foot of the once famous staircase in the Pavillon de Flore to escort her to the grand drawing-room, where stood the imperial groom surrounded by all the dignitaries of the Empire. Napoleon III., despite his tender eyes and immovable features, was resplendent. Round his neck hung the cordon of the Legion of Honor, the very same eagle with the blood red ribbon which had once belonged to Napoleon I. It was Louis who had done a graceful thing, for he bought the diamonds Paris had offered his bride, and these brilliant stones flashed like a river of light around the fairest neck in Europe. Eugénie wore, too, those sapphires with which Marie Louise had once adorned herself. The civil marriage service being performed, it was on the 30th that the religious ceremony took place with exceeding pomp, at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. On the 16th of March, 1856, the Imperial Prince was born, and his baptism took place on the 14th of June. Cardinal Patrizzi, the Pope's Legate, and the Grand Duchess of Baden stood by the font. After the ceremony, in accordance with monarchical traditions, the Emperor and Empress became godfather and godmother of every child born in France on the same day as the baby Prince had first seen the light. The story goes that there were no less than 4,000 children born in France on that festal day. A week after the baptism it was the Pope, Pius IX., who sent the Empress a golden rose, in commemoration of the happy event. Paris was buoyant with hope, and a public subscription was commenced, which, to suit the poorer classes, would receive no contribution larger than 4 cents. This fund, augmented by the Emperor, amounting to a sum which yielded 80,000 francs of revenue, was used to erect and endow an orphan asylum, called after the young Prince.

Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph was a delicate youth, but outgrew his maladies. He looked much more like his mother than his father. Without being precocious, he evinced decided ability. In France, as a child, he was said to have shown courage beyond his years, and no small amount of amiability. Whether an operation, was performed on his leg by a famous French surgeon for caries of the bone will never be known. If he ever limped, it was not visible, in his sixth year, to one who saw him frequently. The Prince's life in England and his entrance into a military school are well known. In his class he took a leading position, graduating very high. Prince Louis was a little over 23 years of age when he died. He lived but two years longer than did the Duke de Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon I. and Marie Louise, who, born in 1811, died in 1832.

PROGRESS OF THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

THE BRITISH PLANS FOR THE NEW INVASION.

LONDON, June 20.—A *Times* special says: "The movement of Col. Newdegate is his first step in the new invasion of Zulu-land. Lord Chelmsford and his staff accompany Col. Newdegate. After the main force shall have pushed forward as far as possible, established an intrenched camp, and secured the communications, Col. Wood's command, with six weeks' supplies, will cut loose from the base, make a dash at Ulandi, and destroy five large military kraals there. The plan of operations after this is unknown. Gen. Crealock will advance from the Lower Tugela simultaneously with Col. Newdegate, and endeavor to push forward a detachment to connect with him at St. Paul's."

LONDON, June 21.—The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Pietermaritzburg on the 3d inst., states that there is much sickness on the Lower Tugela. Typhoid fever has appeared at Fort Crealock. Seven hundred and sixty men belonging to Col. Crealock's command are in hospital, not counting the natives who are sick.

HOW CANADA OBTAINED STATISTICS.

A BOSTON FISH-BROKER EXPLAINING HIS TRANSACTION WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

BOSTON, June 20.—The statement in THE TIMES of yesterday concerning the transaction of William R. Clark, of this city, with the Dominion Government, in furnishing evidence against his own country in the fishing cases, has drawn out a reply, through the medium of a newspaper interview, from that gentleman. Mr. Clark is a fish commission merchant and broker, at No. 5 Clark's Building, Foster's Wharf, and resides in Dorchester. He maintains that what he has done was open and above-board, and that he is perfectly willing to let the world know precisely what his actions have been. He says:

"The article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the evidence being obtained by me exclusively for the Dominion Government is not correct. The officers of that Government wanted me to get the statistics of the importation of fish from the Provinces, to be used in a new settlement of the value to the American fishermen of fishing in the waters of the Provinces; also the value the Dominion Government would receive, or its fishermen, if the duties were remitted on their fish. The Dominion Government was to pay the expense I should be at, and for my services, and it was left with it to pay what it might deem liberal for such my personal services when the award was made and paid, if it got anything. If the award had been settled on the facts furnished by me both Governments would have been satisfied with the result. The statistics were offered to our Government when finished. It was understood between the Dominion Government and myself that the United States Government should have them if they would pay for them, and the same understanding was made with the Dominion Government. The statistics were looked over by the Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. He came to Boston for that purpose. Judge Foster, himself for the United States, had them offered to him if the Government would pay the expense of compiling them. He declined. Some time after this, before the meeting of the Commissioners at Halifax, the Dominion Government was changed, and the Mackenzie Government came into power. That Government, I understood, refused to use the statistics in evidence, as being of no value to it. If it had used them our Government would have had the benefit of them, and the question would have been settled on its merits. My evidence was not asked for by either side, nor was I in Halifax at the time the Commissioners met, nor have I been in Halifax since. I shall be happy to furnish any one with a copy that feels interested in the subject."

Mr. Clark does not deny that he received the money, as stated in THE TIMES. His contract, he says, however, was not for $10,000 in gold, in full for his services, but for his expenses. The total amount of these was $14,236 64. The Dominion Government paid him between $13,000 and $14,000 for his expenses. He did not say that he was willing to take his chances on the amount obtained on the award, because he did not know what the award would be. The statement that he would accept 10 per cent. of the amount of the award as his remuneration was only preliminary talk and was now part of any written agreement. In December last, he says, he did present a claim for $30,000 for services, as he had only received pay for his expenses, and he supposes Parliament recommended that he be paid $10,000 for his services, for the total he received was about $24,000. In regard to the statement that it was through him that Canada procured copies of the instructions issued by the United States Treasury and the points upon which our Government based its case, he says that he never prepared, nor has he ever seen, any copies of such instructions. He thinks the fact that he did not receive 10 per cent., or $550,000, is proof that he did not make any 10 per cent. contract.

RUMORS OF INDIAN MASSACRES.

BISMARCK, Dakotah, June 20.—A special dispatch to the Bismarck *Tribune* says Indian Agent Bird, at Poplar River, has called on Col Huston, of Fort Buford, to send him troops, as the Indians of his agency are boiling over with discontent. On Wednesday a detachment, including Company E of the Sixth Infantry, was sent out under Capt. Britton; and Lieut. Walker, with some of the agency people, has been sent on board of the steamer Montana, bound up the river, and the agency store closed. The squaws have stopped work on the agency farm. The steamer Josephine, which arrived at Buford to-day, reports three dead bodies along the river bank, indicating that some bloody work has been done.

APPROVING THE PRESIDENT.

CONCORD, N. H., June 20.—In the New-Hampshire Senate to-day, resolutions were offered approving the course of President Hayes in vetoing the recent acts of Congress, and pledging him the support of that body in resisting all disorganizing and revolutionary designs." The resolutions declare that a refusal to vote appropriations for the Government is not only revolutionary, but it is revolution. The resolutions were made a special order for next Tuesday.

SAN FRANCISCO'S WORKING MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The Working Men's Municipal Convention last evening nominated C. Curtin, a dry goods dealer, for Tax Collector. Charges were preferred against the nominee for Mayor, the Rev. J. S. Kolloch, based on his career in Boston. He will be placed on his defense in the convention this evening.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 20.—The Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, through a committee appointed for that purpose, to-day formally transferred the asylum property to the Trustees of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane. The Trustees of the latter institution held a meeting later, at which Dr. O. F. MacDonald, Superintendent of the Insane Department of the Auburn State Prison, was elected Superintendent, and Jerome De Witt, of this city, Treasurer.

BOATING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Sportsman* announces that the match between Plaisted and Nicholson for Monday has been declared void. As it was well known the scullers were supported by gentlemen connected with the same interests, a false impression took possession of the public. The friends of Hanlan therefore resolved to abandon the match. But the men have agreed to decide it by rowing privately, the course and date of race not to be made public.

M'LAUGHLIN VANQUISHES MILLER.

UTICA, N. Y., June 20.—The wrestling match in this city to-night for $1,000 and the championship of the world, between James H. McLaughlin, of Detroit, and William Miller, of Baltimore, catch as catch can, any hold above the waist, and in jackets, was won by McLaughlin in the second and third falls. The time of the first fall was 20:00, the second 6:00, and the third 11:00. Miller appeared to work on the defensive, except when he got a neck-lock, by which he won the first fall. McLaughlin back-heeled Miller and crowded him to the floor beautifully in his first fall. In the third bout McLaughlin right-hipped Miller, breaking his bridge, and settled him squarely upon both shoulders. Prof. Miller has issued a challenge to McLaughlin, Darfer, McMahon, or Owens, for any sum from $500 to $2,000, to wrestle, catch as catch can, two falls in jackets and two without, and if both get even falls to toss for choice of jackets or without. The match to take place in New-York, Baltimore, or Boston.

HARVARD CLASS DAY.

THE SENIORS' FESTIVAL—ORATIONS, POEMS, SONGS, DANCING, AND RECEPTIONS.

BOSTON, June 20.—The Harvard Seniors were especially favored to-day. They were granted genial weather and a fair day, the first, indeed, of the month, which has been an aggravating one. Their preparations had been made with unusual care and on a grander scale than customary. The early and formal exercises of the day were unusually well attended, and those later, of a more festive order, attracted a great throng. The congregation of pretty women at Cambridge on Class Days has always been a pleasing feature, and this year was no exception. The day's exercises began at 10 A. M., when the Seniors, numbering in all 141, marched around the yard, with the Cadet Band at their head, receiving the cheers of the undergraduates. At Appleton Chapel the Rev. A. P. Peabody, the venerable Chaplain, offered the morning prayer. An hour later the exercises of the class, in Saunders's Theatre, opened. The platform, occupied in the rear by the orchestra, was flanked with low mounds of flowers and the hall was filled. The class oration was by Henry Coolidge Mulligan, of Natick, and the poem by Edward Hale, of Northampton. The other exercises of the day, usually taking place later, were here given, consisting of the "Class Action," by William Bancroft Hill, of Temple, N. H., and the singing of the ode written by Edward Clifford Perkins, of this city. These were of more than ordinary excellence. The class poem was especially brilliant and original in conception and treatment.

These exercises over, then came the "Spreads," the chief enjoyment of the day. Some of these were on a very extensive scale. That of the Pi Eta Society reached the level of a banquet, though not so formal. It was given in upper Massachusetts Hall, while dancing went on in the lower hall. Many invitations were sent out and nearly all accepted. The Hasty-Pudding Club gave its spread, which it called a tea, in a large tent pitched near its building in Holmes's field, and the signs in the middle entry of Thayer. In the new gymnasium there was a spread and dancing, given by Mr. Trimble. Captain of the University crew, and six others. The flags won by the different University crews were used in draping the balcony, and American flags and shields were arranged in attractive fashion in adorning the room. There was a large gathering. There were a dozen or more other fine spreads and teas and a few very quiet and very select little affairs, which were most thoroughly enjoyed. Soon after 5 the class reassembled in front of Holworthy, marched through the yard and cheered the college buildings. Then to the tree, where the usual exercises and the singing of the class song took place. From 7 to 9 o'clock the President received the Senior Class men and their friends at his house, while the yards were illuminated. The bands played, the glee club sang, the young folks promenaded under the trees, and later there was dancing in Memorial Hall. Among the people present during the day were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Sir Edward Thornton and wife and two daughters, ex-Gov. Rice, and the Rev. Phillips Brooks.

ELIZABETH'S HEAVY DEBT.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONFER WITH THE CITY'S CREDITORS.

The first practical step toward a solution of Elizabeth City's financial riddle was taken at the meeting of the committee of citizens held in the Council Chamber of that city last evening. Ex-Mayor Greene presided, and called upon each member of the Citizens' Committee for suggestions. Each as he rose in his place in turn had a plan to recommend. But the main propositions debated were that of Mr. Dawson, submitted at the meeting held a week ago and already published, and that of ex-Mayor Coursen, offered as a substitute last evening. Mr. Dawson's paper placed the debt at $6,000,000, the back due taxes at $600,000, the past due assessments at $3,000,000. The paper proposed to pay 50 cents on the dollar, as follows: For $1,000,000 of the $3,000,000 the past due taxes and assessments to be assigned. The balance of $2,000,000 to be raised on 25-year bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, and a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum to be raised for the payment of the principal.

Ex-Senator William J. Magie said he did not regard Mr. Coursen's proposition as repudiation. It was the act of a bankrupt honestly endeavoring to do his best by his creditors. But without more light he was not prepared to vote for the proposition. It took things too much for granted—as the statements concerning the amount of the debt of the back taxes and past due assessments. More than that, the taxes and assessments had been already pledged to the payment of the city debt, could they lawfully be again assessed? They were already appropriated to the very purpose for which it was now proposed to assign them. He thought the first thing the city should do was to consult with her creditors, meet them face to face, and find out what basis of compromise was practicable for the city and acceptable to her creditors. Then the citizens ought to know how accounts stood before submitting any plans to the creditors. He offered resolutions calling for the appointment of a committee to confer with the city Council and Sinking Fund Commissioners, to make known the amount of the city debt, the value of taxable property, the amount required to run the City Government, and the amount the city can afford to raise from year to year; that the committee consult with the creditors; that, in case of disagreement, the creditors' co-operation in adopting some plan be asked, and that the suing creditors be asked for such delay as may permit of arrangement for the settlement of the whole city debt.

After some debate, Judge Tenney moved that Senator Magie's resolutions be substituted for Mr. Coursen's. Mr. Coursen wanted his plan appended to Mr. Magie's resolutions, but the meeting declined to assent. Mr. Magie's resolutions were adopted, with four dissenting votes.

Mayor Green appointed as members of the committee Senator Magie, Peter Bonnet, John E. Vorhis, William McKenney, Lewis W. Oakley, W. J. Tenney, A. Heidritter, and Joseph Blatz.

THE TRUNK MYSTERY AGAIN.

ARREST OF A WOMAN WHO IS SUPPOSED TO KNOW SOMETHING OF THE CRIME.

BOSTON, June 20.—Marion A. McLane of West Lynn, was arrested yesterday and arraigned at the Municipal Court, on a charge of inducing criminal abortion. The arrest is considered of unusual importance, inasmuch as detectives believe that she is the woman at whose house Jennie Clarke, whose mutilated remains were found in a trunk at Saugus some months ago, died. McLane's house is the nearest suspected point to the place where the trunk was found. The officers are very reticent, but it is believed that a son of the woman McLane can be induced to relate a very important story to-day. The Clarke case, too, will He will probably be arrested. It is stated that he, some time ago, when intoxicated, intimated to some companions that the old folks would do well not to quarrel with him, as he might be able to tell something about the Jennie Clarke affair that they would not relish. This son of Mrs. McLane is named Sherbrook. He is at present at work in New-Jersey. He has been visited by officers, and has repeated his suspicions that the girl found in the trunk died at his mother's house. Mrs. McLane, after her arrest, admitted that she had performed several abortions. The affair will now undergo additional thorough investigation.

O'LEARY'S WALK WITH CROSSLAND.

THE CONTEST TO BEGIN IN CHICAGO NEXT WEDNESDAY.

CHICAGO, June 20.—At last the date of the 75-hour contest between O'Leary and Crossland has been fixed. The walk will begin in the Exposition Building next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, thus bringing it to a close the following Saturday night at 11 o'clock. Twice before have O'Leary and Crossland come together in a walk of this kind and each has won a victory. Neither is satisfied to have the matter stand in this shape, feeling that until the question of superiority is forever settled there will always be dissatisfaction on both sides. O'Leary has been in active training for the past month, and, in conversation with a reporter yesterday, said that he never felt better prepared for a walk. He knows that his failure in the New-York race for the Astley belt was not the result of a breakdown, but caused simply by the fact that his system was out of order. His friends feel the same way, and are confident that in the coming race he will make a record that will show him to be still the champion walker of the world.

LIVERPOOL TRADE MATTERS.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—A leading grain circular says: "The grain trade throughout the country this week has been extremely quiet, though generally steady, and prices were well maintained. Buyers were apathetic and sellers disinclined to force the market. Off-coast cargoes meet with a somewhat improved demand for Great Britain and the Continent at slightly better prices. Cargoes to arrive meet with slow inquiry, and sellers are willing to accept less money. At to-day's market there was a moderate attendance and but a small business. The prices of wheat were well maintained. Exceptionally good white descriptions showed a turn in favor of sellers. Flour was difficult to sell, and is nominally unchanged. Corn was in retail demand, at 2d. decline."

THE ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 20.—A dispatch from Sydney, Australia, announces that the arrangements have been completed for the sculling match between Trickett and Laycock for the championship of the world, which is to come off on the 30th of August.

CRIME AND ITS PENALTY

A BAND OF ROBBERS BROKEN UP.

THE SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAIN GANG'S OPERATIONS—A DETECTIVE'S SEARCH FOR THE ROBBERS—FIVE OF THEM CONVICTED OF THEIR CRIMES.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 20.—There is a feeling of more security among the residents of Sullivan County, as well as among those of adjoining parts of Orange and Ulster Counties, caused by the conviction, yesterday and to-day, in the County Court at this place, of four of the leaders of what has been known for some time as the Shawangunk Mountain burglars. For nearly two years this gang of robbers plundered right and left, and the authorities seemed powerless or afraid to interfere with them. Smoke-houses and chicken-roosts even were not beneath their notice, and very frequently they stole one man's team to carry away the property taken from his neighbor. Unmolested, they became bolder, and within a few weeks completely ransacked the railroad depots at Montgomery, on the Erie Road, and at Thompson Ridge, Pine Bush, Winterton, and Wurtzboro, on the Midland Road, and the Post Offices at Thompson Ridge and Pine Bush. Two of these latter robberies occurred in February last, and it was then, at the request of Daniel Thompson, Postmaster at Thompson Ridge, and B. K. Sharretts, Special Agent of the Post Office Department in New-York, that L. A. Newcome, a private detective of that City, was called upon to investigate the matter.

This was a difficult undertaking, as there was little or no clue to work upon. For several weeks Newcome was ordered to and fro among the Shawangunk Mountains and the small towns of this region, bargaining here and there, and giving orders for telegraph-poles for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Suspicion at last was directed toward one William Wyatt as a member of the gang. Suspicion became certainty in tracking a gun stolen from the Postmaster at Burlingham and sold by Wyatt in Pompton, N. J., where he stole a second gun and returned to the mountains. In following Wyatt Detective Newcome was brought in company with others of the gang, but for a time he could obtain no evidence against them. This came all at once. Following his men to Summitville, on the Midland Road, Newcome overheard them planning the robbery of the depot at Winterton. Obtaining assistance he endeavored to prevent this, but he lost his way in the woods, and the robbery was effected before he and his party reached Winterton. There was almost conclusive evidence against several of the men, and seven of them, Moses P. Mackney, Horton Mackney, William Wyatt, George D. Crawford, William Crawford, Charles Crawford, and S. G. Cauldwell—the last named known as the receiver—were arrested within a short time. The arrests caused much excitement at the time, as all the men were well known. There was much feeling in favor of the prisoners at the time, but this changed when it became known that from their own confessions they were implicated in most of the robberies occurring during the previous two years.

During the examination of the men before Squires Morrison and Evans, at Burlingham, there was a scene that rivals many of the stories told of Judges on the frontier. There was ample evidence against the prisoners, and in the course of the examination, one witness, named McGuire, turning to Detective Newcome, said he was going to whip him. This was too much for Squire Morrison. He rolled up his sleeves, he turned to his associate, Squire Evans, and said: "May it please the court, we will adjourn for a few minutes. I will take the witness into the road, and see whether he can lick me or not. I don't think he can, and I know I can tan his hide for him." The witness, however, left the room before an adjournment was had. The prisoners were all committed, and at the May Circuit their cases were brought before Judge Hillyer, of Sullivan County. No indictments were found against S. G. Cauldwell and William Crawford, and they were discharged. Charles Crawford pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Elmira Penitentiary. Moses P. Mackney, George Crawford, William Wyatt and M. Horton Mackney were indicted and held for trial. Last week the three first named made an unsuccessful attempt to break jail at Monticello. Mackney broke out of his cell and then helped the others out. They had nearly dug through into the cellar, from which they could easily have escaped, when Keeper Evans heard them, and as they came out they were heavily ironed and returned to their cells. The trial of the men came up yesterday before Judge Thornton, in the County Court at this place, and has resulted in the conviction of all. There are a number of indictments against each, and to some charges they pleaded guilty, and upon others stood trial. Wyatt and Moses Mackney pleaded guilty to the robbery of the Winterton Depot, and George Crawford and Wyatt to the robbery of the distillery at Bullville. Moses Mackney also pleaded guilty to the robbery of the depot at Wurtzboro. Horton Mackney was convicted of the robbery of a creamery at Bloomingburg. They will be brought up for sentence to-morrow. There was no chance for the escape of the prisoners, for in case of their acquittal upon the charges of robbery they would have been immediately rearrested, and taken to New-York on charges of robbing the Post Office at Thompson Ridge. Deputy Marshal Jones, of New-York, was in waiting at the trial with the necessary warrants.

ALL SORTS OF MISDEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST WRONG-DOERS—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 20.—The friends of Miss Lilly Duer and others made up and paid the fine of $500 this morning, and she was released and went home with her father.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 20.—In the United States court, Dr. Edward Bonaparte, alias E. B. Reynolds, a specialty physician of this city for 25 years, was sentenced to-day to the Penitentiary for one year for sending printed documents through the mails giving information where certain articles, the sale of which is forbidden by law, could be purchased.

UPPER BARTLETT, N. H., June 20.—John J. Harding, of Glen Station, who was arrested yesterday, brought here, and examined on a charge of murder, is the missing sewing-machine agent, B. F. Elliott, was acquitted.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—Capt. Charles Rogers, who has several aliases, was arrested at East Greenwich, N. Y., yesterday and brought to this city to-day, charged with being an accomplice of Charles Jones, now in prison in Sing Sing, for swindling New-York and Boston merchants by presenting false bills of lading and receiving advances upon fictitious cargoes. Rogers, in the Winter of 1877, defrauded several lumber and grain merchants in New-York of various heavy amounts by means of fraudulent bills of lading which he manipulated through Jones. These men, about the same time, also swindled Messrs. Charles Smith & Co., dealers in naval stores in this city, of $1,000, by representing that a vessel, laden with turpentine and other stores, was soon to arrive, and obtaining an advance on the pretended cargo. Rogers has defrauded many prominent firms in various places, and is regarded as one of the most notorious criminals in New-England. He was arrested and taken to New-York at the same time Jones was captured, but forfeited his bail, and has since been carrying on his swindling operations with much success.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20.—The case of Col. Ed. Cox, who killed Col. Alston, came up on a motion for a new trial before Judge Hillyer, to-day. The defense set up 20 reasons why a new trial should be given, among which was the prejudice against the prisoner. The motion was argued by Gen. Gartrell, Col. Candler, and Pike Hill. Solicitor-General Benjamin Hill, Jr., replied for the State. Judge Hillyer briefly reviewed the arguments, and refused a new trial. The counsel for the defense gave notice that they would appeal to the Supreme Court at once. A strong effort will be made there, but the only result, it is believed, will be to delay Cox's lifetime sentence a year. He still declares that Alston attacked him and he fired in self-defense. His friends profess faith in his ultimate acquittal.

Judge Hillyer will to-morrow sentence to death James Alford, who, about one year ago, brutally murdered Daniel Shuler with a knife. The case has been before the Supreme Court, and a new trial was refused. A strong effort will be made to obtain a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment.

OTTAWA, June 20.—Bella Hood, a semi-idiotic woman, 30 years of age, who lived alone in a small shanty near Taylorsville Township, of Gloucester, was found murdered this morning, by a farmer coming to market. No trace of the murderer has been discovered.

DEFENDING THEIR LIEUTENANT.

The members of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held a meeting last evening in the company's room of the armory in Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the letter written recently by Col. Austen to Lieut. Marshall, asking him to resign his commission on the ground that his business as a saloon-keeper was distasteful to the feelings of the better class of members of the regiment, and also that he was incompetent as a commanding officer. Capt. Gear presided. At the request of the company, the letter of Col. Austen was read, after which a resolution was adopted expressing respect and esteem for Lieut. Marshall, pronouncing the imputations against him by the Colonel unfounded, and expressing the opinion that his action in interfering with the company in the selection of their officers is unjust. Capt. Gear's resignation is in the hands of the military authorities, but has not yet been accepted, and a strong pressure is being brought to bear to prevent its acceptance, over 40 members out of 56 having signed a petition to that effect. It is thought probable that Lieut. Marshall will eventually resign, notwithstanding the action of the company last night.

A SLOOP'S DANGER.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Signal Corps station at Atlantic City, N. J., reports, at 11 P. M., as follows: "Sloop John Leach, Capt. Keegan, from New-York, with 30 tons of machinery, for Baltimore, is lying eight miles off, mast loose, both stays gone, and sails split. The life-saving crew is now getting ready to go to her assistance."

AMERICAN TROOPS NOT WANTED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 20.—It is announced that the Government has decided to rescind all permissions to American troops to visit Canada under arms, alleging as a reason for the adoption of such a course that these visits might lead to future complications. The visit of the Detroit Light Guards to Chatham, on Dominion Day, and the subsequent visit of troops to Toronto during the review, as well as the visit of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to Montreal, will not, therefore, take place.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Milan, Tenn., early yesterday morning, destroyed six business houses. The losses are as follows: A. Jordan, loss $15,000, insurance $4,000; Eli Stone, loss $2,000, insurance $700; W. W. Coley, loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,000; Deshong Brothers, loss, $1,500; uninsured; W. J. House, total loss; T. Anderson, loss $1,000, uninsured; Mrs. Lawton, loss $3,000, uninsured. The law offices of Ranken & Rhodes, W. M. McCall, and U. S. Ware, the Mayor's office, the offices of Drs. R. B. Johnson, and John E. Harrison were also destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The barrel and box-factory of John Richards's Sons, at Eighth and Eggleston avenues, Cincinnati, were partially burned yesterday afternoon. The firm owned the building, and insured all except the upper story. Their loss is estimated at $10,000—fully covered by insurance. The upper floor was occupied by the Buckeye Manufacturing Company, makers of wire goods. The loss to this company is from $4,000 to $5,000—fully insured.

A fire at Ridge-avenue and Master-street, Philadelphia, last evening, destroyed the stock of George L. Smith & Co., manufacturers of furniture, loss $10,000; Thomas C. Maguire, cigar-mould manufacturer, loses $3,000. The damage to the building is $500.

The loss by the fire Thursday night in Mobile, is about $175 000. The insurance on stock and building amounts to $123,475, of which Mobile companies lose $20,825.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

RONDOUT, N. Y., June 20.—Willie Adams, age 12, a son of L. B. Adams, of Saugerties, died this morning, it is supposed from eating poisoned candy.

Barney O'Neill, a stone-cutter, 35 years of age, was drowned off the dock at Malden this morning while under the influence of liquor. He leaves a family in Matteawan.

Paracelsus called the gases ascending from mineral springs wild spirits. The demons of the ancients and the wild spirits of Paracelsus have since been found to be our familiar carbonic acid gas. This well-known agent is used in its purest form in the sparkling waters from Carl H. Schultz's popular establishment in New-York.—*New-York Express.*

No lady careful of health will use any sewing-machine except the New Automatic or No Tension machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Company.—*Exchange.*

How Fat Can a Person Become?

Mirabeau, alluding to a very corpulent person, said: "He has only been created to show to what extent the human skin would stretch without bursting." Then, corpulency was *believed* to be a *natural condition*; now, it is *known* to be a disease. Hundreds who had considered themselves useless for life, by reason of too much fat, have, by the use of ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, been reduced to a healthy and natural size. This great remedy for corpulency is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. It cures indigestion, and tones up the system. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE—that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, diarrhœa, colic, or any affection of the bowels, for which DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find in it a useful and reliable curative.—*Advertisement.*

It Toughens,

SOZODONT toughens the gums and makes them healthy, so that they hold in the teeth firmly. It removes the tartar, gives comfort, is economical of health and money, and when once used will never be given up. Try SOZODONT.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Olive or Salad Oil

Is imported and bottled by CAPEDA, HAZARD & Co., druggists, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av. cor. 39th-st.; also No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are the best, the strongest, and most healthful.—*Advertisement.*

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-liver Oil AND LIME. The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed and the whole rendered palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has been a great objection to its use, but in this form the trouble is obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and efficacy of "WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME," but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the Medical Faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Wall-street is where money is made rapidly. You may realize hundreds of dollars by investing $50 in stock operations through the reliable house of ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. Their *Weekly Financial Report* gives full information, and is sent free.

Every Wife, Mother, Husband, and Father will welcome the TEETOTAL TONIC. It is free from all dangerous, good to taste, and acts to do you good. It cures every ache and pain, and will insure vigorous health and energies to a good old age. Druggists sell it.

Defiance Cigars,
best in market, manufactured and for sale by D. HIRSCH & CO., at office, No. 85 Wall-st.; also for sale at manufacturers' prices by Dodge, Cammeyer & Co., 15 Cortlandt-st.

Congress Water, its superiority as a cathartic, consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter or acrid that irritates the mucous membrane.

White High Hats, $2 90; worth $4. (Manilla AND MACKINAW STRAWS.) No. 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

BUY ALWAYS **"Alderney Brand."** CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—SKELLIE.—On Thursday, June 19, at Christ Church, Sparkill, N. Y., by the Rev. J. M. WAY, HENRY S. BALDWIN, of Brooklyn, to SOPHIE D., daughter of William Skellie, of Nyack. No cards.

CARR—COLT.—On Thursday, June 19, at the residence of Thos. Chatterton, Esq., by the Rev. William Ormiston D. D., J. LIVINGSTON CARR, of this City, to MARGARET C., daughter of the late Robert Colt, of Pittsfield, Mass.

CARDELLE—EASTMAN.—On Thursday, June 12, by the Rev. J. G. Johnston, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. J. Hilliard,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 20.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 4s c. 1907.	U. S. 4s c. 1907.	U. S. 4s R. 1907.
$640,000..102⅝	10,000.....102⅝	20,000..b3.101⅛
390,000.b3.102⅞	25,000..b.c 103⅛	U. S. 6s R., '80.
60,000..b.c.102⅝		10,000.....104

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Mo. 6s, H.&St. Jo. issue, '87.	C. & S. 1st, g'd by Lake Shore.	Central of N. J.
$1,000.....107⅞	2,000.....103⅛	100.....b.c. 51⅛
Louisiana 7s con.	Minn. & St. L. 1st.	100.....b.c. 51⅜
8,000..b.c. 42⅜	5,000.....93	600.....52
17,000.....42⅝	L. S. & M. S. 1st.	500.....b.c. 52¼
8,000.....42¾	2,000..b.c.108	400.....52⅝
C. & O. 1st, srs. h.	Wells-Fargo Exp.	100.....s3. 52¼
1,000..s3. 41⅞	100.....b.c. 99	300.....52⅜
C. & O. cur. int. def.	Standard Mining.	300.....52
4,000.....18	141.....b.c. 29⅜	500.....s3. 51⅞
Chi. & Alt. s. f.	Quicksilver pf.	100.....s3. 52
5,000.....106⅛	50.....b.c. 36⅛	C. M. & St. P. pf.
L. & W. 1st con.	Homestake M. Co.	100.....b.c. 92¼
2,000.....65¾	5.....b.c.c. 37⅜	100.....b.c. 92⅝
N. W. C. C. G.	Pacific Mail.	200.....b3. 92⅜
3,000.....113	400.....b.c. 15⅞	300.....92⅝
M. & St. P. s. f.	Sutro Tunnel.	Del., Lack. & West.
1,000..b.c. 103⅞	200.....b.c. 4½	500.....b.c. 56⅞
M. & St. P. 2d 1st.	500.....b3. 4½	300.....56⅞
1,000..b.c.127	Delaware & Hud.	1000.....57
Mor. & Es. 1st con.	500.....b.c. 49¼	900.....57⅜
1,000.....99	10.....b.c. 46⅜	600.....57⅝
Len. & Rio G. 1st.	Western Union.	400.....57⅜
3,000.....91⅛	136.....b.c. 112⅜	100.....b.c. 57⅝
N. Y., L. E. & W., new 2d 5s fund.	Erie Railway.	200.....c. 57
4,000.....79	1100.b.c.b3. 27⅞	1200.....57⅜
M. & St. P. s. f.	3200.....b3. 28	Mo. Kan. & T.
2,000.....106⅞	2355.....28	200.....b.c. 13⅝
C., B. & Q. 7s con.	Erie Railway pf.	500.....13¾
1,000..b.c.121	400.....b.c. 71⅜	100.....13⅞
Cairo & Fulton 1st.	200.....s3. 51⅝	900.....14
10,000..b.c.102	Michigan Central.	100..b.c.b3. 14¼
3,000.....102	400.....b.c. 75⅞	200.....b.c. 14⅜
Marta & Cin. 1st.	200.....75⅞	St. L. I. M. & S. as.
5,000..b.c. 89¾	200.....75¾	100.....b.c. 25
M. K. & T. 2d.	100.....s3. 75⅞	100.....b.c. 24¾
5,000..b3. 28¾	100.....75⅞	N. Y. Elevated.
10,000.....29	Lake Shore & M. S.	30.....b.c. 130
Can. So. 1st g'd.	2100.....b.c. 75⅞	100.....s10. 129⅞
1,000.....85¾	700.....75⅜	St. L., K. C. & N.
9,000..b.c. 85⅝	Chicago & R. I.	400.....b.c. 13½
15,000.....86	11.....b.c. 129½	100.....14¼
N. Y. Elevated 1st.	Wabash.	100.....14⅝
10,000.....115⅞	100.....b.c. 35⅜	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
Un. Pacific 7s g.	100.....b.c. 35⅝	100..b.c.s3. 41¼
2,000.....113⅝	100.....b.c. 65⅞	500.....41⅝
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	2100.....66	200.....41⅝
2,000.b.c.s. 108	1700.....66⅜	100.....41⅝
Cen. Pac. gold.	2400.....b3. 66¼	100.....41⅞
4,000..b.c. 112½	1200.....66⅜	St. L. & San F.
K. P. 1st 7s, D. D.	Chi. & N. W. pf.	200..b.c.s3. 84
Trust Rec. as.	100.....b.c. 95⅜	Han. & St. Jo.
30,000.....101¼	400.....96	300.....b.c. 21
25,000.....101⅜	Mort. & Essex.	100.....b.c. 21⅛
N. W. & O. con. 1st.	400.....b.c. 38¼	800.....21¾
11,000.....58¼	C. M. & St. P.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	500.....b.c. 53⅜	200.....b.c. 42⅞
1,000.....69	200.....53⅜	Ohio & Miss.
T. & W. 2d, ex cp.	500.....53⅜	100..b.c.b3. 14⅝
2,000.....86⅝	800.....53⅜	300.....14½
St. L. A. & T. 1st, income.	600.....b3. 53⅞	200.....14⅝
5,000.....69¾	1400.....53⅝	Ohio & Miss. pf.
St. L. P. & M. 1st.	Bos. & N. Y. A. Lpf.	100.....b.c. 37¼
2,000.....102	100.....b.c. 41⅞	C., C. & I. C.
N. C. & St. L. 1st.	Ches. & Ohio.	5.....b.c. 6⅝
9,000.....105¼	50.....b.c. 5¼	100.....6⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s c.	Western Union.	C., M. & St. P.
$500.....87	100.....b.c.113	100.....b.c. 53⅞
M. & St. P. s. f.	100.....c.113⅜	600.....53¾
4,000.....108⅞	400.....113⅜	600.....53⅞
La. & Mo. R. 1st.	Erie Railway.	100.....53⅜
2,000..b.c.110	400..b.c. 27⅞	C. M. & St. P. pf.
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	300.....27¾	300.....b.c. 92⅞
5,000.....92½	900.....s2. 27⅝	300.....92¾
N. W. C. C. G.	300.....27⅞	Del. Lack. & West.
6,000..b.c.113	Michigan Central.	1100.....b.c. 57⅛
D. & H. 7s, '91.	100.....b.c. 75⅛	100.....57¼
2,000..b.c.104¼	100.....75⅞	100.....56¾
Erie 7s con.	300.....75⅞	St. L., I. M. & So.
10,000.....110⅞	100.....b.c. 75⅜	100.....b.c. 24¼
Can. So. 1st g'd.	Lake Shore & M. S.	200.....24¾
15,000.....85⅞	1600.....b.c. 75¼	200.....24
10,000..b3. 86	600.....s3. 75⅜	200.....23½
16,000.....86	500.....75⅝	N. Y. Elevated.
Cairo & Fulton 1st.	700.....75	85.....b.c.134
2,000..b.c.102	100.....b3. 75⅛	150.....134½
Clev. & Pitts. con.	Chic. & Alton.	St. L., K. C. & N.
6,000..b.c.110	5.....b.c.c. 78	210.....b.c. 41⅜
Met. Elevated 1st.	12.....77⅞	No. Kan. & T.
2,000..b.c.108½	Chic. & Alt. s. f.	400.....b.c. 14
K. P. 1st 7s, D. D.	100.....b.c. 99½	Louisville & Nash.
Trust Rec. as.	15.....97	100.....b.c. 56
3,000.....101	Wabash.	100.....56⅛
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	1000.....b.c. 35½	100..b.s. 56¼
5,000.....70	900.....35⅜	Bur., C. R. & N.
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	100.....35¼	100.....b.c. 77⅞
Trust Co. cert.	Chi. & N. W.	12.....37⅞
15,000.....70⅛	300.....b.c. 66⅜	St. L. & San F.
C., B. & Q. 7s.	500.....b3. 66⅝	100.....b.c. 83
2,000..b.c.121¼	100.....b3. 66⅝	St. L. & S. F. pf.
T. & W. 1st ex cp.	200.....s3. 66¾	100.....b.c. 10
2,000.....109½	Chi. & N. W. pf.	Frank. & Kokomo.
T. & W. 1st, M. L. & T. ex mat. coupon.	100.....b.c. 86½	100.....b.c. 26
1,000.....93¾	300.....s20. 86¼	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
Wells-Fargo Ex.	200.....s3. 86⅜	100.....b.c. 43
141.....b.c. 99	Central of N. J.	200.....43¼
Standard Con.	100..b.c.s3. 52⅛	200.....42⅞
100.....b.c. 29¾	100.....52⅜	Ohio & Miss.
100.....30	300.....52⅝	100..b.c. 14⅝
Delaware & Hud.	100.....51¾	Han. & St. Jo.
300.....b.c. 46	200.....b.c. 21	200.....b.c. 21

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana 7s con.	Homestake M. Co.	North-western.
$25,000.....43	100.....37⅛	200.....66⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W., new 2d con.	10.....x.d. 37⅜	200.....s3. 66⅜
60,000..73⅞	200.....37⅝	300.....66⅝
10,000.b30. 73⅝	500.....x.d. 95⅛	North-western pf.
N. Y., L. E. & W., new 2d 5s fund.	800.....95⅛	400.....s3. 96⅜
25,000.....73¾	1000.....95⅞	100.....96¾
C., C. & I. con.	100.....96	Del. Lack. & West.
6,000.....99½	100.....96⅛	100.....56⅞
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	200.....96⅜	200.....57
3,000.....92⅝	200.....96	500.....b10. 57
2,000.....92⅞	300.....96¼	Wabash.
6,000.....93	200.....96⅜	100.....35½
R., W. & O. 1st con.	200.....96	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
5,000.....58¾	100.....95⅞	250.....41⅜
5,000.....59	100.....95¾	100.....42
D., L. & W. 2d.	100.....95¾	St. L. & San F.
8,000..b3. 108	100.....95⅞	300.....84¼
Can. So. 1st.	100.....95⅞	Chi., Bur. & Quin.
4,000.....86	54.....opg. 95⅛	500.....41½
5,000.....85¾	American Dist. T.	200.....41⅝
Marta & Cin. 1st.	50.....115⅞	100.....41⅝
6,000.....102⅜	N. Y. Elevated.	100.....41⅞
C. & O. 1st, srs. h.	300.....65	St. Paul.
2,000.....41⅞	10.....134	100..b.s. 53¾
19,000.....42	St. Paul.	St. Paul pf.
5,000.....42½	100.....92⅜	100.....92⅝
3,000.....41⅞	Lake Shore.	Kansas & Texas.
8,000.....42	300.....87⅜	100.....b.s. 13¾
M., K. & T. con. as.	200.....s3. 76¾	100.....s3. 13⅜
10,000.....65¾	Lake Shore.	Kansas Pacific.
Mass. R. 1st 7s.	100.....b.s. 75⅛	300.....b.c. 66¾
25,000.....107⅞	400.....75¼	St. L. & I. M. as.
M. & St. P. c. s. f.	100.....c. 75⅛	15.....23⅜
5,000.....104⅝	100.....76⅛	Morris & Essex.
Erie 7s con. gold.	Pittsburg.	200.....88¼
25,000.....111	100.....86¾	Bur., C. R. & N.
15,000..b3. 111	C., C. & I.	200.....87¾
N. W. C. C. G.	30.....49¼	Chi., St. P. & Min.
11,000.....113⅞	Central of N. J.	100.....30
Adams Express.	100.....52	Ohio & Miss.
10.....106⅝	100.....52⅛	200.....14⅝
Standard Mining.	200..b3. 52¼	Ohio & Miss. pf.
100.....30	Louisville & Nash.	100.....37
Sutro Tunnel.	100.....48⅛	
400.....4½	100.....56¾	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 20.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

Imperial.	Gold Placer.	Dahlonega.
300..b.c.s3.1.90	500..b.c.s3. .20	100.....20
500..b.c.s3.1.90	400.....20	Leadville.
150....b.c.1.90	Consol. Va.	300.....3.50
150....b.c.1.90	10.....b.c. 5½	Findley.
200....b.c.1.90	100.....b.c. 5½	100.....50
100..b.c.b3.1.90	100.....s10. 5⅝	500..b10. 51
100....b.c.1.90	100.....s10. 5⅝	500..b30. 52
100....b.c.1.90	100..b.c.b30. 5¾	100..b30. 54
100....b.c.1.90	50.....5⅝	200.....50
100....b.c.1.95	25.....5¾	Lucerne.
100....b.c.1.95	10.....5⅞	100.....25
100..a.c.b3.1.90	10.....5⅞	300..a.c.10. 24
Bertha & Edith.	50.....b.c. 5¾	500..a.c.c. 24
100..b.c.b15. .32	100.....a.c. 5¾	500..a.c.b30. 25
200.....b.c. .31	15.....a.c. 5⅞	Lucerne.
100.....31	Consol. Pacific.	200..a.c.c. .21
California.	100.....b.c. 3⅛	American Flag.
50..b.c.c. 5½	100..b.c.b10. 3⅛	1000..b.c.b3. .21
100.....5½	100.....b.c. 3⅛	Pitmas.
100....s10. 5½	100.....3¼	500.....a.c.3.20
Buckeye.	Cleveland.	
100.....45	200.....3.35	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Consol. Va.	Independence.	Imperial.
200..b.c.c. 5½	100..b.c.s3.2.85	100.....b.c.1.90
50..b.c.b15. 5⅝	Consol. Pacific.	100.....b.c.1.90
100....b.c. 5⅜	50.....b.c. 3⅛	1000.b.c.1.90
50....b.c. 5⅜	50.....b.c. 3⅛	100..b.c.b5.1.90
50....b.c. 5⅜	50.....b.c. 3⅛	1000.b.c.b15.1.90
50....b.c. 5⅜	50.....b.c. 3⅛	100..b.c.b5.1.85
100..b.c.s3. 5⅜	50.....b.c. 3⅛	100.....s3.1.85
100.b.c.b10. 5⅜	50..b.c.b5. 3⅛	200.....s10.1.85
30....b.c. 5⅜	100.....b.c.s3. 3⅛	100..b.c.b5.1.85
100....b.c. 5⅜	100..b.c. 3⅛	Caledonia B. H.
100....a.c. 5⅜	25.b.c.b15. 3⅛	5.....b.c.a.4.90
100....b.s3. 5⅜	100..b.c.s3. 3⅛	Gold Placer.
Plumas.	100..b.c.b3. 3⅛	100..b.c. .20
100.....b.c.3.20	100.....b.c. 3⅛	Cleveland.
Tuscarora.	10.a.c.b30. 3⅛	100.....3.40
500..b.c.b5. .12	Buckeye.	100.....3.35
California.	1000..b.c. .45	300.....3.40
50....b.c. .45	2100..b.c. .46	Morgan.
40....a.c. .45	2000..b.c. .46	100.....2.90
Bertha & Edith.	1000..b.c.c. .46	100..b.c.b30. 2
200..b.c. .31	1000..b.c. .45	New-York & Col.
1200..b.c. .31	500.....b.c. .47	Am. District Telegraph.
1000.b210. .32	2500..b.c. .46	200.....b.c. 1.90
Dahlonega.	500..b30. .48	200.ac.b30.1.90
400.b.c.b15. .21	Findley.	American Flag.
Leadville.	300.....50	1000.a.c.b10. .21
100..b.c.3.50	Lucerne.	Tip Top.
100.....a.c.3.50	100.....24	100.....a.c.1.30

FRIDAY, June 20—P. M.

The stock speculation was comparatively dull, but nevertheless prices were well maintained. The Granger shares displayed marked firmness, and advanced ½@1 ₱ cent. on purchases for the long and short account, induced by the favorable advices in regard to the crops and the increased traffic returns of the roads. The coal stocks were irregular on a narrow range of fluctuations, but at the close showed an advance of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on the day's transactions. The trunk line stocks were well held, though showing some reaction from the highest point in the final dealings. Western Union this afternoon sold at 95¼@96⅛@95½, ex dividend of 1¾ ₱ cent. cash, and 17 ₱ cent. stock. Louisville and Nashville was strong, and advanced ½@⅝ ₱ cent. Mountain, after advancing ½ ₱ cent., fell off 1⅛ ₱ cent. The general market closed firm.

The transactions aggregated 127,186 shares, including 20,750 North-western, 19,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 16,300 Lake Shore, 10,500 St. Paul, 10,155 Erie, 8,100 Western Union, 7,600 New Jersey Central, 6,000 Michigan Central, 5,100 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 3,250 Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 2,700 Sutro Tunnel, 2,300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,800 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,500 Louisville and Nashville, 1,300 Delaware and Hudson, 1,200 Morris and Essex, 1,115 Iron Mountain, and 1,100 New-York Elevated.

North-western common advanced from 65⅞ to 66⅞, and the preferred from 95¼ to 96⅜; St. Paul common rose from 53¼ to 53⅞ and preferred from 92⅛ to 92⅞, with closing sales at 53⅜ and 92⅝ respectively; Erie advanced from 27¾ to 28, fell off to 27⅝, and rallied to 27¾; the preferred sold at 51½@51⅝; Michigan Central opened 5⅛ lower, at 74¾, rose to 75⅞, and closed at 75¾; Wabash declined from 35⅞ to 35¼, and rallied to 35½; Union Pacific sold at 77⅜, and Kansas City and Northern common at 14⅝@14¾; the preferred advanced from 41 to 41⅝, and reacted to 41; Kansas and Texas rose from 13½ to 14¼, and reacted to 13⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph sold at 21@21¼ for the common and at 42¾@43 for the preferred; Iron Mountain advances from 24½ to 25, and fell off to 23¾; Louisville and Nashville rose from 55¾ to 56¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 56¾ to 57, fell off to 56½, rose to 57⅜, and closed at 57; Morris and Essex sold at 88@88¼; New-Jersey Central declined from 52¼ to 51⅝, rose to 52⅜, and closed at 52¼; Delaware and Hudson rose ⅛ to 46, fell off to 45⅜, advanced to 46¼, and reacted to 46; Western Union fell off from 113 to 112¾, rose to 113⅜, and declined to 112⅝; the stock afterward advanced from 95¼ to 96⅛, and reacted to 95½, ex dividend; Sutro Tunnel sold at 4½. Among investment shares, New-York Elevated advanced 4 ₱ cent., to 134, and reacted to 134; Pittsburg sold at 96¾.

The Money market worked smoothly, and the rates for call loans to Stock Exchange borrowers were 3@4 ₱ cent. until near the close, when there were offerings of capital as low as 2 ₱ cent. The Government bond dealers supplied their requirements at 2@2½ ₱ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, selling ¼ buying ⅛; Charleston, nothing doing, 3-16@¼; St. Louis, 50 discount; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅛ premium; bank, ¼ premium; Chicago steady, buying 1-10 discount, selling 1-10 premium, and Boston, 9d. discount to par.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities quiet. British Consols declined ⅛ ₱ cent., to 97@97⅛ for money, and to 97⅛ for the account. United States bonds were steady at 103⅞ for 4s, 108 for 4½s, and 105½ for 5s. Erie common was steady at 28⅝, while the preferred rose from 52¾ to 53, consolidated Seconds from 74 to 74½, and funded 5s from 74 to 74¼; Illinois Central advanced from 89 to 89½; New-Jersey Central fell off from 55 to 54¼, and Reading from 20¾ to 20½. Bar Silver declined to 51¾ ₱ ounce. The Bank of England gained the sum of £13,000 bullion to-day on balance. At Paris, Rentes rose from 117f. 10c. to 117f. 20c.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak on a light business. The rates were $4 87 for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 89⅛@$4 89½ for demand, $4 89½ for cables, $4 85½@$4 86 for commercial, 60 days, and $4 87¾@$4 88 for demand.

Government bonds opened a shade easier, but the demand subsequently increased, and prices advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., the latter in coupon 4s, which rose from 102⅜ to 102⅝ on purchases amounting to $1,115,000. Dispatches from Washington state that $3,250,000 was disbursed by the Treasury yesterday for called bonds, and that the Treasury still holds $16,000,000 for the redemption of called bonds under the order of the Secretary anticipating the July calls. This amount will soon be disbursed, and an early call on the banks will be necessary. In railroad mortgages the Erie issues were noticeably active and strong, consolidated Seconds rising from 72⅞ to 73¾ under purchases of $634,000 do. Funded 5s advanced to 73⅝, and consolidated gold 7s to 111. The transactions were also large in Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts, $181,000 changing hands at 57@59½@59. Next in point of interest were Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, series B, which advanced 1⅛ ₱ cent., to 42⅝, and reacted to 42⅜; Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, Trust Receipts, assented, were actively traded in, and, after selling up to 101½, fell off to 101; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts and Canada Southern Firsts were in brisk demand, the former selling up to 93, and the latter to 86; Kansas and Texas consolidated assented were irregular, and ranged between 68 and 69, closing at 68¾, while do. Seconds sold alternately at 28¾ and 29; Chicago and North-western consolidated Gold Coupons rose to 113½, St Paul, La Crosse Division, to 115; do. consolidated Sinking Funds, to 108⅞, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Firsts to 108, C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 70, and Toledo and Wabash Seconds, ex coupon, to 84⅝; Indiana, Bloomington and Western consolidated assented fell off 65½, and Chicago and Alton Sinking Funds to 100½; New-Jersey Central Incomes rose to 68½; State Bonds were dull, except for Louisiana Consols, which dropped 1½ ₱ cent., to 42⅜, and subsequently recovered to 43. Missouri 6s, Hannibal and St. Joseph issue of 1887, sold at 107½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 20.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103⅜	103⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	105⅜	105⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103⅝
Bills on London	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87
New-York Central	118	118
Rock Island	139½	139½
Pacific Mail	15½	15¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53⅜	53⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	92⅜	92⅜
Lake Shore	75¼	75¼
Chicago and North-western	66⅜	66⅜
Chicago and North-western pref	95⅜	96¼
Western Union	113	95⅛
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	36⅞	36⅞
Union Pacific	77½	77⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	56¾	57
New Jersey Central	52⅜	52¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	45½	46
Morris and Essex	87	88¼
Panama	149	149
Erie	27¾	27⅜
Erie preferred	51⅞	51⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	14⅜	14⅜
Ohio and Mississippi preferred	37	37
Harlem	159	159
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20⅞	21
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	42⅞	42⅞
Michigan Central	75⅜	75⅞
Illinois Central	87	87
Wabash	35⅞	35½
Canada Southern	57	57
Kansas Pacific	56	56
St. L., K. C. and N	14⅜	14⅝
St. L., K. C. and N. preferred	40¾	41
Iron Mountain	24⅜	23½
C., C. and I. C	50	50
Louisville and Nashville	55½	56¾

* Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	28⅛	27⅝	9,555
Erie preferred	51⅝	51⅜	600
Lake Shore	75½	75	16,300
Wabash	35¾	35¼	2,900
North-western	66⅜	65⅞	16,700
North-western pref	96⅜	95⅜	4,050
Milwaukee & St. Paul	53⅞	53¼	8,100
Milwaukee & St. P. pref	92⅝	92⅛	2,400
Pittsburg	96⅞	96⅜	265
Del., Lack. & Western	57⅜	56½	19,000
New-Jersey Central	52⅜	51⅝	7,600
Del. & Hudson Canal	46¼	45⅜	1,300
Morris & Essex	88¼	87	1,200
Michigan Central	75⅞	74¾	6,000
Union Pacific	77⅜	77⅛	415
New-York Elevated	134½	133	1,100
Louisville & Nashville	56¾	55¾	1,500
Sutro Tunnel	4½	4½	2,700
Iron Mountain	25	23½	1,115
C., C. and Ind. Central	6¼	6⅜	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21	20½	1,300
Han. and St. Jo. pref	43	42¾	1,200
Ohio and Mississippi	14⅜	14⅛	1,500
Ohio and Miss. pref	37¼	37	300
Western Union	113⅜	112⅝	3,300
Western Union*	96¼	95½	4,800
A. and P. Telegraph	36⅞	36⅛	100
Pacific Mail	15⅝	15¼	900
Mo., Kansas and Texas	14¼	13⅜	3,250
Standard Mining Co	29⅜	28¾	450
Am. District Telegraph	65¼	60	300
San Francisco	8⅜	8¼	300
St. L., K. C. and N	14⅜	14⅛	1,100
St. L., K. C. and N. pref	41⅜	41	4,000
Total sales			127,186

* Ex dividend.

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	488 @ —	487 @ —
Demand	490 @ —	489¼@489½
Cable transfers	490½@ —	489¾@ —
Commercial	— @ —	485½@486
Commercial, 3 days	— @ —	487¾@488
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	5155⅝@5161¼	5161¼@5171½
Demand	5121½@5138¾	5138¾@5155
Cable transfers	5111½@ —	5122½@ —
Commercial	— @ —	5120 @5211¼
Commercial, 3 days	— @ —	5138¾@5139¾
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	515 @5158⅜	5161¼@5171½
Demand	5121½@5138¾	5138¾@5155
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	5161¼@5171⅜	5171⅜@5183¾
Demand	5138¾@5155	515 @5161¼
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	95⅞@ 96⅜	96¼@ 96⅜
Demand	96 @ 96⅛	95⅞@ 96⅛
Commercial	— @ —	94¾@ 95⅛
Commercial, 3 days	— @ —	95¼@ 95⅜

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	122	125
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅞	104⅛
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	106⅞	107⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅜	104⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅛	103⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105⅜	106
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	105⅞	106
United States 4s, 1907, registered	101⅛	101⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅜	102⅝

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, fd	7½
Ar. 7s, L.R. & Ft. S.	4
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	4
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B. & NO	4
Ar. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R	4
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4
Conn. 6s, '83-4	105
Ill. c. 6s	102
Ill. w. l., '80	102
La. 7s con. '14	42½
La. 7s, '88	45
Mich. 6s, '79	102
Mich. 6s, '83	106
Mich. 7s, '90	115
Mo. 6s, due '82-3	105½
Mo. 6s, due '86	107
Mo. 6s, due '87	107½
Mo. 6s, due '89-90	108½
Mo. s. u., due '92	108
M., H. & St. J. due '86, 107	
M., H. & St. J. due '87, 107	
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	106
N. Y. 6s, g. c., '87	106
N. Y. 6s, g. l., '88	107
N. Y. 6s, g. l., '91	117
N. Y. 6s, g. l., '92	120
N. Y. 6s, g. l., '93	122
N. C. 6s, c., '86-98	25
N. C. 6s, c., A. O.	25
N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	105
N. C. N. C. 7s, c. off	85
N. C. N. C. R. A. & O.	103
N. O. N. C. R. 7s, c. off	85

N. C. M. act '66-1900	9
N. C. M. act, '68-98	9
N. C. n., J. J., '92-8	15
N. C. n., A. O., '92-8	14⅜
N. C. Chatham R.	2
N. C. sp. t. s. l., '98-9	1
N. C. sp. t. s. l., '98-9	2⅜
N. C. sp. t., c. l. 3	2⅜
Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ohio 6s, '86	108
R. I. 6s, c	113
S. C. 6s	50
S. C. 6s, J. J.	10
S. C. 6s, A. O.	10
S. C. 6s, fd. act, '86	10
S. C. 6s, l.c., '89, J. J.	40
S. C. 6s, l.c., '89, A. O.	40
S. C. 7s of '88	10
S. C. n6	2⅝
Tenn. 6s, c., '90-2-8	33⅞
T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	30½
Tenn. 6s, n. s., '14	30
Va. 6s, o	30½
Va. 6s, c., '66	32
Va. 6s, n., '67	32
Va. 6s, cn	78
Va. 6s, xne	57⅝
Va. 6s, ex. 2d	39
Va. 6s, def	7¾
D. C. 3.65s, '24	86½
D. C. 3.65s, r	86½

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20.—Cotton steady; business restricted by want of freight room: Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 189 bales; gross, 400 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 21 bales; coastwise, 698 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 29,944 bales. Weekly—Net receipts 1,194 bales; gross, 1,866 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,733 bales; coastwise, 2,319 bales; sales, 6,475 bales.

GALVESTON, June 20.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 394 bales; exports, coastwise, 737 bales; stock, 3,024 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,472 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,704 bales; sales, 65 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 20.—Cotton dull; nominal; Middling, 12 1-16c.; Low Middling, 11 13-16c.; Good Ordinary, 11 7-16c.; net receipts, 6 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 2,827 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 703 bales; exports, coastwise, 395 bales; sales, 20 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 20.—Cotton dull; nominal; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 23 bales; exports, coastwise, 106 bales; stock, 509 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 253 bales; exports, coastwise, 525 bales; sales, 86 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 20, 1879.

Trade in live stock generally on this forenoon was steady, both in demand and as to values. Lambs were weak and 25c. lower. Calves ranged from common coarse and fat to good. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 7¾ cwt. At Harlem Cove Yards prices ranged from 8¼c.@10c. ₱

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) June 20:

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, sold a house, with lot 25 by 87.6, on Orchard-st., west side, 125 feet south of Grand-st., for $11,500, to Anna B. Meyer, as Administratrix.

E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement house and two-story brick stable, with lot 23.4 by 100.5, No. 329 East 53d-st., south side, 302.1 feet east of 2d-av., (subject to mortgage, taxes, and interest amounting to about $8,766,) for $1,000, to Salomon Marx, plaintiff.

William O. Hoffman, foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, together in size 35.8 by 204.4 by 42 by 204.4, on West 79th-st, south side, running through to 78th-st., 112.4 feet west of 9th-av., for $8,678, to George M. Miller, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 20.

151st-st., e. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x99.11; Joseph Burhoff and wife to Daniel Rosenbaum..... nom.

1st-av., e. s., 60.11 ft. s. of 107th-st., 20x93; Stephen Schreck and wife to Anna Ruppert.. $5,000

63d-st., n. s., 97.4 ft. e. of 3d-av. 22.11x.8 irregular; Edmund D. Scherer and others to New-York Loan and Improvement Company..... nom.

Alexander-av., n. e. corner of 134th-st, 75x200 to 135th-st.; David Dinkelspeil and wife to John Mooney..... 16,000

10th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 43d-st., 25x100; Mathilda Beaumont to Susanna Beaumont.... nom.

Ed-av., s. w. corner of 5th-st., 25.11x119.4; Ellis L. Parsons and husband to Frederick W. Saltorius..... 25,000

Madison-st., s. s., No. 358; E. M. Henry, Referee, to Fidelia E. Roberts..... 5,000

134th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 75x99.11; also, 134th-st., s. s., 800 ft. e. of 12th-av., 50x99.11; F. M. Bowers, Referee, to Cornelia Freedman..... 3,610

8th-av., n. w. corner of 109th-st., 100x100.11; J. Bassett, Jr., Referee, to S. Van Rensselaer Cruger..... 22,000

Chrystie-st., w. s., 124.11 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25.2x155.5; Charles W. Mohr and wife to Charles Hartt..... 26,500

8th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x200.10 to 57th-st.; Lambert Suydam to August Baumgarten..... 22,000

75th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Benjamin Abrahams, Executor, to Israel Casper..... 2,800

86th-st., n. s., 98.7 ft. w. of Broadway, 20.8x98.9; John W. Bigelow and wife to T. N. Brown..... 16,000

84th-st., n. s., 153.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.5; Roxanna Spaulding and husband to James G. Lynd..... 22,000

60th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Louisa A. Solle to Nehemiah Carman..... 13,000

75th-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x28, rear lot; Joseph Emrich to Frederick Breitenbarger..... 382

114th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Jacob F. Wyckoff and wife to William H. Scott.

Chrystie-st., s. s., 124.11 ft. e. of Delancey-st., 25.2x158.3; Charles Hartt to Arthur M. Soederblom..... 2,650

84th-st., n. s., 153.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.5; Catharine Cockerill and husband to Roxanna Spaulding..... 1,500

10th-av., s. s., 24.4 ft. n. of 74th-st., 50x100; Charles S. Watkins, Executor, to Edmund S. Bailey..... 6,000

2d-av., w. s., No. 7, 26.1x119.9+; G. W. Parsons, Referee, to John C. Mahr.

Canal-st., n. s., No. 276; L. J. Grant, Referee, to James P. Lowrey..... 11,300

Bookstaver-st., s. s. of Remsen, 374.11x71, 23d Ward; F. V. R. Kennedy, Referee, to George A. Black..... 21,600

Old Albany post road, 1.3 acre, 24th Ward; J. A. Balsdier, Referee, to Reuben Ross..... 8,550

Broadway, No. 1,687, 3½ years; James Russell to Richard J. Say..... 1,000

LEASE RECORDED.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bailey, E. S., to C. S. Watkins and another, Executors, &c.; e. s. 10th-av., Lots Nos. 19 and 20, 2 years..... $3,500

Baumgarten, A., to I. Suydam; 57th to 58th st., s. of 7th-av., 2 years..... 20,000

Black, George, and wife to J. McLaughlin; e. corner of Morse-av. and Home-st., 5 years.. 6,000

Carey, Patrick, and wife to Hannah M. Carscadden; n. of Fordham, 5 years..... 3,000

Carey, Patrick, and wife to Joseph H. Mahan, Executor, &c.; same property, 3 years..... 500

Casper, John B., to Catharine, Executor, &c.; n. s. 75th-st., e. of 3d-av., 6 months..... 2,000

Davis, J. E., and wife to W. H. Mead, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 19th-st., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 5 years.. 4,500

Davis, Josephine, and husband to E. Eldridge; n. s. 26th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 3,000

Hansen, Mathilde, to William Geis and wife; s. s. 30th-st., e. of 8th-av., 2 years..... 1,500

Lewis, Sarah J., to E. E. Mount; No. 462 Pearl-st., &c., 1 year..... 2,000

Lowrey, J. F., to J. B. Jormain; n. s. Canal-st., near Wooster-st., 3 years..... 12,000

Markley, V., and wife to J. W. Rosenstein, s. s. 125th-st., e. of 5th-av., 5 years..... 6,000

Moelter, Adam, and wife to F. Hillenbrand; s. e. corner of Avenue D and 3d-st., 1 year..... 1,000

Mooney, J., and wife to D. Dinkelspiel and another; n. e. corner of Alexander-av. and 134th-st., 5 months..... nom.

Morris, William R., and wife to Margaretta Hoffman; Mill Brook, 23d Ward, 2 years..... 800

Robinson, Mary B., to J. B. Weed, Executor, &c.; Nos. 24 West 13th-st., 1 year..... 6,000

Syms, John G., and wife to C. J. Murray; n. w. corner of Canal and Elm sts., 5 years..... 20,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Hatch, Carrie, and husband to J. S. Peck and others..... nom.

Jones, Herman Le R., to W. M. Franklin, Trustee, &c..... $4,000

Mason, Joel W., to Mary B. Strong..... 3,500

Rose, Mary T., to Charles Bauer..... 2,000

Turl, John, to Robert Desley..... 11,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE ELEGANT new four-story houses, near Madison-av., commencing at No. 55 East 77th-st. Price, $20,000; three-story and extension, in cabinet finish, latest style, highly polished; plumbing and cellars second to none in the City; will sell one or a few for cash or on small pay. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ELEGANT MANSION AND 20 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANHATTAN Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water-st., five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to E. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greenwich.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF offices, at No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway; also, suite front offices, at No. 194 Broadway. PHILIP S. MILLER, No. 194 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE Residence, half way between Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., on the New York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, in the pleasant village of Wethersfield Point, Conn., will be sold for a small part of its original cost of $50,000. Send for circular. Address Lock-drawer No. 8, Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—FINE GENTLEMAN'S RESIdence to let for the Summer at Montclair, N. J., fully furnished; eas, cow, garden planted; gardener the shade trees; rent, $250 per month. Address JOHN B. HAWES, No. 11 Waverley-place, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED-House; all modern improvements; 5 or 13 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot or 6th-av. cars. Inquire on premises, Ogden-av., between Central Bridge and High Bridge, or at No. 72 West 52d-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR THE HUDSON; Catskill scenery; will take rent in board; a decided bargain. Apply at No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 46.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO..... Monday, June 30, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..... Tuesday, July 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA..... Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply at the Company's office, on the Dock, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.)..Thurs., July 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..... Thursday, July 10
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA..... Saturday, June 28
S. S. SARATOGA..... Thursday, July 10

CHAS. A. WARD & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water-st., five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to E. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greenwich.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF offices, at No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway; also, suite front offices, at No. 194 Broadway. PHILIP S. MILLER, No. 194 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA..... WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A M.
GALLIA..... WEDNESDAY, July 2, 8 P. M.
ALGERIA..... WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA..... WEDNESDAY, July 16, 2:30 P. M

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA..... TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN..... TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA..... TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING..... TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.
ARIZONA..... TUESDAY, July 22, 7:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Fraser..... Saturday, June 21, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gelatly..... Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy..... Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA..... Thursday, June 26
STATE OF INDIANA..... Thursday, July 3

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $150; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..... Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL..... Thursday, July 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND. Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..... Thursday, July 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..... Thursday, July 24, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of Second-st., Hoboken.

ODER..... Sat., June 21 | RHEIN..... Sat., July 5
WESER..... Sat., June 28 | GEN. WERDER..... July 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..... $100
Second cabin..... 60
Steerage..... 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

SAINT LAURENT, Joucla..... Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Delord..... Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.
PEREIRE, Daneo..... Wednesday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia..... June 21, 6 A. m. | Ethiopia..... July 5, 6 A. M.
Anchoria..... June 28, noon | Circassia..... July 12, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

*Australia..June 21, 6 A. M. | Alsatia.....June 28, noon

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets as reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers for London.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT..Thurs., June 26 | SILESIA...Thurs., July 10
LESSING....Thurs., July 3 | CIMBRIA...Thurs., July 17

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM..... Saturday, June 28

SCHIEDAM..... Wednesday, July 9

Ist Cabin, $85—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$40.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, no. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. L. MORRIS,
Gen. Passage Agt.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE

TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The stanch sea-going steamers of the International Steam-ship Company's Line will leave in June every MONDAY and THURSDAY; from July 1 to Sept. 22, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Boston, at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route and a list of hotels, &c., apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Milk-st., Portland, Me., or to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory.....Sat., June 21
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.....Wednesday, June 25

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co, and
General Agent Atlantic and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. Pier 4, foot Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE..WEDNESDAY, June 25
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA..SATURDAY, July 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHARLESTON..SATURDAY, June 21
Steamer GULF STREAM..WEDNESDAY, June 25

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing June 16, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and St. Louis Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping car via Albany.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Ogdensburg.

11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, No. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

9 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo, 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. E. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

WHOLLY AT EASE.

How the Inconveniences of Travel are Mitigated by the Superb Arrangements of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

The Entire Trains, Consisting of Dining, Sleeping, Smoking, Reclining, and Baggage Cars Through in the Shortest Time and Without Change.

From Chicago to Kansas City, Chicago to St. Louis, or St. Louis to Kansas City.

The Best and Quickest Route From Chicago to Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and All Points West and South.

The opening of the new line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, together with the superb accommodations in connection therewith, marks a new era in the railroad travel of the West. When it is borne in mind that travelers can now go from Chicago to Kansas City, in any car on the train without change, while baggage is not rehandled, but remains in the same car where first deposited, the force of this statement becomes apparent. To invalids, especially, this is invaluable, and wholly does away with all care or annoyance.

The accommodations of the Chicago and Alton Road are now unequaled. Their reclining chair cars, which are furnished free of expense; their elegant sleepers; their palace dining cars; their new and attractive depots, and the smoothly-laid road-bed, combine to produce the advantages above stated. There is absolutely no change of cars of any kind by this road between Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Peoria, St. Louis and Kansas City, St. Louis and Quincy and Keokuk, and St. Louis and Pekin and Peoria. The Chicago and Alton Road has become the great excursion route between the North and South, and also to the rich lands of Kansas and the mining regions and health resorts of Colorado. Passengers, as it does, action depots in Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, so that disagreeable changes are avoided. It furnishes in every respect the attractive route to the West, and the one which is receiving the indorsement of an appreciative public.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for Christopher Street and Barclay-Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST. and THIRD-AV.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Sixth-avenue entrance to Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

FIFTY-NINTH-ST. and THIRD-AV.

FIFTY-NINTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for up-town trains take east-side stations.

For down-town trains take west-side stations.

Trains will run to 59th st. and 6th-av. and 81st-st. and 9th-av. alternately.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Commencing Monday, June 16, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Pittsburg, Erie, Williamsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10:40 A. M.; arrive in Washington at 3:12 P. M. Express at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 4 and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 12:30, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains leave Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:08, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50, 8:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:03, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Courtland, and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 16, 1879,

Express trains leave New York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (12:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M., 2, 4, 5:10, 7, and 8:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:45 P. M. For Boston and Albany, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and Newfoundland R. R., 8:05 A. M., 11:30 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line, 8:05 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Providence and New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Great Bend, connecting at Great Bend to express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, and all points in the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Wickford Junction.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—ROCKAWAY BEACH. EVERY DAY.

OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY
By the magnificent excursion steamer
COLUMBIA,

Leaving West 24th-st., 10 A. M.; West 10th-st., 10:20 A. M.; Pier 2 North River, 10:40 A. M.; Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 11 A. M. Leave Rockaway, 4:30 P. M.

FARE, 35 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 cents.

FREE TRIPS ON THE ELEVATED ROADS.

EXCURSION TICKETS, which include FREE BOTH WAYS ON THE NEW-YORK AND ELEVATED ROADS, are for sale at all stations, both East and West Sides, AT 50 CENTS.

LONG BRANCH.

Landing at the Great Wrought-iron Pier.
Two Grand Ocean trips
TO-MORROW, (Sunday) June 22.
Perfect accomodations.
Speed, Safety, Comfort, and Pleasure.

The splendid steamer ADELAIDE, with Reeves's celebrated orchestra, will leave pier foot of 22d-st., 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Pier 1 North River at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets for the round trip only 50 cents.
To be had on board.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORite steamer Long Branch; also, the large first-class barges Walter Sands, Myers, Haskell, Geraldine, and Morton, will be engaged all this week; also, the following popular groves: Mt. Pleasant, Dudley's, Linden, Spring Hill, Cold Spring, Oceanvale Island, and Eagle-Wood Park. C. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT ERICSON leaves (Saturdays excepted) foot 5th-st., Hoboken, at 8:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Franklin-st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Morris-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Fare, 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Up-town office of THE TIMES in Brooklyn, No. 1,358 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST.—COUNTRY HOUSE in the City, with large yard, fountain, and croquet ground; handsome rooms, with first-class board; transient parties taken; reference.

AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, WITH Board, with a refined family, at No. 6 West 47th-st.; a yearly arrangement preferred; unexceptionable references given and required.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

For the Summer, elegant apartments or single rooms, with board; strictly first-class. No. 49 Park-av.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS; private bath-rooms; private table, or without board; rooms for gentlemen; references.

LARGE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; TERMS reasonable for the Summer; references. No. 46 West 22d-st.

NO. 44 WEST 45TH-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE room on second floor, board, for two, $16; back room, $14.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE, E

PROCTOR KNOTT ANSWERED

WHY THE ELECTION LAWS SHOULD BE ENFORCED.

VIEWS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS QUOTED IN FAVOR OF HONEST ELECTIONS—WEAK POINTS IN MR. KNOTT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The minority of the Committee of the Judiciary having had under consideration the Message of the President disapproving of House bill No. 1,382, entitled, "An act to prevent military interference with elections," submit the following statement of the reasons why they cannot concur with the views of the majority of the committee:

The repeated efforts in said report to make it appear that a right or authority to interfere with State elections or with the freedom and lawful conduct of any election is claimed or asserted in any quarter is hardly deserving of serious notice. The minority in Congress have made no such claim. The right of Federal supervision contended for applies to Congressional elections only. This is entirely ignored in the report of the majority. Their report proceeds upon the false assumption that the President advocates the use of Federal authority to supervise State elections. No such claim is made in the Message under consideration or in any other Message or utterance of the President; neither does the Message advocate or justify military interference with the freedom of any elections. On the contrary, the President uses the following language:

"Holding, as I do, the opinion that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all of its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from long-settled and important constitutional principles. The true rule as to the employment of military force at the elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combinations of evil-disposed persons or of armed bodies of the Militia of a State or of the military force of the United States. The elections shall be free from all forcible interference, and as far as practicable from all apprehensions of such interference. No soldiers, either of the Union or of the State Militia, should be present at the polls to take the place or to perform the duties of the ordinary civil Police force. There has been and will be no violation of this rule under orders from me during this Administration."

It is historically true that during the rebellion there was no such interference in cases when a factious or dominant element of disloyalty existed. These were necessities growing out of the nature of the conflict and the anomalous condition of the seceding and border States. They were in no sense acts of partisanship. Military orders were issued for the purpose by officers of the Army irrespective of their political affiliations. Among the earliest and most notable of such orders was that by Gen. McClellan.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1861. }

GENERAL: There is an apprehension among Union citizens in many parts of Maryland of an attempt at interference with their rights of suffrage by disunion citizens on the occasion of the election to take place on the 6th of November next. In order to prevent this, the Major-General commanding directs that you send detachments of a sufficient number of men to the different points in your vicinity where the elections are to be held to protect the Union voters and to see that no disunionists are allowed to intimidate them or in any way to interfere with their rights. He also desires you to arrest and hold in confinement until after the election all disunionists who are known to have returned from Virginia recently, and who show themselves at the polls, and to guard effectually against any invasion of the peace and order of the election. For the purpose of carrying out these instructions you are authorized to suspend the habeas corpus. Gen. Stone has received similar instructions to these. You will please confer with him as to the particular points that each shall take the control of. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. B. BUCKINGHAM, Chief of Staff.

Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS, Commanding Division, Muddy Branch, Md.

Before the close of the rebellion, and while denouncing the war to suppress it as a failue, the party now demanding this legislation selected the author of the order above quoted as its candidate for the Presidency. It sought to make him Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. It ill becomes a party with such a record to indulge in such imputations and criticisms upon the President, whose Administration has been marked by so great forbearance toward the people of the States lately in rebellion, and who has in no manner sanctioned military interference with elections, or having dared to maintain his constitutional prerogative, and to preserve the right to use military and naval power whenever and wherever sanctioned by the Constitution and laws. These and similar orders undoubtedly exercised an influence in securing the enactment of the law of 1865, which prohibits the use of the Army or Navy at the time and place of any general election, and the position in any State except it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls, and also prohibits any military or naval officer from prescribing the qualifications of voters, or in any manner interfering with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State. This law, with appropriate penalties for its violation, was approved by President Lincoln, and since its enactment we do not believe there has been any well-grounded cause of complaint of military interference with elections. No such instance is cited in the report of the majority. It refers, it is true, to the military interference during the rebellion, and especially in 1863. All else is mere assertion, without instances of truth.

The monstrous frauds perpetrated in the State of New-York in the year 1868; became the subject of a Congressional investigation at the ensuing session of Congress, and were followed by a report suggesting national legislation to guard against the recurrence of such frauds in the future election of members of the House of Representatives. The act of 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," was, to a considerable extent, the outgrowth of such investigations. The enforcement of the provisions of this act, as amended in 1871, has led to a most wholesome tendency to secure free and honest elections. In the Presidential and Congressional contest of 1876, as intensely exciting as any in our history, its enforcement purged the canvass of all successful attempts at fraud in the same City, where outrages upon the ballot-box and in counting the votes ran riot in the canvass of 1868. A committee of the Forty-fourth Congress was charged with the investigation of the election of 1876 in that City. In the report by the Democratic majority we find the following language:

"This happy result (a free, fair, and honest election) was the consequence of co-operation between the official advisers of the City and the United States officers. The party organizations, by their regulations and orders, made the City Police one in action along with United States Marshals. Whether this work, which is unexampled, should be accounted a Republican work through their Federal Election law, or the work of the local authorities and organizations, inspired by a desire for an honest vote among the people, who were especially jealous of it on account of what was occurring elsewhere, one thing the committee must report, that it approximated as near to perfection as it was possible to do. There were no riots, no fights, no disorders, no disturbance, no conflicts of authority, and none of the concomitants which accompany fraud and endanger free institutions. The people of the country owe a tribute of respect to the Police of a City of more than a million, and to the United States officers who numbered thousands, for the harmony of action between the various officers, so as to illustrate to all the world how the imperial Island City can conduct herself under great excitement and in view of startling arrests."

A statute which has been found the agent or even a factor in working out such be ign results as these should not be dispensed with. This extra session opened with a bold avowal that its repeal should be forced upon the Executive and the country as a condition of granting supplies. Such was the dictate of a caucus to its partisans. After weary months of failure to accomplish its repeal, the design is now apparent in some way to thwart its execution, and open wide the door for exclusive State supervision in all elections. The present is not a propitious time to attempt interference with its operation. No effort is to be spared to render it inoperative. The gravity of the situation is a sufficient warning for the exercise of the utmost caution. When it is more than intimated that the execution of this law is to be forcibly resisted in the next national contest unless it is in the meantime repealed, we cannot give our consent to weaken or embarrass in any respect the power of civil officers of the United States to enforce its provisions. It is to remain the law of the land. All efforts for its repeal have been, for the present, abandoned. It is the constitutional duty of the President to see that it is faithfully executed. Weaken its provisions are applicable to, and only to be enforced on the day an election is held. Why should the authority to use all lawful and constitutional means to execute it be suspended or crippled on that day? To whatever extent this may be done, the law will be rendered a nullity so far as it is a law for such days only. Why should the day of an election be excepted from the operation of this or any other statute? Surely, the need may be as great on that day as on any other. A proposal to imposé like restrictions at every place where a court is to be held on the 4th of July or the 8th of January, or on any other holiday or anniversary to be celebrated or observed, would be met with the jeers or contempt of all good men. The laws should be enforced and executed on all days and at all times and places. To abdicate the authority of the Government of the United States to execute its laws on the day of an election, would be a fatal mistake, and constitute a precedent of the most dangerous character.

The reasoning of the report of the majority culminates at last in the unconditional avowal that all elections are State elections, and that no law of Congress can control or interfere with the officers of the State at any election unless the State authorities invoke the aid of the General Government, as provided in the Constitution. This is asserting the pernicious dogma of State supremacy in its most obnoxious form. The provision of the Constitution of the United States that it "and the laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," is rudely thrust aside and ignored, and the exploded theory of paramount State sovereignty is substituted in its stead. Upon this topic, the President fitly says:

"Under the sweeping terms of the bill, the National Government is effectually shut out from the exercise of the right, and from the discharge of the imperative duty to use its whole executive power whenever and wherever required for the enforcement of its laws at the places and times when and where its elections are held. The employment of its organized armed forces for any such purpose would be an offense against the law, unless called for by, and therefore upon permission of the authorities of the State in which the occasion arises. What is this but the substitution of the discretion of the State Governments for the discretion of the Government of the United States as to performance of its own duties? In my judgment, this is an abandonment of its obligations by the National Government, a subordination of national authority and an intrusion of State supervision over national duties, which amounts in spirit and tendency to State supremacy."

Under the Constitution, it is the duty of the Executive to apply the test of his own judgment to every measure submitted to him by Congress; that duty he cannot shirk without a violation of his official oath. The right to exercise his judgment unrestrained by the prevailing opinion in either branch of the Legislative Department needs no vindication in behalf of the President.

Deeming these suggestions, contained as well in the Message referred to the committee as in the early one commented upon by the majority, upon the main features at issue, and touching the impropriety of incorporating general legislation into appropriation bills, eminently wise and in harmony with the course of legislation and better practice of many of the States, the minority cannot conclude their views without placing on record an emphatic and unqualified protest against the undignified and disrespectful tone prevailing in the majority report toward official communications from the chief magistrate of the nation. Concurring as we do with the views so well expressed and so strongly enforced in the Message under consideration, we do not deem it advisable or necessary to dwell at greater length on the subject. We concur in the conclusion of the report of the majority that the committee be discharged from its further consideration.

A. G. LAPHAM,
GEORGE D. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.,
CHARLES H. WILLIAMS,
EDWIN WILLETS.

PROSPECT PARK RACES.

ENTRIES FOR THE RUNNING MEETING TO-DAY —SIX EVENTS ON THE CARD.

The running meeting at Prospect Park, under the auspices of several members of the American Jockey Club, will begin to-day with the prospect of admirable sport. The track has been fully prepared and everything is ready for the reception of the racers and their admirers, who will no doubt be present in large numbers. The programme prepared is very attractive, the opening race being a purse of $400, for all ages; dash of three-quarters of a mile; winners this year of any single race of the value of $1,000 to carry weight for age; other winners allowed 5 pounds; maidens of 3 years old or less are allowed 10 pounds; if 4 years, 15 pounds; if 5 years or upward, 21 pounds. The entries for this are George Ayres's ch. c. Alleveur, 4 years, 113 pounds; Charles Littlefield's b. c. Milan, 4 years, 113 pounds; James W. Bell's ch. g. Franklin, 4 years, 100 pounds, and George L. Lorillard's b. f. Idler, 3 years, 96 pounds. The second race was to have been the Coney Island Stakes, for 3-year olds, one mile and a half, but it did not fill, and it is probable that another race will be substituted. The third race is a free handicap sweepstakes for all ages, of $50 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter. There will be eight starters, including Tenaman, 4 years, 95 pounds; Hattie F., 6 years, 112 pounds; Warfield, 4 years, 108 pounds; Annie Augusta, 3 years, 97 pounds; George McCullough, 3 years, 87 pounds; Una, 3 years, 94 pounds; Simoon, 5 years, 103 pounds, and Alleveur, 4 years, 108 pounds. The fourth race will be a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500, and there are the usual allowances; one mile and an eighth, the entries for which are Lizzie D., 4 years, 93 pounds; Glen Ogle, 3 years, 84 pounds; Helmsman, 4 years, 101 pounds, and Balance All, 4 years, 106 pounds. The fifth race is a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit and $10 if declared, with $400 added, one mile and three-quarters, four starters for which will be Baronet, 107 pounds; Dan. K., 115 pounds, Governor Hampton, 114 pounds; Maritana, 93 pounds; Willful, 95 pounds; Gen. Phillips, 117 pounds; Una, 93 pounds; Preamble, 120 pounds; Kenney, 112 pounds, and Simoon, 103 pounds. The last affair will be a steeple-chase, a free handicap of $25 each; $600 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; about three miles; and the entries are Coronet, 160 pounds; Problem, 160 pounds, and Derby, 148 pounds. The races will commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HOPE IN SUSPENSE.

THE JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT, BEING UNABLE TO AGREE.

The eighth day of the trial of John Hope, for complicity in the robbery of the Manhattan Bank, on Sunday, Oct. 27, last, found the General Sessions Court-room as densely crowded as during any of the preceding days of the trial. The prisoner smirked gallantly as he stepped to the bar, and seemed in no way concerned about the result of the trial. He was indicted for burglary in the second degree in breaking into the bank, and for robbery in taking, by force and violence, the key of the institution from the janitor, Louis Wercke. Assistant District Attorney Russell chose to try him on the latter charge, because the burglary conviction is double that for burglary—20 years in State Prison. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Hope, at the opening of court yesterday, resumed his summing-up to the jury, and spoke for three hours. Assistant District Attorney Russell, for the prosecution, followed, and, in a forcible argument of three hours' duration, contended that the guilt of the prisoner had been proved beyond peradventure. Judge Cowing then delivered his charge, and, at 4:45 P. M., the jury retired, and being unable to agree to a verdict at 10 o'clock, Judge Cowing ordered them to be locked up for the night.

A YOUTHFUL MARRIED PAIR IN PRISON.

Charlotte Spangenburg was convicted in Judge Garretson's Court, Jersey City Heights, of a petty larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days, yesterday. A few months ago she was a Miss Stanton. She received the attention of a young man of respectable family living in Hoboken, and they became plighted. Spangenburg's parents learned of the intended marriage, and to prevent it had him locked up in New-York on the day on which it was to have taken place on a fictitious charge. Miss Stanton was also arrested at the instance of the Spangenburgs for disorderly conduct. Nothing daunted by these adverse circumstances, the young couple went to a minister immediately after their release and were married. Within a week afterward the youthful husband was arrested for larceny, and is now serving in the Penitentiary. A few days subsequently to his arrest the wife was charged with the theft of 85 cents from Julia Shaghran, a neighbor. Her arrest and yesterday's conviction and sentence are the result. She will serve her term in the same institution in which her husband is serving his.

TIOGA AT VARIANCE WITH TOMPKINS.

From the Ithaca Journal, June 19.

There is not entire accord between the Democrats of Tioga and Tompkins Counties. Ever since 1876 "the organ" here has carried the flag of Mr. Tilden at the fore, and all the while there has been treason in the camp—nay more, in Campville—and a project actively encouraged to nominate some one else in 1880. Mr. E. C. McNeil in March, 1877, wrote a letter to Mr. F. C. Cable, a Presidential Elector of the previous year, suggesting the name of Hugh J. Jewett instead of Tilden as the nominee. This heartless piece of political treachery has just been developed by Cable furnishing this letter for publication, thus indicating that he is ready to enter into an arrangement to leave the "great defrauded" out in the cold. It is about time that Smith Weed made a pilgrimage to the "Southern tier," and in vigorous English told Mr. McNeil his opinion of such goings on; it is the season when Col. Pelton could use some "cipher" dispatches to advantage, and when, if anything, is to be done so soon this matter should be done quickly.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE NEW-ROCHELLE SAVINGS BANK.

RECEIVER TOMPKINS'S SUIT AGAINST THE TRUSTEES — SECRETARY HUMPHREY'S EVIDENCE.

The hearing of the suit of Edward E. Tompkins, Receiver of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank, to recover $25,000 from the late Trustees of the institution—Messrs. George J. Penfield, Thomas L. Disbrow, George Wilson, Staats Barton, George B. Ackerman, George W. Davids, George Ferguson, Jesse Colebrook, Jacob Crawford, Conrad Roth, and Edward Lambden—was continued before Freling H. Smith, Referee, at No. 115 Broadway, yesterday. The money claimed includes $13,000 embezzled by William R. Humphrey, the former Secretary of the bank, as well as several amounts lost by investments which the Receiver insists were illegal. Counselor M. J. Keogh, of New-Rochelle, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants were represented by a small army of lawyers, a special counsel appearing for nearly each one of them. Humphrey, the defaulting Secretary, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. A stay of proceedings was granted, however, to allow him to appeal, and he is now confined in the jail at White Plains, pending the result of his appeal. He was secured as a witness by Mr. Keogh, by means of a habeas corpus, issued by Judge Dykman, and two full days were occupied in his direct examination, by which it was intended to show that the Trustees were directly responsible for all the false entries which he had made in the books of the bank. The entire session of yesterday was occupied in the cross-examination of this witness, and it was not concluded when the adjournment was taken.

Counselor Frost, of Peekskill, who represents George J. Penfield, the most prominent of the defendants, first took the witness in hand. He said that in 1870 Mr. Penfield came to him and asked him to become the Secretary of the savings bank; the salary offered him was $400 a year, and for this he was to give his services and furnish an office; Penfield told him that there was a deficit in the funds of the bank, before he took charge; a call was made for the pass-books, and by comparing such as came in with the cash-book, a deficiency of $2,200 was discovered; this was afterward swollen to $3,300, as more pass-books were presented; the deficit had been created by a failure on the part of somebody to credit depositors with the amount deposited on the cash-book of the bank; the witness did not know who the defaulter was; Jacob Cushman, the clerk, was charged by some of the Trustees with the defalcation; in order to make up the deficiency, or rather to have it properly represented in the books, the Trustees agreed to deposit their individual notes and checks to cover the amount; the shares in the liability amounted to about $184 apiece; three of the Trustees, however—John Stevenson, William Pinckney, and A. B. Corwin—refused to have anything to do with this scheme; Mr. Penfield, the witness said, gave checks to make up their share; then a proposition was made by somebody, the witness forgot by whom, to buy no more stages at a discount, and to appropriate the amount of the discount to the payment of the deficiency; his proposition met with favor, and the scheme was tried; the bank made on this operation but a very small amount, possibly $500 or $600; the witness had never told Mr. Penfield that enough money had been realized by discounting mortgages to wipe out the old deficit, and Mr. Penfield would not have believed him if he had, for he knew all about the affairs of the bank; "the bank never was solvent," said the witness, "from the time that I took charge, and no man knew that better than Mr. Penfield; it was to save the bank, if possible, that I was induced to accept the office of Secretary; I prepared all the reports of the bank to the Superintendent of Banks."

The witness declined to state whether any of the differences between the amounts credited to the pass-books and those appearing on the cash-book of the bank were appropriated to making good the old deficiency; he refused to say whether he had ever made any false entries in the books of the bank, or whether he had made any entry, false or true, for the purpose of covering up the old deficiency. To all these questions he had one unvarying reply, that he had no counsel present, and did not think it judicious to say anything in connection with the entries in the bank books which might prejudice him in the event of his securing a new trial; every irregular transaction was noted in a memorandum-book, which gave the true condition of every depositor's account, so that it could be made good, and the bank books themselves were so arranged as to cover up the old deficiency; that memorandum-book was in the bank when he left it, but he understood that it had mysteriously disappeared; he had never withdrawn half his salary while in the employment of the bank. This remark caused a smile to ripple along the faces of counsel on both sides from one end of the room to the other.

Mr. Frost here closed his examination, and the witness was taken by Counselor Roosevelt, who represents Messrs. Ackerman and Disbrow, of the defendants. Under this gentleman's questioning, Humphrey admitted having made all the entries in the cash-book, which was not for the purpose of covering up the old deficit; this was July 9, 1874; Mrs. Anna M. Higgins deposited with him in his office $1,000; the bank was not open, and he placed it in a drawer, and went out; when he returned the money was gone; it had been stolen, but not by himself; he had but $10 in his pocket, and this he deposited in the bank, crediting Mrs. Higgins in the pass-book with $10, instead of $1,000; 27 pass-books were presented to him one after the other, and he was requested to compare them with the cash-book, and point out the false entries; he declined to do anything of the kind, and at 4 o'clock the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday, July 1, at 10:30 A. M.

The object of the defense in the examination of Humphrey was to show that he had been a particularly prominent and respected man in the City of New-Rochelle, and that, therefore, the Trustees were justified in implicitly trusting him, as they claim that they did.

IS SHE ENTITLED TO DOWER?

A QUESTION A JURY COULD NOT DECIDE—CALEB BARTLETT'S STRANGE LIFE.

A grandson of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died in the Hospital for Incurables on Blackwell's Island in 1864. His name was Caleb Bartlett, and his relatives and most of his friends were of the opinion that he was never married. He owned the premises No. 100 Gold-street, in this City, up to May, 1858, when he conveyed them to Joseph Musliner, their present owner. About two years ago a Mrs. Selina Bartlett, claiming to be the widow of Caleb Bartlett, began a suit against Musliner to establish her right of dower in the property, which had been conveyed without her consent. The cause was tried yesterday, before Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II. The plaintiff testified that she was married to Caleb Bartlett, by Rev. Sidney Corey, at Stapleton, Staten Island, on Good Friday, 1858, about six weeks before the Gold-street property was conveyed to the defendant. A witness named Mrs. Crone, testified that she was present when the marriage ceremony was performed, two witnesses swore that Bartlett told them he had been married, and two others testified that Bartlett lived with the plaintiff during a period in which she was the mother of two children. The Rev. Dr. Corey testified that he kept a record of all marriage ceremonies performed by him, but could not find a record of the marriage of the plaintiff to Caleb Bartlett. Neither could he remember having performed such a ceremony. Margaret Nelson testified that she was a servant in a household at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, of which Caleb Bartlett was a member for five years prior to the beginning of the war. He then became paralyzed. One day the plaintiff, whom the witness had never previously seen, visited him, and removed him to New-York. The jury deliberated over the case for four hours. They then reported they were unable to agree, and were discharged.

PUZZLED ABOUT HIS RELATIONSHIP.

Stephen Dupuy, of No. 224 Sixth-avenue, some years ago married the widow Lerebour. She had two children at the time, a son and daughter. She died, and Dupuy married her daughter, and thus became the brother-in-law of his step-son. When his young wife bore him a son, he was grandfather to his own child and brother-in-law to the child's uncle, and his wife, being the step-mother of her own brother, became the grand-aunt of his nephew, her own son, and her husband being her step-father, she became likewise step-sister to her own baby. What particularly puzzled the young lady's brother was the fact that he was uncle, step-brother, and grand-uncle to the same boy, the child's mother being his own sister, its father being his step-father and its grandfather being his brother-in-law. The more he thought of the matter the more unhappy he grew. He remained out late at night, and his brother-in-law and step-father remonstrated with him, but to no purpose. Finally, considering young Er est, who is only 13 years of age, incorrigible, Mr. Dupuy had him arrested and taken before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. Here Mr. Dupuy complained that the boy would not mind his "mother," and the boy replied that "his mother was no better than he was, because she was his sister." Ernest was sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

Police Officer John J. McCarthy, formerly of the Fourth Precinct, but now of the Twenty-first, was brought up as a prisoner at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. He is charged with having, on the early morning of March 24, attempted to commit a criminal assault on the person of Christina Eyles, a girl of 14, living with her parents at No. 62 New Bowery. The girl gave her evidence with clearness and intelligence. On the morning in question, she said about 4:20 o'clock she was sent by her mother to the baker's for a loaf of bread, and saw Officer McCarthy at the corner of New Bowery and James-street. The officer beat down and kissed her, and then, notwithstanding her struggles, forced her into an alleyway where he attempted to outrage her. She raised an outcry and somebody lifted a window in the house No. 26 James-street and shouted "Go 'way, or I'll shoot you." The officer then released her and ran out of the alleyway, but subsequently attempted to recapture her as she neared her own house; she made another outcry, however, and he hurried off. The girl was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination, but her statements remained unshaken. Her story was corroborated by Mrs. Kate Cassidy and Mrs. Ann Agnew, of No. 26 James-street. Capt. Petty testified to the identification of Officer McCarthy, in the Fourth Precinct Station-house by Christina. The prisoner, in his own defense, denied the charge, and produced a number of witnesses who testified to his good character. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Lyon, Judge Gildersleeve adjourned the further hearing of the case to Monday next.

HOW A CANADIAN WAS SWINDLED.

WHY HE CAME TO THE CITY, AND HOW HE FARED HERE.

On the 27th of last May John F. Cain, of the Hotel Royal, Lucan, Ontario, received a letter from one William A. Ross, of this City, offering to give him, in any amount, $3 in American currency, for $1 in Canadian silver coin. Seeing a chance, as he supposed, of easily making a fortune, he answered the writer, and said he would accept the proposition, and come on to New-York with all the silver he could raise. He arrived here on the 18th inst., and met Ross at No. 3 Seventh-avenue. There Ross took him to Scott & Earle's Hotel, at Sixth-avenue and Eighth-street, and made an appointment to meet him down town on the following day. He did so; but Cain cannot remember the locality. In the room where the meeting occurred, a third person was present, a friend of Ross. The latter asked Cain how much silver he had. Cain said $110. Ross offered him $400 in greenbacks for that, which offer Cain promptly accepted, and the money changed hands. Then Ross said he had on hand $300 more of the currency, which he would give Cain for his note at 60 days for $60. To this Cain consented, and he made out the note and gave it to the Canadian. The bills given to Cain were all good, and, after being carefully counted, were done up in neat packages and placed in a bag. While this was being done some one rapped on the door and called Ross out, and he did not return. Ross's companion closed up the business and tied up the bag. Afterward he accompanied Cain to the Erie Railway depot, and there bade him farewell. Cain expected to take the 10 A. M. train for Canada, but found it had gone, and that he would have to wait for the 6 P. M. train. He repaired to a hotel, and, retiring to a room, began to count out his greenbacks. He found that the bag contained nothing but blank brown paper cut into the sizes and shapes of bank-notes, and done up in packages. He at once laid the matter before the Police, and Detective Flanagan, of the Ninth Precinct, was put on the case. Flanagan arrested Ross, and he was taken before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

THE WALKER-STREET FIRE.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES OF THE RESPECTIVE TENANTS.

The losses by the fire at Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-street late on Thursday night foot up $60,000. James P. Farrell, importer and dealer in woolens, who occupies the first floor and basement of the building, sustains a loss of $20,000 by water, which is covered by insurance in the following companies:

Firemen's, N. Y.	$5,000	Security, N. H.	$2,500
Commercial Union	10,000	People's, Trenton	2,500
Knickerbocker	5,000	Girard, Penn.	2,500
Hamburg and Magdeburg	5,000	Lancashire	10,000
North American, Penn.	10,000	Citizens', Missouri	5,000
Greenwich	5,000	Hamburg-Bremen	5,000
St. of Pennsylvania	5,000	Manufacturers' and Builders'	5,000
Hartford	5,000	San Mutual	5,000
Phœnix	5,000	Buffalo	5,000
First National, N. H.	5,000	Republic	5,000
Adriatic	5,000	Eagle	5,000
Total			$120,000

There was also an insurance of $5,000 on fixtures in the American Central.

J. Thomas, manufacturer of ladies' and children's suits and cloaks, who occupied a portion of the second floor and the whole of the fifth floor, estimates his loss at $25,000. He is insured for $23,500, as follows:

Ætna, Hartford	$5,000	Liverpool and London and Globe	$4,500
Imperial and Northern	5,000	Phœnix	2,000
Commercial Union	4,500	Home	2,500

William Hinman, dealer in woolens and dry goods, sustains a loss of $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Bentley Brothers, dealers in embroideries, who occupy the third floor, lose $4,000, and are insured for $2,000 in the Lorillard, of this City, and the People's, of Newark. The building is owned by the estate of Josiah Lane, and is damaged to the amount of $6,000. The insurance is as follows:

Merchants', Newark	$5,000	New-York City	$5,000
Clinton	5,000	American	5,000
Star	5,000	Star	5,000
Continental	5,000	Guardian, London	5,000
Total			$40,000

In addition to the above list, the Hoffman Company guarantees the estate against loss from rent not paid by such tenants as are compelled to leave the building through the fire, to the amount of $5,000.

AN ARTIST'S FUNERAL.

A STRIKING SCENE IN THE SALONS OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Contrary to general expectation, the funeral services of Mr. Edward D. E. Greene, the well-known artist and National Academician, took place in the *salons* of the Academy of Design, instead of at the residence of the deceased, No. 106 East Twenty-third-street. A meeting of the members of the Academy was held on Wednesday afternoon, at which, after the usual resolutions of condolence had been passed, it was resolved that the obsequies should be performed in the Academy *salons*, in recognition of the merit of Mr. Greene as an Academician of several years' standing and one of the officers of the association. The family and friends at first objected to this arrangement, on the ground that the deceased had expressed a wish that all ostentation should be avoided, and were not finally prevailed upon to accept the offer until yesterday morning. It was then too late to correct the published announcement. The remains, inclosed in a handsome coffin, were removed to the long *salon* overlooking Fourth-avenue yesterday afternoon, and placed upon a long table, hung with black cloth and completely hidden with flowers. At the head of the coffin was a floral pillow bearing the initials "M. G. C.," for the Mendelssohn Glee Club, of which Mr. Greene was a member. At its foot was a Maltese cross in flowers, fully 3 feet in length, representing the official tribute of the Academy of Design. The remaining floral pieces, some of them scarcely less elaborate, were tributes from the friends and admirers of the deceased artist. The walls of the *salon* were hung with scores of paintings, some of which are from Mr. Greene's easel, and this, with with the many strongly-marked faces grouped about, made the funeral scene seem striking as well as impressive. The bier was placed near the folding doors that open into the north *salon*, where the mourners were seated in a body. The following members of the Academy and Glee Club acted as pall-bearers: D. Cottington, T. W. Wood, T. Addison Richards, George H. Hall, W. H. Fogg, Henry L. Dyer, E. A. Cseilear, Townsend Cox, and John H. Platt. Among the well-known artists present, besides the pall-bearers, were Eastman Johnson, J. Q. A. Ward, Charles Calverly, J. G. Brown, F. E. Brown, L. A. Wilmarth, Tait, Beard, Pratt, Van Elten, S. R. Gifford, Shirtleff, and many others. The services were performed by the Rev. W. R. Williams, of the Amity-Street Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Anderson, of the same denomination, the members of the Glee Club, present in a body, opening them with a fine execution of "Integer Vitæ." The remaining hymns were "Abide with me" and "Nearer, my God, to Thee." The remains were taken to Boston by the 8 o'clock train last evening.

MORE OF PATROLMAN LALLY'S WIFE.

Patrolman Lally, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, whose wife has been a constant source of annoyance to him since his marriage, has at length obtained a temporary respite from the persecutions of his consort. She was arraigned yesterday in the Tombs Police Court for about the twenty-fifth time, her husband as usual, being the complainant. It appears he got on a car at noon with the intention of going to dinner, when his wife, who was under the influence of liquor, caught sight of him and screamed after him at the top of her lungs. Her cries caused the conductor to stop the car, when she came up and shamefully abused Lally. Her wild deportment caused a great crowd to collect in the vicinity and forced Lally to arrest her. Justice Flammer administered a scathing rebuke to her when she was brought before him, and committed her to the Island for six months in default of $500 bail for her good behavior.

ON THE JURY IN HIS OWN CASE.

The jury in the "short cause" of Louis Blumengart and others against Joseph David and others had been impaneled and sworn yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., when the counsel for the plaintiff, ex-Judge Cardozo, and for the defendant, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, entered the court-room. The latter lawyer looked around the room for his client, David, but could not find him. Finally, he looked at the jury, and, comfortably seated in the jury-box, he discovered David, sworn to give a true and just verdict in his own case. The anomalous condition of matters was called to the attention of the court, and Mr. David having been retired the counsel agreed to waive a jury and go on with the trial before Judge Van Vorst. A motion made by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer for the dismissal of the case was taken by the court for consideration.

TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY.

Trow's New-York City Directory for the ensuing year has made its appearance. This Directory has become quite indispensable to all classes of business and professional men, and each year adds to its completeness. The publishers have added 8,555 names to the lists, and for the first time they have taken an account of the northward extension of the City through the development of the rapid transit system. Irrespective of the very full list of citizens whose names are given in alphabetical order, the Directory contains valuable information concerning public departments, societies, institutions, clubs, trust companies, &c., and a street directory. The price of the volume is only $5.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The total insurance on the Metropolitan Hotel building is $231,000, and on the furniture of the hotel $141,000.

The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont will sail for England in the Britannic, to-day. He will return about the end of August.

Twelve hundred children of the Five Points Mission School, in Park-street, enjoyed an excursion to Corona Park, Long Island, yesterday.

H. W. & J. H. Farley, who suspended business on June 16, yesterday announced to the Cotton Exchange that they were prepared to pay all their obligations in full.

A number of the members of the Class of '59 of the New-York University had a reunion on Thursday evening at the home of Dr. Albert Gallatin, East Seventeenth-street.

Dr. Krehbiel reported to the Health Department yesterday the death from small-pox of Anna Gregorius, aged 5 years and 2 months, at No. 175 Rivington-street. The child had been sick since the 5th inst.

A delegation of property-owners intend to call upon Mayor Cooper, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to protest against the proposed use of Fifty-ninth-street, opposite the Central Park, as a part of the new route for rapid transit.

The Summer garden attached to Koster & Bial's concert-rooms, in Twenty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue, will be opened this evening for the first time. A new and entertaining musical programme will be one of the features of the occasion.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors from Stephen L. Merchant and Francis W. G. Bellows, to John C. Mahen, with $8,000 preferences, and from Israel Levi and Israel A. Levi, of the firm of I. Levi & Co., of No. 50 Avenue C., to Mayer Gottlieb, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The German Republican Central Committee met at Steuben Hall last evening, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer in the chair. The Committee on Organization recommended that the reorganization of the districts be deferred until the Fall. An adjournment was then taken until the third Friday in September.

The Ninth Regiment, M. V. M., will visit this City on Thursday next. They will be escorted from the Boston Pier to the City Hall by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, where both regiments will be reviewed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The regiments will then march to Union-square, where it is understood the visitors will manœuvre.

The market on the produce Exchange changed completely yesterday from the aspect it had borne on Thursday. The speculative demand was stronger, and the export demand fair, for wheat and corn. Prices in wheat were generally higher, in most cases 1 cent, and in several cases even more. Corn was ¼ to ½ cent higher. Oats closed a trifle firmer. The freight market was steady and moderately active.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, a resolution was passed directing the "Odorless Excavating Company" to suspend work in consequence of numerous complaints made against it by citizens.

A report reached Brooklyn yesterday to the effect that Mr. David Williams, President of the Fire Department, was dying at Newtown, Conn. Mr. Williams has been in delicate health for several years. He resides in the Seventeenth Ward, and is a Republican in politics.

A communication was received by the Police Commissioners of Gravesend, yesterday, informing them that pools were to be sold to-day, in violation of a State law, which has been run at the Prospect Driving Park. The Commissioners were requested to enforce the law in regard to pool-selling.

Messrs. William Marshall, J. S. T. Stranahan, and Henry W. Slocum, of the Bridge Trustees appointed on the part of Brooklyn, took the oath of office yesterday. All of the gentlemen nominated as representatives of this city in the Board of Trustees have signified their intention of accepting.

Rear Admiral Peyron, of the French Navy, commanding the French fleet at present in the harbor, returned the official visit of Commodore Nicholson yesterday, and, after being entertained at the commandant's house, was saluted with 13 guns. He expressed himself as well pleased with the order and well-kept condition of the yard.

Dr. Wadsworth, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with malpractice on one Annie Plant, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Moore to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The counsel for the girl's father that Dr. Wadsworth was without practice, and that he was on the point of starvation when he consented to perform the operation on the woman Plant. Had it not been for these extenuating circumstances, he would have been more severely punished.

Officers Chambers and Lowery, of the First Precinct, went to Pier No. 14 East River yesterday, to arrest Thomas Higgins on a charge of stealing molasses from Woodruff's Stores, foot of Conzress-street. Higgins saw the officers coming, and, jumping overboard, crawled under the dock. He remained in hiding until 6 o'clock, when he made his

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8667. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1879.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC RETREAT

FATE OF THE JUDICIAL EXPENSES BILL.

SPECULATION AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE —THEORIES OF THOSE WHO THINK HE WILL SIGN THE BILL AND OF THOSE WHO BELIEVE HE WILL NOT.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was signed by the President to-day and returned to the House, and the Army and Judicial Expenses bills were certified by the presiding officers of the two houses and laid before the President. Prior to the discussion on the Army bill in the Senate, it is known that the President intended to approve that measure, but whether he has changed his opinions in regard to it, in consequence of the searching analysis of the purpose and probable effect of the restrictive clause contained in the fifth section, made by the Republican Senators, and the united vote of those Senators against the passage of the bill, is not known. The prevailing opinion, however, among the Republicans is that he will approve it. The feeling as to what the President will do with the Judicial Expenses bill is not so decided or unanimous. It is certain that had the bill been passed in the shape in which it was agreed to by the two houses, before it was referred to the committee of conference, he would have returned it with his disapproval, and it is said by those whose official relations with the White House are intimate that the veto was already prepared. It is now feared, however, that the modifications made in the restrictive clauses of the bill may induce the President to change his views and approve the bill, with a protest against this attempt to nullify certain provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes.

As the bill now stands, it provides that no money therein appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, shall be applied to pay the salaries of Deputy or Special Marshals to be employed at any general or special election held during that year. No elections at which such Marshals could be employed will occur during 1880, except in the State of California and the Albany (N. Y.) district, where a vacancy occurs. The practical effect of the restrictive clause would be, therefore, to prevent the appointment of Marshals during a period for which there exists no authority of law for their appointment, except in the State of California and in the district of New-York. So far as the principle in issue is involved, the limitation for one State is the same as though it was extended to all the States, but those who think the President will sign the bill, proceed upon the theory that he can approve, without surrendering the principle or placing himself in such a position as to be open to the charge of inconsistency should he refuse to sign a bill containing a like limitation for the fiscal year of 1881, when elections for Congressmen and Presidential Electors will be held in all the States. This class argues that as the bill, with the exception noted, particularly provides that acts shall not be performed by Federal officers during a period of time when they could not perform such acts, because the emergency authorizing their performance cannot arise, therefore the President could sign the bill and return it to the House with a Message protesting against such attempts to interfere with the duty of the Executive to enforce the laws, and explaining that he approved it in order to prevent any disaster to the public service by delaying the necessary appropriations for the courts, and that his approval must not be accepted as an indication that he would sign any bill containing such a limitation for a year when Federal elections are held throughout the country and when the officers designated in title 26 are required, in certain cases, to be appointed.

It is certain, in view of the fact that only five members of Congress are to be chosen during 1880, that the limitation can have no practical effect, and it must be apparent to every intelligent person that it was inserted simply to enable the Democrats to cover an inglorious retreat. They do not pretend that the restrictive clause was inserted because Representatives to Congress are to be chosen in California next September, and they cannot disguise the fact that their action was dictated solely to deceive the public into the belief that they have not squarely backed down from the bold and revolutionary stand assumed at the beginning of the session.

It must be admitted, however, that those among Republicans who entertain fears as to the action of the President on the Judicial Expenses bill are comparatively few in number. A large majority of them are confident that he will return it to the House with his disapproval, and in support of this theory they point to the sentiments expressed upon this very subject in his Message returning the Legislative bill without approval, and to the fact that every Republican in both branches of Congress, voted against the passage of the bill now before him. Those who believe the bill will be vetoed argue that the official oath of the President requires him to see that the laws are enforced in all the States, and that under the provisions of title 26, Revised Statutes, which the pending bill in nowise repeals, it is just as much his duty to have the laws carried out in California this year as it is to have them carried out in the other 37 States next year, and further, that the President cannot say that it would be wise to suspend a law in California in 1880 and pernicious and dangerous to suspend the same law in the other States in 1881.

Should the President veto the bill and Congress adjourn without making the necessary appropriations for the courts, he will issue a Proclamation upon the very day of final adjournment, again convening Congress within three days from the dissolution of the present session.

DULL DAY IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The effect of the contest in the Senate for the past three days was apparent in the proceedings of the Senate to-day, the attendance being slim and the proceedings dull. Mr. Conkling came in very late, and the conference report on the Supplemental Appriation bill, which he gave notice last night he would oppose, was passed before he arrived. The only bill of importance acted upon during the day was the Letter-carriers' bill. This was converted into an omnibus bill, and several items making appropriations for various purposes were tacked to it. That portion of the bill providing for the increase in the salaries of letter-carriers was left substantially in the same shape in which it passed the House.

A majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, at an informal conference this afternoon, decided that action upon the adjournment question should be taken by the committee next Monday, when a resolution fixing some date—as yet wholly undetermined—will doubtless be reported to the Senate for consideration.

M'CRARY'S NOMINATION RECALLED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President to-day sent the following Message to the Senate:

"Doubts having arisen as to the propriety of appointing in advance of the actual vacancy to occur Sept. 1, 1879, a person to fill the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit, I hereby withdraw the nomination for that office of George W. McCrary, of Iowa."

The Message will be laid before the Senate at its next executive session. None was held to-day.

ARMY OFFICERS TO BE RETIRED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is stated that the retirement from active service of the following-named officers of the Army is contemplated by the President, and that the order may be looked for very soon: Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General; Gens. M. C. Meigs and Daniel H. Rucker, Quartermaster's Department; Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General; Gens. Benjamin Alvord and Nathan W. Brown, Pay Department; Gens. Humphreys and John G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers, and Gen. Peter V. Hagner, Ordnance Department. These officers being 62 years old, will be placed upon the retired list, in conformity with section 1,244, Revised Statutes.

The Board of Equipment, recently in session in this city, recommended certain changes in the uniform of the Army. Gen. Sherman has not approved the recommendation, and the statement is authorized by the War Department that no change whatever is even contemplated.

A ROTTEN BOILER'S FATAL WORK.

SEVEN MEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION AND SIX INJURED—AN ENGINEER'S WARNING UNHEEDED.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 21.—On Saturday morning, July 14, 1877, an explosion of a boiler took place at an ore mine on the lands of Mink & Sterner, near East Texas, whereby eight lives were lost. That explosion was the most serious that had ever occurred at this mine. An explosion occurred to-day by which it is feared the loss of life will be equal, if not larger, than that occasioned by the explosion nearly two years ago. The scene of the explosion to-day is about five miles west of Allentown. The mine is worked for the Lehigh Iron Company, of this city, the contractors being Joseph Kiefer and Frank Fegley. The latter was one of the victims.

The explosion occurred just before 6 o'clock, at which time the men were to go to work. Four men were instantly killed, two injured so terribly that they died several hours later, and a number of others wounded, some seriously. The following are the killed:

FRANK FEGLEY.—He was 42 years old, and one of the contractors. His head and body were fearfully mangled. He leaves a wife and one child. A piece of the boiler entered his body near the right arm, making a terrible rent, alone sufficient to cause death.

JOHN SMITH.—He was a German laborer, age 49 years. The back part of his head was blown off and his brains were scattered.

FREDERICK ETTINGER.—He was 48 years old. His head was cut off by a piece of the boiler. He leaves a wife and four children. His head was knocked to pieces, the jaw and other parts being found scattered about.

MORRIS SCHOOTER, age 19. He was instantly killed, his body being badly mangled. He was injured by the explosion of July 14, 1877.

BENJAMIN KECK.—He was the engineer and about 40 years old. He was so terribly injured that he died at noon to-day. His right leg was mangled, his right arm broken, his body scalded, and other injuries inflicted. He was removed to the Poor-house Hospital for treatment, where the Coroner took his autopsy. Keck had an experience of 21 years as an engineer. He leaves a wife and child.

WILLIAM DEER, age 10 years, a driver. He died this evening.

CHARLES DEER, age 12 years, a driver. He was terribly hurt, and died three hours after the explosion.

The following men were seriously wounded: William Null, Frank Heimback, Wilson Harding, George David, Edward Burns, and Daniel Hess.

The boiler was rent into pieces, one piece 20 feet long being thrown about 200 feet to the west, cutting its way through a bank of ore. The engine and boiler houses and smoke-stack were leveled to the ground. The scene presented is suggestive of a shower of bricks and splinters. The engine was demolished. The report of the explosion was loud, and a moment after the air was dark with pieces of boiler, the smoke-stack, timber, bricks, dust, steam, and splinters of all sizes flying in all directions. For a time all was confusion, and those who escaped injury scarcely knew what to do. The cries of the wounded soon called the uninjured men to a sense of their duty, and they hurried to their assistance. The terrible news spread rapidly, and the people living in the immediate neighborhood hastened to the scene, and lent all the aid in their power. All work in the neighboring mines is suspended.

The cause of the explosion is not yet determined. The Coroner's inquest has been postponed until Tuesday, when a searching inquiry will be instituted. The roads leading to the mine are lined with vehicles of all descriptions, and it is estimated that several thousand people visited the scene of the explosion. A sad feature of the disaster is that all the dead and injured men have families in needy circumstances.

It is reported that the engineer was drunk yesterday, and that the explosion was in a measure due to his carelessness and recklessness. The engineer, in his dying statement, said that he informed one of the contractors three months ago that the boiler was in a dangerous condition. The contractor to whom he told this is one of the men killed this morning.

LOOKING FOR HIS PLACE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.

SYRACUSE, June 21.—Gov. Robinson has notified the parties in interest that he has set down the 1st day of July, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the hearing of arguments in the matter of the charges against Hon. A. C. Powell, Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs. Charges were preferred against Superintendent Powell, who was appointed Salt Superintendent by Gov. Dix on Nov. 1, 1878, and he was cited to appear before Gov. Robinson to show cause why he should not be removed on Dec. 3. The charges were in substance as follows: In that from time to time during his official term as Superintendent he has furnished a large amount of labor and materials to the State to be used on or about the Onondaga Salt Reservation, in the proceeds of which he was personally interested as a member of the firms of A. C. Powell & Co. and A. C. Powell & Son, of which firms said Powell was the senior member. That from time to time during his official term, as aforesaid, he condemned certain machinery then in good repair, and in use upon said reservation, and in the place of said machinery so condemned substituted other and different machinery, to the great cost and detriment of the State; and that during his official term he has neglected and refused to furnish brine to the different manufacturers of salt upon said reservation. The Hon. S. T. Benedict, of Schenectady, was appointed by Gov. Robinson a Commissioner to take testimony in the case. The examination of the charges occupied about a week. The Commissioner reported the testimony to the Governor, who will hear the argument on July 1, and then render his decision in the case. It is the general opinion in Syracuse that technically the charges against Superintendent Powell have been sustained, and that the Governor will find him guilty and remove him from office. Powell and his friends claim that the investigation is a political persecution, and that the Democrats are striving to secure the office for partisan purposes. Already several petitions are in circulation among the Democrats asking for the appointment.

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY TERMINATED—THE FRENCH CHAMBERS' RETURN TO PARIS.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It has been arranged that Kheireddin Pasha remains in the office of Grand Vizier. The crisis having thus terminated, the Ambassadors presented an identical note urging the Porte to appoint Commissioners to reopen the negotiations with Greece."

VERSAILLES, June 21.—The Government has submitted to the Chambers a bill regulating the details of the return of the Chambers to Paris. It fixes the first meeting of the Legislature in Paris on the 3d of November.

ROME, June 21.—The Italian Senate refuses to pass a bill abolishing the tax on grist, and Señor Depretis, President of the Council, threatens to make the matter a Cabinet question. A serious conflict between the Chamber is threatened.

MADRID, June 21.—The Spanish Consul at San Domingo has been authorized to summon from Havana some of the Spanish men-of-war at that port to support the demand of Spain for redress for the outrage last Winter to the flag, in the arrest and execution of two insurgent Dominican Generals who had taken refuge on board a Spanish vessel at Puerto Plata.

BERLIN, June 21.—The German Parliament has passed on its second reading the bill granting a Constitution for Alsace-Lorraine.

WESTON WINS THE BELT

A SCORE OF FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES.

THE AMERICAN PEDESTRIAN BEATS "BLOWER" BROWN BY 97 MILES, WINNING THE BELT AND A BET OF $2,500—ROWELL CHALLENGES WESTON.

LONDON, June 21.—No such excitement as that existing in this city to-night has ever been caused here by a pedestrian contest. Weston has just completed 550 miles in 142 hours, beating the best record by seven and three-sixteenth miles, won the Astley long-distance champion belt and a bet of $2,500. Although it has been hard for Englishmen to see this famous belt slipping away from them, they have, during the closing hours of this wonderful match, cheered the American to the echo, and Agricultural Hall has been the scene of the wildest enthusiasm. The pedestrian and his wonderful achievement are the all-absorbing topics of conversation, and he is the hero of the hour. The performance is considered the more marvelous that the English public had begun to lose faith in Weston, and imagined that the island could produce a dozen better men than he, and that in the keeping of "Blower" Brown, backed by Rowell, the belt was perfectly safe.

The great interest in the match has been manifested to-day, and most of it since noon, when it became probable that Weston was not only going to win the belt, for that had already been conceded to him, but stood a good chance of beating Brown's famous record of 542 5-16 miles, and possibly of covering 550 miles. At 10 o'clock this morning the great hall in which the contest was taking place began to receive a few spectators. At that hour the score stood: Weston, 491 miles; Brown, 429 miles. Since midnight Weston had rested only one hour, and the spectators could not bring themselves to believe that the man could make 550 miles. At noon the score stood: Weston, 498; Brown, 436, and at 3 o'clock Weston 512 and Brown 442. At this time Weston was two miles ahead of his own best record, and was speeding along at a tremendous pace, apparently fresh and tireless. Brown was also in good condition, walking well, and had hopes of completing 450 miles, and thus becoming entitled to a share of the stake money. Weston was much encouraged by music and applause, and whenever the band played, maintained a dog-trot that carried him around the track at the rate of four, and sometimes five, miles an hour. The attendance during the afternoon was poor, as it has been all through the week. Rowell entered the hall during the afternoon and remained an interested spectator to the end.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the great hall began to fill with spectators, and a very decided interest began to be manifested. Weston had then made 526 miles, was still on the track, and going very fast. Brown was resting, having completed his four hundred and fifteenth mile at 5:17. Weston ran his five hundred and twenty-sixth mile in 7:37. At 9:30 o'clock the excitement among the vast crowds of spectators, who by this time filled the hall, became intense, for the record of the English champion had been beaten. Weston had made 542 miles, and was still scoring lap after lap with untiring perseverance. As his score crept past the greatest ever made the building fairly shook with the tremendous applause of the multitude who watched the sturdy walker, and the changing figures on the blackboard. A large number of Americans were present, and their shouts of encouragement and the many bouquets and baskets of beautiful flowers showered upon their plucky countryman seemed to infuse him with new life; and with a smiling face he reeled off the laps as though he were walking for the fun of the thing. An hour later he had scored 548 miles, as 10:45 o'clock 549, and at 10:55 o'clock another mile had been added, the great walk was ended, and with five minutes yet to spare the score of the champion pedestrian of the world stood 550 miles. Brown's score at this time was 453 miles, or 97 miles behind that of Weston, and 89 miles behind that of his own record of last April. Weston was also a contestant in that match, and succeeded in gaining a share of the gate-money by covering 450 miles.

The present famous contest was begun at 1 o'clock last Monday morning by Weston, Brown, Ennis, and Harding. Ennis was, as usual, taken sick during the first day, and was obliged to take a rest of 16 hours. Harding, also, felt so badly that he went from the track, and stayed off 13 hours. They both returned on Tuesday, but on Wednesday both withdrew from the contest, Ennis having completed 161 miles, and Harding 109 miles. This narrowed it down to a match between Brown and Weston, and until 11 o'clock Thursday morning Brown was the leader and favorite. At that time his score was 346 miles 2 laps, and he was resting in his tent, having, as his trainers claimed, a very bad leg. While he thus rested, Weston, who had been gradually gaining upon him, passed him, and the name of the American went to the front on the black-board. From that time to the end, to-night, Weston has been rapidly increasing his lead, walking and trotting in splendid form, and has caused the most undisguised amazement to all who have watched him and noted his wonderful staying powers.

Rowell has already deposited £100 forfeit in the office of the *Sportsman*, and will immediately challenge Weston. Panchot, the Buffalo pedestrian and winner of the last great contest in New-York, has been here watching the walk, and has also signified his intention of challenging the winner. By making 550 miles, Weston wins his bet with Sir John Astley, which was that he would make 550 miles, and not 555, as previously stated.

WESTON'S PREVIOUS RECORD.

Weston's previous record as a pedestrian is a good one, and covers more contests than that of any living pedestrian. He is the father of long-distance pedestrianism, and was the first man to accomplish 100 miles in 24 hours, which he did 11 years ago, and which was at that time considered a wonderful feat. In 1867 he undertook to walk from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill., in 26 days, but failed in the attempt, occupying 29 days on his journey. In 1876 he walked for six days in Liverpool, and scored 500½ miles, a performance considered unapproachable until, one month later, it was beaten by two miles by Daniel O'Leary. In Agricultural Hall, London, in a six days' walk, beginning April 2, 1877, Weston made 510 miles by square heel and toe work, and this, previous to the present contest, was his most noteworthy record.

THE PANAMA REVOLUTION.

THE INSURGENTS NOT YET PUT DOWN—ISTHMUS TRAFFIC CLOSED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 21.—The steamship Mediator, arrived at this port, brings Aspinwall dates to the afternoon of June 13. The revolution begun in Aspinwall on June 7 by Gen. Rafael Aizpuru, who declared himself President of the Provisional Government, still continues. President Corsols is a prisoner in the hands of the revolutionists, who are reported as strongly intrenched at Lion Hill Station, on the Panama Railroad. There were no trains over the railroad on the afternoon of June 13, and transit for the present is virtually closed. The latest reports from the hostile forces state that several had been killed. Notwithstanding the agreement of the Colombian Government that transit should not be molested, the Panama Railroad Company has no rights whatever. Its officers daily beg to have the privilege to run their trains. Meanwhile trade is stopped, merchandise cannot be transported, and passengers are not allowed to cross the Isthmus.

The United States steamer Adams left Panama June 12 for San Francisco, leaving no protection for the lives or property of American citizens.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, June 21.—The reason Gen. Garibaldi seeks to annul his marriage with Mme. Raimondi is that the pension of 50,000 francs annually granted to his heirs would, otherwise, go to Mme. Raimondi's child, though he is not its father, while his own children, who are all illegitimate, would get nothing.

The younger of the brothers Andrews, who together crossed the Atlantic from Boston in the dory Nautilus last Summer, intends to return in her alone, except for the companionship of a small dog. He will start from Brighton.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The firm of Funke & Co., who are involved by the fraudulent transactions of Ernest Weber, the absconding representative of their house, will assume all the contracts made in their name, but the many private contracts made by Weber will go by default.

DROWNED IN ONONDAGA LAKE.

A BOAT OVERTURNED AND THE LIVES OF A YOUNG MAN AND A GIRL LOST.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 21.—A sad drowning calamity occurred on Onondaga Lake this afternoon, by which Miss Olive C. Holmes, daughter of Judge S. N. Holmes, of this city, and a niece of the Hon. Allen C. Beach, Secretary of State, and Alfred T. Sanford, son of Prof. H. H. Sanford, of Chicago University, and a nephew of B. F. Taylor, the poet, were drowned. Mr. Sanford and Miss Holmes, with Miss Amy B. Holmes, her stater, and Arthur L. Howes, were out on the lake in two small round-bottom boats, on a pleasure excursion. Miss Holmes and Mr. Sanford were in the middle of the lake, where the water is 150 feet deep. Their companions, who were in the other boat, about 15 roads from them, saw them rise in the boat and try to change seats. Mr. Sanford attempted to pass Miss Holmes by him to the forward part of the boat. In an instant the boat was overturned, and both were in the lake. Mr. Sanford seized hold of Miss Holmes, and tried to keep her above water. Although the lake was perfectly calm, he was unable to keep her afloat and both sank. Mr. Howes rowed his boat to the scene of the accident as quickly as possible, and, throwing off his coat, sprang into the water to rescue his friends. Just as he reached the water they sank. Just before she went down, Miss Holmes exclaimed to her sister, "Oh, Amy!"

Mr. Howes and his companion came to the city and sent notice to the parents of the drowned persons of the calamity. Judge Holmes was absent from the city in Scottsville, near Rochester. Prof. Sanford is in Chicago. Young Sanford was a graduate of Madison University and was a student in the Theological Seminary at Hamilton. He had just come home for a vacation. He was a young man of fine ability. Miss Holmes was 16 years old, and was the youngest daughter of Judge S. N. Holmes. A sister was killed in the Central Baptist Church disaster in this city five years ago the 23d of this month. The drowning of these unfortunate persons has cast a gloom over the city, where they were both well known and highly respected. Until a late hour this evening efforts were made by means of grappling-hooks to recover the bodies, but without avail, and the water at the point where they were drowned is so deep as to render all attempts to recover them useless.

AUCTION SALE OF A RAILROAD.

A DIVISION OF THE CHICAGO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD SOLD UNDER THE HAMMER.

DETROIT, June 21.—Quite a large crowd of railroad men collected in front of the Post Office this noon to witness the auction sale of the division of the Chicago and Lake Huron Road between Port Huron and Flint, which has long been a bone of contention between the Vanderbilt interest and the Grand Trunk, which was seeking a Chicago extension via the line of which this little road was a part. Among those present were William S. Shephard, of Bath, N. Y.; Mathew A. Bender, Alonzo B. Voorhis, and David J. Norton, of Albany, and William C. Beardsley, of Auburn, being a committee of the bondholders of the road; Joseph Hickson, John Bell, James McMillan, and E. W. Meddaugh, a Grand Trunk committee appointed to unite with the preceding as a purchasing committee. Besides these there were W. L. Bancroft, ex-Receiver, and C. B. Peck, present Receiver of the road; Passenger Agent Carpenter, of the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad; J. B. Millikin, Superintendent of the same road; S. Newberry, William A. Moore, and others of equal prominence. The only party who might possibly have represented Vanderbilt was Ashley Pond, the Detroit Director of the Michigan Central, but not a word did he utter in the shape of a bid from the beginning to the end of the sale. The only bid made was that of the Joint purchasing committee of the bondholders and the Grand Trunk. After holding the sale open half an hour, Addison Mandell, Master in Chancery, declared the road sold at $500,000 to the gentlemen mentioned. The latter pay $100,000 cash down, and the balance in a short time. The road will be at once reorganized in the Grand Trunk interest.

REPORTS OF ENGLISH MARKETS.

THE WEEK IN THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL CENTRES.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Economist* of this week says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1¼ per cent., and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, 1½ to 2 per cent. Business on the Stock Exchange has been comparatively quiet, except for a few foreign Governments. Prices generally drooped somewhat in consequence of the approach of the half-yearly settlement and the Egyptian crisis, but all stocks immediately based upon Egyptian credit advanced rapidly. The first decided movement was on Monday, when the Domain Mortgage loan advanced four. This improvement, despite many fluctuations, was generally maintained until Friday, when it was apparent that grave events were certainly happening, and the buoyancy again became very marked. British Consols slightly declined on the week in consequence of the steps which the Government were understood to be taking in regard to Egypt. Chilian are lower in consequence of an apparent desire on the part of the Argentine Republic to profit by Chili's difficulties. There has been much less activity in American railroads, but Atlantic and Great Western, Canada Southern, and Oregon and California mortgages met with some inquiry."

In financing-lane during the past week the markets were inanimate. Supplies are large and prices unsettled. The demand for sugar has subsided, and importers cannot obtain the previous rates. Crystallized descriptions are steady. There have been numerous arrivals, but comparatively few cargoes off coast have yet been sold. Refined sugar is unchanged. Tea is generally inactive, except a somewhat improved demand for common grades of red-leaf Congou. Coffee is lower and irregular for common to middling qualities. The imports are still maintained. Reports of the coming Ceylon crop are very unfavorable. The Rio crop will be moderate. Rice meets with less inquiry. Cocoa is again lower in consequence of large supplies. Several sales of saltpetre, to arrive, were effected on the previous terms. Spices are almost unchanged.

REPUBLICANS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Judging by the expressions of the leading journals of Republican and Independent proclivities, the ticket nominated by the Republican State Convention will receive heavy support. The convention is considered as upon the whole a thoroughly representative body. The machine slate was broken, and, with, perhaps, two or three exceptions, the candidates are men who will command general respect and confidence. Mr. Perkins's connection with the transportation business will be used as a lever against him, but it was significant that the delegations from those counties of the State brought into immediate contact with the company he represents voted for him almost solidly. The Republicans generally seem satisfied with the ticket.

WORKING MEN'S CANDIDATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Working Men's Municipal Convention last evening exonerated the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, the nominee of the convention for Mayor, of the charges of immoral conduct during his Boston Pastorate, by a vote of 104 to 1. The convention nominated J. R. Fend for County Clerk and E. A. Leonard for Surveyor.

TRYING TO STARVE HIMSELF

WILLIAM BLAKE'S RESOLUTION.

AFFLICTED WITH A HOPELESS MALADY, HE DETERMINES NOT TO EAT—EXISTING ON WATER ONLY FOR SIXTEEN DAYS.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—A singularly determined attempt at self-starvation has developed near Allentown, Monmouth County. The mental and social character of the willful victim, the position and circumstances of his family, and the medical features resulting from the chosen method for self-destruction, all lend additional interest to the case. For 16 days William Blake, a young man 23 years of age, has refused to take food, and has subsisted solely upon water, drinking this in large quantities. His purpose, clearly and repeatedly avowed, is to continue this abstinence from food until death shall relieve him from the burden of living. To all the entreaties of father, brother, and sisters he has turned a deaf ear, and will undoubtedly persist until success crowns his efforts, unless the doctors are allowed to force nourishment into his system, and thus to baffle his desire for death. Young Blake is the son of Mr. Charles Blake, one of the wealthiest and most respected inhabitants of Monmouth County. A few years ago the boy's prospects were of the brightest character. Of quick and active intellect, he excelled in his studies, and was regarded as an unusually promising scholar. With an attractive home, he was the centre of its affection and pride. Fine social qualities made him a favorite in general society. To these qualities he added an exemplary moral character, and was a good standing as a member of the Presbyterian Church at Allentown. When he had finished his preparatory studies, young Blake was sent to Princeton, where he hoped to realize the first ambition of his life. Fond of social life, he delighted in the new society which he entered as a collegian, but did not on that account neglect his studies. He was a member of the class which was graduated last Wednesday, and as long as he remained at Princeton was held to be one of the most diligent members of that class. Toward the close of his Junior year in college the seeds of disease began to show their effects upon a constitution never very strong, although he had generally enjoyed good health. A spinal affection developed during the Sumer of 1878, and although Blake fought off the pain, and persisted in returning to college at the opening of the Fall term, he was soon compelled to relinquish his studies and return home for medical treatment. That he should lose his place in his class was of itself a sufficiently severe blow to a young, bright, and ambitious man, but it was light in comparison with that which was to follow. The physician called to treat the case was Dr. C. C. Vanderbeck, formerly a prominent physician, druggist, and chemist of Philadelphia, and one of the editors of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. Dr. Vanderbeck, after careful diagnosis, pronounced Blake's disease to be paraplegia, or paralysis of the legs, a consequence of the affection of the spine. About a month later Blake was taken to Philadelphia, where he was examined by Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, of the University of Pennsylvania. After a very careful study of the case, Dr. Mitchell agreed with Dr. Vanderbeck in his diagnosis. His conclusion was that Blake's life was not in danger, but that he would be a cripple for life.

The knowledge of this fact worked an entire change in the young man's nature. Where he had been gay and happy he now became morose and despondent. The change from the social life of Princeton to the quiet and seclusion of his country home, the blighting of all his ambitious plans, the realization that he must be forever shut out from the busy pursuits of men, proved too much for him to endure. He was taken home and placed under the most skillful treatment, but the doctor had to deal with a patient whose spirit was more paralyzed than his body. The mind of the young man's talk was his hopeless condition. The constant efforts of his devoted sisters to cheer him were without avail. Day after day he brooded over his troubles, until his mind was the seat of the most fatal disease of all. About a month ago Blake evidently conceived the idea which he is now trying to carry out in practice. He then declared that he would sooner be dead than be alive and a cripple. The more he thought and talked about this the more fixed became his determination to die. Sixteen days ago to-day he declared his intention to starve himself, and began to prove that he meant, with terrible earnestness, what he said. At first his family thought he was only in a more than usually despondent mood, and would soon return to more rational mind. But as the days passed and young Blake took nothing out water they became alarmed. The Doctor joined in the endeavor to persuade the patient from his foolish course, but he simply repeated that he would not live to cripple, and that nothing could change his determination to die. There were no signs of an unbalanced mind. The young man conversed as rationally as ever. His head was clear, his will inflexible. His actions were normal, save in that one particular that he would not eat. He would not even take ice in his water, seeming to fear that there was something too sustaining in the frozen liquid.

Under his water diet Blake began to fail rapidly. Before he declared his purpose he had much reduced his strength by refusing for two weeks to take anything except toast and tea, and not allowing milk to be put into the tea. Deprived of outside nourishment, his system began to feed upon itself and to show the wonderful tenacity with which the physical man clings to life. Blake is now confined to his bed, and his strength seems nearly spent. He is little more than a living skeleton. The tissues and fat have been absorbed, leaving the skin a yellowish tint. Strange to say, he has no giddiness, dimness of vision, or delirium, which usually attend such cases. There are scarcely any hectic symptoms. Yesterday morning he vomited a large quantity of clear mucus. Death is liable to occur at any moment from cessation of the heart's action. Dr. Vanderbeck has urged the father to send Blake to a hospital where he can be treated and given nourishment artificially. Unless this is done speedily he says the young man must die. In Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence," the limit of existence with absolute refusal of nourishment is put at from 10 to 15 days. Blake still converses freely about his condition and prospects. He has read medicine somewhat, and talks intelligently about his disease. Yesterday a brother arrived from Elkton, Ind., and joined his entreaties with those of the other members of the family, but with the same unavailing effect. The young man says he has no pain or physical suffering, and is quite content with his condition. To-day he read some passages in his "Virgil," and remarked that he was getting rusty. Besought again and again by his sisters this afternoon to take a little nourishment, he replied: "I have told you fifty times I would not; I mean to die, and I will." It is not known that Blake has had any unfortunate love affair, or any trouble, except of his illness. Insanity is hereditary in the family, and a grandfather hanged himself in an insane fit. It is therefore believed that the would-be suicide is insane on the subject of starvation, but he gives no sign of a disordered mind aside from his persistency in his determination to die.

THE KHEDIVE'S DEPOSITION.

TURKEY WILLING—THE KHEDIVE'S TWO SONS TO LEAVE EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The Council of Ministers has assented to the voluntary abdication of the Khédive, but if he refuses to abdicate, the Porte would require the powers to submit to the Sultan a full explanation of their motives before insisting on his deposition.

VIENNA, June 21.—The Alexandria correspondent of the *Political Correspondence* says: "The Western powers have further demanded the removal of the Khédive's two sons, Hussein and Hassan, from Egypt."

A BASE-BALL PLAYER FATALLY HURT.

TROY, N. Y., June 21.—Alexander Taylor, formerly of the Haymaker Club, of Troy, and this season catcher of the Star Club, of Ballston, was fatally injured during a game at Ballston this afternoon. The second base man of the Kickerbocker was at the bat. When Taylor jumped forward, the batsman struck at the ball and the club hit Taylor on the back of the head, producing concussion of the brain. The physician says he cannot live.

HARVARD AND YALE OARSMEN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONTEST ON THE THAMES.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 21.—Once more the rival Harvard and Yale crews have come to town, and again their long needle-like paper shells glide over the broad surface of the Thames. Both crews reached here on Thursday, and have made good use of their time since. Yale had the honor of taking the water first, and rowed over the course Thursday night. The Harvard men did not get their boat in the water until Friday morning. The Yale crew is snugly ensconsed at Gale's Ferry, with good Mrs. Brown, whose hospitable mansion received them last year. Above Gale's Ferry and Montville, the river makes a sharp turn to the right and again to the left. Here, the high banks of the river shelter the surface from the wind, which sometimes blows stiffly below, and thus enables the crew to row at almost any time they choose. They are, however, somewhat exposed to visitors, with whom they were so overrun last year that they inserted in the stipulations to be performed by the New-London people this year, a suggestion that a restaurant be provided in the village where curiosity-seekers could get a meal and thus not be obliged to trespass upon the hospitality of the crew for refreshment—a trespass which must, in the course of a week, prove a serious annoyance. The Harvard men are at Mr. Church's, near the starting line of the race; also, at the same quarters they occupied last year. Here they are apt to be troubled by the rough water, but are perfectly satisfied with their quarters and say they do not want better.

New-London and the Thames are looking their very best for the great event of the 27th. Already the grand stand at Winthrop's Point has been begun, and an occasional buoy in the river indicates that something beside the ordidary craft of navigation are to be piloted. The verdure on the woody slopes seems greener than ever, while the air is perfection, and cannot fail to please the score of boating men who are so deeply interested in securing favorable conditions for training. The Yale men have only three of last year's crew with them, Thompson, Rogers, and Taft, while Harvard has all but two, Crocker and Lejah. The new men in the Harvard boat are Trimble, Captain, and Peabody. Both crews are supplied with steam launches. Both crews take a short walk before breakfast, and at 9 or 10 o'clock go out for a row. Dinner comes at 1 o'clock and the long row at 4 or 5 in the afternoon. After the long row a hearty supper is eaten and then, before going to bed, a stroll of a mile is in order. By 9:30 both crews are abed and asleep. In the middle of the day the wind generally blows pretty stiffly, so that as a rule not much rowing is done between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Harvard has three substitutes, an unusual number, while Yale has provided herself with four. The crews are said to be more evenly matched than they were lost year, and in consequence a much closer race is anticipated. Yale certainly has a powerful looking crew and they row by no means poorly, while Harvard's eight, although possibly not so good as last year's, is anything but an inferior crew.

A KINGSTON RIOTER PUNISHED.

DEMOCRATIC LAWLESSNESS REBUKED—LIES COULD NOT SAVE A CONVICTION.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 21.—The case of The People against William Ryan was tried at the Ulster County Court of Sessions on Thursday. Ryan is indicted for an assault on John Souser, on last election day, in the Town of Kingston. It is one of the cases known as the Kingston riot cases, and sprang out of the antipathy of the Irish Democrats, incited to violence by other members of their party, against the Republican residents of the town, who were not willing to have a whole community of Irish Democratic paupers fed and clothed at the public expense when they had to pay for it. After much trouble, a jury was at last impaneled. The evidence, as given in behalf of the people, was straightforward, and was materially the same as that introduced before the State Investigating Committee, which met at Kingston in March, but the evidence for the defense, it is asserted, was little more than a mess of contradictory lies—the worst that any branch of the Democratic Party ever has had the audacity to put together—and it goes to show how utterly depraved all branches of that party are in this locality. The jury finally retired to deliberate, and then returned with a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation of mercy. Under the statute the prisoner may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of one year or a fine of $250, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Luke Ford, one of the ring-leaders of the election riot, met District Attorney A. T. Clearwater as he came out of the Court-house after the case was concluded, on Thursday afternoon, and, without a warning, struck at him with his fist, but persons who stood by interfered, and no one was injured. Ford was then taken away by his friends, swearing revenge on all Republicans, but no particular one. Ryan was sentenced by Judge Mattice this morning to the Albany Penitentiary for six months, and fined $75.

A BRUTAL YOUNG RUFFIAN.

UNPROVOKED KILLING OF A BOY BY A COLORED YOUTH—KICKED TO DEATH.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 21.—A homicide occurred a short distance below Highspire, Dauphin County, yesterday morning, under the following circumstances: Joseph Tennis, a white boy, only 11 years of age, was watching cows in a field, when a wagon, on which were three boys, came along. While the wagon was passing the field in which Tennis was watching the cows a colored youth named Samuel Harley leaped from the vehicle, entered the field and brutally attacked Tennis, inflicting such injuries as resulted in his death the same afternoon. The Coroner's jury, after a thorough investigation of the facts, rendered a verdict that Tennis came to his death from injuries received at the hands of Harley. The latter was arrested during the evening and lodged in jail in this City. According to the evidence before the jury, Harley attacked Tennis without provocation, threw him violently to the ground, and kicked

THE INTERESTS OF THE PEN

LONDON JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE.

THE TENDENCY TO PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP — SOCIETY PAPERS — PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATION IN PRINTING STORIES—THE LATEST BOOKS.

LONDON, June 7.—We have a habit in England of abusing American institutions, and then adopting them; and we do not always pick up the best of transatlantic habits, manners, and customs. It was a common practice to find out all the flaws in the ballot which experience could detect and imagination invent, until at last we quietly annexed the system. There was a time when we laughed at "Yankee notions." Now we inquire for them at the stores, and last night I had to wait after an evening reception until a very English lady had put on her American overshoes. "The caucus" is not the most desirable of political institutions. It has been condemned over and over again by some of our wisest men. But the Liberal Party has adopted it right and left. American "interviewing" and the "personals" in American journals have been literally jibed at by the English press, which is now engrafting the one and the other upon its general organization. The London *Figaro* was the first to revive in its fullness the interesting feature of personal paragraphs which was in fashion when journalism was young in England. The *Hornet* followed suit, and gave us a smack of the *Age* and the *Satirist*. Meanwhile, the *Tomahawk* had done some daring articles on the court. But it was left to Mr. Edmund Yates, who had studied the subject in America, to adapt the "interviewing" notion of the more vigorous press of the United States. He did it in the *World*, under the title of "Celebrities at Home," and may be said to have idealized the American article, for in these interviews we have a careful sketch of the subject selected, a picture of the surroundings, and an intelligent peep into the inner life of the man or woman portrayed. In each case an able journalist or practised author is the interviewer. The person to be studied is asked if he is willing to undergo the operation, and that being settled favorably, a gentleman is intrusted with the work, a writer whom the object of his visit can receive on equal terms. The result is a biographical essay of real value; and "Celebrities at Home" has become a specialty in the *World*. A little while ago *Truth* made a run on the American plan, under the title of "Anecdotal Photographs," and Mr. Labouchere finds the new attraction useful. *Mayfair*, which, like *Truth*, may be called an offspring of the *World*, has satirized the system in a series of articles called "Low Life," in which some miserable examples of the gutter are run to earth, and it must be admitted that thieves, women of the streets, and night cabmen supply the *Mayfair* writers with some interesting matter. *Vanity Fair* has thrown a glamour of Jenkinsism over its own peculiar system of "biographizing" and "personal paragraphism." You feel that you have been with Mr. Yellowplush in the "servants' all" after an hour with "Jemmy" Rowles's pretentious print. But the *Whitehall Review* is the society journal that is "going in straight" for the American method of interviewing. The others are adapters; Legge is an adopter. He is going to amalgamate with his "personals" interviewing pure and simple. But, like Yates, he will employ eminent pens and famous men to do the work. Unlike the *World*, and like American, he in him will be to get opinions from the celebrities interviewed. Thus, Mr. Millais will discourse on "British Art," Roebuck on the "Mission of England," Irving on "Modern Acting," and the King of Italy has actually been "got at," through a diplomat, and his Majesty will talk about the Italian Kingdom and its relations with other countries. Americanism is growing in England, and Englishism is extending in Paris. The *Globe*, a new French paper, introduces for the first time in Paris the British system of special telegrams from special correspondents in all parts of the world. French art has deigned to copy English in watercolor painting and establish a school and an exhibition on the English lines.

There is a modern English institution which America will some day find a way of establishing, no doubt—the co-operative principle of trading. Somewhat in sympathy with this new habit of amalgamation and trade alliance is the novel publishing system which has just come out by Messrs. Tillotson, of the Boston *Journal*. They and some friends found that the Saturday editions of their daily newspapers required special attractions, and that fiction paid better than any other form of literary matter for Saturday and Sunday reading.

meeting was called, and a number of publishers and editors, whose papers circulated far away from each other in different districts, met together and agreed to subsidize several leading novelists in securing the first publication of their works. The expense divided among a number enabled each paper to get a serial story published simultaneously by all of them for about $250 each, running over 26 weeks. The combination works admirably, and several of the most popular novels and incidents in English life have first seen the light in the provincial journals; notably, three by Miss Braddon, one by Mr. Robinson, one by Blanchard Jerrold, and one by Florence Marryatt. The confederacy have selected for their next writers Mr. Wilkie Collins and Mr. Joseph Hatton, who are both to begin new novels in the autumn of this year, and I am informed the negotiations will have been opened with Mr. William Black to follow. The Scotch members of the association are specially anxious to have the author of "The Princess of Thule" on the list, and I am told he would like to meet their wishes. The authors all reserve to themselves colonial and United States rights, though just now they are making little or nothing by American reprints. They are eager for an international copyright, and the prospect of obtaining such a measure appears to be improving.

The International Congress, which assembles in London next week, will no doubt advance the movement more on foot on this side of the Atlantic to give authors the right to benefit to the full by their labors in their own and in all other countries. Victor Hugo is the President of the International Association. The committee includes distinguished men of letters, diplomatists, and Senators of all lands. Among them may be mentioned M. About, (France,) Ivan Turguenieff, (Russia,) Emilio Castelar, (Spain,) Manuel M. Peralta, (America,) Johannes Nordmann, (Austria,) Otto Von Breitschwert, (Germany,) Richard Kaufmann, (Denmark,) Tallichet, (Switzerland,) Carlo Del Balzo (Italy,) and many others, the French section being particularly strong, comprising, besides Hugo and About, Barnande, Ratisbonne, Zaccone, Louis Figuier, Collas, Lermina, Hachette, Joliet, and Robert Halt. A number of these gentlemen are coming to London next week, and will hold a session of four days. They will be received by a "reception committee," upon which Mr. Tennyson, Poet Laureate; Froude, Morris, Yates, Dr. Mackay, Tom Taylor, and Julian Hawthorne, Miss Braddon, and Mr. C. E. Turner (delegate from the University of St. Petersburg) will act. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is Chairman of this committee. The public discussions will be held in French, as the language most generally understood by the foreign delegates, though each speaker will be allowed the privilege of addressing the meeting in his native tongue. The proceedings will be reported in French and English by practiced translators and short-hand writers. The Hanover-Square Club is placed at the service of the delegates, and several of the learned societies have lent their rooms for the purposes of the congress. On the 25th of June, the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon will receive the members at Shakespeare's birth-place, a compliment which will be greatly appreciated, and which is all the more notable at a time when the Comédie Française is housed in the great city where Shakespeare's plays first saw the light.

The two works most talked about just now are Miss Evans's latest and one of Mr. Tennyson's earliest compositions. "The Impressions of Theophrastus Such" is a disappointing study. Novel-readers hoped they would find a story in it. Philosophers and the æsthetical looked for an eminently new and deep contribution to speculative thought and research. Many of them are satisfied—it is now generally admitted that the work is admirably done, and is a useful guide to students of the author's later method. There seems to me a want of oneness in the volume; it is as if the author had gathered together all the semi-scientific and philosophic scraps which she did not use in "Daniel Deronda." It is "Middlemarch," and had worked them up into the opinions of Mr. Dust, who, by the way, thinks more like a woman than a man. The general opinion of critical society is that Miss Evans's latest book will not enhance her reputation, and if this is really to be her final work, her greatest admirers would rather she had not published it. How far they are right I offer no opinion. Mr. Tennyson wrote "A Lover's Tale," which is this week issued from the press of Kegan, Paul & Co., when he was in his nineteenth year. It was withdrawn from circulation because, as time went on, the author found it full of the imperfections of untrained art. The poem is regarded by critics as the introduction to "The Golden Supper," published a few years ago. It is not on that account that the youthful work is now given to the world, but to put an end to "piracies" which have been continually committed upon it. The poem, while it is full of Tennysonian sentiment, splendor of imagery, and metrical sweetness, is in many respects so inartistic that, in the opinion of contemporary masters, it is questionable whether it would not have been better to keep it excluded from the poet's accepted and authorized volumes. The Laureate appears to have resisted many opportunities of revision. Mr. R. D. Blackmore, whose "Lorna Doone" is well known in the United States, has engaged to write a new novel for a paper called the *Fishing Gazette*. Miss Florence Marryatt is writing a new novel. She has lately been busy getting married. Her divorce from Col. Ross-Church, of the Indian Army, was mentioned in American papers some months ago. She is now married to Lieut.-Col. Lean, who is said to have been an "old flame" of her youthful days. A new society paper is shortly to be announced as in preparation. It will be called *Life*. The cover is to be something exceptionally choice in the way of design and engraving. It is to be rich class in style and matter. Curtice & Co., a firm of news agents, are the proprietors, and Mr. Richard Davey, formerly the dramatic editor of a New-York journal, is mentioned as the gentleman chosen to hold the reins of the new competitor in the already crowded road to fame. Mr. Thompson, the artist, has revived the *Mask*, which some years ago had a short though brilliant career as a dramatic and literary weekly. It has a rival in a new paper called *Sketch*, which, in addition to clever text illustrations, appears each week with a fresh photograph on the front page. The *British Empire* is a new journal of a severer character than any of those already mentioned. Its mission is reciprocity in trade and a united Empire. But even this serious journal does not despise pictorial aid. It publishes a monthly portrait of some eminent man. With this universal acknowledgement of the attractiveness of pictures it is surprising that no enterprising capitalist starts an illustrated daily journal. The *Dispatch* people, guided by Mr. Sampson, late of *Fun*, had the wit to see that the *Observer* left room for a bright, daring, cheap Sunday paper, and they started the *Referee*, which has now reached an enormous sale. Mr. Gladstone is much occupied in the collection and revision of his miscellaneous writings. But he is going to find time to dine at the anniversary dinner of the Savage Club next week. Lord Dunraven will preside. The new committee of the Savages are determined to show the club that they have both the will and the power to make their rule honorable to the choice of the members. They were elected in the midst of threats and fears of dissolution, and they have pulled the club together again, given it a pleasant home, and evidently started it on a new lease of popularity. Mr. Goodman, a clever journalist, and brother of the author of "The Pearl of the Antilles," is Chairman of the committee.

MR. ROSS AND HIS FAMILY.

A TOUCHING LETTER TO A CHARLESTON LADY.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* prints the following letter, addressed by Mr. Christian K. Ross to a lady in that city:

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1879.

DEAR MADAM: Your kind letter of 4th inst. with newspaper cutting reached me this A. M. Mrs. Ross also received a letter from you a few months ago, and I recollect hearing her say at the time that she would reply to it. She spoke of it as one of the kindest of the many letters written to her by strangers since the cruel abduction of our dear little boy. I suppose in consequence of the many cares incident to her family duties, as well as the subject being a very sore one to her, she deferred writing. For some weeks she has been quite ill, and now is very much prostrated.

It is truly wonderful how well she has borne up under this long-continued trial. For nearly five years she has been in a constant state of suspense and expectancy, but her faith has never wavered that God in his mercy would either restore our dear boy or that some way would be opened by which we would learn what has been done with the child, but the continued strain and frequent disappointments have at last been too much for her physical strength, and her nervous system has become shattered. This last trip to North Carolina referred to in the cutting you sent seems to have disappointed her more than any for a long time. Julia's illness was the last feather added to the previous burden that prostrated her. It seems she built great hopes of a favorable result from it, why I cannot say, as I told her before leaving I regarded it as a most improbable chance; but on my return, after telling her the result, she manifested more disappointment than I had noticed in a long time, and soon took to her bed with a nervous prostration. I did not mention the newspaper report of my object in going to North Carolina is not correct. I did not go to see a child there, but to investigate a matter remotely connected in the place to which I went. The matter is still undergoing investigation, and I cannot tell what may be the final result.

Truly the ways of Providence are mysterious and past finding out, yet I do not despair but that I will yet get some light by which the mystery will be made plain. To this end I zealously look into every circumstance that I hear of that is either directly or remotely connected with the child's concealment, believing that while it is a privilege to pray for light and aid, yet it is also our duty to use means at my disposal to find out the truth concerning this dark subject. It does seem to me that the parties who still persist in keeping from us the facts of the case are even more heartless than the abductors themselves.

Mrs. Ross and myself would both be only too glad to know that our dear Charlie is safe in heaven than to be tortured by the dread that he remains in charge of people who may lead him into a life of misery or of crime. While we have suffered beyond what any mortal can understand, yet we have the comfort to know that many a little fellow has been rescued from want and misery through the means for our Charlie, and we believe the public have reaped largely the benefit of the sacrifice we made, for had I compounded the crime, I feel certain we would have had our child long since, but declining to do so, I have suffered and the public have been benefited, for I do not think a child will be taken soon again for a ransom. I have written you a long letter, much more so than I intended, but you will please excuse me; when I get on this subject I don't know when or where to stop.

With many thanks for your interest, and with the hope that your prayers, added to those of so many others, may avail with the God whom we all worship and with the Saviour on whom we all depend, I am, very truly yours,

CHRISTIAN K. ROSS.

ONE OF MR. A. H. STEPHENS'S DINNERS

The editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* writes to his paper from Washington, under date of June 16, as follows: "Yesterday Mr. Stephens gave an elegant entertainment to the Hon. David Davis, the Hon. S. S. Cox, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Col. John C. Burch, Secretary of the Senate, and your correspondent. The ball was opened, or dinner rather, by an appetizer in the shape of some choice Georgia 'Jeffersonian Democracy,' in a fluid form. The spread of viands was really the best as to appetizing qualities I ever afforded, made sedatively palatable by the noted *chef* of the National Hotel. The wines were of the vintages most approved by epicurean consecration. Between times wit and wisdom sparkled over the festive board, and gave divinity, or something akin to it, to the merely material act of mastication. The host was in his cheeriest mood, and, from a treasury of memory, poured forth anecdote after anecdote of the departed great with whom he was associated lang syne. Judge Davis recounted some curious experiences of the Bench. Gen. Johnston grew enthusiastic over Napoleon, and would not brook disparagement of 'the vastest intellect that ever commanded men.' Mr. Cox abounded in bright reminiscences of travel from Indus to the Pole. Col. Burch was most felicitous in detailing the phenomena of politics and journalism. Your humble servant had 'some eloquent flashes of silence,' but not many. Altogether, the occasion was one to be remembered with intellectual and gastronomic pride. Nobody knows better than the Commoner how to give a dinner and make it a complete success."

FATAL AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

From the New-Haven Journal, June 21.

Thursday afternoon Samuel J. Culver died at his residence, aged 50 years. Twenty years ago, while in Hartford, he was bitten in the leg by a dog, and for 10 years the wound remained a running sore, causing him considerable trouble and anxiety. At the end of that time the sore was allowed to heal up, but the leg remained a purple color up to the time of his death. Recently the limb swelled until it burst. Two weeks ago to-day he was in his usual good health and worked all day. The Sunday following he was taken with a severe fainting fit, and, being put to bed, did not leave it again.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett House.

Ex-Gov. William Claflin, of Massachusetts, is at the Astor House.

Prof. Francis A. Walker, of Yale College, is at the Brevoort House.

Leon Van den Bossche, Belgian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Sir Archibald Michie, of England, and ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CONEY ISLAND RACES

FIVE CONTESTS AT THE PROSPECT DRIVING PARK.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND GOOD SPORT—FIVE EVENTS DECIDED—THE FIRST AND SECOND WON BY OUTSIDERS—POOL-SELLING ON THE COURSE—A JOCKEY INJURED.

It is many years since the Prospect Driving Park presented such an animated spectacle as it did yesterday, when the race meeting under the auspices of several members of the American Jockey Club was commenced. The crowd that gathered upon the grand stand and quarter stretch yesterday was somewhat different to those usually seen on a trotting course in this vicinity, and there was an air of respectability about the time-honored course which must have been pleasing to its owners. The display of drags, carriages, dog-carts, and other vehicles was imposing, and added to the interest of the proceedings. Those who were present with drags were James R. Keene, who drove four dark bays; James P. Parker, four chestnuts, and Lawrence Jerome, with four bays. The track had been well prepared, and only needed rain to make it perfect. It had been thoroughly plowed and harrowed for a week, and the trainers all concurred in saying that no safer track for running is to be found in the country. The feature of the day was the pool-selling, which was carried on openly, and, the betting being heavy, the old-time enthusiasm was manifested, especially by the holders of winning mutual tickets as they saw their favorites coming up the home stretch in front. The programme furnished five races, and the favorites won three of them. The first race, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, was won by Alleveur; the second, a mile and a quarter, by Warfield, both being outsiders. Balance All, a mile and an eighth, and Governor Hampton captured the Keene purse of $1,000. The steeple-chase only had two competitors, but it was interesting nevertheless. It was unfortunate, however, that Derby fell at the last hurdle and so injured his jockey that he had to be taken from the track. The Mutual Pools did a very large business, and the winning tickets paid on the first race $22 30; second race, $25 10; third race, $8 05; fourth race, $12 80; fifth race, $6 90. Yesterday's success has stimulated the managers to further efforts, and a meeting in September has already been arranged for.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The initial event was a purse of $400, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile; winners of any single race of the value of $1,000 to carry weight for age; other winners allowed 5 pounds; maidens, if 3 years old or less, allowed 10 pounds; if 4 years, 15 pounds; if 5 years or upward, 21 pounds. For this there were four entries, including Jayne W. Bell's ch. g. Franklin, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Cranberry, 100 pounds, (Evans;) George Sutcliffe's b. c. Alleveur, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Sequin, 113 pounds, (Donahue;) A. Taylor's b. c. Milan, 4 years, by Melbourne, jr., out of Alumina, 113 pounds, (McLaughlin,) and George L. Lorillard's br. f. Idler, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 96 pounds, (Costello.) The pool selling on the race was very active, and a large business was done at the following rates:

Idler	80	50	50
Milan	55	35	30
Alleveur	25	27	27
Franklin	30	23	23

They were started from the quarter pole, and when the flag fell Alleveur had slightly the best of it, while the other three were together. Rushing along the back stretch, Alleveur took a lead of a length and a half, and Idler assumed the second place, a length before Milan, and Franklin in the rear. In this manner they passed the half-mile pole. Coming around the lower turn, Idler closed up to the saddle-girth of Alleveur, and left Milan two lengths behind her. Closely pressed by Franklin. Coming down to the three-quarter pole, Evans made his run with Franklin, and turning into the home stretch he headed Idler, who qualled under the pressure and received the whip. The race was now between Alleveur and Franklin, the latter drawing up to the former's quarter, and the struggle between them was close and exciting, Alleveur winning the race by half a length, Franklin second, three lengths ahead of Idler, Milan, and Milan the last of all. The time was 1:18½.

THE FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

The second race on the card was a free handicap sweepstakes for all ages of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter. There were 15 nominations for this, and when the judges' bell rang five sported colors, and they were James J. Bevins's ch. m. Hattie F., 6 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 112 pounds, (Holloway;) Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Warfield, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Florac, 108 pounds, (McLaughlin;) George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Annie Augusta, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 97 pounds, (Fisher;) also, ch. f. Una, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, 94 pounds, (Costello,) and James McCullough's ch. c. George McCullough, 3 years, by Harry Basset, out of Spotless, 85 pounds, (Jones.) Notwithstanding the overthrow of the favorites in the preceding event, George Lorillard's pair were the favorites at the beginning of the betting, but Hattie F.'s backers were well of her chances that they plunged in heavily, and the pooling was strong and exciting, but they were doomed to another overthrow, as the result will show. The average of the pools was as follows:

George Lorillard's pair	$150	$250	$200
Hattie F	105	175	205
Warfield	65	80	90
McCullough	50	70	65

The distance being a mile and a quarter, the five were sent away at the second attempt, Una and Warfield breaking away three times, the flag fell to a fair start, Una bolting to the front, followed by McCullough, but the pace being too strong for the latter, he fell back, and Annie Augusta still kept her position at the old mare's quarter, while McLaughlin, finding the pace too severe for the three colors to hold judiciously, took a pull on Warfield, and he fell three lengths back. As they went along the back stretch, Annie Augusta moved up to the heels of Hattie F., and Una dropped back, and left Una to fight the old mare, the struggle being a very fine one, and elleiting much enthusiasm. When they reached the half-mile pole Una was still cutting out the work in fine style, showing half a length in front of Hattie F., while Annie Augusta was close at Hattie F.'s tail. Warfield in the meantime moving up rapidly. As they came round the lower turn, Warfield made his run, and he lapped Hattie F. and Una his backers became jubilant, and as he came to the front shortly after they cheered lustily. Coming down to the three-quarter pole, Warfield was fully a length in advance of Una, who was rapidly tiring under the pressure, and, once on the home stretch, the race was over, for Warfield came away and won the race by six lengths in 2:14¼. Una second, three lengths before Annie Augusta, third, Hattie F. fourth, and McCullough last.

THE SELLING RACE.

The third event on the programme was a selling race for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 7 pounds; if for $750, 12 pounds; if for $500, 17 pounds; if for $300, 20 pounds; entrance money and any surplus on sale of the winner to go to the second horse; one mile and a furlong. The entries for this were George G. Lorillard's ch. f. Balance All, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bantams, to be sold for $1,000, 108 pounds, including 5 pounds extra, (Hughes;) S. D. Bruce's br. c. Glenogle, 3 years, by imp. Glen Athol, out of Mollie Wood, to be sold for $500, 84 pounds, (Keaney;) Daly Brothers' br. f. Lizzie D., 4 years, by Compromise, out of Lizzie Dwyer, to be sold for $300, 93 pounds, (Paxton,) and D. McClinch's ch. c. Heimsman, 4 years, by Helmbold, out of Mariposa, to be sold for $500, 101 pounds, (Riley.) The pleasure in driving to the post was made into heavy betting men desperate, and to retrieve their fortunes they plunged on Balance All in a most determined manner, for surely it was George Lorillard's turn to win this time, and the fully backed favorite, as will be seen from the following rates:

Balance All	$200	$210	$270
Lizzie D	70	90	90
Heimsman	60	65	60
Glenogle	50	55	60

They started were aligned midway down the stretch, and a good start was effected, the four jumping off well together, but Balance All, having the most speed, soon took the lead, and at the judges' stand had the best of it by a length, Glenogle second, a length in front of Lizzie D., who was a length in advance of Heimsman. Going round the turn, the latter fell back out of the race, having no speed at all. Glenogle forced the pace, and at the quarter pole he showed his head in front of Balance All, and four lengths behind was Lizzie D., three lengths ahead of Heimsman. Going along the back stretch, Glenogle and Balance All kept close together, but the pace was too much for the youngster, for by the time they reached the half-mile pole Balance All pushed out a length in front and increased her lead two lengths more, and finally won easily by four lengths in 2:02. Una kept forcing the pace round the turn, but Hattie F. clung to her saddle-girth at the quarter pole

CURRENT LITERATURE

DURING MUSIC.

(HENDECASYLLABLES.)

Hark, what rapturous vital air of music,
What strong harmony utters things unuttered,
Lifelong crying of spirits sick with longing,
Pain, pow'r, passion of earth and peace of Heaven,
Perfect beauty we, seeking, never find here.

Thou, oh world that I knew, become a marvel,
Art some miracle tremulous with music;
Sun, moon, stars in the heaven change to music;
Yea, all people are nothing now but music
Faint, estranged, and a dream whereon to wonder.

Hark, how urgently rise the viol-voices;
Sounds grown wild with the secret of existence
Leap like flames at my throat and catch my breath.
ing,
Blind mine eyes with a shine of light unvision'd,
Pierce my hearing with agonized vibrations.

Lo, some god in the soul rebels at prison,
Stung by furious vain desire for heaven,
Strain'd through stir of his wings my heart is break.
ing,
Cease, ah, cease, for behold and pity. Music,
I am dying, unknowing what I die for.

Ah! deliver and loose me from thy clutches
Thou fierce-flying and upward-soaring eagle!
For so far as afar from friendly pastures
Eagles carry the helpless bleating weanlings,
Thou hast borne me beyond the soul's horizon.

Nay, no eagle: a restless mountain torrent
Irresistible, pitiless, tumultuous,
Onward whirling the soul, we know not whither;
So, rain-swollen, the rivers whirl in Autumn
Fallen leaflets and things of no endurance.

Thou, perpetual element of Beauty,
Thou, whose memory music is, oh hear me:
Flesh, sense, soul of me yearns to thee and feels
thee,
Now content me with truth and secret meanings
Vast, harmonic, for which we grope in music.
—*The University Magazine.*

OLD JOQUELIN'S BEQUEST: A TALE ABOUT WOMEN.

I.

When the millionaire M. Joquelin died, his fellow-townsmen of Ville-Joyeuse were curious to learn how he had disposed of the immense fortune amassed by him in trading upon the credulity of his contemporaries in various ways during a long course of years. The sly old fellow, who had been, turn by turn, merchant, theatrical manager, newspaper proprietor, hotel-owner, and who, finally, as a dealer in pictures and bric-à-brac, had flourished a familiar character in Ville-Joyeuse for the twenty years preceding his death—this patient and versatile money-grubber had left no heirs. He had been married three times, but no children had resulted from these matrimonial ventures, so far as people were aware. The last years of his life had been rendered comfortable by the ministrations of an old servant of sixty, named Euphrasie, who had the mustaches and voice of a man, but the gentlest of tempers and the deftest of hands at making soups and coffee. When her master died, this old woman marched behind his coffin, erect as a drum-major, but uttering howls of awful pitch and perfect sincerity. It was generally believed that she did not make all this noise for nothing, and would be found to have inherited a good share, if not all, of Joquelin's millions. Some observant bachelors in low circumstances took this opportunity of remarking that she was a pious woman, and would make a good wife to any man sensible enough to prefer a beauteous soul to an attractive face.

But, pious or not, Euphrasie came in only for a small legacy under her master's will. The rest was bequeathed for a purpose so extraordinary that it burst upon Ville-Joyeuse like the report of a 300-wag-power joke. Imagine the amusement of a quick-witted French community on hearing that old Joquelin had left the bulk of his fortune to the local university on condition of its founding a chair of *gynæcology*!

What is *gynæcology*? and what would a Professor of this science have to say to his pupils? The wiseacres of Ville-Joyeuse—and they were many, thank goodness—knew that *gynæc* meant woman; but the *ology* was too much for them in the present instance, as they freely confessed to one another while discussing the subject in the cafés and other places of public resort. During half a week, wherever people of either sex met for business or pleasure, they inquired of one another, "What is gynæcology?"

They were soon enlightened, however, for the departed Joquelin had left abundant explanations in the will which he had drawn up with his own hand, being at the time of a sound mind in an unsound body. He stated that the topic on which his Professor of gynæcology would have to lecture was WOMAN. Yes, woman—her customs, reasonings, tastes, sentiments, virtues, failings, and caprices, with special reference to the wiles and snares by which she seeks to entrap the unwary among the opposite sex, and as to the best means of avoiding or escaping the same. Also concerning certain antidotes for the poison of love, and philosophical consolations for the disappointed.

Now, Ville-Joyeuse was a town in which the fair sex had long been accustomed to have things their own way. They ruled both the roast and the boiled, and were noted throughout the rest of France, not less for their shrill tongues than for their dark eyes and neat ankles. On market days, when the country carts came jolting in with mountains of cabbages and green flowers, the streets were filled with girls and women, in picturesque scarlet kirties and velvet bodices, who looked like comedy queens, and behaved as such; domineering over that weaker creature, man, in the matter of hard bargains, until his soul and purse were crushed flat together. A proverb, of two centuries' standing, said, "Give the devil his due; but trust a woman of Ville-Joyeuse to take hers for herself;" and an old chronicler, who flourished at about the time when Rabelais was poking fun at the sex in his *Gargantua*, wrote feelingly: "I have seen men sons to parlous plight from seeking wives at Ville-Joyeuse. As for me, I rejoice that I am single; since, though poor in worldly goods, I can at least call my soul my own: which would not be the case if I had taken one of the women of hereabouts to rule over me."

These were significant words; but, even accepting them with a grain of salt, it is evident that the fair creatures about whom they had been written must afford rich themes for study to the philosophical lecturer. Equally clear was it that for any one to have conceived the plan of revenging himself for the tyranny of the Ville-Joyeusiennes by subjecting them to a course of analytical lectures, was proof of his having ing himself suffered abominable things at their fair hands; and the truth is that no man had ever been so miserably treated by women as old Joquelin. In the peroration to his will, where he poured out all the bitterness of his soul in recapitulating his relations with the sex, he wrote pathetically: "My first wife died in a fit of rage at my having contradicted her; my second eloped from me because I bother do as she pleased, which, she said, rendered her life too dull; as for my third, it was I who absconded from her, after fruitlessly begging that she would use her tongue to argue with instead of her nails. I was a theatrical manager in Bolivia at this time, and I am sorry to say yellow fever was raging in the place. I trust it did not prove fatal to Madame Joquelin; but I have had no news of her for twenty-five years. Heaven give her the peace she denied me!"

Now, in the above words you have a statement of M. Joquelin's reasons for instituting the chair of gynæcology, and one may proceed to relate how his bequest affected those whom it most concerned, namely, the university authorities.

Opinions were, of course, much divided at first, and two camps were formed of the Professors who were for refusing the legacy, because of its frivolousness, and of those who urged its acceptance on the ground that to reject the gynæcological endowment would be to throw away the other large sums bequeathed for university purposes generally. Old Joquelin had expressly stipulated that all the provisions of his will must stand or fall together; and that if the university were loath to do his pleasure the whole of his fortune should go to the public charities in Ville-Joyeuse. The married Professors were the quickest to point out how highly undesirable that would be. The gynæcological endowment, said they, would only absorb about 25,000 francs a year, and there was no end to the fine things that might be done with the rest of the money, amounting to about eight millions of francs. The University might build itself a new library and a new chemical laboratory, add to the curiosities of its museum, and raise the salaries of its Professors all round. This last consideration sealed by carrying the votes of the young unmarried Professors, who still cherished illusions as to the angelic character of woman, but were shrewd enough to see that an increase of salary conduces to marriage, which was the haven toward which most of them were steering. So, at a meeting of the Academical Council it was decided, by a majority, to apply to Government for leave to accept old Joquelin's bequest.

In France nothing can be done without leave from Government, and it is noticeable that Government generally refuses its permission to any new thing. Moreover, as the universities are exclusively governed by laymen of the free-thinking sort, they have an implacable adversary in the Church, whose clergy raise indignant cries of "encroachment" every time one of the Faculties endeavors to strike out for itself some new path. In the present instance, gynæcology being a novelty, the Minister of Public Instruction would doubtless have followed the immortal traditions of his office by declining to sanction it, lest their greatnesses the Archbishops and Bishops should be huffed, and lest the lesser clergy should set up their customary wail of the Church being in danger. But, to his Excellency's astonishment, the Bishop of Ville-Joyeuse was pleased to append his signature to the memorial of the Academic Council, alleging that lectures on the deceitfulness of women might tend to enhance public morals. Under these auspicious circumstances, the Minister gave the required leave. He thought that the Bishop must have privately bargained with the University for a share in Joquelin's bequest, and was disposed to laugh in his sleeve at episcopal astuteness; but in this he was wrong, for the holy man had been moved to take action solely at the request of the most influential lady in Ville-Joyeuse—Madame la Comtesse de Sainte-Foïve, the Prefect's wife.

Madame De Sainte-Foïve was a shining light in Ville-Joyeuse. She left to her husband the insignia of power, but it was she who ruled the department over which he nominally presided. She was twenty-five years old, small in figure, dark-eyed, merry, imperious, and altogether one of those daughters of Eve whom there is no resisting. She could get her way by coaxing, by promising, or by stamping her little foot; but she always got it somehow. Frisky as a dragon-fly, inquisitive as a child, smart as a prize-doll, eager for novelties, she was never happy unless wearing or discussing some new thing. Her dresses lasted her a year, her gloves an hour, her whims a day. She had ever some fresh caprice in view which engrossed all her energies until it was satisfied, when she would toss it aside like a spoiled toy. She prattled, flirted, raced about, danced, ordered people to and fro, cried now and then, when people blundered in doing what she wished; but was never serious an instant. In her relations with the citizens of Ville-Joyeuse she displayed affability and tact; but was despotic, as only Popes, Pashas, and pretty women can be. She had a finger in everybody's pie, and kept herself acquainted with all that was going on in the town, through the reports of social emissaries who formed her court, and whom she had trained to fetch and carry like spaniels. These slaves of her will were young officers of the garrison, young priests of the pushing kind, barristers, civil servants, and journalists, who attended her parties, and deemed themselves amply paid by a smile for any gossip they brought or any service they rendered. No Empress was so promptly obeyed as Madame De Sainte-Foïve, and none ever wielded more real power. Talk of woman's sphere being limited! why, a word from the Prefect's irresistible wife had released prisoners; won lawsuits for persons who had illegally not a leg to stand upon; settled political, ecclesiastical, or regimental squabbles of long-endureing bitterness. The President of the Tribunal, a lean and austere man, was so afraid of the bewitching Countess that he dared not refuse to do her bidding, even when his conscience prompted him to rebel; the General of the garrison would rather have faced the fire of a Prussian battery than angry flashes from her eyes; as for the venerable Bishop, who was waddling towards a better world at a placid jog-trot, he—good easy man—had found it safe as well as pleasant to humor the Countess when she had need of him, that he might rely on her powerful aid when he had need of her. Upon her requesting him to co-operate in the gynæcology scheme, (she addressed him after a dinner at the Prefecture, while sweetening his coffee with her own hands, and filling his glass with yellow chartreuse,) his greatness complied at once, not because he understood anything about the scheme, but because she did, and anticipated rare fun from it.

Amusement, indeed, was all that Madame de Sainte-Foïve looked for in this affair. At once the notion had got rattling about in her head like a pea in a child's drum, she lost no time in summoning the members of the Academical Council to confer with her at the Prefecture touching the election of the new Professor, his programme of lectures, and so forth. The Academical Body duly came, and was met by the Rector," and looking portentously solemn, after the custom of French dons, whose manners are a standing protest against the levity of other orders of Frenchmen. A scrubby, ill-dressed, and snuff-taking lot they were, whose coat-collars touched their ears, and whose coat-tails dangled almost to their heels. They quarreled on the staircase about the opinions they were to put forward in their collective capacity; for while some wished the new chair to be filled by a Doctor who should treat of woman from the medical point of view, others wanted a historical lecturership, which should deal with the part played by woman in the world's politics; and others, again, were for expatiating on the sex æsthetically, as regards their influence on literature and art. However, they were reduced to silence, when a footman ushered them into the Countess's boudoir like so many black beetles entering the bower of a mocking-bird. What a boudoir it was—all mirrors, gilding, perfume, and satin chairs—a very love nest!

The Countess greeted the learned body with her usual good grace, though she felt much inclined to laugh at their grave looks, which had nothing suitable, so far as she saw, to the matter in hand. She was dressed in a showy lace *peignoir*, with a number of violet bows in front, and sat half reclining on a sofa with a Maltese terrier on her lap. A handsome officer, bearing the epaulets and aiglets of a staff Captain, was installed by her side, and made the terrier snap by tickling his nose with a rose-stalk; while hard by sat and simpered a pink and curly-headed young priest, the private silver basin in his varnished shoes, and held his shovel hat on his knees with both hands like a basin full of holy water. In the background M. de Sainte-Foïve, the Prefect, could be seen standing on the hearthrug, with his coat skirts under his arms and an eye-glass fixed on his cheek-bone, through which he looked at the world's affairs, as it were distantly, through a window-pane. He was a bald and languid man, who never intruded his own individuality when his wife was present, and so took an early opportunity of retiring, with noiseless steps, like one who knows that he shall not be missed. Meantime, the footman having brought the small satin chairs forward, the Academical Deputation, who were not strong like the muscular, plumped down in a semicircle, sniffing the odor of iris that pervaded the boudoir, and wreathing their features in propitiatory smiles at the Maltese dog, who, disliking their appearance, yelped.

The Countess introduced her two friends, Captain the Viscount de Patatras, who clicked his heels together and bowed, and Monsieur l'Abbé de Gentilleux, (who stood up blushing and smiled benignly;) then she proceeded at once to business, in her clear, vivacious voice, which, when she was in a good humor, suggested the music of a crystal flute sounding a charge."

"I take a great interest in this scheme of yours, gentlemen," she said, while her large eyes sparkled frolicsomely. "I hope you will lose no time in inaugurating your chair, for I am impatient to hear what your wisdom has to say about us poor women."

"Women; ah, Madame?" exclaimed the Rector, who was a fat dignitary, with a white beard and red ears. "Woman, Madame; "that is a subject most delightful to handle?"

"A subject of most pleasing features," added the Vice-Rector, who was thin-shanked, but mildly gay at times.

"One which must be embraced cordially or not at all," chimed in the sedate Professor of the Coptic and Syriac tongues.

"Come, come; I see you are all joking," said the Countess, with a smothered laugh. "M. de Patatras here could not speak more gallantly, though he pretends to know us by heart."

"My experience does not range so far back as Monsieur Piocheur's," responded the Captain, alluding to the Professor of Coptic, who had written a book on mummies.

"Nor so widely as Monsieur l'Abbé's, perhaps, for he knows us through the confessional," observed Madame De Sainte-Foïve, at which the nine Professors tittered like one man, while the pink and curly priest colored to his tonsure and murmured deprecatingly, "Oh, Madame!"

"Well, we are not angels, but we are not demons either. Is there any one present prepared to say we are demons?" inquired the Countess, archly.

"I should like the secrecy of the ballot if we are to vote on that question," remarked the Viscount de Patatras.

"Oh, your vote wouldn't count," said the Prefect's wife. "I prefer to hear Mr. Rector, who is a married man."

Mr. Rector, who was blessed with a strong-minded wife, hastened to affirm that women were not demons; but hereat Viscount de Patatras said something in the Countess's ear which made her put her handkerchief to her mouth, and a colloquy ensued between them, which was but half audible to the Professors.

"You are always talking nonsense," said the Countess.

"Why? because I maintain that a married man knows less about women than other persons?"

"You didn't put it that way; you said something about a caterpillar and a cabbage."

"Well, the caterpillar who restricts his observations of the vegetable kingdom to one single cabbage, is less versed in botany than the butterfly who flits from bud to blossom."

"I suppose you mean yourself by the butterfly?"

"Ko: I am out of the running."

The Countess threw a droll look at him and shrugged her shoulders. "Gentlemen," she said, "M. de Patatras seems to think that your new lecturer ought to be a bachelor. I have no opinion on the subject. Probably you have made up your minds to admit all comers to the competition?"

"We are bound to do so by the terms of M. Joquelin's will, Madame," said the Rector, ponderously. He had majestic manners, but a queer accent; for his tongue being too large for his mouth, he rolled it unctuously against his palate like a big sweetmeat. "Will you favor us, Madame, by requesting him the Bishop must have privately bargained with the University for a share in Joquelin's bequest, and was disposed to laugh in his sleeve at episcopal astuteness; but in this he was wrong, for the holy man had been moved to take action solely at the request of the most influential lady in Ville-Joyeuse—Madame la Comtesse de Sainte-Foïve, the Prefect's wife.

Madame De Sainte-Foïve was a shining light in Ville-Joyeuse. She left to her husband the insignia of power, but it was she who ruled the department over which he nominally presided. She was twenty-five years old, small in figure, dark-eyed, merry, imperious, and altogether one of those daughters of Eve whom there is no resisting. She could get her way by coaxing, by promising, or by stamping her little foot; but she always got it somehow. Frisky as a dragon-fly, inquisitive as a child, smart as a prize-doll, eager for novelties, she was never happy unless wearing or discussing some new thing. Her dresses lasted her a year, her gloves an hour, her whims a day. She had ever some fresh caprice in view which engrossed all her energies until it was satisfied, when she would toss it aside like a spoiled toy. She prattled, flirted, raced about, danced, ordered people to and fro, cried now and then, when people blundered in doing what she wished; but was never serious an instant. In her relations with the citizens of Ville-Joyeuse she displayed affability and tact; but was despotic, as only Popes, Pashas, and pretty women can be. She had a finger in everybody's pie, and kept herself acquainted with all that was going on in the town, through the reports of social emissaries who formed her court, and whom she had trained to fetch and carry like spaniels. These slaves of her will were young officers of the garrison, young priests of the pushing kind, barristers, civil servants, and journalists, who attended her parties, and deemed themselves amply paid by a smile for any gossip they brought or any service they rendered. No Empress was so promptly obeyed as Madame De Sainte-Foïve, and none ever wielded more real power. Talk of woman's sphere being limited! why, a word from the Prefect's irresistible wife had released prisoners; won lawsuits for persons who had illegally not a leg to stand upon; settled political, ecclesiastical, or regimental squabbles of long-endureing bitterness. The President of the Tribunal, a lean and austere man, was so afraid of the bewitching Countess that he dared not refuse to do her bidding, even when his conscience prompted him to rebel; the General of the garrison would rather have faced the fire of a Prussian battery than angry flashes from her eyes; as for the venerable Bishop, who was waddling towards a better world at a placid jog-trot, he—good easy man—had found it safe as well as pleasant to humor the Countess when she had need of him, that he might rely on her powerful aid when he had need of her. Upon her requesting him to co-operate in the gynæcology scheme, (she addressed him after a dinner at the Prefecture, while sweetening his coffee with her own hands, and filling his glass with yellow chartreuse,) his greatness complied at once, not because he understood anything about the scheme, but because she did, and anticipated rare fun from it.

Amusement, indeed, was all that Madame de Sainte-Foïve looked for in this affair. At once the notion had got rattling about in her head like a pea in a child's drum, she lost no time in summoning the members of the Academical Council to confer with her at the Prefecture touching the election of the new Professor, his programme of lectures, and so forth. The Academical Body duly came, and was met by the Rector," and looking portentously solemn, after the custom of French dons, whose manners are a standing protest against the levity of other orders of Frenchmen. A scrubby, ill-dressed, and snuff-taking lot they were, whose coat-collars touched their ears, and whose coat-tails dangled almost to their heels. They quarreled on the staircase about the opinions they were to put forward in their collective capacity; for while some wished the new chair to be filled by a Doctor who should treat of woman from the medical point of view, others wanted a historical lecturership, which should deal with the part played by woman in the world's politics; and others, again, were for expatiating on the sex æsthetically, as regards their influence on literature and art. However, they were reduced to silence, when a footman ushered them into the Countess's boudoir like so many black beetles entering the bower of a mocking-bird. What a boudoir it was—all mirrors, gilding, perfume, and satin chairs—a very love nest!

The Countess greeted the learned body with her usual good grace, though she felt much inclined to laugh at their grave looks, which had nothing suitable, so far as she saw, to the matter in hand. She was dressed in a showy lace *peignoir*, with a number of violet bows in front, and sat half reclining on a sofa with a Maltese terrier on her lap. A handsome officer, bearing the epaulets and aiglets of a staff Captain, was installed by her side, and made the terrier snap by tickling his nose with a rose-stalk; while hard by sat and simpered a pink and curly-headed young priest, the private silver basin in his varnished shoes, and held his shovel hat on his knees with both hands like a basin full of holy water. In the background M. de Sainte-Foïve, the Prefect, could be seen standing on the hearthrug, with his coat skirts under his arms and an eye-glass fixed on his cheek-bone, through which he looked at the world's affairs, as it were distantly, through a window-pane. He was a bald and languid man, who never intruded his own individuality when his wife was present, and so took an early opportunity of retiring, with noiseless steps, like one who knows that he shall not be missed. Meantime, the footman having brought the small satin chairs forward, the Academical Deputation, who were not strong like the muscular, plumped down in a semicircle, sniffing the odor of iris that pervaded the boudoir, and wreathing their features in propitiatory smiles at the Maltese dog, who, disliking their appearance, yelped.

The Countess introduced her two friends, Captain the Viscount de Patatras, who clicked his heels together and bowed, and Monsieur l'Abbé de Gentilleux, (who stood up blushing and smiled benignly;) then she proceeded at once to business, in her clear, vivacious voice, which, when she was in a good humor, suggested the music of a crystal flute sounding a charge."

"I take a great interest in this scheme of yours, gentlemen," she said, while her large eyes sparkled frolicsomely. "I hope you will lose no time in inaugurating your chair, for I am impatient to hear what your wisdom has to say about us poor women."

"Women; ah, Madame?" exclaimed the Rector, who was a fat dignitary, with a white beard and red ears. "Woman, Madame; "that is a subject most delightful to handle?"

"A subject of most pleasing features," added the Vice-Rector, who was thin-shanked, but mildly gay at times.

"One which must be embraced cordially or not at all," chimed in the sedate Professor of the Coptic and Syriac tongues.

"Come, come; I see you are all joking," said the Countess, with a smothered laugh. "M. de Patatras here could not speak more gallantly, though he pretends to know us by heart."

"My experience does not range so far back as Monsieur Piocheur's," responded the Captain, alluding to the Professor of Coptic, who had written a book on mummies.

"Nor so widely as Monsieur l'Abbé's, perhaps, for he knows us through the confessional," observed Madame De Sainte-Foïve, at which the nine Professors tittered like one man, while the pink and curly priest colored to his tonsure and murmured deprecatingly, "Oh, Madame!"

"Well, we are not angels, but we are not demons either. Is there any one present prepared to say we are demons?" inquired the Countess, archly.

"I should like the secrecy of the ballot if we are to vote on that question," remarked the Viscount de Patatras.

"Oh, your vote wouldn't count," said the Prefect's wife. "I prefer to hear Mr. Rector, who is a married man."

Mr. Rector, who was blessed with a strong-minded wife, hastened to affirm that women were not demons; but hereat Viscount de Patatras said something in the Countess's ear which made her put her handkerchief to her mouth, and a colloquy ensued between them, which was but half audible to the Professors.

"You are always talking nonsense," said the Countess.

"Why? because I maintain that a married man knows less about women than other persons?"

"You didn't put it that way; you said something about a caterpillar and a cabbage."

"Well, the caterpillar who restricts his observations of the vegetable kingdom to one single cabbage, is less versed in botany than the butterfly who flits from bud to blossom."

"I suppose you mean yourself by the butterfly?"

"Ko: I am out of the running."

The Countess threw a droll look at him and shrugged her shoulders. "Gentlemen," she said, "M. de Patatras seems to think that your new lecturer ought to be a bachelor. I have no opinion on the subject. Probably you have made up your minds to admit all comers to the competition?"

"We are bound to do so by the terms of M. Joquelin's will, Madame," said the Rector, ponderously. He had majestic manners, but a queer accent; for his tongue being too large for his mouth, he rolled it unctuously against his palate like a big sweetmeat. "Will you favor us, Madame, by requesting him to co-operate in the gynæcology scheme, (she addressed him after a dinner at the Prefecture, while sweetening his coffee with her own hands, and filling his glass with yellow chartreuse,) his greatness complied at once, not because he understood anything about the scheme, but because she did, and anticipated rare fun from it.

Amusement, indeed, was all that Madame de Sainte-Foïve looked for in this affair. At once the notion had got rattling about in her head like a pea in a child's drum, she lost no time in summoning the members of the Academical Council to confer with her at the Prefecture touching the election of the new Professor, his programme of lectures, and so forth. The Academical Body duly came, and was met by the Rector," and looking portentously solemn, after the custom of French dons, whose manners are a standing protest against the levity of other orders of Frenchmen. A scrubby, ill-dressed, and snuff-taking lot they were, whose coat-collars touched their ears, and whose coat-tails dangled almost to their heels. They quarreled on the staircase about the opinions they were to put forward in their collective capacity; for while some wished the new chair to be filled by a Doctor who should treat of woman from the medical point of view, others wanted a historical lecturership, which should deal with the part played by woman in the world's politics; and others, again, were for expatiating on the sex æsthetically, as regards their influence on literature and art. However, they were reduced to silence, when a footman ushered them into the Countess's boudoir like so many black beetles entering the bower of a mocking-bird. What a boudoir it was—all mirrors, gilding, perfume, and satin chairs—a very love nest!

The Countess greeted the learned body with her usual good grace, though she felt much inclined to laugh at their grave looks, which had nothing suitable, so far as she saw, to the matter in hand. She was dressed in a showy lace *peignoir*, with a number of violet bows in front, and sat half reclining on a sofa with a Maltese terrier on her lap. A handsome officer, bearing the epaulets and aiglets of a staff Captain, was installed by her side, and made the terrier snap by tickling his nose with a rose-stalk; while hard by sat and simpered a pink and curly-headed young priest, the private silver basin in his varnished shoes, and held his shovel hat on his knees with both hands like a basin full of holy water. In the background M. de Sainte-Foïve, the Prefect, could be seen standing on the hearthrug, with his coat skirts under his arms and an eye-glass fixed on his cheek-bone, through which he looked at the world's affairs, as it were distantly, through a window-pane. He was a bald and languid man, who never intruded his own individuality when his wife was present, and so took an early opportunity of retiring, with noiseless steps, like one who knows that he shall not be missed. Meantime, the footman having brought the small satin chairs forward, the Academical Deputation, who were not strong like the muscular, plumped down in a semicircle, sniffing the odor of iris that pervaded the boudoir, and wreathing their features in propitiatory smiles at the Maltese dog, who, disliking their appearance, yelped.

The Countess introduced her two friends, Captain the Viscount de Patatras, who clicked his heels together and bowed, and Monsieur l'Abbé de Gentilleux, (who stood up blushing and smiled benignly;) then she proceeded at once to business, in her clear, vivacious voice, which, when she was in a good humor, suggested the music of a crystal flute sounding a charge."

"I take a great interest in this scheme of yours, gentlemen," she said, while her large eyes sparkled frolicsomely. "I hope you will lose no time in inaugurating your chair, for I am impatient to hear what your wisdom has to say about us poor women."

"Women; ah, Madame?" exclaimed the Rector, who was a fat dignitary, with a white beard and red ears. "Woman, Madame; "that is a subject most delightful to handle?"

"A subject of most pleasing features," added the Vice-Rector, who was thin-shanked, but mildly gay at times.

"One which must be embraced cordially or not at all," chimed in the sedate Professor of the Coptic and Syriac tongues.

"Come, come; I see you are all joking," said the Countess, with a smothered laugh. "M. de Patatras here could not speak more gallantly, though he pretends to know us by heart."

"My experience does not range so far back as Monsieur Piocheur's," responded the Captain, alluding to the Professor of Coptic, who had written a book on mummies.

"Nor so widely as Monsieur l'Abbé's, perhaps, for he knows us through the confessional," observed Madame De Sainte-Foïve, at which the nine Professors tittered like one man, while the pink and curly priest colored to his tonsure and murmured deprecatingly, "Oh, Madame!"

"Well, we are not angels, but we are not demons either. Is there any one present prepared to say we are demons?" inquired the Countess, archly.

"I should like the secrecy of the ballot if we are to vote on that question," remarked the Viscount de Patatras.

"Oh, your vote wouldn't count," said the Prefect's wife. "I prefer to hear Mr. Rector, who is a married man."

Mr. Rector, who was blessed with a strong-minded wife, hastened to affirm that women were not demons; but hereat Viscount de Patatras said something in the Countess's ear which made her put her handkerchief to her mouth, and a colloquy ensued between them, which was but half audible to the Professors.

"You are always talking nonsense," said the Countess.

"Why? because I maintain that a married man knows less about women than other persons?"

"You didn't put it that way; you said something about a caterpillar and a cabbage."

"Well, the caterpillar who restricts his observations of the vegetable kingdom to one single cabbage, is less versed in botany than the butterfly who flits from bud to blossom."

"I suppose you mean yourself by the butterfly?"

"Ko: I am out of the running."

The Countess threw a droll look at him and shrugged her shoulders. "Gentlemen," she said, "M. de Patatras seems to think that your new lecturer ought to be a bachelor. I have no opinion on the subject. Probably you have made up your minds to admit all comers to the competition?"

"We are bound to do so by the terms of M. Joquelin's will, Madame," said the Rector, ponderously. He had majestic manners, but a queer accent; for his tongue being too large for his mouth, he rolled it unctuously against his palate like a big sweetmeat. "Will you favor us, Madame, by requesting him

* France is divided into a number of Academical districts, each presided over by a "Rector."

II.

A week after this the walls of Ville-Joyeuse were papered with large yellow posters, inviting candidates for the new chair of gynæcology to send in their essays within forty days to M. le Recteur Boulottin. The competition was thrown open to all comers of unimpeachable character, and great latitude was allowed them in the treatment of their theme—Woman; nevertheless, they were requested to bring their minds to bear specially on the elucidation of the following seven points:

1st. The alleged inferiority of woman with respect to man. Is she intellectually and physically weaker by nature, or is it custom that makes her so?

State your opinions as to woman's fitness to bear arms and to rule States, assuming the credibility of the legends that have been written touching Semiramis, Deborah, Aspasia, Bradamanta, and Marpesia, (the Amazon heroines,) Pope Joan, Joan of Arc, &c.

2d. The condition of woman in polygamous communities. Is female influence less paramount in countries where woman is enslaved? Quote on this head the sayings of Turks or experienced Mormons.

3d. The soothing influence of woman in allaying political strife. Illustrate by the examples of Delilah, Judith, Jael, Helen, and Charlotte Corday.

4th. The condition of woman during the ages of chivalry. How were matrimonial arrangements affected by the custom of winning one's bride at the lance-point? Was a true knight likely to set the greater store by a wife for whose sake he had lost a leg and an eye in a doughty combat? And is there any reason to suppose that the decline of chivalry was due, in a measure, to the regrets occasionally expressed by husbands in after-life over the limbs they had thrown away when young?

5th. The influence of woman in the domain of poetry and art. Explain, if you can, why poets have generally been more eloquent in praising other men's wives than their own. Cite the poets, if any, who have continued rhyming to their own wives with unabated fervor until the end of their careers.

6th. The future of woman. Consider the possibility of improving her fate and increasing her happiness. Would the concession of equal rights with men be calculated to secure these desirable ends? And in the event of such a boon in Church and State being distributed, share and share alike, between the two sexes, is it presumable that woman would rest satisfied until she had got man's share as well as her own?

7th. The rational faculties of woman. Analyze the causes of her habitual success in proving the points by argument.

The foregoing programme was like a patchwork quilt, to which every Professor had contributed a piece; but it was drafted by Mr. Rector Boulottin himself, and copied out fair for the printer by that officer's clerk, young Xavier Turlupot. Now the time has come for stating that M. Boulottin had a pretty daughter named Isabelle, with whom this Turlupot was in love; and that the maiden scornfully rejected the poor clerk's suit. Maidens often do that kind of thing. They count it nothing that a man should be devoted, tender, constant; if he be ugly, ill-dressed, impecunious, and tiresome, he stands a chance of being loved to desperation, or else he is vehemently hated. Turlupot was hated. Isabelle could not bear the sight of him; and one regrets to state that if the pair met in any place where no third parties were present, she put out her tongue at him. It is still more regrettable to add that Turlupot repaid this compliment by putting out his tongue at her, for he made love after a fashion all his own.

He was certainly a singular lad, whose attractions were not calculated to endear him to the sex at first sight. Brimful of Greek, Latin, and science, his large ears stood out at right angles to his face, as if they were props, intended to keep the sides of his head from bulging out under the pressure of knowledge which his brain contained. He was tall, and very lean in the bust, arms, and legs, but withal pot-bellied, so that he suggested comparison with a string knotted in the middle. His mouth—a very trap for the reception of food, which he ate in enormous quantities—was lined with two rows of jagged teeth, most unsightly to behold when he grinned, and he was always grinning. If a joke were cracked, he laughed aloud, blowing off his laughter in gusts, which made glasses jingle and sent household cats flying under the table; and sometimes laughed in this boisterous manner at inward jokes of his own, which he kept to himself. His qualities were habitual obstinacy, plodding patience, and a head to spend life capacity for work. He could get through twice the labor of two ordinary clerks in little time and without apparent fatigue; nor was his work ever below the best samples of clerkly skill. His master, who employed him not merely for the transcription but for the composition of most of the academical reports, books, and scholastic pamphlets from which he (the Rector) derived honor and profit, accounted him a treasure; and Madame Boulottin, who was a domineering dame, valued him for his willingness in doing her errands. As for Isabelle, her aversion from the clerk served only to give the latter a surer footing in the house. If he had been good-looking and agreeable, M. Boulottin and his wife would have stood on their guard, for it was no scheme of theirs that their richly-portioned daughter should marry a penniless clerk; but, reassured by Isabelle's detestation of Turlupot, they were amused by her spiteful sallies, and one of their favorite parental jokes consisted in twitting the girl with her unaccountable blindness to the clerk's many perfections.

The Rector would remark ironically: "Xavier will become a great man some of these days; you ought not to turn up your nose at him, Belle."

And Madame Boulottin would say, with a smile: "I am too tired to go out shopping; will you to-day, Belle? but ask M. Turlupot to accompany you. I am sure he makes an excellent chaperon."

Thus Xavier and Isabelle were constantly thrown into each other's society, and, whenever they met, they exchanged leaving words by the volley. Isabelle, who had a sly talent for caricature, would draw portraits of Turlupot under the odious images of apes, spiders, and toads, and thrust these works of art into places where he was sure to see them. Xavier, on his side, would put into the hollow of a garden oak, which served him as a post in office, amatory odes, not devoid of humorous spice, which Isabelle pretended not to read. But she did read them. Things had been going on in this way for months and months, when at last old Joquelin's death and his strange bequest set Isabelle musing, like the rest of the young people in Ville-Joyeuse, on the threatened lectures anent her sex. Her curiosity was sharply stimulated, and she asked Xavier, in a tone of sarcasm, whether he intended to compete for the Professorship.

He answered "Yes," gravely.

"Then," said she, "you must get me seats for your lectures, for I want to laugh."

"No," said he; "you shall come to my lectures, but you will go away crying."

This was only his joke, for he had not made up his mind to compete for the prize, and was by no means sanguine about winning it if he did; but Isabelle had her misgivings. Her experience was that prizes generally fall to those least deserving of them; and it was just like Turlupot's impudence, thought she, to set up as a lecturer on women—he whom maids and matrons combined in abhorring, insomuch that, at the rare balls he attended, he found it difficult to obtain partners! However, Turlupot was soon seen driving his quill at odd moments over large pages of foolscap, which he carefully locked up in a desk. Work and this did render him a little more interesting than usual in Isabelle's eyes. All the town was talking about the competitors, and it was something for the Rector's daughter to be able to tell her girl friends that she knew one of them. She would have liked, though, to get a sight of the clerk's manuscript, and counted over many a stratagem for this purpose. If Xavier had left his loose sheets lying about for half an hour, she would have been down on them like a kitten on cream. She actually tried after dark if any of her keys would fit his desk-lock; and, failing in that, she made an attempt to abstract the keys from his very pocket while he was sitting on a bench enjoying a little repose in the cool of the evening; but this would not do either, for he was wide-awake.

It nettled Isabelle to think that Turlupot might be writing things about *her* in his essay—a mean revenge, which would be just like him, she reflected. One day, about a fortnight after the posters had been out, and when public expectation was rising on tiptoe, it happened that the Rector and Madame Boulottin went to pay a day's visit to some country friends, and Isabelle was left alone in the house with Turlupot and the servants. The sly puss put on her straw hat and went to walk in the garden, bethinking her that during the Rector's absence the clerk might be tempted to take a holiday, and omit some of his customary precautions in concealing his manuscript or keys. Through the open windows of the study she could see him writing industriously at his high desk—his cheek almost touching his left hand, while his right sprawled over the paper like a huge spider. Presently he looked up, and, perceiving her, paused to enjoy the enticing vision. Isabelle had chestnut hair, all fluffed and curled over a saucy face, with blue eyes, and the most bewitching, pouting mouth. Her dress was of white muslin, with a light-blue sash, and, sitting under a tree, she shaded her eyes with a parasol. At her feet barked a big, woolly poodle, with a pink nose, whom she occasionally caressed with her foot, as he rolled on his back, kicking his legs aloft.

Xavier Turlupot thought the opportunity highly propitious for a little courting, and laid his papers aside under lock and key. Then he strolled out, with his hands in his pockets, and his large lips puckered up like a tomato, and whistling. He walked with the lolloping movements of a bottle on the water, and pretended to be unconscious of Isabelle's presence until he was close to her—all of which roused the maiden's ire.

"Well," cried she, tauntingly, as soon as he was within earshot, "I think you might be civil enough to say 'Good morning,' instead of stargazing like that at mid-day."

"Good morning, Mademoiselle," said Turlupot, stopping short with a mocking bow. "Dear me, how well those blue ribbons become you!—bine is my favorite color."

"That shows what stories you can tell; the other day I was wearing cerise, and you professed that cerise was your favorite."

"So it was while you wore it."

"Oh, and if I wore 'love-slain toad,' I suppose you would become crazy about that?"

"Certainly—quite crazy."

"Your tastes are capricious."

"Not at all; my affections are constant."

"If you put such sentiments in your essay, it will be worth reading," tittered the girl. "I should have thought you found a sufficient vent for that kind of nonsense in your verses."

"I am glad to discover that my verses are perused by you."

"It doesn't require that I should peruse them to feel sure that they must be full of stuff."

The dialogue was continued in this pleasant style for a few minutes longer, and Isabelle flushed indignantly at the clerk's imperturbable coolness in foiling her thrusts. With his crop-

Belle law said for authorizing actions for breach of promise of marriage which have not hitherto been introduced into France.

And 3d. A project for establishing in America a polyandrous community where things should be managed in opposition to the Mormon plan, viz., each woman be allowed to have a throng husbands.

These were a few schemes among the many, but they showed in what a sober spirit M. Turlupot was expected to enter upon his new duties. Meanwhile the Professor's portrait appeared in the illustrated papers; he stepped into a salary of 20,000 francs a year, with prospective pension claims; and the Female Rights Deputation, before leaving Ville-Joyeuse, honored him with a visit, and presented him with an album of the photographs of the most elderly members of their association.

All this glory might have turned the head of a vain man, and it certainly had an effect on the heart of Mademoiselle Isabelle, who saw her lover's moral stature raised by a cubit or two. Xavier Turlupot had resigned his situation as clerk to M. Boulottin; but he remained in the Rector's house for the present as a distinguished guest, and it seemed to the Rector's daughter that he looked much more imposing and less ugly than before. She began to be more civil to him; but he, to punish her for having erst despised him, affected to treat her with punctilious coldness, which was only his joke as usual. Thereat the maiden's spirit rose, and she proceeded to flirt outrageously with the Viscount de Patatras. Whenever she got a chance of praising that warrior in Turlupot's hearing she did so without stint; and at the grand Prefectoral ball, which was given in honor of the gynæcological contest, she danced twice with him and took his arm to supper. It was then Turlupot's turn to be deeply irritated, to bite his nails, roll his eyes, and vow vengeance; and one morning Isabelle found the following spiteful missive in the hollow of the oak where she went every day to look for letters, as to a Poste Restante:

TO AN INCONSTANT ONE.

I was almost in love, Isabelle,
I was almost in love, dear, with you;
'Twas before I had learned you thus well,
In the days when I thought you were true.

If a voice like the voice of the dove,
And a tint like the tint of the shell,
If such gifts could awaken my love,
I had loved you, I think, Isabelle.

But I care not for trifles like these;
I am cast in a different mold:
Give me arts that forever can please,
And beauties that never grow old.

When the eyes have outlasted their blaze,
And old Time rafts its dye from the hair,
Then a true woman's constancy stays,
But in your case it never was there.

Yet think not I'll wail for my fate,
Or wish I had never been born;
I hold you too cheap for my hate;
I count you too light for my scorn.

So I'll waste not a sigh nor a tear;
For my dead love I'll toll not a knell;
But I'll strive to forget you, my dear,
And I'll love some one else, Isabelle.

There was naturally a pretty scene when Isabelle had read this. She tore up the unmanly libel and trod on it; then she sat down on a bench and began to weep, for she could not bear to think that when time had tarnished her hair there would be nothing left of her worth praising. But Turlupot was concealed in some lilac-bushes, to watch the effect of his poetry; and when he saw Isabelle crying, he came forth half penitent. "So ho," thought he, "then her indifference to me was all a pretense!"

At sight of the Professor, Isabelle started up and hid her handkerchief away, as if she could conceal her tears with it. Her pretty pouting lips and moist blue eyes made her look very winsome, and it smote Xavier Turlupot's heart that he had grieved her; but then why did she behave so waywardly toward *him?*

"Ah, it's you!" said she, with a sneer. "So you have come to tease me, and you have been spying upon me—that's just like you."

"How do you know it's like me, since I've never spied upon you before!" responded Turlupot, coolly.

"A man who would write such verses as those is capable of anything," said Isabelle.

"How do you know they were addressed to you!"

"Oh, my goodness! did one ever hear such quibbling! Why, my name was on them!"

"So it was. I had forgotten that. Anyhow, they only prove that I love you!"

"Thank you for so much love! How do you treat the people you hate, then?"

"I let them alone. I don't think them worth vexing."

"Well, I wish you would class me among the hated. Now that you are rich, you have begun to give yourself airs; and I suppose you think I am awestricken by your Professorship and your money. But I don't care that for either. [She snapped her fingers.] And, just to teach you to be conceited, I promise you that so long as you are rich, I will have nothing more to say to you—nothing. I liked you ten times better when you were poor."

"Forgive me if I never perceived it."

"I can't help it if people are blind."

"If I thought it, I would fling all my money away."

"Do it then."

"No, I won't; it would be too foolish," said Turlupot.

"Of course, it would," replied Isabelle mockingly. "Well, mark what I say." And she ran indoors, turning round on the threshold to make a face at him. He, forgetful of his professorial dignity, gave her full change for this impertinence by making at least half-a-dozen faces at her; after which he sauntered off, whistling.

Turlupot did not attach overmuch importance to the threats of an angry young lady; but he could not help reflecting that his 20,000 francs a year without Isabelle to share them would be of small value to him. This thought kept trotting in his mind during all the work he had to go through as a preliminary to commencing his lectures. He was obliged to buy himself a red gown and mortar-cap like other Professors; he had to order a complete library of all the books of ancient and modern, much treat of women—for so had old Joquelin decided in his will, and he had to attend to the fitting up and furnishing of his lecture-room. In this last particular he was kindly assisted by Madame de Sainte-Folye, who wanted the lecture-room to be very nice. She suggested a thick Turkey carpet, some comfortable quilted arm-chairs, and she desired the walls to be adorned with portraits of "all the good women in history." "First we will hang up a likeness of Lucretia Borgia," said she.

"Why, she poisoned her four husbands," remarked Xavier Turlupot, with a start.

"Never mind that; she knew how to rule, and Donizetti has set her adventures to music; besides, Tarquin behaved abominably to her," replied the Countess, whose notions of history were not as clear as the waters of an artesian well.

"Good; and whom else shall we hang up!" asked Turlupot, resignedly.

"Why, Aspasia and Petrarch's Laura."

"But they were not married."

"I suppose they never found time * * * but they were good women."

"Shall we add Xanthippe to the list?"

"Who was she?"

"She used to manage her husband with a broomstick."

"Some men will accept no other kind of guidance; I daresay I should have got on well with her. But now you must have the portrait of that lady who invented needles. I forget her name, but she was the model of a housewife, and died of a snake-bite."

"Do you mean Cleopatra?" said Turlupot.

"Yes, Cleopatra—that's the name," answered Madame de Sainte-Folye.

It will be seen that the Prefect's wife maintained an unabated interest in her protégé; and indeed, as the time approached when the young Professor was to deliver his inaugural lecture, she concocted programmes for giving the ceremony suitable éclat. For awhile other ladies in Ville-Joyeuse co-operated with her; and Turlupot, though so ill-favored a swain, was mentioned in terms of endearment wherever two or three of the fair sex were gathered together—a circumstance which much disgusted husbands, brothers, lovers, and other such.

But in all things human there is a reaction, and Turlupot's popularity was de-tined to ebb as suddenly as it had flowed; and this was owing to a calamity for which he was not directly responsible.

It began to be noticed that weddings had altogether ceased in Ville-Joyeuse!

Young men and maidens were so busy in disputing over the comparative merits of the two sexes that they grew shy of espousing each other. The precious hours of youth that should be spent in courtship were wasted in wrangles. Epigrams took the place of love ditties, and teasing words were exchanged where there should have been only cooings and muffled laughter. It was worse among married couples. Wives dissented on the ethics of matrimony, instead of attending to the boiled beef, and husbands, who were pestered at finding long dissertations against women (the effusions of rejected candidates) in their newspapers, voted gynæcology an immense bore. Taking Xavier Turlupot as their scapegoat, these gentlemen cursed the new Professor roundly, which made the women stand up for him all the more. But in their heart of hearts the women became soured too against the man whom they accused of having estranged them from other men, so that gradually there set in against Turlupot a strong under-current of ill-will, which only required some accident to manifest itself. Madame de Sainte-Folye was too capricious a lady not to be carried away in her turn by the tide. So long as she heard only that the market-girls, the clergy, and match-making mammas were bemoaning the disrepute into which marriage had fallen—so long as she was regaled with stories of henpecked husbands or heard the voices of street boys trolling anti-feminine ballads abroad—she could afford to laugh; but she bounded like a young cat one day when it was hinted to her that her perspicacity had been at fault, and that in patronizing Turlupot she might, after all, have been only cherishing a viper who would bite her.

"See," said these tattlers. "This man has shown so much ability in winning the Professorship, that he may display equal nerve in keeping it. How do you know that, when once installed, he will not fall to abusing our sex as all the rest do. There is more popularity to be earned among his fellow-men by deriding us than by taking our part!"

When Madame de Sainte-Folye heard this, the wrath was kindled within her, and she sent for Turlupot to come at once, post-haste. He came, and she eyed him askance.

"It is an understood thing, Mr. Professor, that you will give me beforehand the texts of all the lectures you intend to deliver," said she pointedly.

"If you like, Madame," answered the gynæcologist.

"And you will only say to your audiences such things as I please?"

"Oh, that is another pair of shoes?"

"What do you mean by 'another pair of shoes?'"

"I mean that I am bound by the terms of M. Joquelin's will to say certain things, and I must be independent."

"Even at the risk of offending me?"

"You are too amiable to be offended because I do my duty."

"There is no other duty here but to obey me; do you hear that, Sir!" cried the Prefect's wife. "If you are not satisfied, I must beg you to resign."

"Oh, no, I shan't do that—catch me!"

"Then, you intend to defy me!"

"Look here, Madame," said Turlupot, thinking to turn off this storm with a jest. "If you bully me, I'll lecture upon you—you'll see if I don't. I'll point out to my fellow-townsmen what a sweet thing it is to be governed by a pretty despot in mittens."

This deplorable sally sealed poor Turlupot's fate. The Countess dismissed him from her presence, calling him "traitor!" and from that hour the Professor of Gynæcology had no more determined enemy than Madame de Sainte-Folye.

She soon showed it by speaking everywhere of his ingratitude, and as her word was law in Ville-Joyeuse, the crowd of those who added their accusing voices to hers became exceeding great. Pent-up spite, envy, malice, burst out in all directions, and Xavier Turlupot found himself much in the position of those Prime Ministers who, borne on the shoulders of the mob to-day, are pelted with eggs to-morrow. In the cafés among men, and at family fireside where women babble, he was denounced as an enemy of the public peace whose functions were to consist in setting the sexes by the ears. Lovers became reconciled, husbands and wives forgot their tiffs, and sealed in conjugal embrace in order to "put down Turlupot." Nor was this all, for the good Bishop of Ville-Joyeuse withdrew the light of his countenance from the sinner; and the rosy Abbé Gentilleux, glad to pay off old scores, preached a cathedral sermon, in which he significantly hinted how the inquisition used to deal in old days with persons who set themselves up professing to know more than others.

Isabelle observed that her lover's nose was conspicuously lengthening owing to the cares which made his cheeks shrink. He found no one to stand by him; and this evoked the pity of the girl, who, seeing him so disconsolate, would have extended the hand of friendship had he sought it. But he did not; and revenged himself for being sent to Coventry by vowing that he would shortly make his voice heard so that it would resound all over the land. Sinister rumors were flying about, for it was said that a cabal of market-women would invade the lecture-room on the opening day of term, and force the Gynæcological Professor from his pulpit. But it was no use seeking to intimidate Xavier Turlupot by such threats as these. He remained firm as a ramrod, and had lost nothing of his nerve when the great day arrived, and he stood clothed in his scarlet cap and gown, ready to start for the college.

What a day it was!—a day never to be forgotten in Ville-Joyeuse! It was on a Thursday, when the markets were held; and from an early hour the drovers and salesmen, the fishwives and dairy-maids, the policemen, street boys, flower-girls, and strolling musicians gathered about in clusters, unmindful of their ordinary business. Some oxen broke loose in the confusion and ran among the vegetable stalls, while pigs, fowls, and rabbits got somehow mixed up together in the shambles where the butchers were bleeting. The voices of the market-women were shriller that day than they had ever been.

Twelve o'clock clanged out from the cathedral steeple, and this was the hour when the term was to be formally opened by the different Professors entering into their lecture-rooms. The excitement in the streets rose a little then, and when Xavier Turlupot appeared in the market-place with his red gown ballooning behind him, and his square cap planted firmly on his head, like the chapiter of a Doric column, a rush of the populace took place to get a view of him. But he looked fierce as a lean wolf, and the spectators fell back in two rows a little timid and not venturing to express their feelings otherwise than with the tongue.

"Oh, the ugly man!" exclaimed some of the girls.

"Well, he's a beauty to be sure," chorused the women.

"Go it, Turlupot!" cried some workmen, humorously.

But the Professor passed on heedless of these barkings, and so reached the college. Now, here a great throng of students was assembled, and, indeed, all the other Professors, finding their lecture-rooms deserted, had descended into the court-yard to watch the arrival of their learned brother, and gloat over his discomfiture. Arrayed in red and black gowns, they were massed in a corner of the yard, and were staring and nudging each other. The Rector alone, being responsible for the good order of academical proceedings, flustered about with his mace-bearers, beseeching everybody to be quiet. M. Boulottin liked his ex-clerk, and though all the latter's recent unpopularity had remained passively faithful to him; so now, when Turlupot arrived, this honest officer caught him by the arm, and almost pushed him into the lecture-room. "There!" gasped he; "I often warned you against worldly ambition, but you wouldn't hear me. Now you must shift for yourself."

Turlupot climbed into his rostrum, and was instantly greeted with a storm of yells, hisses, cat-calls, and some mingling of applause from a densely-packed audience of students, who rose in tier upon tier to the number of five hundred or so. Party feeling was pretty equally divided; for while some were anxious to hear what the Professor had to say, others were intent only on making a row. It is probable, however, that the quieter section would have succeeded in obtaining silence at last, had not the rioters been opportunely reinforced by some allies from the other sex. Scarcely had Turlupot removed his cap, when the folding-doors of the room were shoved violently open, and a mob of market-women flowed in, brandishing mops, brooms, and carrots, and screaming, "Down with him!"

"Out with the hags!" cried the orderly students.

"Let them fight it out!" roared the disorderly ones, with loud laughter.

"Gentlemen, I appeal to you for protection!" shouted Turlupot; but a deftly hurled carrot, which struck him on the mouth, checked his utterance; and the next moment he was collared by a pair of sturdy fishwives, who sought to drag him down, raving, "We'll teach you what women can do!"

Hereon a glorious scrimmage ensued. The orderly students, rallying round their Professor, were beaten back with the mops and vegetables, and with the books of their rowdier comrades thrown as missiles. Turlupot, having no other weapons but his inkstand, divided its contents impartially between the countenances of his two fishwives; but when he had done this, he had spent his ammunition, without in any way bettering his case. Two formidable slaps, one on each ear, punished his pugnacity; and, to make matters worse, the windows of the classroom were now opened, and a laughing, squealing pig, pink-fisted boy, or peasant girl jumped down among the benches to help the riper women. The orderly students, who might have fought against these latter, were disarmed at sight of the girls, and fled quadrivious. Then Turlupot was left defenseless; and seeing there was nothing for it but to run, he did run as never Professor ran before. Catching up his gown as women do their skirts in muddy weather, he charged through the door, leaping over benches, brooms, and women whom he knocked over, and made for the street. The girls followed him, however, throwing eggs, vegetables, and taunts; and so keen was their pursuit, that the gynæcologist was glad to escape lynching by tumbling into the first house on his road, which happened to be the chief hotel in Ville-Joyeuse—the "Tête de Bœuf." There, sinking on a chair, he panted for a glass of water and the Police. "I know women now," added he; "they are furies."

* * * * * * *

It was just at this moment that a fly, coming from the railway station, plowed its way through the human surf, and reached the door of the "Tête de Bœuf."

Three persons, of sunburnt, exotic aspect, evidently much astonished by the riot they had witnessed through the fly windows, alighted, and asked for rooms. The one was a stout, strapping lady, with gray hair and a lemon face and eyebrows; and the two others a pair of thin, bearded, brown young men, as much alike as two cakes of gingerbread. The hotel-keeper, who had just stowed away Xavier Turlupot in the wine-cellar to prevent the mob from getting at him, came forward to greet the strangers.

"A suite of rooms," demanded the stout lady, in a domineering voice; and she added, "rooms for Madame Joquelin and her two sons."

The hotel-keeper gave a start. "What, Madame! May I inquire if you are any relation to our late lamented townsman, M. Joquelin?"

"Why, of course; I'm his wife, and these are his sons," exclaimed the stout lady. "He left me twenty-five years ago in Bolivia, and these twins were born a month after his departure, so that he never saw them. We heard lately that he had died, leaving all his fortune among strangers; but that won't do, and we have come to claim our own."

"Ah, that dishes the gynæcologist!" remarked the hotel-keeper.

"What do you say?" asked the stout lady.

"Nothing, Madame," replied the publican.

V.

Yes, the gynæcologist was dished. It will be remembered that the deceased Joquelin had alluded in his will to his third wife, whom he had deserted, and who, he piously hoped, had not died of yellow fever. Providence had not only spared the good lady, but had consoled her with a pair of gingerbread sons, who, according to French law, were entitled to share with their mother all their father's property. French law is formal in such matters. When a man has children, he must not bequeath his money away from them; and, by merely proving their identity, the claimants from Bolivia set old Joquelin's will at naught.

So Xavier Turlupot lost his Professorship and his salary, and was fain to resume his situation as M. Boulottin's clerk. All he had gained from his brief honors was a black eye, which obliged him to wear a patch for 10 days, and did not improve his appearance.

But stay—he got something else, for he won the heart of his master's daughter.

Isabelle, pitying his fall and feeling for his loneliness, gave him to understand by some kind words of sympathy that she was not indisposed toward him as of old; and Turlupot, who required but little encouragement, retaliated forthwith by offering her his hand.

The love-scene occurred in the garden one day when the Autumn sun was shining and the grass was all covered with sere leaves. Lifting his patch, and gazing tenderly on the girl through the eye which had been black, but was now custard-colored, Turlupot took Isabelle's little fingers and said: "Will you accept this hand, Belle, though there is nothing in it?"

"I will accept it *because* there is nothing in it," replied the maiden, stoutly.

"You are an angel," ejaculated Turlupot; and there was a pause, during which something occurred which made Isabelle redden and cry "Don't!" "But what will your father say!" added the clerk.

"He will object at first, but give in at length, as he always does," said Isabelle.

"And your mother!"

"She will object, too, and then assist me to make papa give in."

"Ah, I see every one gives in to you," observed Turlupot; "and I suppose I shall have to do the same."

"You won't be the worse for it," replied the pretty maid. "It's the best thing a man can do to give way to women—or girls."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

FRASER FIFTY YEARS AGO—A MAGYAR CRITICISM.—An amusing paper, doubtless by Maginn, is avowedly on the subject of Dr. Bowring's "Poetry of the Magyars," but rambles off right and left without scruple, and apropos of drinking-songs describes a festive occasion when Tommy Moore, after quaffing 16 glasses of gin and water, sang the adventures of Paddy Holloway as many times. The song begins thus:

"O! what a big nose had the brave Captain Norigan!
Paddy Holloway he pulled it, until he made it snore again.
Whack, fol-de-riddle!
Shoot him through the middle;
Whack, fol-de-riddle, well-a-day!
Whack, fol-de-riddle!
Shoot him through the middle;
Kill Paddy Holloway."

They went out to fight:

"So the Captain he fired first, but his was not a lucky shot;
Paddy Holloway he fired afterward, and a most beautiful duck he shot.
Whack, fol-de-riddle," &c.

After which they shook hands, and

"Whack, fol-de-riddle!
No more shooting through the middle;
Whack, fol-de-riddle, well-a-day!
Whack, fol-de-riddle!
A bowl of punch, you divil—
Get drunk with Paddy Holloway!"

After this digression of a couple of pages, the reviewer returns to his text with, "Indeed, Dr. Bowring, are you tired of waiting, though we have told you a good story! Well, then, here's at you." This article (which appeared in the second number) is a characteristic specimen of the free-and-easy, rollicking, tavern-parlor style for which the magazine soon became noted, and which evidently had its admirers, nor was it without an infusion of real drollery and animal spirits. In the May number, Maginn returns to Dr. Bowring, and pretends to have obtained the aid of "a gentleman of unbounded erudition and of the purest literary taste, who, having spent 20 of the best years of his life among the Magyars, is every way competent to the task of pointing out and supplying the deficiencies in Dr. Bowring's book." This apocryphal scholar gives specimens of Magyar poetry, which he thinks Dr. Bowring much to blame for omitting; for instance, one beginning "Hogy, wogy, Pogy!" which he translates "Holy little Polly!" and another by the same poet, as to which he inquires, "What can be more beautiful that the tender reproach contained in the last two lines:

"'Asrtv! Asrtv! bsfrz tpm,
Lgag bmz tregsa?'"

Also, a Magyar poet is brought forward, of whom no mention is made by Dr. Bowring, though he is one of the most popular among Hungarian readers, or rather drinkers; for his best productions are *chansons à boire.* "His name is Quaffypunchovics."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE CONFIDING TABBY.—In 1877 I was absent from Madras for two months, and left in my quarters three cats, one of which, an English tabby, was a very gentle and affectionate creature. During my absence the quarters were occupied by two young gentlemen, who delighted in teasing and frightening the cats. About a week before my return, the English cat had kittens, which she carefully concealed behind book-shelves in the library. On the morning of my return I saw the cat, and petted her as usual, and then left the house for about an hour. On returning to dress I found that the kittens were located in a corner of my dressing-room, where previous broods had been deposited and nursed. On questioning the servant as to how they came there, he at once replied, "Sir, the old cat taking one, one in mouth brought them here." In other words, the mother had carried them one by one in her mouth from the library to the dressing-room, where they lay quite exposed. I do not think that I have heard of a more remarkable instance of reasoning and affectionate confidence in an animal, and I need hardly say that the latter manifestation gave me very great pleasure. The train of reasoning seems to have been as follows: "Now that my master has returned there is no risk of the kittens being injured by the two young savages in the house, so I will take them out for my protector to see and admire, and keep them in the corner in which all my former pets have been nursed in safety."—*Nature.*

THE BAPTISTS.—Of the Baptists it is only necessary here to say that in numbers they surpass all other American churches, except the Methodists, including, as they do, not merely many of the humbler classes in the Northern States, but also a large proportion of the negroes in the South. One interesting feature in their history deserves to be recorded. Many are accustomed in these latter days in England to speak as if the chief mode by which religion is propagated must be the importance attached to sacramental form. It is worth while for us to contemplate this vast American Church, which, more than the corresponding community in England, lays stress on its retention of what is undoubtedly the primitive, apostolical, and was till the thirteenth century the universal, mode of baptism in Christendom, which is still retained throughout the Eastern Churches, and which is still in our own Church as positively enjoined in theory as it is universally neglected in practice, namely, the Oriental, strange, inconvenient, and, to us, almost barbarous, practice of immersion. The Baptist churches, although they have used our own Authorised Version, and will, we trust, accept our new revision, yet in their own translation of the Bible have substituted "immersion" for the more ambiguous term, "baptism." The attraction which this ceremony of total ablution, in the burning heats of the Southern States, offers to uneducated minds is said to be one of the most powerful motives which have induced the negroes to adopt the Baptist communion. A measure of the want of education among these primitive converts may be given in the story told of the triumphant tones in which a negro teacher of the Baptist Church addressed a member of the rival Methodist communion. "You profess to go to the Bible, and yet in the Bible you find constant mention of "John the Baptist," "John the Immerser." Where do you ever find any mention of "John the Methodist!"—*Dean Stanley, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

VARNISHING DAY, ROYAL ACADEMY.—Happy the artist who, having sent his works to the Academy, receives not his packing-case back again, but an invitation to visit Burlington House on "Varnishing Day." He is asked now to "inspect such works as have been accepted," instead of to varnish them, as used to be the case until quite recently. Suppose yourself a happy artist, one in receipt of this said invitation, and we will visit Piccadilly together on the day when artists go there on this mission of "inspection." If it is the first time you have had a picture hung, you innocently reveal the fact by walking up stairs when you arrive at Burlington House, and presenting your ticket to the porter in livery. This lordly being informs you that you must go down again and change your admission card for a season ticket. You sign your name on this, and then go up again and show it to the porter, who now lets you pass in. Old exhibitors, of course, know about the season ticket arrangement, and are spared the annoyance of coming down stairs again, whereby the young artist is obliged loyally to show to every one that it is their first time of being hung. If you are there early in the morning, the first thing that strikes you is the great number of artists—ladies as well as gentlemen—and the way in which many go through the rooms holding their heads high; and you wonder what the meaning of this is until you catch yourself doing it; for, not finding your picture on the line on your first hunt, you go round a second time, and, ignoring the line, look up to see where you have been "skied." Friends meeting greet each other, as a rule, with "How are you?" or "Where are you?" which is not an inquiry after your health, but means how or where are you hung? And one generally notices in the criticisms of the exhibition (which are pretty free on the varnishing day) that it is a good or bad one, according to the position of the picture of the person criticising. Those who are skied always think it a bad exhibition, and those who are hung well that it is better than usual. There are many ladies—dressed, as a rule, quietly in dark colors—sometimes in groups round a picture, and others being waited upon by male friends, who get them water and cloth, &c., while they sponge or oil their pictures. The ladies are, for the most part, young, and at every varnishing day you see one or two melancholy-eyed ones, who look as if they went in for high art and could not get the recognition they deserved. They wander about the rooms the whole of the day, not speaking to any one, and give the impression that it would be a very good thing for them if they could sell their pictures.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ENGLISH SHIP SLANG.—An early meal of cocoa and biscuit is, for some reason which it is not easy to discover, always spoken of as "optional." Leavened bread, much more commonly eaten by seamen than formerly, is "soft bread," or "soft tack." A dish of odds-and-ends of fresh beef is "skewer o'" and pease pudding is "dog's body." Pudding of any other kind still retains its ancient and nautical name of "duff." A man's allowance of grog is his "navy," and the measure in which his share is given to him in his mess is a "tot." Names of other table utensils, such as "kids," "pannikins," and "monkeys," are fast becoming obsolete. If soup be somewhat deficient in strength, it is said to have "a good deal of the forehold about it;" the forehold being the place in which the water for drinking is stored. The "blacks," which will occasionally defy the efforts of the cook, and get into the dishes he is preparing, are called "galley-pepper." When some article of food is running short there is "a southerly wind" in the receptacle in which it is kept. Most of the special trades—such as those of the rope-maker, sail-maker, blacksmith, &c.—which send representatives on board ship have peculiar customary appellations, but few of them are characteristically nautical, and are perhaps frequently used on land. Epithets indicative of nationality are numerous. A Maltese is a "Smyche"; a shipmate from the Mauritius a "Payah Frenchman;" a north country-man, "Geordie;" a man from the west-ern counties, "Jagger;" and a rustic lout, "Joskin." The appellation "landsman" was, till within the last 30 years, official, but it has now been given up; it never was comprised in the phraseology of fore-mast hands, who to this day speak of a landsman as a "shore-going" man. In fact, the latter term has among the sailors of the Navy a value about equivalent to that of the word "civilian" among soldiers. Many other remnants of a quaint vocabulary are still to be met with on board ship. The period of time devoted to certain duties is a "trick;" a sailor "goes" to the fore part of the ship, but he "lies aft" when approaching the stern; and never "changes," but always "shifts" his clothing.—*All the Year Round.*

A HUNGARIAN ALFOLD.—The first view of the plain is depressing in the extreme. You behold a level, featureless, interminable stretch of earth, with the heavens above and around you, like the folds of a vast tent; where neither hill nor forest throws any shadow, and where the pathway of the sun is visible from the rising up to the going down thereof. This great plain has been aptly called *une mer terrestre;* and, under certain atmospheric conditions, the illusion is complete. It appears even like the sea itself, rippled by green-wave furrows, or calmed into utter stillness by wide-spreading level mists that meet the sky-line. Dreary as the plain may seem to the stranger, it is a place beloved by the native with an attachment equal to the Switzer's love for the Alps. The shepherd of the lonely *puszta* has no more thought of wandering away from the dear familiar scene than has the forest tree which is rooted in the earth. This district is in fact the centre of the true Magyar race, where are still to be found unchanged the language, customs, folk-lore, and the traditions of this singular people, who, though but a handful, have made their mark on history. "The Magyar shall never perish out of the world" is a saying among them. It is a striking fact that in no part of Europe is there an stronger feeling evinced for territorial possession than in Hungary. The Hungarian peasant holds to the land as a part and parcel of himself. "Land is perpetual man," says the old Irish law. A similar notion is latent in Hungarian patriotism, especially in the case of the peasant, for he believes in the land with something of the old pagan worship. Nor is this feeling for the soil merely sentimental; as a matter of fact, nearly a third of the land in the Kingdom of Hungary is in the possession of peasant-holders. It is worthy of remark that the purchase of land is much facilitated for small buyers by the advanced state of the land laws in Hungary. Transfer of land is easy and inexpensive, and the registration of titles to estates has completely obtained in this country.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A SAINT IN A CAVE.—Vernet, the grandfather of the late famous French painter of the same name, relates that he was once employed to paint a landscape with a cave and St. Jerome in it. He accordingly painted the landscape with St. Jerome at the entrance of the cave. When he delivered the picture, the purchaser, who understood nothing of perspective, said: "The landscape and the cave are well made; but the saint is not in the cave." "I understand you, Sir," replied Vernet. "I will alter it." He therefore took the painting, and made the shade darker, so that the saint seemed to sit further in. The purchaser took the painting; but it again appeared to him that the figure was not in the cave. Vernet then obliterated the figure, and gave the picture to the purchaser, who now at last seemed perfectly satisfied. Whereupon he showed the picture to strangers he said: "Here you have a picture by Vernet with St. Jerome in the cave."

"But we cannot see the saint," the visitors would reply. "Excuse me, gentlemen," the possessor would answer; "he is there; for I have seen him standing at the entrance, and afterward further back, and am therefore quite sure that he is in it!"—*Chambers's Journal.*

MAN FROM MONKEY.—The difficulty, whatever it amounts to, of conceiving how such a being as man can be descended from an ape, the ape from a fish, and the fish from a protozoon, is paralleled in the life of every human being. The child, before it learns to speak, appears to have no higher mental nature than that of an intelligent dog; for some time after birth it appears to have no mental nature at all, and immediately after conception it has no higher organic nature than that of a protozoon. The development of the individual is in the highest degree mysterious; but the mystery is only repeated, and the difficulty is not increased, if it is true, as the doctrine of evolution teaches, that the development of the individual, from the structureless germ up to the mature man, has had its parallel in the development of the race. The relation of man's spiritual to his animal nature is no doubt one of the greatest of all mysteries; but the relation of life to matter, though a lower kind of mystery, is equally mysterious. No physical science can elucidate the relation of the spirit to the brain; but the fact that man's brain has no superiority to that of the highest apes from which his spiritual superiority could possibly be guessed, so far from giving support to a materialistic view of our spiritual nature, rather tends to cut away the ground from under any materialistic argument. The question, What point in the development, either of the individual or of the race, is that where the spiritual nature has come in? cannot be answered, but is not an important one to answer. It is, however, in accordance with all the analogies of creation, if the same creative power which at the beginning created matter and afterward gave it life, finally, when the action of that life had developed the bodily frame and the instinctive mental powers of man, completed the work by breathing into man a breath of higher and spiritual life.—*Murphy on Habit and Intelligence.*

UTILIZING NIAGARA FALLS.—Sir William Thompson said "he was of opinion that a great deal of natural energy which was now lost might be advantageously applied in the future to lighting and manufactures. There was a deal of energy in water-falls. In the future, no doubt, such falls as the Falls of Niagara would be extensively used—indeed, he believed the Falls of Niagara would in the future be used for the production of light and mechanical power over a large area of North America. The electricity produced by them might be advantageously conducted for hundreds of miles, and the manufactories of whole towns might be set in motion by it. Powerful copper conductors would have to be used—conductors of a tubular form with water flowing through them to keep them cool. There would be no limit to the application of the electric motive power; it might do all the work that could be done by steam-engines of the most powerful description. It seemed to him that legislation, in the interests of the nation and in the interests of mankind, should remove, as far as possible, all obstacles such as those arising from vested interests, and should encourage inventors to the utmost. As to the use of electricity by means of the Falls of Niagara, his idea was to drive dynamic-engines by water-power in the neighborhood of the Falls, and then to have conductors to transmit the force to the places where illumination or the development of mechanical power was wanted. There was no danger of terrific effects being brought about accidentally by the use of such a terrific power, because the currents employed would be continuous and not alternating."—*Nature.*

ENGLISH FISH DINNERS.—Fish dinners, the most salient peculiarity of London dining, deserve and obtain a separate article. The old Brunswick Hotel at Blackwall is, we find, now turned into an emigration office; but at Greenwich the Ship and the Trafalgar continue to flourish. But "*non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum,*" and a humbler entertainment of the same oceanic and fluviatile viands is to be had at a far humbler price at the Three Tuns Tavern, in the fish neighborhood of Billingsgate. Whitebait is, of course, the most important dish at such banquets and meals, and, to our thinking, can only be truly enjoyed in what may be called its native abodes—on the banks of the Thames. One seldom gets it so good at a club or in a private house. We do not know what is the latest verdict of the naturalists upon the true classification of this delicious little morsel. It may be, for ought we care, as some suppose, the young of the whale, or it may represent an adult species of its own. Our only concern is to know which hypothesis ought to be adopted, with a view of taking measures, if necessary, for insuring the protracted existence of a species which so greatly to the delight of man. We once read in an old guide-book to the suburbs of London, printed early in the last century, that Greenwich was famous for small houses of entertainment much frequented by the lower orders in order to eat a fish called whitebait, and it was not until the Ministerial dinners, which began in Pitt's days, had made it known that it became fashionable and expensive.—*Ésto perpetua, Saturday Review.*

VICTOR HUGO AND THE DEATH PENALTY.—It may be said that there is at least one social reform on which M. Hugo has dwelt consistently through all its phases—the abolition of the punishment of death. Like those branches of mathematics which involve infinite quantities, any question concerned with human life and death is a favorite lurking-place of fallacies. We will speak here only of M. Hugo's ground of objection, which lies in the cruelty of the punishment. So far as the cruelty consists in the pain of anticipation, that pain is divisible into two factors—regret at leaving a family unprovided for, and actual terror. The first factor, if felt at all, is felt equally by the convict who is going to the galleys for life. And the second factor we may surely neglect. If a man has left his neighbor's family mourning, we need not be tender over a few days of selfish terror for himself. Then comes, according to M. Hugo, the crowning cruelty of removing him from this world. We may reply that if we remove him from his home to a prison for life we are pretty sure that we are doing him an injury. But if, instead of this, we remove him from the earth altogether, we have no means of knowing whether we are doing him an injury or not. Surely, there are plenty of other benevolent causes to be taken up, which, if less susceptible of pathetic advocacy, are also less dependent on a turn of metaphysics.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

A GREAT SPANISH ACTRESS OF THE LAST CENTURY.—During Cumberland's stay at Madrid he witnessed a performance of the great Spanish and gypsy actress, Tiranna, about whom he tells some amusing anecdotes. Upon hearing that a famous English play-writer desired to see her act, she sent word that he was not to come to the theatre until she desired him, as it was only when she liked the part and was in the humor that she could play well. After waiting several days he at length received the expected summons. But he had not been many minutes in his box when she sent word that as she felt no inclination for acting that night, she would not be able to do justice to her talents or to his expectations, and that he was to go home and try her another day. A capricious creature, and another week elapsed before he received permission to attend the theatre again. "I had not then," he says, "enough of the language to understand much more than the incidents and action of the play, which was of the deepest order of tragedy, for in the course of the plot she obeyed the capricious behests of a monarch, and murdered her infant children, and exhibited them dead on the stage lying on each side of her, while she, sitting on the bare floor between them, (her attitude, action, and features defying all description,) presented such a high-wrought picture of hysteric frenzy, laughing wild amid severest woe, as placed her in my judgment at the very summit of her art." So tremendous was the effect of this acting upon the audience, who rose in a kind of tumultuous frenzy, that the play was not suffered to terminate, and the curtain was abruptly dropped. Presently a gentleman brought her round to Cumberland's box. "The artificial paleness of her cheeks, her eyes, which she had dyed of a bright vermilion round the edges of the lids, her fine arms bare to the shoulders, the wild magnificence of her attire, and the profusion of her disheveled locks, glossy black as the plumage of the raven, gave her the appearance of something so more than human, such a sibyl, such an imaginary being, so awful, so impressive, that my blood chilled as she approached me, not to ask but to claim my applause, demanding of me if I had ever seen any actress that could be compared with her in my own or any other country. 'I was determined,' she said, 'to exert myself for you this night, and if the sensibility of the audience would have suffered me to have, concluded the scene, I should have convinced you that I do not boast of my own performances without reason.'" The Duke of Ossuna, the commander of the Spanish Guards, considered it indispensable to his honor to be the admirer of the finest woman in Spain, and he had paid her large sums of money, but had never once visited or seen her. One day, by the persuasion of a friend, he sent an intimation that he should come and take chocolate with her. But on his way to her house he fell fast asleep in the carriage, and upon arriving there no one had the temerity to awaken him. So after halting for a considerable time, and finding the Duke still slumbered, the coachman wheeled round and took him home again.—*Temple Bar.*

PATRIOTISM.

Protean Selfishness puts on no guise
More apt than "Patriotism" to blind our eyes:
Shall Briton, Frenchman, Russ, American,
Glory in things that would disgrace a man?
Set your own country foremost; work for her;
Here to all private interests prefer.
But never dream that violence and fraud
In her name turn to praise and noblesness;
That lies are bad at home but good abroad;
That honor and fair dealing have a bound
Mark'd on the map; that any right can prove
Wrong to another, or make his right less.
And after all this, recollect—there's Love.
"Love one another!" "Yes, Lord:" look around!
After all this, there's Love—nay! Love comes first;
Else our pretended virtues are the worst
Of all the evils wherewith life is curst.
—*Fraser's Magazine.*

TRUFFLES.—The truffle is essentially a native of chalky soils; the subsoil must be permeable, at the same time that too dry a soil is unfavorable. The presence of trees is indispensable. Truffles are found in the open glades which traverse the slopes and level parts of forests. They are produced at the foot of many different essences, as the French call the various species of trees and shrubs, but especially at the foot of oaks; so much so that, for practical study, we may confine ourselves to the grand divisions of deciduous and evergreen oaks, the latter thriving on the plain and on warm hill-sides, the former (whether with sessile or pedunculated acorns) on the mountain and exposed situations. The question has been ra

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 21.

SENATE.

MINOR RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a Senate resolution, transmitting the report of the Board of Naval Engineer Officers appointed by him to examine plans and specifications of refrigerating ships and machinery, referred to it by the National Board of Health. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to sit during the recess, to continue the investigation of the Spofford-Kellogg contest. Adopted.

The consideration of the Senate bill to provide office room for the National Board of Health, and for the publication of its reports and papers, and to authorize it to erect necessary quarantine buildings, and acquire title to real estate, was resumed, and the bill passed.

The conference report on the Judicial Expenses bill was called up by Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the report, which resulted, yeas 31, nays 17—a party vote.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for filling vacancies in the office of Chief of Engineers, United States Army, which was considered and passed. [It is the same as one of the amendments to the Army Appropriation bill adopted in Committee of the Whole and non-concurred in last night by the Senate.]

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to provide ocean mail steam-ship service between the United States and South America. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CHINESE BILL.

On motion of Mr. SLATER, of Oregon, Senate Bill No. 622, regulating intercourse with the subjects of the Chinese Empire visiting or residing in the United States, and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. SLATER said the object of the bill was to regulate intercourse of Chinese now residing or who may come to reside in this country with our own people, and thereby prevent that hurtful competition in the labor market, wherever these people have come, which was pressing so severely upon the laboring classes of the Pacific States and Territories. The main question involved was the placing of some limit to Chinese coolie immigration into the United States. He cited authorities to show that every nation had full power to control or regulate its intercourse with other nations and to prohibit entrance to its territories of persons likely to do harm in any way. If the Government had power to prohibit commerce in the interest of its subjects, as was conceded, it must also have power to prevent citizens of foreign powers from carrying on business in the country.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

LETTER-CARRIERS' SALARIES.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, the Senate took up the House bill making additional appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department for 1879 and 1880, known as the Letter-carriers' Deficiency bill. The Appropriations Committee reduced from $415,000 to $400,000 the appropriation for the payment of letter-carriers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and to extend the service for said year under the act of Feb. 1879, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated. The committee strikes out the appropriation of $71,000 for the payment of increased salaries to letter-carriers, under the provisions of the existing law for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, Chairman of the committee, explained that the department had failed to make any classification of carriers entitled to this increased salary. Therefore, the committee thought it improper to make any appropriation unless such classification was made and the exact amount required ascertained. The amount appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1880, was in anticipation that classification for that year would be made. The committee added an appropriation of $15,000 to enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to settle claims of several States for swamp lands; also of $100,000 for judgments of the Court of Claims; also $1,125 for the salary of an additional Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

These amendments were all adopted.

Mr. COKE, of Texas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted an amendment to appropriate $60,312 for interest due the Osages on the avails of diminished reserve lands in Kansas. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also submitted an amendment inserting an appropriation of $22,386 to pay the balances which are due and have been duly audited and allowed for transporting the mails prior to July 1, 1876. Adopted.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, asked a separate vote on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole reducing the appropriation from $415,000 to $400,000 and striking out the appropriation for increased salaries for the year 1879. He thought the amendments an injustice to a hard-worked class of men.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, also opposed the amendment. It was the duty of Congress to make the appropriation, and they should discharge their duty and let the Post Office Department take the responsibility of not doing its duty.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said the Committee on Appropriations feared if an appropriation were made without any classification there might be some favoritism or error in its disbursement.

Mr. CONKLING said the act of February, 1879, itself fixed the classification.

These two amendments were non-concurred in. The remaining amendments were concurred in, and the bill was passed.

The House joint resolution authorizing the completion of the foundation of the Washington Monument was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, at 4:50 P. M., the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-YORK SHIPPING COMMISSIONER.

Mr. COVERT, of New-York, asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the conduct of the Shipping Commissioner's office at the port of New-York.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, objected.

Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to provide for the return of the "Twigg" sword to Rowena Guedella. Referred.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The House resumed, in the morning hour, the consideration of the bill prohibiting political assessments.

Mr. HOSTETLER, of Indiana, withdrew the demand for the previous question, moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and on that motion demanded the previous question.

The Republicans then, notwithstanding an intimation from Mr. Springer, of Illinois, that the bill would not be taken up for consideration at the present session, refrained from voting, thus leaving the house without a quorum.

During one of the roll-calls a Message was received from the President (at 3 P. M.) announcing his approval of the Legislative bill. The announcement was greeted with applause on the Republican side, and Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, remarked: "We have provided for ourselves; now, let us provide for the rest of the Government."

The Supplementary Judicial bill, as enrolled, was signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate for the signature of the presiding officer of that body.

The morning hour expired without any action on the Political Assessment bill, and it went over until the next morning hour.

At 3:15 P. M. the House took up the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows: The bill to establish post roads in certain States. Passed. The Senate amendments to the bill relating to printing impressions from the portraits or vignettes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the appointment of the Mississippi River Commission caused a debate, in which Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, opposed the bill as the introduction of a gigantic scheme that would cost $100,000,000. Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, sustained it as a great work, in which men from the North and from the South could clasp hands together. The amendments were concurred in—166 to 11. The principal amendment is to make the number of Commissioners seven, and it was announced by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, that Prof. Hilyard is to be the additional Commissioner.

The House then, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

SPORTSMEN SHOOTING PIGEONS.

The grounds of the New-York Gun Club, at Seneca Point, N. J., were visited by many sportsmen from this City yesterday. The weather was fine, but a high wind interfered with the sport to some extent. The first match was a sweepstakes; five birds; five traps; five yards apart; handicap. Dr. M. Jackson killed all of his birds, taking first money, and Dr. Zellner won second money on shooting off a "tie." In a second match, under similar conditions, C. Manning killed his quota and took first money, Dr. Zellner again capturing second money. A double-bird match at six birds was next contested, H. Reblin killing two out of three pair, and winning first money, while Peter Cooper, Jr., killed two out of eight pair, and won second money. In a five-bird match which followed, Jackson and Dr. Zellner killed all of their birds, while Reblin, Cooper, and Manning killed four each. On shooting off ties, Jackson and Manning were awarded first and second places respectively. The sport concluded with a ten-bird sweepstakes, in which Reblin killed all of his birds, one falling dead out of bounds, while Dr. Zellner killed nine and took second place.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT ROUTES.

PROPERTY-OWNERS MAKING STRONG OBJECTIONS TO THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT AND FIFTY-NINTH-STREET LINES.

A large delegation of property-owners called on Mayor Cooper yesterday afternoon for the purpose of protesting against the proposed elevated railroad from the Grand Central Depot to Tryon-row, as submitted in the report to the Mayor of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for the annexed district. Among those present were Dr. Howard Crosby, Samuel Willets, Willis Blackston, (representing the Bleecker-Street Bank.) Frederick Storres, O. B. Potter, L. and J. F. Suydam, J. and L. Suydam, William Radde, Richard Mortimer, Willard Parker, Oswald Ottendorfer, Joseph R. Skidmore, Charles E. Quackenbush, Edwin Mead, George Forrester, W. H. Brockway, William L. Skidmore, and others. Mr. O. B. Potter, in behalf of the delegation, read a long statement remonstrating against the proposed road, for the following, among other reasons:

"This road, if built, will destroy and annihilate many millions of value in the land and buildings along the route, without any compensation or return to the owners. Upon a large part of this route the actual damage to the property will not be less than $1,000 per running foot, excluding the cross streets. At this rate the destruction would amount, to fully $10,000,000. This would not be a temporary loss, which might be hereafter made up, but a permanent and remediless destruction of property and value, which would in many cases impoverish the owners, and annihilate forever this immense amount upon which the City levies and collects annual taxes. No compensation whatever is provided for or contemplated in this scheme. No city ought to prosper, and none can long prosper, which assents to or permits injustice to its citizens. This plan must and will destroy the property of a part of its citizens without compensation, for the convenience or benefit of the city at large, short of setting a public example of injustice and wrong, and justly forfeiting the respect and confidence of its citizens. Heretofore rapid transit railroads have been experiments. Franchises were of doubtful value, and they sought capital. Now capital seeks them. The franchises are acknowledged to be of immense value, and no excuse can now exist for not compelling justice to be done to private property and rights, as a condition to all future grants. The Rapid Transit act, under which this scheme is attempted, contemplates that the stock of railroads organized under it shall be open to subscription by all who may desire to subscribe, upon equal terms. This railroad and its branches are so laid out as to defeat and reverse this intent of the act, inasmuch as they are so laid out and connected with the New-York Central and Harlem Railroads that they necessarily become part and parcel of those roads, which are substantially owned by one corporation, and cannot be used by any other party. This grant, therefore, is not to the general public, who might wish to subscribe to the stock, as the Rapid Transit act requires, but is made in fact, if not in terms, to one corporation, and practically to one person. If this scheme is carried out, many millions of property are to be stripped from its present owners, and destroyed, without compensation to them, to increase the wealth of a few men of combined corporation, and one man, who certainly has no greater claim as a tax-payer than scores and hundreds of citizens thus to be impoverished. Destruction to private property without compensation in this City, in the behalf of corporations and their projectors, who have no higher motive than their own gain, should cease, and cease forever, and that her after public improvements shall be made with a sole view to the public good, and never without the just compensation to private property, taken in whole or in part for public use, which our Constitution requires. We appeal with the more confidence against this project of wrong, in view of the outcry recently excited when the present rapid transit railroads were supposed to have in contemplation the acquisition of further rights in the lower portion of the City. The public press, with one unanimous shout against the further sacrifice of private property to them. The Mayor and Aldermen placed upon the public records of the City their formal declaration of wrong to private citizens already perpetrated, and their protest against any further legislative grants without providing for compensation to private property, and the Legislature of the State was appealed to, not in vain, for the protection of private property against the then contemplated wrong. We appeal to the same sense of justice which we believe adequate for the protection of even the weakest citizen against even the strongest."

Mr. Potter then called attention to the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen, which were adopted some time since, declaring that private rights and rights of property should be protected, and where injury or damage is inflicted compensation should be provided. Mr. Potter next referred to the action of the Mayor on the resolution, in which the Mayor declared, in his Message to the Common Council on it, that he did not think that the elevated railroads should be permitted to occupy any portion of the streets in the lower portion of the City, if at all, without the payment of just compensation to property-owners.

Mayor Cooper then inquired if any one else desired to make remarks on the subject:

Dr. Crosby, in response, said: "Mr. Mayor: There is just one point already embodied in this statement that has been made, but to which I would call your attention particularly, and that is just this—that, whatever arguments of public necessity may have been rightly used as against private injury, with regard to the elevated roads that now are built, such argument cannot be used with regard to any future road. All that the public necessity or good requires has been already accomplished, and anything further in the way of elevated roads will be solely for private advantage, and not for the public good." Mayor Cooper then said that he would carefully consider the matter, after which the delegation retired.

Soon after the delegation had retired another entered the Mayor's office on a somewhat similar mission. Among those present were Chief Engineer Charles P. Daly, Charles H. Kitchell, Ellal F. Hall, O. M. Arkenbergh, William F. Buckley, Prof. Elie Charlier, James Lorrimer Graham, Max Weil, and Bernard Cohen. Mr. Hall presented a petition on behalf of the deputation, which, after referring to the action of the Rapid Transit Commissioners in laying out a portion of Fifty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, for a route for a rapid transit road to connect with the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, says:

"That the construction and operation of such a railroad upon the said route must seriously interfere with the use of the portion of Central Park adjoining, for the purposes for which it was designed; that the obstruction of the view and the conspicuous prominence of an elevated railroad, with trains constantly passing at an elevation, and the continually recurring noises caused by their passage, must greatly detract from the beauty and quiet of the adjacent portions of the Park, especially when pushed up to its very boundary, near which no steam railway has yet been permitted; that the proposed railway will span nearly all the entrances to the park which are most resorted to, and which alone are convenient of access to most of the people who frequent it; that the annoyance caused by the operation of the road will be most felt at one of the most frequented localities of the park, and can only be escaped by those seeking pleasure and quiet going altogether beyond the sight and hearing of such road, thus practically abandoning that portion of the park for the purposes of a pleasure-ground.

"That no necessity for the proposed road exists, as the only purpose it could serve—that of a connection between the two existing elevated roads—is already sufficiently answered by the road passing through West Fifty-third-street.

"That your petitioners will be especially injured thereby in their property and rights by a like obstruction of access and of view, and by annoyance and damage from the noises and escaping steam, smoke, cinders, &c., of the trains, destroying, or, at least, greatly diminishing, the value of their property, and thereby causing a total or partial confiscation of such property without any compensation therefor to your petitioners, and, although no public use or benefit is thereby served, but, on the contrary, public, as well as private, interests and convenience will be sacrificed solely for some possible advantage to the corporations operating the existing elevated railways."

Chief-Justice Daly, Mr. Kitchell, Mr. E. F. Hall, and Mr. J. Lorrimer Graham all made remarks against the proposed use of Fifty-ninth-street for an elevated road.

Mayor Cooper here said he, too, was decidedly opposed to using that street for part of a rapid transit route. He added that he would carefully consider the matter. The deputation then left.

It is said that in case the Mayor does not transmit the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to the Common Council for approval, the Commissioners will do so at their next meeting.

BASE-BALL.

A good game was played yesterday afternoon on the Jersey City Grounds, between the Alaska nine, of this City, and the Jersey City Browns, before about 800 persons. It was closely contested until the end of the fifth inning, but in the sixth the visiting nine batted for eight runs, scoring only one in the seventh and fine base-running they scored seven runs, five of which were earned. The Alaska nine won, 11 to 6. Following is the score:

ALASKA.	R.	IR.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Neil, p.	1	1	3	0	0
Sullivan, l. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Bannon, 1st b.	1	3	11	0	0
Smith, s. s.	2	1	1	3	1
Clinton, L. f.	2	2	1	1	0
Tracey, s. s.	0	0	0	3	0
Clark, 2d b.	2	1	3	4	0
Brown, 3d b.	1	3	3	3	2
Wade, c.	2	2	2	1	3
Total	11	15	27	13	9

JERSEY CITY.	R.	IR.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Farrow, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Troy, s. s.	1	1	0	3	0
Booth, r. f.	0	1	1	2	0
Callahan, c. f.	1	3	1	0	0
Fitzroy, 3d b.	0	1	4	1	3
Rickor, 2d b.	0	0	2	2	0
Norman, p.	3	2	1	3	1
Smith, c. f.	2	1	3	0	2
Reed, 1st b.	1	1	7	0	2
Total	6	9	27	11	8

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Alaska	0	2	1	0	7	1	0	0	0—11
Jersey City.	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0—6

At Prospect Park, yesterday, the New-York Commercial nine beat the Nameless nine, of Brooklyn, in a loosely played game, 17 to 14. The Eckfords nine beat the Shanghai nine, both of Brooklyn, 10 to 5.

THE RAILWAYS IN DEFENSE

HOW THEY CLAIM TO BENEFIT THE PUBLIC.

THE POOL COMMISSIONER'S TESTIMONY—"CUT" RATES AND FREIGHT "POOLS"—OCEAN FREIGHTS AND TERMINAL FACILITIES—THE GRAIN SHIPMENT FROM NEW-YORK—CANAL COMPETITION.

The examination of Col. Albert Fink, Commissioner of the Trunk Line Railways, occupied the whole session of the Assembly Special Investigating Committee yesterday, and at its close Mr. Fink was discharged from further attendance at present. After Mr. Sterne had completed his examination of the witness, he was interrogated by Chauncy M. Depew, of the New-York Central Railroad, and by Vice-President Blanchard, of the Erie Railway, and the drift and result of their inquiry were such as to materially lessen the force of the evidence adduced by Mr. Sterne against the railroads and their present system of management. It is probable that the committee will take a recess at the close of the session on Tuesday next, to reassemble in this City about two weeks hence, when another branch of the investigation will be taken up. The testimony thus far has been almost wholly directed to the subject of rates, freight management, and tariff, and the next subject will probably be railway cost, construction, and operation, as affecting tariffs. Col. Fink testified yesterday that under what is called the present "pooling" system between the trunk lines, the rate on West-bound freight from New-Yorkto Chicago was 75 cents for first class freight, 60 cents for second class, 50 cents for third class, and 40 cents for fourth class, per 100 pounds; these were all-rail rates; lines that carried by rail to Buffalo and thence by water to Chicago charged only 24 cents per cwt. for fourth class freights; of the all-rail routes, the New-York Central Road received 46 per cent. for their haul to Buffalo; anything less than 14 cents to Chicago on fourth class would involve loss to the railroad, and less than 15 cents to New-York from Chicago would also involve a loss to them; 25 to 30 full freight cars made a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, but the Pennsylvania Road used heavier locomotives, and hauled 40 or 42 cars in a train; the Erie Road averaged 27 to 30 cars, and the cost of transportation on the Erie Road was higher than on the New-York Central; the cutting of rates was, as a rule, very injurious to the public interests as well as to the railways, and railways being such large corporations, and having very large debts, were frequently bankrupt before they knew it; they might be more dangerous rivals to other roads as broken roads than as solvent roads, by carrying freight at rates that only paid bare operating expenses; there is, he said, a difference of 4 cents per 100 pounds on fourth class freight from Boston to Chicago in favor of the Grand Trunk, of Canada, but it is offset to the shipper by the time occupied, the higher rate of insurance, and other disadvantages; so far as the public was concerned, the rates were the same, or if it were otherwise, the Grand Trunk was the best-named line for outward freights from Boston; the Grand Trunk Road is not insolvent, but its shareholders get no dividends at present; as a rule the longer the haul is, the less the element of distance appears as a factor in making a tariff, where there is competition; I think, said the witness, it would be wise policy to follow the English custom by dividing the cost of the terminal handling with the cost of the haul; competition rates make local rates appear higher comparatively; when you carry goods for 20 cents from Chicago to New-York, and charge 25 cents for carrying them from Syracuse, it looks like a fact of discrimination against the local traffic; it is one of the bad effects of our system at present.

Mr. Baker asked the witness for a statement of the expenses of his department. Mr. Fink said he could not give it from memory; he had about 60 clerks employed; there were about 500 routes and different combinations of routes, the record of the business of which was kept by them. He declined to state what his own salary was; it was a private matter; the expenses of his office averaged about $5,000 a month, including his salary; the main part of that expense was borne by the trunk lines, and only a small part by certain Western roads, the statistics of which he could furnish.

To Mr. Blanchard the witness said the officers and managers of the fast freight had nothing to do with making the rates on their local-bound traffic, only incorporating the rates and orders issued by them on that subject are issued directly to them; witness had no power to make or change rates except as authorized by the four trunk lines; the Joint Executive Committee of those lines was composed of seven men; witness is Chairman of that committee; the relations of the railroads and the public, and their interests, joint and several, are always taken into consideration and discussed in the committee meetings in fixing or making rates.

Mr. Sterne objected strenuously to the witness stating the result of these committee meetings, unless he also stated what the conversation or discussion was, as to the substance of what was said on those occasions by the trunk line managers. What Mr. Fink's conclusion as to the motives behind what Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Garrett or Mr. Blanchard said was not important.

The witness said he was unable to state conversations, or even the substance of them, while the rates were being made, but the managers always expressed and displayed a due regard for the public interests while considering the policy of the trunk roads included in the agreement; witness said the trunk lines at New-York incurred a large expense not borne by any of the other lines in lightering and moving freight in the harbor for shippers, and on a 30-cent rate this expense was equivalent to 10 per cent. of the distance in the haul from Chicago; at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore the roads receive freight only at their depots, and all other movements of the freights are done at the expense of the shippers; on imported goods also the railway companies receive the freight at the steam-ship docks, and incur heavy expense by such service; the West-bound tonnage of the four trunk lines last year from this City was 741,784 tons; the West-bound tonnage from Boston last year by the trunk lines was 162,626 tons; from Philadelphia, 198,192 tons, and from Baltimore, 91,040 tons, and the total trunk line traffic of 491,858 tons from Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, against 741,784 from New-York; in 1877, the West-bound Erie Canal tonnage was 978,991 tons; witness had not the figures of canal tonnage for 1878, but he understood it exceeded that of 1877; the total canal and rail West-bound traffic of New-York City last year was about 1,720,000 tons, or about three times the volume of either three ports named; the full inland rates over the trunk lines for through Western freights have been uniform, whether the freights were ocean freights or originated in New-York; on Thursday last Mr. Miller for a few moments on Monday; that he had gone out, saying that he would return again in the morning, that he had not been to his hotel, and that that was all the information about him in his possession. Notwithstanding this, the Reading people still supposed he would be on hand in time to fulfill his marriage engagement, and the arrangements for the wedding went on to completion. The guests assembled at the residence of the bride's parents, where they waited with intense anxiety until 10:30 P. M., when the bridegroom being still absent, they went away, leaving the intended bride and the friends of the missing bridegroom in a state of mental distraction. On Friday morning several relatives and friends of the missing man came to this City to clear up the mystery. Detective John McNamara was detailed to work up the case. He has made a careful and thorough search, but thus far without success. A general alarm has been sent out to all the Police stations, giving the following description of the missing man: "John R. Miller, aged 33 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 180 pounds; dark complexion; dark gray eyes; dark brown hair, chin whiskers, and mustache. Had on a suit of dark mixed clothing, and carried a double-case gold watch, marked with the monogram 'G. R. W.' The nail of the little finger of the right hand was considerably longer than the nail on any of the other fingers.

Mr. Neitz, the brother of the young woman who was to be Mr. Miller's wife, says he is utterly at a loss to account for Mr. Miller's disappearance on any hypothesis whatever. So far as he knew, there was no trouble whatever between the missing man and his intended bride, and he knew of no reason why he should desire to avoid the marriage. He was positive that Mr. Miller's disappearance had not been occasioned by any financial or other trouble, as he was generally considered wealthy, and his credit was good. He had known Mr. Miller, he said, from his boyhood, and knew that he was a man of perfect morals and perfectly correct in all his habits. He was a member of the church of which his intended wife's father is Pastor, the Superintendent of the Sunday-school, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Order of Good Templars. He feared that he had either met with foul play or become suddenly deranged. He had no particular reason, he said, for the latter conclusion, as the gentleman had always been in his right mind, and there was no insanity in his family. He had been troubled, however, for several years past with a severe catarrhal affection, and was under medical treatment for the disease. He used to complain frequently of severe pain in his head. Mr. Miller did not draw any money from the bank before he left home, and was not in the habit of carrying more than $50 with him on ordinary occasions. He had been in business in Reading for about 10 years, and he employed about 60 hands. He stood high in the community, and his credit was good for any sum under $50,000. Mr. U. H. Tenney, of the firm which did Mr. Miller's business in this City, could offer no reasons for his disappearance. Mr. Miller has an undrawn balance of $10,000 in his favor with the house, and he drew no money on Monday. Detective McNamara will investigate today a rumor that a man resembling Mr. Miller has been seen at a country hotel about 18 miles from this City.

TENDERING A COUNTERFEIT DOLLAR.

William Eddy, aged 16, living at No. 44 Charles-street, entered the cigar store of Henry Gavey, No. 204 Prince-street, last evening, and purchased some cigars. He tendered in payment a trade dollar, which Gavey discovered was a counterfeit. He detained the youth and sent for Detective Reynolds, of the Eighth Precinct, who took Eddy to the station-house. On searching him two other counterfeit dollars were found in his possession. He refused to give any explanation of the manner in which he had become possessed of the counterfeits, and was locked up.

FAILED TO BECOME LAWS.

BILLS FROM WHICH THE GOVERNOR WITHHELD HIS SIGNATURE.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—The following bills failed by reason of the withholding of Executive approval:

Relative to the State school moneys in Monroe and Seneca Counties.

Relative to securities held by the Bank Department to redeem the circulation of State banks.

Amending the Supervisors' act relative to changing the location of court-houses and jails.

Relative to the amount of property authorized to be held by County Medical Societies.

Relative to the duties and compensation of the Register of New-York.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes in Binghamton.

Establishing parks, preserves, and hunting-grounds in the forests of the State.

Relative to the railroad bonds of Orleans, Jefferson County.

Providing for appeals from the decision of the Board of Audit.

Relative to the Gypsum Cemetery Association in Ontario County.

Abolishing the use of weigh-locks on the canals.

Relative to the Orange County Mutual Insurance Company.

Prescribing the size, weight, and appearance of ballots.

Legalizing the official acts of Palmer E. Noyes as Justice of the Peace.

Amending the Excise laws relative to Commissioners, &c.

Amending the General Drainage act.

Amending the charter of Cohoes relative to liability for damages, &c.

For the drainage of the abandoned canals.

Incorporating the Washington Rifles, of New-York City.

Incorporating the American Chronological and Autographical Society.

Relative to taxes of that portion of the City of Albany taken from Bethlehem and Watervliet in 1870.

Relative to the keeping open of election offices in Westchester County.

Applying the Town Board of Auditors act to the Town of Moravia.

Exempting the International Fair Association from taxation.

Legalizing the official acts of H. P. Horton as Justice of the Peace.

Legalizing the acts of A. S. Weller as Justice of the Peace.

Extending the operations of the Mechanics' Lien law to excavations for piers, wharves, &c.

To prevent trespassing and intrusion upon railroad cars and engines.

Incorporating the Grand Council of Royal Templars of Temperance.

Extending the Registry law to the Town of New-Lots.

Extending the definition of the crime of perjury.

Amending the charter of Buffalo relative to the Police and Fire Departments.

Relative to summary proceedings to recover land in New-York.

Relative to fees in summary proceedings to recover land in New-York City.

Empowering the Assessors of Flushing to correct the assessment maps of the town.

Amending the charter of Saratoga Springs relative to the Fire Department.

Relative to evidences of indebtedness issued by the Commissioners of Drainage.

Relative to the Fire Department of Buffalo.

For a further outlet for the Third-avenue sewer in Brooklyn.

Relative to assessments for grading and paving Grand-street, in Brooklyn.

Amending the act creating a Police Pension Fund in Brooklyn.

Relative to the liabilities of stockholders of banking associations.

Exempting Westchester and Washington Counties from a certain act relative to pauper children.

To punish bigamy.

Relative to the duties and compensation of the County Clerk of New-York.

For the completion of certain suits or actions.

Amending the act relative to lands of which parties die seized.

Amending the act relative to the care and custody of the insane—Senate bill No. 71.

Defining the causes and procedure for removing officers in New-York City.

Amending the act establishing regulations for the Port of New-York.

For the relief of the Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Benefit Association.

Incorporating the Life-saving Benevolent Association of Buffalo, and for straightening Mud Creek, in the Town of Hamburg.

Amending the act to erect a separate road district in Middleburg.

For the relief of the St. Regis Indians.

Relative to draining swamps in New-Rochelle.

Increasing the compensation and salary of the County Judge and the Surrogate of Monroe County.

Relative to the Board of Health of Buffalo.

Amending the act for the incorporation of benevolent societies.

Amending the act for the incorporation of manufacturing corporations.

Relative to proceedings in Surrogates' Courts on final accounting.

Amending the act relative to weights and measures, as far as it relates to potatoes.

Amending the act relative to services in criminal cases.

Amending the act relative to the sale and disbosition of real estate of New-York charitable institutions.

Amending the act establishing the Binghamton Insane Asylum.

Extending the time for the redemption of lands bid in at the tax sale of 1877.

Exempting Ulster County from the law making Commissioners of Highways inspectors of plank roads and turnpikes.

Relative to the Police Department of New-York City.

For the better regulation of the traveling public; pay power of arrest to conductors.

For the preservation of shell-fish in Cold Spring Harbor, Northport Bay and Harbor, and in Orient Harbor.

Amending the act relative to judicial officers elected to fill vacancies, and legalizing an election in Livingston County.

For a postponement of certain taxes on bonds issued to the Midland Railroad.

Repealing the act relative to a Police Justice in Tonawanda.

Incorporating the Oneonta Fire Department.

Incorporating the National Tent of the National Order of Independent Rechabites of North America.

Amending the act for the appraisal of canal claims.

Amending the act relative to hackney coaches and carriages in New-York.

Relative to the Metropolitan Transit Company.

Relative to sales of lands for unpaid taxes in Queens County.

Relative to floating lumber and logs and other timbers upon the rivers and streams of the State.

Relative to solicitors of passengers or patronage for steamers, and to commissions.

Amending the act relative to the care of the estates of idiots, &c.

Relative to the election of Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn.

Incorporating the New-York Jewelers' Association.

Relative to the Village of Baldwinsville.

Authorizing the City of Binghamton to accept a footbridge.

Amending the charter of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children.

Amending the charter of Brooklyn relative to the Departments of City Works and Health.

For the appointment of additional notaries public.

Amending the act to promote medical science.

Relative to unpaid taxes in Hempstead.

Continuing the use of a business name or designation in certain cases.

Amending the military code.

For the payment of the expenses of the Department of Docks in New-York, and for the acquisition of property for dock purposes.

Relative to publication of removed corporations.

Incorporating the Rochester Electro-Medical Institute.

Relative to certain graduates of the Harvard University and Yale College Law Schools.

Relative to the partition of lands held by husband and wife as joint tenants, tenants in common or as tenants by entireties.

Amending the act to prevent the adulteration of milk.

Relative to printing the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code.

Relative to police officers in Kingston.

For the relief of the Attica and Arcade Railroad Company.

Regulating the erection of public or livery stables in New-York.

To define the mode of trial of an action to abate and enjoin a nuisance, in which no money damage is sought to be recovered.

Regulating the examination and reports of fire, and fire and inland navigation companies. [Senate bill 126.]

For the appointment of policemen by district telegraph companies.

Amending the charter of Little Falls.

Amending the charter of Lancaster.

Amending Supervisors' act relative to streets in territory adjoining cities.

Enabling villages to extend their corporate limits for the protection of the public health.

To prevent the spread of the yellows among peach trees.

To consolidate the deficiency indebtedness of Brooklyn.

The Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Penal Code.

For the sale across the Genesee River in Rochester.

Relative to the payment of annuities due the Onondaga Indians.

Relative to the compensation of armorers in cities.

Establishing a Board of Police Commissioners in Brooklyn.

For the relief of Theodore P. Ballon.

Authorizing the Canal Appraisers to hear claims for damages on the Lansingkill Creek and Mohawk River, in Oneida County.

Incorporating the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room.

Relative to the intersection of certain avenues in Long Island City.

Donating a collection of fossils to the Westfield Academy.

Relative to proceedings in the Surrogate's Court in New-York.

Relative to certain improvements in the City of New-York.

Amending the act annexing West Farms and Morrisania to New-York City.

THE TREASURER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Treasury now holds $353,988,000 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $2,062,600; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $1,539,300; national bank circulation outstanding, currency notes, $328,439,716; gold notes, $1,467,500. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $470,129 28, and the Customs receipts, $377,254 37. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1878.	1879.
New-York	$2,519,000	$1,002,000
Boston	1,778,000	971,000
Philadelphia	239,000	150,000
Miscellaneous	1,305,000	562,000
Total	$5,891,000	$2,585,000

Receipts to-day, $500,000.

A PARK WHICH NEEDS ATTENTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to direct the attention of the Park Commissioners to the miserable condition of the grass in Madison Park. It is fast filling up with dock and plantain, and unless this growth is checked, will necessitate the plowing up and reseeding of the whole space. A few children could be pro fitably employed in our different parks digging up by the roots these noxious weeds. TAXPAYER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 16, 1879.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A vote will be taken in the Produce Exchange, next Tuesday, to decide whether July 5, as well as the 4th, shall be kept as a holiday.

On the Produce Exchange, the general market was yesterday less active, wheat and corn being weaker. Advices from the West indicated lower prices.

The tenth annual Commencement exercises of the Normal College take place at the institution, Fourth-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, Thursday, at 10 A. M.

The Cotton Exchange yesterday decided, by a vote of 164 to 16, to begin their Fourth of July holiday on the 3d, and by a vote of 173 to 9 to extend it over the 5th.

The Commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 47, Twelfth-street, near Broadway, take place Tuesday at 10 A. M. The graduating class numbers 78 pupils.

Discharges in Bankruptcy were granted yesterday in the United States District Court to Morean Morris, the Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment; David Moss, and F. Rautenberg.

During last week there were reported, in this City, 473 deaths, 520 births, and 162 marriages, showing an increase of 32 deaths, 23 births, and 2 marriages over the preceding week.

There were reported during last week, 4 cases of typhoid fever, 101 cases of scarlet fever, 2 cases of cerebro spinal meningitis, 39 cases of measles, 28 cases of diphtheria, and 1 case of smallpox.

The Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., will occupy the pulpit at the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, this morning. He is to deliver a lecture on "The Rev. Thomas Starr King," at the same place, in the evening.

The Sisters of St. Mary's Hospital for Children, No. 407 West Thirty-fourth-street, having hired a cottage for the use of its protégés during the Summer, at Far Rockaway, are desirous of receiving subscriptions from the public for the fresh-air fund.

The agents of the four-masted sailing ship Romsdal, which left this port on the 5th inst., have received a cable dispatch stating that she had arrived at Glasgow, having made the passage in 15 days, which is remarkably quick time for a sailing vessel.

A dramatic and musical performance for the benefit of St. Stephen's Home takes place at Booth's Theatre Tuesday evening. "Pinafore," represented by the Columbia College Opera Company, and a children's festival will be the main features of the entertainment.

One hundred and twenty-two firms in the hardware and kindred trades in this City have agreed to keep their places of business closed on Saturday, July 5, in order that their employes may have an uninterrupted holiday from the night of Thursday, July 3, to the morning of Monday, July 7.

The Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is to hold its closing exercises for the academic year at Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second-street, Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M. A train on the Hudson River Railroad, leaving the depot in West Thirtieth-street at 1 P. M., stops at the grounds.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, interpreters questioned, in seven languages, a dark-complexioned man about 30 years old, who had been arrested in Grand-street, where he was kneeling on the sidewalk. Policeman Underhill understood them, and was put in the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Sea-side Sanitarium at Rockaway, which did so much good last year for destitute sick children, will be open for the season to-morrow, when 150 mothers and their little ones will be taken from the City to the beach. A

JUNE 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—6th & 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Eleventh Page—7th col.
BILLIARDS—Eleventh Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Eleventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Eighth Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th & 6th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Eleventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Eleventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Eleventh Page—5 col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Eleventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Seventh Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Eleventh Page—7th col.
DRY GOODS—Eighth Page—3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 cols.
EUROPEAN—Eighth Page—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—Eleventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Eleventh Page—6th col.
FIRE-WORKS—Eleventh Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Eleventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Eighth Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Eighth Page—7th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Eighth Page—3d col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Eleventh Page—4 col.
ICE-CREAM—Eighth Page—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—Eleventh Page—1st col.
LOST AND FOUND—Eleventh Page—5th col.
MACHINERY—Eleventh Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—Seventh Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Eighth Page—5th col.
MUSICAL—Eleventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Eleventh Page—1st col
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Eleventh Page—4th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
REWARDS—Eighth Page—5th col.
SHIPPING—Eleventh Page—3d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Eighth Page—6 & 7 cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
STEAM-BOATS—Eleventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
STORAGE—Eleventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Eighth Page—3d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Eleventh Page—2d & 3d cols.
TEACHERS—Eleventh Page—1st col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Eighth Page—3d col.
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—Eighth Page—3d col.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, stationary or falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness.

"HIS FRAUDULENCY."

So long as the repetition of the charge that Mr. HAYES holds his office by a title not defective or doubtful merely, but fraudulent, was confined to the more reckless Democratic journals, there was, perhaps, no great need of taking notice of it. In these quarters the charge was made in so coarse and repulsive a form, and was obviously addressed to those whose opinions and feelings were already so fixed in regard to the matter, that its influence was not likely to be great. It was allowable to pass it by with the contempt which passionate and brutal minds naturally inspires. It was very much on the level of the attacks which were made by the same papers on Gen. GRANT during his Presidency, and which disgusted, but did not seriously disturb, the sensible portion of the community. Nor was the introduction of the charge into the platforms of the Democrats of any special importance. They were left at the close of the Electoral excitement, "hoist by their own petard," their candidate barred from the White House by a device of their own contriving, and which had been steadily and intelligently opposed by many leading Republicans in the press and in Congress. In the campaign which had almost yielded them the victory they had, from the heat of the struggle, perhaps, divested themselves of all such baggage as definite principles, and at its humiliating close found themselves without an "issue" on which to go before the people. The only pretext for one which remained to them arose out of the fact that, owing to the inextricable confusion which their tactics had produced in three Southern States, and to their failure to buy any Republican Elector or Returning Officer, a tribunal of their own selection had declared their candidate not entitled to the Presidency. Suddenly they declared that they had been cheated, and with that declaration they filled the resolutions of their conventions. But political resolutions only attract passing and not very respectful attention, and in this instance soon slipped from the public memory.

During the present session of Congress, however, accusations, insinuations, and epithets which imply the taint of fraud on the President's title, have been freely indulged in by Democrats of standing, who seem utterly to ignore the grave character of their utterances, or the consequences to which they tend. Mr. THURMAN, who still claims, if he does not try to sustain, the reputation of a moderate and patriotic Democrat, has repeatedly made use of the most intemperate allusions to the President. Mr. BAYARD, who really deserves in some degree the reputation to which Mr. THURMAN makes pretensions, has, not so frequently, but in quite as offensive form and spirit, followed the example of the Senator from Ohio. Other men, both in the Senate and the House, who are not influenced by even the inefficient restraints imposed by their previous standing on the gentlemen we have named, have given unbridled license to their vituperation.

We have little to say in regard to the gross offense against parliamentary decorum involved in the conduct of Senators and Representatives who, without check or reproof, are permitted to insult the highest officer of the Government, and to degrade the office through which the country is distinctly represented in all dealings with other countries. Unhappily, the American people do not expect much in the way of self-respect or respect for the dignity of institutions which, for the time being, they in part direct, from either house of Congress as at present organized. But all intelligent men of both parties must see that this practice is an exceedingly mischievous and dangerous one. It tends in the most direct manner to undermine all respect for law and for those who are intrusted with a share in making the laws, or with their execution. Whatever may be the personal opinions of members of Congress regarding the action of the Electoral Tribunal, it must be remembered that that tribunal was brought into being by the action of Congress; it was clothed with the authority to examine the grounds of the Electoral dispute; the results of its examination were submitted to Congress, and in accordance with the law previously adopted, became conclusive. The title based on this action is without a flaw. The action of Congress in the final determination of the question was decisive. However the two houses chose to enlighten their judgment when their record was closed, they had completed the President's title by full conformity with all the requisite conditions. Mr. HAYES is to-day as lawfully President as was WASHINGTON or JACKSON or LINCOLN.

To attack a title thus conferred, to constantly impute to it the element of fraud, is a rash, unwarranted, and perilous indulgence of political passion. It tends directly and powerfully to demoralize public sentiment, to accustom the people to doubt the claim of their chief representative to take part in the Government, or of the laws in which he has shared to obedience. It is the thin edge of the wedge of the Mexican view of the institutions of a free country. The American idea has been that an office acquired in legal form is to be respected, and all questions of the adequacy of the title are to be referred either to the courts, or to the broader tribunal of public opinion rendering its decision at the polls. The Mexican idea is very different. It is that if the Government falls into the hands of men whose title is open to question, any one who questions it may issue a *pronunciamiento*, make a "demonstration," and start a new Government. This is the logical sequence of unchecked attacks on the title of the President. It is to be hoped that there is too much sound sense, too clear a notion of their duty and their rights, in the American people, to allow the seed so recklessly sown to germinate. But that it may take root and spring up to produce a crop of anarchy and confusion such as we have, even in the days of the rebellion, never experienced, makes the responsibility of political leaders who are handling it very great.

THE MODERN JACK CADE.

There is something about the so-called Working Man's Party, wherever found, which is a queer mixture of sense and nonsense. It is clear that the platforms of these organizations do emphasize a real cause for complaint. It is also clear that the party itself would never have been formed if the condition of society had not created a sort of artificial demand for redress of real and fancied wrongs. The JACK CADE of the time of HENRY VI. of England lives again in the Schwabs and Kearneys of to-day. If it had not been for the violent and final struggles of the power of feudalism in England, and the tyrannies which had been tolerated under the rule of SUFFOLK, there would have been no discontent in England, no rising of the Kentishmen. If the relations of capital and labor, in our own time, had not been disturbed by the undue accumulation of wealth by swollen corporations, there would have been no occasion for the rise of such men as that remarkable demagogue who is now more absolute a tyrant with his following than any capitalist ever dared to be with his most obsequious creatures. The JACK CADE of history called himself "John Amend-all," and the new Jack Cades literally repeat his promise to amend everything. SHAKESPEARE makes his *Cade*, who is only a slight exaggeration of the original, promise that "there shall be, in England, seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it a felony to drink small beer, and all the realm shall be in common." One might almost suppose that the greatest of the apostles of the rights of labor had modeled his latest platform utterance on the famous declaration of the Kentish rebel.

Congressman MURCH and DENIS KEARNEY agree to boast that they never had more than a year's schooling, nor owned a bit of land, in their lives. CADE is represented as declaring that he never set his seal to anything but once, and that he was never his own man afterward. And, questioning the trembling scrivener whom his followers had apprehended, CADE asks him if he was used to write his name, or if he "had a mark to himself, like an honest, plain-dealing man." The San Francisco Working Men solemnly resolves that the taxation of the city, under their rule, shall be reduced 40 per cent., and, as if to clinch the thing beyond all peradventure, they pledge themselves to take only a part of their salaries, provided the voters shall elect them to the municipal offices. This is the repetition of *Cade's* promise that "the realm shall be in common." The City of San Francisco is supplied with water by a private corporation—a monopoly which is an anachronism in these days of enlightened self-government. KEARNEY, in his nominating convention, pledges that the income of this company shall not exceed $500,000 a year, when his party is once in power. This is making it a felony to drink small beer. In a similar spirit, the Kearneyites frequently resolve that there should be no incomes greater than $10,000 a year, and no fortunes in excess of $100,000. This is the essence of the Cade spirit in modern politics. Curiously enough, however, the men who, in the time of HENRY VI., would amend all, declared war against the rich only, while the new Jack Cades have, in the humble and voteless Chinaman, their bitterest foe. The Kearneyites have promised—and they are great in promises—that the Chinamen shall be expelled from the city limits, and be compelled to live outside of the streets now occupied by the Caucasian and Mongolian in common. To this extent, then, the realm will not be be in common.

The new Jack Cades like the ancient one, are in too great a hurry. They want to upset the existing order of things, without any clear idea of what shall be substituted for it. On general principles, they say that they will amend all. The three-hooped pot shall hold ten hoops of ale. The water company shall not be permitted to earn more than $500,000 a year. Precisely how this is to be done, no reformer, be he never so wise, can possibly tell us. The declarations of the so-called working men are simply their manifestation of dissatisfaction with the existing state of things. Their platform is a statement of grievances. Their pledges are merely an expression of what, in their opinion, all office-holders ought to do. This is an easy way to reform abuses. The Democrats tried this method before they were in power, but as soon as they were in a place where they could choose between the promised reformation and a division of the spoils of office, they calmly parted the plunder among them, and deferred the reform until such time as the party should not need the spoils as much as now. So far as the Communists and the Kearneyites are concerned, it need not be denied that they have some apparent cause of grievance. The world has always been full of just such griefs. There are no more now than when the common people of England hailed "John Amend-all" as a deliverer and a much-needed reformer. Possibly, if some of our amateur reformers were to study the history of their own race, they might find cause for thankfulness that they did not live in the times when feudalism was in its last days, and when the people were in a condition which, in these discontented times, would be real slavery. Things might be better than they are; but then, they have been so much worse, even within the short memories of the reformers themselves, that there is no reason for profound discontent, certainly none for any more Jack Cades.

CHRISTIANITY IN AMERICA.

The position of Christianity in America is so different from what it is in Europe that an Englishman once happily described the United States as "a vast commonwealth of sects," and DEAN STANLEY, impressed by the same fact, says that an established Church for the nation as a whole is an utter impossibility. On the other hand, Father HECKER has just undertaken to prove, in the *Catholic World*, that the progress of the Roman Catholic Church and the growth of the Republic have so much in common that the one cannot advance without the other, and Mr. FROTHINGHAM, after twenty years of service in the most liberal camp on the continent, impressed with the isolation of his position, feels that "the time is not far distant when those who are ready to work for humanity can work together, not as a scattered body, but as a close, compact phalanx." For him the last word of dogmatic individualism has been spoken, and he looks with admiration upon the construction and practical methods of the Roman Church. These three men represent the three phases of belief from which American Christianity has most to expect. Dean STANLEY rightly regards our religious development as "exhibiting the marks of a young, unformed, and, so to speak, raw society," and speaks for the increasing number of those who think that the Anglican Church has possibilities which have not yet been fully expanded on American soil. The religious bodies among us which represent the lowest grade of culture and intelligence as a whole are the largest, but the Dean thinks that "a sojourn in America somewhat disinclines a spectator to attach too much importance to vast numbers, whether in the statistics of population or money or distance," and is led to hope that here, as in the older countries of Europe, "the future will be ultimately in the hands, not of the least educated, but of the most educated portions of that community," and, in that portion, he thinks that "the Episcopal Church of America will have a considerable part to play, if it only remains faithful to the liberal principles on which it first started." Mr. FROTHINGHAM looks at the situation from a different point of view, and "expects in the coming generation to see a great exodus from all the Churches of the people who are practically 'come-outers,' not by philosophy, not by thought, not by knowledge or conviction, but simply because the instinct to wander is stronger than the instinct that keeps them at home." Father HECKER believes that the Roman Church will exercise as intelligent control of the third and fourth generation of its people as it has of the first, and that, partly through the natural increase of population, and partly through a superior class of converts, the tide will ultimately turn in its favor. If you ask the Unitarian what his prospects are, he will tell you that his principles have largely become the leaven of the other Churches, and that he cares little for the separate existence of that body. The ambition of the leaders of some of our largest religious organizations is quite beyond their intelligence as prophets of the future, and there are nearly as many opinions of what the future of American Christianity is to be as there are eyries to look out from. Neither Father HECKER nor Mr. FROTHINGHAM are in hearty sympathy with the average thought of the people on religion. The one sees so much of what he wants his Church to be that his judgments does discredit to his common sense, and the other believes too little in Christianity to understand what its claims are upon intelligent people.

At this juncture, and from this point of view Dean STANLEY's recent paper in *Macmillan's Magazine* on the "Historical Aspect of the American Churches," may be profitably read. The Dean is hardly profound, but as a skirmisher in the fields of history, and as a cultivated prophet of the soul, he is the straw that tells the way the wind blows. He sees very clearly what he sees, and has the advantage of being an outside observer. In one sense, Father HECKER and Mr. FROTHINGHAM have much in common with Dean STANLEY. They thoroughly appreciate the liberal position and are ready to give full weight to the culture and intelligence which were absorbed into the Unitarian movement during the first quarter of the century, but the Dean, by his larger sympathies and historical imagination, is the more trusty exponent of present tendencies, and his analysis of the elements which go to make our American Christianity is the best which has yet been made. Mr. FROTHINGHAM's mission now and in time to come is to the unchurched; Father HECKER's is to "the wan, wasted, weary, and troubled heart." Dean STANLEY naturally finds the hope and promise of the future within his own section of the historical Church, but the accomplishment of his expectations depends upon the taking by that Church of a different stand from what it has yet taken toward the discordant elements of American Christianity. The culture and strength which once belonged almost exclusively to that efflorescence of Puritanism which has been called Unitarianism are passing over into it, but the question which is anxiously asked is whether its leaders have considered what service it can render to the religious life of the people, and are willing to enlarge their methods of work and adapt their principles to the needs of the hour? Mr. FROTHINGHAM bears witness to the disintegration of religious beliefs, and Father HECKER expects to make capital out of the change; but the real question is higher and wider than any matter of converts to this or that system of belief. The historical forces which have contributed to the living types of religion among us to some extent dictate the policy of the future. These have their roots chiefly in the Reformation of three centuries ago. "In proportion as the larger culture and deeper spirit of the European continent penetrates the American mind, there is a hope," Dean STANLEY justly observes, "that the more flexible forms of the American nation will open the way to the invisible influences of the invisible church of the future, and that in that proportion all the American Churches may rise out of the provincial and colonial condition of thought which has hitherto starved their mental life." It is largely sectarian jealousy which has kept these Churches in their provincial condition. The points which decide tendency in religion are two, compact organization and the Christian interpretation of living thought. It is not clear that any one organization combines these to such an extent that they can be called its characteristic. The Church Congress has shown the possibility of great usefulness for the Episcopal Church as the leader in social life and in organized effort among Christian people, but its members have not yet learned how to concentrate their strength and pull together as a body. The historical lines which were marked out in the original settlement of the country still exist, and the mass of the people are satisfied with things as they are. The changes which many are looking for in the direction of these desires come along slowly, and it will be a generation later on before we can properly see their bearings. It is not probable that any one religious organization will lead for a long time to come. Several will claim that position, and each will be entitled to commendation for its intelligence and wisdom. The merit of Dean STANLEY's historical survey is that it points out the situation exactly as it is, and shows what are the next lines of advance.

GROWTH OF THE NOVEL.

Many persons are disposed to regard novels as comparatively modern, although they are among the most ancient kinds of literature of which we have preserved any trace. The novel grows out of, and responds to, a need of humanity; it is eagerly sought by all classes and all races; it is at once a pleasure, a stimulant, and a distraction. Life is usually so different from what man would have it; it so baffles his desires and defeats his expectations, that he gladly turns from the real to such presentation of the ideal as the ordinary novel contains. It is natural for the average reader to identify himself or herself with the hero or heroine, and so get a reflex satisfaction for honors never received and for virtues never possessed. The novel takes us, for the time, out of the aridness of our own existence and puts us in imaginary and very pleasant relations with persons and things fashioned after our wishes and our fancies. No wonder the novel is popular; no wonder it has appealed to all ages in all zones.

In a general sense, a novel is a recital in prose of fictitious events, bound together by a plot, describing scenes and portraying characters closely connected with the story. Romances, which are novels of a fantastic or marvelous sort, have from the remotest era been familiar to the nations of the East. The Chinese have, in their oldest literature, allegorical and wonderful tales in prose and verse, and have had for centuries narratives of social, domestic life similar to those of Europe. They alone, of all the Asiatics, have delineated common, every-day experiences, relating conditions, customs, conversations of the family, without trenching upon the miraculous, or even the improbable. The Hindus have romances as ancient as the Chinese; but they deal with the surprising and the supernatural. Giants, genii, demons, sorcery, spells, talismans play so prominent a part, and so resemble in many respects the Persian and Arabian tales, that these are thought by many scholars to be derived from India.

The principal Greek writers of fiction were HELIODORUS, ACHILLES TATIUS, and LONGUS, all of whom flourished after the third century. Their adventures of "Theagenes and Chariclea," of "Leucippe and Clitophon," of "Daphnis and Chloe," are pastoral romances saturated with verbal sweetness and sentiment to a cloying degree. PETRONIUS wrote the "Satyricon," and APULEIUS the "Golden Ass," in Latin, in the second century, and they and the other classic romances which followed them recounted the haps and mishaps of lovers, interspersed with magic, orgies, and revelries, not always delicate or even decent. Later came ecclesiastic novels, such as "Balaam and Josaphat," whose object was to recommend asceticism and seclusion. They were very popular and supremely tiresome—a paradox which we often find fulfilled in our own day. The mediæval romances relating to ARTHUR and his Knights, CHARLEMAGNE and his Paladins, AMADIS DE GAUL and his descendants, are no longer read or readable; but they had a great circulation in their epoch, and exercised a vast influence, as may be seen from the poems of PULCI, BOIARDO, ARIOSTO, TASSO, and SPENSER. CERVANTES laughed those chivalrous absurdities out of favor, and we of the present time cannot conceive how any one could keep awake over them.

The novelettes of Italy succeeded the tales of chivalry, the earliest work of the kind being the "Hundred Novels," a compilation by different unknown hands of stories, either current or borrowed, with alterations, from various sources. The "Decameron" followed, and had a prodigious effect, noticeably on the minds of CHAUCER and SHAKESPEARE. For ages his own countrymen did little more than copy BOCCACCIO. The next era represented in France the comic romances of RABELAIS and LE SAGE, the heroic interminableness of GOMBERVILLE, CALPRENEDE, Mme. DE SCUDERI, and their insufferably tedious school; in England the writings of SIDNEY, BUNYAN, APHRA BEHN, DEFOE, SWIFT, FIELDING, SMOLLETT, RICHARDSON, STERNE, GOLDSMITH, and all the rest, some of which are yet classic, though most of them are allowed to gather dust in undisturbed corners of libraries. The very clever novels of MARIVAUX, CREBILLON, PREVOST, ROUSSEAU, VOLTAIRE have fallen into neglect along with MOORE, (DR. JOHN,) GODWIN, MATURIN, JANE AUSTEN, and MARIA EDGEWORTH. The last quarter of the nineteenth century wants an entirely different novel from the one most relished even thirty years ago.

We still like BALZAC and DUDEVANT despite their extravagance; DICKENS and THACKERAY, although one burlesques and the other satyrizes human nature; HAWTHORNE and HOLMES, while wishing the former less peculiar and the latter less local in coloring, for in each and all of them we find touches of nature and presentations of real life. We demand of the novel of to-day that it shall be drawn from the actual; that breathing men and women shall be there; that we shall be able to see in the characters a reflex of ourselves, under varified circumstances, with fewer limitations, less meagre and prosaic in needs and conditions, but still our intellectual kindred and spiritual familiars. There are now more than ever two classes of novel-readers—those whose sole aim is to be amused, who are anxious to dissipate the time, and those who, interested in the mystery and meaning of life, are searching for any glimpses of truth. The spirit of inquiry is strong in all cultured minds; existence and its problems have, for the first time, fully come home to us; we feel as we have never felt before that we are related to the whole universe, and that we are slowly getting at its secrets.

Plot and pomp, situations and speeches, do not appeal to us in fiction as they once did. We want characters and their analysis; we are hungry for literary vivisection: we are on the stretch to know if our fellows be less happy or more wretched than we, and if they be, why. Our novel-reading is pursued with a certain philosophic energy, with an intense desire to penetrate into the enigmatic brotherhood of the race. Many more novels are written and read than in any previous era; their number is rapidly growing; their influence is extending. The novel of the time is the every-day epic into which we look for the familiar, yet unknown; where we hope to find ourselves, under better provisions, working out in advance, in the personages presented, the problem of destiny that has always baffled our keenest search. The novel reflects the age as the age reflects the novel. There is not more difference between the contemporaneous and the ancient Chinese novel than there will be between the novel of the present and the novel of the future. In the mirror of fiction we always see the body of the time.

THE GATEWAY OF THE EAST.

The eastern question has assumed a new form. It is no longer, "Who shall have Turkey?" but "Who shall have Egypt?" and the latter is perhaps the more important question of the two. Turkey is essentially of the past; Egypt has a prominent place reserved for it in the future. The Turk, driven backward from the Pruth to the Danube, from the Danube to the Balkan, from the Balkan to Eastern Roumelia, is melting away before the advance of Christendom, just as Christendom melted before his four centuries ago. But since ALEXANDER the Great changed the course of the world's commerce by destroying Tyre and founding Alexandria, the value of Egypt has never been more conspicuous than now. Its soil is pre-eminently fertile. Its northern portion is traversed by seventeen well-constructed railways. The possession of the Nile gives it a vast and commodious highway into the very heart of Africa. Its situation between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, within two days' voyage of Italy and three of Constantinople, makes it the natural thoroughfare of East and West, just as Syria was in the days of caravans. What such a country might be in capable hands, it is difficult to overstate; what it is in non-capable hands, those who have seen it can judge for themselves. To it, even more justly than to Spain, may be applied the bitter old Spanish proverb, "GOD gave it a bad Government, lest the angels should forsake heaven to settle there."

The late Czar's attempt to use Egypt as a bribe to secure England's connivance at his designs upon Turkey in 1853, showed how fully its importance was then appreciated; but it had been even more markedly recognized by NAPOLEON, who made it, in 1798, the base of the most colossal of all his schemes of conquest. Marching toward Syria along the coast, and reducing the sea-board fortresses one by one, he meant to raise all Asia Minor in revolt against the Sultan, to overwhelm Turkey with levies of native troops consolidated by his French veterans, and then, seating himself upon the throne of Constantinople, to fall with all the might of the revived Byzantine Empire upon England's Asiatic possessions. But these mighty possibilities vanquished like a dream before the hard practical logic of NELSON's victory at Aboukir, and Sir SIDNEY SMITH's defense of Acre; and the same scheme, revived in 1839 by the restless genius of MEHEMET ALI, was a second time shattered by the sword of England, whose chief ally on that occasion, singularly enough, was her former opponent, France.

And now, in the fullness of time, the affairs of Egypt are under consideration once more, and France and England are again the presiding judges. To effect any compromise, where both are so deeply interested, may well appear difficult; but it is possible, nevertheless. England has already annexed Cyprus; France wishes to annex Tunis. Were the two powers, thus holding a flanking position on either side of the disputed territory, to establish a joint protectorate over it, supported by a powerful cruising squadron in Levantine waters, a permanent barrier would be opposed to Russian ambition, and the lives and property of Oriental Christians secured more effectually than by any Turkish "guarantee," made to-day and broken to-morrow. The Euphrates Valley Railroad might then, like the Suez Canal, be held in common; and the down-trodden fellaheen of Egypt and Syria would hail with joy the advent of a Government which would neither grind out their last *para* by over-taxation, nor kill them by inches with forced labor.

OUR RELIGIOUS ART.

Our people have not raised any great expectations of their achievements in religious art, and they started from the outset of their colonial history with very little ambition in that line, and, to a great extent, with positive antipathy to it. The Puritan settlers had seen in Europe quite enough of church clothes and decoration to care to have anything of the kind here in their new home, and they did not have to try hard to make a virtue of their necessity of worshiping in plain meeting-houses, without color and carving, arched ceilings and sculptured altars. Their Virginia neighbors, who differed so much from them in creed and usages, did not go far into church art, but were content, apparently, to embody their distinctive worship in the simplest arrangements of the chancel, aware that the main point at issue between the two was not a question of ornament, but of orders. When the old controversy abated and the nation advanced in liberal culture, there was too much hard work to be done for bread and civilization to allow much time or thought to be given to beautiful art, and beauty came into American life before our people knew it, from the influence of nature, the affections of the household, the stir of patriotism, the lessons of the classics, and the spirit of noble living. Probably, eloquence in the Senate and the pulpit began our fine art; then came literature with its classic graces, and, finally, the sturdy Germanic manhood which insists upon every one's making the most of himself and bringing out every faculty within him into its full vitality and power. This last sentiment is very strong among Americans now, and nothing has been more decidedly marked in our rising intelligence than that the beautiful belongs to human nature, and that we have good reason to rejoice that so much of it is appearing in American thought, feeling, and work.

The remarkable fact just now in our religious art is its earnest growth in quarters thought to be least promising of such interest. American art, like poetry, thrives best now relatively among the Puritans and their children, and they are not only "calling for the most costly and original church work, but they are furnishing a good proportion of the most effective artists. There is a strange contrast in this respect between Massachusetts and Virginia, the homes of the old Roundheads and of the old Cavaliers. While the Bishop of Virginia is pressing upon the churches of the Old Dominion the severest rules of primitive simplicity, the Episcopalians of Massachusetts are rejoicing in rich architecture, abundant color, and pictorial design, not only in painted windows, but upon frescoed walls. The contrast, however, is not so unaccountable as at first appears, since the Puritans always were thoughtful and consistent and persistent in all their ways, and they carried out their principles to the logical results; and as soon as they accepted the beautiful as part of the work of GOD and of the mind of man, they were moved to carry it out in their serious plans and to put it into their worship. Apparently, the two most characteristic Protestant church edifices that have lately been built in America are Trinity Church, Boston, and St. Thomas's Church, New-York, and in the Rectors as in the architects there is no small proof of the working of the old Puritan mind, which insists upon living out its logic and carrying beauty as well as truth to its consistent results.

It may be that thoughtful, religious men have seen that religion is losing, to a certain extent, an ally upon which it once confidently leaned, and that in the loss of much of the old university culture from the service of the Church, and from the rising power of the press and of the science and politics which speak through the press, it will not do to trust religion wholly to severely intellectual methods, and other and more winning agencies must be called in. Whatever may be the reason or the motive, it is sure that the churches have stolen a march upon the schools in this respect, and that religion, certainly among the leading Puritan communities, has carried the day over literature by giving color, form, and voice to her word. Of late, the most beautiful effects have been produced in church architecture and decoration; and in the quarters which transcendentalism once dominated with its severe idealism, the sons and daughters of the transcendental prophets find themselves at once surprised and fascinated by beauty as serious and far more fascinating than that which looked out of the deep eyes and spoke in the mystical tones of their old ideal teachers. In one sense, religion has the advantage of literature in its use of art, for while literature insists mainly upon being read and favors solitude, religion insists upon being heard and is social, and therefore it tends to the art which appeals to the social sense, and presents the life of the past to the life of the present time.

One cheering aspect of our rising religious art is its exemption from the former error of looking upon art as merely or mainly pleasurable and bordering upon the voluptuous. The Italian Renaissance favored this error by dealing so much in pagan imagery and bringing so much of its nudity into religious associations, and Mr. SYMONDS is undoubtedly right in declaring that Christianity does not favor art in any such sense. But he hardly satisfies us in leaving his statement of the incongruity between Christianity and art so sweeping and indiscriminate. There is certainly something in a truly spiritual and devoted faith that puts a soul into everything and insists upon exalting the whole of life and its environment, like the human body and its discipline and habit, into the highest sphere of thought and aspiration. What is this but true art, the way to put the spirit into things and to make it tell there and tell always? The great hymns of faith set this matter right in their calls to heroism as well as in their promises of peace, and true architecture, sculpture, and painting ought not to be a less noble and stirring utterance of the divine word than the verses which are sung under their auspices and which ought to interpret their lessons.

Religious art is having one effect upon our people that is at once memorable and undeniable. It is doing much to modify and correct the sharp polemic spirit that was once so characteristic of American religions, and which insisted upon setting up a dozen conventicles of warring opinions where there was room for but two or three prosperous congregations, and where, perhaps, a single capacious church would have met the chief need. Our people were called together once a week to meditate upon the points upon which they disagreed with their neighbors, until the great duty in life seemed to be to disagree. Contrast the influence of such polemics with the influence of the true religious art which presents subjects and objects that are winning and edifying to our general affections and faculties, such as a devout hymn, a grand anthem, a fine window, a telling picture or statue, or a noble sermon, in which the preacher's eloquence carries the soul of all beautiful arts in its apples of gold and pictures of silver. Men and women look and listen, and find that to agree is a far better and deeper part of religion than to dispute. America is feeling the power of this reconciliation, and our religious art is to help on its triumph.

Our religious art is at present making such advances and correcting such old errors of falsity and pretense, that there is good cause for congratulation that our chief work remains to be done. It is well that we have left our great churches to the present and future of our art. The science, the taste, the skill, the genius, and the devotion are coming that are to cover the land with beauty, and to stir the people with inspiration.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The St. Louis *Republican* calls Senator Bayard's conduct on the Silver bill extraordinary and undemocratic, and is very unhappy over it.

The Republicans of Wisconsin are talking about celebrating next month the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the party in that State.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* twits Senator Bayard upon his "puny State." Thus do the glories of State equality fade away before the eyes of exasperated Democratic soft-money advocates.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* commends Senator Bayard for refusing to allow himself to be used to promote what he believes to be a mischievous measure, and broadly says that there is not enough of manly firmness about our public men to assert itself even when honest conviction comes in conflict with the behests of party.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that for Senator Bayard to pocket a bill of such importance as the Silver bill, and keep it in defiance of the demands of his own associates, is "nothing else than brigandage in politics." It may suit the narrow bounds of his own little State, it adds, but it will lose him the respect of every other.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* is another Democratic paper that is mourning bitterly over the fate of the Silver bill. It says that the most creditable thing in connection with the whole matter, so far as Senator Bayard is concerned, is his proposition to resign, and for the credit of Indiana it hopes that her Senators will place no obstacle in the way of so desirable an act.

A State convention of the Pennsylvania National Greenback-Labor Party is called to be held in Altoona on Tuesday, July 15. The Democratic State Convention is to be held in Harrisburg on the following day. The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that Hendrick B. Wright and State Legislator Dewoody are most prominently mentioned for National candidate for State Treasurer, and that it is understood that the platform this year will be much modified.

Noting the presence of the Hon. R. M. Burnett, of Muscatine, at the recent Republican State Convention, the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says: "Mr. Burnett, now afflicted by total blindness, is still in the full vigor of his matured manhood, and would have been chosen the Permanent Chairman of the convention if the delegates of the Second District could have had their way. In the evening, Mr. Burnett made a stirring old-time Republican speech in front of the Savery House. In his deep affliction Mr. Burnett is still as cheerful and sprightly in all his intercourse with his fellow-citizens as he is earnest in defense of his convictions."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE MUSICAL SEASON OF 1878-9.

It is is a fact well recognized by artists, managers, and the best-informed portion of the public that New-York has, within a comparatively few years, come to be one of the musical capitals of the world. No city during the past year has given its public a more generous and artistic season of music than our own. The reward which managers have received has, on the whole, been all they could reasonably demand, and if any proof of this assertion were wanted, the extensive promises for the future would indicate that the season of 1878-9 had been so successful as to justify increased musical attractions for the season of 1879-80. The music we have had the opportunity to listen to during the season of 1878-9 may be classified under every variety which claims recognition. There have been Italian opera, English opera, opera bouffe, symphony concerts, oratorio, chamber-music concerts, and an unprecedented number of miscellaneous concerts, many of the latter being of a high order of merit. Of Italian opera there were 67 performances by Mr. Mapleson's company at the Academy of Music, and 17 performances by the Strakosch company at Booth's Theatre—84 representations in all. As to other operatic performances, we have had a very enjoyable representation of both English and French versions of "Le Petit Duc" and other French operas at Booth's Theatre and the Park Theatre. At the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, Suppé's "Fatinitza," in an English version, was given by a number of clever actors and singers, and deservedly kept its place for several weeks. And as to English operetta, pure and undefiled, we have had so many performances of Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore" that extra space would be required to enumerate them. It is stated on good authority that 115 companies have performed this opera on the same evening in various parts of the United States. Of this 115, New-York has certainly had its full share.

The season of symphony concerts was one of the most brilliant ever given in this City, and was illustrated by the performances of the Philharmonic Society, the Symphony Society, of which Dr. Damrosch is the conductor, and the orchestra composed of the former members of Theodore Thomas's band, under the leadership of Mr. Carlberg, in their series of concerts at Chickering Hall. The season was the thirty-seventh of the Philharmonic Society, an organization which has done more to promote the interests of good music than is generally appreciated. Active membership in the Philharmonic means hard work, little thanks, and less pay, and the conscientious musicians who give their services to the cause deserve something more than the recognition they usually receive. The society gave during the past season six concerts, preceded by six public afternoon rehearsals. Mr. Neuendorff was, by some mischance, selected to be the conductor, and although he labored to make the performance of the society successful, he never succeeded in making it interesting, and there is no doubt that the members in general, as well as the public, appreciated the fact that he was not possessed of the qualifications essential to the task of conducting the Philharmonic Society. The noticeable works produced by the Philharmonic Society were Brahms's symphony in D, op. 73, No. 2; Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Tschaikowsky's fantaisie, "Francesca da Rimini;" Schumann's symphony in E flat, known as the "Rhenish Symphony;" Mendelssohn's symphony in A, No. 4; Tschaikowsky's symphony in D, No. 3, performed for the first time in this country; Mozart's symphony in C, Liszt's "Tasso;" Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, together with a number of overtures and orchestral compositions, including Beethoven's "Lenora," No. 3; Liszt's "Battle of the Huns;" Bargiel's "Prometheus," Fuch's "Serenade," for string orchestra; Berlioz's "Carnaval Romaine" overture, and other less important works. Reményi and Galassi were the soloists at the first concert, the latter singing in his own superb manner the "Evening Star" song from "Tannhauser." Miss Minnie Hauk assisted at the second concert. The performance of Liszt's piano concerto in E flat, No. 1, by Mr. Rummel, was the principal feature of the third concert. Mrs. Leonie Heim played Schumann's piano concerto in A minor, at the fourth concert, and at the fifth Mr. Richard Hoffman gave Brüll's concerto, op. 10, which he had played previously with Mr. Carlberg's orchestra at Chickering Hall. At the final concert of the season, Wilhelmj was the soloist, and played Lipinski's "Concerto Militaire" and other selections. At Steinway Hall, the Symphony Society and the Oratorio Society, under the leadership of Dr. Damrosch, gave 21 concerts and public rehearsals of the highest

season we are promised a no less rich musical feast, including the opera and every variety of concert.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Koster and Bial's new Garden, in addition to their large adjoining hall, has been opened for the Summer season. The orchestra is under the direction of Mr. Rudolf Bial, formerly Director of Kroll's Garden in Berlin, and they give an excellent selection of music every evening.

At Haverly's Lyceum Theatre the Children's "Pinafore" Company will give their performance every evening, and at the usual matinées, Wednesday and Saturday. This juvenile troupe have been unusually successful, and have afforded much enjoyment, as well to their elders as to a great number of auditors of their own age. Several of the characters are represented with real ability, and the general effect is amusing and worthy of praise.

The Saville English Opera Company will continue their exceptionally clever performance of "Pinafore" at the Madison-square Theatre, in Twenty-fourth-street, during this week. The acting and singing are both far above the average, and the piece is well mounted and given with spirit. The *Sir Joseph* of Mr. Bell is better sung than by any previous representative of the part in New-York, and the *Josephine, Little Buttercup,* and *Hebe* are all well performed. This is announced as "positively the last week" by this company, which will leave New-York without any adult representation of "Pinafore" during the Summer.

The Madison-Square Garden (formerly Gilmore's) has proved to be as attractive as under its former name. The large and effective band under the leadership of Mr. Dodworth give an extended programme every evening of a variety of music, comprising overtures, operatic selections, waltzes, and the lighter and popular compositions, with cornet solos by Signor Liberati, who has established his reputation as an artist of the first class. The arrangements of the Garden all in the most lavish style, and the accomodations are such as to insure that the audiences are certain to enjoy physical comfort while listening to the music.

Among the musical announcements for the next season is that of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company, under the management of the veteran Mr. Max Strakosch. The principal prima donna will be Signora Teresina Singer, an artiste who has recently concluded a brilliant season in Rome. The lady is described as "a dramatic prima donna in the fullest sense of the term," and "a vocalist and actress the like of whom has not been heard in America for many years, and a performer whose voice, magnetism and power will give new life to what may be called the 'grand repertoire.'" Mlle. Belocca, who has been singing at the Covent Garden Italian Opera, in London, of late, and who was a member of the Titiens troupe some seasons ago, will be the leading contralto. Miss Litta, whose successes in the West have been fully chronicled, and Miss Lancaster will also be members of the company. The male members of the troupe will be Signori Petrovich, Lazzarini, and Tilla, in respect of tenors; Signori Storti and Gottschalk, baritones, and Signori Castelmary, Carl Formes, and Strini, bassos. Signor Petrovich comes with a high reputation as a *tenore di forza.* The season will begin Dec. 1.

AT THE THEATRES.

The jolly company of performers known as Salsbury's Troubadours brought their pleasant engagement at the San Francisco Opera-house to an end last night. Their grace, freshness, and talent won warm and merited praise, and the amusing qualities of their entertainment were delightfully enhanced by its perfect good taste. Success go with them.....At the Union-Square Theatre, throughout the present week, "Horrors," the latest edition of the "leg drama," will be repeated as usual.....The Big Four Minstrels, who have found a home for the time being at the Standard Theatre, will perform, contrary to the first announcements, until further notice. Cool Burgess, an old hand in negro minstrelsy, will be added to the company this week.....At Wallack's Theatre, Miss Ada Cavendish will play in "Miss Gwilt" until next Saturday night, when her engagement closes. As this is the only regular theatrical performance now to be enjoyed in the City, and as it is a performance marked by strength and beauty, the Wallack audiences should be, as our chroniclers like to say, "large and appreciative."....We may note, finally, that Miss Angie Schott, whose Hadaya was of a kind to astonish, not to disappoint, the public, will take her departure from the Aquarium after this week. A very agreeable evening may be passed at the Aquarium in this lovely season.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Lord Mayor of London has courteously extended an invitation to the Comédie Française to be present at a banquet in their honor.

The new comedy in five acts, by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, which will be played at the Paris Vaudeville next Winter, is entitled "La Petite Guerre."

The London *World* announces the approaching departure of Mr. John Clayton for this country. Mr. Clayton, as already stated here, will be a member of Mr. Boucicault's company next season.

It is probable that Mr. Conway, a favorite English *jeune premier*—or "young first," as the *Pall Mall Gazette* now puts it—will support Miss Neilson during her coming engagement in this country.

According to the *Daily News*, the late Mrs. Howard Paul, at the time of her death, was so far from contemplating retirement that she had been making active arrangements for a long professional tour.

Mr. Wills's striking dramatization of Hood's powerful poem, "The Dream of Eugene Aram," has been revived in London by Mr. Henry Irving. Mr. Irving's embodiment of mental agony is said to be wonderfully vivid.

Mr. Byron's latest comedy, "The Girls," has passed its fiftieth night, and is now, therefore, according to the London *Figaro*, in the second twenty-sixth part of its life. This calculation is based upon the career of "Our Boys."

Mr. Wills has rechristened his play "Ellen," which was produced unsuccessfully not long ago, "Brag," and the same is described as a new comedy in which are incorporated some of the incidents of "Ellen; or, Love's Cunning." This may be viewed as a species of dramatic evolution.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert has published his poetical play, entitled "Gretchen," with a dedication to Miss Marion Terry, who, it will be remembered, assumed the part of the heroine, and a preface explanatory of the circumstances of the production and withdrawal of this piece at the Olympic Theatre.

At the Paris Gymnase has been revived the not very agreeable play known as "La Comtesse Romani," which was first produced with trifling success, in 1876. The authors are MM. Gustave Fould and Alexander Dumas, fils, who concealed their identities originally under the pseudonym "Gustave de Jalin."

The Théâtre Bellecour, at Lyons, which has been rebuilt on a magnificent scale, will open on Sept. 6 with the "Jeunesse de Louis XIV.," which will be followed by "Le Roi de Lahore," with Lassalle, and then by "Les Noces de Jeanette." The capitalist of the affair is Mr. Guinet, a manufacturer of Lyons, who is at the same time a composer and a great Oriental scholar.

COMMENCEMENT AT HAMILTON.

CLINTON, N. Y., June 21.—The McKinney prize declamation is this year the first of the Commencement exercises of Hamilton College. The exhibition has just closed with great success. The speaking is said by all to have been of a very high order. Following are the selections and names of the speakers:

Junior Class.—Extract from "Mathews," Harry N. Candee, Waterville; anonymous extract, George F. Church, Waterville; anonymous extract, Robert L. Kane, Elmira; extract from "Cook," Orson L. White, Westernville.

Sophomore Class.—Extract from "Elliott," Willard D. Ball, Utica; extract from "Budlong," Edward P. Kingsbury, Westfield; extract from "Phillips," Archibald C. McLochlan, Groton; extract from "De Bhon," Frank D. Westcott, Clinton.

Freshman Class.—Anonymous extract, Charles E. Amidon, Corry, Penn.; anonymous extract, Frederick M. Calder, New-York Mills; extract from "Laird," Anthony H. Evans, Remsen; extract from "Strisuer," Robert L. Taylor, Rome.

The first Junior prize was awarded to Robert J. Knox, the second to George T. Church; the first Sophomore prize to Frank D. Westcott, the second to Willard D. Ball; the first Freshman prize to Frederick M. Calder, the second to Anthony T. Evans.

A PRIVATE ROWING MATCH.

LONDON, June 21.—The reason that the arrangements for the sculling match between Plaisted and Nicholson were altered was because the match grew out of a difference of opinion between two of Hanlan's friends respecting the merits of the men, and this gave rise to suspicious and unjust inferences on the part of the public. Hence, the match will be rowed in private, and no report of it will be made public.

ANGELICA, N. Y., June 21.—Mary Macken, has obtained a verdict of $8,000 damages against James S. Macken for slander.

DENVER, Col., June 21.—Hatch & Davidson's store was entered from the rear yesterday, and diamonds valued at $3,000 were taken. The thief is still at large.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Charles Seymour, alias Brockway, the forger recently captured, was held to-day in $10,000 bail for appearance before the Criminal Court.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 21.—In the inquest to-day in the case of Charles D. Butler, of Worcester, Mass., age 56, who died here yesterday, the jury found that he committed suicide with laudanum, because of poor success in his business as a commercial traveler.

THE DEAD FRENCH PRINCE

BONAPARTISTS STILL CLINGING TO THE EMPIRE.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE MOURNING—SYMPATHY EXPRESSED IN FOREIGN COURTS—MEETINGS OF THE BONAPARTISTS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, June 21.—The ex-Empress Eugénie swooned when she heard of her son's death and remained insensible a long time. She rallied somewhat in the afternoon, but was unable to see anybody. Many distinguished visitors called, and many telegrams of condolence were received from all parts of the world. The ex-Empress is sleepless and depressed. Her private secretary telegraphed the Duchess of Sutherland this morning that she still remained in a semi-conscious condition, and that it was imperatively necessary to do something to rouse her. The Duchess has, accordingly, started for Chiselhurst.

A later dispatch says that the condition of the ex-Empress Eugénie is improving. The English court will go into mourning for the Prince Imperial until the 2d of July.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Emperor William, the Empress Augusta, the Crown Prince Frederick William, and his wife, the Princess Victoria, have telegraphed their condolences to the ex-Empress Eugénie. It is stated that the German Court will go into mourning for a short period."

PARIS, June 21.—The news of the death of the Prince Imperial was not published in the morning papers yesterday, and it was late in the afternoon before it was generally known. It made a great sensation, and among Bonapartists it created genuine dismay. Prince Victor, son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, who by political testament succeeds to the titles, is now a student at the Lycée Charlemagne. Even if he is willing to agree to his father's exclusion, it is questionable whether the deceased Prince had the power, on Bonapartist principles, to make such a change. There will also be a difficulty on the part of the leading Bonapartists to confer with and guide the actions of the young Prince without the consent of his parents. Nevertheless, it is evident that the leaders intend to maintain a party organization. Last night, at a full sitting of Bonapartist Senators and Deputies, a resolution was adopted declaring that, though the Prince Imperial is dead, his cause survives, and the succession of the Napoleons has not lapsed, and that the Empire will live. An address of condolence with the ex-Empress Eugénie was drafted, expressing the deepest sympathy.

The *Ordre*, (M. Rouher's organ,) makes no political allusion to the death of the Prince Imperial. It simply expresses an overwhelming sense of the blow inflicted on the ex-Empress and on France. M. Paul de Cassagnac declares that though Prince Victor is the heir, the loss of the Prince Imperial prostrates him mentally and physically. M. Granier de Cassagnac, in the *Pays*, says the blow is terrible for the Imperialists, but is not mortal. He is confident that the selection of Prince Victor will be approved by France. The Legitimist organs, *La Union*, the *Univers*, the *Gazette de France*, the *Monde*, and the *Français* express sorrow for the dead and respectful sympathy for the bereaved. The *Journal des Débats* says: "In view of so tragical an end, we remember only that the Prince was a Frenchman, and has fallen as a soldier." The *Temps* speaks of the Prince as the last incarnation of the imperial idea, and declares that the Napoleonic system has no longer a representative. *La France*, says: "The event is equal in importance to the death of the Comte de Chambord, whenever that shall occur." *L'Opinion Nationale* expresses respect for the grief of the Bonaparte family, but says it cannot refrain from notingthe gravity of the disaster inflicted by Providence on the enemies of the Republic.

M. Rouher will return to this city from Chiselhurst on Tuesday next. On the will of the late Prince Imperial. He states that he is ignorant of its contents. At the meeting of Bonapartist Senators and Deputies at M. Rouher's, yesterday, (Friday,) he urged all Bonapartists to unite and forget all personal questions. He said: "We neither appoint nor exclude anybody." The Bonapartists will observe the same mourning as for the late Napoleon III. Prince Murat will receive Prince Jerome on his arrival at Paris to-day.

Prince Jerome Napoleon arrived here to-day. He has received numerous visits.

BERLIN, June 21.—The news of the death of the Prince Imperial has caused a profound sensation here. All the newspapers express deep sympathy. The Conservative organ, the *Post*, which fairly represents the general feeling, says: "We never had any sympathy for the dynasty which worked our Fatherland such grievous woe, but, in view of the frightful fate which has overtaken its descendant, such antipathies must be left out of the account. Human feeling will have its way."

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 21.—The flags at Nepean Point Battery and the City Hall are flying at half-mast to-day, in respect to the memory of the Prince Imperial of France.

THE BONAPARTES OF BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Gazette, June 21.

The cable dispatch announcing the death of the Prince Imperial created considerable interest in this city, especially among the Baltimore branch of the Bonaparte family and their immediate friends. some speculation was indulged in as to the possibility of one of these Bonapartes being called upon, in the event of a restoration of the Bonapartie dynasty to occupy the throne of France. To the credit of Mr. Charles Joseph Bonaparte's good judgment and sense, however, it may be said that he disclaims any part or interest in such chimerical schemes and does not regard the prospects of either himself or his elder brother, Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, being called upon to aid in the Bonapartic restoration as within the range of possibilities. A reporter of the *Gazette* found Mr. Bonaparte busily engaged in examining legal documents in his office preparatory to his daily drive to his country seat in Baltimore County. Mr. Bonaparte, though independently rich since the death of his grandmother, Mme. Bonaparte, continues his law practice, and by close application promises to distinguish himself in the profession he already adorns, and in which he has displayed great legal acumen and forensic ability. He received the visitor pleasantly, and when the subject of the Prince Imperial's death was mentioned, expressed deep regret at the untimely end, saying that for the Empress, now in her solitude at Chiselhurst. He had received no advices confirming the report, but the character of the sad intelligence left little or no room to hope that it might prove erroneous. Immediately upon reading the dispatch he telegraphed to his brother, Col. Bonaparte, at Newport, asking if he had received any private advices from Chiselhurst. The reply was that, up to noon yesterday, the Colonel had received nothing. The writer inquired of Mr. Bonaparte his views as to the succession to the French throne and the effect, if any, the death of the Prince would have on the chances of a restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty. Mr. Bonaparte smiled pleasantly when the subject was broached, and remarked that in his opinion the dynasty would never be restored. The death of the Prince Imperial had, in his opinion, rather diminished than heightened the chances of the Bonapartists. It had snapped asunder a link in the chain, and certainly the heirs apparent would be no nearer the throne than ever. While he did not say so directly, Mr. Bonaparte's conversation and manner in discussing the subject was such as to clearly establish the fact that neither he nor his brother had any aspirations in the direction of the French throne.

AN ABANDONED SLOOP FOUND.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Signal Corps Station at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., reports that the sloop John Letcher, of Troy, N. Y., was found abandoned off Little Egg Harbor Bar this morning by Capt. Elder, of the sloop Mary E. Mott, and towed into Little Egg Harbor. It is supposed she was in collision with some other vessel, and her mainsail was badly torn, and jib-stay carried away. She was loaded with a boiler and machinery. The sloop is now at safe anchorage at the Little Egg Harbor. Capt. Keegan, and crew of four men arrived here at 10:45 A. M., bringing instruments, charts, &c.

EXPLOSION IN A POWDER MILL.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 21.—The Moosic Powder Company's glaze-house, near Jermyn, Penn., blew up last night. The night watchman, who was the only person around the works, was buried in the ruins, but was rescued alive and will probably recover. The glaze-house contained several hundred kegs of powder. The total loss is between $12,000 and $15,000. The building was uninsured.

LIEUT.-GOV. LETELLIER'S CASE.

TORONTO, June 21.—A special cable message from London to the *Globe* says: "The decision of the Imperial Government in the Letellier case will be given next Wednesday. The feeling in the Colonial Office is against sanctioning the dismissal of Lieut.-Gov. Letellier, but, impressed with the idea that this is a constitutional question, they hold that it is not proper for the Government here to deal with the matter. It is assumed as probable that both the political parties in Canada might take umbrage at such interference with Canadian internal affairs. Further, it is held that the Canadian Government has constitutional authority to deal with the matter, and it is understood that interference with the question will be declined. Messrs. Langevin and Abbott have taken passages in next Thursday's steamer."

CROPS IN MICHIGAN.

A FULL AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT EXPECTED—CORN IN BAD CONDITION.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—The *Post and Tribune* to-day publishes full returns from all parts of the State as to the present condition of the growing crops. Every important agricultural district is represented in the returns, and it summarizes its correspondents' statements as follows: Several reports indicate that the harvest will not quite equal that of one year since, but it must be remembered that the latter was an extraordinary one. Hence, such statements are equivalent to an estimate of a full average crop. With these few exceptions, a classification of reports according to the best that can be made furnishes the following estimates:

In regard to the wheat crop, about 30 reports indicate a full average yield or better, while between 50 and 60 report that the crop is "very good," "excellent," "never better," &c. Not a few are confident that the yield will be fully equal to that of the unprecedented harvest of 1878, while in some instances it is placed at even a higher estimate. Only in a very few localities are the insects doing any injury, and the damage does not seem to be serious or extended. The most unfavorable returns are from Oakland County and a few adjacent localities in the eastern part of the State. The reports very generally made of large and well filled heads should be considered. Rarely if ever before has this condition of the wheat crop been so marked and general throughout the State. In not a single instance is there an exception to thatfeature of the growing crops, while in several instances special mention is made of a better quality of wheat over that of one year since. This latter prospect we have had confirmed through other sources. For that reason we look for an improved grade of wheat from the present crop over that harvested in 1878, providing the weather continues favorable until the crop is secured. The month of June thus far seems to have brought every influence to the maturing wheat crop. In no particular could any improvement be desired. A continuances of the same will set the reapers to work in this State by the second week in July, and insure a crop better in quality and nearly, if not quite, as large as that of 1878.

The outlook for corn is certainly unfavorable. A cold, backward Spring, aided by the cut-worm, has materially injured the prospect for this cereal. An average yield cannot now be anticipated. A warm July and August, however, would do much.

Oats promise a good harvest, and returns relative to barley are generally favorable. The potato crop now bids fair to be one of the largest ever raised in Michigan. Apples will be a light yield, but this is the off year in this State for that product. Peaches and small fruit of all kinds look well.

COLORED MEN AS JURORS.

TRYING TO SECURE REPRESENTATION IN KENTUCKY—ONE JUDGE ANSWERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—For several weeks the colored men of this city, who for a long time have had no representation in juries, have been meeting in various wards of the city. The result is that memorials have been drawn up and presented to Judges of various courts here. Judge H. J. Stiles, of the Common Pleas Court, to-day returned an answer to the petitioners. He asserted that the courts of the State were bound by Legislative enactments and had no more right or power to alter them than jurors would have to change the law regulating the election of jurors. He said further that the remedy was by petition to the Legislature, which alone could redress grievances. This is the same ground as that taken by Judge Jackson, in the Circuit Court, in answer to a petition a few weeks ago. The Constitution of Kentucky still contains a color line, which the more intelligent of the race here are earnestly endeavoring to have wiped out.

SINGLE SCULLS ON THE CHARLES RIVER.

BOSTON, June 21.—The single-scull race for the amateur championship of New-England, postponed from June 17, occurred on the Charles River this afternoon, in the presence of about 3,000 persons. The prizes were gold medals for the first and second. There were six starters, viz: John Francis, A. Touches, D. E. Lynch, J. F. Brown, and I. H. Houghton, of Boston, and John Buckley, of Portland. The distance was two miles, with a turn. When the word was given, Houghton, who had the inside position, shot to the front, closely followed by Buckley and Brown, who were about on a par. Before a dozen strokes were rowed, Touchea and Lynch fouled, making necessary a delay to both of the half miss-a-stroke. At the start, Houghton led slightly, with Buckley second, Brown third, and Francis fourth. Houghton turned the mile stake first about two lengths in advance of Buckley and Brown, who reached the stake together, Brown on the inside. Houghton held the lead to the finish, covering the distance in 15:49; Buckley second in 15:54; Brown third and Francis fourth. Brown claimed a foul from Buckley on the ground that the latter struck the stern of his shell, but the referee, after consulting with the judges at the upper stake, allowed the claim, giving the second prize to Brown.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Commander G. C. Remey is ordered to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington; Lieut. Duncan Kennedy to the Pensacola, Pacific Station; Surgeon J. R. Tryon to report in person at the Navy Department; Lieuts. Socrates Hubbard and R. R. Ingersoll are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Pensacola; Lieuts. T. S. Phelps and C. B. Peck from the Pensacola, on the reporting of their reliefs, and ordered to return home and report arrival; Master W. P. Clement from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Alert, at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

The Cadet-Midshipmen of the class of 1877 who successfully passed their recent examination for promotion to Midshipmen are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered home to await orders; Assistant Engineer H. E. Frick from special duty at Chester, Penn., and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Naval Constructor J. B. Hoover from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to duty at Chester, Penn.

The Vandalia, which arrived at the New-York Navy-yard yesterday, will go to Huntington, New-London, New-Bedford, Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Belfast, and Portland. The Kearsarge, at Portsmouth, N. H., is reported ready for sea. She will be attached to the North Atlantic Station.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Joseph S. Smith to be Collector of Customs for the District of Bangor, Me.; Charles Wesley Rush, of New-York, to be an Assistant Surgeon. United States Army; Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Marmion, to be a Surgeon. Indian Agents—John J. Critchlow, of New-York, for Uintah Agency, Utah; William D. Andrews, of Illinois, for Yankton Agency, Dakota; George L. Brevoort, of Iowa, for Sac and Fox Agency. Postmasters—Mrs. Elizabeth J. Cook, at Arkadelphia, Ark., and Julius A. Wayland, at Harrisonville, Mo. Granville O. Haller to be Colonel of Infantry, United States Army.

DETERMINED TO KILL HIMSELF.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 21.—At Rose Station, 30 miles west of Owego, on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, this morning, Jackson Andrews, age 50 years, threw himself on the track in front of a passing train and was instantly crushed to death. Andrews had domestic troubles and recently separated from his wife. Last Wednesday he went to her residence and asked her to live with him again. She refused, and he afterward told a neighbor of shooting himself in the head, but did not inflict a fatal wound. Since that attempt he has been deranged and his relatives have tried to keep a close watch over him, but to-day he eluded them.

LOUISIANA TAX LAWS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 21.—The Constitutional Convention has adopted articles 9, 10, and 12, relative to delinquent tax payers. Article 9 gives Tax Collectors the right to sell without suit property for non-payment of taxes, which may, however, be redeemed by paying 20 per cent. in addition to the price and costs within one year. All deeds given by tax collectors are to be recognized by courts as prima facie devidence of sale. Article 10 prohibits the Legislature from passing any law which would postpone payment of taxes, except in case of general destruction of crops or other public calamities.

TO PAY A LARGE AMOUNT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21.—The final order war made in the Common Pleas Court to-day in the suit of the Assignee of Henry G. Morris against Alexander Erwin. The court decrees that the report of the Master be confirmed, and that Erwin's exceptions thereto be dismissed. It was charged that Erwin, while in the employ of Henry G. Morris as confidential agent did not truly account for money passing into his control, and it is now ordered that he pay to the Assignee of Morris the sum of $195,486 25. It is further ordered that Irwin pay all the costs.

GEN. SHERMAN VISITING THE FORTS.

DETROIT, June 21.—Gen. Sherman started this morning on the United States light-house steamer Warrington, on a tour of inspection to Forts Gratiot, Brady, and Mackinac.

CHICAGO RACES POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—The races which would have been run to-day but for the rain have been postponed until Monday, and next week's races have each been set ahead one day.

A FATHER'S AWFUL CRIME

SHOOTING HIS THREE LITTLE GIRLS.

WHY JOHN REMMLER, OF HOLYOKE, KILLED HIS CHILDREN—POVERTY AND A FEAR FOR THEIR FUTURE HIS REASONS.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 21.—The most exciting local tragedy since the burning of the French Church, in 1874, and one of the coolest and most deliberately brutal murders on record, was committed this afternoon by John Kemmler, of South Holyoke, a former employe of the Germania Mills. He shot his three children, two of whom were twins, 3 years old, and the third the last of triplets, born a year ago. All three were girls, and the only children in the family. Kemmler lived in an attic, in the Germania Corporation block, in comparative poverty, having been out of work since February, when he deserted his family to go to Denver, taking his savings, $260, from the bank. He returned three weeks ago, and has been despondent about his affairs ever since. On Friday he was ordered to give up his rooms, which probably ripened his purpose.

About 2 o'clock he sent his wife up the street to buy a hat for the youngest child. When she was out of sight he called the children up stairs with the promise of some candy. He locked the doors and attempted to poison them with gruel prepared with cyanide of potassium. He made the oldest girl take a few teaspoonfuls, but that being an overdose, she threw it up. Then he took one of the twins into the front bedroom and shot her back of the ear with a revolver. The other twin he took into the rear bedroom and shot her in like manner, leaving her body on the floor. The third and youngest girl he then laid on a bed in the same room and shot her behind both ears, burning the pillow in each case. The revolver was placed against the head, as the powder-burns clearly showed, and the bullets went straight through both parietal bones. Death was instantaneous. After completing his bloody work, Kemmler locked the doors and went directly to Blaise Borten's saloon, where he walked up and down, apparently in great trepidation, for 20 minutes. He finally called Borten out to the pavement, gave him the tenement key, and said he had killed his children. He also remarked he had taken his last glass of beer. Kemmler then strolled up town. At 3 o'clock word was brought to Deputy Sheriff Kingsbury by Adolph Engle concerning the murder, and after a search Engle overtook Kemmler in Martin Smith's saloon, whence Kingsbury took him to the lockup. The revolver was found on his person with four chambers empty, and a slip of paper with the words, "cyanide of potassium."

Remmler was perfectly tractable, expressing willingness to let the law take its course, and arguing with most cold-blooded philosophy said he had been out of work and could not more than make both ends meet, even if he had something to do. He feared, if the girls grew up, they might be led astray, and thought they would be happier in heaven. He had been meditating the crime 10 days. Kemmler says he wants to die. He intended to kill himself after shooting the children, but says he shrank from it when he saw their dead forms. Kemmler wrote this letter to the wife of an overseer in Germania Mills: "What I have done is the last act of my life. I wish I could have died to-day. I give up life because of its trouble. I went West to Wyoming to begin another life, but could not, because I couldn't forget my children. I went into business with a partner, but couldn't stay, and returned to Holyoke to wind up my family affairs, poison my children, and shoot myself through the chest. This life is not worth living for any longer, and I can't live without my children. My wife knows nothing about this—she believes we are going away."

Kemmler was born in Wittenburg, in 1831, and has been in this country 17 years. He studied medicine, but has always been in poor circumstances. Mrs. Kemmler was completely overcome by the loss of her children, and was taken in charge by friends. Medical Examiner Tuttle will hold an inquest to-morrow. The children will be buried by the city.

MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

A WIFE'S UNTIMELY END—WHAT RUM AND A HASTY TEMPER DID.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Murders for the most trivial causes have occurred here recently with remarkable frequency. Hardly have the Parr and Sullivan tragedies been vanished from the public mind when Dennis O'Sullivan appears as a deliberate murderer. O'Sullivan is a hatter by occupation, poor and of inebriate habits. He resided at No. 1,914 Leithgow-street. His wife was of the same trait of character. Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, O'Sullivan came home, and proceeded to shave himself in the kitchen. While thus engaged he requested his wife to hand him a towel. Instead of doing this, she threw the towel at him. O'Sullivan insisted on having the towel handed to him, and his wife became obstinate. The husband, failing to make the woman do as he desired, became angered, and went up stairs, where he procured a ragged-edged razor. He brought this down stairs, and made an assault upon his wife. He cut her in the throat, severing the jugular vein, and cut her in both arms, and across the shoulders. The wretched woman attempted to escape and reached an alleyway in the rear, which she marked with her blood. Some neighbors caught the poor woman and removed her to her home, where she died in a short time after the injuries were inflicted. Her husband, after his outburst of anger, allowed himself, razor in hand, to be captured by acitizen without offering the least resistance. There were no witnesses to the bloody deed, and the particulars narrated above were detailed with cold-blooded coolness by the murderer himself. He did not seem to regret in the least what he had done. O'Sullivan has the reputation in his neighborhood of being a desperate man when intoxicated, and a terror to the neighborhood. To-day, however, he was perfectly sober, and meditated upon the crime he committed. His wife, being of intemperate habits also, created considerable trouble. She was the mother of eight children, the oldest being 15 years and the youngest 18 months. The murderer owned the small four-roomed house in which he resided, but there was a mortgage upon it. The father-in-law of Mrs. O'Sullivan had assisted in paying this off.

RESPITE FOR A MURDERER.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF A CROWD OF SPECTATORS WAITING FOR THE EXECUTION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 21.—Near Sardis, Miss., some time ago a negro, in the most cold-blooded manner, murdered his neighbor, another negro. The murder was so unprovoked as to cause the negroes in the neighborhood to turn out in a body for the purpose of lynching the murderer. The officers who arrested the murderer, aided by prominent white citizens, finally succeeded in turning the mob from this course; the man could not fail in conviction, and the law should take its course. The negro was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. Yesterday was the day appointed for the execution, and was the occasion of the assembling of nearly 5,000 negroes at Sardis, some coming a distance of two or three days' travel. There was a general rejoicing that the murderer was to be hanged. The announcement of a respite by the Governor, made a few moments before the hour for the execution, caused a sudden change in the feeling of the crowd, and many persons indulged in denunciation of the Governor, the courts, the Sheriff, and all concerned. For a time fears were entertained that another attempt would be made to lynch the murderer. The excitement finally abated, and the crowd dispersed. The respite is granted until July 31, when if the hangman does not promptly execute him the negro population, it is evident, will take the matter in its own hands. It is said that the murderer expressed a preference for being hanged yesterday, on account of the hot weather and the bad ventilation in his prison cell.

OTHER VIOLENT CRIMES.

PROCEEDINGS IN MURDER AND ASSAULT CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

PORTLAND, Me., June 21.—Prescott, the murderer of Williams in September last, was sentenced this morning to State Prison for life. When called upon to speak in his own behalf, he said his first confession was false; that Neil Pray committed the murder, while he only participated in concealing the body.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 21.—Edward Thickpenny, for the murder of Catharine Thompson, in Markham Township on April 6, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 12.

BOSEMONT, Ontario, June 21.—Thomas Cook was fatally shot by Chester Munroe, near Mansfield, last night. Munroe has been arrested. Whisky caused the deed.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—Marian McLane, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of abortion, has been taken to Salem Jail. She talks in an excited manner about the Jennie Clarke murder, and declares her innocence of that crime.

DODGE, Texas, June 21.—A mail-carrier between Cold Springs and Dodge, was stopped six miles from the springs by four men, who opened and robbed the mail-sacks and registered packages. The carrier was severely stabbed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—The Coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict that William Henry Erb killed his wife by stabbing with a knife on Thursday evening last. The verdict is based on Erb's confession of guilt.

In the case of Joseph Morel, the Italian who was mysteriously killed last Monday night, the Coroner's jury has returned a verdict that he came to his death by a pistol-shot fired by parties unknown. All persons under arrest have been discharged.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21.—Judge Hillyer to-day sentenced James Alford to be hanged for the murder of David Shuler one year ago. Shuler was drunk and teased Alford until he grew furious, drew a knife and stabbed Shuler twice. Shuler cried, "My God, Jim, don't cut me to pieces." Alford cut him four times more, and he died soon afterward. A strong effort will be made to induce the Governor to commute Alford's sentence to lifetime imprisonment. The criminal heard the sentence without a tremor.

AN OLD LADY'S SAD STORY.

THE WIFE OF A FORMER SHERIFF AN OBJECT OF CHARITY.

On Friday evening last Officer Torbush, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-Street Police Station, found Mrs. Mary Westervelt sitting on the plazza at One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Fifth-avenue. He asked her where she lived, and she replied that for the past few months she had been an inmate of the Home for the Friendless, but had been discharged. The officer took her to the station-house, where she requested to be sent to the Old Ladies' Home, representing to the Sergeant at the desk that she had once been in affluent circumstances. Yesterday morning she was taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Harlem Police Court, who committed her to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. She subsequently gave a TIMES reporter the following history of her life: Her husband, she said, was John J. V. Westervelt, Sheriff of New-York from 1846 to 1849. He was a half-brother of the late Jacob Westervelt, who held the same office from 1831 to 1834. She was born in this City in 1810. Her father was Captain of a pilot-boat, and was drowned in 1812. At the same time the old lady continued, the only daughter of Aaron Burr, with her physician and nurse, who were on board, also perished. When Mrs. Westervelt was 18 years of age she married John J. V. Westervelt. They resided in Franklin-street, near Canal, and for a few years lived harmoniously together. They had no children, and her husband became discontented. She says he built the first military hall erected in this City, and which was located in Wooster-street. After their marriage her husband abandoned her, and she went to board with Dr. Porter. For about seven years afterward her husband continued to pay her board, but never gave her any money. During this time two gentlemen, she says, called upon her with a long document, which they requested her to sign. She refused to sign it unless they read it to her, being sick and not disposed to read it herself. Ultimately, they induced her to attach her signature, and she has since learned that the document was a divorce from her husband. Soon after this Mr. Westervelt married Miss Bogart, a niece of Judge Bogart, by whom he had several children. At that time he owned eight lots in Wooster-street, yet he ceased to support his former wife. Her mother died in the Old Ladies' Home about 16 years ago, and since that time she has supported herself by sewing. Prior to that time she spent five years as a nurse at Bellevue Hospital, she continued, and was for several years in Flatbush Asylum. The old lady evidently feels keenly her present reduced condition, and says she has "an absolute horror of going on the Island." "I have nothing," she said, "to live for now, and I wish I was dead." Her mind is apparently vigorous, but her constitution is broken down.

OBITUARY.

E. T. VAN OSTRAND.

Elias T. Van Ostrand, a prominent banker and contractor, died at his home in Kingston, N. Y., on Friday, June 20th, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Van Ostrand was for many years the leading banker of Kingston, and was the founder of the Ulster County Savings Institution. In politics he was a Republican, and he was the only Republican member of the notorious Democratic Bounty Board of Supervisors in 1864 who swindled the County of Ulster out of more than $1,000,000 worth of bounty bonds. Mr. Van Ostrand was most energetic in exposing the defaulters. He began life a poor boy and learned the trade of a mason, working side by side with George Law upon the Erie Canal and Hudson Canal at the time of its building. He has through hard labor accumulated a fortune of nearly half a million.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in the Greenwood Pottery at Trenton, N. J., yesterday afternoon, and at one time threatened the destruction of the whole works. It was promptly suppressed, with a loss of $5,000. The company is carrying $51,000 insurance.

A fire at Leadville, Col., has totally destroyed the Coliseum Theatre and two adjoining buildings. Loss, $10,000; no insurance. James Brown, from Honesdale, Penn., perished in the fire, which is supposed to have originated in his room.

THE HULL MURDER MYSTERY.

Bristow Francis, the husband of Mrs. Hull's colored cook, was yesterday transferred from the custody of Capt. Williams to that of Coroner Woltman, who committed him to the House of Detention, to remain there as a witness until called. The counsel, who is believed to be acting in the interest of Dr. Hull, aided by his "outside" detectives, appeared to be very busy yesterday, and they made themselves conspicuous at Police Headquarters. The Police say they are determined to sift every clue furnished by this counsel, no matter if the clues are given for the mere purpose of "throwing dust" and diverting suspicion from the real criminal. It is believed that the counsel will keep the Police busy. At an early hour this morning Capt. Williams said that there were no new developments in the case, and that nothing had occurred to in any way change the aspects of the case, to disprove the correctness of the theory of the murder which has thus far been followed by the Police.

STRUCK A WOMAN WITH AN AXE.

Edward Corbin, of Seventieth-street and First-avenue, and Richard Haley, of Fifty-sixth-street and Avenue A, refused to pay, in Philip Munckenbeck's saloon, at Seventy-first-street and Avenue A, last evening, for the beer they had been drinking. Mrs. Munckenbeck was in charge of the saloon. A quarrel ensued, during which Corbin struck the woman in the back with an axe. When Officer Bach, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, entered the saloon, attracted by the noise, Haley knocked him down with a chair. The two fellows then ran away. When Bach recovered he gave chase. Other policemen joined him, and Haley and Corbin were arrested and locked up in the Fifty-seventh-Street Station. The woman was badly hurt.

AN INSANE WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

TROY, N. Y., June 21.—Esther Vancuren, a resident of Troy, visiting the home of

NEW PUBLICATIONS

GREEN'S ENGLISH HISTORY.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. By JOHN RICHARD GREEN, M. A. Vol. III. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This volume of Mr. Green's work is chiefly occupied with a discussion of the Puritan movement in England—that important uprising against the traditional theory of Government and system of religion which resulted in a permanent modification of them both. It was occasioned by the abuses and corruptions which had crept into the ancient Church, and by the oppression of monarchs who were incapable of correcting the evils, and, at the same time, were intent rather upon their own personal aggrandizement than solicitous for the welfare of their subjects. The idea of representative government, and the right of the people to a voice in matters affecting their own interests, had at this time great vitality in the English mind; but it was the singular incapacity and folly of the Stuarts that forced their subjects into direct collision with them, and stripped them and their successors of the power that had for centuries inhered in the Crown. The Puritans are at the present day the objects of very diverse sentiment, being by some admired and venerated, and by others abhorred and despised. It cannot be questioned, however, that they were both active and successful promoters of the political and intellectual freedom which the more enlightened classes now regard as their most valuable possession. If it is any advantage to the individual citizen to have a voice in the selection of those who shall enact and execute the laws of his country, he has reason to thank the Puritans for their zealous efforts in that direction. Most persons agree with John Hampden in thinking that taxes are sufficiently burdensome when imposed by themselves. And if it is any advantage to a man to be able to worship his Maker in whatever way his conscience may direct, and to know that the method he is pursuing is the one that he himself chooses and prefers, he may remember that his free privilege is the consequence of Puritan struggles, if not identical with the intention of the Puritan. It is often said that the Puritan was at heart as intolerant as the Romanist, that he did not value liberty as an intrinsic good for its own sake, but only so far as it favored his own special purposes. Mr. Green tells us that when the Brownists were imprisoned and executed, a little more fully developed than those of the current Puritanism, the normal Puritans made no remonstrance, but rather rejoiced to have such senseless idiots exterminated. It must be borne in mind, however, that the progress of ideas is always exceedingly slow and gradual, that men seldom awake at the outset to the full significance of the advancement they make, and that it is much easier to get a clear conception of one's own rights and interests than those of another, in conflict with one's own. And it would be premature to expect the Puritans to bestow freely and philosophically what they were striving to obtain for themselves with much uncertainty of success, and in the passionate excitement of a life and death struggle. They were most of the time in partial or total despair of establishing their principles in opposition to the tremendous power and influence of Rome and of those who adhered to traditional ideas, so much so as to abandon their native land in large numbers and seek a home among heathen savages on a foreign shore. And it is scarcely to be wondered at that they were impatient of men who seemed to be exhibiting a *reductio ad absurdum* of their principles, and thus playing into the hands of their deadly antagonists. Even though the Puritan furthered the cause of liberty inadequately and inadvertently, he is entitled at least to the respect of those who, in later times, do not sacrifice their material interests or imperil their lives for that cause, but simply join in the chorus of jubilation.

There can be no doubt that the Puritans conferred an incalculable benefit upon mankind by stimulating the spirit of inquiry. Their assault upon existing institutions and usages had the effect to bring about a thorough investigation of all religious and political dogmas, and eventually of all mental and material phenomena. Their resistance to tyranny brought under examination not merely the divine right of Kings, but the entire theory of Government. Their repudiation of Papal supremacy occasioned a review of the entire system of ecclesiastical organization. Their objections to clerical vestments led to an exhaustive discussion of every feature of ritual and every expression of religious sentiment. The result was an intense intellectual activity in every direction, which was universally beneficial. Even the Roman Church, against which the energy of the Puritans was expressly directed, can date from the outset of their hostility a marked advance of intelligence within her ranks, as well as a more definite comprehension and zealous practice of all that she believes and teaches. And to-day she is nowhere so enlightened, vigorous, and aggressive as where she raises her standard against the descendants of the old Puritans. Loving one's enemies might not be so difficult if one reflected on the benefits that they commonly bring within reach. The mind, like the body, cannot well attain the highest efficiency without something to wrestle with and overcome. There is never the same interest in seeking to understand and uphold any proposition until it has been denied or doubted by somebody. And if there be plenty of honest doubt and manly denial, there will be an intense eagerness to investigate and defend, which will elicit new facts and principles, develop new aspects of every question, reopen neglected fields of inquiry, and insure discoveries of the first importance. Hence, there is a connection not very obscure or remote between the Puritanical opposition to the Papacy and the marvelous advance in science which distinguishes the subsequent age, and which began immediately to show itself in the achievements of Isaac Newton and his contemporaries.

There was at the same time, beyond a doubt, a tendency to improvement which the Puritan did not originate, and which might in time have borne its fruits without him. There were those, as there always are, who aimed and labored for a gentle and peaceful progress from the worse to the better, who would have rejoiced to see the sovereign ruling equitably and constitutionally, so that the respect and loyalty of his subjects would have obviated the necessity of asserting precise rights and appealing to divine right, and who desired to preserve the unity and integrity of the Church while correcting its abuses and adapting its ceremonial to the requirements of an intellectual era. But such men seldom wield influence or receive general attention: their amiable voices, advocating moderate measures, are drowned in the storm of passion and fury that rages around them. Richard Hooker, with his philosophical breadth of mind and liberality of sentiment, was driven from his London pulpit by his abhorrence of the hot-headed controversy of the day. Settling in the quiet meadows of Kent, he elaborated his "Ecclesiastical Polity," which had the effect of imparting a more generous tone to the feelings of those who were calm and studious enough to appreciate it. He defended and placed on grounds of reason, a policy of comprehension suited to hold together the social fabric, and to secure a safe and permanent church organization. Against the dogmatism of contending parties he set up the authority of reason, supplements the Scripture arguments with the general principles of moral and political science, and urging that a divine order exists, not in written revelation only, but in the actual relations, the historical development, and the recognized institutions of men. He claimed for the human reason the province of determining the laws of this order, of distinguishing between what is changeable and unchangeable in them, between what is eternal and what is temporary in the Bible itself. But the nation was not disposed to heed his prudent counsels. Diseases of society, like those of the human body, are sometimes so deeply seated as to necessitate convulsions and agonies. There must be so much bloodshed, so many victims tortured in dungeons, or burned at the stake, before passion will yield to reason. In accordance with this dire fatality the Puritans were first the sufferers, and then acted the part of executioners when they obtained the opportunity. From such horrors the human race cannot hope to escape until the zeal of religious reformers becomes tempered with mercy, forbearance, and compassion. Some advance in this direction has since been made from the barbarism of the sixteenth century. Yet we cannot boast very much when we remember that we were unable to emancipate our slaves without first tearing asunder our political system and kneeling in an ocean of blood which our English brethren did their utmost to profane and aggravate. We cannot censure the old Puritans for not reaching perfection at a bound when we find ourselves so far from the same goal. Had they been less resolute and relentless they might not have stamped their characteristics on a barbarous age, and might not have been able to exert any lasting influence. It is unquestionable that they ran to extremes of eccentricity and absurdity. To revive the spirit of religion and adjust the disorders of the civil polity, it is by no means requisite to undermine and overthrow everything approved by the experience of preceding ages. But it must be considered that ultra measures are the ones that usually succeed, or, at least, the ones that obtain speedy and palpable success. They are the most attractive to the average mind, and they give the impression of earnestness and reality; they are sharp cut, and have a bold and distinct outline: they fire the heart, and awaken a blaze of enthusiasm. It is natural for persons to exaggerate the wrongs and indignities from which they suffer, and to infer that such gigantic mischiefs demand the severest remedies. Nothing will suffice but some sort of a grand crash. It seems like trifling to maintain that royal prerogative needs only to be pared down a little, while parliamentary rights are more thoroughly insisted upon; that priestly pretension must be somewhat reduced, and the people encouraged to think more for themselves. Such doctrine, if promulgated and received, would be sufficient in time to eradicate every evil without spilling a drop of blood or wasting a penny of treasure. But the human race could not perceive it in Puritan times. Hence, to accomplish anything, it seemed necessary to make the religion and the politics of the new movement as utterly diverse as possible from what had previously existed. Men had hitherto aimed to be happy and enjoy themselves; the Puritan cultivated gloominess, and perpetually meditated on themes calculated to fill his mind with sadness and terror. He laid aside the customary ornaments of dress and repudiated every kind of amusement as sinful; he divested his worship of all the amenities that art and culture had for centuries supplied to make it outwardly attractive. Now, while it is self-evident that such a programme could not be made permanent, it was suited exactly to serve the purpose of the time. It had the appearance of a thorough reformation; it drew a sharp line between the Puritans and their opponents, enabling the former to recognize on all occasions their friends and brethren. It compelled all men to take sides, making neutrality impossible. There were, as usual, a large number who would have liked to avoid the issue, and wait to see which party would win. And there was, besides, an immense class who had not intelligence to apprehend the true points of the controversy. They would scarcely be disposed, if able, to divide the significance of prerogative and pramunire; but they would be abundantly ready to have a surplice and to eat their Christmas pie on Ash Wednesday. The support of such persons was indispensable, and they must be supplied with material for the nourishment of their ardor.

The Puritans were obliged, moreover, to contend with men like Bishop Land, who were aiming to carry the Church of England back to the old position. Mr. Green says that:

"They aped Roman ceremonies. Cautiously and tentatively they were introducing Roman doctrine. But they had none of the sacerdotal independence which Rome had, at any rate, preserved. They were abject in their dependence on the Crown. Their gratitude for the royal protection which enabled them to defy the religious instincts of the realm showed itself in their erection of the most dangerous pretensions of the monarchy into religious dogmas. Their model, Bishop Andrewes, had declared James to have been inspired by God. They preached passive obedience to the worst tyranny. They declared the person and goods of the subject to be at the King's absolute disposal. They were turning religion into a systematic attack on English liberty."

The Puritans were also vigorously opposed by the Latitudinarians, among whom Chillingworth was a conspicuous figure. He denounced persecution in most energetic terms and with cogent logic. He pleaded for toleration and comprehension which would, he claimed, be facilitated by such a simplification of belief as flowed from a rational theology. Jeremy Taylor entertained a similar view, seeing a probability of error in all the creeds and confessions adopted by Christian churches. "Such formularies," he says, "must do hurt, since he is rather the Schismatic who makes unnecessary and unconvenient impositions, than he who disobeys them because he cannot do otherwise without violating his conscience."

As the Puritan cause gained strength, and showed signs of prosperity, it was espoused by a horde of pretenders, who, lacking its true spirit, mimicked its absurdities, and urged it on to those fatal measures which occasioned its decline from the epoch of the Restoration. It has, however, left its marks, deep and ineffaceable, upon the character of the Anglo-Saxon race of both continents. One of the most important and interesting results of Puritanism was the impulse that it gave to the settlements of the American colonies. The persecution that drove them from England led to what Mr. Green has denominated "their noblest triumph." In 1620 the little company of "Pilgrim Fathers," as after-time has loved to call them, landed from the Mayflower on the barren coast of Massachusetts, at a spot to which they gave the name of Plymouth, in memory of the last English port at which they had touched. They had to face long, hard Winters, and to bear sickness and famine. And, even after years of toil and suffering, a time came when "they knew not at night where to have a bit in the morning." But the colony was at length firmly established, and it steadily grew in numbers and importance. The intensity of religious sentiment gave to its government the nature of a theocracy. With the strength and manliness of Puritanism appeared also its bigotry and narrowness on this side of the Atlantic. Roger Williams, a young minister who held the doctrine of freedom of conscience, was driven from the colony. In the Autumn of 1635 the General Court banished him, ordering him to depart within six weeks, because he had called in question the authority of magistrates in respect to two things, one relating to the right of the King to appropriate and grant the lands of the Indians without purchase, and the other to the right of the civil power to impose faith and worship. On the first of these points Williams at one time made explanations that were satisfactory. On the other the divergence was hopeless. The Ministers who gave their advice at the request of the court declared that opinions which would not allow the magistrate to interfere, even to restrain a Church from heresy or apostasy, were not to be endured, and Williams, on the other hand, maintained with inflexible vigor the absolute and eternal distinction between the spheres of the civil Government and the Christian Church. The period allowed Williams to prepare for his departure had been extended to Spring; but his doctrines were spreading, and the purpose that he had formed of founding a college close at hand which should be governed according to the principles he advocated had become known. It was, therefore, determined to send him at once to England, and a small vessel was dispatched to Salem to bring him away. He escaped, however, abandoning his friends and family, and turning his footsteps toward Narragansett Bay. Here he subsequently founded the Colony of Plymouth, the Government of which was a pure democracy.

From the foregoing it will be readily perceived that the present volume of Mr. Green's work is a virtual introduction to the "History of America," and deserves to be read with much the same interest on this side of the ocean as on the other. He has given each topic a lucid and ample discussion, exhibiting no tendency to partisanship, but writing in a fair, candid, and judicious spirit. All the facts are presented without needless detail or prolix recital. His critics have certainly charged him with some minor inaccuracies, but can trace no errors that mar the general character of the work, or that cannot be readily amended upon revision. This volume is particularly interesting as treating of the period from which dates the origin of the progress and intelligence recognized as the characteristic features of the present age.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Saved at Sea. Robert Carter & Brothers.*—A pretty little story, supposed to be told by the son of a light-house-keeper. Mrs. V. F. Walton has written other Sunday-school tales, such as "A Peep Behind the Scenes," &c.

—*Fitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor. J. B. Lippincott & Co.*—A charming story of little Dublin street arabs, which appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine*, is now published in pamphlet form. It is by the author of "Hegan, M. P."

—*Sea and Shore. Roberts Brothers, Boston.*—A third edition puts this little collection of lyrics connected with the ocean among the few books of its kind which have received the popular approval. One or two sea pieces by Chateaubriand, Lamartine, and Hugo are given in the original.

—*Sermons by William Bacon Stevens. E. P. Dutton & Co.*—Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, prints nineteenth in his new volume of sermons the discourse made in St. Paul's, London, at the close of the conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion, held at Lambeth Palace in July, 1878.

—*General Guide to the United States and Canada. D. Appleton & Co.*—A guide-book based on the plan of the Baedeker hand-books of travel in Europe. It is compact and carefully edited, both in its text and maps. Many dry statistics, like the names of unimportant railway stations, have been omitted, to make room for information on interesting matters like fine scenery or architecture.

—*The Ghost of Redbrook. J. B. Lippincott & Co.*—Fine old families "down in Kent," feuds, castles, ancient armor, and ghosts that turn out to be kidnappers of unnecessary infants, make this a very worthy member of the "Odd Trump" series of novels, to which "Harwood" and "The Lacy Diamonds" also belong. *Ethel Brook* is a maiden, *Athel Redbrook* is a youth, and there is also a *Brook Redbrook*; the names are a little confusing at first, but the characters soon separate into their special vocations. That of *Squire Dare* is to "cluck" every few minutes when he speaks. *Lord Bulford* never pronounces the letter sacred to the dog. It is a lively novel,

—*The Lost Ten Tribes: and 1882. James Huggins.*—Another clergyman has caught the old bee in his bonnet. The Rev. Joseph Wild, of Brooklyn, follows the eccentric lead of Piazzi Smith, and discourses anent the identity of the Anglo-Saxon and the lost tribes of Israel. The Jews are persecuted worse nowadays than in the Middle Ages, for taking a man's back-teeth as an alternative for his gold is mild treatment compared with foisting upon him disreputable relations. Queen Victoria, it seems, is "of David's seed," and the United States fulfills the role of the tribe of Manasseh. No wonder the Jews are accused of arrogance: they see such folly rampant in Christian pulpits that they must feel themselves wise men in comparison.

—*Victoria Britannia. A. S. Barnes & Co.*—Hollis True is a citizen of the British Empire whose lot, though cast on far Acadia's shore, seems to him little less than sublime. He is the most patriotic Englishman to be found on the globe. He proposes a plan for celebrating the reign of Queen Victoria by the introduction of political changes in the British Constitution, and by his fiery zeal ought to put such weak-kneed fellows as Gladstone to the blush. While studying carefully the Government of the United States, his idea is to give the colonies representation in a central Parliament, which shall not be modeled on Congress, but merely take whatever is best in the American system and graft it on the British constitutional form.

—*A History of Rome. Clark & Maynard.*—Prof. Perry, of Williams College, says concerning R. F. Leighton's "History of Rome:" "I have examined critically and read largely Leighton's 'School History of Rome.' It seems to me very admirable. It combines with an easy-flowing narrative such apparatus, in the form of notes, maps, plans, illustrations, tables, summaries, and index, as brings together the results of all those varied investigations which have transformed the face of Roman history in our time." The author studied at Leipsic under Profs. Lange and Voigt, and has condensed into an excellent text-book the main lines of later research, as found in the works of Mommsen, Overbeck, Corssen, Marquardt, and others.

—*How to Grow Handsome. S. R. Wells & Co.*—Most people would be glad of a recipe to keep them from growing uglier than they are, but here is D. H. Jacques who for years has been telling everybody how to attain physical perfection, and, by following out the philosophy of human beauty, showing how one may acquire and retain bodily symmetry, health, and vigor. A new edition is now ready for those unfortunate persons who, having hitherto failed to purchase it, stubbornly remain as freckled, round-shouldered, wall-eyed, and knock-kneed as they are. Advice is specially given to women, as for instance, in the chaste language of Mr. Jacques: "Having secured an appropriate dress, the young girl or woman may commence her gymnastic education with the easy and graceful exercises of the Indian sceptre, alternating with skipping the rope, 'the graces,' and other movements sometimes taught in schools under the name of callisthenics."

DRY GOODS.

THROUGHOUT THIS WEEK

PRECEDING

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY,

WE OFFER

IN ALL OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS,

GREAT BARGAINS!

RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK AND ADJACENT CITIES, AS WELL AS VISITORS, WILL BE WELL REPAID BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLY THEIR REQUIREMENTS FROM OUR

UNEQUALED STOCK AT LOWER PRICES

THAN EVER BEFORE PRESENTED AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR,

BOYD & LIPPITT,

MANUFACTURERS,

Theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk, worsted, and cotton.

NO. 59 MURRAY-ST.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

JEWELERS AND GOLDSMITHS.

PICARD & QASAU,

NO. 36 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JONES, 23 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, Paris, and 41 St. James-st., London, silversmith, dressing-case and bag manufacturer, stationer, heraldic engraver; leather goods, fancy articles, English brushmaker and perfumer; Rodgers' cutlery.

HOTEL FRIEDLAND.

Excellent table. Moderate prices. English spoken. NO. 45 AVENUE FRIEDLAND, CHAMPS ELYSEES, PARIS.

HOTEL DOMINICI, NOS. 7 AND 9 RUE CASTIGLIONE, (between Tuileries Garden and Boulevards.) —Terms, from $2 a day, including board. Arrangements made with families. Lift.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A SET OF COVERED MOUNTED DOUBLE harness, gilt lining, suitable for a top-buggy or a light carriage; only used three times; made by Coleman, of Broadway and 3d-st.; not soiled; will be sold for half value. For sale, a light double road buggy, by Dunscomb, in first-class order; an imported full coach harness, in good order, silver mounted; English riding-saddle, the property of a gentleman out abroad. Can be seen at Coleman's saddlery, No. 1,402 Broadway near 42d-st.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH, A NEW LANDAU, harness, and horses complete; will be let low to suit the times; also, a very fine carriage horse for sale. Inquire at No. 11 East 22d-st.

TURNOUT TO LET—BY THE MONTH; LANdau; all complete to match; equal to private; terms low to a responsible party. No. 118½ West 50th-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," WITH PLATE warmer and patent glass face protector. A new invention, whereby the heat and face of the cook is protected from the radiated heat without interference with the operations of the range. It also helps to keep down the temperature of the kitchen, and to take off the steam from cooking. JANES & KIRTLAND, No. 15 Murray-st.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

RUINART PERE & FILS Established 1729 CHAMPAGNES

Connoisseurs pronounce recent shipments of these Wines to be unequaled in quality.

Vercenay, dry, full bodied, rich flavor.

Carte Blanche, delicate flavor, not too dry.

DODGE, CAMMEYER & CO.,

[16 Courtlandt-St., sole Agents for the United States.]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office; Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

Straw Goods.

LOWER PRICES THAN FOR

TWENTY YEARS.

HAVE MADE ENORMOUS PURCHASES THE PAST WEEK AT

INCREDIBLY LOW PRICES.

LEGHORN HATS AT 15 CENTS UP.

ENGLISH CHIP HATS, WHITE AND BLACK, 15c., 25c., 35c.

FRENCH CHIPS, 50c., 75c., 85c., 95c., up.

25 CASES FINE WHITE CHIPS, $1, $1 50, $1 75.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF BONNETS AND ROUND HATS; MILANS, CANTONS, FINE SPLIT STRAW LEGHORNS, DUNSTABLES, &c. 10c., 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. AT $1 UP.

ALL OUR TRIMMED HATS

AT ONE-THIRD LAST MONTH'S PRICES.

YOUTHS', BOYS', AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS, FOR SCHOOL AND COUNTRY, 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., UP.

FAYAL HATS,

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED,

AT 35 CENTS.

OUR STOCK AND PRICES ARE A PUZZLE AND A WONDER.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen Sts., New-York.

DRESS SILKS.

BLACK SILKS, 58c., 65c., 75c., $1, and up.

COLORED SILKS, 68c., 75c., 89c., $1.

STRIPE SILKS, 58c., 63c., 68c., 75c.

BEST QUALITIES OFFERED FOR THE MONEY IN YEARS.

DRY GOODS

FROM AUCTION.

200 PIECES DAMASSE, (ALL LINEN,) 12½c.; WORTH DOUBLE.

EVERY SHADE AND COLOR OF ALL-WOOL BUNTINGS, ANOTHER LOT 250 PIECES. 17c.

SILK DAMASSE GRENADINES, 59c., 65c.; DOLLAR GOODS.

500 OR 600 PIECES VARIOUS DRESS MATERIALS, SUCH AS BUNTING, DRAP D'ETES, CASHMERES, HENRIETTA CLOTHS.

QUITE NEW—ALL UNDER PRICE.

ORGANDIES, LAWNS, CAMBRICS, GINGHAMS, &c., CHEAP.

SHAWLS SPECIALLY CHEAP.

THREE-PLY, ALL WOOL CASHMERE SHAWL, $2 EACH.

100 VERY FINE QUALITY, $4 50. 110 IMPORTED, $5.

PLAID, BROCHE, AND PAISLEY SHAWLS—BARGAINS.

SUITS—DOLMANS

FOR MISSES, CHILDREN, AND LADIES.

AT 75c., 95c., $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.

HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, FOR LADIES, $5 75, $6 50, $8 50, $10.

SILK SUITS, $12 50, $14 50, $18, $21, up; BARGAINS.

☞EXAMINE THIS DEPARTMENT FOR BARGAINS.

EDW'D. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, & 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

CLEARING OUT PARASOLS,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, up.

ALL OUR FINEST STOCK marked down.

LADIES' SILK MITTS,

35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, to $5.

TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS, 48c., 55c., 65c. 75c.

500 CARTONS FRENCH FLOWERS, OSTRICH TIPS, AND PLUMES, HALF REGULAR PRICE.

TEN THOUSAND FANS, ANOTHER PURCHASE, 15c., 25c., 35c.

LEATHER GOODS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, UMBRELLAS.

JEWELRY AND OTHER FANCY GOODS—NEW—JUST ARRIVED.

CLEARING OUT OUR SILK FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY

JOB LOTS OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, CUFFS.

EXAMINE OUR

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

MISSES' NEWPORT HAND-SEWED, BUTTON AND TIES, $1 00 PAIR.

EXAMINE OUR NOVELTIES AT $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, UP.

LADIES' LOW SANDAL BOOTS, HAND MADE, $2.

TRIMMED STEEL BUCKLES, VELVET BOWS, &c., $2.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 & 70 ALLEN-ST.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM

PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.

Rich, delicious, and always reliable. Try it and you will use no other. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,288 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

RUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, $1 PER GALLON Best in the City. Great reduction. No. 12 Bible House, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL NEEDED.—NOTHING EXPERIMENTAL, but safe and sure business; the inventor of meritorious proprietary articles, who has had 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture and sale of the same, is desirous of extending the business by the aid of capital.

Address FORTUNE, Box No. 110 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, SPECIAL or general, in the stock commission business; undoubted references. Address G., Box No. 304 Post Office.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

—AT—

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS,

in order to close out Spring and Summer stock before taking our semi-annual inventory. The following are a few of the bargains offered:

DRESS GOODS.

SILK AND WOOL BOURETTES REDUCED to 12 1-2 cents per yard.

ALL-WOOL BOURETTES at 50 cents per yard; REDUCED from $1 50.

ALL-WOOL TWILL DE BEIGES, extra heavy, at 25 cents; REDUCED from 35 cents.

PLAIN ALL-WOOL DE BEIGE at 22 cents per yard; REDUCED from 30 cents.

BEIGE FOULE, 46 inches wide, at 65 cents per yard; REDUCED from $1.

LACE BUNTINGS REDUCED to 17 cents per yard; former price, 25 cents.

GRENADINES.

COLORED GRENADINES at 50 cents per yard; REDUCED from $1.

RICH FIGURED GRENADINES at 75 cents per yard; REDUCED from $1 50.

BLACK IRON GRENADINES, 2 yards wide, at $2 50 per yard; WELL WORTH $4.

On account of our very large stock of Black Grenadines, comprising over 300 different styles, which we are determined to close out this season, we have made actual reductions averaging fully 25 per cent., thus offering, without exception, the greatest opportunity ever given to purchasers of Grenadines.

BATHING SUITS.

BATHING SUITS AND CAPS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. THESE BATHING COSTUMES ARE MADE FROM IMPORTED PATTERNS AND IN THE STYLES NOW IN USE BY THE BATHERS AT DIEPPE AND TROUVILLE, FRANCE.

48 East 14th-st., N. Y. 847 Broadway, N. Y.

KINZEY. KINZEY. GREAT CLEARING SALE.

KINZEY. Val. Laces, 1 to 4 inches wide, 1c. to 10c. yd.
KINZEY. Torchon Laces, 1 to 4 inches wide, 2c. to 12c.
KINZEY. Closing Brocoa Laces, 5c. to 40c. yard.
KINZEY. Closing Duchess Laces, 8c. to 25c.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Cluny and Maltese Laces, 2c. to 10c. yard.
KINZEY. Russia and Point Laces, 8c. to 25c. yard.
KINZEY. Real Val Laces, black, 3c. and 5c. yard.
KINZEY. French Laces, black, 2 to 5 in., 3c. to 29c. yd.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Closing Embroidered Lawn Ties, 3c. to 20c.
KINZEY. Closing Lace Embroidered Scarfs, 10c. up.
KINZEY. Closing wide Spanish Lace Scarfs, 50c.
KINZEY. Closing Lace and Silk Bows, 7c. 10c.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Closing Breton and Val. Collars, 3c. up.
KINZEY. Closing large Crochet Collars, 11c.
KINZEY. Closing Embroidered Linen Sets, 9c.
KINZEY. Closing Fine Linen Cuffs at 5c. pair.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Closing Silk Hat Grenadines, 25c. yard.
KINZEY. Closing Plain and Fancy Silks, 20c. up.
KINZEY. Closing Plain and Fancy Satins, 39c. up.
KINZEY. Closing Umbrellas and Parasols, 33c. up.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Closing our entire stock of Chip and
KINZEY. Straw Hats and Bonnets below cost.
KINZEY. Closing our entire stock of Sash
KINZEY. and Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c. up.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Closing our entire stock of French
KINZEY. Flowers and Feathers, way below cost.
KINZEY. Closing entire stock of Trimmings at cost.
KINZEY. Closing out Curtain Drapery, 9c. yard.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Closing 18,000 fine Japanese linen
KINZEY. and Silk Fans, 2c., 5c., 10c., and 15c. each.
KINZEY. Fine painted Silk and Satin Fans, 50c.
KINZEY. Fine Fans, worth $2 and $3, 50c. and 75c.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Jewelry Department, Bargains to close.
KINZEY. Notion Department, Bargains to close.
KINZEY. Toilet Department, Bargains to close.
KINZEY. Stationery Department, Bargains to close.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Closing Chemise and Drawers, 29c. up.
KINZEY. Bargains in Sacques and Robes.
KINZEY. Ladies' and Gents' Summer Merinoes, 25c.
KINZEY. Silk and Wool Knit Shawls, 25c. up.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Closing Silk-Stitched Corsets, 44c.
KINZEY. Closing Hand-Made Corsets, 39c.
KINZEY. Closing Lawn Embroidered Aprons, 13c.
KINZEY. Closing Misses' Linen and Lawn Suits.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Closing all our Spring and Summer
KINZEY. Hosiery, Fancy and Plain, at Regular, 12½c. up.
KINZEY. Closing out Lisle Gloves, 7c. pair up.
KINZEY. Closing out Silk Mitts, 10c. pair up.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Closing out Curtain Laces, 10c. yd. up.
KINZEY. Closing out Towels and Napkins.
KINZEY. Closing out Silk Scarf Nets, 10c. yard.
KINZEY. Closing out Chenille Dotted Nets, 15c. yard.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Colored Embroideries, up to four
KINZEY. inches wide, closing out, 5c. yard.
KINZEY. Closing Magic Ruchings, 2c. yard.
KINZEY. Closing fine Colored Torchon Laces, 2c. up.
KINZEY.
KINZEY. Bargains in all kinds of Handkerchiefs.
KINZEY. Gents' Summer Bows and Ties, 2c. up.
KINZEY. Fine Lace and Lawn underwear.
KINZEY. Closing out at less than half cost.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NOS. 241 TO 245 SIXTH-AVENUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, &c., after this date. IMPORTED ARCHERY GOODS, LAWN TENNIS, CROQUET, &c.

JAY F. BUTLER & CO.,

No. 84 William-st., corner Maiden-lane.

"BOKER'S BITTERS." THE BEST STOMACH BITTERS known—unequaled for their medicinal properties and for their fineness as a cordial. Beware of counterfeits and imitations similarly put up. For sale by druggists, grocers, liquor merchants, and C. PUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 73 John-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.

ST. BARNABAS'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL WILL have their annual picnic on Thursday, June 26. Donations are earnestly solicited to enable us to give the children an excursion and the country and a abundant refreshments. Please send immediately to Rev. C. T. Woodruff, No. 306 Mulberry-st.

MONTREAL, CAN.—U. S. AGENCY SOLICITS consignments and correspondence from merchants, brokers, and manufacturers; advances made; unexceptionable references.

VERGNES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, administered by Dr. discoverer, rheumatism, debility, nervous disorders. No. 14 East 13th-st.

"WATER FRONT."—THE UNDERSIGNED contracts to fill in the same at nominal rates. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.

The undersigned telegraph companies hereby offer five hundred dollars reward for information sufficient to secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who cut, broke, or otherwise interfered with the various telegraph lines and wires of the undersigned, on or over the roof of the Metropolitan Hotel, on the evening of Thursday, the 19th instant.

The Laws of 1870, chapter 491, provide that any person who shall injure, molest, or destroy any telegraph lines, or the materials or property belonging thereto, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the conviction shall be had.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of Low and Half-Low Grates for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachment. Brass open Fire-places, with andirons and bright grates for wood fires. Brass Fenders, Fire Sets, and Coal Hods of antique and modern designs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects.

J. & J. CONOVER & CO.,

Nos. 366 and 368 Canal-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOMS',

338 Bowery, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

CLOSING OUT.

BUNTING, CASHMERE, AND CAMEL'S-HAIR COSTUMES At half-price.

LAWN, ORGANDY, AND CAMBRIC COSTUMES In large variety, at prices lower than any other house.

MOUNTAIN AND SEA-SIDE COSTUMES At less than cost of material.

DOLMANS, WRAPS, AND MANTLES. Elegant lines of MOURNING WRAPPERS made of tinted and white Lawn and heavier materials.

LADIES' READY-MADE UNDERWEAR At greatly reduced prices.

YACHTING AND BATHING COSTUMES. All our PARASOLS have been marked down regardless of cost and value.

STRAW GOODS, REAL FRENCH FLOWERS, OSTRICH AND FANCY PLUMES.

HATS AND BONNETS in all the leading styles, at one-quarter the original cost.

Greatest Bargains in BLACK LACE MITTS, LACE TOP GLOVES, FANS, &c.

Our assortment of SILKS, SATINS, GRENADINES, &c., contains all scarce and rare shades and designs. Prices lower than ever, in spite of the raise in general.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GAUZE AND MERINO UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY. Most complete lines and lowest prices in the City.

OUR LADIES' NEWPORT HOSE, superb in style and design, and only to be obtained at our establishment.

LACES, LACES, LACES.

We are convinced that we are selling LACES cheaper than any other establishment.

BLACK FRENCH LACES, in great variety, guaranteed all silk, and yet lower in price than half-cotton goods are offered elsewhere.

OUR CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS are stocked with every necessary article to complete their WARDROBES. Neatness and styles, combined with low figures charged by us for the same, and cannot help but suit the most fastidious and economical.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY. 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

PARISIAN FLOWER CO.

Have added a New Department of French Millinery, and are exhibiting the most recherché styles in French pattern BONNETS AND HATS,

Which cannot fail to please the most critical observers. Our Order Department is managed to meet the demands of our lady patrons. Mourning Bonnets, from the best English crape, made at the shortest notice.

NOVELTIES

In rich French Flowers, Feathers, Bridal Appointments, and Veils. Floral Garnitures for Evening Costumes, in the most distinguished designs.

"ARRANGED TO ORDER."

JARDINIERES, VASES, BAS ETS, filled with beautiful tropical Leaf Plants and Bouquets, a "specialty." THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY, I. LOWENSTEIN, Proprietor. 28 East 14th-st., N. Y.; 9 Rue

THE HOUSEHOLD

TABLE CUTLERY AND CARVING.

It seems quite positive to old-fashioned housekeepers that the cutlery of to-day is not so good as it was 40 years ago. This difference is not as appreciable in the metal of the blades as in the handles. The method, however, of securing the tangs in the handles to-day is not as good as in former times. It has come under the personal cognizance of the writer to know of English ivory-handled table knives which have been used off and on for fully 40 years in a careful family, and although, by cleaning, the blades are attenuated and worn, the ivory handles are still good and the metal secure in the handle. Dealers will tell you that somehow the ivory they use to-day has not the lasting quality of former times. Ivory itself, when subjected to changes of temperature, is inclined to fissure and split. The greatest care should be used by the housekeeper as to the preservation of the ivory handles of the table cutlery. The handles should rarely, if ever, be put in water, and then only wiped with a moist towel, and immediately dried. There is a kind of tin vessel made, with wire slats on top, in which the knives can be placed, which only allows the immersion of the blades in the water. There is in cleaning steel knives often an abuse of cleaning. It is by no means necessary to be always grinding off the surface of the metal on a board covered with Bath brick. If acid food be used at table, such as sorrodes the metal, then the board with brick becomes useful. In most cases, however, if servants were careful, and the mistress of the house knew how to supervise matters, it would be found out that, after usage, a good washing of the blades alone, and a rubbing on a towel or on a piece of leather, would suffice. Of course, Bath brick is necessary, but it is mostly too coarse, and scratches the steel. English servants, who are very careful in using Bath brick, generally triviate this material. This consists in scraping up the half of a brick, stirring it in water, pouring off the material in mechanical suspension, drying that, and only using this finer substance. Two boards for cleaning steel knives, entirely separate and distinct, should be used. On one Bath brick can be employed, the other should be covered with plain wash-leather and be free from all erosive substances.

In large houses sometimes mechanism, more or less complicated, has been called into use for cleaning knives, but this uses up the metal in double-quick time. If from the very start the table cutlery is kept clean little trouble is found in keeping it always in good order. Children are very heedless in regard to dinner-knives, and most of the nicks on the blades and backs of table cutlery are due to them. Dinner-knives are not made for carpenter's or gardener's work, and much cheaper knife is now in general use, the handle of which is of celluloid. This substance can only be said to be a poor substitute for ivory. It is soft, and although it will not split or break by usage, it scratches, loses its lustre, and gradually wears away. Such knives, with celluloid handles, cosmts per pound, and in the groceries at 20 to 22. Cheese, eggs, and other articles are selling at the prices of last week.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

CLAM SOUP.—Put the clam juice over the fire; skim when it boils up; chop 25 clams very fine; add large tablespoonful butter; heaping teaspoonful corn starch dissolved in a cup water; heat one pint milk and pour in after taking from the fire.—CLARA.

CODFISH BALLS.—Two pounds boneless fish, soaked and boiled over night, and well beaten before breakfast; boil 12 or 15 good-sized potatoes; mash them very smooth, with milk, and a large tablespoonful butter; beat in the codfish; add one egg; if not soft enough, add a little more milk; make into a cake and fry. The secret of good fish-cakes is to have the potatoes fresh boiled, and beaten very light. —CLARA.

MACARONI, I.—Cook the macaroni the day you have roast-beef; boil it in milk and water, with salt; add three or four tablespoonfuls of the hot beef gravy, about a tea-cupful of stewed tomato, two or three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, little red pepper; just brown in the oven.—CLARA.

MACARONI, II.—To prepare macaroni suitable for a roast-beef dinner: After cleaning it break into pieces of an inch or more, placing them in an ordinary-sized dish, more than cover with boiling water, and let it boil 10 minutes; continue to add water as needed; when the macaroni is softened sprinkle over it salt and pepper, also a piece of butter, the size of a hickory-nut; cut cheese in thin slices and lay over the top; put in a moderate oven and bake until brown. A pound of macaroni will make a moderate-size dishful.—I. E. H.

TRIPE A LA CREOLE.—Tripe is excellent if properly cooked; highly digestible, and is often at great alimentary use when weak stomachs will not digest ordinary animal food. In selecting tripe in market, take the small, thin pieces which have already been parboiled; pick out those which have small patterns on them, like lace-work; there are coarser kinds coming from the same animal which are not quite as tender; cut about two pounds of tripe into long, thin strips not more than half an inch wide, by two or three inches long; wash for a few minutes in tepid water; slice two onions, and chop fine and put into a frying-pan with a tablespoonful of the best butter; take three tomatoes, put in scalding water, and remove the skins; when your onion is perfectly brown, put on the tomato in slices; take two cloves of garlic which you rub down smooth, and a pinch of parsley, with some pepper and salt; put this in the frying-pan with the onion; let this cook fully six minutes; then add a good glassful of white wine; let it then simmer; have the tripe now ready, having heated it thoroughly in a saucepan, with the least water possible; mix the tripe and the sauce together in the saucepan, and let it cook together; serve it as hot as possible.—J. TREGAN No. 122 William-street.

CLAM FRITTERS.—Fifty medium-sized clams, drained in a colander, then chopped fine; add to that five eggs well beaten; pepper; little salt; one large tablespoonful flour; drop in hot fat in a frying-pan; serve immediately.—CLARA.

OMELET WITH ASPARAGUS.—The thin sprouts are excellent; cut off the green ends, and boil, with salt, until tender; drain, and chop rather fine, but not too much, so that they lose their appearance; take, say, 20 sprouts, and having prepared them as above, use 8 eggs, whites and yolks beaten together; mix the chopped asparagus with the eggs; put in a tablespoonful of milk; have a frying-pan ready, with hot butter; pour in the asparagus and eggs, and cook as an omelet; serve on a hot plate.—MISS GEORGIE D.

DUTCH SAUCE.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter; when melted add the yolks of three eggs; have some hot water in a *bain marée*, and pour your melted butter and eggs, which have been well stirred in a saucepan, into your *bain marée*; season with salt and no pepper, but you may add some cayenne as will go on the end of a knife-blade; stir all the time; when very hot add a teaspoonful of lemon juice.—D. A.

TO STEW RHUBARB.—At this season of the year, before fruit is fairly in the market, rhubarb, if properly cooked, is excellent and wholesome. The art in cooking rhubarb so as to retain its color and pleasant acid depends on the same principles as in stewing fruit. As soon as the rhubarb is cleaned and sliced, cook it. If allowed to remain any time after it has been cut, it becomes dark. Just as would apples. Put the sliced rhubarb in cold water, not too much of water, and bring it up gently to the boil. I can give no exact amount of sugar, as the sweetening is according to taste. To one pint of rhubarb by weight I add one-quarter of white sugar.—L. L. A.

CORN MUFFINS.—Take one quart of milk and let it come to a boiling heat, but do not let it boil; then let it stand until lukewarm; then stir in two cups of yellow Indian-meal and one cup of flour; mix about as thick as sponge for bread; dissolve a small cake of compressed yeast and add to it; let this stand for one hour to rise; in that time it will be very light; then add one heaping tablespoonful of powdered sugar, two well-beaten eggs, one-half cup of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of soda; stir this well together, and have the muffin rings hot and well greased with good butter, as poor would give the muffins a disagreeable taste; let them stand for 15 minutes; then put in a moderate oven to bake; it will require one-half hour to bake them. This receipt makes two dozen of muffins.—M. A. M.

"HOW TO KEEP A COPPER TEA-KETTLE BRIGHT."—Buy 5 cents' worth of oxalic acid and put it in a wine bottle and fill with *cold* water; when dissolved, rub the kettle with a cloth dipped in the solution. Elbow-grease is essential to make the kettle shine, and the kettle must be *cold* when cleaned.—H. R.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The proper dimensions for an American flag, and the best way to make the stars.

A receipt for ice-cream.

How to can peas.

How to broil fresh salmon.

How to make a lobster-salad, with all the details.

A BOY WHO DIDN'T LIKE KANSAS.

While Officer Long, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was patrolling his post on Friday night, he found a lad curled up, fast asleep, in a little nook in Tompkins Market. He was taken to the station, where he said he lived no where in particular, and was named Theodore De Groot. Theodore is a bright little German lad of about 15 years, who has had, according to his own story, a rather unpleasant experience in Kansas. He was one of the boys who was sent there by Whitelaw Reid. When he reached his destination he was put at work on the stock farm of J. S. Thompson, some miles from Topeka. His employer agreed to give him his clothing and board in return for his services, and his work was milking cows, tending horses, &c. He received no clothing, he says, and the food was poor, and the work too hard, while the man was a hard master. Growing discouraged, he ran away, and, getting acquainted with an engineer on a Missouri railroad, was taken on board the engine as an assistant, and worked his way to Pittsburg. There he obtained work for a month, and on the proceeds of his earnings came on to New-York a few days ago. All his means were exhausted and he was compelled to wander helplessly about, until he was taken in charge by the Police as a vagrant. Before he went to Kansas he had run away from home, and had been cared for by the Children's Aid Society. He was taken before Justice Bixby, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. The Justice asked him what he intended to do without friends in a big city, and he replied hopefully that he could look around and try to find work, if given an opportunity. The Justice then committed him to the Juvenile Asylum for a week until he could investigate his case, and see if he could not do something for him.

THIEVES TRIED BY "COURT-MARTIAL."

Going up the Hudson River a few nights ago, in one of the night boats, to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, was a Philadelphia Post, accompanied by a number of friends, among them a gentleman who has contributed largely of his means to help "the boys" along. There were also two well-dressed strangers, whose actions were watched with suspicion, so that when the gentleman referred to found his diamond pin and gold watch missing, these two men were picked out as being the most likely to know something about the loss. Several of the Grand Army men stepped up to them, and quietly remarked that their actions had been observed, and they would be given just 10 minutes to produce the missing diamond and watch, failing in which they would be tossed overboard. The strangers blustered and protested, but the veterans were ominously calm and determined, and before the end of the 10 minutes the lost property was restored to its owner. "And now," said one of the spokesmen for the party, "for lying about it as you did, I guess we'll have to throw you fellows overboard anyhow; but we'll try you first by drum-head court-martial." A file of Grand Army men were brought, and at midnight the impromptu court-martial took organization in due form, the men were tried, and, of course, found guilty, and the sentence of the court was that they be tossed into the river. And "the boys" were just in the mood thus to show their indignation at the treatment of their benefactor, but that gentleman himself interceded in behalf of the now thoroughly frightened thieves, and saved them from an involuntary bath, and probably from a watery grave, so the sentence of the "court" was modified, and the rascals were escorted down into the cabin, the fife and drum sounding the "Rogues' March," and there they were put under guard until they reached Albany, when they were given into the custody of the Police of that city.

ALL ABOUT A WHEAT CONTRACT.

Some time ago Field, Lindley & Co., of the Produce Exchange, sold to Jesse Hoyt & Co. a load of No. 2 amber wheat, deliverable in June. The wheat was delivered yesterday, and was rejected by Jesse Hoyt & Co. Field, Lindley & Co. were unable to furnish another load, and Jesse Hoyt & Co. ordered the Grain Committee to buy in the wheat on their account. The Grain Committee acted on the order on the last call, and paid $1 18 per bushel for the wheat, the sellers being Jesse Hoyt & Co. The original sellers—Field, Lindley & Co.—claimed that after the rejection they were entitled to find an acceptable delivery of the wheat up to the end of June; but Jesse Hoyt & Co. claimed that the notification to deliver abrogated all such privileges. There was a good deal of feeling on 'Change about the matter, as, of course, no actual grain will pass in the delivery, and the contract will be settled for the differences between the contract price and $1 18. The feeling is increased on account of the difficulty of obtaining No. 2 amber wheat in this market, although it is well understood that ear-loads of No. 2 could be bought at $1 16.

MILITARY GOSSIP

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Thomas Stokes, of the Governor's staff, has received a leave of absence to enable him to go to Europe.

The Rev. Frederick Courtney, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, sailed for Europe last Wednesday. The field and staff officers accompanied the Chaplain to a photograph gallery, where the party was photographed in a group, after which they "saw him off."

A detachment of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, went to Creedmoor for rifle practice last Thursday, under command of Lieut.-Col. Schurig. There were 131 men and officers out. The qualifications were 82 in the third class, 37 in the second class, and 23 marksmen.

The Twelfth Regiment sent a detachment of 144 men and officers to Creedmoor, under command of Col. S. V. R. Cruger, last Friday, to practice in the several classes. One hundred and ten men qualified in the third class, and 31 in the second class, while 25 won marksmen's badges.

A court-martial for the trial of delinquent members of the Twenty-second Regiment will meet at the armory on Tuesday, July 8, at 8 P. M. Major John H. Horsfall will preside. Corp. T. J. Lawrence, who was accidentally shot at Creedmoor on the 5th inst., is rapidly recovering.

Col. James McLeer, commanding the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, has arranged the dates for the transaction of business in his command as follows: Monday evenings—June 30, July 14 and 28, Aug. 11 and 25, Sept. 8 and 22. After the last-mentioned date the regular meetings will be resumed.

The Boston long-range riflemen made excellent scores for the *Spirit of the Times* badge, at Walnut Hill, last Wednesday. There were seven scores made—a total of possible 525 points, as follows: at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, as follows: Garrigle, 218; Jackson, 210; Brown, 209; Wilder, 206; Washburn, 204; Sumner, 204; Sanders, 203.

Col. Richard Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, accompanied by Surgeons Bryant and Allen and Adjt. Stevenson, of his staff, attended the closing exercises of the Mount Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing last Thursday. The cadets were reviewed by the Colonel, who says the ceremony was well performed. Professor Frederick Vilmar, of the Second Brigade, was also present.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. S. Oscar Ryder commanding, is to attend church at the Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, this evening, assembling at its armory at 6:30 P. M. The command will be dismissed at the close of the services, rendering unnecessary a march back to the armory. The appointment of John V. Wheeler as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Col. Ryder is announced in orders.

Major-Gen. Rogers, who was recently appointed to the command of the Eighth Division, has appointed his staff as follows: Lieut-Col. S. D. Cornell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. W. B. Douglass, Inspector; Col. George E. Mann, Engineer; Col. R. P. Wilson, Judge Advocate; Lieut.-Col. A. Rockwood, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Cochrane, Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. C. H. Utley, Commissary of Subsistence; Majors C. A. De Laney, Orrin C. Parker, and Capt. L. B. Smith, Aides-de-Camp.

Brig.-Gen. E. L. Molineux has received his commission and assumed command of the Eleventh Brigade, and has appointed Col. Charles N. Manchester as his Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff. Col. Manchester enlisted in the First Regiment Cavalry, Rhode Island Volunteers, at the beginning out of the war of the rebellion, and passed through the several grades to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. Business is to be transacted at head-quarters on the following dates: Mondays, June 30, July 14 and 28, Aug. 11 and 25, Sept. 8 and 22.

Separate Troop D, Cavalay, Brooklyn, better known as the "Ringgold Horse Guard," is to have its twelfth annual excursion on Sunday, June 29, to Mount Pleasant Grove. The troop will embark on barges at the foot of Dock-street at 9 A. M. The trial of Capt. Peter Smith, of this command, by a court-martial, for disobedience of orders, is to take place on Friday, the 27th inst., at 8 P. M., at Second Division Head-quarters. The court will comprise Col. John Rueger, Thirty-second Regiment; Major H. V. Trescott, Seventh Regiment; Capt. Charles H. Joy, Twenty-third Regiment, and Col. John H. Bergen, Judge Advocate.

Battery C, Artillery, Brooklyn, Major John Timmes commanding, went to East New-York last Monday for artillery practice. There were 62 men and officers present, who assembled at Bennett's Hotel, East New-York, from which they were conveyed in farm wagons to the shooting-ground on the salt meadows skirting Jamaica Bay. A target was erected at 600 yards distance, and the weapons used were brass 6-pounders. A fish-tail wind made accurate shooting difficult, yet an inurovement was made over former records. Prizes were awarded to Sergt. George Haefner, Privates Baistein, Grebs, and Tanner. At the close of the shooting the party returned to the hotel and had dinner, after which dancing was introduced, and continued until 10 P. M.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, is under orders to parade in fatigue uniform, overcoats rolled, and knapsacks containing one day's rations, for rifle practice at Creedmoor on Thursday next, assembling at its armory at 7 A. M. Members of the regiment who are already classed as marksmen from previous practice are to be excused from order. Officers and members of the regiment who may be desirous of competing for places on the rifle team which is to represent the regiment in the military matches at Creedmoor next Fall are directed to report to Capt. C. F. Robbins, at Creedmoor, on Saturdays, June 28, July 12, 19, and 26, and Tuesdays, July 22 and 29, leaving Hunter's Point at 1:30 P. M. First-Sergt. George B. Rhoads has been elected and commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company E, vice Barrington, transferred to the Twenty-third Regiment.

The Finance Committee of Separate Troop A Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, meets today at 2:30 P. M., at No. 24 Greenwich-street. Quartermaster-Sergt. G. Edward Epple, of this command, has resigned. His term of service, seven years, has expired, and sickness in his family and pressure of business renders his discharge necessary. He went into the war on April 23, 1861, as a private in the Seventh New-York Volunteers, (cavalry,) and, at the end of two years he was mustered out of the service. He re-obtained work for a month, and on the proceeds of his earnings came on to New-York a few days ago. All his means were exhausted and he was compelled to wander helplessly about, until he was taken in charge by the Police as a vagrant. Before he went to Kansas he had run away from home, and had been cared for by the Children's Aid Society. He was taken before Justice Bixby, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. The Justice asked him what he intended to do without friends in a big city, and he replied hopefully that he could look around and try to find work, if given an opportunity. The Justice then committed him to the Juvenile Asylum for a week until he could investigate his case, and see if he could not do something for him.

Separate Troop D, Cavalay, Brooklyn, better known as the "Ringgold Horse Guard." is to have its twelfth annual excursion on Sunday, June 29, to Mount Pleasant Grove. The troop will embark on barges at the foot of Dock-street at 9 A. M. The trial of Capt. Peter Smith, of this command, by a court-martial, for disobedience of orders, is to take place on Friday, the 27th inst., at 8 P. M., at Second Division Head-quarters. The court will comprise Col. John Rueger, Thirty-second Regiment; Major H. V. Trescott, Seventh Regiment; Capt. Charles H. Joy, Twenty-third Regiment, and Col. John H. Bergen, Judge Advocate.

The Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the seat of war in 1861, last Thursday, by going on an excursion to Brighton Beach. One hundred and sixty members of the uniformed battalion assembled at the Madison-Square Garden at 9:30 A. M., and, headed by Grafulla's Band, marched to the Hunter's Point depot of the Long Island Railroad, under command of Col. William A. Pond. Arrived at the beach, the Veterans, many of whom were accompanied by their families, figuratively "stacked arms" on the piazza of the hotel, and passed the time in digging clams with the children, or promenading the beach with the ladies until dinner was announced, at 3 P. M. At that hour the strength of the corps had increased to nearly 300. The dinner was celebrated in quite as formal a manner as it would be at Delmonico's in the Winter season. Col. Pond presided, and after coffee and cigars had been served the following toasts were disposed of: "The President of the United States." music; "The Star Spangled Banner;" "The Governor of the State of New-York:" Chauncey M. Depew; "The Army of the United States—When you call for the roll of war let the Veteran Swift Pointers:" Major A. B. Gardner, United States Army; "The Navy of our Country:" Capt. Stephen B. Luce; "Our Alma Mater:" "We greet the Seventh Regiment, and are jealous of its fame at the present time as when we touched the elbow in the ranks of 'Auld Lang Syne;'" Col. Emmons Clark; "The graduates of our Seventh in the Regular Army and Militia Forces of this Country—they have never failed to confer honor upon the regiment in which they learned the school of the soldier," responded to by Col. R. C. Ward; "Our Departed Comrades," drank in silence, and "The Ladies," J. Seaver Page. The Veterans returned to the City early in the evening.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday adopted the following changes in the by-laws, which changes are to be voted on by the Exchange on Tuesday next. They amend [section 45 of the by-laws by inserting after the words, "He shall collect and pay over to the Treasurer all moneys due to the Exchange for assessments, fines, fees, or otherwise," the following: "He shall receive, deposit, and pay over such margins on contracts as members may be required to place in his hands by the rules regulating the respective trades of the Exchange, but the Exchange shall incur no pecuniary responsibility in respect to such margins." A new section is added to the by-laws, to be known as section 48, which provides "that the President may, and at the request of the committee of any trade or upon a petition satisfactory to the President shall, call meetings of any of the several branches of trade represented on the Exchange, to consider matters directly connected with the affairs of that trade. Such meetings shall be called at not less than 24 hours' notice, setting forth the specific object of the meeting; and in case it is proposed to adopt any new rule or modify any existing rule not less than 48 hours' notice shall be given of such meeting, stating the purport of the proposed new rule or amendment. These meetings shall be called to order in the same manner as provided for other meetings of the Exchange, but the meeting may be organized by the appointment of one of its members as Chairman, who shall certify to the record of its proceedings." The present section 48 is amended as follows: "At all meetings of the Exchange or its committees called under sections 46 and 47, 75 members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and at all meetings called under section 48 the quorum shall consist of such number of members as shall be prescribed by the rules governing the respective branches of trade, but in either case a less number than the prescribed quorum shall have power to adjourn to a future time, which time shall be stated." The number of sections 48 to 55 of the by-laws is changed to sections 49 to 56 respectively.

MURDER OR ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

There has been an attempt to make a "murder mystery" out of a probable case of accidental death which occurred at Stony Brook. About 10 o'clock last Sunday morning Thomas H. Lyons, nearly 24 years of age, in the employ of Mr. D. W. Sherry, of that place, was found lying upon the floor of the barn, at the foot of a ladder leading to a hay-mow, badly wounded and insensible. He was at supper on the evening previous as usual. He was of temperate habits. Dr. Fanning was sent for, and attended to him until he died, about 4 o'clock on the following afternoon. The Coroner was notified, attended the Coroner's inquest, held on Wednesday, and testified as to the nature of the wounds. The skull was crushed in over the right ear, and the scalp was split from this point in various directions. He was of the opinion, as an expert in such matters, that this would be the effect of a fall from either the hay-mow or the ladder. The hands and knuckles were also badly bruised and cut, as though there had been an attempt to break the force of the fall. There was considerable inquiry as to the habits of the deceased, and as to the company he had kept, but nothing was elicited tending to sustain the supposition that he had been foully dealt with. Suspicion was at first directed against a colored man, also in the employ of Mr. Sherry, but there appears to have been no proper ground for it. Pending further investigation, however, the inquest was adjourned until July 2.

WATCHMAN AGAINST POLICEMAN.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Flammer, Officer Sullivan was examined upon the charge of assault preferred by John O'Halloran, the private watchman. Officers Lally and Jourdan testified that O'Halloran had told them that he was sorry he did not hit Sullivan more when he had him down. Officer Henry Butts, of the Twenty-second Precinct, testified that he had had trouble with O'Halloran two years before, and had remonstrated with him about interfering with doors and shutters along his post. O'Halloran denounced him to the telegraph company as a thief, and struck him and tried to throw him down when he asked for an explanation. He arrested O'Halloran for this, but the Captain allowed him to go. Butts admitted that he had been deposed from the post of roundsman two years ago, and that there were about a dozen complaints against him previous to his deposition to the ranks, and about a dozen afterward. O'Halloran, on cross-examination, admitted that he had signed a report of the Sullivan difficulty in which he wrote that he knocked Sullivan down in warding off the latter's club. General Superintendent Rowe, of the telegraph company, testified to O'Halloran's general good character during his five years' work for the company, and then both sides summed up. Justice Flammer announced that he would consider the case and render his decision on Monday.

WAGES OF DEAD SEAMEN.

Shipping Commissioner Duncan yesterday transmitted $297 16, wages due to dead seamen, to United States Commissioner Deuel, who will hold it to await claims from the friends of the following sailors, who died of "Haytian" fever during a recent voyage of the ship Hattie W. Holmes, of Providence, to the West Indies: Clarence and Louis Eldridge, Emery W. Baker, William J. Cummings, Charles Dickerson, and Charles Lewis. The additional sum of $140 65 was sent to the Commissioner to await requisitions from the friends of Frederick M. Hathaway, mate of the ship Trevis B. Stevenson, who was lost at sea.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 21.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., '81, $6,000 at 107⅛; $5,000 at 107¼; U. S. 4½s R., '91, $25,000 at 105⅞; U. S. 5s C., '81, $25,000 at 103⅜.

U. S. 4s C., 1907, $5,000 at 103; $4,000 at 102⅝; $10,000 at 103; $10,000 at 103⅛; U. S. 6s R., '81, $25,000 at 103⅜.

U. S. 4s R., 1907, $5,000 at 101⅝; $10,000 at 101⅝; $800 at 101¾.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., '81, $25,000 at 107⅛; $5,000 at 107¼; U. S. 4½s C., '91, $75,000 at 106.

U. S. 4s C., 1907, $60,000 at 103⅛.

U. S. 4s R., 1907, $2,000 at 101¾.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C., $10,000 at 86⅞; Georgia 6s, $10,000 at 103; Va. 6s con. x mat. c., $5,000 at 69½; N. C. 6s, r. 3d cl'ss, $4,000 at 22; 300 at 23; M. & St. P., L. & D. sc., $10,000 at 107¾; $4,000 at 108¼; D. & R. G., Penn. Div. coup., $2,000 at 107; Morris & Es. 1st con., $2,000 at 109½; Erie 3d, $5,000 at 86⅜; $5,000 at 86⅝; Louisiana consol., $20,000 at 41; $5,000 at 70; M., K. & T. con. as., $7,000 at 69⅛; $2,000 at 69¼; Den. & Rio G. 1st, $3,000 at 93⅝; Ches. & O. cur. int., $5,000 at 86; C., C. & I. C. 1st, $5,000 at 70; C., C. & I. C. Trust Co. cer. as., $2,000 at 70½; N. Y., L. E. & W., new 2d con., $20,000 at 74⅛; $2,000 at 74¼; $3,000 at 74⅜; M., K. & T. 2d, $17,000 at 29¼; Can. So. 1st g'd, $5,000 at 86⅝; $5,000 at 86¾; $6,000 at 86¾; $6,000 at 86⅞; Ohio & Miss. 2d, $10,000 at 24½; Union Pacific 1st, $20,000 at 112¼; K. P. 1st Tr. L. D., with scrip cer., $5,000 at 83; $5,000 at 83⅛; T. & W. 1st, Sh. L. D., $2,000 at 107⅜; $2,000 at 107⅝; C. & St. L. 1st, $1,000 at 93; $1,000 at 93½; Lake Shore, $3,000 at 103½; $20,000 at 103⅝; N. J. C. 1st con. as., $10,000 at 94⅞; Mor. & Es. 1st con., $2,000 at 109; $2,000 at 109⅛; $2,000 at 109¼; $1,000 at 109⅜; H. & Cen. Mo. 1st, $1,000 at 106; $1,000 at 106½; Erie 1st, $100,000 at 107¾; H. & St. Jo. 8s conv., $3,000 at 106¾; $3,000 at 106⅞; $3,000 at 107; Kan. Pac. L. Div., with coup. cer., $5,000 at 83; N. J. C. income, $5,000 at 68⅜; Ohio & Miss. 1st con., $10,000 at 99¼; $50,000 at 99; Consol. Coal, $100 at 13; Western Union 7s, $1,000 at 85½; M. & St. P. con., $7,000 at 69⅛; $2,000 at 69¼; Lake Shore Div., $9,000 at 117⅞; Marfa & Cin. 1st, $2,000 at 90; M. & St. P. con. as., $5,000 at 69; $10,000 at 69¼; $3,000 at 69⅜; M., K. & T. 2d, $17,000 at 29¼; Can. So. 1st g'd, $5,000 at 86⅜; $5

NEW-YORK HOTEL-KEEPING

THE BUSINESS PAST AND PRESENT.

FORTY YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY—A DINNER AT THE OLD CITY HOTEL—REMARKABLE SERVICE—THE NEW SYSTEM—THE WINE QUESTION FROM DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

I.

THE OLDEN TIME.

Forty years ago, and until the opening of the Astor House, the City Hotel, at that time situated near the old Trinity Buildings on Broadway, was the principal hostlery in New-York. In those days it was regarded as being not only a comfortable and commodious, but a luxurious place of entertainment, To-day it would be considered as little better than a third-rate wayside tavern, for in nothing have "the great American people" progressed more rapidly than in what may be called the art of hotel-keeping. 'Forty years ago, the traveler who "put up" at the City Hotel unaccompanied by his own servant did so with the understanding that during his stay he was to wait upon himself. No attentive porter met him at the threshold to relieve him of his bag and wraps; he was expected to carry his own baggage. No swift-going hall boy rushed to his room with iced-water and whisk broom; he was expected to brush his own clothes, do his drinking down stairs; and even in the dining and breakfast room, with the alternative of going hungry, he was to a large extent obliged to wait on himself. Breakfast in those days was served usually for an hour, never for more than an hour and a half. At 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning an ear-splitting gong was sounded in all parts of the house, and being fully alive to the meaning of the old motto, "first come first served," the boarders—"guests" did not then frequent hotels—hurried to the dining-room. There they found a number of long tables covered with dark red or other colored cloths, (colored to save washing,) and having upon them a number of huge dishes, containing the various viands which were to satisfy the hungry dwellers in the house. The bill of fare could not be called a varied one. One immense chafing-dish usually contained a great round of beefsteak; another, mutton chops; another, hash or ham and eggs; and a fourth, vegetables of some sort. From these dishes, the boarders, aided by one or two carvers and a very small company of waiters, helped themselves, much as passengers on ocean steam-ships—passengers who are not sea-sick—do to-day. During the entire hour or hour and a half set apart for breakfast, these chafing-dishes remained on the table, and as may easily be imagined, people who were much given to "a little more folding of their hands to rest," or who from other causes failed to appear soon after the breakfast gong sounded, were obliged, no matter what their tastes might be, to content themselves with meats rather over than under done.

A dinner at the City Hotel, the Franklin House, or other New-York hotels of the olden time, was a somewhat more pretentious affair than the breakfast. Not only more pretentious, but as I am assured by a hotel-keeper of 60 years' experience, from whom most of these facts are derived, a very quaint and ceremonious affair. At a set time, usually 1 or 2 o'clock—the hour was observed with the strictest punctuality—the dining-room doors were thrown open and the great gong was, as at the breakfast time, sounded in all parts of the house. Five or ten minutes were given the boarders to take their places at the tables, and then the carver, who was also head waiter, standing at one end of the room, struck a sharp-sounding bell. Immediately the door leading to the kitchen was opened, and the dishes were carried in—in the City Hotel a black man, who received $25 a month and was greatly envied by his female colleagues in other houses—and the waiters, reinforced by the hall-boy, boot-black, porter, and man of all work, who had spruced himself up for the occasion, filed into the room bearing large urns of soup, platters of fish and a second tap of the bell these were deposited on the different tables, and again, at a third, the waiters wheeled about and marched back into the kitchen. When the bell rang again, they reappeared, carrying chafing-dishes filled with meats and vegetables, and the same ceremony was gone through with. In case the joints were placed upon side tables, and the carver or carvers quickly setting to work, helped the boarders to what they called for. The *menu* was usually so simple a one that they need not have found much difficulty in making a selection. The following copy of a bill of fare, half printed, half written, which bears date of February, 1841, and is the original, of which is now in the possession of an old New-York hotel-keeper, is a fair sample of the mid-day meal furnished in those days by the old City Hotel.

DINNER THIS DAY.

Soup. Fish.
Roast—Beef, Mutton. Boiled—Chicken, Corn-Beef, Stewed—Rabbits. Vegetables.
Dessert.
Apple Pudding. Pies. Nuts. Raisins. Apples.

There was no wine that attached to the bill, for the hotel boarders of 40 years ago had no taste for the many vintages of the Rhine, of Bordeaux and Burgundy, or of the Mosel. Champagne was drank to some extent on great occasions, but at every-day dinners sherry, port, or madeira were the drinks, and when a bottle of either of these wines was ordered, it was filled into a decanter before being brought on the table. This decanter was labeled with the name of the person who ordered it and kept for him, being placed beside his plate from day to day until it was emptied. The landlords in the time of the City Hotel imported their own port, sherry and maderia, prided themselves upon the excellence of their stock, and usually had a very large one on hand.

All the appointments of the New-York hotel of the olden time were in keeping with the simplicity of the dinner bill of fare. Hall-boys, as has already been intimated, were then unknown, bells even in the first-class houses, communicated only with the principal rooms, and even these, being frequently out of order, were often rung in vain. Private bath-rooms were an item of luxury, though the old City Hotel did pride itself upon having "a spacious bathing-tub in the barber's shop." There was no running water in the upper parts of even the best houses, and gas had not yet been introduced. When a traveler was ready to go to bed, his first care was to take a candle from the office counter, where scores of them were placed in the evening. When he would go into the boot-room, take off his boots, leave them with the man of all work, at the same time strictly enjoining him not to get them mixed up or mislaid, and then pushing his feet into a pair of heelless calf-skin slippers, which every well-appointed hotel provided, he would light his short candle, and march off to bed. Arriving at the room to which he had been allotted, he would find, if he had the misfortune to be a single man, and, therefore, unworthy of a bolster and a feather-bed, that he would have to content himself with a hard husk or tow mattress, laid upon a cord bedstead, one small pillow, and a towel very little larger than a modern dinner-napkin. For these accommodations the hotel-keeper received from $1 50 to $2 50 a day, and made money. With the opening of the old Astor House, in 1836, however, came new ideas; greater demands were made, people began to want napkins at their meals—a desire which the landlords declared to be a preposterous one; more and better service was required, and the keepers of hotels began to see their profits growing by degrees beautifully less. This was the commencement of what may be called the second epoch in American hotel-keeping.

II.

THE NEW ERA OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

The people of New-York have always been noted for doing things with a rush. Late in "the forties" they suddenly discovered that they had no hotel worthy of the name; that they had no public house fit to entertain strangers, or worthy of what was destined to be one of the great cities of the world. Two or three years afterward, in 1851 and 1852, the demand was more than supplied by the opening of the magnificently-appointed St. Nicholas and Metropolitan. Then began the new era of extravagance and wastefulness which has since ruined many an American hotel-keeper. Up to this time it had not been fashionable for private families to live in hotels, but little by little a certain class of lazy and fashionable women, discovering that their delicate organizations could no longer withstand what they called the drudgery of housekeeping, gravitated toward the new hotels, and soon the Metropolitan, the St. Nicholas, and the New-York, which had, meantime, become prominent, were well patronized by families. With this increase and change in the character of their business, the New-York hotel-keepers found themselves forced to make radical changes in their housekeeping. Instead of an hour for breakfast, they were obliged to set apart four hours, and, instead of the old-fashioned chafing-dish system, to introduce a new one, under which every "guest"—they had now ceased to be "boarders"—should have a meal freshly cooked to order. The dinner hour and the dinner bill of fare were extended in proportion, and everything went swimmingly until it was proposed by the St. Nicholas proprietors to increase their rates to $3 and $3 50 a day. Their patrons strongly objected to the increase, and some of them, having been abroad, began to talk loudly of the "European plan;" but when the aristocratic Brevoort was opened, many of them discovered that even at a cost of $3 50 a day the old system was the cheapest one for the public. Meanwhile, the number of hotels rapidly increased until the supply became greater than the demand, and very few of them made money. Indeed, when the splendid Fifth-Avenue was opened, in 1859, every one predicted its speedy failure. But the war and flush times came, and carried it and the other leading hotels into a haven of great prosperity. In 1863 the price of board advanced to $4 and $5 a day, and for a time to keep a hotel was to make a fortune.

But, of course, this phenomenal and unhealthy prosperity could not continue. The crash came, the names of nearly all the great hotel men figured prominently in the bankrupt courts, and the proprietors of to-day have to suffer for the short-sightedness of themselves and their predecessors. The fact is that one class of Americans who live in a hotel expect too much for the price they are willing to pay. They expect even greater attention, better service, and better fare than they received just after the war, but still insist that they shall be accommodated at from 25 to 50 per cent. less than war prices. They are so accommodated. The hotel-keepers lose money on them, and their more liberal, or, in most cases, it would be better to say their foolishly extravagant, neighbors are actually fleeced to help pay for their support. To illustrate the truth of what will, at first, seem a most startling statement, I cannot do better than give a few of what may be called "the inside facts" in regard to the management of a great hotel in New-York. As an example, may be taken an establishment on the upper part of Fifth-avenue, which has already ruined one very rich man, and which is justly regarded as being, in all respects, one of the most magnificent and, in a number of particulars, the leading hotel of the world.

III.

A GREAT NEW-YORK HOTEL TO-DAY.

The establishment in question—for the purposes of this article it is not necessary that it should be named—is situated in the most fashionable portion of the Metropolis. It covers an entire block, is seven stories high, built of patent fire-proof brick, with cornices of brown-stone and medallions of illuminated Minton tiles. The main floor is finished in highly-polished marble of many colors and from many lands, the great dining-room and the public and private parlors are ornamented and fitted with Brazilian rosewood, the rare root of the Hungarian ash, satin-wood, white holly, and mahogany from Mexico and the Indies, Russian ash, French and Turkish walnut, ebony, amaranth, thuja, and amboyna from Africa, and carefully-selected red-wood, oak, chestnut, maple, and walnut from our own country and South America. The floors are covered with Aubusson, royal Wilton, and Axminister carpets made in one piece, pier mirrors pierced in their centres, and supporting cut-glass chandeliers, reflect back the gorgeous surroundings, the furniture, marbles, frescoes, statuary, paintings, bronzes, and bric-a-brac in the hotel cost $600,000. The building cost $2,000,000. A small army of trained servants, several of them speaking two or three foreign languages, wait upon the people who lodge in this palace; 20 swift-going hall-boys answer electric bells; there is a waiter at every turn. The average number of "guests" who inhabit it is 350; the average number of employes is 300, or not more than enough to supply every man, women, and child among the "guests" with a personal body-servant. In addition to these there are regularly employed and paid by the year three upholsterers, three carpenters, one chief engineer, two assistant engineers, two firemen for the engines, two coal-heavers, two gas-fitters and plumbers, two painters at certain seasons of the year, assisted by 12 assistant painters and a number of masons.

In the kitchen of the establishment there presides a French *chef* who receives a salary of $3,500 a year and a stated allowance each day for claret, and as meals must be served all through the day from 6 in the morning to midnight, and in Winter often much later, there are employed to assist him 10 men meat-cooks, three men pastry-cooks, two men bakers, six women to make toast, cook eggs, make tea, coffee, and do other similar work, and a company of girls to wash dishes. Every day in the year this potentate of the kitchen, who is paid a higher salary than a German Prime Minister, serves to the "guests" of the hotel a dinner of which the following is hardly a fair sample, because, as the proprietors explained to me apologetically, at this season it is impossible to procure game and other delicacies which are in the market at other periods of the year.

DINNER.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1879.
SOUP.
Purée of Green Peas. Consommé d'Ozsay.
FISH.
Boiled Salmon, hollandaise sauce.
Filet de Sole au gratin.
Potatoes à la Brabant.

BOILED.	ROAST.
Corned beef and new cabbage.	Ribs of beef.
Chicken à l'Escarlate, and 100 kinds of	Lamb, mint sauce.
Beef tongue.	Turkey.
Ham glacé, champagne sauce.	

COLD.

Terrine de foie-gras.	Boned Capon.
Meats, &c.	
MAYONNAISE.	
Chicken.	Lobster.
Cucumbers.	Lamp.
Tomatoes.	Lettuce.
Beef tongue.	

ENTREES.
Filet de Bœuf piqué aux champignons frais.
Petits Pâtés de Volaille à la Duchesse.
Reed Birds sautés à la Tyrolienne.
Côtelette de Mouton à la Bouchère.
Calf's Head poêlée à la Poulette.
SORBET.
VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.	String Beans.
Squash.	Cream Spinach.
Potatoes.	Turnips.
Stewed Tomatoes.	Beets.
Rice.	

Bermuda Onions, cream sauce.
PASTRY AND DESSERT.

Apple Pie.	Cherry Pie.
Plain Rice Pudding.	Frozen Farina Pudding.
Charlotte Russe.	Madeira Jelly.
Ice Cream Panachée	Assorted Cakes.

Cheese, Fruit, and Coffee.

Five meals a day, breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea, and supper, and every one in keeping with this bill of fare, are served by all the first-class hotels in New-York. The harbor of the Metropolis is made unhealthy by the decaying food from their tables, food wasted, ordered by some capricious fashionable, ordered only to be thrown away. Under such a system it is not to be wondered at that American hotel-keepers become bankrupts. The ordinary boarder by the day pays for his meals and night's lodging $4. Permanent guests are taken at from $20 to $25 a week, according to the location of their rooms. At these rates, the hotel-keepers are losers by many of their unfurnished patrons. I have been assured in all good faith by the proprietors of three of the best-known establishments in the country that they continually have in their houses dozens of gentlemen and ladies who actually eat, drink, and waste from 50 cents to $1 a day more than they pay for.

"And how, in the face of all this, do you manage to exist?" I say to one of these gentlemen. and this was his significant reply:

"Oh, we have to make our money out of wine sales and extras; if we relied on the ordinary boarder who pays nothing but the regular rates we would all have been in the poor-house long ago."

In other words, as I have already intimated, the people who drink wine pay from $10 to $20 a day for parlors, $1 a day for a bath-room, and who indulge themselves in other "extras," are obliged to help support their neighbors, who will cut a figure in a first-class hotel, but who are either too poor or too mean to "pay the piper." This is particularly the case with that economical mortal who is so little of an American that he must have a glass of wine to his filet, or who lacks the higher civilization which teaches that mayonnaise and terrapin may be washed down with ice-water. By their wine-lists the keepers of American hotels boldly announce that on that part of their business they must have a profit of from 100 to 500 per cent. And how extensive the business is may be inferred from the fact that one large hotel up town has for sale at all seasons of the year 18 different brands of claret, 8 of red burgundy, 8 of white burgundy and sauterne, 11 of champagne, 15 of Rhine wines, 3 of Mosel, 4 of Hungarian, 4 of American wine, 14 of sherry, 11 of port, 18 of whiskies, brandies, and cordials, 15 of ale, porter, and beer, and 20 of mineral waters, including the following: Hathorn, Congress, geyser, imported Vichy, imported Seltzer, imported Kissingen, St. Galmier, Oreaza, Apollinaris, Kronthaler, Bitter Wasser, and Hunyadi Janos.

Of the claret in the list which I saw before me, brands marked at $2 and $3 a bottle cost from $6 to $10 a dozen; Burgundy marked $4 a bottle can be had at any wine merchant's for $16 a dozen; Rhine wines marked $2 a bottle would be dear at $8 a dozen, and champagne marked $3 50 and $4 a bottle can be bought anywhere for from $20 to $24 a dozen. Of course, the hotel-keepers buying in large quantities get even better rates. When these figures are considered, it must be apparent even to the common observer that the man who buys a bottle of wine at a hotel table is in nearly every case deliberately swindled out of several hundred per cent. of the purchase-money. Of course, the hotel-keepers know this, but they must live somehow; they regard wine-drinkers as their legitimate victims; they are of a class which grumbles the least, and somebody must be made to help to pay for the guests who eat everything and drink nothing. Two progressive and liberal hotel proprietors, James G. Breslin, of the Gilsey, New-York, Willard's, Washington, and the Brighton, Coney Island, and Mr. Waite, of the Windsor and Brevoort, New-York, have tried to remedy the evil complained of by selling comparatively cheap claret. Mr. Breslin furnishes a pint of excellent *vin ordinaire* for 20 cents, and Mr. Waite for 25; but while their wine-drinking customers are pleased at this low rate, it has not induced the average boarder to buy. It has recently been suggested that after the fashion of some houses in Germany, every diner at an American hotel table be charged a certain small sum and supplied with a pint of claret, whether he desires it or not, but no one has yet been bold enough to make what, like the attempt to introduce table d'hôtes here, would doubtless prove an unpopular and unprofitable innovation.

IV.

MINOR POINTS IN HOTEL-KEEPING.

"To keep a good hotel, a man needs to have a first-class memory," said a popular Boniface to me the other day. He was right; nothing serves a hotel man, particularly a rooming clerk, so well as a memory. "There is a good deal of human nature in all mankind," and the average man is never displeased to find that he has so impressed his personality upon people whom he meets that they remember him, even after a long separation. Trading upon this little weakness of poor humanity, it is the first duty of a hotel clerk to remember, or at least pretend to remember, all the patrons of the house to which he is attached. To do so is not so difficult as most people would suppose. Speaking on the subject a few days ago, a popular proprietor of a fashionable up-town establishment revealed to me one or two of the tricks of the trade. From him I learned that hotel clerks hardly ever burden their memory with the names of guests. They do remember faces and the cities to which those faces belong, so when a traveler comes to the office they are ready with a smile of recognition, a hearty "How do you do?" and the stereotyped question, "How did you leave all the people in—" Chicago, New-Orleans, or what ever place the incoming "guest" hails from. By this time the traveler, fondly believing that he is particularly well remembered, and, flattered by the belief, registers his name, and, of course, during the rest of the interview the clerk has no trouble.

Willard, the clerk of the old City Hotel, was, from all accounts, blessed with the most remarkable memory ever given to a man in his calling. It is related of him that, on one occasion, a gentleman who, in passing through New-York, had spent the night at his house, returned after seven years. When he came up to the hotel counter, Willard, with the utmost coolness, said: "Ah, Mr. ——, how do you do? Glad to see you, Sir. By the way, when you stopped with us seven years ago you left half a decanter of madeira behind you. Shall I send it to your room?"

Next to a good memory, hotel men, to be popular, must have sharp and discreet eyes. Their patrons expect them to see everything, and yet to see nothing. That is to say, Mrs. Brown wants Mrs Smith's movements carefully watched, but what she does herself she wants nobody to see. No one but a hotel-keeper with 200 or 300 ladies in his house knows the difficulty of this part of the business. Indeed, the calling is at the best a difficult one. The man who has to respond to the demands of a grasping landlord on the one hand, wasteful and unreasonable boarders on the other; who has to keep disreputable people out of his house, and not offend nobody; who is importûned for brook trout in Winter and canvas-back ducks in July; who has to make both ends meet on a very scant allowance, and who is expected to laugh with everybody, no matter what his own troubles may be, can hardly be regarded as occupying the most enviable position in the world.

HIS FATHER'S DISCARDED TITLE.

From the London News, June 3.

Judgment was given yesterday in the suit, greatly interesting to Paris high life, of Count Zavier Branicki, a wealthy Pole—whose fortune, yet large though mutilated, dates from the time of Potemkin—against his reputed son. Branicki, after being Captain in the Czar's Guards, and serving in several campaigns in the Caucasus, came to France for his health in 1848. He received orders from the Emperor Nicholas to return to Russia, but, having reason to think that as a Pole he was rather likely to be ill-treated, he disobeyed. The consequence was an ukase, depriving him of his title and decorations, sentencing him to transportation to Siberia with hard labor, and confiscating all his property. Fortunately, he had large revenues beyond the reach of the Russian Government. He became a naturalized Frenchman, served as an officer in the Crimean and Italian wars, and in 1870, prevented by illness from fighting against Prussia, subscribed £20,000 to the ambulances, and raised a little Polish legion of 100 men, who fought at Buzenval. He moved in the very highest Parisian society, and was extremely popular. All this time, from a point of honor, he declined to use the title of Count, of which the Czar had deprived him, but he had a natural son, born in 1853, whom he brought up handsomely, and who at 21 had an allowance of a thousand year. The son dubbed himself Count, and with that title became attaché to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but the father did not like to see an illegitimate son assume honors which he had himself repudiated. Jointly with his brother, living in Russia, he brought a suit for an injunction restraining the young man from calling himself Count. The point of law was delicate, and advocates greatly doubted the right of a Russian nobleman, who had himself renounced his title to the tribunals of French court, to prevent any one else from using it. However, the Tribunal of First Instance has granted an injunction prohibiting the Attaché from using the titles and arms of Branicki. The defendant has written a letter to M. Waddington, saying that having entered the diplomatic service as a Count, and a French court having stripped him of his title, pursuant to aristocratic Russian laws, it would be dishonorable for him to resign. One may feel sorry for him, but nothing is more certain than that he had not the ghost of a title to nobility beyond his own assumption of it.

STATUES SOLD AT AUCTION.

From the San Francisco Post, June 12.

The sale of the furniture and works of art belonging to the Hon. Milton S. Latham began this morning. The sacrifice was, however, very great, as Mr. Latham had been most liberal in the prices paid for the many choice articles offered. The sale of statuary began at 2 o'clock. In this department the bidding was spirited. "Flora and Zephyr," a statue by Benzoni, was sold to Mr. Sims for $1,950; it cost $4,000. "Rebecca Meeting Isaac," by Benzoni, sold to Peter Donahue for $1,175. "Nydia, the Blind Girl of Pompeii," by Randolph Rogers, which cost $4,000, sold to Peter Donahue, also, for $1,175. The statue of "California," a female figure by Hiram Powers, which cost Mr. Latham $10,000, was bought by Daniel Cook for $1,950. The busts of Plato and Seneca, costing $700 each, went for $400 each to John Snow. Busts of Cicero and Demosthenes, by Randolph Rogers, costing $600 each, were knocked down to W. H. L. Barnes for $155 each. Two mosaic paintings, "Bacchus" and "Bacchante," exhibited in the World's Fair of 1862, $50 each.

A TRAIN WRECKER'S CONFESSION.

From the Rochester Union, June 18.

Charles A. Freeman, who was arrested at Canandaigua for wrecking the New-York Central passenger train at that place, at midnight, the 9th inst., was examined last Saturday and held for trial. He made a confession stating that he alone was the cause of the wreck. He declared that he had a spite against the whole Catholic race and he was bound to exterminate every man, woman, and child of that religion. He avers that the train was loaded with Catholics, and his object was to kill off the whole lot. His family resides at Chenango Forks, Broome County. It is thought that he is either insane or feigning to be so, to escape the penalty of his crime. The indignation against Freeman at Canandaigua is intense, and there was some talk of lynching him. He has been lodged in jail.

WHY LIEUT. ROUSSEAU SHOT HIS FRIEND.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

BRACKETTSVILLE, June 16.—A sad affray occurred last night, resulting in the death of Dr. Charles Rivers, of this place. A dispute arose between Lieut. Rousseau, of the Twentieth United States Infantry, and another man about some money. Rousseau referred the matter to Dr. Rivers to verify his statement. The questions put by Rousseau being adversely answered by Rivers, the former gave the latter the lie. A scuffle ensued, and Rousseau shot Rivers five times in the body, killing him instantly. They were good friends up to last night, and the killing has thrown a gloom over the entire community. Rousseau is now in custody awaiting the action of the civil authorities.

BOURBON AND DE BROGLIE

LOUIS XV. AND HIS CONFIDENTIAL AGENTS.*

THE DUKE DE BROGLIE'S ACCOUNT OF THE DAYS OF POMPADOUR—THE ASTUTE ABBÉ AND THE CHOLERIC COUNTY—A NOTABLE ADDITION TO THE WRITTEN HISTORY OF FRANCE.

As interesting a character as may be found in the Duke de Broglie's history of the virtuous times of Louis XV. is that of the Abbé De Broglie, an old uncle of the Count de Broglie, who had but one mission in life, the advancement of the Broglie family. This ecclesiastic had all the suppleness of the Italian, from which stock the De Broglies owed their origin. The Abbé was a brother of the second Marshal De Broglie, and was well known at Versailles as the "great Abbé." "With his tall, loosely-built figure, his careless dress, his constant jesting, and sometimes free talk—with, in a word, the air of a trifler—the Abbé De Broglie contrived to slip into the intimacy of Ministers, and even of Princes, serving the ambition of the former and beguiling the *ennui* of the latter. His witticisms were at once enjoyed and dreaded. One of these clever sayings (which has been preserved in the memoirs of the time) hit Chancellor D'Agueseau, whose fame was the fairest, very hard. Some astonishment was expressed, in the Abbé's presence, that this great magistrate, an obstinate Gallican, should have been called to the direction of ecclesiastical affairs at the most critical moment of the difficulties occasioned by the Unigenitus constitution, and also some apprehension lest the appointment should envenom the discussion then going on with the court of Rome. "Do not be afraid," said the Abbé, "that man will no sooner be in that place than he will have the soul of a Minister injected into him, and he will be like the others." The operation was performed, and with success. The Abbé was perfectly right. The times of Louis XV. were of that precise character, where a cleverly-turned phrase, a *jeu d'esprit* made a man's fortune. It was the Abbé, when the Count de Broglie or his brother, the Marshal, were absent from Paris and Versailles, who made it his duty to keep them fully informed not only of the intrigues, but of the tittle-tattle of the court. That this Abbé was very clever, insinuating, and not overscrupulous as to means of attaining his object, seems to be very positive. As to the hero of the book, Count de Broglie, the portrait of him given by Ruthière is classic in quality:

"He showed himself from the beginning to be, as he always continued, a warm and faithful friend and patron; an implacable and obstinate enemy, whose animosities knew neither truce nor abatement; passionately desirous of the glory of the French Army; disdaining all luxury, ease of living, or recreation; practicing all domestic virtues, but less as a good brother, a tender husband, and a zealous parent than as the member of a faction, and making his family a party in the State, capable of the profoundest secrets in his long and intemperate intrigues, but without dissimulation in society; letting himself be carried away by his mistakements."

The Marquis d'Argenson, who, in passing through New-York, had spent the night at his house, returned after seven years. When he came up to the hotel counter, Willard, with the utmost coolness, said: "Ah, Mr. ——, how do you do? Glad to see you, Sir. By the way, when you stopped with us seven years ago you left half a decanter of madeira behind you. Shall I send it to your room?"

Next to a good memory, hotel men, to be popular, must have sharp and discreet eyes. Their patrons expect them to see everything, and yet to see nothing. That is to say, Mrs. Brown wants Mrs Smith's movements carefully watched, but what she does herself she wants nobody to see. No one but a hotel-keeper with 200 or 300 ladies in his house knows the difficulty of this part of the business. Indeed, the calling is at the best a difficult one. The man who has to respond to the demands of a grasping landlord on the one hand, wasteful and unreasonable boarders on the other; who has to keep disreputable people out of his house, and not offend nobody; who is importûned for brook trout in Winter and canvas-back ducks in July; who has to make both ends meet on a very scant allowance, and who is expected to laugh with everybody, no matter what his own troubles may be, can hardly be regarded as occupying the most enviable position in the world.

HIS FATHER'S DISCARDED TITLE.

From the London News, June 3.

Judgment was given yesterday in the suit, greatly interesting to Paris high life, of Count Zavier Branicki, a wealthy Pole—whose fortune, yet large though mutilated, dates from the time of Potemkin—against his reputed son. Branicki, after being Captain in the Czar's Guards, and serving in several campaigns in the Caucasus, came to France for his health in 1848. He received orders from the Emperor Nicholas to return to Russia, but, having reason to think that as a Pole he was rather likely to be ill-treated, he disobeyed. The consequence was an ukase, depriving him of his title and decorations, sentencing him to transportation to Siberia with hard labor, and confiscating all his property. Fortunately, he had large revenues beyond the reach of the Russian Government. He became a naturalized Frenchman, served as an officer in the Crimean and Italian wars, and in 1870, prevented by illness from fighting against Prussia, subscribed £20,000 to the ambulances, and raised a little Polish legion of 100 men, who fought at Buzenval. He moved in the very highest Parisian society, and was extremely popular. All this time, from a point of honor, he declined to use the title of Count, of which the Czar had deprived him, but he had a natural son, born in 1853, whom he brought up handsomely, and who at 21 had an allowance of a thousand year. The son dubbed himself Count, and with that title became attaché to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but the father did not like to see an illegitimate son assume honors which he had himself repudiated. Jointly with his brother, living in Russia, he brought a suit for an injunction restraining the young man from calling himself Count. The point of law was delicate, and advocates greatly doubted the right of a Russian nobleman, who had himself renounced his title to the tribunals of French court, to prevent any one else from using it. However, the Tribunal of First Instance has granted an injunction prohibiting the Attaché from using the titles and arms of Branicki. The defendant has written a letter to M. Waddington, saying that having entered the diplomatic service as a Count, and a French court having stripped him of his title, pursuant to aristocratic Russian laws, it would be dishonorable for him to resign. One may feel sorry for him, but nothing is more certain than that he had not the ghost of a title to nobility beyond his own assumption of it.

STATUES SOLD AT AUCTION.

From the San Francisco Post, June 12.

The sale of the furniture and works of art belonging to the Hon. Milton S. Latham began this morning. The sacrifice was, however, very great, as Mr. Latham had been most liberal in the prices paid for the many choice articles offered. The sale of statuary began at 2 o'clock. In this department the bidding was spirited. "Flora and Zephyr," a statue by Benzoni, was sold to Mr. Sims for $1,950; it cost $4,000. "Rebecca Meeting Isaac," by Benzoni, sold to Peter Donahue for $1,175. "Nydia, the Blind Girl of Pompeii," by Randolph Rogers, which cost $4,000, sold to Peter Donahue, also, for $1,175. The statue of "California," a female figure by Hiram Powers, which cost Mr. Latham $10,000, was bought by Daniel Cook for $1,950. The busts of Plato and Seneca, costing $700 each, went for $400 each to John Snow. Busts of Cicero and Demosthenes, by Randolph Rogers, costing $600 each, were knocked down to W. H. L. Barnes for $155 each. Two mosaic paintings, "Bacchus" and "Bacchante," exhibited in the World's Fair of 1862, $50 each.

A TRAIN WRECKER'S CONFESSION.

From the Rochester Union, June 18.

Charles A. Freeman, who was arrested at Canandaigua for wrecking the New-York Central passenger train at that place, at midnight, the 9th inst., was examined last Saturday and held for trial. He made a confession stating that he alone was the cause of the wreck. He declared that he had a spite against the whole Catholic race and he was bound to exterminate every man, woman, and child of that religion. He avers that the train was loaded with Catholics, and his object was to kill off the whole lot. His family resides at Chenango Forks, Broome County. It is thought that he is either insane or feigning to be so, to escape the penalty of his crime. The indignation against Freeman at Canandaigua is intense, and there was some talk of lynching him. He has been lodged in jail.

WHY LIEUT. ROUSSEAU SHOT HIS FRIEND.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

BRACKETTSVILLE, June 16.—A sad affray occurred last night, resulting in the death of Dr. Charles Rivers, of this place. A dispute arose between Lieut. Rousseau, of the Twentieth United States Infantry, and another man about some money. Rousseau referred the matter to Dr. Rivers to verify his statement. The questions put by Rousseau being adversely answered by Rivers, the former gave the latter the lie. A scuffle ensued, and Rousseau shot Rivers five times in the body, killing him instantly. They were good friends up to last night, and the killing has thrown a gloom over the entire community. Rousseau is now in custody awaiting the action of the civil authorities.

"The KING'S SECRET. Being the Secret Correspondence of Louis XV. with His Diplomatic Agents. By the Duke DE BROGLIE. Two volumes. CASSELL, Petter, & GALPIN: London, Paris, and New-York. 1879.

"Nothing could be more unlike than the two periods of his life he had deceived the public by his reserve. He took care to set their minds at rest before his burial. Those persons declared that he was a man, and that no doubt could ever have existed on the subject."

Never broken down in spirit, though seeing all his intrigues, his plans, his schemes, come to nothing, the Count de Broglie, "at last attending to his own affairs," conceived the idea that drainage on an extensive scale would render the soil fertile for agricultural purposes," he goes to Ruffie, a portion of his estate. In the Summer of 1781 he has symptoms of local fever. At Saint Jean d'Angely the fever assumes a malignant character.

"There alone, far from all who belonged to him, in a little inn of a little town, he awaited the approach of death." He died on the 16th of August, in the sixty-second year of his age. Such was the melancholy end of a life which, beginning with high hopes and much brilliancy, was afterward embittered by disappointment, and finally buried in the shadow of mystery which time itself has not been able completely to disperse. As richly endowed by nature as he was ill-treated by fortune, Count de Broglie may be said to have been born too late or too soon."

SOUTHERN WOMEN RECONSTRUCTED.

From the Richmond (Va.) State, June 18.

The reported remark of Mr. Jefferson Davis, at a press meeting in Mississippi, that he had never yet seen a "reconstructed Southern woman," has been the cause of a great deal more discussion than its importance entitled it to, or the author had the remotest idea it would call forth when, in a spirit of quiet humor, he gave it utterance. We all know here what the ex-President of the Confederacy meant, and how very harmless was the expression, properly understood and interpreted in its true spirit. But even construing it as it has been by our enemies at the North, and allowing it the widest latitude from their stand-point, it is, after all, but negative. "I have not seen," is the literal meaning. what does the remark of the ex-President amount to, and how far is it correct? Are there no reconstructed women in the South? We know there are, and very many, too, for the large majority of them are thoroughly reconstructed, and accept as fully the situation as nine-tenths of the men do; but not in the sense of being changed in their sentiments as to the righteousness of the cause in support of which their husbands, brothers, sons, or fathers fought, and for which so many of them died. The women of the South find no difficulty in reconciling their duty to their country now with their devotion to and loving remembrance of the cause to which they freely gave their most precious jewels; and, while all perhaps teach their children to honor the memory of their fathers by upholding the justice of the quarrel in which they engaged, and by revering the cause for which they fell, yet they do not consider that in so instructing they wrong the restored Union to which they owe and acknowledge duty and allegiance; and, surely, that woman would be unworthy of any good opinion or praise people who should impress upon her children that their duty to their country involved the terrible alternative of cursing the memory of their fathers. That our Southern women are very reasonably reconstructed Mr. Davis could have found sufficient evidence had he sought it by passing through the country and mingling promiscuously with the people. If our Northern friends may restrain their anger against this terrible army of Southern women. We can assure them they are not conspiring to overthrow the Union, plotting a new rebellion, or raising up children to revenge the wrongs of the South. Nothing of the sort; but, like true women, are busying themselves wholly about the happiness of their homes, husbands, and children, taking very little part in the discussion of the political questions of the day, and only concerned that peace may continue and prosperity dawn upon the country, bringing happiness to those they love.

AN ANIMATED BATTERY.

THE QUEER ATTRIBUTES OF A YOUNG CANADIAN GIRL.

From the London (Ontario) Advertiser, June 16.

About two years since a daughter of Mr. Richard Clare, Caroline by name, and then 17 years of age, living on Lot No. 25, on the second concession of Rodney, was taken ill. Her disease could not be correctly diagnosed, and had many peculiar features. Her appetite fell off, and she lost flesh till from a strapping girl of 130 pounds weight she barely weighed 87 pounds. There did not seem be be any organic complaint. The bodily functions were not impaired, and although she ate less than formerly, the falling off in this respect was not such as in itself would alarm her friends. After the lapse of a few months she took to her bed. Then it was that a change occurred in her mental condition. Formerly she was noted rather for lack of conversational powers, but now fits or spasms would come over her, on the passing away of which her eyes would become set and glazed, her body almost rigid, and while in that state she would discourse eloquently, and give vivid descriptions of far-off scenes, far exceeding in their beauty anything which she had ever seen or presumably ever read. On the passing away of this state she exhibited a great degree of lassitude and indisposition to move, and was taciturn and surly in reply to any questions. This continued till about a month since, when an extraordinary change occurred. The girl, although still not gaining flesh, appeared to rally. She became light-hearted and gay, and her friends anticipated an early release for her from the room to which she had been confined so long. Their expectations were not in vain, for she is now about the house, apparently as well bodily as ever. But another remarkable development has taken place. She is constantly giving off electrical charges, and seems to be a perfect battery. A person, unless possessed of the very strongest nerves, cannot shake hands with her, nor can any one place his hand in a pail of water with here. By joining hands she can send a sharp shock through 15 or 20 people in a room, and she possesses all the attraction of a magnet. If she attempts to pick up a knife, the blade will jump into her hand, and a paper of needles will hang suspended from one of her fingers. So strongly developed is this electrical power, that she cannot release from her touch any article of steel which she may have taken up. The only method yet found is for a second party to take hold of the article and pull, while the girl strokes her own arm vigorously from the wrist upward. On her entering a room a perceptible influence seizes hold of all others, and while some are elected to sleepiness, others are ill and fidgety till they leave, and even for a considerable time afterward. A sleeping babe will wake up with a start at her approach, but with a stroke of her hand she can at once coax it to slumber again. Animals are also subject to her influence, and a pet dog of the household will be for hours at her feet as motionless as in death. A curious part of the phenomena is the fact that the electricity can be imparted by her to any article with which she habitually comes in contact. The other day a younger sister, while doing the house-work, took up a pair of corsets belonging to Caroline, and on her hand touching the steel she was compelled to drop them with a cry and an exclamation to the effect that she had run a needle into her finger. Wooden spoons have had to be made for her, as she cannot touch metal. Altogether, the case is the most remarkable one, and attracts scores of visitors to the house of Mr. Clare. Medical men are especially interesting themselves, and it has been stated that Dr. Tye, of Thamesville, will read a paper on the subject at the meeting of the Provincial Medical Association which is to be held in London in the course of this Summer. Mr. Clare is the father of a family of seven children, none of whom except Caroline show any abnormal qualities.

LIZA WEBER ARRESTED FOR STEALING A HARNESS.

From the Manchester Examiner, June 10.

Yesterday, at the Preston Police Court, Miss Rachel Mullaly (Liza Weber) and Mr. Horace Waldon, who have been performing in the drama of "Mazeppa" at the Theatre Royal, in that town, were arraigned on a

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant full-size Dwelling-house,

With dining-room extension,

NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,

West Side, between 57th and 58th sts.

Watchman on the premises.

Open all day.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, OCTAGON FRONT—Complete order; choice location. No. 1 West 45th-st., extremely low; also, No. 1 West 58th-st., Nos. 19 and 29 East 63d-st., Nos. 12 and 24 East 38th-st., $15,000 to $42,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, built by Duggin & Crossman, No. 113 Madison-av., near 42d-st., will be sold low and terms easy. For further particulars apply to SCOTT & MYERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone French flat houses, separately or together; in good location; small payments; all improvements; 10 per cent. clear on capital invested; but little cash required. Apply to GUERINEAN & DRAKE, No. 11 Bible House.

AT A LOW PRICE.—FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, south-west corner 7th-av. and 57th-st., three on avenue, one on street. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A MEDIUM-SIZED NEW HOUSE, EXTRA fine, near 5th-av. and 53d-st.; also, 64th-st., near the Avenue; same owner; bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av.

A LARGE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE IN CARMANSVILLE.—Can be bought reasonably for cash only. A portion of them on a hundred-foot street. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—100 LOTS ON Lenox near Cortlandt-av. for sale at a bargain. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION AND 50 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY,

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

SCOTT & MYERS Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON

FRIDAY, June 27, at noon, at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, No. 675 MADISON-AV., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house: 22x65×80.

No. 48 EAST 74TH-ST., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house: 20x55x102.2.

83D ST., north side, near 8th-av., three-story brick; 20x50×80.

Maps at AUCTIONEERS, No. 4 PINE-ST.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,

Will sell at auction TUESDAY, July 1,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, Supreme Court foreclosure sale,

Nos. 426 and 428 West 40th-st., near 9th-av., two four-story brick houses on front and two three-story brick houses on rear.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

APARTMENTS.—NINE ROOMS, LIGHTED, ON Madison-av.; steam heated; new house, first class. Apply to OGDEN, No. 44 East 79th-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—5 LARGE WELL-lighted rooms; gas and water. No. 11 Vandam-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, N. 251 South, extending through to Water, st., five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

NO. 874 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST., ENTRANCE ON 18TH-ST.—One large corner room and smaller ones adjoining, together or separately, furnished or unfurnished; rent low. Apply at No. 27 East 18th-st., second floor.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF offices, at No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway; also, suite front offices, at No. 194 Broadway. PHILIP S. MILLER, No. 194 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON THE WEST bank of the Hudson, near the City of Hudson, a splendid farm of upward of 100 acres of choice land, with plenty of fine fruit; very large house and all necessary out buildings; or would take a small house in part pay. Address Box No. 71, Norwood, Bergen County, N. J.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let, furnished, an elegant country-seat, ready for immediate occupancy; garden planted; price low; will exchange for New-York City property. Apply to J. C. CLINTON, Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 251 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND.—House with hot and cold water, bath, and water-closet, barn, wagon, wood and wash house; about two acres of land; good fruit; near depot and steam-boat landing. WARREN S. WILKEY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 23.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM, 39 ACRES, AT Summit, on Morris and Essex Railroad, beyond Orange; high ground; very healthy; will sell a bargain. W. H. WELLS, No. 67 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House; all modern improvements; 5 or 13 acres; stables; train from Grand Central Depot 20 minutes; cars, inquire on premises, Ogden-av., between Central Bridge and High Bridge, or at No. 72 West 52d-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, A WELL-furnished house at Glenwood, Yonkers; 12 rooms; water and gas; shaded grounds, fine view, stable, and fruit; rent low. For particulars address
W. POOLEY, No. 171 5th-av.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR New-Hamburg, very elegant; milk and vegetables free to occupant. RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, basement.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND LESARBRIGHT cottages to rent. Catalogues and particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,
SUCCESSOR AND FORMER PARTNER OF THE LATE MISS HAINES,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will reopen her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 25. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, OCT. 1.

Mademoiselle de JANON will be assisted by the same corps of teachers who have contributed to give the school efficiency and value, and she earnestly solicits the continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in past years.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st.,

Reopens Oct. 1. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in primary, secondary, and collegiate departments. Singing, (*solfège*,) drawing, painting, and needle-work included. Each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mrs. Reed.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES, ENGlish, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 13 EAST 31ST-ST., between Fifth and Madison avs. Full collegiate course of four years. Applications for the ensuing year may now be made. Boarding pupils remain in town during the Summer holidays.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
Open during the Summer for gentlemen boarders, and for boys, with or without a few hours' daily instruction. Terms, $8 per week. Fall term will begin Sept. 8. Address A. A. FAIRCHILD.

MADAME MEARS,
NO. 9?3 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 25.

$3 WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHmetic, Spelling, Grammar. Vacation and Summer pupils; half price. PAINE, 62 Bowery. Up two, 1,213 Broadway. Ladies taught book-keeping and accounts.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young ladies, No. 503 5th-av. Twenty-second year. The most eminent professors and lecturers engaged. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Newburg, N. Y., prepares boys for Yale specially. "Hints to Parents" sent on application. Address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE,
NO. 372 MADISON-AV.—English, French, and German boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Collegiate course. Thoroughness in every department.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; no extras but music; open during Summer. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

BEST TEACHERS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, for every department of instruction, for high, promptly provided for families, schools, colleges; candidates' New Bulletin mailed for stamp; all skilled teachers should have "Application Form."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Secretary,
No. 30 East 14th-st., near University-place, New-York.

A SWISS LADY WISHES A HOME IN A private family or Long Branch, in exchange for lessons in French, German, and music. Address M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Windsor Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

WITH COTTAGES ADJOINING.

On the European Plan,

Now Open for the Season.

ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED AT THE PARK-AVENUE HOTEL or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

CHARLES H. SHELLEY, Manager.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD-CLIFFS-ON-HUDSON, 370 feet above the river, NOW OPEN.
40 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY BOAT,
3 minutes' walk to landing. Send for descriptive book. For terms apply to D. S. HAMMOND, Englewood Post Office, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world. First-class accommodations for 400 guests. Accessible by the day boats and Hudson River Railroad. Terms reduced and liberal arrangements made for the season. Address
PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
House new in 1878; enlarged and improved for 1879. Contains all modern improvements, telegraph, steam, and gas. Elevation over 3,000 feet above tide-water—500 feet higher than any other hotel in the Catskills. View magnificent; valley and mountains. Terms, $3 per day. Reasonable terms for week or month. For circulars address JAMES SMITH, Proprietor,
Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y.

1824. FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON. 1879.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Largest and leading hotel of the Catskill region. Situated on the Catskill Mountains, twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Open June 1 to Oct 1.
Reduced rates, (June, $14 per week.) Send for circular
C. A. Beach's stages and carriages from Catskill Landing

MANSION HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN. This select family hotel has been placed in first-class condition. It directly adjoins the NEW OCEAN PIER, and possesses many special attractions. For terms, &c., address McINTYRE, BARRETT & CO., Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
OPENS FOR 1879, JUNE 26.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR AND HOT AND COLD WATER BATHS.
JOHN G. WEAVER & SONS.
Applications to Everett House, New-York.

SPRING LAKE BEACH
AND SEA GIRT.
MONMOUTH BEACH,
BEACH HOUSE,
CARLTON HOUSE.
Address L. U. MALTBY, SPRING LAKE, N. J.

COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL.
NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
The hotel has an Elevator, and is entirely refitted. GOODSELL BROTHERS, Proprietors, West Point, N.Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND,
OPENS June 20; healthful location; good boating, bathing, and fishing; furnished cottages to let in connection with hotel. Apply, previous to opening, to
DORLAN & SHAFFER, Fulton Market, N. Y.

ROGERS ROCK HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE.
This hotel will open June 28. For terms and rooms address T. J. TREADWAY, Rogers Rock, N. Y. Reference: M. Snow, No. 9 Wall-st.; Birdseye Blakeman, No. 140 Grand-st.; C. J. Murray, No. 343 Broadway; Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, Union League Club; Cyrus Butler, No. 24 Cliff-st.; the Hon. O. Cleveland, Jersey City, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN FROM JUNE 14 TO OCT. 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

The West Point Hotel,
ON THE PARADE-GROUND, IN THE MILITARY POST,
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

THE HOWLAND HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
Best known of any hotel on the Atlantic coast, OPENS JUNE 21. Special arrangements for this season. Coaches to and from depot and churches free.
P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

FIRE ISLAND BEACH.
SURF HOTEL, NOW OPEN.
Take James-slip Ferry, New-York, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; 34th-st., 7:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.; Wall-st., 4 P. M., for Hunter's Point, to connect with trains for Fire Island. Through tickets and baggage checked; telegraph in hotel.

PAVILION HOTEL,
KEYPORT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.
Now open for Summer boarders, having been thoroughly refitted and renovated: one and a half hours from New-York, either by Central Railroad of New-Jersey or boat foot of Harrison-st.
W. J. POOLE, Proprietor.

LELAND HOUSE,
SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,
Opens June 2, 1879; guest location, scenery, driving, boating, fishing, &c., in the Adirondacks; terms reduced to $10 and $14 per week. Pamphlet, diagrams, or references apply to WM. G. LELAND, Manager.

HOTEL FENIMORE,
COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
Will open JUNE 18. Fine boating and fishing. For terms, address THOS. D. WINCHESTER, Astor House, New-York, and JAMES BUNYAN, Cooperstown.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. JAMES BUNYAN.

THE MAPLEWOOD,
BETHLEHEM, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
Ample accommodations for 400 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect.
O. D. SEAVEY,
Of Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

TENAKILL HOUSE, DEMAREST, N. J.—Now open: only 18 miles from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; noted for high grounds, pure air and water; no malaria.
H. W. HOWLAND, Proprietor.
Late of Long Branch.

OCEAN HOUSE,
POINT PLEASANT, N. J.
Delightfully located within 100 yards of the surf, and a half mile from head of Barnegat Bay; fine boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. R. C. SHOEMAKER.

BASS ROCK HOUSE, GOOD HARBOR BEACH, GLOUCESTER, MASS.—A first-class family resort on North Shore of Massachusetts Bay; delightful drives, fine white sand beach, sail and still bathing; 5 billiards, bowling, stabling, fishing. Mrs. E. G. BROWN.

WONONSCO HOUSE, LAKEVILLE, CONN. —Is now open; boating, fishing; healthy location; beautiful scenery; terms per day, $2; for the season, per week, $8 to $10. Send for circulars.
W. F. POTTER, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.—A first-class family hotel, with all modern conveniences, now open. Special rates for June.
H. HOWLAND, Manager,
Late of Howland Hotel.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Prices to suit the times. Beautiful mountain scenery and cool atmosphere.
H. CROWELL, Proprietor.

AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS.—THE WILSON HOUSE, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y., will open June 15, 1879, under new management, as a first-class hotel; terms, $8 to $12 per week.
MACKENZIE BROTHERS, Proprietors.

BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at the Cliff House, Bald Head, York, Me.; one of the finest locations on the coast; open June 26. For particulars address THEODORE WEARE, Jr., Cape Neddick, Me.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA, OPENS June 1; rates reduced; $2 50 and $3 per day. Liberal arrangements with families. Address Sturtevant House, New-York; Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga; Delavan House, Albany. CHAS. S. LELAND.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND.—The best family hotel in the vicinity of New-York, now open and in splendid condition. Send for "Bill of Fare," before deciding for the Summer.
A. S. GLADWIN & CO., Woodsburg, Long Island.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPUlar family hotel will open its eighth season JUNE 1. Parties may secure rooms by application to J. RIERA, Proprietor. Furnished cottages, private or in connection with hotel.

AT SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.,
PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 14.
JOHN E. GARDNER & SON, Proprietors.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
O. G. STAPLES.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J. Now open. Special terms for May and June. Apply to Hotel Bureau, No. 1,337 Broadway, or J. W. COLEMAN, Manager.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISONS-ON-HUDSON.—Now open; terms, $8 to $12; special arrangements by the season; diagrams at Grand Union Hotel, 4th-av. and 42d-st. Address G. F. GARRISON.

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CHEAT RIVER, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Now open for the season; 90th season. Send for circular.
M. P. NASH.

SCHROON LAKE HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, Among the Adirondacks; terms low. Send for circular.
H. T. ABEY, Proprietor.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARbor, Long Island, now open; special low rates. Apply or address W. B. GESARD, No. 434 5th-av.

FLORENCE COTTAGE, LONG BRANCH.—Ocean frontage; new building; gas and modern improvements; reduced season rates. Mrs. H. BROWN.

MOORE'S HOTEL, TRENTON FALLS, N. Y. First-class. Finest scenery and falls in the world.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—"THE COLUMBIAN," first-class, opens June 15. GEO. T. DAREY, Proprietor. (From St. James Hotel, Jacksonville.)

THE ELBERON HOUSE,
NOW OPEN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,

COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COMFORT AND PLEASURE OF ITS GUESTS.

Now Open for the Season.

Rates Reduced to $4 Per Day.

ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED at the PARK-AVENUE HOTEL or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

POPULAR PRICES.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
CONGRESS HALL.
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
This splendid hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Will open for guests June 21.
OLEMENT & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, late Lindell Hotel, St. Louis.
WM. WILKINSON, Supt.

"CLIMATE CURE OF THE HIGHLANDS."
MOUNTAIN HOUSE. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON,
is now open for transient and permanent guests. The accommodations are first-class and the prices reasonable. Grounds contain 85 acres, 800 feet above the Hudson. Finest pavilion in the country for music, dancing, and promenade. Swiss chalet; fine livery; good roads. Pure mountain air. Easy of access by Hudson River and Erie Railroads, and steam-boats. Address
SHERWOOD & MEAGHER, Managers.

HAWTHORNE COTTAGE, HAWTHORNE BEACH, one mile from Portchester, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a few families for the Summer. Its white, sanded beach, bath-houses, lawns, groves, and shade-trees combine to make it a most desirable resort. For particulars, address I. T. GOODWIN, No. 287 5th-av., New-York, or Post Office Box No. 95 Portchester, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
HOME JOURNAL,
JUST OUT WITH NEW SUPPLEMENT.
Has LIST OF CHOICE SUMMER PLACES, giving prices, distances, and other necessary particulars.
Single Copies for sale everywhere. Price 7 cents.
MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3 Park-place, N. Y.

HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS

PREPARED and INSERTED in all LEADING NEWSPAPERS at publisher's lowest rates by
WILLIAM H. WISE, Advertising Agent,
No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.
"Hotel Advertiser's Guide" free.

THE FRANKLIN-SQUARE HOUSE,
Corner Franklin-st. and Franklin-square,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
Opposite United States Hotel and Railroad Depot. Convenient to Congress, Hathorn, and Columbian Springs. WM. H. HILL, Jr., Proprietor.

GUYMARD SPRING HOUSE, GUYMARD, N. Y.—Three hours from City by Erie Road; accommodates about 100; iron spring; lake; boating; trout and pickerel fishing; fine drives and pleasant rambles; scenery varied and charming; about 350 feet above and overlooking Neversink Valley; no malaria or mosquitoes.
P. L. GUMAER, Proprietor.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
NOW OPEN. Extensively improved; directly in front of new iron ocean pier. Address or apply
LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL, Long Branch.

TENBROECK COTTAGE, ASBURY PARK, N. J.—This beautiful sea-side home is now open for guests; large, airy rooms, well furnished; piazzas on three sides, and new bath-house; liberal table and moderate prices; special rates for families. Address Post Office Box No. 177 Asbury Park, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—MOUNTAIN AIR; 50 minutes; superior accommodation; all modern improvements. Apply to NOEL DAVIS, No. 99 Barclay-st., New-York.

DARIEN, CONN.—ON THE SOUND; FINELY located; boating, bathing, fishing, yachting; shady groves. For particulars apply to Mrs. E. MACDONOUGH, No. 45 East 22d-st.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE—NOW OPEN JUNE 20; accommodations for 500 guests; 24 miles from New-York by rail or boat. Send for circulars.
M. H. CLINTON, Proprietor.

RIDGEFIELD PARK HOTEL, 40 MINUTES from City, New-Jersey Midland Railway; boating, bathing. FRANCIS HOVEY. Address Little Ferry, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—LARGE GROUNDS, FINE OLD shade trees; first-class in all respects. Address Box No. 274, Montclair, N. J.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Mrs. Flagg's elegant cottages now open.
Town residence, No. 49 Park-av.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 43 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 3
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $70. Steerage all lower rates.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 24, 9 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates. Plans of state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 21 and 33 Broad-st., N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
SAINT LAURENT, JOUCLA.....Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.
PEREIRE, DAMZE.....Wednesday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, June 30, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, CHINA, and JAPAN:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, CHINA, and JAPAN:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 48 North River, at 3 P. M.
GATE CITY, Capt. DEMPSEY.....Wednesday, June 25
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, June 28
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.).Thurs., July 3
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, July 12
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28
S. S. SARATOGA.....Saturday, July 12
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND THE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ADEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with Sunday morning (or excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer SAM. ANDERSON leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., East River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven Railroad. REDUCED FARE, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

HO FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Only direct route, with fast and commodious steamers
ESCORT and VANDERBILT.
Leaves DAILY (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 34 North River, FOOT of HARRISON-ST., at 6 P. M.

A.—THE MARY POWELL, FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Rondout, Kingston, Coxsackie, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring by Ferry, leaves daily from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. Connects with Brooklyn Annex Boats.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer leaves Catherine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS
MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN,
RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT,
leave as 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
State-rooms and tickets secured at Nos. 263, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, N. Y., and 363 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, tickets sold at all hotel and principal ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS, DR. VIGARO and D. DREW.—SPECIAL TRAIN for SARATOGA (commencing MONDAY, June 23,) leaves Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., (from BROOKLYN by ANNEX BOAT at 8,) landing at West Point Ferry, (West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, can return by down boat.) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad received for passage.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats ALEX. C. McCLAW and THOMAS SCORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL will leave at 3 o'clock P. M., commencing June 28.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 P. M., Pier No. 42, foot Canal-st., N. R.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY.
DOUBLE TRACK OVER THE ENTIRE ROAD.
GREENPOINT DIVISION.
Trains leave foot of 23d-st., East River, by steamer SYLVAN GROVE, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, ‖11:15, ‡11:45 A. M., ‖12:15, 12:45, ‖1:15, ‡1:45, ‖2:15, ‡2:45, ‖3:15, ‡3:45, ‖4:15, 4:45, ‖5:15, 5:45, ‖6:13, 6:45, ‖7:15, ‡7:45, ‖8:15, ‡8:45 P. M.
Returning, leave Manhattan Beach for Greenpoint and New-York, 7:35, 10, ‖11:05 A. M., ‡12:05, ‖2:35, ‡3:10, ‡1:30, ‖2:15, ‡2:30, ‖3:15, ‡3:30, ‖4:15, ‡4:30, ‖5:15, ‡5:30, ‖6:15, 6:30, ‖7:16, ‡7:30, ‖8:15, ‡8:30, ‖9:00, ‡9:30, 10:35 P. M.
Trains marked thus ‖ stop at East New-York only—15 minutes after Greenpoint time. Trains marked thus ‡ do not stop at Sheeps Head Bay.
BAY RIDGE DIVISION.
Steamers "THOMAS COLLYER" and "TWILIGHT" leave New-York, North River, connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Manhattan Beach, as follows:
22d-street—9:10, ‡10:25, ‡11:25 A. M.; 12:25, ‡1:25, ‡2:25, 3:25, ‡4:25, ‡5:25, 6:25, ‡7:25, ‡8:25 P. M.
Leroy-street—9:35, ‡10:35, ‡11:35, A. M.; ‡12:35, ‡1:35, ‡2:35, 3:35, ‡4:35, ‡5:35, 6:55 P. M.
Pier 8—9:55, ‡10:55, ‡11:55 A. M.; 12:55, ‡1:55, ‡2:55, 3:55, ‡4:55, ‡5:55, 7:55 P. M.
The Steamer "D. R. Martin" connects with Elevated Railroads at Whitehall-street, and trains at Bay Ridge for Manhattan Beach as follows:
Leave Whitehall-street 9:25, ‡10:25, ‡11:25 A. M.; ‡12:25, ‡1:25, ‡2:25, ‡3:23, ‡4:25, ‡5:25, ‡6:25, ‡7:25, ‡8:25 P. M.
Trains marked thus ‡ connect with steamer "D. R. MARTIN," and do not stop at Sheeps Head Bay.
RETURNING LEAVE
Manhattan Beach for Bay Ridge and New-York as follows:
8:10, ‡9:10, ‡11:00, ‡11:20 A. M.; 12:00 M.; ‡12:20, ‡1:00, ‡1:20, ‡2:00, ‡2:20, ‡3:00, ‡3:20, ‡4:00, ‡4:20, ‡5:00, ‡5:20, ‡6:00, ‡6:20, ‡7:00, ‡7:20, ‡8:00, ‡8:20, 8:55, ‡9:20, and ‡10:25 P. M.
Trains marked thus ‡ connecting with North River Boats, do not stop at Sheeps Head Bay.
Excursion Tickets good to New-York over either division, but N. River and Greenpoint Tickets are not good on Elevated Railroads.
Orders may be left with Dodd's Express for baggage to and from Manhattan Beach.
GRAND CONCERTS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING BY GILMORE'S BAND AND LEVY.

SUMMER TRAVEL.
The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY have now on sale Summer Excursion Tickets to all the principal points of interest and attraction in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States and Canada, giving all the privileges of first class tickets, and sold at greatly reduced rates, affording passengers a choice of over 1,000 routes, and combining expedition, comfort, pleasure, and safety. The
SUMMER EXCURSION ROUTE BOOK
for the season of 1879, just issued in revised and improved form for free distribution, is elegantly illustrated, and contains descriptions of all prominent resorts, and complete information of routes and rates. Excursion tickets and copies of the book can be obtained on application at the ticket offices of the company in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Altoona.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
I. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

A.—A—CONEY ISLAND POINT DIRECT. NORTON & MURRAY'S WEST END HOTEL, BRIGHTON, CABLE'S, and the NEW PIER.
The steamers ROSE

THE NEW INTEREST LAW

TEXT OF THE STATUTE AND OPINIONS UPON IT.

THE BILL, AS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR, REDUCING THE LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST TO 6 PER CENT.—OPINIONS OF PROMINENT FINANCIERS AND OTHERS IN RELATION TO IT.

The bill to reduce the legal rate of interest in this State to 6 per cent. was held by Gov. Robinson for some weeks after its passage by the Legislature. The reasons he gave for signing it have already been published. It is now a law, and goes into effect January next. The opinions of some of our best authorities on financial questions in relation to the law will be found below. They speak not only of the statute itself, but of the present and probable future state of the money market in this country. It will be seen that the general opinion is that the market rate of interest will never again rise permanently above 6 per cent. The following is the text of the law:

AN ACT to amend title three, chapter four, of part second of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of the interest of money."

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of title three, chapter four, part second of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of the interest of money," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. The rate of interest upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action, shall be $6 upon $100, for one year, and after that rate, for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to in any way affect any contract or obligation made before the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1880.

The draft of the law printed above, was orginally introduced in the Senate by Senator Edick, of Otsego. The bill as introduced proposed simply to reduce the rate of interest from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent. In the Assembly Committee on Banks, by which it was considered very carefully, an amendment was made by which the Usury law was changed so that only the interest, and not the principal, should be forfeited for an infringement. As the bill finally passed the Assembly it provided no more than that on and after Jan. 1, 1880, the legal rate of interest in the State of New-York should be 6 per cent. The bill was supported with much warmth by the country members, who said that it was recommended by their constituents, and that they would not dare to return and face the men who had elected them if they voted against it. Farmers whose lands were mortgaged were positive in their demand for a reduction of the legal rate of interest, and the men who were sent to Albany by farming constituencies saw no way out of the situation except that of voting for the bill. It was passed by a large majority. The opponents of the bill were men who knew that in the cities money always brings just what it is worth, regardless of legislative acts. It was argued by them that if a 6 per cent. law could be enforced, there was no doubt that a 5 per cent. law could be passed, and that successive Legislatures could reasonably be called upon to make gradual reductions in the legal rate, until money could be had for next to nothing—if there was anybody who was willing to lend it on those terms.

A number of gentlemen engaged in financial business were seen by THE TIMES reporters yesterday, in reference to the new law. None had seen it, though all were interested in it, and were anxious to know its provisions. Mr. George F. Andrews, ex-Commissioner of Taxes, and now connected with the Mutual Life, said that he had not seen the text of the law, and was desirous to get it. The fact was certain that it did not go into force until the 1st of January next. It could affect no contracts now in force or any which should be made up to the date of the law's taking effect. A contract made now, or on the 31st of December next, at 7 per cent., and to run fifty or a hundred years, would be perfectly valid. It was important that this fact should be understood. The law was purely prospective in its operation. No contract in force or made this year, for any length of time, could be affected by it. As to its operation, it would have some effect in reducing interest in the case of a limited class of transactions; but for large operations on sound securities it could not affect them. The Mutual Company had not, for two years past, lent money at a higher rate than 6 per cent. This rate was now the regular market rate for all loans for which sound securities could be offered. If the securities which the borrower offered did not justify a 6 per cent. rate the Mutual Company refused the loan altogether. They would not touch it at any rate. The law, in fact, did no more than declare what was now, and for a long time had been, the market rate to be the legal rate of interest. It was another example of the uselessness of laws which aimed to regulate trade. Trade regulates itself with regard to legislation. If a man had no securities to offer for his loan which the lender considered to be good enough to justify a 6 per cent. rate, he could not get money at a 6 per cent., though the law declared that no more than 6 per cent. should be charged. If he had good securities to offer, he was able now, and has been for two years nearly, to get money at 6 per cent., though the law fixed 7 per cent. as the legal rate. As well might one say by legislation that the steam in a boiler should not rise beyond a certain pressure, as to say what the price of money should be. If the fire was under the boiler and the water in it, the steam would rise, no matter what the Legislature said; and if the activity of trade was such as to cause a great demand for money, the price of that commodity would rise to a level corresponding with the demand for it. Mr. Andrews, however, was inclined to question whether the price of money would ever again be permanently above 6 per cent. He said it was a question whether, with the speedy means of communication we had with Europe, the telegraph, with its instantaneous operation, and ocean steamers making the passage in from seven to ten days, with the tendency to steadily lessen this time—whether the price of money would ever again reach the old rates which prevailed here. There was now, since and in consequence of the war, the deepest conviction abroad in the stability of our Government. Foreign capitalists had no distrust on that subject; and money could as readily flow here now as to any country in the world. Undoubtedly, there would be sudden ebullitions—temporary disturbances—which would carry the rate up to 7, 8, or even 10 per cent.; but this would be evanescent. The permanent ruling rate for money in the future would not, he was inclined to think, be above 6 per cent.

Not having seen the new law in its latest shape, he could not say how it would affect the banks, but he understood it took away from the State banks certain privileges they now enjoyed; and he heard there was a question among the lawyers whether the penalty now in force for a violation of the Usury law—which was forfeiture of principal and interest of the loan—was continued under the new rate of 6 per cent. This would probably have to be settled by judicial decision. The national banks could not be touched by it, as they were under the regulation of United States law.

Mr. Coe, the President of the American Exchange Bank, and acknowledged to be one of the foremost financiers in this country, was of opinion that the new law would have a wide operation, and seriously affect a large class of transactions. He had not seen the law, and was anxious to do so. They had supposed up to the last moment that the Governor would not sign the bill, because he had hesitated so long about it. It was true that the rate of interest on good mortgages was now 6 per cent., but this was exceptional. Great numbers of small transactions always had been, and would continue to be, regulated by the legal rate. Small banks and banks out of the current of great transactions charged 7 per cent. Hereafter they would have to cut down their rates. Money was called cheap or dear in relation to commercial paper, paper mostly secured by articles of large export. Rates upon this adjusted themselves; but there was a mass of business done outside—with mechanics, tradesmen, and shopkeepers—which was regulated by the rates established by law. As to national banks, they were, to a certain extent, governed by United States law. They were allowed to charge that legal rate of interest which was the legal rate in the State in which they operated; but the penalty for violation of the law was different as between them and the State banks. In this State the penalty for violation of the Usury law was forfeiture of interest and principal of the loan; but the United States law, which governed the national banks, prescribed the penalty only of a forfeiture of double interest. If such a bank made a loan at 8 per cent., it could collect the principal. It was at most but a light penalty. Mr. Coe understood that the new law took away from the State banks certain protections they had enjoyed as against the national banks. When the National Banking law was first passed, and the State banks were coming in under it, the State of New-York passed a law for the protection of its own institutions. If the new law took away the privileges then granted, and which were intended to put the State banks on some footing of equality with the national banks, he thought it was a very foolish thing to do. But he had not seen the bill and therefore could not say precisely what its effect would be on the banks. He thought its publication now would be very timely, as it was of much public interest.

An officer of the Seamen's Savings Bank said that the law would not affect them in their present condition. They did not lend money on mortgages at a higher rate than 6 per cent. They had not done so for two years; neither had the Bowery Savings Bank. All the law would do was to prevent them in the future from taking advantage of such a scarcity of money as might put the market rate up to 7 per cent. They would have to lend at 6 per cent. or not at all, whether money was scarce or plentiful.

The Cashier of the Nassau Bank said he had not seen the law, and would like to get a copy of it. He understood that it allowed national banks to take 7 per cent., while the State banks were restricted to 6. If this were the case, it would have a bad effect on the latter, in preventing them from taking advantage of any rise in the price of money. For his own part, however, he thought that all the tendencies of trade and commerce pointed to a permanent rate of 6 per cent., with the chance of going lower. The days of high interest were over. This country was gradually working into a condition like that of England. For several years past money had been gradually but steadily falling in price. He was even of opinion that we should see the next Government loan put out in this country at 3½ per cent. Call loans and Government collaterals would be 3½; mortgages would be 6 and 5 per cent. He could not see any probability of the rate rising permanently above these figures. Speculators and people of that stamp would continue to charge whatever they could get, and take the risk, as they do now; but for legitimate, sound business, 6 and 5 per cent. would, in his judgment, rule in the future. As to the provisions of the new law, he did not know them. It did not originate from this City. It was entirely the work of the farmers in the western portion of the State, who seemed to have an idea that New-York and the business of New-York ought to be governed by them, without the slightest regard to the wishes of the people here.

Mr. Jenkins, President of the Bank of America, said yesterday that he had heard that Gov. Robinson had signed the 6 per cent. bill. He did not see any good reason for passing such a law. Money would always bring what it was worth. If men could not get a good price for it in New-York, they would send it to that market in which it would bring a better price. Money has been for some time going to the West, where it is asked for at a higher rate than it can be loaned in this City. It appeared to Mr. Jenkins that Gov. Robinson had rather been seeking how he could obtain votes, than consulting for the interest of the people. So far as the Bank of America was concerned, he had little to complain of for that institution; it had never charged more than the legal rate for money. He was induced to believe that the law just passed conflicted with chapter 163 of the Laws of 1870, which placed State banks on the same footing as national banks, providing that any charge of interest in excess of the rate allowed in any State should forfeit double the amount of the interest charged.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, a large investor, thought that the law would be accepted gratefully by the farmers and hosts of people in the State. Still, it was not needed, for the price of money had been below 6 per cent. for some time. The mass of mortgages for two years past had been made on the basis of 6 per cent. interest. Very few commanded 7 per cent., and many were taken at 5. While the law might appear to render the burden of farmers easier, an increase in the price of money in the great money centres would attract money to the cities, and compel borrowers to pay just what it is worth in order to get it.

Another banker, who did not wish to be mentioned, said that he did not feel that the new law would seriously affect the course of business. He only desired that the Legislature should now pass a law compelling people to pay 6 per cent. interest.

At the Equitable Insurance Company's office Mr. Barlow, the bond and mortgage clerk, said the bill was looked upon as a mistake. It would prevent that freedom of business that ought to be allowed. When borrowers desired money badly enough to pay 7 per cent. for it, they should have the liberty of paying 7 per cent. for it. The mass of the mortgages taken by the company were at 6 per cent., never less, and when borrowers were anxious they were sometimes willing to pay 7 per cent.

THE BRITANNIC'S PASSENGERS.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO EUROPE—CARL ROSA ON ENGLISH OPERA.

A large crowd besieged the White Star steamship Britannic at her pier at the foot of West Tenth-street yesterday afternoon. The dock was so covered with carriages that pedestrians found it difficult to reach the pier leading to the gangway of the steamer. On the Britannic the crowd was so dense that the sailors were impeded in their work, and a temporary rope railing had to be constructed on the steps leading to the main saloon, in order to separate those going down from the crowd coming up. Over 200 passengers sailed for Europe on the steamer, and all their uncles and their cousins and their aunts were present to see them off. The saloon tables were fairly covered with flowers, arranged in various emblems. There were baskets and horseshoes and ships and anchors and crosses and plain bouquets, each bearing the name of the person for whom it was intended, and the name of the donor. There were many prominent persons among the passengers, and this fact accounts for the unusual throng which gathered to see the steamer sail. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, with his wife, son, and daughter, were among the tourists, and very nearly the entire congregation over which he presides were on hand to see him off and wish him God-speed. The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, ex-Minister to England, and the Hon. George M. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, were also among the passengers, and a small army of politicians and personal friends boarded the steamer to see them off. Then there was the Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, whose church also sent a large delegation; Gen. James Grant Wilson, Mr. Clarence Seward, Prof. Willard Fiske, of Cornell University, and Carl Rosa, all of whom had a host of friends in attendance to bid them good-bye, and to watch the steamer so long as a handkerchief could be distinguished fluttering in the wind.

Mr. Pierrepont and Mr. Robeson go to Europe for a pleasure trip only, and expect to return in a few months. Dr. Hall will combine pleasure with business. He said to a TIMES reporter: "I expect that this trip will benefit my health, and that I shall come back ten years younger than I am now. I shall attend the Evangelical Alliance, and intend to be back early in September."

Carl Rosa, who has done so much to popularize English opera in England, arrived at the steamer a full hour before the sailing. He has remained in New-York 12 days, having been ordered by his physician to take a sea voyage. He returns thus early to prepare for his provincial season, which begins in Dublin, Aug. 10. During his stay in this City, he engaged George Conly, the American basso profundo, who will sail for Liverpool early in July. "Over half my company," said Mr. Rosa, "are Americans, and Mr. Conly will make a sensation in Europe. I am glad that I came over, even had my health not been materially improved, as it has been by the voyage, because I have captured this gentleman. He will be a great addition to my attractions for the coming season."

"Have you any intention," asked the reporter, "of establishing English opera in this City?"

"I want to do anything," was the response, "but my visit at this time has no connection with any such schemes. Still, I have felt my way for the future. If English opera is to be established here, it must be done on a grand scale, and not on a scale as Italian opera is. Now, the trouble with that is, that to do this costs a great deal of money, and prices have gone down terribly in this country in the last few years. To charge $5 a seat for English opera now would be looked upon as extortion, and yet you want the best or none. You Americans are not like the Italians. You are more severe. The Italians hiss an opera from the stage, if it is not properly produced. A manager can stand that, and close up his house. The Americans don't hiss, but they stay away, and no manager can stand that. I am very anxious to establish English opera here, and the problem for me to solve is, how I can give to the American people what they desire in the way of high art, and at the same time not empty my houses by charging prices which the public will not stand. There is another thing to be considered in connection with this subject. I have made English opera popular in London, and it would be folly for me to leave that field now for others to reap. If I could bring my company here in October and fill up the season until about Christmas, so as to be in London at my regular opening, it would be all clear sailing for me. But in the Fall and early Winter you have Italian opera, and it would never do to have two grand operas clashing against each other. We should both commit suicide."

"But could you not begin your London season in October, and come over here in January?"

"That would be very risky. The sudden change of climate in the middle of Winter would be dangerous to the singers. It would be all right for them to go from here to England in January; they would go from a colder to a warmer climate; but it is different coming from England here. I don't yet see my way clear to the establishment of grand English opera in this country. I am going to study the matter over, however, and if I can see any possibility of succeeding, I shall certainly make the effort. I shall return to New-York next Summer, if not for business, at least for pleasure. The principal artists of my company now are Misses Julia Gaylord, Josephine Yorke, and Rose Hersee, and Messrs. Maas, Packard, Carleton, and Conly. We are engaged from the 10th of August next to the 15th of April, 1880.

JOHN HOPE FOUND GUILTY.

RENDERING A VERDICT AFTER TWENTY-ONE HOURS' DELIBERATION.

When the jury in the case of John Hope, tried in the General Sessions Court for being implicated in the great Manhattan Bank robbery in October last, took their first ballot in the jury-room Friday afternoon, they stood nine for conviction to three for acquittal. They afterward stood 10 to 2, and remained of this mind when locked up for the night. At noon yesterday the majority had gained one to their side, and only one was left who believed in the innocence of the prisoner. He was so obstinate that his fellow-jurors abandoned all hope of agreeing upon a verdict, and notified Judge Cowing of that fact. The case, however, was of such great importance, and had occupied so many days in trial, that the Judge did not feel justified in discharging them, and he sent back word that they would have to keep them together until he became satisfied that a verdict would be impossible. At about 12:45 P. M. the jury announced to the officers keeping guard over them that they were ready to enter court. The news spread like wildfire through the corridors of the deserted Court-house, and each was the interest taken in the case by the general public that by the time the jury were ready to enter, the court-room was almost full. Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who had prosecuted the case, chatted with Waldo Hutchings and President Schell, of the Manhattan Bank. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the defense, whispered to the prisoner, John Hope, and Judge Cowing, of the Court of Common Pleas, had not seen the law, and would like to get a copy of it. He understood that it allowed national banks to take 7 per cent., while the State banks were restricted to 6. If this were the case, it would have a bad effect on the latter, in preventing them from taking advantage of any rise in the price of money. For his own part, however, he thought that all the tendencies of trade and commerce pointed to a permanent rate of 6 per cent., with the chance of going lower. The days of high interest were over. This country was gradually working into a condition like that of England. For several years past money had been gradually but steadily falling in price. He was even of opinion that we should see the next Government loan put out in this country at 3½ per cent. Call loans and Government collaterals would be 3½; mortgages would be 6 and 5 per cent. He could not see any probability of the rate rising permanently above these figures. Speculators and people of that stamp would con-

A COLLISION IN THE BAY

THE SHIP BARBAROSSA CUT TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

AMBITIOUS TO PASS THE STEAM-SHIP CANADA, THE ITALY STRIKES HER TWICE, CRIPPLING THE BARBAROSSA—A LOSS OF $30,000.

The steam-ship Canada, of the National Line, left her berth on the north side of Pier No. 39 North River, at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning, with a full list of passengers and a heavy cargo, bound for London. She was followed 15 minutes later by the Italy, belonging to the same company, which had been moored at the south side of the same dock, and was going to Liverpool. The Italy has only recently come off the English dry docks, where she was thoroughly overhauled and her machinery improved, to give her greater speed. She is now the faster boat of the two. When off the Battery, and midway between it and Bedloe's Island, the Canada was overhauled by the Italy, and Pilot Sullivan, who had command of the latter, determined to pass her. The Canada was under half headway and was making about five knots an hour. The Italy had all steam up. Ahead of the Canada, on her starboard side, was anchored the German ship Barbarossa. The Italy steamed alongside the Canada and attempted to pass her on her starboard side. The attempt would, doubtless, have proved successful had not the Barbarossa been in her course. To avoid her the Italy ran diagonally across the track of the Canada. The tide was at the flood and was setting strongly up the Bay. At about this point its current is divided and is poured up the East and North Rivers. Vessels as deep laden as the Italy and Canada were are, the pilots say, very susceptible to the influence of the tide at this part of the channel. Its effect in this instance was to unsettle the calculations of Pilot Sullivan, and throw the bow of the Italy around, so that she presented her port broadside to the Canada. Before Pilot Dexter could alter the course of the Canada, her sharp iron stem struck the Italy aft of the main rigging, and there was a terrific rasping of their iron sides. Both vessels careened from the effect of the shock. When they righted, a moment later, there was another shock. This time the bow of the Canada struck the Italy aft of the mizzen rigging, and swept away the stern rail and one of her davits, leaving the small boat hanging from the other. The excitement on board both steamers was intense. Some of the Canada's passengers were knocked off their feet, and others were pitched headlong from their seats to the deck. A gentleman who was on board said that the shocks and the scraping of the vessel's sides together reminded him of a train of cars of a train and running along on the ties. By this time the engines of the Canada had brought her to a stop. The Italy, too, had slowed down, but she was so close to the Barbarossa that a collision was unavoidable. She struck the Barbarossa on the port side, near the fore rigging, cutting her down to the water's edge. One of the crew of the Barbarossa, who was standing on the rail at the stern, clinging to the mizzen-shrouds, was knocked overboard by the jar, and was thrown to him from the Italy, and a boat was lowered. In manning this, one of the Italy's sailors fell into the water. Both men were rescued, and Capt. Simpson, finding that the Italy's injuries were all above water and of a nature that would not imperil her, proceeded on his way to sea.

The Barbarossa arrived in this port from Havre, in ballast, on Thursday, and Capt. Cordes was awaiting orders from her consignees, Theodore Ruger, of William-street. She belongs to H. Addicks, of Bremerhaven, Germany, and registers 1,410 tons. She was formerly the American ship Itasca. Capt. Cordes had a crew of 20 men and his wife and family aboard. The Barbarossa began to fill rapidly, and her signal of distress brought five tugs to her assistance. On one of these his family was placed, that they might be safe in the event of her sinking before she could be towed to Bedloe's Island and beached. The crew remained aboard. In the afternoon divers were sent down to examine her bottom. They reported that she was badly injured, and preparations for pumping her out and patching her up to be towed to a dry-dock were made. Capt. Cordes said that she would have been cut completely in two had the Italy been under a full head of steam. Mr. P. W. Cessar, agent of the Bremen and Hamburg Insurance Company, and two Surveyors, Capts. Spencer and James Harding, estimate the amount of damage to the Barbarossa at between $30,000 and $40,000.

The Canada was anchored in the stream until Capt. Sumner had determined the nature of her injuries. These were found to be so serious as to prevent her from continuing her voyage, and two tugs towed her back to Pier No. 39. About 10 feet above her water-line her iron plating, which is seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, was stove in, and a hole 3 feet in length and about 4 inches in width was made. The wooden rail at the top of the plating was splintered, and the bulwark's railing was demolished. This damage can be easily remedied by bending the plates into position and welding to them broad strips of iron that will cover the hole. The Canada's bow was below the water-line, where she was struck by the Italy's propeller. Here two long cracks were found, one on either side of the stem, through which the sunlight sifted, after the ship had been lightened. Through these also the water poured into the fore-peak, completely filling the water-tight compartment. The Canada draws 24 feet of water, but she was so heavily freighted that she was a few inches deeper in the water than this figure. She is a clipper, 300 feet in length and, besides 226 head of cattle, her cargo comprised canned meats, bacon, butter, cheese, hops, and a large quantity of grain. She had 68 saloon passengers—her full capacity—and 76 steerage passengers. The hoisting apparatus was placed in position, and the greater portion of the cargo which was stowed forward was discharged. Mr. Slater, the port engineer employed by the National Steamship Company, reported that it was necessary to place the Canada upon the dry-dock to repair her. He thought that she could be put in readiness to go to sea either to-night or to-morrow. The company have say that they cannot estimate the cost of the repairs. It is believed, however, that it will amount to several thousand dollars. Passenger Clerk Low was employed all the afternoon yesterday in providing hotel accommodations for those passengers who desired to go on shore. Nearly all of them chose this course. They were told to be in readiness to come aboard again at a moment's notice.

Capt. Sumner is one of the oldest and most careful officers employed by the company. Capt. Simpson is a younger man, but bears the reputation of being a thorough sailor. None of the Canada's officers cared to converse about the accident, and they declined to name the man who was responsible for it. It is the opinion of the Sandy Hook pilots, however, that Sullivan was to blame, and that he should never have attempted to take the Canada's channel with so little sea-room to spare.

THE MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

CONTESTS IN RUNNING, WALKING, AND TUGS OF WAR.

The Manhattan Athletic Club gave a series of interesting handicap games, open to all amateurs, on their grounds yesterday. There were 48 entries for the first event—a 440-yard run—which was run in six trial heats. The first heat was called at 5 o'clock, and was won by W. T. Taliaferro, Jr., of the Manhattan Club, in 0:53⅘. The second heat resulted in a victory for L. E. Meyers, of the Manhattan Club, whose time was 0:56⅘. J. F. Carroll, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, took the third heat in 0:53, and W. J. McCreery, of the Inwood Athletic Club, captured the next heat in 0:54⅘. The fifth heat was won by J. F. Trunkett, of this City, who covered the distance in 0:54⅘. The last trial heat was taken by T. H. Smith, of the Manhattan Club, whose time was 0:54⅗. The final heat of four teams of four men each, weight not to exceed 125 pounds, then pulled in first trial heats. Each pull was limited to 10 minutes, and neither was decided before time was called. The Olympic Athletic Club team first pulled against the Manhattan Club team, and were defeated by five and one-half feet. Then the Jersey City Athletic Club team tried hard to pull the team from the Hudson Boat Club over the line, but failed by three feet. The American Athletic Club team was pulled four feet by the Empire City Athletic Club team, who still had the advantage when time was called. The Entre Nous Athletic Club sent a team, which had a walk-over in the first trial pulls, as their opponents, the Eagle Base-ball Club team, were ruled out for being over weight. The tug-of-war pulls were followed by a mile walk, which had 39 starters out of 49 entries in four trial heats. W. Bogart, of the Baltic Athletic Club, won the first heat in 7:48⅖. W. Hall made the distance in 7:44, but his handicap placed him second. The second heat was taken by N. De Luna, of the Rosemore Athletic Club, whose time was 8:19⅗. T. Fay, of this City, being a close second. In the third heat, W. H. Swords, of the Empire City Athletic Club, took first place in 8:18, with H. Gerritzen, of the Yorkville Athletic Club, second. M. Ritschy, of the Excelsior Athletic Club, won the fourth heat in 7:59⅘. J. T. Wall, of the Baltic Club, being second. The tug of war, second trial pulls, followed. In these the Hudson Boat Club team defeated the Empire City team, and the Entre Nous team, after the hardest struggle of the day, served the Manhattan team in the same way. The six winners of the 440-yard trial heats then contested in the final heat, and J. F. Carroll won pretty in 0:52⅘. L. E. Meyers came in a good second. In the final heat of the one-mile walk, the contestants were the first and second men in each of the trial heats. The victory rested with Y. M. Bogart, whose time was 7:42⅗. W. Bogart walked the mile in 7:35, but gained only second place because of his handicap. The Hudson Boat Club tug-of-war team then decided the tug-of-war contests by defeating the Entre Nous team in the final pull, and, after the winners of the various events had received handsome gold medals and the second best men had also received prizes, the games were declared over at 5 o'clock.

COMING FROM BAVARIA IN DISGUISE.

Conrad Knauss, an Austrian, whose parents live in Munich, Bavaria, was induced by a friend at home to emigrate. Just before starting he found that it would be difficult for him to get away without a passport, as he was liable to do military duty, being only 19 years of age. His friend offered a suggestion which Conrad at once accepted. He dressed in female clothes, and, being of rather small size and beardless, he succeeded in overcoming all barriers, and in passing himself off on the steamer as the sister of one of the crew of the Weser, in which he made the voyage from Bremen to this port. His sex was supposed to be female until he was upon the barge, which plies between the steamship and Castle Garden. Then, to the utter astonishment of everybody, he changed his clothing and appeared in proper male dress. He says he was determined to come, and is confident that he can make his way in this country.

THE NEW PIER AT LONG BRANCH.

A LANDING SUCCESSFULLY MADE YESTERDAY BY THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The feasibility of landing at the new pier at Long Branch was further tested yesterday, and this time with entirely satisfactory results. The experiment was made by the Plymouth Rock, which thus greatly extended her customary trip to Rockaway Beach, and gave to her numerous patrons the most delightful excursion of the season. She left the foot of Twenty-second-street, North River, at 10:30 o'clock, and half an hour later took on board her second complement of passengers at the new pier at the Battery. She carried altogether over 1,600 excursionists. As the Plymouth Rock never sets out on any enterprise without some pardonable ostentation, it was not to be expected that she would carry her passengers down to Long Branch and essay to make what has been heretofore esteemed the difficult landing at the pier without some little extraordinary proclamation. Accordingly she left her moorings tricked out with even more than her ordinary wealth of bunting, with loaded, if not shotted guns, and with all that delightful official respectability which grows out of handsome nautical uniforms in which gold lace predominates. Her Captain and her Commodore (Mr. Joseph H. Tooker,) however, took on the simplicity of great men, and went out on the hazardous enterprise in plain costumes. The trip down the Bay was delightful. The big vessel drove through the fleet of yachts of the Seawanhaka Club, which were having their Corinthian regatta, scattering courtesies around her, and receiving a great quantity of those delicate compliments in return. A strong southerly breeze was blowing, and outside the Hook there was so decided a swell that in a little while there were a good many invalids on board. Their indisposition, however, was brief, and long before the excursion was over, every one was hale and sound again. There was, of course, great anxiety to see the pier, and when it was well in sight everybody went over to the starboard side of the steamer, listing her completely over. It was decided to make the landing on the southerly side of the pier instead of the northern side, which has been hitherto attempted, a very wise precaution, seeing that the wind was so strong from the south that the big vessel would have been otherwise blown off, and there would have been considerable difficulty in securing her. As it was, the landing was a very matter-of-course affair, except as to the firing of guns and the crowding on of more bunting. The arrangements on the pier had been made with a view to a landing on the northern side, but a transfer was soon effected and the landing was made in less than five minutes. Everything was accomplished so expeditiously and with such certainty that there appeared to be no apprehension of being left on shore in spite of the experience of last Sunday. All the excursionists landed, therefore, and enjoyed a very pleasant time on the fine ocean beach of Long Branch. All were got on board again without the slightest mishap, and then the Plymouth Rock was headed for Rockaway, pushing on her trip across the Bay in true inward-bound City of Berlin. The excursionists enjoyed another hour on the beach at Rockaway, where the surf tumbled in magnificently under the influence of the fresh breeze. On the home trip there was still a heavy swell in the Lower Bay, and consequently some pallid faces on board, but inside the forts all was well again, and when the excursionists were landed once more there could hardly have been any of them that were not the better for a really pleasant excursion. Not the least of the attractions of the trip was the excellent music furnished by Bent's Marine Band. The Battery landing was made shortly after 7 o'clock.

A DESERTED WIFE'S STORY.

THOMAS BROOM'S FLIGHT WITH HIS WIFE'S MONEY AND RING.

One of the passengers on the City of Berlin, which arrived here from Liverpool May 8, was Ann Broom, a woman 25 years old, who tells a painful story to the Emigration Commissioners. She was married, she says, to Thomas Broom, a gilder, Aug. 5, 1877. She then had $10,000, which an uncle had left to her. They lived happily until eight months ago, when Thomas expressed a wish to come to this country. At first she objected, but finally she gave him $200 with which to make the trip and make a home for her here. She followed him last February, having sold all her household effects. She brought with her $1,100. She met Thomas on the dock, and they staid together for some days in Brooklyn. He had no work and she supported him. On the 29th of May he went out with $600 in Broom and Ann's possession, her diamond ring and opera-glass, and other articles, and she has not seen him since. The day he departed he wrote a long letter, in which he told her that very soon after his arrival in this country he had met some one who had a great deal of money, and whom, at first, he had decided to avoid. But when he went out the morning of his disappearance he met this acquaintance, and was offered so much money that he could not refuse the chance. He added that he would at once send his wife £500 in Bank of England notes, and would allow her £200 a year. He urged her not to stay in this country, but to go back on the next steamer. In closing, he asked her forgiveness, and said he had become convinced that they could not live happily together. "I hope this will not grieve you too much," he said in conclusion; "the voyage home will do you good, and you can rely that I shall keep up my payments for I could not live happy unless you were well provided for. Believe me, my own dear, I shall never forget you." On June 2 Mrs. Broom applied to Justice Flammer for a warrant for her husband's arrest, but the officers have not yet been able to find him. She says she is destitute, and she has applied to the Emigration Commissioners to be sent to Liverpool. It is supposed that Thomas has gone to California with another woman.

POLO AT PROSPECT PARK.

Several games of polo were played at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, between representatives of the Westchester and Queens County Clubs. August Belmont, Jr., and Pierre Lorillard, of the Westchester Club, were defeated by Carroll Bryce and Mr. Herbert, of the Queens County Club, in four straight games. In the fifth game Mr. Belmont made a good hit, and sent the ball flying through his opponent's goal in two minutes. Mr. Lorillard won the sixth game in eight minutes, after which an intermission was taken. The seventh game went to the credit of the Queens County Club, and the eighth was won by Mr. Belmont. Mr. Herbert scored the ninth game for Queens County. Mr. Belmont retaliated by winning the tenth, and Mr. Herbert took the honor of winning the eleventh and last game, the match standing: Westchester Club, 4; Queens County, 7. An additional game was played after a rest had been taken, which resulted in favor of the Queens County Club.

A COMPROMISE WITH BONDSMEN.

On Friday evening the Board of Town Officers of New-Rochelle held a special meeting, Supervisor Phelps presiding. A letter was laid before them from Martin J. Keogh, the lawyer for the four bondsmen of ex-Supervisor George R. Ackerman, in which the statement was made that, after a careful analysis of the sums making up that officer's deficiency of the town funds, it had been found that the full liability of the bondsmen was $9,000 out of the total of $13,700. This conclusion was based, Mr. Keogh wrote, on the case of The People against Pennock, decided in the Court of Appeals, wherein it is held that the bondsmen of a Supervisor "are only liable for moneys which their principal is authorized and bound by law to receive in his official capacity as disbursing agent for the town." The remaining $4,700 of the deficiency, Mr. Keogh further averred, comprised moneys which had been illegally received by Supervisor Ackerman, under a misdirection of warrants, the mistakes being made by the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Keogh's letter concluded with an offer, on behalf of the bondsmen, to pay $3,000 in settlement of their liability to the town within 30 days, on the additional condition that all legal proceedings against them shall be discontinued. Mr. J. F. Harrison, Supervisor Phelps's lawyer, who was present, conceded the validity of the position taken by Mr. Keogh, both as to the facts and the law. Thereupon Justice William Le Count submitted a resolution to accept the proposition made for the bondsmen, and it was unanimously adopted. The terms of settlement thus agreed upon were put in writing and signed before the meeting dissolved.

VESSELS BURNED AT SEA.

PROBABLY OIL-LADEN BARKS, WHOSE CREWS HAD ESCAPED.

Two vessels on fire are reported by the Captains of the brig Emma L. Shaw, from Galway, and the bark Sultana, from Antwerp, which arrived at this port yesterday. Capt. Maccomber, of the brig, says that shortly after daybreak on June 10, while in latitude 44° 29′ and longitude 42° 47′, his attention was attracted by heavy smoke some 15 or 20 miles to the north-east of him. Taking his glasses he went to the masthead, and observed flames frequently leaping upward and followed by thick, heavy smoke, as if kerosene barrels were exploding. The wind was very light, and although it was almost opposite to her proper course, the Shaw headed toward the fire. Neither the hull nor the spars of the burning vessel could be made out through the smoke, and it was evidently so far off that the Captain was finally obliged to give up the idea of reaching it on account of the light winds. The sea was quite calm, so that the crew of the burning ship could have escaped from her, and they had probably been picked up by some vessel. The smoke could be observed from on board the brig for several hours afterward.

On the night of June 11 Capt. Mosher, of the Sultana, observed a fire some 25 miles distant, and sailed toward it. At 2 o'clock he came within a quarter of a mile of the burning hull of a vessel of about 800 tons. Her spars were gone; there remained what the Captain at first thought might have been the bridge of a steam-ship, but he is now of the opinion that the vessel must have been an oil-laden bark. The hull lay close to the water's edge, and was still burning. The Sultana lay by for several hours to give a chance for any boats which might be in the neighborhood to come up, but as none could be observed, she resumed her voyage. Another vessel was sighted to the eastward, which perhaps had rescued the crew. A short time afterward the burning vessel suddenly went out of sight. When last seen she was in latitude 39° 14′ and longitude 55° 42′.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The twelfth annual regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club will be sailed over a triangular course, starting from a point opposite the club-house at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River, to-morrow at 11 A. M. The yachts will sail three times around the course, and the entire race can be seen from the club-house and grounds. The race will be a Corinthian one—the yachts being sailed by members only. The entries are as follows:

CABIN YACHTS.

Pearless....Bunk and Goetre|Clara E...Emil Eberspacker
Spray.Vice-Com. A.B Ingles|

FIRST CLASS OPEN YACHTS.

Eureka.....John Kraus|Journeyman....Com. R. McRambler...Thorn Brothers|Whinney.

SECOND CLASS OPEN YACHTS.

Empress....Walter Hendrix|Katie.....W. H. Rowe
Lydia T.....W. J. Gregson|Ada..Fredericks and Graham
Gem.....L. P. Wiegman|Stanwix.....A. H. Wienecke

A DROWNED BODY IDENTIFIED.

The body found in the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street on Friday was yesterday identified at the Morgue by Mr. Shaw, florist, of Third-avenue and Sixtieth-street, as a former employe of his named August Meschede, aged 24, a German. Meschede had been missing for several weeks, having disappeared from his home while laboring under mental aberration. When the body was found there was a bullet-hole in the head at the left side, and it is believed that the young man committed suicide by shooting himself and jumping into the water while insane.

Cuticura REMEDIES

Have achieved the most noted success of any Medicines of Modern Times.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER have procured the sole agency for the specific properties of CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA SOAP, for the speedy, permanent, and economical cure of humors of the blood, skin, and scalp. They are, however, astonished at their universal success, for it was to be expected that in the hands of a physician would fall solely from spasmodic or ignorant use of them.

They are enabled to say without fear of contradiction that no remedies ever achieved in the short space of one year the number of wonderful cures performed by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SALT RHEUM

Covering the Body for Ten Years, Permanently Cured.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON,
No. 17 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 28, 1878.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter:

GENTLEMEN: I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obstinate case of Salt Rheum or Eczema, which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time—about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with its pearl or irritating and itching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a few days of profuse application of CUTICURA.

I can and do heartily advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case. Very truly yours, CHAS. HOUGHTON.

LIVER COMPLAINT

**And Dyspepsia Treated by the Resolv

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8668. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTION LAW DISPUTE

THE JUDICIAL EXPENSES BILL TO BE VETOED.

PRESIDENT HAYES AGAIN DECLARES THAT HE WILL NOT SUBMIT TO COERCION—HIS REASONS FOR DISAPPROVING THE MEASURE—THE ARMY BILL TO BE SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President will return to the House to-morrow the Army and the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bills. The bill first named will be approved, and the Judicial Expenses bill will be vetoed. Both will be returned to the House about 1 o'clock.

The main reason the President will assign for not approving the Judicial bill is that it practically nullifies the Election laws, the preservation of which he regards as essential to the freedom and purity of the ballot. He will argue that to forbid the appointment of Deputy Marshals would be to defeat that purpose and intent and break down the barriers against fraud and intimidation which those laws erect. The President will refer to his former veto Messages on the Legislative and Army bills, and argue that the same objections which were set forth in those two Messages apply to the bill under consideration. In the two bills previously vetoed it was proposed to repeal certain provisions of the Election laws. What was proposed to be accomplished by repeal in those bills would be as effectually accomplished by the second section of the Judicial Expenses bill through nullification. He will not assert that the Election laws should not be amended in any form, but as those laws are in the interest of peace and peaceable elections, all efforts to amend them should be aimed to improve and strengthen them, and he will state that any measure which Congress may pass in that direction will receive his approval.

The President will say further that, as the bill under consideration does not repeal existing laws, and as those laws are binding on all officers of the Government, it is the duty of Congress to provide for their enforcement by making proper appropriations. Another point which the President will urge is that he regards the bill as an attempt to coerce the Executive, because, in a former Message, returning without approval the Legislative bill, he distinctly stated that he could not consistently with his sense of public duty approve any bill which proposed to nullify and repeal election laws, and on this account the pending bill is more objectionable than that which was previously returned without approval.

It was the purpose of the President to send a Message with the Army bill assigning his reasons for approving it, but this purpose has been abandoned. In conversation to-night the President said that he would sign the Army bill because it contained nothing not already provided for by existing laws. He argues that the Army should not be used as a police force at the polls, and existing laws prevent such employment of the land or naval forces. He does not assert, however, that the military power, as such, cannot be lawfully employed to enforce at all times and places, and upon every day of the year, all the laws of the United States, including the Election laws, and said that whenever an emergency arose requiring him to use the Army as a military power to enforce the laws and maintain the public peace he would not hesitate to do so.

The future action of the Democrats in reference to the appropriations provided in the bill to be vetoed is uncertain. No programme has been decided upon, and it is likely that nothing definite will be determined until a caucus can be held. The objections of the President will be mainly directed to the second section of the bill, which forbids the appointment of Deputy Marshals on election day, and it is understood that many of the Democrats will advocate the elimination of that section. This would leave the bill free from all extraneous matter, except the provisions of the third section, which repeal the jurors' test oath, and provide for drawing Federal jurors under the supervision of a commission, consisting of the Clerk of the court and a reputable citizen to be selected from the principal political party opposing that to which the Clerk belongs. The Southern members are more concerned about securing these provisions than those of the second section, forbidding the appointment of Deputy Marshals, and it is probable that they will be willing to surrender the latter to secure the former. The declaration of Senator Bayard on Friday night, during the discussion on the Judicial Expenses bill, is significant and important. Just before the vote was taken on the passage of that bill, Mr. Bayard declared, in response to questions from Senator Blaine, that should the President veto the bill he would vote to provide the necessary appropriations without conditions, and it is believed that a sufficient number of Democrats in both houses will be found who will act with Mr. Bayard to join the Republicans in providing the necessary means to enable the Federal courts to continue the public business.

The stalwart Democrats talk about adjourning without making further attempts to pass the necessary appropriations for the courts, and will, doubtless, make an effort to carry out this purpose; but, in view of the fact that, should Congress adjourn without providing appropriations for the courts, the President will issue a proclamation immediately calling it to assemble again, it is not likely the Bourbons will be able to muster sufficient strength to carry out their threat.

THE SUNDAY LAW IN SYRACUSE.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS THREATENED BY THE GERMAN BEER-SELLERS.

SYRACUSE, June 22.—For the past three Sundays the bar-rooms and saloons of this City have been closed by order of the Police Commissioners, and very little liquor, ale, or beer has been sold. Some saloons, however, have had a back door open, through which those who thirsted could enter and obtain a cooling draught of lager. The authorities have thus far winked at these violations of the law, but henceforth they have determined to enforce all the provisions of the law rigidly. The Police Commissioners on Friday ordered the Police to arrest and lock up every person found selling beer, ale, or lager on Sunday. The Police informed all the saloon keepers of this order, and were prepared to enforce it. The order created intense excitement among the lager beer vendors. On Saturday afternoon a large delegation of Germans waited upon the Mayor and Police Commissioners. Ex-Assemblyman Fred Herbst, in behalf of the delegation, protested against what they called the arbitrary proceedings of the Commissioners. They claimed that it would be persecution to lock up Germans over Sunday for alleged violations of the law. Becoming very violent, they challenged the Police Commissioners to arrest one of their number on Sunday, and threatened them with political annihilation if they did not revoke the order. After hearing the complaints of the Germans, the Commissioners consented to revoke so much of the order as related to locking up on Sunday violators of the law. The Police were ordered to take the names of those found violating the law on Sunday, and report them to the Chief of Police, who was ordered to arrest them on Monday. Had the first arbitrary order been enforced, the Germans declare they would have openly sold liquor to-day, and that there would have been a conflict if any policeman had attempted to arrest them. To-day all the saloons in the German portion of the city were apparently closed, although back doors were open, and plenty of beer was disposed of. Several arrests are looked for to-morrow.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S CRIME.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Patrick Burk, a rolling mill hand, has for some time past made the life of his wife a burden through his jealousy. She left him alone with his five children a few days ago, and since then he has continued to get more and more morose. His brother-in-law, with whom his wife was stopping, went to his house to-night, and, after hot words and a scuffle, Burk drew a revolver and shot his brother-in-law through the side. The ball came out at the back. The brother-in-law, whose name is O'Brogan, is still living, but is in a dangerous condition. Burk gave himself up and expressed a desire to be hanged immediately.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

MESSRS. FOSTER AND HICKENLOOPER ALREADY MAKING AN ACTIVE CANVASS.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The Hon. Charles Foster is not disappointing his friends in his capacity as a "mixer." By people in general it is considered that the campaign has not yet opened, but notwithstanding this, Mr. Foster has been diligently engaged in the "mixing" process for several days—in fact, ever since his nomination. He has just returned from the Ohio Editorial Convention, which has been in session at Cincinnati during the week. While there he was able to see and personally converse with nearly all the molders of public opinion in the State, and if any one will bear "mixing" with it is the country editor. This week, in company with Gen. Hickenlooper, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Foster proposes to attend college Commencements and circulate among the smaller cities of Northern Ohio. The two candidates are fast growing in public estimation, and it is believed that they are going to make the kind of a canvass that will win. Mr. Foster is certainly a number of long strides ahead of Ewing, who is disliked by his own party leaders, who are not working for him in his absence. A large number of Foster and Hickenlooper Clubs have been organized in Northern Ohio, and the Honest-Money League is obtaining many adherents.

Laboring men and Greenbackers are constantly organizing new parties with the hope that they may be bought up by one of the old ones. A new one sprang up here last week with a platform very wordy and wise, but it would not seem to possess the elements of perpetuity.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Although the campaign in Ohio will not be formally opened for several weeks, work has nevertheless been actively begun on both sides. Political clubs are being organized at county seats, candidates are mingling with people, the newspapers are discussing the issues of the canvass, the State committees are busy arranging for speakers and providing the sinews of war. Mr. Foster himself has started on a tour through the State with a view to becoming as widely acquainted as possible before the hard work of the campaign begins. The politicians generally seem impatient to get to work. In Hamilton County, which is regarded by many as the pivotal point, the Republicans were never so sanguine of a sweeping victory. It is proposed to hold the coming county convention in Music Hall, and to give it such huge dimensions as to place it beyond the control of ward politicians. The Germans, who form one-third of the voting population, and who at late elections have given strong support to the Democracy, are overwhelmingly against this Ewing inflation ticket. Reports from the rural districts are very favorable. Mr. Foster's energy and personal magnetism are enlisting all classes of Republicans in his support. There promises to be more enthusiasm in the campaign on both sides than has been seen for years.

The Greenback movement is virtually dead. Greenbackers with Republican antecedents will vote for Foster, and those with Democratic antecedents for Ewing. The Cary convention, to be held at Toledo Tuesday, will not deliver any Republican votes to Ewing. It is doubtful, indeed, if the delegates can be controlled in Ewing's interest. The delegation of 20 chosen in this city yesterday was instructed, by advice of Dom Piatt, to withdraw from the convention if an attempt was made to transfer the Greenback Party to Ewing and Rice. Gen. Robinson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, reports from Washington that he has promises of active assistance in the campaign from Messrs. Chandler, Hiscock, Conkling, Frye, and other noted Republican orators.

The Democrats here are disgusted at the failure of their persistent efforts at Columbus to reorganize the Cincinnati Police management so as to turn the Police force into a partisan machine. The argument used upon the Democratic members of the Legislature was that without such help they could not hope to carry Hamilton County.

THE HULL MURDER CASE.

THE THEORY OF THE POLICE DAILY GAINING SUPPORT.

The Police refused to make any new disclosures in the Hull case yesterday. Notwithstanding their reticence, however, their movements seemed unusually significant. In the morning Capt. Williams telegraphed from the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house to Assistant District Attorney Rollins that "there was nothing of importance." In the afternoon Superintendent Walling telegraphed to Mr. Rollins to be sure and attend the consultation at the station-house at 4 o'clock, as "it is of great importance." A long consultation was held at the station-house at the above-named hour, at which the Superintendent, Capt. Williams, and the other officers engaged in the case were present. Investigation showed that the consultation was mainly about the proper method of presenting the Police side of the case, and that during it all the evidence thus far collected was carefully reviewed and rearranged. One of the officers connected with the management of the case said that it had grown daily stronger against the person suspected by the Police, notwithstanding the persistent efforts made by certain "outside" detectives supposed to be engaged in that person's interest to raise false issues in the matter and to give the public clues invented for the purpose of diverting attention from the right direction. The Police have carefully analyzed every piece of information about the case, no matter by whom furnished. They show no hesitation at all in stating that the result of all this work in the accumulation of evidence in support of the theory upon which they have been working, and the accumulation of evidence against the possible correctness of any other theory. They have lifted every thread of inquiry and followed them all to their ends, and have returned from their work more than ever convinced of the guilt of the suspected person, and better prepared to establish it.

It is known that a most positive piece of circumstantial evidence against an individual has been added to that already accumulated, it being no less than proof that a certain article found on Mrs. Hull's body on the morning of the murder was the day before the property of a certain other person and in his actual possession, and, moreover, that he could have taken it to the spot where he left it for but one purpose.

GEN. GRANT'S PLANS.

OMAHA, June 22.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie passed through here last night on the way to his home in Philadelphia. He left Gen. Grant and his party at Shanghai on May 31. Gen. Grant expects to reach San Francisco about Sept. 10. He will visit Oregon, and will start for the East early in October. Mr. Borie believes that these dates can be relied on.

THE "REGULATORS" WHO HANGED MOORE

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 22.—Gov. Simpson's proclamation, calling upon the law officers of Spartanburg County to vindicate the majesty of violated law by bringing Moore's lynchers to justice, has aroused considerable indignation. Trouble may be apprehended should the officers attempt to enforce the law against the "regulators," many of whom live in the vicinity of the town of Spartanburg and are influential citizens.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—A man named J. H. Mullin was arrested on a train here this morning while on his way to New-York, on a charge of embezzlement. The arrest was made on a telegram from the Chief of Police of Louisville, Ky.

PEDESTRIANISM IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., June 22.—The inter-State tournament between Maine and Massachusetts pedestrians was ended last night, the Maine team winning by 23 miles and 14 laps.

THE HOUSE OF BONAPARTE

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON.

THE SLAYER OF VICTOR NOIR LYING DANGEROUSLY ILL AT VERSAILLES—HIS CHECKERED CAREER IN TWO CONTINENTS.

LONDON, June 22.—A special dispatch to the London *Observer* from Paris announces that Prince Pierre Bonaparte is lying at the point of death in Versailles.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Standard* says Prince Pierre Napoleon is very ill, but not dying. A report of the death of the Prince, which was circulated in London Saturday night, came from sources unentitled to credit and was wholly unwarranted

Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte was the most passionate and reckless of his family. A military free lance, a brawling traveler, a contentious writer, and a determined upholder of his own opinions, he was, until within the past nine years, almost constantly involved in trouble. Even in his own family he was looked upon coldly, and Napoleon III. had as little to do with him as possible. He was the third son of Lucien Bonaparte, who was a brother of the first Napoleon, and was born in Rome, Sept. 12, 1815. When he was 17 years of age, in 1832, he came to this country, and paid a visit to his uncle Joseph, the ex-King of Spain, who was then living in Bordentown, N. J. The civil war in Colombia enticed him thither, and he served as a volunteer under Gen. Santander, until the South American Republic was impoverished and dismembered by the internecine struggle. The close of the civil war found him with the rank and command of a Colonel. He then returned to Rome, where he indulged in exercises the reports of which shocked Pope Gregory XVI., who sent him an order to quit the States of the Church. He refused to obey the order, and the Papal Police were sent to his residence to enforce it. The Police surprised him, but he resisted them, and did not succumb until he had killed the leader of the party and wounded two of his subordinates. During this struggle he was severely wounded himself. He was taken to Fort Saint Angelo, and confined there several months. On his release he came to this country again, but did not stay here long. Desirous of adventure, he went to London, and thence to the Isle of Corfu, where he became involved in a bloody quarrel. At one time he maintained himself against a party of Palikares, and killed or wounded several of them. His presence near the Greek and Italian coasts was feared so much that the British Government requested him to leave Corfu. Having vainly sought military service in the French and Egyptian Armies, he went back to London, where he was when he heard the news of the revolution of February, 1848. Hurrying to Paris, he presented himself to the officers of the new Government, recalled to them the memory of his father, who, he showed, had always had republican sympathies and opinions, and obtained a military appointment. He was soon elected a member of the Naval Assembly by a Corsican constituency, and, taking his seat with the Left, voted for the most extreme measures of the radical democrats. He was re-elected to the Assembly by two constituencies. While sitting in the Chamber he often excited the anger of members of the Right by the violence with which he asserted his republicanism. His own anger was easily aroused, and by nothing so easily as the intimation that a coup d'état might be expected on the part of his cousin, the President of the Republic. In 1849, after the dissolution of the Assembly, he went to Algeria, and was given a command suitable to the rank which had been conferred on him when he returned to France from London. He was found, however, that he was unamenable to military discipline. His temper passed all bounds, and he refused often to submit to the orders of his superiors. He took part in the preliminary proceedings of the siege of Zaatcha, but before the final assault was made he returned to France, after troubling himself to ask his superiors for leave of absence. For this breach of discipline he was dismissed from the Army by the Minister of War, whose action was confirmed by the Assembly. The comments made upon his dismissal in the newspaper of Paris excited the anger of Pierre, and he finally challenged and fought a duel with one of the journalists. The result of the encounter was not disastrous to either combatant. Pierre was kept in ignorance of the intention of his cousin to execute the coup d'état, but after its occurrence his Republican fervor did not lead him to denounce the act. He accepted a title from the new Emperor, and retired to private life at D'Auteuil. He passed his time principally in hunting, either in the forests of Ardennes or of Corsica, and was very seldom seen at the Tuileries, where he was received with ill grace when he did appear.

Very little was heard of Prince Pierre for a number of years. His existence was next recalled to the public by his appearance as a participant, through the columns of the Government sheet, *L'Avenir*, in a violent discussion, undertaken by that journal, with the Republican paper *La Revanche*. This sword-contest seemed likely to end in a duel between Pierre and M. Tommasi, the editor of *La Revanche*, when Paschal Grousset published in the *Marseillaise*, of which he was an editor, an article denouncing Pierre as a renegade Republican and a brutal Corsican, and as capable of any crime. Pierre, maddened by this attack, sent to Henri Rochefort, the principal editor of the *Marseillaise*, a challenge couched in the most insulting terms, and explaining that it was sent to him because the writer did not wish to meet a subordinate editor. Rochefort desired to accept the challenge, and had made arrangements to send his friends to Prince Pierre, when M. Grousset, hearing of the challenge, prevented him from accepting it, and sent his own friends to Auteuil to confer with Pierre respecting the terms on which a hostile meeting should take place. These friends were two fellow-laborers with Grousset on *La Marseillaise*, MM. Fourvielle and Victor Noir. They met Pierre at Auteuil, Jan. 10, 1870. The circumstances of their interview with him have never been clearly stated. It is certain, however, that Pierre's temper once more escaped his control, and that he opened fire upon his visitors with a revolver. Victor Noir was instantly killed. This act of Prince Pierre aroused public anger and indignation. Meetings were held to express sorrow for the death of the young journalist, and at them not only his murderer, but the entire Bonaparte family, was roundly denounced. The funeral of M. Noir was one of the most imposing that ever took place in Paris. Prince Pierre was arrested and was tried before the High Court of Justice, at Tours, in March, 1870. He was acquitted of the crime of murder in the first degree, but was condemned to pay 25,000 francs damages to the relatives of the young journalist. The latter, however, refused to receive the money. At the close of his trial, Pierre retired to his property, at D'Epioux, in Arden. He remained there until after the battle of Sedan, when he went to Belgium. In 1868 Pierre married the daughter of a Parisian working man, with whom he had lived for a number of years, and by whom he had had two children. The Emperor interfered in the matter and caused the marriage null. His first act after the fall of the Empire was to care for the legitimation of his children by remarrying his mistress, at the French Legation in Brussels. Having been compelled to sell his property at D'Epioux, he took his family to England, and in Bond-street, London, in May, 1872, opened a dress-maker's shop. The enterprise was well advertised throughout the world and well patronized at its beginning, but notwithstanding these advantages it failed. Pierre made some pretensions to literary skill, and translated into French Niccolini's tragedy of "Nabuchodonosor" and several other lighter works.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE LOUIS.

LONDON, June 22.—M. Rouher has arrived at Chiselhurst. The ex-Empress Eugenie has improved in health. She attended mass this morning in the room occupied by the late Prince, which was provided with an altar. Queen Victoria will visit her to-morrow. At the Roman Catholic chapelas in London to-day prayers were offered for the repose of the Prince's soul.

A correspondent to the Press Association has had an interview with the Duke of Bassano and M. Rouher, who stated that they were ignorant of any will made by the late Prince.

The London *Observer's* correspondent at Paris hears that if Prince Jerome Napoleon or his son aspires to the throne the expulsion of one or both from France will be proposed.

VIENNA, June 23.—The Court will go into mourning for 10 days on account of the death of the Prince Imperial of France.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Paris reports that Prince Jerome Napoleon will not allow either himself or his sons to become pretenders to the imperial throne.

The *Post* proposes a national subscription to raise a monument to the memory of the French Prince Imperial, and suggests a bronze statue representing the Prince in the uniform in which he died.

THE KHEDIVE OBSTINATE.

HE REFUSES TO ABDICATE AND REFERS THE AMBASSADORS TO THE PORTE.

CAIRO, June 22.—The Khédive has declined to abdicate, and has referred the English and French Consuls-General to the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—At a special Cabinet Council, at which the Sultan presided, the Grand Vizier read a telegram from the Khédive announcing that the powers demanded his abdication. The Sultan approved the resolution of the Turkish Ministers advising the Khédive to refer the powers to the Sultan, but declared that he was indisposed to accept an eventual demand of the powers for the abdication of the Khédive.

The Porte has opened negotiations with the powers with a view to securing suzerain rights to the Sultan, but will leave the purely Egyptian side of the question to take its course.

ALEXANDRIA, June 22.—Talaat Pasha has been sent on a special mission to Constantinople.

LONDON, June 22.—The *Observer* has reason to believe that, previous to the official notification which the Khédive received from the French Consul-General of the Sultan's firman for his deposition, the representatives of England, Austria and Germany unofficially advised the Khédive to abdicate, the British representative acting under the advice of the Turkish Ambambassador at London.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the Khédive, having received a communication from the Porte, positively refuses to abdicate. Seven hundred and fifty sheiks have presented addresses requesting the Khédive not to abdicate.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Alexandria announces that the Sultan leaves the Khédive full liberty of action.

The *Times's* correspondent at Alexandria reports that Austria and Germany will demand either the payment of all his creditors or the abdication of the Kédive. This explains the Khédive's efforts to pay his creditors, he hoping thereby to gain the support of Austria and Germany.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, June 22.—The attempt of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh to lay the corner-stone of the new Eddystone Light-house failed, in consequence of the rough weather.

The Cobden Club gave a dinner last evening to the supporters of free trade. The Earl of Northbrook presided. The United States was represented by Messrs. Birch, Horace White, Howard Potter, and Samuel B. Ruggles. The Chairman advocated free trade in a long speech. The Marquis of Ripon, proposing the health of the foreign guests, welcomed Messrs. Ruggles and White, who, in response, paid a tribute to the memory of Cobden, and argued that free trade was the best thing for America.

Reuter's dispatch from Madrid says it is stated that the budget will show that the expenditure will be balanced by the receipts.

AJACCIO, June 22.—M. Piétri, who was Chamberlain of the Empress Eugenie, has been elected Senator for Corsica, defeating M. Tommasi, the Republican candidate.

LONDON, June 23.—The correspondent of the *Standard* at Janina reports that complete anarchy prevails in Southern Epirus.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Madrid asserts that the Budget, which will be presented to the Cortes on the 25th inst., will show a deficit and will propose new taxes.

The *Post's* correspondent at Berlin says the fact of Prince Gortschakoff passing through Berlin without visiting Prince Bismarck is much commented upon.

A dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin reports that Field Marshal Von Manteuffel will be proclaimed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

Col. Shaw has written a letter to the *Sportsman*, urging that Hanlan be allowed to take the cup to Canada, and calling on Englishmen who wish to contest it to row against Hanlan in Canada.

The *Times's* dispatch from Berlin announces that, in consequence of raids in the Kuldja territory by Chinese soldiers, who are ravaging the country with fire and sword, a large Russian expedition will be dispatched against them. As the raiders are likely to receive the support of the Chinese Government, war may ensue.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Geneva reports that the Swiss Chambers have authorized the Government to impose higher duties on tobacco and alcohol.

The *Times's* dispatch from Simla, dated 22d inst., reports that Major Cavagnari has arrived there, and will start for Kabul early in July. The Ameer will send an escort to Shutargardan Pass to meet him.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin reports that there were 1,730 conflagrations in Russia during the month of May, occasioning a loss of 2,000,000 rubles.

The *Times's* dispatch from Berlin says the Tiflis *Messenger* reports that the Tekke Turcomans have made an incursion into the Persian Province of Budshanurt and destroyed 245 places. Russian troops from Caucasus are arriving at Tchikslar to suppress the invasion.

PREPARING FOR THE STRIKE.

THE FALL RIVER MILL-OWNERS DETERMINED NOT TO YIELD.

FALL RIVER, June 22.—Only three days more remain before the spinners' notice expires, and as there seems to be no doubt that the strike will occur, many are asking what course the manufacturers will pursue. The manufacturers had determined on a course of action if the employes of five mills only struck, but laid no plans to meet a general strike. They are, however, unanimous in the opinion that they must stand firm this time and win. A meeting will doubtless be held during the next three days to decide what shall be done. A desire is frequently expressed, especially by storekeepers and many stockholders, that a trial should be made to run the mills regardless of the strike, as it is believed that, with the aid of the large amount of surplus help in the city and a number of working spinners who are opposed to the strike, the mills could be run very easily. Several mills are making arrangements for new spinners. An agent has been sent on a special mission to Canada to secure French help, and one mill that is supplied with Mason mules, which are very light and easily handled, has been offered a complement of girl spinners who have run such mules elsewhere. There are several mills in this city supplied with mules of Mason's manufacture. It is probable that all spinners who strike will be blacklisted, and those who have wives or children working in other departments of the mills will find that the black-list includes their whole families, so that the innocent will suffer with the guilty. The manufacturers say that such a course is the only safe one they can pursue, as it would do no good to black-list a spinner and have him hanging about the city, supported by his family, and constantly trying to create disturbances among the employes.

A CONGRESSMAN CALLED TO WASHINGTON

OMAHA, Neb., June 22.—Congressman Valentine, of this State, who came home with his wife last week on account of her protracted illness, left here to-day for Washington, having received telegrams that the adjournment of Congress will not be so immediate as to warrant his remaining, as house.

SERIOUS RIOT IN CHICAGO

A BOHEMIAN PICNIC ENDING IN A FIGHT.

A CROWD OF PEOPLE FIRED INTO BY A COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS—SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED, SOME FATALLY—THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, June 22.—There have been very sensational rumors afloat here this afternoon and evening concerning the shooting of a number of citizens by an armed body of Socialists, who were engaged in picnic festivities in a grove just outside the city limits. The statements relating to the affair have been of a very conflicting nature, and consequently there has been a great deal of excitement over the belief that the outbreak, which has been prophesied on the part of the Communists, had at last come. It appears that the pupils of the Atwenceslaus School, (Bohemian,) in the West Division of Chicago, together with a large number of friends of the same nationality, went to Silver Leaf Grove this afternoon. There was a crowd of outsiders, including many of the rougher element. During the dancing some difficulty arose. There was on the grounds a detachment of 19 men from the Bohemian Sharpshooters, armed with muskets. The dispute led to blows, when, as one of the officers of the Socialistic military organization says, the crowd began throwing stones and firing revolvers. The soldiers thereupon fired upon the crowd, and at the same time charged their bayonets freely. Six persons were wounded with bullets, two of them so seriously that their lives are despaired of. Word was at once sent to this city, and a squad of Police went to the grounds and arrested the soldiers and other rioters.

The following is another account of the affair:

One of the armed companies, which, under a recent act of the Legislature, must soon cease to exist, became involved in a fight with some unarmed people this afternoon, which resulted in the death of several of the latter. The Bohemian Sharpshooters, an association composed of about 20 individuals, held a picnic to-day at Silver Leaf Grove, at the corner of Ogden and Western avenues. During a dance one of the sharpshooters became engaged in a quarrel with Volney Clark, a visitor, and, after beating him severely, had him ejected from the grounds. Clark stated his grievances to a crowd outside the gates, and, gaining some sympathy there, incited an indiscriminate throwing of sticks and stones into the inclosure where the picnic was being held. The Lieutenant of the company, Frank Ladweic, ordered the long roll sounded and bayonets fixed. A charge was immediately made toward the gate, and the crowd were bayoneted and sabred until they fell back. The company re-formed outside of the gate in single line, facing the street, and, loading their guns, fired a volley into the crowd on the sidewalk. It reloaded and again fired, each sharpshooter picking his man. It is stated that three or four volleys were fired. The weapons used were muzzle-loading Springfield muskets, and the cartridges contained nine buckshot each. As soon as the affair became known two squads of Police went to the place and arrested the whole company, which formed a marching column under the American flag and proceeded to West Madison-Street Station, where they are now incarcerated on a charge of murder, and guarded by a strong detachment of Police. The Captain of the company was not present during the affray.

The names of those arrested are as follows: First Lieut. Frank Ladweic, 33 years old; Second Lieut. Charles Raus, 29 years; John C. Cadweck, 25 years; John Raichartt, 17 years; Frank Nemick, 32 years; Frank Kopery, 19 years; James Nachman, 18 years; John Hauglik, 23 years; Frank Yanski, 20 years; John Neska, 18 years; Joseph Herek, 19 years; Martin Cesal, 17 years; John Dalzal, 22 years; Michael Homelki, 22 years; August Zedek, 18 years; Frank Schmidt, 29 years; James Martin, 22 years. It is rumored that an attempt will be made by the Lehr and Wehr Verein to rescue the prisoners to-night.

Later.—The Lehr und Wehr Verein, which has been holding a picnic outside of the city to-day, met the Police on their return to release the prisoners. It appears that the picnic was given by a Bohemian Sunday-school, and that a numerous gang of drunken roughs had all along given considerable trouble until finally those in charge of matters sent for the sharpshooters for protection. They arrived about 3 o'clock, and shortly afterward the trouble began as above related. The Lieutenant to-night denies that he gave the order to fire, but says that after he had cleared the grounds by a bayonet charge there was such a rain of stones and bricks that his men began a desultory fire without orders. The members of the company all refuse to talk about the affair. 17 are detained, the others having been released. The arrival of the Police to conduct them to the station probably saved the sharpshooters from personal violence, as they were surrounded by an excited mob of about 2,000 persons.

The following is believed to be a complete list of casualties: Valentine E. Clark, severely wounded by blows on the head; D. H. Wilkie, a bayonet wound three inches in length on left temple; John Donohue, left side of jaw-bone shattered and shot through the body—said to have died; Henry Williams, shot in body and neck; Albert Jenkins, shot in the right shoulder; Daniel McCarthy, bayonet wound. A little boy, name unknown, was also cut with a bayonet.

THE HOLYOKE CHILD MURDERS.

JOHN KEMMLER, THE FATHER AND MURDERER, UNREPENTANT AND UNMOVED.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 22.—Medical Examiner Tuttle held an inquest to-day on the bodies of the three little girls murdered by their father, John Kemmler, on Saturday. The jury had no difficulty in arriving at a verdict, which was in accordance with the facts telegraphed yesterday. The oldest and youngest girls, whose ages were, respectively, 6 years and 15 months, and whose names were Annie and Amy, died immediately after they were shot, but the third, who was 4 years old and named Ludmiller, lived until 9 A. M. to-day, though unconscious all the time. The murdered children will be buried to-morrow at 2 P. M. from the City Hall. Mrs. Kemmler has become crazy. Kemmler, when told last night that one child was yet alive, raved and tried to tear down the bars of his cell, that he might go and finish his hellish work; but he quieted down when told that the child could not live. Kemmler slept soundly all night till 6 A. M., and was then visited by Police and his picture taken this morning. The case will go before the Police Court to-morrow. Kemmler is of the most stolid type of Germans. He is medium in size, has a broad, impassive face, his eyes are far apart, and he wears a mustache and chin whiskers. He shows no remorse for his crime, and expresses no concern about his fate. He says he is a Protestant, but he has not attended church since he lived in Holyoke.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Information has reached the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department that a new counterfeit five-dollar legal-tender note has made its appearance in Western New-York. It is of the series of 1875, and bears the names of Register Allison and Treasurer Wyman. It is executed on a printed imitation of fibre paper, which is lighter than the genuine. The portrait of Jackson is good, but the general appearance of the note is bad. Bankers recognize it as a dangerous counterfeit. A quantity of this spurious money was passed on Saturday at Buffalo, and later several of the "shovers" were arrested at Dunkirk. The notes were probably issued from some place in Canada, as the persons arrested were traced from Canada, and had in their possession a quantity of small bills on Canadian banks which were genuine, the proceeds, probably, of operations there with these bad notes.

THREE NEW BISHOPS CONSECRATED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Rev. J. A. Lature, Reformed Episcopal Bishop of the South; the Rev. O. F. Stevens, Bishop of the colored congregations and people of the South, and the Rev. A. S. Richardson, Bishop of England and Ireland, elected at a meeting of the General Council recently held in Chicago, were consecrated to-day by presiding Bishop Nicholson, assisted by Bishop Fallows, in the Second Reformed Church in this city. The Bishops of the new faith, now numerous enough to Bishop Nicholson, of this diocese; Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, who goes to Europe for his health, and will remain away indefinitely; Bishop Fallows, of the Diocese of the North-west, who also assumes Bishop Cheney's jurisdiction during that reverend gentleman's absence; Bishop Sugden, of England, and Bishop Cridge, of Columbia. The eight are made up by the three consecrated to-day.

THE LYNN TRUNK MYSTERY.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE BEING FORGED AGAINST JOHN N. BUZZELL.

BOSTON, June 22.—Some of the detectives who have been working on the Lynn tragedy with more or less persistency and method, are encouraged to believe that at last they have struck the right trail, and that they are about to dispel the mystery in which the affair has been enveloped by bringing the guilty persons to trial. Their theory is that John N. Buzzell, now in jail in East Cambridge for the murder of his illegitimate infant, was either concerned in the matter or knows something about it, and the belief that the woman McLane, recently arrested on a charge of committing an abortion, was a principal is strengthening. On Saturday morning John Baker Granger, the former proprietor of the Naumkeag House, at Peabody, which subsequently went under the name of the Peabody Hotel, was taken into custody on a charge of perjury in falsely taking the poor debtor's oath, and was held in bonds of $500, which were furnished. John B. Granger's father married John N. Buzzell's sister. At the time the trunk was found in the Saugus River, Granger was keeping the Naumkeag House, and Buzzell was there frequently. Granger's wife was a Mayo, one of the family with which Buzzell was in a sense connected by the marriage of Granger's sister, at whose house the child for the murder of which he is now held in East Cambridge Jail was born. A young and respectable girl of French extraction was at that time living with the Grangers in Peabody. The Lynn mystery was an exciting topic of family conversation at table, and Mrs. John B. Granger frequently told this girl that if she was ever obliged to tell what she knew in regard to the trunk tragedy and Buzzell's connection with it, it would go hard with the latter. The girl subsequently left the Grangers and went to Salem to board in a private family. While with the latter she mentioned to a member of the family what Mrs. Granger had said, and when Buzzell was arrested for the infanticide she displayed an unusual amount of interest in the case. As soon as it was stated in the papers that suspicion had fastened upon Buzzell in reference to his part in the trunk tragedy, the girl said to her friend: "The officers are on the right track; Buzzell is in a tight place," and expressed great anxiety in regard to the position of the Grangers in the matter. The young girl finally left the Salem family and went to reside in a town on the south shore. A letter was received after her departure which had been opened, evidently by a person who took it from the office by mistake, and returned it. It was delivered unsealed. It contained evidence of an important nature.

To connect Buzzell with the affair it will be necessary to show some intimacy with Jennie J. Clark, the supposed victim. She does not seem to have been acquainted in Lynn, and Buzzell, as a traveling confectionery peddler never went south of Boston or near the Highlands. But some of the detectives maintain, and have maintained all the time, that the identity was not established, and protested against the burial of the remains at Roxbury. They say that the story of the French girl who lived with the Grangers is just what is wanted and that the meshes are tightening about Buzzell. Mrs. McLane, now in jail at Salem, is greatly distressed, and is ill from heart disease. There is much interest over these developments, but the public is skeptical, having settled down to the feeling that this case is to pass into history in the chapter of undiscovered crimes.

A WIDOW'S PLETHORIC PURSE.

HOW A CALIFORNIA LADY LOST AND RECOVERED A VALUABLE POCKET-BOOK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 22.—Shortly after 5 o'clock on Saturday morning last, a carriage, containing a lady, a gentleman, and a driver, baited on the Mary Powell's wharf at Rondout, and the lady and gentleman, alighting, went on board the steamer, her hour for starting for New-York being 5:30 A. M. The lady was a widow from California, and the gentleman was Charles Anderson, son of Capt. Anderson, of the Mary Powell. After the steamer's lines had been cast off, and the vessel had reached the middle of the stream, the lady, with pale face and in a state of breathless anxiety, appeared at the ticket-office window and announced that she had lost her wallet, and that it was filled with valuables. The steamer was put back to the dock, and Charles Anderson hurried to a livery stable, and procuring a horse, jumped on his back and started to catch the carriage that brought the party to the boat, while the Mary Powell proceeded on her way with the lady on board, and in a terrible state of anxiety. Young Anderson caught the wagon a short distance out of Rondout. It had three men in it, two besides the driver, the latter having stopped to let the two strangers ride. One of the two, in getting into the vehicle, observed a large red Russia-leather purse on the floor under the seat. He called the driver's attention to it, and the latter took charge of it, and when Anderson overhauled him and asked him if he had seen a wallet, he produced it. Anderson hurried back with it to Rondout, and telegraphed to Newburg to the Mary Powell that the missing property had been found, and then he crossed to Rhinebeck and took the train due here at 8:30 A. M. for New-York, and at 12 o'clock the overjoyed widow was once more in possession of her property. The purse contained, among other things, a gold chain, a set of cameo ear-rings, which cost $6,500, a diamond brooch which cost $4,000, a check for $3,000, payable to bearer, four one hundred-dollar bills, and two or three ten-dollar bills, in all amounting in real value to about $15,000.

AN OUTRAGE UPON DECENCY.

THE DISGRACE BROUGHT UPON A FARMER'S FAMILY IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, June 21.—The people of Elbert County, Ga., are greatly excited over a discovery

property of James K. Weldon, Esq., of Binghamton. About half a mile north of the village, on the premises of R. A. Weatherbee, are several springs, among them a copious fountain of white sulphur water, which has been tubed and otherwise prepared for public use through the enterprising generosity of the owner. Other springs are to be found in Springfield, at the head of Lake Canadarago and at Judd's Falls, near Cherry Valley. In fact, the neighborhood teems with them.

I have yet desire to write a guide-book—something of which Richfield is still happily deficient—but a description of the place would be incomplete without a mention of a few of the more prominent points of attraction in the neighborhood. "The Lake," as Canadarago is called on account both of its nearness to the village and its superior size and beauty, lies about a mile to the south. It is five miles long and two miles wide in its broadest part, and is surrounded by sloping hills from whose sides the most exquisite views are obtained. A romantically wooded island nine acres in extent, the property of Mr. E. A. Ward, of New-York, who has a splendid Summer residence in the village, reclines itself in the limpid water. A corresponding island once stood directly to the west of this, but about the beginning of the present century it suddenly disappeared, and on clear days the boatmen gliding over its site can peer down and see the tops of large trees still standing erect far below in its transparent waters. These trees are the favorite home of countless eels. An Indian tradition says that a great medicine man once dwelt on the island. By the aid of the spring waters, whose secret was known only to himself, he effected numerous cures among the Six Nations, who made this valley their favorite dwelling-place, and his fame spread far and wide. At length, puffed up with success, and with audacity to proclaim himself the twin-brother of the Great Spirit, and as a penalty for his blasphemy he was thrust down into the depths of the lake. One morning, when a bridal party went thither to receive the prophet's blessing, the island had vanished. Some portions of the lake are said to be unfathomable. It abounds in fish of various sorts—eels, suckers, bull-heads, perch, pickerel, and black bass. The last-named were placed in it three years ago, and have thriven amazingly. Last year a few were taken; this year they seem to outnumber all the other denizens of the water. The largest captured this Summer weighed four and one-half pounds. The edge of the lake in places is fringed with rushes, water-lilies, and other aquatic plants, where thousands of savage pickerel lie in ambush for the angler's spoon. These run in weight from two to four pounds each, and afford excellent sport. An attempt was made to stock the waters with trout, white-fish, and pike, but these varieties do not seem to have been able to escape the voracity of the larger fish. Occasionally a small pike has been taken in a minnow net, but none of adult size has yet been captured. There is probably no public lake in the civilized portion of the country where better results may reward the angler's skill. Boats for fishing and sailing, bait and tackle may be procured at half a dozen places around the lake. The principal one is the Lake House, kept by Mr. William J. Read, for many years an attaché of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, under the Leland regime. It is in a lovely spot, one and a quarter miles from the village, and is delightfully laid out, having bowling-alleys, lawn tennis, archery butts, and all sorts of other diversions. Its specialty, however, is the fish and game dinners, which here are served in the highest style of culinary art. It is, of course, much patronized by the Summer residents, the lake being one of the great attractions of Richfield. Several lines of stages run to and from the village hourly in the season, at the moderate price of 10 cents per passenger. Near the Lake House, where a point juts out into the water is a beautiful gravelly beach, where swimming is indulged in, the bordering trees affording complete concealment from the road and from the westerly grounds. Mr. Read has erected a wooden platform for the use of bathers, and talks of putting up a number of bath-houses. During the Fall, Canadarago and the other lakes, all of which likewise abound in fish, are visited by numberless ducks, and the woods in all directions swarm with grouse, woodcock, and other game. Several of the hotels cater to the sportsmen, and own blooded dogs. There are many trout streams hereabouts from which a fair creel of speckled beauties may be taken, and about a mile from the village is a famous private trout preserve, where the especially favored may indulge in the gentle art to satiety. At the head of Canadarago are the sources of the Susquehanna River.

The drive around Canadarago Lake, 12 miles long, is a very beautiful one, affording numerous magnificent views of the sparkling sheet of water. The road is kept in excellent condition, the hotel proprietors subscribing annually out of their private purses to supplement the very efficient efforts of the local road-masters. A substantial wooden railing has just been placed along the edge of the depression between the driving park and the Lake House, rendering that portion of the road may no longer be considered dangerous. In the height of the season the drive is gay with handsome equipages and with equestrian parties, a diversion for indulgence in which the neighborhood affords unexampled opportunities. There are many other charming drives in various directions. Sunset Hill, to the rear of the village, affords a famous spot for viewing the gorgeous sunsets peculiar to this region. It is a rounded hill, prettily grass grown. The vista takes in the village, the lake, and many miles down the Canadarago Valley to the south. On one portion of it Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, purchased a tract a few years ago, and had it beautifully laid out, with the intention of erecting a Summer residence upon it. The Chicago fire upset his calculations, and the Paris Exhibition further postponed the completion of his design. It is expected that next year the work of building will be finished. Panther Mountain, a precipitous hill, covered with a dense growth of trees and shrubbery, and famous as the residence of a celebrated Indian chief, is about two miles to the south-east of the village, is another favorite resort. Two miles to the east stands Waiontha Mountain, on whose summit an observatory has been erected, 70 feet in height, rising far above the tops of the forest trees. This point—1,940 feet above tide-water—is said to be the loftiest in the State. The view presented from the topmost platform is surpassingly grand. On a clear day the eye can take in a range of more than 100 miles, including a part of the Adirondack range and the Mohawk and Susquehanna Valleys. The observer can look into nine different counties, viz.: Otsego, Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, and Chenango. Six lakes, set like mirrors in frames of green, lie stretched before him, viz.: Canadarago, Otsego, Otsego, Young's, Weaver's, and Summit Lakes. The entire scenes described in Cooper's novels are spread out in panoramic detail of hill and valley. Frequently storms pass beneath, and, standing in the elevated sunshine, one can enjoy the play of the lightning and the crash of contending clouds below. Stages ply between the village and the mountain several times a day. The entire region is historic. Ascending the eminence to the east of the village there is a charming drive along the turnpike. It passes between the two little lakes, thence to the north of Otsego Lake, and leads to Cherry Valley, famous as the scene of the massacre of the whites by the Indians under Brant and Walter N. Butler, in 1778. Cherry Valley is distant six miles, over a beautiful road. A line of stages, leaving Richfield three times daily, connects at the head of the lake with the little steamer Natty Bumppo, for Cooperstown and intermediate landings. Other excellent and romantic drives lead to the Cruger mansion, an antique castle built by a descendant of the Scottish Douglases, seven miles distant; the "Kyle," a deep tunnel-shaped sink, about 200 feet in circumference and 15 feet deep, into which a considerable stream of water flows, disappearing with rapid gyrations, and reappearing again at Van Hornsville, several miles away; Walnut Grove, at the lake side; Prospect Hill, on the outskirts of the village; Mohican Hill, Bear Mountain, Gano's Grove, Rum Hill, Wilder's Hill, and more other places than I have patience to name; and there are a dozen routes to each. Gas wells, petrified trees, Indian arrow-heads, skulls and pottery, the decaying log-houses of the early settlers, are to be met with in the woods in every direction. In Mr. Hotchkinson's orchard is an ancient apple-tree known as the Indian tree. It is believed to have been planted by the Indians more than a century ago. It has never failed to bear fruit annually. A few rods to the south of it in the adjoining field is an oblong mound, supposed to be the grave of some celebrated Indian chieftain, while to the south-side were wont to annually encamp around it, threatening vengeance on any one who should dare molest it, and it remains undisturbed to this day. The spot where "the Panther's" cabin stood is still pointed out, and a large stone used by him as a sort of anvil on which he beat out the blacksmith spike from pieces of iron, and hung them in baskets and ornaments still stands where he placed it. Oak Hill, on the west bank of the lake, is especially rich in arrow-heads and other Indian treasures.

Workmen are now engaged in constructing a reservoir on Wilder's Hill, and in laying water-pipes through the village, at a cost of $20,000. The springs on the Waiontha Mountain are to supply the reservoir, which will have a capacity of 6,500,000 gallons. Should more be needed, Allen's Lake, which consists entirely of spring water, can be tapped at any time at an additional cost of $2,000 and two weeks' labor. The contractors expect to finish their work about the latter end of July. The big elm tree on Wilder's Hill had to be destroyed to make room for the reservoir. In laying the pipes, some of the old logs of the corduroy road, placed there when the turnpike was first constructed, in 1808, were encountered. Last season was the most successful ever known in Richfield, and the landlords expect that the coming one will greatly surpass it. As elsewhere, they count largely on the fact that there is no European exhibition this year, and that money is much more plentiful. Prices for excellent accommodations range from $4 per day at the best hotels to $7 per week at some of the cottages. The village stores and livery-stables are very reasonable in their rates, and there is less of the odious "feeing" system here than at any watering-place of similar pretensions I have yet encountered. Richfield is without liquor-saloons, houses of prostitution, or gambling hells, and one of the hotels displays a card to the effect that its bar will be closed on Sundays, and that no card-playing will be permitted on the premises. The only indication of fastness is the driving park before mentioned, on which trots are occasionally held, and where sometimes the reckless base-ball player pursues his wild career. The entire atmosphere of the place is eminently respectable, and the attendance of Summer visitors is of a very high grade, as may be seen by a glance at the hotel registers. There are five churches in the village: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic, Universalist, and Methodist.

The hotel-keepers have made the most extensive preparations for the coming season, and everything glistens like a new pin. The houses of entertainment are all open, and guests are arriving by every train. The Spring House will be under the superintendence of Mr. T. R. Proctor, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica. Hildebrandt's orchestra, from New-York, has been re-engaged, and arrangements have been made for a series of musical entertainments by some of the best-known artists now in the country. Among those who favored this house in the very successful concerts given last Summer were Mme. Röze, Mlle. Di Murska, Signori Brignoli and Susini, W. T. Carleton, Tom Karl, Mme. Julie Rive-King, and Mr. Alfred H. Pease. S. B. Mills and Mrs. Imogene Brown, soprano of St. Bartholomew's, are already promised for this season. The hotel opened on the 14th inst. Among those who have engaged apartments are: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Macy and Miss Macy, Lieut. Charles Harkins and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Palmer, Mr. Robert G. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Colgate, Dr. Charles P. Murray, Mr. J. Lawrence Walsh, Señor T. De Soto, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. John Auchincloss, Miss Auchincloss, Miss Coats, Mr. John W. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bliss, the Misses De Peyster, Mr. F. W. Cochrane and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, the Hon. George H. Boker and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Rhodes, Gen. and Mrs. H. H. Bingham, the Hon. Vincent L. Bradford and family, Mrs. Marshall Jewell, Justice and Mrs. Bradley, ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brooks and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Foster and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Levin and family and Miss Benson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Zabriskie, Jr., and Mr. C. F. Zabriskie.

The American Hotel has been entirely overhauled and partly refurnished. It remains under the old management. Among those who have engaged rooms here for the season are: F. T. Harper, of Harper Brothers, and family; Daniel Caster and wife; Miss De Lancey, Miss Julia Caster, Miss Ida Caster and maid, A. E. Colfax and family, Mrs. A. Knapp. W. P. Knapp, the Hon. Henry L. Clinton and family, Mrs. De Aystereau and daughter, Judge Leonard and family, G. De Zaldo and family, Edward Owen and family, S. P. Mollineux and family, S. P. Musgrave, D. B. Babcock and family, all of New-York; Mrs. J. D. Smith, Miss Harris, Miss Massey, W. E. Leham, Mrs. Evans and maid, Mrs. M. M. Lewis, Miss Lewis and maid, Miss Penn, Mrs. S. R. Potter and family, Mrs. and Miss Shott, all of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. D. Sadlier and the Misses Sadlier, of Montreal; V. Ten Eyck and Miss Ten Eyck and maid, of Albany.

The Central Hotel has been purchased by Mr. John E. Steele, formerly of the Mohawk Valley Hotel, Mohawk, N. Y. Among its engagements are Douglas A. Le ien, Jr., and family, Reginald C. Levien, J. L. Smith and family, C. H. Hance, the Misses Flint, all of New-York; J. H Spalding, and M. E. Hutton and family, of Philadelphia; Charles Shoemaker, of Boston; N. N. Aldridge and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Filkins, of London, Ontario.

The Tuller House opened June 1. Among its engagements are Mrs. C. L. Lowery and maid, R. B. Shimer and family, Perry Dickie, C. M. Earle and family, Mrs. Vandewater and family, Mr. Wallack, Mrs. W. A. Merrill and family, A. Carey and family, all of New-York; the Misses Coffee, of Brooklyn; Mr. Russell and family, Rhodes Lockwood and family, of Boston; Mrs. Gen. Hobbie and Miss Hobbie, and the Rev. Dr. John McCarty, of Washington; Judge Derickson and family, of Meadville, Penn.; Mrs. Maxwell and niece, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Charles Gardner and family, of Utica.

At the Park-Place House the following have engaged rooms: Judge Joseph S. Bosworth and daughter; Mrs. Yates, Miss Mary Yates, Miss Stella Yates, the Hon. D. P. Barhydt and wife, Miss Kate W. Barhydt, Miss M. Barhydt, P. H. Barhydt, Edward Hodges, wife, and daughter, E. B. Rollins, wife, and daughter, Mrs. Clara Allen, Mrs. M. A. Eickhoff, John G. Fuller and wife, T. C. Hashagen and wife, John D. Gould, J. O. Quigley and wife, all of New-York; T. Morris Perot and family, John Alberger and family, Mrs. E. Ashby, Miss Florence Ashby, J. D. Price and wife, Mrs. L. E. Maull and family, Dr. David Roberts and wife, Mrs. G. H. Bryan and daughter, all of Philadelphia; Mrs. W. J. Hull and family, Misses Minnie and Hattie De Leon, of Baltimore; the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Easton, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. Abeel and family, of Nyack, N. Y.; the Rev. George Bullen, of Pawtucket, R. I.; the Hon. A. Ramser Eufahlo, of Alabama; the Hon. H. B. Foster and family, of Hudson, Ohio.

At the Carey Cottage the following engagements have been made: Mrs. Robert H. Morris, G. H. Brodhead and family, Mrs. J. B. Taylor and family, Mrs. John R. Hickwood, L. Thompson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. Selby West, William Rhinelander and family, all of New-York; Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. Goffe and daughter, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Hall, Mrs. H. H. Kennedy, J. S. Weaver and family, Mrs. Blakiston, Dr. C. Neidhard and family, W. H. Ashurst, of Philadelphia; G. F. Davis and wife, of Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. McClure, of Utica; the Hon. Courtlandt Parker and family, of New-Jersey.

The De Long Cottage has been open since May 20. Among its engagements are: Mrs. Kane and family, W. H. Barton and family, of New-York; J. M. D. Winans, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Chandler Smith and family, of Brooklyn; Lieut. Charles Harkins and wife, United States Army, of Philadelphia.

At the National Hotel are: Col. D. D. Pier, of Utica; John Dygart and Master Dygart, of Ilion; W. V. Baker, of Troy, and John McFall, of Syracuse.

The Tunnicliff Cottage has been enlarged by the purchase of the adjoining building. Among its guests are Mrs. Thomas Butherford and maid, of New-York; Mrs. A. O. Hermales, T. A. Thornton, child, and nurse, of Brooklyn; Mrs. L. S. Chase, of New-York, has arrived at her home on Church-street.

BOSTON AND CHICAGO HOSPITALITY.

A writer in the Boston *Transcript* tells this good story, apropos of the late visit of the Chicago Commercial Club to Boston: "A many years ago two young men, John and James, Boston boys both, were fellow-clerks on Kilby-street. John went to Chicago in its muddy days, prospered, married, raised a family, and, ere his hair was gray, became a well-to-do, substantial citizen, open-handed and open-hearted. James remained at home. He, too, prospered, married, raised a family, and became one of the 'solid men' of Boston. Now, it fell out that when John's eldest son—they called him Jack—was 21, he visited Boston, bearing a letter to his father's old friend, whom he found in a dingy Pearl-street countinghouse deep in the *Advertiser*. Jack presented the letter, and stood, hat in hand, while the old gentleman read it twice. 'So you're John's son?' he said. 'You don't look a bit like your father.' Then there was a pause, Jack still standing. 'What brought you to Boston?' he was asked. 'Well, Sir,' said Jack, 'father thought I'd better see his old home, and get a taste of salt air.' 'Going to be here over Sunday?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'My pew is No. —, as Trinity. Hope to see you there. Glad to have met you.' And there the interview ended. Now, it chanced that, not long after, James's son, roving through the West, reached Chicago. He remembered his father's friend's name, and handed him up in his office. 'Well, my son?' said a pleasant voice before he had closed the door. 'My name is James ——, Sir, and I thought——' 'What! You don't mean to say that—of course, you are! I might have known it! Where's your baggage?' 'At the hotel, Sir.' 'At the hotel? We'll go and get it, and take it right up to the house!' answered the old gentleman, closing his desk with a vigorous slam. 'We'll go right up now! There's plenty of time for a drive this afternoon. This event is you can go to the theatre with my girls, and, to-morrow you and I will take a run out on the C., B. and Q. and have a look at the country.' 'Then I want to take you out to the stock-yards and have a train on the lake——' 'But, Sir!' broke in the overwhelmed young man, 'I must go home to-morrow.' 'Tut! tut! my boy, don't talk that way! You can't begin to see this city under a week, and you're going to stay there long anyhow!' and he did. In fact, he's there now."

THE FREAKS OF FASHION

LADIES' FANCIES AND MODISTES' DECREES.

DARK SHADES IN FAVOR—JACKETS IN GENERAL WEAR—NEW GOODS—THE STYLES AT FRENCH WATERING-PLACES—A WALKING SUIT—BONNETS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND SUN-SHADES.

The dark shades of old tapestry are at present the most fashionable colors in Paris. The favorites are garnet, pink, Russian blue, and "panthere" grays. Jackets are in very general wear. These are often made to match the suit, and are also in bright colors of "velours péking," or "Pompadour broché." They are trimmed with fancy metal buttons, chased and engraved. Small scarfs are made perfectly straight on the ends, which hang below the waist. There are gores on the shoulders, and the garment is cut in to the shape of the back, thus setting gracefully over the upper part of the bust. Very pretty suits are made with these scarfs. The material called "indienne" is now most successfully used in combinations with woolen goods, faille, and satin. Sometimes a satin dress has a jacket of batiste, and a toilet has just been completed which combines garnet-colored mousseline de l'Inde and Pompadour, indienne péking with garnet, and pink on the grounding. This toilet consists of a skirt of "indienne," wholly plaited, the bright stripes of the "pekin" being placed on the outside of the plaits. On the lower part of the skirt is a very small flounce, with the plaits coming on the outside, showing the dark stripe of the goods. The tunique is of garnet-colored muslin, forming in front two paniers, with revers of "indienne." The jacket, which is also of woolen goods, is trimmed on the lower part of the back seam with inserted puffings of "indienne." It opens over a vest of the same goods. The Directoire hat worn with this suit is of garnet-colored straw, raised in the front and back and lined with garnet-colored satin. The strings and ribbon bows are in the same color. Around the crown is also a "torsade" in the same shade. On the left side is a bunch of garnet-colored feathers. Under the cape is a cache-peigne composed of tiny flowers of different kinds. A very tasteful costume consists of blue mousseline de l'Inde. On the lower part of the skirt are 12 small flounces. The tunique forms in front an apron, draped in a bias. In the back is a square end slightly raised in a puff. Around the tunique is a deep hem stitched with silk. Over this dress is worn a long jacket made of a soft cachemire with stripes. One of these stripes is a bright grounding, and the other a silver-gray one, and both have small cachemire designs. The "tailleur" jacket opens on the lower part of the back seam. The basque is crossed over the breast by means of a double row of buttons, which reach to below the waist, from which point it opens and turns back over the tunique. The part of the basque which is between the first and second border in front is bias. This small piece, with oblique stripes, produces a very peculiar effect. The buttons are of old chased silver. With this toilet a small Directoire hat of white straw, cut up over the forehead and lined with blue satin, is worn. The strings are of the same shade of double-faced satin and moire antique, and are taken under the caps. A little toward the left, on the top of the crown, are three pale roses.

"Tussor de l'Inde" has cachemire designs of palms in different sizes. The ground of the goods is in all shades, such as blue and red, and a plain material is used for the trimming. Suits are made of this stuff, with a white grounding and designs of field flowers. There is also a light woolen goods with a white grounding and variegated flowers. In addition to these are worn handsome satiny percales, trimmed with coarse lace. With these suits coarse straw hats, trimmed with the same colors as the toilet are worn. Batiste toilets will be much worn this season. They are trimmed with faille in the same shade, or narrow bretonne lace, arranged in scallops and small ribbon bows.

Pélerinesare worn of net-work, and trimmed with marabout galloon. They are round, and bordered with fringe, tying in at the neck by means of a cord and tassels. These pelerines are made in all colors and shades. They scarcely fall below the elbow.

A style of fancy suit which will be much worn at French watering-places this Summer consists of a round skirt of foulard with showy designs in créole or cachemire style. The lower part is trimmed with a deep flounce, surmounted by a puffing. Over this is worn a tunique of a fine woolen goods in a very pale shade. The waist is of the same foulard, is pointed, and is cut up over the hips. It is trimmed with fancy buttons, either very large or very small. The "Florian" costume is also of foulard, Pompadour goods, and indienne. It consists of a very short skirt, trimmed with two or three very narrow flounces, surmounted by a deep puffing, and is fastened by small tongues of the goods, placed crosswise at regular intervals, over the drapery. The paniers are draped crosswise, and arranged in the back in cascades. The bias sands forming the trimming are of old-gold-colored satin. The apron is also of satin, scalloped and trimmed with a shell-shaped lace trimming. The same lace trims the pointed vest, which forms a long point. The breast piece laces down. The sleeves are not sewed to the waist, but fastened by means of ribbon bows. The hose worn with this suit must match it, as the skirt is quite short. The hose are mostly in fancy colors, with very fine stripes placed close together in different colors on a white ground-ing. The lighter stripe is in silk on thread stockings. Silk hose are very heavily embroidered on the instep and upward. They are either in a light shade on a dark ground, or the reverse. "Gendarme" blue is very fashionable for stockings.

The rage for Pompadour designs has even extended to corsets. This style has been brought out by a large Parisian house, and these corsets, in satin and other materials, are to be sent all over the world.

Baby dresses are made of "indienne Pompadour," taken in at the lower part of the bust by a sash. The skirts are bordered with embroidery. These little dresses are also made of "brilliant" in open-work, trimmed with lace and colored embroidery. Colored embroidery will also trim underskirts; it is called "broderie de Rouen," and consists of a combination of blue and red threads on nainsook.

A walking suit may be of crêpe de l'Inde and "pékin Pompadour." The underskirt is of muslin or percale, trimmed with two plaited flounces, and covered with a draped tunique, which is shirred on the side. The back is cut longer than the front, and forms a puff on the upper part. Around the tunique is a mar about fringe. A second row of this fringe extends down the sides and around the puffing in the back, about the middle of the skirt. The vest waist forms a round basque trimmed with pipings in two colors. The vest is of pékin. The long sleeves have cuffs trimmed with narrow plaitings. The bonnet worn with this suit has a brim of black rice straw, bordered on either side with jet galloon. The soft crown is of puffed silk. On the top of the bonnet is a bunch consisting of three tips, one colored and two black. The brim is lined with silk in the color of the Pompadour figure on the dress. The small baldeau on the inside is shirred. The strings are of faille.

A country toilet may be of navy-blue linen, trimmed with embroideries in light blue. The front of the skirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce, bordered with a light blue cording. A trimming is made in the shape of an apron, with two embroidered flounces and linen plaitings. Two straight pieces of goods fall down the sides of the apron, which are trimmed with an embroidered ruffle and cordings. These pieces are draped over the hips and then fastened under the front seam. The back of the skirt is made of straight seams. The top part of these seams is raised in puffs, and the lower part plaited in large hollow plaits fastened down on the wrong side by means of ribbons. The puff at the top of the nine seams forms a trophy, gained, in the form of a lump of ore, due by the no longer fair hand of the reddened climber. The work of the boring machines, driving and blasting huge vaults, or spaces left by the removed ores, and with depots of ore were seen. The homely and kind miners were profuse in their compliments. One of them said: 'I'd rather take the trouble to put her to the bottom of Dolcoath than to shoot her from the waist. Around the waist is a light blue cording. The collar is shawl-shape, and terminates in revers. The sleeves reach to the elbow, and are trimmed with an embroidered ruffle and a ribbon bow. The hat is of white rice straw, trimmed with a light blue Amason feather. The bows and draperies around the hat are of navy-blue satin.

Large Directoire bonnets are very extensively worn. They are generally of leghorn, trimmed with straw-colored satin and feathers in the same shade. In capotes there is a new shape; it consists of a "Pifferaro" crown, which is very much pointed, and a rather large brim. The Directoire shape is very stylish when trimmed with tulle and heavy jet-work. One of these has the brim falling instead of being raised. Extending to the back of the crown is a piece of black ribbon, which forms a bow on the left side.

White tulle, with small white dots, is used for veils and fichus. It is very becoming.

An "écharpe-fichu," just brought out, consists of a long band of ecru crêpe lisse, with Pompadour flowers, bordered with bretonne lace. It is folded double, and plaited around the neck like a fichu. It is fastened in front, falling in long ends.

Handkerchiefs are made to match the batiste suits. Around the small square of white batiste is a scalloped band of the same goods as the dress. Fans are made in the same way. The latter are also of "indienne" Pompadour, with flowers even on the white wooden handles.

Sun-shades of red Andrinople continues in favor. There are also in use Indian foulard sun-shades and shades with stripes painted by hand.

The plain shade in dark silk is also in very general demand. It is lined with a light silk. This style is generally quite large, and there is very often a bordering of white lace, such as valenciennes. It is generally from four to six inches deep. On the top is a very small bow, and a similar one is on the handle. The handles are very ornamental, although some are perfectly plain. Animals' heads are very much liked for the ends of these handles, especially dogs' and cats' heads.

Among the new fancy jewelry are "porte-bonheurs," with pencils attached. Near the fastening on one side of the bracelet is a chain which has a "porte-crayon" on the end. The length of the chain is so adjusted as to allow the wearer to write with ease. The pencil is fastened against the bracelet when not in use by means of a ring through which it is run. Necklaces are made with very small designs, and pendants, which are even worn with high collars. This necklace forms a perfect parure when the dress is cut open in the neck. For balls, necklaces of fine flowers are worn.

OLLIVIER'S OFFENSE.

WHY THE FRENCH ACADEMY REJECTED HIS SPEECH.

The speech of M. Ollivier, which the French Academy would not allow him to deliver without change on the occasion of the reception of the new member, Henri Martin, is published in the Paris *Figaro*. The passage to which exception was taken is as follows:

"But before those days a higher grandeur had been offered to him by destiny. On Aug. 9, on the first news of reverses as terrific as unforeseen, had he adhered to the line of reasoning which he used on Sept. 4 to the profit of the invaders of the Corps Législatif, and said, 'The enemy is approaching; let there be no divisions, no intestine struggles, no revolution; let us all sacrifice our personal sentiments to public danger'—by the force of circumstances, by the will of the Chamber and of the general assent, he would immediately have become master of the situation. When nothing was as yet lost, he would truly have saved the country, and prevented the misfortunes which he could only attenuate. In spite of his patriotism, M. Thiers did not thus interpret his duties. A man was found who, having neither his light nor his authority, arrived at more perspicacity through the simple dictates of his heart. This man was Gen. Changarnier. Inspiring himself with the tradition of Carnot, he forgets his imprisonment, his cruel exile, his wrecked career, and, unable to recommend abnegation at the tribune, he runs to head-quarters, embraces the Emperor, and shuts himself up in Metz, although beset with age, to fight and suffer with his former lieutenants. Such is the magnanimous conduct which one must set forth to the admiration of the present time; for if, having so much to pardon in each other, no one sets the example of generous forgetfulness, what will become of us?"

The following is, however, said to be the real cause of offense:

"As a historian, however, he was greater than as a public speaker. His superiority is above all established by the choice of his subject—the Revolution. That great event may be divided into three inseparable parts, like a trilogy of antiquity. The first was the period of enthusiasm: the nation is unanimous, it advances, trustful and inflamed with boundless hope toward an ideal of justice and liberty with which she wishes to associate in France every class of society in Europe, every nation. That hour of intoxication is not lasting; the unanimity prevailing at the outset is broken up; those who had 'too much' refuse to give up 'enough,' and those who had not 'enough' want to take 'too much.' Europe refuses the blessing we proffered, and, fearing the contagion, for example, refuses to allow us to enjoy the benefit of it; civil and foreign war simultaneously break out, and mutually stimulate each other. The second period, that of convulsion, then commences; it is at once terrible and sublime; by the violent agitation of the waves ordinary men are raised to extraordinary heights. But this herculean combat speedily uses up the energy of the Revolution; panting for breath, with failing strength, it lapses from the grasp of the ferocious and infamous into the hands of the incapable and the corrupt. The time once more comes round when the country has no master, yet enjoys no liberty—*magis sine domino quam in libertate*. Then uncertainty, dread of the future, becoming more hard to bear than positive and present evils, the counter revolution appears and is hailed as a delivery. At that time a great man, the true hero of the Revolution, does not produced—who supplies by intuition the shortcomings of actual knowledge—takes the lead of the revolution on the point of expiring like a commonplace insurrection, reorganizes it, and turns it into an imperishable epoch. Having secured its victories at home by military miracles beyond its frontiers, he conquers for it in Europe the land which was denied it, and renders the restoration of the *ancien regime* impossible in France by destroying it throughout the world. In this great effort he swoons his mark, and does not sufficiently respect abroad the independence he would secure at home. To arrest him in his career, Providence had to let loose the elements, and a premature Winter conquered the conqueror. But Providence strikes only to warn. In the Island of Elba, as in the depths of the grave, he takes the lesson to heart and becomes a new man. Feeling confident of having placed between the imperial eagle and the balls of the assailing shot, he renounces universal domination and the Dictatorship which it necessarily involved; his ambition, after reconquering our natural frontiers, is to end the Revolution by the establishment of a free and democratic Government. To what splendor should we not have attained if he had succeeded! Unfortunately, victory was tired of marching in his track. Enough equal to himself, he lost Waterloo under the stroke of fatality. Even then, however, nothing was lost; the national forces were enormous, and the struggle might be not hopelessly continued, but faction, which had not changed while Napoleon had changed, did not permit it. Then something occurred which in a long and checkered history had never occurred before. Until then we Frenchmen had considered it as something impossible to abandon and desert a vanquished chief, however great his faults. An eminent politician had before noted this feature of our national temperament; it has also been recorded by Machiavelli. Among all peoples that are great, or who are destined to become great, that has been the rule, for in this manner they show of what stuff they are made. In 1815, instead of imitating Carnot, the liberator of 1792, and the foremost Liberal leader, Benjamin Constant, and joining them in supporting a sovereign consented to by the Liberal *plebiscite*, Lafayette, unworthy of himself, misconstrues him, weakens him, and has his *déchéance* proclaimed by an unpatriotic Assembly. The people, paralyzed, curse this felony while submitting to it. When the hero had expired on his Calvary of St. Helena, the people, with its imagination, created round his name that legend of glory and anguish which has defied, and will continue to defy, the assault of calumny and jealousy. Let us, in our turn, strenuously changed that recall his undying memory. No effort can wrest his memory from our hearts, our institutions, and the every-day parts of our life! He soars above our modern society as the glittering dome which covers his honored remains rises above our city. Under a Republic, as under a Monarchy, we live by his maxims, and follow the rule his genius has laid down. To the friends of our interests he

'On ne peut remuer sans toucher à son nom.'

To teach our officers how to win battles his works are put into their hands as a text-book. To secure religious peace it is necessary to revert to his concordats. France could only remember history if she repudiated the Revolution of which Napoleon was the saviour, the legislator, and the impersonation."

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN A CORNISH MINE.

The *Cornishman* gives the following account of the descent to the lowest depths of Dolcoath of Miss Lolla A. Noble, a young lady of 19, of Rome, Ga., United States: "Accompanied by a friend and a skilled miner, the plucky explorer passed first to a depth of 1,560 feet by the man-engine, stepping from the small platforms on the huge moving rod to the fixed stages at the sides of the shaft with the cool and ready step which takes away all danger from the use of this friend to the underground sailor. But this labor was little as compared with that which succeeded. One hundred and thirty fathoms of further depth had to be reached by the descent of perpendicular ladders. This safely done, the lowest and richest parts of the mine were explored, and, 'The world gained, in the form of a lump of ore, due by the no longer fair hand of the reddened climber. The work of the boring machines, driving and blasting huge vaults, or spaces left by the removed ores, and with depots of ore were seen. The homely and kind miners were profuse in their compliments. One of them said: 'I'd rather take the trouble to put her to the bottom of Dolcoath than to shoot her from the waist. Around the waist is a light blue cording. The collar is shawl-shape, and terminates in revers. The sleeves reach to the elbow, and are trimmed with an embroidered ruffle and a ribbon bow. The hat is of white rice straw, trimmed with a light blue Amason feather. The bows and draperies around the hat are of navy-blue satin.

Large Directoire bonnets are very extensively worn. They are generally of leghorn, trimmed with straw-colored satin and feathers in the same shade. In capotes there is a new shape; it consists of a "Pifferaro" crown, which is very much pointed, and a rather large brim. The Directoire shape is very stylish when trimmed with tulle and heavy jet-work. One of these has the brim falling instead of being

MONTANA'S RAPID GROWTH

A TERRITORY RECLAIMED FROM THE INDIANS.

A GLIMPSE OF BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—BUSY CROWDS IN MILES CITY — INDIANS BROUGHT UNDER THE LAW—SETTLERS CROWDING INTO THE TERRITORY.

MILES CITY, Montana, June 8.—A flying trip across the Territory of Dakota, from Fargo to Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the latter part of May revealed that magnificent grain-growing country in all the splendor of the Spring's young growth. The prospects for this year's crops are most encouraging, and the farmers of Northern Dakota refer to blights and grasshoppers as things of the past, giving no indication of recurring. It is impossible to predict the effect to be produced upon the commerce of the world when all the land in this region now lying idle shall be brought to respond to the plow and the seed-drill. I do not intend to give way to statistics, but one is excusable for experiencing some slight degree of mental stupor in attempting to grapple with the fact that the Red River Valley—100 miles of which we crossed in the early forenoon—embodies 20,000 square miles of land in Dakota alone, an area equal to that of Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut combined, with the advantage over those States that every acre is arable, with from two to four feet depth of rich black loam over its entire surface! Mr. O. Dalrymple, the largest farmer in this part of the country, rode on the train a few miles out from Fargo. He informed me that he has 20,000 acres in wheat alone this season! It takes time and effort to train an Eastern man's imagination to a fair conception of all that is involved in figures of such magnitude. The keen instinct of Western immigration, however, is rapidly mastering them, and millions of acres are being taken up by settlers each year.

Twenty-four hours' ride from St. Paul brings us to the Missouri River, at Bismarck, a depot of supplies for the steam-boat trade of the Upper Missouri, and now bristling with excitement over the preparations for the extension of the Northern Pacific Road toward the Yellowstone Valley. It is a genuine type of the frontier town. River men of all grades, from the suave steam-boat clerk to the grimy roustabout, long-haired adventurers, with the air and appearance of bandits, Hebrew merchants, and Indian squaws exposing bunches of moccasins and bead-work for sale, are the most prominent features of the population observed before making the transit of a mile or so from the town to the river bank. There we find half a dozen steamers loading for the up-trip, and our telegraphic notification having been correct, for once, in a short time we are out in the stream and struggling northward against the fierce and turbid current. Fort Abraham Lincoln, whence Custer set out on his last march, three years ago, looms up behind us on the western shore. It is slow work stemming a five-mile current, and four days—tying up to the bank at night—of it, in consequence, are consumed in reaching Fort Buford, 300 miles from Bismarck, and about 50 miles south from the British border. Opposite this post the Yellowstone is encountered, pouring its yellow stream into the already muddy Missouri, and, now entering Montana, our general direction is south-west to the mouth of the Tongue River. Here the latter stream, a mile or so from its confluence with the Yellowstone, is Miles City, the capital of Custer County, and the present emporium of Eastern Montana. We have traveled 520 miles since leaving Bismarck, and the journey has occupied eight days. When the rivers are low it sometimes takes from 15 to 20 days to make the trip.

The scenery along the Missouri River was majestically pictur sque throughout the entire distance. Where on one side extended enormous bottom lands, sufficient to furnish a lodgment to a nation, on the other vast mountain ranges or "buttes," brown and leadless, frowned darkly above us, stretching in both directions as far as the eye could reach, with glacis and scarp, of the regularity of the battlements of the Titans. In the Yellowstone Valley the same general characteristics continued, but the appearance of nature was more genial and inviting. The buttes were covered with verdure, and occasionally with fine forests, while the bottom-lands rejoiced in a rich growth of grass, and were studded with groves of cotton-wood, bearing striking resemblance to cultivated parks and pleasure-grounds. Occasional "ran

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—Self-congratulations seem the order of the day among the illustrated monthlies. *Scribner's Magazine* recently indulged in complacent statistics, and now *Harper's* follows, in the department of the Easy Chair, with a pean to the uniform healthfulness, prosperity, and progress of the monthly. *Harper's Monthly* has cause for pride in the excellence of its illustrations for the coming month. These show to greater advantage on the widened page, and it is noticeable that for the same reason the printed matter gains in weight. A piece of verse that is screwed up into an eighth of a page has little chance of attracting the careless reader; clear open type makes even the feeblest short story endurable of a hot day.

The short stories in the present number are three—by Henry James, Jr., Edward Everett Hale, and A. A. Hayes, Jr. That by James is of the analytic kind, subdued, carefully carried out in all its details, although a most unusual style of romance for *Harper's*. Its cleverness is of the George Eliot stamp. Edward Everett Hale contributes a semi-dramatic story, "The Hapgoods and I," somewhat like the ventures of Mr. Howells in that line. Of the illustrated papers, that of William H. Rideing may be recommended to while away a pleasant hour. It is about Bobby Burns, and contains the following letter, hitherto unpublished:

ISLE, Tuesday Evening.

DEAR WILLIAM: In my last I recommended that valuable apothegm. Learn taciturnity. It is absolutely certain that nobody can know our thoughts, and yet, from a slight observation of mankind, one would not think so. What mischiefs daily arise from silly garrulity and fonish confidence! There is an excellent Scots saying that A man's mind is his kingdom. It is certainly so; but how few can govern that kingdom with propriety! The serious mischiefs in Business which this Flux of tongue occasions do not come immediately to your situation; but in another point of view—the dignity of man—now is the time that will make or mar. Yours is the time of life for laying in habits. You cannot avoid it, though you will strive, and these habits will stick to your last sand. At after-periods, even at so little advance as my years, 'tis true that one may still be very sharp-sighted to one's habitual failings and weaknesses; but to eradicate them or even mend them, is quite a different matter. Acquired at first by accident, they by and by begin to be, as it were, a necessary part of our existence. I have not time for more. Whatever you read, whatever you see, even that strange creature Man, look into the living world about you, look to yourself, for the evidences of the fact or the application of the doctrine. I am ever yours, ROBERT BURNS.

MR. WILLIAM BURNS, Saddler, Uptown.

There is also a finely illustrated paper by S. G. W. Benjamin on "Fifty Years of American Art," and an article on "Narragansett Pier," written with a facile pen by Prof. Carroll. Howard Pyle's third paper on "A Peninsular Canaan" deals with peach orchards in Delaware, lumbering in the Dismal Swamp, and yachting on the Chesapeake. H. P. Johnson relates the gallant feat of storming the fort on Stony Point on the 10th of July, 1779, and E. P. Whipple furnishes a bagful of "Recollections of Charles Sumner." He speaks of the ostracism which Sumner suffered from the high and mighty of Boston town:

"The occasion was a debate at a meeting of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, (1847.) He had done or said before this some things which offended the inner circles of Boston society, but in setting forth his views on prison discipline, he, in the heat of debate, made some undesirable and unnecessary personations of the first respectability in the city, and he was thenceforth voted by them to be 'vulgar.' His offenses against what was considered social and political decorum went on increasing year after year, and the houses where he had before been a welcome visitor closed their doors to him one after the other. Its curious that this fashionable ostracism continued after he had made himself a great reputation in the Senate of the United States, and held the position of Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He was a political force of the first rank, in the opinion of Ambassadors of foreign States, when numbers of the commercial and manufacturing aristocracy of his native city rated and berated him as a vulgar fanatic."

The verse for July is supplied by James T. Fields, whose "Owl Critic" is very depressing comedy, and by S. H. M. Byers, with verses called "The Mowing." "Young Mrs. Jardine" has come to its sixth chapter.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—The *Atlantic* retrieves its somewhat waned prestige for superior verse in the July number. Here will be found a sonnet from "H. H.," called "Avalanches," and fine verses by Maurice Thompson, under the title of "The Morning Hills." John James Piatt enters upon the ground so well occupied by Mrs. Piatt, and in "The Children Out-of-Doors" plays on the analogy between the calls of religion on the conscience and the knocking of a child at the door, somewhat as, in a less reverent way, Ancreon typified the coming of Love by a child outside his door. Still more noteworthy is the poem by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, addressed to the June Ludovisi, of which the second stanza runs as follows:

"Sunshine she brought that dwells within this stone
Imprisoned, yet immortal in its tomb.
Where since the world emerged from chaos' womb
Was peace so sacred and so perfect known!
A spirit from some high, ethereal zone,
A spirit pure and passionless and free,
Has flushed thy snowy immobility
With an intenser life-blood than his own.
In thy majestic womanhood more fair
Than art thus all the weeping hordes of saints
Whom men invoke with incense and with prayer.
I in thine ear benign would breathe my plaints;
Before thy tranquil eyes and in the shade
Of thine eternal brow my sorrows fade."

In prose there is "Massy Sprague's Daughter," a strange tale opening on Block Island long the cliffs, the lovers being a West Indian girl of uncertain ancestry and a full-blooded negro boy. *Toinette* is picked up by a gay lady of Newport, and, after being her waitress, sets up a milliner shop in Newport. *Toinette* fails into disgrace, but her black lover is faithful to her through all. The story is not signed. Another anonymous hand describes "Public Balls in New-York" in a pleasant fashion, and Edward Everett Hale, under the title of "A Fossil from the Tertiary," describes the origin and meaning of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. It was founded at the College of William and Mary in the year 1776, and designed to bind together the scattered Colonies by enlisting the best men of culture in a secret organization. There is not a shadow of evidence to show that Jefferson founded the society. During the anti-Masonic excitement it was compelled to throw aside its distinctive feature of secrecy, and from that time its strongest hold over the imagination of young men was gone. That this is true appears from the success of the numerous secret societies which sprang up in most colleges upon the change in policy of the Phi Beta Kappa. No wonder the secret societies cheerfully endure ridicule and calumny rather than let go this sheet-anchor of their prosperity. It would be interesting to learn from some such zealot as the man who goes about measuring the muscles of college oarsmen what the statistics are regarding the number of graduates of college secret societies who afterward join the ranks of the Masons, Odd-fellows, and other organizations of the kind. Does the taste for secret societies die out with the experience in college, or does it foster a liking for them?

Other pleasant reading-matter for hot weather will be found in "English Skies," by Richard Grant White, and "The People for whom Shakespeare Wrote," by Charles Dudley Warner. George E. Waring, Jr., writes on some "Recent Modifications in Sanitary Drainage," and C. C. Andrews on "Our Commerce with Cuba, Porto Rico, and Mexico."

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

—A writer who signs only with his initials has a brief paper on "The 'Man on Horseback' in the United States." Caleb Cushing was the first who used the phrase. It is pointed out that the Swiss Republic has enjoyed free institutions for over 500 years, and that Cromwell and Napoleon, who are next to Cæsar the most favorite examples of the overturning of popular liberties of one-man power, took Republics which had hardly entered on their existence, before they had developed republican temper and habits, and restored the former government to which the people were already used, and which was still fresh in their memories. So with the failure of the South American Republics; they started with no traditions or habits of republican institutions. When Cæsar, Cromwell, and Napoleon established monarchies they took an authority which was only the type of authority that existed before. The "man on horseback" in the United States will do nothing of the sort. He will set up by intrigue and violence a new Government, vulgar through and through—steeped in corruption, political and social. The only form of despotism likely to triumph over our republican institutions is party. Private opinions are subordinated to party, as when the Democratic Party accepted Horace Greeley as its candidate in 1872. The only department of Governmental action which is of importance or value is administration. Congress, which was primarily a legislative body, devotes its energies to administration, and makes sure that the interests of party shall not be sacrificed even in the most trifling matters. "Senatorial groups" will be the kind of oligarchy to take the place of republicanism, if the latter breaks down. The Senatorial group that dispersed at the election of Hayes has taken courage again; three of the group have resumed their seats, and the mention of civil service reform only excites derision. There is no hope in either party; the only salvation lies in reform of the civil service.

The other political article is "The Khédive's Coup d'Etat," by Edwin de Leon. C. K. Adams tells all he knows about the universities of Russia and Russian education; Francis Maguire, Jr., discusses appreciatively the writings of George Eliot and notes their tendency; Leopold Katcher has a biography of George Sand; and Prof. Fisher, of Yale, offers a paper on "Channing as a Philosopher and Theologian."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—Two very readable articles of the well-known illustrated magazine type are by Felix L. Oswald, who describes traveling by "prairie schooner" through Sonora, and by a writer unnamed, who dis-loses the charms of Stratford-on-the-Sound, a Connecticut village that boasts of the finest elm-shaded streets in all New-England. It appears that Stratford breeds a specialized race of men and women, and that not to like Stratford is tantamount to a confession of æsthetic shortcoming. Dr. Samuel Johnson, of Stratford, went to England and met Dr. Samuel Johnson, of London; a mutual liking caused the lexicographer to write his namesake a letter, dated March, 1773, which is given here from the original now hanging framed in the house of William Samuel Johnson, of Stratford. It shows the doughty Londoner in a hearty mood; he could be as complimentary to those he liked as he was virulent against those he detested. Stratford boasts of the first Episcopal church built in Connecticut.

That excellent actor and accomplished man, Joseph Jefferson, has a more than appreciative notice from L. Clarke Davis, who names his illustrated biography "Joe and After the Play." Jefferson comes of acting stock on both sides of the house, and if inherited qualities are important factors in attaining eminence in his profession, he is certainly a good example to the good of the theory. The name of Thomas Hughes bears with it a charm arising from "Tom Brown's School Days," and although what he has to say about Benjamin Franklin is somewhat like carrying coals to Newcastle, when published in an American magazine, it will doubtless interest many people to learn his fav rable opinion of the great Pennsylvanian. Arthur Venner has a notice of Bonstetten, a Swiss friend of Voltaire and Mme. de Staël. Fiction is by no means well represented, the best being Annie Porter's "My Village in the South." "Through Winding Ways" is passable, but Susan M. Day's "Telescopic Discoveries," and the third in a series called "Women's Husbands," are both dull. Paul H. Hayne contributes a poem called "In the Porch," showing the better side of his literary faculty:

"In this old porch, fast moldering to decay,
But wreathed in vines and girt by shadowy trees,
All day I hear the dreamful hum of bees,
Soft-caroling of foliage, and the spray
Of breezes borne from some far ocean bay;
And oft with half-closed eyelids, stretched at ease—
The pines above me voiced like distant seas—
I seem to mark a coy young Dryad stray
Out from the tangled greenery overhead,
Her brow leaf-crowned, her eyes of twilight fire
Deep with Arcadian mysteries softly shed;
And near her, wafted from the tropical South,
A white-limbed Nereid, round whose balmy mouth
Breathe the wave's freshness and the wind's desire."

NEW BOOKS.

—*Clare and Bébé. J. B. Lippincott & Co.*—The author of "His Heart's Desire" has added another spirited novel to her list. The loves of *Clare* and *Bébé* are told; a pleasant mixture of fun and pathos seasons the amatory part. The anonymous writer has the true novelistic swing to her pen. It is a thoroughly American book, and shows the young people of both sexes on very easy but perfectly nice terms with each other.

—*Markof, the Russian Violinist. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.*—The public has put its seal of approbation upon the work of Henry Gréville, and will accept this with equal favor. It is a "musical novel," and although no better and no worse than the other dozen stories by the same prolific writer, enjoys the advantage of a Russian setting. The translation was made in Paris by Miss Helen Stanley, a friend of Henry Gréville.

—*Geier-Wally. D. Appleton & Co.* Several translations of this popular tale of the Tyrol, from the German of Wilhelmine von Hillern, have been issued in former years. Their success warrants a new edition in the cheap "Handy-volume Series." Geier-Wally is the daughter of a rough, poaching peasant who has brought her up more hardily than the hardiest boys. The nickname comes from the Lämmergeier of the Alps, one of whose nests the heroine robbed of its young. She falls in love with Joseph, a bear-hunter, who will have none of her.

—*The Art of Reading. Clayton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.*—The notes to this translation of Ernest Legouvé's pleasant, gossipy work on elocution occupy more than half the book. Edward Roth is not by any means the first translator into English of "The Art of Reading," but his elaborate notes secure for this version the first place. A picture of the elocutionary member of the French Academy is prefixed, and the notes forma sort of abridged biographical dictionary of French literature, containing notices of all the celebrated persons of whom Legouvé has made mention.

—*The Abbe's Temptation. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.*—It is not quite fair to judge an author on the strength of one book. Emile Zola has not written "L'Assommoir" only but a love story full of mysticism and passion. The *Abbé Mouret* fails in love with *Albine*, a girl who has been allowed to run wild on an old deserted estate, but at the last the power of the Church over his mystical temperament conquers his love. The movement of the story is often abrupt and the scenes anything but realistically probable; indeed, Adam and Eve might have been the prototypes in Zola's mind when he wrote.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. R. D. Blackmore has in hand a short story, entitled "Crocker's Hole."

—The British Museum has lately acquired the remainder of the tablets found at Hillah.

—Story's "International Law" has been translated into Spanish by Mr. Hilario S. Gabilondo.

—Mr. John Fiske is now delivering his "Lectures on America's Place in History" in London.

—Prince Mestchersky, of Russia, is about to bring out a novel with events cast in the reign of Nicholas.

—What will the relatives of Aaron Burr do now? Dean Stanley calls him "the Satan of American History."

—Miss Olive Risley Seward, the adopted daughter of the late Secretary Seward, is reported to be writing a new book.

—The daughter of the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," Miss Georgiana M. Craik, is about to publish a novel in three volumes, entitled "Remorse."

—A memoir of Mrs. Ranyard, the originator of the London Bible Woman Mission, edited by Lady Kinnaird, is in preparation, and will be published shortly.

—The forthcoming conference of Librarians at Boston will be devoted in large measure to two most important questions—fiction in public libraries, and schools and public libraries.

—A censor of the press is to be appointed to the Province of Kharkoff in Russia. Hitherto the press there had been supervised by a Government officer who could barely read and write.

—James Hannay's biography is not to be written, but his "Cad Papers," originally contributed to the defunct *Imperial Review*, are to be gathered into a volume, in company with selections from his other writings, and will be published in one volume, with a memoir prefixed.

—Mr. Mallock's satire on the tuneful heathens, entitled "Every Man His Own Poet," published by A. Williams & Co., Boston, has been so successful that the pamphlet has been put into cloth binding and is now issued in a special edition. Nothing better of its kind has ever been published.

—The "Personal and Professional Recollections of the late Sir George Gilbert Scott," edited by his son and introduced to the public by the Very Rev. John William Burgon, Dean of Chichester, is just out in London, and is likely to be one of the most interesting autobiographies of the day.

—The July *Wide Awake* is much devoted to cats. Ernest Ingersol and Amanda B. Harris contribute separate "Thoughts about Cats," Mrs. Blinn tells about a cat in "The Black Lady," Mrs. Johnson tells a true story of "Pussy's Gratitude," and Mrs. Bates has verses on "Choosing a Kitten."

—Mr. Nutt, the Librarian of the Bodleian Library at Oxford University, has edited from a unique Bodleian manuscript a commentary on Jesaiah by Rabbi Eleazer, of Beaugenci, and has prefaced it with a valuable account of Biblical exegesis among the Spanish and French Jews of the Middle Ages.

—A work entitled "The Biblical Doctrine of Man," by the Rev. John Laidlaw, will be published late in the Autumn. Its substance was originally delivered as the "Cunningham Lecture," a foundation in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, similar to the "Baird Lecture" of the Established Church.

—Prof. Robertson Smith, the leading Presbyterian "heretic" of the time, is said to be developing the leisure which is allowed him, before the final settlement of his trial for heresy, to the preparation of some magazine articles on "Egypt in its Various Phases," as it came under his notice while he traveled there recently.

—A young Indian Pandit, named Sgamaji Krishna-Varma, who, considering his age, (scarcely 23,) is remarkably well versed in grammar and Oriental literature, has recently arrived in England and has been admitted a member of the University of Oxford. He is the first real Indian Pandit who has ever visited England. He is a native of Kutch, a country on the western coast of India, inhabited by rather more than half a million of hardy people who have no literature, and whose local dialect is on its way to extinction.

—The July *Magazine of American History* is chiefly occupied with an account of the French fleet which made Rhode Island its quarters during the Revolution. The services and character of Rochambeau, says Mr. Stevens, have not had their due honor. Left for nearly a year without one word of counsel by the French Ministry; subjected in a foreign land to reproaches and importunities during the whole time, he still maintained his serenity unbroken. In his character there was a reserve power, the unerring accompaniment of greatness. He was moderate and courteous as he was wise. To all these qualities he added *bonhommie*.

—The proceedings at a reception in honor of the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, given by the Independent Liberal Church at the Union League Theatre Tuesday evening, April 22, together with the report of Mr. Frothingham's farewell sermon to his congregation, in which he thoroughly reviewed the Liberal situation, have been published in a neat pamphlet by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is a publication of special significance, and contains the utterances of several of the leading free religionists in this country, including Samuel Longfellow, John W. Chadwick, George W. Curtis, Col. Higginson, and Prof. Felix Adler, as to the prospects of the movement in which they occupy the place of leaders.

—The young Count de Fersen writes to his father in Europe directly after the capture of Lord Cornwallis in Yorktown: "In Virginia there are at least 20 negroes to every white; this is why this Province supports but few soldiers in the Army. All those who engage in trade are looked upon as inferior to the others; they say that these are not gentlemen, and will not associate with them. They all have aristocratic ideas, and to see them it is hard to comprehend how they could have entered into a general conflagration and accepted a Government founded on a perfect equality of condition; but the same spirit which has led them to throw off the English yoke may well lead them to other steps, and I shall not be surprised to see Virginia separate from the other States on the peace. I should not be surprised, even, to see the American Government become a complete aristocracy."—*The Magazine of American History.*

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

HALF-HOUR HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By MANDELL CREIGHTON, M. A. 25 cents.
MY SISTER'S KEEPER. A Story for Girls. By LAURA M. LANE. 20 cents.
HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. By JOHN RICHARD GREEN, M. A. Vol. III., 1603-1688.
THACKERAY. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. "English Men of Letters." 75 cents.
THE RIFLE CLUB AND RANGE. By A. H. WESTON. Illustrations.
ORANGE GIRL. A Novel. By MAY CROMMELIN. 15 cents.
HOW TO GET STRONG AND HOW TO STAY SO. By WILLIAM BLAIKIE.
IMPRESSIONS OF THEOPHRASTUS SUCH. By GEORGE ELIOT. 10 cents.
SWIFT, CONGREVE, ADDISON AND STEELE. By W. M. THACKERAY. From "Lectures on English Humorists." 25 cents.
LORD BACON. By Lord MACAULAY. 25 cents.
PRIOR, GAY, POPE, HOGARTH, SMOLLETT, FIELDING, STERNE AND GOLDSMITH. By W. M. THACKERAY. From "English Humorists." 25 cents.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

MAN'S MORAL NATURE. An Essay. By RICHARD MAURICE BUCKE, M. D. London, Ontario. $1.
CONVERSATIONS ON ART AND PHYSIOLOGY. By THOMAS COUTURE. Translated from the French. By S. E. STEWART. Introduction by ROBERT SWAIM GIFFORD. $1 25.
THE GREAT FUR LAND; OR, SKETCHES OF LIFE IN THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY. By H. M. ROBERTS. Illustrations. $1 75.
BOHEMIA. By CHARLES STUART WELLS.
IS LIFE WORTH LIVING? By WILLIAM RUSSELL MALLOCK. Author of "The New Republic.
THE ROUTE THROUGH BY WAY OF PANAMA. By JOHN CODMAN.
A BUNDLE OF PAPERS. By PAUL SIEGVOLK. Author of "Walter Ashwood."
ROMAN DAYS. From the Swedish of VICTOR RYDBERG. By ALFRED GORNING CLARK. Sketch of Rydberg by Dr. H. A. W. LUNDIUS. Illustrated.

D. APPLETON & CO.

ON THE VERGE. A Romance of the Centennial. By PHILIP STERLING.
GEIER-WALLY. A Tale of the Tyrol. By WILHELMINE VON HILLERN. 50 cents.
APPLETONS' GENERAL GUIDE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Railway Maps, Plans, Illustrations.
MODERN CHROMATICS. With Applications to Art and Industry. By OGDEN N. ROOD, Professor in Columbia College. 130 Illustrations.
THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. A Popular Exposition of the Principal Points of German Ontogeny and Phylogeny. From the German of ERNST HAECKEL. In 2 vols. 8vo.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

SEA AND SHORE. A Collection of Poems. $1.
TRAVELS WITH A DONKEY IN THE CEVENNES. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. 50 cents.
THE COUNCELL'S OPERA HOLOAK. "No Name Series." $1.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

CLARE AND BEBE. A Novel. By the Author of "His Heart's Desire."
FLITTERS, TATTERS, AND THE COUNSELLOR. A Story. By the Author of "The Hon. Miss Ferrard," &c. Pamphlet.
CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS, ALBANY.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

MARTIN R. DENNIS & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN NEW-JERSEY, AND OF ITS MEDICAL MEN. To A. D. 1800. By STEPHEN WICKES, M. D.

DICK & FITZGERALD.

CAMP AND FIELD LIFE OF THE FIFTH NEW-YORK, (Duryee Zouaves.) By ALFRED DAVENPORT.
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.
PALMS OF REST, OR REST AND REFRESHMENT IN THE VALLEYS. By J. R. MACDUFF, D. D.
SAVED AT SEA. A Light-house Story. By Mrs. O. F. WALTON.

A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON.

THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE. Vol. I.—Authors and Titles; Part 3—Lenoir-Robbia. Edited by F. LEYPOLDT and L. E. JONES.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

AFTER DEATH.—WHAT? or, HELL AND SALVATION. By the Rev. W. E. PLATT. Second edition.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, PHILADELPHIA.

LONG LIFE AND HOW TO REACH IT. By JOSEPH G. RICHARDSON, M. D.

DAVID ATWOOD, MADISON, WIS.

MAIDEN RACHEL. By ELLA A. GILBE.

ORANGE JUDD & CO.

QUINBY'S NEW BEE-KEEPING. The Mysteries of Bee-keeping Explained. By L. C. ROOT.

E. J. HALE & SON.

KEMPES COUNTY VINDICATED, AND A PEEP AT RADICAL RULE IN MISSISSIPPI. By JAMES D. LYNCH. $1 50.

CLARK & MAYNARD.

A HISTORY OF ROME. Amply Illustrated. By B. F. LEIGHTON, Ph. D.

M. B. SAWYER & CO.

THE FINAL THEOLOGY. Vol. I. Introduction to the New Testament. By the Rev. LEICESTER B. SAWYER.

CLAXTON, REMSEN, & HAFFELFINGER, PHILADELPHIA.

THE ART OF READING. By ERNEST LEGOUVÉ. Translated with Copious Notes. By EDWARD ROTH.

D. LOTHROP & CO. BOSTON.

POOR PAPA. By MARY W. PORTER. 50 cents.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

FIRST BLOWS OF THE CIVIL WAR. Preliminary Conflict from 1850 to 1860. By JAMES S. PIKE, Former United States Minister to the Netherlands.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

MARKOF, The Russian Violinist. By HENRY GRÉVILLE. Translated by Miss HELEN STANLEY.

SEVERING THE ISTHMUS

THE INTER-OCEANIC SHIP CANAL.

DISCUSSING THE VARIOUS ROUTES—A QUESTION OF MINING SCIENCE—M. DE LESSEPS AND SUEZ CANAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A congress has recently been held in Paris of scientists and others to take into consideration the construction of this important work, whereby to sever the Isthmus, and for us, this American Nation, to bring the two shores of the North American Continent into immediate contiguity. This congress was called, ostensibly, to consider first whether exploration was to be deemed exhausted—thoroughly and entirely so—and if so, then, what route of the many heretofore surveyed should be adopted. So far as we can learn from the published proceedings received by telegraph, the question of the thoroughness of search and exploration and whether anything more could be done to demonstrate the existence of a better route, was completely ignored and I dismissed without a passing notice, and a conclusion was reached and a route adopted, upon which capital is now to be, or being, invited to engage at an immense cost, probably $250,000,000, and 15 to 20 years' time before the work will be completed.

The writer of this has carefully studied the question of this great canal for the past 10 years, and when this congress met, assuming, as I think very naturally, that the true and real object of this meeting was, as I have said, to determine, first, in the most dispassionate and scientific manner, the question of the thoroughness and exhaustiveness of surveys upon the Isthmus, at all points, up to the present time, I aimed to contribute to that end, by sending to one of the American Commissioners, at his especial suggestion, an exhaustive essay upon this point, in which I endeavored to show that there are probably three low-level routes, which, strange as it may seem, have never yet been explored. The first is up the Rio Juan de Dios, to 6 to 10 miles north of Panama, through to the Chagres, and thence to any suitable port on the Atlantic. The second is south-west of Panama, at some point between the Bay of Vaca del Monte and Chamé Bay, through to the River Indios, on the Veragua shore, this being through a low easterly and westerly valley, between the Panama Mountains on the north and the Chamé Mountains on the south. The third is from somewhere about the Gulf of Parita, through, westerly, to the Rio Belem, or thereabouts, it being through a low east and west valley, between the Chamé Mountains on the north and the Chiriqui Mountains on the south. And the fourth is possibly and probably through an opening in the Chiriqui Mountains east of the volcano of Chiriqui.

The finding of a proper route is a problem in mining science. It is a question of orology, topography, geology, rocks and their relations, the metals in their relations to the mountain chains and as the cause of local topography everywhere in metal-bearing countries, as is this isthmus region. Mining science points out to my mind the more than probability that we will find a route for an open canal, to be filled with the waters of the oceans, at a moderate depth of cutting and at a cost insignificant in comparison with the present project and in saving many years of time in its construction, upon one or more of the first three routes named; and cosmography to my mind—as I study the cataclysmic causes which have doubtless, in the middle ages of this North American Continent, formed—broken—the gap in the Catskill Mountains at West Point, opening a ship channel through that mountain, and laying bare a world's supply of anthracite, and on this Pacific shore has broken down the Santa Cruz and Oakland Mountains, opened Tasquinez Straits, and so, by this means, opened up a ship canal through the valley about San Francisco into the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley—leads me to believe that the same great cause or causes may have opened a way through the Chiriqui Mountains, from Chiriqui Lagoon, to the Pacific, which proposition finds support in the remark made by William Wheelwright, in a report to the Royal Geographical Society in 1844, page 10, in which he says, speaking upon this Chiriqui portion of the isthmus: "I was assured by several persons that a deep gorge had been discovered in the western mountains," &c.

What has been needed is a principle of exploration, whereby to determine where exploration should be conducted and why. Confederate days down the proposition that exploration should be conducted up the river depressions, as the lowest topographical features. The principle is correct as far as it goes; but the trouble is to know what rivers, in the multiplicity on the Isthmus, to explore. The elucidation of this and other important fundamental points is a scientific problem too extensive for a newspaper article, but which I endeavored, in my communication to the Paris Convention, to very fully and exhaustively elaborate and illustrate with maps and diagrams. But it seems that by some means, the reasons for which, as far as we know, do not meet with general approval, this convention has decided the route for the canal. But it does not by any means follow, necessarily, finally, and conclusively, that this decision must be acquiesced in by us, and that this route must unavoidably be adopted. It has been a commonly accepted tradition that whenever the construction of this canal was entered upon it would be undertaken by the nations, for the nations, under solemn and adequate engagements of neutrality for all future time. This high, patriotic ground seems, on the present occasion, to have been entirely lost sight of, and the enterprise seems to have been permitted, without protest, to become a private stock-jobbing scheme, in the control of a foreign nationality, and we, this great American nation, with our plenitude of resources, present and prospective, with 50,000,000 or more of population now, rapidly aggregating in wealth and numbers, who, in the next century, will extend from Panama to the Polar Circle 150,000,000 of English-speaking people, we are called upon to stand aside and permit others to build, control, levy tolls, and manage this highway between our shores, with no defined national voice in the matter.

We are called upon to stand aside and permit another Suez Canal "botch" to be perpetrated, and consent to be the plundered victims for all time. My hope is that when we fully understand matters we will do no such thing. The world has heretofore cheerfully, but mistakenly, accredited to M. De Lesseps great engineering skill, from the fact of his effecting the construction of the Suez Canal. In those days the Suez Canal was far away. The people were dazzled with the novel scheme. That and many other schemes—the overland railroad, submarine telegraphy, iron-clad monitors, 100-pounder steel cannons, and lots of other present achievements—were new to the world, or unattempted and unknown, and we thought that Suez Canal and its projector were something wonderful, all because our ideas and experiences were undeveloped. That canal gave to M. De Lesseps an undeserved prestige, which has been availed of in calling this convention, and it is still further to be availed of, it seems, to foster and promote this mistaken, projected Panama-Inter-oceanic-maritime-high way-financial scheme. Let us examine the Suez Canal and see if it is a warrant for this man-worship, with which, in this case, we are somewhat tainted. This Suez Canal, some three years since, was carefully and critically examined by an eminent United States civil engineer. What his written report of that work is I do not know, but I learn his opinion from his own lips. He said that this Suez Canal is a sham in every engineering sense. It is simply a big ditch dug in sand from end to end, with not an engineering feature about it. There is not a rock excavation or filling, nor a single difficulty calling for the exercise of engineering skill, in its entire construction. Its capital stock, on which it pays dividends, is 189,000,000 francs, or say $38,000,000. He said that the tenders made at the outset, for its construction, were 60,000,000 francs or $12,000,000, and that any Yankee who could not take the contracts for its entire construction for $10,000,000, and steal $2,000,000, and make just as good a canal as the present one, would not be half smart, and he would disown him for a countryman. In its construction the Khédive sent down fellaheen by the tens of thousand, who performed an immense amount of work, free of cost to the canal company. The canal at the Mediterranean end is so imperfect and crooked that in entering, their ship grounded several times, although on the map it appeared well and straight. I need not repeat more of his evidently just and deservedly severe criticisms. He evidently felt that engineering science had been misused, and had been, through misapprehension of the facts in the case, improperly availed of—unwittingly it may be, to a great extent, by the general public—to lift M. De Lesseps into undue prominence as *the* engineer *par excellence*, who alone was capable—as public opinion had come to think—of the construction of the future Isthmus Canal, when that canal should be presented for execution, and I do not think he was far wrong in his deductions. In the absence of the knowledge of these facts to the contrary, public opinion the world over, I think, *does* believe that his great name (?) at the head of this Panama project, is a tower of strength and a guarante of its successful execution.

If this Suez Canal cost, through contract and finance manipulation, $38,000,000, when its actual cost should have been only $10,000,000, then commerce for all time must be charged four prices to provide dividends commensurate with its abnormal cost. If a route has been adopted across the Panama Isthmus, which will cost, doubtless, $200,000,000, probably $50,000,000 more, then commerce must necessarily be saddled with that interest and dividend account for all future time. Should these facts before us, we must well stop and consider whether we are not, as a nation capable financially, in every other way equal to the task of opening up a ship canal for our own and the world's future commerce, to be built at a minimum cost, and operated in the interests of the nations at a fair minimum of profit.

I do not think that the American people would have voluntarily and deliberately entertained the proposition to disregard the traditions of the nations, that "a canal through the isthmus when built should be an international and not a private work, across which no one nationality should be permitted to stand outside and make its own terms upon commerce for the privilege of transit." But now that we are absolved from the charge of bad faith and self-seeking, and put upon our mettle to escape this scheme, whereby our own Monroe doctrine is likely to be ultimately disregarded, and our own future national intercommunication is and must be greatly hindered, and even our national independence and expansion limited, compromised, and embarrassed in the future if we submit to and contribute to the present proposed arrangement, we are honorably at liberty to take an independent national departure in the matter, and I propose that, as the American nation and people, we take the matter in hand without further delay on national ground of the past. To do this, our first work is to call a convention, on American soil, of scientists and engineers, to consider and decide if all has been done which can be done to determine the entire possibilities of finding a low level through the isthmus, at some point not yet explored, and if not, then the capitalists of the country will subscribe a sum adequate to cover the expense, say $10,000 to $15,000, the writer of this will volunteer to explore, if desired, the four routes designated in the beginning of this article, and I am sure that one or more routes will be found at a low level, whereby a mountain to cross or cut down, upon which a canal can be constructed in probably five years' time at less than $50,000,000. I can find a low level through that isthmus suitable for a ship canal adequate to the fullest needs of commerce for all future time. Having determined that, then let Jonathan and John clasp hands across it, invite the other nations to join in the enterprise, and make it for ever neutral. Let the nations indorse the bonds for its construction, appoint Commissioners who shall construct the canal and manage it and fix the rates of toll, at a fair rate, with a sinking fund which shall redeem the bonds in, say, 50 years, and then this generation will have done a noble work, one in keeping with the enlightened, liberal spirit of the age, and posterity will lift up their voices in blessings upon us. This is the true view to take, as I think, of our duties, responsibilities, and opportunities at the present time. American and English capitalists, merchants, and people, shall it be done? If so done, the people of this day and generation, who take part in it, will win an immortality of honorable fame for their wisdom, liberality, and true patriotism.

O. W. EASTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, June 9, 1879.

A SHABBY IMPERIAL PROCESSION.

FUNERAL CORTEGE OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Peking Correspondence of the Shanghai Courier.

When I first arrived, a long string of slovenly-looking baggage-wagons were jolting heavily along the road. They came trailing after one another in most admired disorder; now two together, now two or three in a line, and now a long break, after which a solitary cart would drag itself into view. Meanwhile, a coolie stood in the road and busied himself, as best he might, in keeping the thoroughfare in order. Ever and anon a horseman in a long and flowing robe, with a red tassel, would pass across the field of vision, riding an ill-groomed pony. These were from the *Lwan-yi Wei*, or Guard or State; and had they ridden in a compact phalanx they would have made a very imposing and brilliant appearance. But there was no attempt at riding in ranks; the well-ordered precision and finely-drilled horses and perfect combination of neatness and splendor which characterize a military procession in Europe were here all conspicuous by their absence. In fact, the word procession is almost a misnomer. Hitherto, at any rate, there was nothing to be seen but a string of shabby, unwieldy carts, and every now and then a red-robed soldier mounted on a shabby hack. As the minutes rolled slowly on, however, things began to get a little livelier; and soon there appeared a group of Manchu archers, armed with huge bows and well-filled quivers. But there was no uniformity of color in their dress—any more than order in their mode of progress. One man would be dressed in brown or purple; another in a shooting-jacket and embroidered; a third, perhaps, in brilliant silver gray, looking from a distance almost white; and they all trotted or cantered or straggled along, according to the pace each man preferred. Then came another detachment of the Guard of State, and, in addition to the same variety of mandarins, gorgeous in every variety of tint and button and peacock's feather, ambling martially along on the scraggy, ill-kept ponies. This went on for some time, till at last the appearance every now and then of yellow coverings and badges announced the near approach of the Imperial party. Suddenly it burst into view. First came a brilliant staff of Princes, nobles, and high officers of State, resplendent in yellow silk tunics, scarlet girdles, and gleaming silks, riding gayly along and forming a guard of honor to the three Imperial chairs. The order of procession from this point was as follows:

The Emperor,
borne by eight coolies.
Her Imperial Majesty
TSZE-AN TSAN-YU KUNG-CHU CHAO-CHI CHUANG-KING
Huang Tai Hou,
Empress of the East,
The Empress Dowager.
Her Imperial Majesty
TSZE-CHI TSAN-YEW KANG-CH'ING
CHAO-HOH CHUANG-SHANG-KUNG-YUEN-TAI HOU,
Empress of the West,
commonly called
The Empress Mother.
The Princes and Princesses of the
Imperial Family,
riding in yellow wooden carts.
Retainers, mandarins, soldiers, &c.

The Empresses sat bolt-upright, looking straight before them. They are middle-aged, well-preserved women, with hard, stolid faces and an expression which suggests the idea of cold rigidity of purpose. The principal features of the little Emperor's face are a somewhat projecting forehead and a pointed chin. He was dressed in a sombre color as half-mourning for the late Emperor, who had adopted him as younger brother. Prince Kung occupied one of the yellow-covered carts. The Imperial family are privileged to ride in carts the wheels of which are set far back; the object of this peculiar construction being to modify the jolting. It is characteristic fact that no one under the rank of a prince of the blood is permitted to enjoy this alleviation.

The 21st day of the moon—otherwise the 12th April—was fixed by the Astronomical Bureau as being particularly auspicious for the commencement of the journey. In plain fact, however, it was a fearful day; one of the very worst sort. There was a strong wind blowing, and the sand-storm which arose in consequence was so great as to make the whole atmosphere a lurid, reddish yellow. The Imperial travelers must have had a most wretched time of it, and I certainly think the astronomers ought to be degraded three buttons, at the very least, if not decap

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—6th, 6th, and 7th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—5th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Seventh Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—5th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Seventh Page—4th col.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—6th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—5th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—4th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—2d col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—4th & 5th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Minstrelsy and Fun.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Matinée.—Conscience.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 33 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Steven's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, southerly winds, veering to slightly cooler west, and possibly north, stationary or rising barometer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

A brief statement of the objections with which the President will to-day return the bill making appropriations for judicial expenses will be found in our columns this morning. From this it is evident that the Message will be quite up to the level of the previous ones of the same character, which have won for Mr. Hayes the respect of the country. The President interposes no merely technical objections to the bill, but points out that the intention of its authors was twofold; first, to nullify the Election laws, and secondly, to compel the Executive to give his approval by coupling the nullifying clause with the appropriations for one of the most important departments of the Government. As the President fully approves of the purpose and main features of the Election laws, he declines to consent to their nullification, and he especially objects to the manner in which it is sought to force his consent. It remains to be seen how the majority in Congress will act upon the issue thus presented. It is as distinct as it well could be, and any further attempt to evade it will certainly be useless.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee, it is understood, will be called for Tuesday evening, in conformity with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the General Committee, to reorganize the district associations in accordance with the new apportionment of the City. The task is one of no light responsibility. That there are differences among the Republicans of this City is well known. The Republican Party is composed of thinking men, who are often apt to hold their opinions with great tenacity. The party cannot be governed on the idea that its members must obey orders like soldiers in the ranks. They never have done so, and never will; and in the reorganization about to be made this fact will have to be kept clearly in view. Any attempt to exclude members of the party, or to pay off petty spites upon those who have shown more independence of opinion than was sometimes agreeable, must certainly bear evil fruit. The leaders of the party will consult their own interest by studiously avoiding such a blunder. A broad and liberal treatment of all parties, and a spirit of justice and common interest, will unite and consolidate the Republicans of this City, as an opposite policy will assuredly divide and disgust them.

The subsidy party has, if we may be allowed the expression, driven another stake by the introduction of a comprehensive bill in the Senate, which will be ready for action next December. Mr. Chandler assumes its parentage. It is in apparently the same form, and certainly is identical in purpose, with the bill which failed last session, though rather more extensive. It is ostensibly intended to establish mail steam-ship service between the United States and South America. It directs contracts to be made with those oft-cited but mysterious persons, the "lowest responsible bidders," for three lines, one from New-York and another from New-Orleans to Rio Janeiro, with a third from San Francisco to Valparaiso. The bill sternly forbids any contract for more than $20 a mile per year, and we may be sure, should it become a law, the "lowest responsible bidders" would see to it that no less was given.

We have already called attention to the fact that there was an indirect method by which the Louisiana Constitutional Convention could repudiate the State debt as effectually as by explicit and open action. This was by limiting the rate of taxation so that funds could not possibly be provided from it for the payment of the interest. This is precisely what the convention, by a vote of 35 to 28, has done. The rate chosen by the convention is 5 mills, or one-half of one per cent. When accused of trying to go a roundabout way to their disgraceful end, the authors and supporters of this ingeniously-wicked proposition naïvely declared that with a tax of 5 mills the State could pay 2 per cent. on the present debt, or 4 per cent. if the debt should be "scaled down" 50 per cent. They might have added that if the debt were "scaled down" 98 per cent., the State could magnanimously pay off the whole in one year. The action of the convention is too decided to leave much hope that it can be reversed. The majority of the convention is evidently bent on doing the bad work for which it was called together. Though there are some respectable Democrats who oppose this policy, the party, as a whole, must be held responsible for it, and it is not surprising that a Government which began with insurrection and usurpation should end with repudiation.

It is not the intention of the opponents of the Chinaman to let that unfortunate being rest undisturbed. So far from being dismayed by the defeat of their previous efforts, they have entered the field with a new bill, supported by Senator Slater, of Oregon, which is more sweeping in it scope and purpose than the one which Mr. Hayes vetoed. It undertakes to shut out those whom Mr. Slater calls "coolies" from certain employments in which he thinks that they compete at an unfair advantage with our own citizens. The bill is a curiosity in legislation, and was sustained by Mr. Slater, on Saturday, by arguments which are even more curious than the bill itself. One of these, however, is not without a rude logic which the extreme protectionists may perhaps recognize: "If," he said, "the Government has power to prohibit commerce in the interest of its subjects, as is conceded, it must also have power to prevent citizens of foreign powers from carrying on business in the country." This is an application of the doctrine which lies at the basis of the paternal theory of government, which is, to say the least, amusing.

SPECULATION AS A SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT.

As one of the signs of a break in the long period of depression, London journals note a reviving disposition to speculate in securities not deemed of the first class. Judging by the telegraphic dispatches which come continually, any expression of hope based upon merely speculative operations would seem to be premature. The constant recurrence of failures may not possess any peculiar significance: they may represent merely the culminating effects in individual cases of causes for which full allowance has been made in estimating the probabilities of the immediate future. But the information received suggests the presence of unfavorable influences whose immediate mischief may be averted, but whose existence forbids sanguine expectations of early deliverance from anxiety. When an advance in the price of cotton is assigned as the source of relief from an apprehended crisis at Liverpool, we may be sure that the unsoundness is broad and deep. And when similarly accidental circumstances in another direction are reported as mitigating fears occasioned by the relations borne by banks to firms and enterprises of questionable strength, the natural inference is that the task of weeding out which must precede restoration to financial and business health is not finished. In certain branches of trade there are, undoubtedly, evidences of improvement. The misgiving which the dispatches excite refers only to the completion, in England and Scotland, of that process of selection which rids trade of its weaker instrumentalities and tests the vitality of those that remain.

And yet the renewal of speculation which the last few weeks have witnessed in London has some value as an indication of better feeling on the part of the public. Hope is sometimes as baseless as fear; both may be fostered by occurrences that are untrustworthy as guides of conduct. It is not more certain, however, that depression and speculation cannot coexist than that speculation only becomes possible when the public have so far recovered from depression that they entertain brighter views in regard to the future. In the present instance the brighter outlook as regards England is evidently partial. Although consols have slightly receded from the point to which, for the first time in almost a quarter of a century, they attained in April, they are still so unproductive as an investment that their price proves the continuance of distrust among a large body of investors. French Government securities and our own 4 per cents afford other indications of the same drawback. The difference between the financial situation then and now lies in the fact that this distrust has ceased to be universal. A willingness to incur risk has reappeared. People begin to inquire for profitableness as well as security, and to venture in directions at which, three months ago, they would not look. The *Saturday Review* adduces, as illustrative of the altered disposition, the large advance that has taken place in Russian bonds, in spite of revolutionary developments and other things not favorable to the credit of the Empire. Even less intelligible is the rise in Mexican bonds, whose intangible basis precludes the idea of aught beside speculation as the cause of change in price. The value is so near nothing that it cannot change. The upward movement extends to ordinary railway shares, whose higher quotations are out of proportion to the traffic returns,—to bank shares, notwithstanding the prevalence of disquieting rumors,—and to gas shares, whose holders appear to underrate the possibilities of the electric light. None of these changes may, of itself, possess any special significance. Taken altogether, the rise they exhibit shows an abatement of the distrust which has been one of the most formidable obstacles to improvement on both sides of the Atlantic.

In this country, fortunately, we are not constrained to seek for tokens of improvement in the mazes of the Stock Exchange. The fact of improvement has at last become so well attested, and its ramifications are so wide and diversified, that it is no longer in dispute. Even the politicians who prefer the dark side of things are constrained to recognize the change and to rearrange their tactics accordingly. Here, too, as compared with England, the channels for the profitable employment of money are so much more numerous, and so ready of access, that stock speculation cannot be accepted as a measure either of confidence or depression. Its origin is often as mysterious as its cessation, and its workings are quite as capricious as any brought to light by London writers. We have no Mexican bonds in this market; but in Wall-street the measure of speculative availability seems to be, as in the case of Mexico, in an inverse ratio to value. The nearer to worthlessness the stock the better it serves the purposes of speculators. The fact is so well understood that the observer who would carefully study the indications of confidence or distrust, as causes general in their operation, will give little heed to Wall-street speculation.

Another circumstance which here renders this class of securities less attractive to the saving classes grows out of the inflated condition even of those railroad properties which should offer attractions to investors. Of the enormous losses on account of railroads, there have been too many proofs during the last five years. And any one who examines the published statements in regard to companies now in operation will find himself unable to believe that the embarrassments are over or that the task of reorganizing companies is finished. Leaving embarrassed companies out of the account, however, and omitting also, for the moment, the excess of burdens which companies, in their anxiety to become "systems," have assumed, it is clear that the shrinkage in railroad values is far from finished. Other forms of property have permanently declined. Good real estate will rise again, but there is no likelihood of its regaining the point reached when inflation was at its height. Within certain limits, the shrinkage is a fact, not to be reversed. Thus in regard to houses and other created property, value bears a certain relation to the cost at which similar property could now be produced. Before railroad stocks can be accepted as eligible for general investment, the same merciless process must be applied to them. Instead of estimating the value of railroad property at its cost in the era of inflation plus the speculative "water" injected into the stock, the law of adjustment requires that the water shall yield to the pressure which shrinkage implies, and that the total value of a road and its equipment shall sustain a reasonable proportion to the cost at present prices. The reduction will be resisted, of course. But sooner or later it will come, if only as an element in the solution of the problem of cheaper transportation which Western expansion renders inevitable. Thoughtful investors do not ignore this contingency in their appraisal of relative values.

ARISTOCRACY IN EDUCATION.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, whose name is held in affectionate veneration among the older schoolboys of this country, has contributed an interesting paper, running through two numbers of the *North American Review*, on "The Public Schools of England." The institutions of which he treats are precisely those which we do not call public schools. They are such old endowed establishments as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester, with their royal foundations and the prestige of aristocratic patronage, or the later growths of a similar character, like Marlborough, Haileybury, Clifton, and the London Colleges, resting on private endowments, and having incorporated governing boards. They are much like what we call private boarding-schools or academies, and not wholly dissimilar in some respects to the great brood of colleges and universities, so called, which have been springing up all over the country in the last few years. They are the homes, for the time being, of their pupils, affording subsistence and social training as well as tuition, in consideration of certain fees. This is precisely what our public schools are not, though the system of popular instruction here is becoming more and more supplemented by institutions of this general character. Not only is the need of them recognized, and, as Mr. Hughes says, the time "fully come that it must be met," but much has already been done to meet it, and much more, doubtless, will be done.

But one point in the suggestions of our friendly mentor in England is not at all likely to evoke a cordial response from Americans. "It is with deep regret," he says, "that any person who appreciates free institutions must see the old American public school system breaking down on so many points. Nothing could be more healthy, or ought to be abandoned more reluctantly, than the old theory upon which these schools were based, that the sons of all citizens, sitting side by side on the same benches, perfectly irrespective of rank and wealth, should have the best teaching which could be provided for them by the State. But, whether we like it or not, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it is breaking down, and that something by way of supplement is needed for at least a large proportion of the children of the gentry in the new, even more than in the older, States of the Union." And he adds: "America as well as England must have a gentry, an aristocracy—call it by what name you please. This is a step which must be taken in the march of society; for, as the wisest of living Americans has said, and a man whose sound democratic principles are beyond all question, 'a race yields a nobility in some form, however we name the lords, as surely as it yields women.'"

There are in these remarks at least three important misconceptions. In the first place, Mr. Hughes does not seem to comprehend precisely what our public school system is, nor what it undertakes to accomplish. It is no part of the theory on which it is based that the State is bound to provide all the instruction of every grade that our people may require. It goes on the assumption that the State is bound to provide for all the children under its jurisdiction that degree of education that is necessary to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of citizens. This it is to do for the security of its own well-being. Each State, or smaller community, decides for itself how far it is expedient to carry instruction at the public expense, and there are high schools, and even colleges, that form a part of the public system. But in none of these has it been found necessary to recognize any ranks or social distinctions, nor is there any evidence that the system, in its legitimate sphere, is breaking down, or likely to break down.

Mr. Hughes misconceives the case again if he supposes that any considerable class of Americans is ready to admit that a gentry or an aristocracy is a necessity to be in any way recognized in our educational system, whether in the public schools properly so called or in the endowed institutions which supplement their work. Every American who "appreciates free institutions" is persuaded that a part of their very essence—the chief principle of their vitality—is to be found in the lack of any social ranks upon which privileges and distinctions can be based. No matter how grand may be the institutions of learning in the future of this country, no true American wants them to be closed against any youth, however humble his origin, whose talents enable him to profit by their facilities, and who can compass the means of enjoying them. We want the sons of all citizens, "perfectly irrespective of rank and wealth," to be admitted to equal opportunities, to have the same chance in the race of life, so far as their means and their energies will permit, and it is only in this way that the "nobility" of our country is to be evolved.

And here we may note the third glaring misconception of Mr. Hughes in the construction he puts upon Mr. Emerson's truly wise remark. No doubt a race yields a nobility in some form, for no sensible man pretends to ignore the differences in talent and capability that exist among mankind, but it is the pride of America that no accident of birth, no inheritance of title or property, no factitious circumstance in which character and merit have no part, shall determine the ranks of her nobility. They are open to whomsoever may reach them, and the only patent they need is to be found in the character and achievements of the holder. Our schools and our system of education, public and private, are intended to help our youth forward, and enable the gifted and the ambitious to reach the highest ends of which they are capable, not to keep some back and push others on, to dispense privileges that are not open to competition, and to sift the rising generation into patricians and plebeians. It will be a disappointment to the admirers of the author of "School Days at Rugby," and "Tom Brown at Oxford," to find him advocating the propagation upon the free soil of America of aristocratic distinctions that perpetuate the disadvantages of birth and put obstacles in the way of those to whom life is beset with most difficulty at the start. There will, no doubt, be schools of various grades, in which the cost of instruction and of living may differ; but we trust the time is far distant when there are to be aristocratic schools, offering their advantages only to a recognized "gentry."

THE SILENT POOR.

It is only by accident, so to speak, that we find out the real sufferings of the very poor. Indeed, this may be true of almost all forms of human misery. Now and again, as if revealed in the sudden glare of a flash of lightning, we catch a glimpse of a picture of misery, the darkness of which astonishes those of us who are not familiar with the lower depths. A man, living in a Massachusetts manufacturing town, deliberately killed his three children, the other day, because he was too poor to provide for them and could not bear to see them grow up to lives of poverty and possible shame. A poor woman who had been abandoned by her husband, and was left utterly destitute, too feeble to earn her own living, was found in the streets of New-York last week, waiting for the end. "I wish I was dead" was all she had to say when her sad story was told. Penniless, friendless, and homeless, this poor old woman had once known comfort and affluence. Now she had nothing to live for, nothing to live on, and was compelled to wander in the streets.

It is not known whether the unnatural father who killed his children "to save them from the evil to come" ever paraded in a procession of working men to demand an increase of wages or a decrease of the hours of labor. But it is not likely that he was ever concerned in any such demonstration. Certainly, the poor old woman who was found sitting on a stranger's door-step the other night never made much parade of her woes. Not long ago a young man from the Eastern States, in San Francisco, killed himself in sheer despair because he was out of money and could get no work to do. He left a note, saying that he thought it better to die thus than to starve by slow degrees. And when his casual acquaintances heard of his death they were greatly shocked, and said, "Why, if we had known how hard up he was, we would have contributed something. There was no need of his killing himself for fear of starvation." Nevertheless, it is likely that if the unfortunate young man could have brought himself to asking an alms or a loan of his acquaintances, or of strangers, he would have been coolly repulsed. Nobody would have believed him if he had said that he was hesitating betwixt starvation and suicide.

By the side of the desperate father who slays his children to save them from what to him seemed worse than death—poverty—the noisy, brutal "striking" longshoremen seem the incarnation of well-fed selfishness. What knowledge of real poverty have those demagogues who harangue "sand-lot" assemblages in San Francisco and elsewhere? How poor and mean appear the public demonstrations of the great hulking fellows who go about the streets with threats and shouts, or guzzle discontent and beer at some thrifty Communist's spider-web den. And how much poorer and meaner are the irrational complaints of these men when we consider the pathetic figure of the lonely woman, sitting in the street at night, waiting for death. It may be that the longshoremen had poverty and suffering in their homes. They certainly did have, before their fruitless strike was over; otherwise, some of them would have held out longer. But they had employment, wages, food and drink, and a roof over their heads. The very poor, who are not so fortunate as this, are silent in their suffering.

We are not dealing with the problem of pauperism as we should be if it were not comparatively a novel one to us. But we may as well settle down to the belief that this is a permanent feature of American society. There are many benevolent organizations in New-York and other cities which do an admirable work among the poor. Vice is the fruitful parent of poverty, and other organizations, also admirable in their way, begin their work further back, and try to purify the stream at the fountain. But it requires a vast organization, with numerous skillful and wise agents, to reach the uncomplaining poor, hidden away in the midst of clamorous impostors. Then, too, there is danger that those who have money to give, and a willing heart to send it, will do all their charity by proxy. Too many of our rich people set apart their donations—so much to this society, and so much for each of the others—and then, with serene self-satisfaction, say that they have done their whole duty, and so go their several ways. In like manner, many moral and religious people insist upon laws for punishment of immorality, and, this ally having been secured, consider that they have no further responsibility, if people desecrate the Sabbath, get drunk, corrupt youth, and debauch society. The laws are well enough in their way, and the benevolent organizations are well enough in theirs. But these can never release the individual Christian and citizen from his responsibility to do his best to correct abuses, reform men, and alleviate distress. Enlightened people laugh at the heathen who twirls a revolving plate on which his prayer is written, and fancies that he has thus done his duty to his god. But thousands of our comfortable, well-fed, and benevolently-inclined citizens are doing all their charity by machinery. And that is one reason why the silent poor are not reached.

CONDUCTORS' PERILS.

The decision of Judge Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, in Tennessee, in the Hastings case, illustrates one phase of the hardships of a railroad conductor's life. Hastings was employed upon the St. Louis and South-western Road, and was knocked off the train in its passing a low bridge, and killed. In behalf of his family, a suit was brought against the company for damages; but this suit has been dismissed by Judge Baxter as not well founded in law. A similar casualty is reported upon one of this City's elevated roads, within a few days past. A fireman had need to climb outside the cab which contains the engine, for some service, while the train was running, and was caught by a slack telegraph wire, and twitched off the car. Of course, he fell the thirty feet or so from the roadway to the street pavement. It seems that the law is much less favorable to conductors, engineers, and brakemen, in respect to accidents and injuries, than it is to passengers. Passengers are entitled to be carried safely, and are not supposed to have anything to do with, or even to know about, the management of the train. But employes are considered as taking the risks and dangers of the service into account when they enter the company's employ, and to know more than the Directors themselves about defects and errors in the management. Hence, the widow or children of a trainhand cannot have anything like the chance of recovering damages if the husband or father is killed by a railroad accident that a passenger's family would have. If the injury is to a passenger, the company must show that the highest degree of care was exercised to protect him. If it is to a servant of the company, this strict rule is not applied.

Not far east of Hornellsville the Erie Railroad crosses the Conhocton River. As the train was one day running over the bridge, the structure fell in by excess of weight, and a baggageman on the train was killed. His widow brought a suit, and the jury found in her favor for $5,000. The lower courts sustained this. They considered that the company was in duty bound, toward hands as well as passengers, to maintain good bridges; the baggageman had no part in the construction or inspection of the bridge, could not know that it was weak, or do anything to strengthen it if he did know, and he ought to have the right to trust the company on such points. But the company proved that the bridge was a sound and safe one when it was built, that there had been regular and careful inspections of it without finding any decay, and that it had not been used too long—not quite ten years. Upon these facts they appealed to the Court of Appeals, which decided in their favor. That court said that a railroad corporation is a sort of insurer of its bridges toward passengers, but toward conductors, engineers, and trainmen, it is only bound to take pains and care for building them well, and inspecting and repairing them faithfully. The justice of such a rule lies chiefly in this, that the agents and servants of the company are the persons who have the first knowledge of defects, and the only ones through whom repairs and improvements can be secured. Directors and stockholders cannot keep the road in order except as they are faithfully notified and served by the employes, and it is right that the latter should bear the risk unless there has been a neglect by the President, Directors, or Superintendents, of making judicious general arrangements. Where a bridge grows old and weak, and finally falls under a train in consequence of the Directors neglecting the general duty of making inspection and paying for repairs, the company will be liable, even to a servant. This was shown in an Illinois case, which occurred on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Road. The bridge was a common wooden trestle bridge. It was well enough built, but neither covered nor painted, and the Directors let it be used for fifteen years without ever inspecting it for decay; and when one day it fell in, the witnesses testified that the timbers were all rotten; striking in an axe anywhere would have shown an inspector that the structure was not fit to be used. The court adjudged that the company must pay, because of the neglect of the inspection.

In several of the States the Legislatures have thought that trainhands ought to have better security than the decisions of the courts have given them, and have passed statutes in their favor. There are such laws in Georgia, Iowa, and Pennsylvania.

The description which the *Tiflis Vyestwik* gives of the devastation by grasshoppers of Elizabetpol, and other districts of Southern Siberia, is really appalling. The grasshoppers did not come in dense clouds, sweeping down on the fields like hail-storms; on the contrary, they put in their appearance so gradually that, in the beginning, they caused only curiosity. But they steadily increased in number, and when the fields and gardens began to look bare, when trees and plants stood covered with grasshoppers instead of leaves, people began to realize that a plague was upon them. Candles were lit, processions were made, the priests prayed in public for deliverance from the plague, and all the means of a rude superstition were applied. But in vain; the grasshoppers went on increasing at a fearful rate, and finally they invaded the towns. They filled the brooks and wells, making the water undrinkable; they settled so thickly in the streets that all passage was seriously embarrassed; they penetrated even into the houses, and filled chimneys and ovens. At this point the civil authorities determined to supplant the clergy in dealing with the plague. All business was suspended, and all the members of the community, without distinction of rank, sex, or age, were set to kill grasshoppers, two poods, or about 60 pounds, being the average measure demanded of a person. By this means the plague seems to have been staved, but now came its consequences: the famine and the epidemic.

The six-days walking match which closed at Agricultural Hall, in London, at five minutes to 11 on Saturday night, was, beyond question, the most remarkable event of its kind. The power of human endurance has seldom been so thoroughly tested. Four contestants started, but Ennis withdrew when he had completed 161 miles; Harding gave up the contest at 109. This left the race to Brown and Weston, and up till 11 o'clock Thursday morning Brown was the favorite. He had walked 346 miles and two laps, but at that hour Weston caught up with, passed him, and from that moment to the end of the race went steadily ahead. His wonderful powers of endurance astonished all who saw him. He trotted along apparently tireless and fresh, until, on Saturday morning, it became evident that he would not only win the belt with ease, but would beat the famous record his opponent had made in April last of 542 5-16 miles. This was the greatest feat done in walking until Weston surpassed it; and the surprising circumstance about the contest in which Brown made that record is that Weston was then one of the contestants and made only 450 miles. At 10:55 Saturday night, five minutes short of the 142 hours, Weston completed his five hundred and fiftieth mile, thereby winning the belt and a bet of $2,500 he had made with Sir John Astley. The average for the whole time is a fraction over 3.67 miles per hour. Brown finished up with 453 miles only. Weston's performance makes it clear that whether Rowell had entered and Ennis continued the race the result must have been the same. It was suspected that they had purposely withdrawn in order to allow the belt to some here, where walking is more profitable than in London. It this were the case, the surprising, and, it may be added, most unexpected, performance of the American showed that the precaution was superfluous. Rowell has challenged Weston, and already deposited a $500 forfeit. Panchot, the Buffalo pedestrian, will also take part in the next race, which will probably be arranged to come off in New-York.

It seems to be the opinion of steam-ship men that the freight and passenger traffic as now carried on between this port and Europe is shortly to undergo a change. As it now is, almost all of the steam-ship lines strongly appeal for cabin passenger trade. They take a large portion from their limited space in providing accommodations for passengers of this class; they go to considerable extra expense in hiring stewards and taking fresh provisions, while usually the vessels are driven, in making a passage, at a higher rate of speed, and consequently consume much more coal, than would be the case if they were merely freight or steerage passenger boats. When the competition was less vigorous than it now is, there was profit enough made to more than pay for all of this additional expense; but of late the great steam-ship companies have been obliged to economize in every way in order to make both ends meet. They are finding by degrees that they must confine their attentions to one class of work, and not attempt to cover the entire field. In consequence of this slowly approaching division, it is likely that the Cunard and White Star Lines will be pre-eminently the ones used by those who travel first class, while in consequence of this the steamers of these companies cannot afford to compete with those of other lines in carrying coarse freight or steerage passengers. Steamers of this latter type can be built which will cross the Atlantic in thirteen or fourteen days, carrying 4,000 tons of freight, and several hundred steerage passengers, with a consumption of coal amounting daily to only eighteen tons, and having a crew, all told, of not more than forty men. These cheap, but slow, sailing-boats may carry a few first-class passengers, just as sailing vessels now do, but their owners will not put themselves out to secure this form of patronage. The fast first-class boats will have to content themselves with a large cabin passenger list, and the freight money received for transporting the mails, the finer qualities of goods, and express matter. By a classification of this kind, it is probable that the various grades of the service would be carried on much more satisfactorily than they now are.

Macaulay's words, that the age has been fertile in warnings to the ambitious and consolations to the obscure never applied to any with more force than to the Bonapartes. We have before us the *Illustrated London News* for the 5th of February, 1853. The first illustration is the Empress in her bridal dress. Then follow whole-page pictures of the magnificent ceremony at Notre Dame. Writing to his niece from Sunnyside in the same year, Washington Irving says:

"Louis Napoleon and Eugenie Montijo, Emperor and Empress of the French! one of whom I have had a guest at my cottage on the Hudson; the other wrote, when a child, I have had on my knee at Granada. It seems to cap the climax of the strange dramas of which Paris has been the theatre during my lifetime. I have repeatedly thought that each coup de théâtre would be the last that would occur in my time, but each has been succeeded by another equally striking. The last I saw of Eugenie Montijo she was one of the reigning belles of Madrid, and she and her giddy circle had swept away my charming young friend into their career of fashionable dissipation. Now Eugenie is upon a throne, and a voluntary recluse in a convent of one of the most rigorous orders. Poor ——! Perhaps, however, her fate may ultimately be the happiest of the two. The storm with her 'is o'er, and she's at rest,' but the other is launched from a returnless shore on a dangerous sea, infamous for its tremendous shipwrecks. Am I to live to see the catastrophe of her career, and the end of this suddenly conjured-up Empire, which seems to be of such stuff as dreams are made of. * * * I consider it as liable to extravagant vicissitudes as one of Dumas's novels."

Had he lived ten years longer he would have seen one catastrophe of her career, but certainly not that which occasioned her the deepest anguish. That was reserved for eight years later and it is likely enough that the ex-Empress will end her days like her friend to whom Irving alludes. With the exception of her mother, she now stands alone in the world, and in the nature of things that must soon pass away.

Richelieu's strongest weapon was a threat of retirement; when all other arguments failed, the Cardinal submissively withdrew, and an hour afterward the King yielded. Bismarck uses this same trick, not with the Emperor, but with the Parliament. When things become too much mixed up, he goes to Varzin for a couple of months or half a year, and when he returns, the situation has generally become clear. He is just now applying this remedy. By his financial policy he has simply dissolved the Imperial Parliament into chaos, and made it completely unfit for action. Every party is split, and at this minute no solid and effective majority can be found either for or against the Government. One division of the National Liberals, headed by Lasker, will under no circumstances consent to the reactionary financial policy of the Chancellor, while another division of the same party, headed by Bennigsen, will not run the risk of driving the Chancellor into a complete alliance with the Ultramontanes, which would mean not only a financial, but also a religious, social, and political reaction. One division of the Conservatives, headed by Windhorst, are proud of seeing their financial policy adopted by the Chancellor, while another, the Ultramontanes pure and simple, will not support the principal points of this scheme, for instance, the beer and tobacco tax, unless they obtain considerable concessions in other fields. Just as this confusion is at its highest, when Forckenbeck, the only member of the Bavarian Diet who voted against the war with France, and one of the three who voted also against the peace, is made Vice-President of the Imperial Diet, Bismarck leaves the arena and goes to Varzin on a furlough of several months. The Emperor dined with him, for the first time, in the new palace of the Chancellery. The table was spread in the hall in which the Congress of Berlin sat, and memories from Sadowa and Sedan were gently blended with the fragrance of more recent successes. The Emperor was in high spirits, and when the Chancellor asked for a furlough he obtained it. Now everybody knows that this furlough is not the founding of a retirement, and yet it caused general consternation. It gave rise to the wildest speculations, and produced everywhere a strong feeling of uneasiness, for Bismarck cannot be away one day without being missed. Even his enemies cannot imagine the Empire without the Chancellor. This he knows, and he uses it.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Thurman was made a Doctor of Laws by the Ohio State University last week.

A convention of the colored teachers in Georgia is to meet in Atlanta this morning, and remain in session three days.

Mr. George C. Perkins, the Republican candidate for Governor of California, is a native of Maine, 41 years old, and has been among the leading business men of San Francisco for 15 years. He has served in the Senate of California.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 18th inst. says that there is a growing apprehension in Louisiana that the State Constitutional Convention will adjourn at an early day without having come to any definite or final conclusion in reference to the settlement of the State debt.

By a law of Illinois which takes effect on the 1st of July, the bearing of arms by any organized body of men, except the State Militia and the forces of the United States, is made illegal, and after that date, any muster, drill, or parade of such illegal armed organization is prohibited.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* is affrighted, and says: "If the rule of military supervision of Congressional elections is to be revived and put in force, it would be unsafe to alter the Constitution of Mississippi so as to hold the State and Congressional elections on the same day." Such supervision would interfere with the successful continuance of the Mississippi plan.

A letter from the Hon. Charles Foster is published by the Mansfield (Ohio) *Herald*, in which he says: "I was a member of Congress when the salary grab bill was passed. I voted against it, directly and collaterally, on every vote, and I turned my part of it, about $4,200, into the Treasury of the United States, and have the Treasurer's receipt therefor; all of which was made public at the time."

The Ohio Greenback bolters will hold their State convention in Toledo to-morrow. They claim to be dissatisfied with the platform put forth by the Columbus convention of the 4th inst. On Wednesday the State convention of the California New Constitution Party (dubbed by Denis Kearney "The Honorable Bilks") will be held in Sacramento. The Maine Republican State Convention will be held in Bangor on Thursday.

The Hon. Walter Evans, the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is continuing his canvass of the State. He spoke at Munfordville on Wednesday last, and, the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* correspondent says, was particularly severe on the Greenbackers. Dr. Blackburn, the Democratic candidate, lately said in an interview that he was in favor of issuing greenbacks to the amount of $40 per head of population, and that it had been proved long ago that gold as the basis of the finances was an unwise system.

The call for the Wisconsin Republican State Convention, on the 23d of July, includes the following invitation: "We also invite the Republicans of the State, and all who are in sympathy with the principles and policy of the Republican Party, to attend a mass-meeting to be held in the Capitol Park, in Madison at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, July 23, for the purpose of appropriately celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Republican Party in Wisconsin. It is especially desired that as many as possible of those who participated at the meeting in July, 1854, will be present. Distinguished speakers from this and other States will be secured to address the meeting."

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says: "We want our people to know that many Northern Democrats deserted our interests when the Quarantine bill was considered, and that this valuable measure was secured to the South through the efforts of Gen. Garfield, Mr. Blaine, and other Republicans. We are grateful to the Northern Republicans who thus aided us, as we are to the Northern people who saved our people, the people of Port Gibson with the rest, last season from untold suffering by their magnificent charity. We have not had much cause to thank the Northern Democrats lately, and if the South is to be made the cat's-paw to pull out their Presidential chestnuts, we have a right to demand better treatment than some of them gave us in their votes on the Quarantine bill."

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Emma C. Thursby has become a life member of the Society of French Musicians. After her last concert in Paris she was voted a *cachet d'honneur* by the Artistic and Literary Circle of the Rue St. Arnaud, which she sent to the society expressing her desire to become a member. She received a flattering reply signed by Gounod, Victor Masse, Ambroise Thomas, Baron Taylor, and many others.

The recent numbers of foreign papers have various items as to the future engagements of Mme. Patti. The following extract from the Paris correspondent of a London paper is in general accord with other journals: "The engagement of Mme. Adelina Patti at the Théâtre de la Gaîté here for next Spring is likely to give rise to a discussion in a court of law, the Marquis de Caux having signified to the manager his intention of applying to the court in order to prevent the lady from appearing in the city in which her husband has selected to reside."

Subsidies to the following amounts are granted by the principal cities of Europe to their lyric theatres: Berlin, 700,000 francs; Stuttgart, 625,000 francs; Dresden, 400,000 francs; Naples, San Carlo, 300,000 francs; Vienna, Imperial Theatre, 300,000 francs; Rome, Apollo, 290,000 francs; Copenhagen, 250,000 francs; Carlsruhe and Weimar Theatres, 250,000 francs; Munich, 195,000 francs; Milan, La Scala, 175,000 francs; Stockholm, 150,000 francs; Palermo, Bellini, 120,000 francs; Turin, 60,000 francs; Florence, Pergola, 40,000 francs; Genoa, Carlo Felice, 10,000 francs.

The London *Figaro* states that "the will of the late Mr. Frederick Gye has been sworn under £35,000 personality, which, with the numerous freeholds Mr. Gye had at Wandsworth and elsewhere, will bring his fortune up to a very respectable total. Mr. Guy permits the Royal Italian Opera to be carried on by his Trustees for the benefit of his estate, while his fortune or its income is to be divided between his sons Ernest, Lionel, Herbert, Frederick, and Percy, and his daughter, Clara Elizabeth Emily, in equal shares," which would seem to indicate that the business of an impessario has been tolerably remunerative.

One of the first indications of promise for the next season comes from Paris as follows: The Blanche Roosevelt opera troupe will begin its performances in New-York next September. The first opera will be "La Traviata." Then will come "Othello," with the tenor Girardi in the title rôle, and Miss Roosevelt as *Desdemona*. The new tenor, Girardi, has an astonishing voice, and some curiosity awaits his New-York début. Mr. Manuel Garcia, the teacher of Jenny Lind, said to Lord Dudley: "I have taught this rôle to Mlle. Roosevelt as it was sung by my sister Malibran, and she is the only young singer in whom I have seen enough promise to warrant my teaching it as the original *Desdemona* sang it."

Opera

LITERARY MEN IN COUNCIL

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN LONDON.

DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES AND PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS—THE FRENCH COMEDY—MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

LONDON, June 11.—"I said by the tidal train, my dear Sir," observed a French litterateur to an English journalist—"that which leaves at a regular hour each day." There was no arguing this point. The Englishman bawed, and answered if Monsieur meant the fixed trains between Calais and Dover, of course he was right, and so John Bull permitted himself to be politely vanquished. But the French notion that the tidal train to London was the ordinary service independent of tides, upset the calculations of those members of the English Reception Committee who were delegated to meet the distinguished strangers from Paris connected with the International Congress in London. The consequence was that the foreign gentlemen were a little scattered for a time, but in due course the majority of them were presently ensconced under "the mahogany tree" of the Hanover-Square Club, which had been placed at their disposal. On the next day, in the region of the Fine Arts Society, Adelphi, there was much going to and fro of foreign-looking gentleman, who talked with their shoulders as well as their lips; of gentlemen with that indescribable air which betokens authorship or science; and there were pleasant greetings between men who had for years known each other only by their works. A friend and countryman of Turgenieff, the Russian novelist, half in jest, half in earnest, was telling an English political writer that the word "International" would alarm his Government. They would associate the affair with the Internationalists, he feared, and imagine him taking part in some Socialistic organization. The novelist, it is known, does not stand well with his Government. It may not be too much to say that he is in bad odor at St. Petersburg. That would not matter so much if he had not property in Russia, since personally he can live without going home. He is sufficiently cosmopolitan in linguistic and literary capacity for that. While I am lingering on the steps of the Society of Arts I encounter a few notable Englishmen and Americans, though it is reported in London that the affair is not to be a great success: that it has not been promoted on this side of the Channel by men of sufficient distinction to command a following. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is, nevertheless, supported by some famous names, and the arrangements of his committee include all kinds of privileges of learned societies and clubs, the promised presence of Mr. Tennyson and Lord Benconsfield, and every indication that the ball which he has set rolling will go on and increase day by day until it is of formidable proportions. There comes along while I am talking to other friends, Miss Braddon, in a black silk costume, with yellow roses in her black bonnet, and gloves to match. The stuff-looking gentleman in a morning coat is her husband, John Maxwell, the publisher. Gray, ruddy, with gold-rimmed eye-glasses, and of medium height, comes Blanchard Jerrold, the eldest son of the Douglas Jerrold of immortal fame. Jerrold has lived much of his life in Paris, though he is the editor of the London newspaper which his father founded. His name is on the front page as his father's was, though I suspect he has now little to do with the practical work of the journal which pays for the use of the name that originally made its fortune. Jerrold and Doré are old friends. They met as young men fighting the battle of life in Paris, and have continued on intimate terms ever since. They produced together a notable work on "London," which is not unknown in America. At one time there was a proposition under consideration for dealing with New-York on similar lines. Mr. Julian Hawthorne is here, looking well and handsome as ever, though perhaps a tride less robust than when I last saw him basking in the sun a year ago on the coast of Normandy. He tells me he is very busy on a new novel which he is writing at a quiet sea-side place. Mr. Bronson Howard is here, and Mr. Edward King, the latter a delegate to the congress. He salutes us in French, which is to be the language of the week. Mr. Moz Thomas, of the *Daily News*, is strolling along the street and explaining to a friend that as he has done perhaps more than any other man in London for international copyright, he is not even invited to be present at this meeting, which is one of the results of his own personal efforts. It is quite true, as all that he says. Thomas and Hollingshead have been prime movers in most of our copyright schemes; and the best men in town consult the *Daily News* critic on copyright law. Mr. Hardy, the novelist, an unpretentious-looking young fellow, presently pushes his way through the crowd, which by this time is talking a medley of languages, French, German, Italian, English. Van Laun, a square-shouldered, middle-aged gentleman, who is known for his works in French literature, and in London as an industrious journalist, addresses a friend on one side in Dutch and another in French. Several American correspondents make their appearance; there is quite a concourse of reporters and translators, of the stairs; and presently we are in the Theatre of the Society of Arts, with its fine frescoes and its otherwise plain, sombre aspect.

ILLUSTRIOUS FOREIGNERS.

Entering as we take our seats are M. Edmond About, who is to take the chair in the absence of Victor Hugo; Mr. Jerrold, and other officers. In a short time there were present in the room, among others, the following: Dr. Déclat, Paris; Dr. Friedmann, Vienna; Dr. Conrad, Paris; M. Jules Carlier and Eugène Legée, Belgium; M. Karl Blind, Dr. W. Löwenthal, Vienna; Fan Fastenwaith, Spain; R. Kaufman, Germany; Col. Van Zuyler, The Hague; Louis Livet, Paris; W. S. W. Vaux, Torres Caicedo, Louis Simoes, Da Fonseca, Brazil; R. Halt, Jules Claretie, Adolphe Belot, Alphonse Pages, Dr. Charles Mackay, Leon Levi, Paris; the persons previously mentioned, and some hundred others, not forgetting M. Frédéric Thomas, of Paris, and M. Nordmann, of Vienna, who were referred to in M. About's opening speech as men who had brought with them his and practical ideas in connection with international copyright, which he hoped would in due time be developed. M. About thanked England for the reception which the delegates had received, and he and his confreres from the Continent rejoiced at the present opportunity of putting themselves *en rapport* with English thought and feeling respecting the matters upon which they had met to consult. Mr. Jerrold read a programme of the business, and letters approving of the meeting from all parts of the world. There was more particularly one from M. Jules Simon, who said that the claims of his Parliamentary duties prevented his attendance. He had been anxious to come over and acquaint himself with English views on copyright. "Among my compatriots," wrote M. Simon, "an idea appears to prevail that immediately an author has published his ideas they belong to the world. Out of doors, as well as in the Corps Legislatif, I have frequently combated this notion;" and he trusted that the International Congress might prove profitable both for literature and its profession. These sentiments were loudly applauded.

FRENCH ORATORY.

M. Frédéric Thomas, a clean-shaven, partially-bald, bright-eyed gentleman, then rose, and with a graceful accompaniment of oratorical action, addressed the meeting in choice French. M. Thomas is perhaps one of the most famous of French orators and advocates. To hear him speak is now and then like listening to a musical cadence, so harmoniously balanced are his sentences, so well attuned his voice. He described the society as an infant, only a year old, a tender little one, from whom we hoped much in the future, which needed much care and patient nursing in the present. It found its cradle in the intercourse of authors and journalists who met at the Paris Exhibition, and it had for its godfather a man who belonged not to France alone, but to humanity, and his name is Victor Hugo. There was a burst of cheering not only in honor of the great author's name, but at the eloquent manner in which it was introduced. I do not profess to report the speeches; it is sufficient that I simply indicate their character; for, after all, little passed at this opening ceremony beyond international courtesies and expressions of hope that the society would be beneficial to the trade of authorship. Señor José Maria Torres Caicedo, in the course of a short address, referred to England as the protector and guardian of liberty of thought and the author of free trade, and the place above all others at which such a congress as this should be held. M. About supplemented the Spaniard's remarks by saying that Señor Caicedo's modesty had prevented him from telling them that Spain is the only country in the world where literary property is satisfactorily organized in the interests of themselves and the rest of the world. M. Wenceslas Szymanowski spoke next, and did so for the Slavonic race. His country, Poland, he said, had a literature that was illustrious, though misfortune had arrested its progress. He was glad, however, to say that men of letters were once more assuming their former position there, and they took an especial interest in the objects of the work of the congress of London. Other speakers addressed the meeting, which, after some formal business was adjourned, and during the week the members will devote themselves to the technical and practical business of the organization, which has for its object, first, the promotion and defense of the principles of international literary copyright, and to give effect to the decisions of international literary congresses; secondly, to establish an honorary permanent committee, an executive committee, and an affiliation with all other societies interested in literature and art; and, thirdly, to establish head-quarters in Paris, with a library of reference, and a home or rendezvous where men of letters may resort. The idea is a broad and comprehensive one, and now that America is taking up the question of international copyright, you may expect to learn that it is proposed to hold, possibly, the very next congress in New-York.

It was to be expected that there would be some carping at the list of the English Reception Committee. It is a pity Mr. Blanchard Jerroid did not strengthen it by many other names than those which appeared on the list; though it was manifestly unfair on the part of the *Standard* to select as an example of the whole the least known of the men who had been invited to help receive the distinguished authors from the Continent. It should be quite good enough for all purposes of sponsorship that Victor Hugo is President, and that Tennyson is officially on the Reception Committee. With the Laureate are associated Froude, Morris, Trollope, Lord Fitzmaurice, member of Parliament; McCarthy, Tom Taylor, Miss Braddon, Dr. Mackay, and several members of the House of Commons. Surely here are the beginnings of an important British section. I omitted to mention that Mr. Edward King, an American delegate, made a short though effective speech in French on the opening day.

FRENCH COMEDY.

It is a wonder that no one has objected to Mr. Hollingshead and Mr. Meyer taking upon themselves the sole responsibility of bringing over the Comédie Française. John could take his own part, as they did. He writes with point and directness. Sarah Bernhardt is still the one bright particular star of the French company. She has attended several aristocratic receptions. Her fee is $400, and, in addition to this, Mayfair and Belgravia have been very liberal. They have loaded her with presents. Her art is of the delighted kind. She is just the figure for the Burne-Jones school. All sorts of rude jokes are made about her by the men about town, nevertheless. Alluding to her spare physique, they say she is a toothpick playing to the crutches; that they had lost her the other morning for a minute at rehearsal, and she was hiding behind a walking-stick. Her photographs are in all the shop windows. "She is taken like this and she is taken like that," as the popular song with illustrations has it. They have photographed her in character, and in private, as a sculptor, as a painter, as a lady, as a gentleman. In all she is the same bright, etherial-looking woman; but I deny that she is beautiful—at all events, judged by the standard current South of the Channel. One of the comedies which has been most liked by the more general and perhaps less cultivated portion of the Gaiety audiences is "L'Etrangère," which is well known to you in New-York as "The American." It is a perfect representation, although it is a pity M. Got does not continue to play *Kesonni*, in which M. Gerraud is a trifle too ponderous. Nevertheless, those who have not seen Got in the character may be well satisfied with Garraud. Before assuming the part of *Mrs. Clarkson*, Sarah Bernhardt had given the public a taste of her quality in a great scene from "Phèdre." Her *Mrs. Clarkson* was, therefore, a surprise and an unexpected novelty to many. It is not an American woman whom Sarah portrays, but a bright, graceful, tantalizing, clever Parisienne, and the work of a true artist. Mlle. Croizette obtained her full share of the honors of the night, though she makes London play-goers feel that we, too, have actresses in England, and Americans that the stage of the United States is not destitute of talent; which reminds me, as I have been frequently reminded during the last few days, that both America and England have lost a great actress and vocalist in Mrs. Howard Paul. Her sympathies went out to America. She often talked of her visit to the United States as one of the happy times of her life, because for the last 5 or 10 years she had over and over again tried to open negotiations to make a tour through America. She was an adept at cooking American dishes, and her hospitable disposition gave her friends many opportunities of approving her amateur cookery. I may be pardoned for quoting from a London papers in a letter devoted chiefly to French art, literary and otherwise, but she was the only Englishwoman I knew who could play in French opera bouffe so well that in the pronunciation of the foreign language and in the *chic* and finish of her acting you had to know that she was an Englishwoman not to feel sure she was French. Mrs. Paul first delighted London some six and twenty years ago in "The Beggar's Opera." She was then a young and lovely girl, her name Featherstone. Mr. Howard Paul saw her, proposed, and was accepted. They were a good-looking couple, and their portraits of that time are still to be seen in public rooms associated with the entertainment which Mr. Paul designed and arranged. He took Miss Featherstone from the theatre, and transplanted her upon the entertainment platform, where, in combination, they gave a sort of varied concert in costume, which for many years was the leading feature of provincial amusements. Occasionally they came to London, where they were always well received. They made a fortune, and for some years, during their vacations, "received" their friends at Marlborough Hill, and afterward in Avenue Road, Regent's Park. A year or two ago Mrs. Paul returned to the stage, and was welcomed back in opera and in comedy. She played in "The Sorcerer," and on a tour in the country she was *Mrs. Denham* in "The Crisis." Whatever she did was well done, and she probably shortened her days by her earnestness and industry. She was not well when she went out in "The Crisis." Her friends had often begged her to take life easily. She preferred to work. The other day, at Sheffield, she was taken very ill; she came suddenly to London without notice. She went home to her pretty little house at Turnham Green, evidently dying; she walked over the house and garden, and said: "How pretty it all is, and how nice to get home again," and a few hours afterward severe inflammation of the heart set in, and she died. Yesterday (Wednesday) she was buried at Brompton Cemetery, the ceremony being attended by many friends and admirers. Many floral tributes were laid upon the coffin, and many hearts are sadder for the passing away of a genial, unselfish, and clever woman.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. EBENEZER SEYMOUR.

The Rev. Ebenezer Seymour, of Bloomfield, N. J., died at his home in that place on the 21st inst., in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Seymour was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1824, and he entered Auburn Theological Seminary in 1826. His first pastorate was in Albion, N. Y. About the time he assumed its duties he was married to the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Hoe, of this City, who still survives him. In 1834 he was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield, and he continued such for 14 years. His abundant labors were greatly blessed to the people. From 1847 to 1860 he was Principal of the Bloomfield Institute, where he maintained a high standard of instruction, and many young men who were graduated from it afterward entered the ministry. The loss of his son, Edward Seymour, two years ago, was a great blow to him. Mr. Seymour's love for the natural sciences led him to devote much time to mineralogy, in which connection he was well known in this country and Europe. There are few more genial and kindly natures than his was, and none have exerted a purer and more religious influence than he did in his life circle.

FOUND DEAD IN THE RIVER.

John Dover, employed on the coal docks at Bergen Point, N. J., has lived with his daughter in one of the company's shons for the past year. He was 60 years of age, and was not known to have any enemies. Last Tuesday night he disappeared. Yesterday his body was found floating in the river off the docks. There were two cuts near the left eye, and a cut on the head. There were also bad bruises in several places. Coroner Parslow and County Physician Converse, who investigated the case yesterday, could not ascertain that there had been any fight on the docks since the night of Dover's disappearance.

SUICIDE OF A SAILOR IN BROOKLYN.

Henry Welton, a seafaring man aged 40, cut his throat with a razor last night at No. 227 Harrison-street, Brooklyn, where he was boarding with his wife. The cause of the act is unknown. The couple had no children.

THE TRAPS THAT LIE IN SHOES.

From the Boston Traveller, June 21.

A few days ago a lady was purchasing shoes at Lanesville, and put her hand into one of the shoes to see if the pegs were out, when one of her fingers caught in a nail in the toe of the shoe and she was unable to get her hand out until the shoe was cut open.

PERFECTION IN ETCHING

A MASTER OF THE ART IN FLORENCE.

MR. J. H. BRADLEY AND HIS WORKS—POETIC EFFECTS IN BLACK AND WHITE—A NOTABLE PICTURE.

FLORENCE, June 6.—I described in my last letter the Società Artistica of Florence, and mentioned the numerous colony of artists of different nationalities that had settled in its immediate neighborhood. Among these artists there is one who has become eminent in a special branch of art, in which he is unrivaled in Italy, and, indeed, virtually stands alone. It may be doubted, even, if he is excelled in France or England, where it is most cultivated in certain characteristics. I refer to etching. His name is Mr. J. H. Bradley, by birth an Englishman, but married and domiciled in Florence. Mr. Bradley practiced his profession in water and oils, working assidnously for many years in landscape. But some time ago he began to experiment in etching in aqua fortis, with a success and taste that have led him on until he has completely mastered the art. Fortunately, possessing ample pecuniary means, he had perfect command of time and materials and choice of localities to draw and etch, so that his portfolios are now richly stocked with scenery from the vicinity of Florence, Venice, and the most picturesque points of coast, sea, and harbor views along the Ligurian shore, from Viareggio to Lerici, Spezia and Point Venere, and their neighborhoods. How picturesque and varied these latter are, with their castellated promontories, villa-sprinkled heights, lateen-rigged fishing-boats, antique costumes, tremulous light and shade of sparkling waters, silver sheen of olive and vine, draped fields, and Roman and mediæval towers tottering with age, every one who has leisurely traveled along this fascinating coast, every inch of which has its particular romance and peculiar charm, has indelibly graven in memory.

With a keen instinct for the beautiful in nature and a highly-cultivated taste, Mr. Bradley has selected many of those spots, that come and go in a tourist's art eclecticism like glimpses of an ideal world, or poetical surprises in this more material one; and although these visions of rare moments, like the human countenance, change moods and tones and language, even while the eye is catching them, there remains forever on the soul a fixed impression indefinable in prosaic syllables, as an eternal, immutable fact, which alone art in some form can register in objective speech. It is this happy tact and skill of illustrating these best moments of scenery and subjective sensation, in plain black and white, in a cheap form and by a facile process, that Mr. Bradley has succeeded in developing into fine art. As a painter, in his style of execution, there was no exceptional technical merit. Nevertheless as an etcher by slow, patient manipulation and tentative toil he has managed to transfer to his colorless materials a nicer, fuller sense of color, simple, broad, harmonious, illumined by finest gradations of light in tone and mass, than is to be seen in genuine landscape-painting, except in the hands of the greatest masters of it; as, for example, Titian, Rembrandt, Correggio, Turner, or Rubens. I emphasize his success in rendering the sensuous impressions of the natural colors and atmospherical effects of landscapes as quite remarkable—musically symphonious in aerial completeness, breadth, and softness both of masses and detail.

Naturally, all of Mr. Bradley's work is not of equal excellence. Both the varied steps of progress and the degrees of sympathy and understanding given to special subjects are more or less manifest. Such plates are unsatisfactory studies of lagoon and lowland effects taken near Viareggio, and some strong bold ones of harbor scenes and architecture from the more picturesque seaports. In my judgment, his masterpiece is his latest work, an etching, 24 by 12 inches, of a painting by Mr. Henry Johnson, of the ruins of Sarzia, in Minor. The color tones, as I venture to call them, of this colorless etching are given with a sensitive delicacy that it would be most difficult to surpass. The engraving quivers with atmosphere, the shadows are transparent, lights softly brilliant, and the quiet water reflects the departing daylight like a veritable sheet of clear liquid, repeating its translucent depths in overhanging vegetation and fallen temples; light and darkness embracing in bewitching happiness and solemn friendship. Desolation, silence, decay, reign supreme. The back-ground of low mountains, with the young moon sinking behind them, are the same as when Crossus, Alexander, and St. Paul looked on them and pagan religion, luxury, and empire reigned unchallenged until Christianity planted here one of its seven great metropolitan churches, destined in a few centuries to go down in its turn before the tenets of Mohammed. Now, all is alike fallen. In the mid-distance there is seen the remains of an old Roman archway, forever suggesting ruin and destruction beyond. Fragments of broken walls, crumbling towers, fractured columns, and cornices strew the foreground, lying amid the melancholy reeds that bend in despair over the banks of the mephitic lagoon and the deceitful stream which winds itself far away inland toward the distant mountains, with still more ruins marking its course. Presiding over the scene, all, in bold projection against the twilight horizon, the fleecy, swallow-winged clouds darkening with the coming night, their tops still brightened by the fleeing sunlight while their lower halves are in deep shadow, stand in mysterious companionship, yet erect and defiant of time, two tall Ionic columns, with their chipped capitals, flowers and weeds, the wrecks of ages and death about them, as once they were witnesses of the proud and strongly-flowing life of the capital of the wealthiest of Eastern monarchs.

In looking at this carefully-executed etching, and imbibing its poetry and meaning, it gives, perhaps, an even more complete and satisfactory idea of the salient characteristics of the locality than the work itself. And this is the special triumph of Mr. Bradley's rare manual skill and sympathy with the elements in hand. Photographs likewise deal only in black and white, but they fail in the poetical rendering of good etching. Sun-science, however exact in reproducing facts of form, has small or no capacity of artistic completeness and aesthetic subtlety of rendering the vital essence of things. Besides, in obtaining the precise truths of superficies at one point, it exaggerates or diminishes them at all others, and has nothing to imply regarding color. Etching, therefore, is superior to it in realizing to the spectator more of the subtle relations of nature to soul by the direct intervention of mind itself in skillful manipulation, the art being the child of the thought. Whereas photography is wholly external in its depicting—a dumb, emotionless, reflecting, precarious process, under the tyranny of physical law, without will or choice of its own, frequently irritating and disappointing in its limitations, especially as regards the human figure, more often with malicious satisfaction showing the worst rather than the best of its objects, and even caricaturing them as a rarer joy. Whoever, therefore, like Mr. Bradley, helps redeem art from scientific bondage and gives an esthetic charm to its matter-of-fact tendencies, creating a genuine art-work, labors in the right direction. For he adds to the variety and healthful enjoyment and intellectual development which perfected art of any sort keeps in store for appreciative souls. Such art has something to tell us; it stimulates the mind to know more, and leads on to boundless vistas of thought and feeling, giving that exercise to the faculties which best fosters their salutary growth and entire emancipation from the mere material acceptance of life.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

LARGE CROPS IN IOWA.

DUBUQUE, June 22.—The *Herald* publishes crop reports from most of the counties in the State which indicate that the small grains will yield very much more than in any previous year. The corn crop is in splendid condition, and will yield abundantly should there be no unforeseen drawback. Farmers are jubilant over the prospects of large crops and good times.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CEREMONIES.

FITCHBURG, Mass., June 22.—The Church of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) was dedicated today by Bishop O'Reily, of Springfield. The Rev. C. J. Cronin, of Westboro, celebrated mass, and the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Chancellor of the Diocese, delivered the sermon.

At St. Bernard's Church to-day 300 children were confirmed.

OLD INDIANA STATE BANK BILLS.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 21.

Yesterday the State Auditor received a letter from E. H. Baker, of Colfax, Iowa, inclosing seven five-dollar bills of the old branch banks of the State—one on Newport, two each on Jamestown and Logansport, and one each on Plymouth and Covington—with a demand that he remit face value, with accrued interest, to the above address. The Newport bill was pronounced a counterfeit and the others genuine. All of them have the signature of E. W. H. Ellis, State Auditor in 1852, and John P. Dunn, Auditor in 1854, and they belonged to the branch bank issue under the Banking law of 1851, which was secured by deposit of State stock. The State Auditor yesterday decided that the only way for Baker to realize was by demand upon the old management or stockholders of the banks in question. The State has no funds to redeem them, the stock having been withdrawn some years ago, at which time the President and Directors were placed under bonds to secure any bills left outstanding. The bills look odd as compared with the paper money of to-day.

THE MIGRATION OF FREEDMEN.

CONGRESSMAN WHITTHORNE WANTS A NON-PARTISAN INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, June 22. — Representative Whitthorne, of Tennessee, has sent a communication to Chairman Goode, of the House Committee on Education and Labor, in regard to the propriety of an investigation into the cause of the recent colored exodus from the Southern States. After a general review of the relations which existed between the slaveholders and slaves, Mr. Whitthorne says: "Possibly, in the whole history of the human family there was never such a spectacle presented of goodly feeling at the close of a long and bloody struggle, involving the fortunes, rights, and lives of 12,000,000 of people, as was exhibited and which admittedly existed between the white and black races occupying the late slave States at the close of the late war. The civil war of four years had desolated these States, individual fortunes had been swept away, and the former slave-owners made bankrupt. The losses in the value of farms alone from 1860 to 1870 aggregated $771,760,905. Adding to this the losses arising from bonds, horses, cattle, mills, manufacturing establishments, furniture, &c., the amount was swelled to billions, with mourning throughout all the land. Thus weighed down were the 8,000,000 of whites, while the black race, emancipated suddenly, were with scant protection against starvation, disease, and crime, having no means of support save the unskilled labor of their hands. In view of the representations made from time to time in the public prints, in official and semi-official reports, in memorials, addresses, and speeches, that the colored man in the South is denied his legal and political rights; that he is deprived of the just and proper reward for his labor, and that his life and liberty are constantly endangered, it is important and instructive to test the truth of these representations outside of partisan statements made by interested parties, with selfish purpose and intent, as it is believed."

In comparing the productions of the South since the war, Mr. Whitthorne shows that from 1869 to 1878 there has been an increase of more than 3,000,000 head of cattle and swine. For the eight years preceding 1861, there were produced 2,847,339 bales of cotton, while for the last eight years there were produced 33,226,531 bales. In 1871 there were 7,357,579 acres of cotton cultivated, while in 1878 there were more than 12,000,000 acres cultivated. It is estimated by Mr. Whitthorne that more than $200,000,000 of Southern labor products enter into the purchase of merchandise and manufactured goods of New-Englandia, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The gross earnings of the railroads of the Southern States are placed at $42,927,594 per annum, and it is held that all the principal cities and towns of the South have increased decidedly in population, and that there is a constant and general growth of manufacturing establishments. Statistics are given showing that while the farm laborer in the Northern and Western States is paid at the rate of about $7 per capita of population, his compensation exceeds $10 per capita of population in the Southern States, and that in a population of a little more than 9,000,000 in the Southern States $97,907,174 is paid to the laborer, while in a population of 22,000,000 in the Northern and Western States only $114,892,364 is paid. "Looking to these facts," he continues, "can it be said that the laborer of the South has been well paid as the same of other sections of our country? Can it be urged that the labor of the South has been so disturbed that its stalwart men have been so interfered with as to compel one third of them to abandon home and their fire-places, and that so outrageous is the oppression and the danger that they should stand not upon the order of their going, but flee without thought of the present or provision for the future? As a domestic and political problem, and viewed in its economic results, it is better for both races of the South that the colored race should migrate, provided this migration can be made with careful thought and prudential consideration. No one, then, can or will persuade them to any other course. Free to move wherever they please, none can now rightfully object except in the discharge of the officesof friendship and kindness. As a political necessity many look upon a thorough examination of the facts connected with this exodus movement, it will be shown to have its origin in speculation in Kansas railroad lands, to which a portion of the freedmen's money, through the Freedmen's Bank, was first dedicated, and that the parties who aided in the robbery of that institution conceived that there were millions in tempting its depositors and their race to become occupants of the lands upon which they held mortgage bonds. * * * I feel sure that when all the truth is known it will be seen that both races have suffered from the madness and greed of politicians, and that it can be shown that the people of the South have a Christian civilization that, while it enriches mankind, is just and generous to all within its influence; that it only asks to be judged in that charity which speaks in love, and asks only the observance of this decree, 'That with whatsoever judgment ye would be judged, judge ye.' If with such purpose the investigation sought for can be had, then it should be; but then, Mr. Chairman, if your committee shall believe that this investigation cannot be had in such spirit, but that again, if entered upon, the people of the South and the colored race in their misfortunes are to become the pabulum of sectional politics and the plaything and sport, if not the victims, of partisan hate and partisan fortune, I am or will be the first to ask you to have none of it. I know too well how much injury has hitherto been done to both races by such efforts to ask more of it. If you should recommend the investigation, as I hope you will, I trust it will be in that high spirit of search after political economic truth, in the interest of humanity, and the common good of our country."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, with slightly higher temperature, southerly winds, and in the Middle Atlantic States partly cloudy weather. The pressure is slightly higher in the lower lake region and stationary in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, with partly cloudy weather and light, variable winds. Areas of low pressure apparently exist in Dakota and at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Rain fell on Sunday over seven inches at Cairo, nine at Yankton, and twelve at Omaha, but fell nine at Leavenworth.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, southerly winds, veering to slightly cooler west, and possible north, stationary or rising barometer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, easterly winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, falling, followed in the northern portions by rising, barometer.

For the Gulf States, south and east winds, stationary or falling barometer, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, variable, shifting to warmer southerly, winds, partly cloudy weather, stationary barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer, south and east winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by cooler westerly winds.

For the Lake region, stationary or slightly higher pressure, stationary temperature, partly cloudy or clear weather, possibly followed by warmer southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the Pacific coast regions, clear weather, except cloudy in the North Pacific region.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

HAVANA, June 22.—Advices from San Domingo to the 7th inst. report that Congress had authorized the Government to conclude a treaty with the United States for the free exchange of produce.

Dr. Rae, an American, had discovered fields of grain gold in the northern provinces. Should the company formed in New-York for working the gold mines report favorably on Dr. Rae's statement, operations will begin in October.

Advices from Port au Prince, Hayti, to the 9th inst. have been received. The revolutionary movement on the north-eastern frontiers was reported to have been quelled, but reports from indirect sources indicated the contrary. The rebels were said to be stationed about 30 miles from Cape Haytien, under Montmorency Benjamin. There was a strong disagreement between the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, one body disavowing and refusing to recognize the acts of the other. It was not known what measures the Executive would adopt.

The malignant fever at Port au Prince had disappeared.

NEW CUBAN LAWS.

HAVANA, June 22.—A decree will be issued soon declaring that the supreme Government has authorized Captain-General Blanco to apply monthly a tenth part of the proceeds of the Havana Lottery to the amortization of the paper currency. Such proceeds amount to about $2,500,000 yearly.

The expenses of the War and Marine Departments of the Island are expected to be reduced $8,000,000 per annum.

A royal decree orders that the Mortgage laws of Dec. 21, 1861, now in force in Spain, shall be extended to Cuba.

PROF. GRIMLEY'S BALLOON TRIP.

MONETEAL, June 22.—Prof. Grimley, who, with a correspondent of a New-York journal, made an ascension last evening from the Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds, where the annual picnic of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was in progress, descended at midnight near St. Jude, 40 miles east of this city.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 22.—The United States steamer Marion, Commander Bunce, arrived here to-day from Pensacola.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 22.—The United States steamer Kearsarge sailed hence for New-York yesterday.

COMMENCEMENT SERMONS

THE BACCALAUREATE AT YALE.

PRESIDENT PORTER'S REPLY TO THE CRITICS OF CHRISTIANITY—THEORIES AND WORKING FORCES—THE TRANSCENDENTALISTS AND THE SCIENTISTS.

NEW-HAVEN, June 22.—The ceremonies of Commencement Week at Yale were begun today by the Baccalaureate sermon by President Porter. The text was First John ii.; 7, 8:

"Brethren, I write no new commandment unto you, but an old commandment which ye had from the beginning. The old commandment is the word which ye have heard from the beginning.

"Again, a new commandment I write unto you, which thing is true in Him and in you: because the darkness is past, and the true light now shineth."

President Porter commenced with stating that the critic might explain the facts of the life of Christ, but he could not deny that Christ, living or dying, has wrought the most wonderful and lasting changes in the characters of millions and millions of the human race—changes, in kind, such as no other human being has ever wrought; and, in energy, such as can be compared with no other. It was this moral miracle which astonished the pagan world. It was as if a new race of men had suddenly sprung out of the earth, or, rather, had descended from heaven. The President then described briefly the way in which the new life and the new rules of life gained steadily on the old. He acknowledged that Christendom was now far enough from being thoroughly Christlike or Christian in its living and thinking, yet said that there never was a time when the tastes, the principles, and the maxims of the human race were more Christianized than they are at the present moment. Christian thought, Christian feeling, Christian motives and Christian self-sacrifice, Christian purity and refinement, Christian manners and tastes, Christian philosophy, jurisprudence, and literature were never more distinctly recognized and fervently loved than to-day.

Yet, strange as it might seem, at the very time when the ethical argument for Christianity was never so strong, Christianity had been subjected to a prolonged series of attacks from the ethical side. To be sure, these attacks had come from speculative rather than from practical men. But these speculative attacks were none the less dangerous because they came from the closest contact with science. In ethics and politics, the theories of one generation had not unfrequently, if not invariably, become the working forces of the generation that followed. The speaker then proceeded to describe the objections made which, he said, proceeded from opposite directions, one assertion that Christianity, so far as it is peculiar, is not old enough to be from God, and the assertion that it is not new enough to satisfy the last development of scientific thought. These positions were taken by the twoanti-Christian schools, which are known respectively as transcendental on the one side, and scientific on the other. The first was represented by Spinoza, Kant, Theodore Parker, Francis Newman, and a host of literary men. The second by the ultra-evolutionists, who hold that man's moral constitution is a product of blind forces, and that moral law is but the reflex and effect of social forces and institutions. The one contended that Christianity is simply love to God and man; that it is ethics and nothing more; is as old as the creation, and incapable of being the subject of development. The law of love is the old commandment, which men have had from the beginning. If it was worthy of God, it could not be improved, nor could it be made stronger by any threatened amendment or promised reward. Then said, therefore, "We take the law and throw away the shell. We accept the import of Christianity, so far as it proclaims the old commandment of ethical truth, and reject its story and the supernatural character of Christ whom it reveals." The school of evolution, on the other hand, taught that the Christian ethics were worthless, because antiquated and incapable of meeting the exigencies of modern life—ethics consisting of mere empirical precepts, which have no scientific value; that they served their time well enough in a practical way, when society was simple and man's experience limited, but that they have no permanence nor value for the truly scientific mind, except as an instructive remnant of the past.

Against both these views President Porter proceeded to urge, by a series of arguments, that Christianity carries with it all the strength and prestige of the past and all the promise of the future. Christianity he declared to be at once an old and a new commandment which could never be dispensed with as an agency for man's moral progress.

RELIGION A HUMAN NECESSITY.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 22.—The Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Wesleyan University was delivered to-day by President Cyrus D. Foss, D. D. The texts were Ecclesiastes xii.: 13: "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter; fear God and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man;" and John xiv.: 6: "I am the way, the truth, and the life." The Doctor's discourse was devoted to showing what religion is, and that it is essential to man. The history of the world teaches us that in all ages man has had some species of religion. Nothing is more evident than that there must come into this reeking ferment of human thought on the all-important theme the steady influence of a Divine element to clarify it. The law came by Moses, and it was a very strict law, suited to the rude people to whom it was given. Fifteen centuries later a unique being appears upon the stage of the world. He is like "a root out of a dry ground;" He is despised and rejected, and after a public career of only three years He dies a felon's death. Yet He spake as never man spake, and the world could not withstand the power. "Calvary," said the Doctor, "is the eternal demonstration of God's valuation of man." It proposes for him happiness, character, heaven, and neither of these can be assured to man except from personal, experimental religion. We have had the first two as foretastes of the last, and the hope of the last as the inspiration of both the others. "To the grad uating class of this University my final message shall be simply to assert the supremacy of personal religion you that it is quite possible that some of you will to all eternity scorn the day that opened to you the gateways of ample knowledge and liberal culture. Better to be in this University than in any university than to acquire greater power to scoff at God and injure man. This is a Christian college. Such, in the fullest sense of the word, may it ever remain. Sooner than have it shamefully depart from the faith of its fathers, who founded it, from that of Wesley, whose name it bears, and of their Lord and ours, I would that the lightnings of heaven might smite down its walls, and its memory perish from the earth. We send you forth with our prayers, our love, our blessing, to join the noble band, a thousand strong, of our Alumni. Before you leave these classic shades, O that every one of you might be, once for all, consecrated utterly to the love and service of Christ, to the destiny of a nation, for whom the weary world longed, and whom Socrates almost saw. I invoke on you all the richest blessings of Almighty God."

CHRIST DRAWING ALL MEN.

DR. BUCKHAM'S BACCALAUREATE SERMON AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 22.—The exercises connected with the seventy-fifth annual Commencement of the University of Vermont began to-day with the delivery of the Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. M. H. Buckham, D. D., President of the University. The text of the discourse was John xii.: 32—"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." The object of Dr. Buckham was to show how marvelously this prediction of Christ is being verified in the present age. When the words were uttered, the disciples but half believed them, and the Jews scoffed at them, but subsequent events have amply vindicated the prediction. Although in bare enumeration the Christian peoples of the world are still in the minority, in power and the promise of future development they already have the preponderance. By a law now as fully established as any within the range of induction, a pagan race, when brought in contact with a Christian race, is inevitably either absorbed, exterminated, or converted. There is only one instance of an infidel race dispossessing for any length of time a Christian race, and that Mohammedan wave we now see rapidly and forever receding before the mighty upheavals of Christian powers. It is in consequence of what Christ has taught and done that Christian political institutions are rapidly spreading over the globe. The thoughts of men, too, are concentrating upon Jesus Christ. That man who was so little thought of while here in the flesh, and to whom the greatest Roman historian allotted just 13 words, is more and more coming to be the one great subject of the research, meditation, and disputation of mankind. "What think ye of Christ?" is now the question of questions which every man is asking of his neighbor. The philosophy of the world, since the era of Christ, has been either Christian or anti-Christian, never indifferent. Almost all the physical sciences either find Him in the way, or go out of their way to say their say about Him. Even profane men add their unwilling testimony to the overpowering influence of one mighty name. His prediction that he would draw all men unto Him is being literally fulf

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 21.

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Tenn. 6s, new ser.	$1,000	R., W. & O. 1st con.	100
$1,000	31¼	10,000	77⅞
5,000	31⅝	10,000	77¾
20,000	86⅝	5,000	58⅜
Louisiana consol.		D., L. & W. 2d.	
20,000	41	7,000	103
5,000	43	Can. So. 1st.	
M., K. & T. con. 8s.		5,000	86⅞
7,000	69⅜	Sutro Tunnel.	
10,000	69¼	1500	3
Den. & Rio G. 1st.		Delaware & Hud.	
8,000	93⅜	300	46⅛
Ches. & O. cons. 1st.		Atlantic & Pac. T.	
8,000	83	20	36¼
C., C. & I. G. 1st.		Western Union.	
5,000	70	100	94⅛
C., C. & I. G. 1st.		17	94¼
Trust Co. cer. as.		Pacific Mail.	
$200	70¼	400	15⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W.,		500	15⅜
new 2d con. fund.		Erie Railway.	
20,000	74⅛	1500	28
22,000	74⅜	800	27⅞
10,000	74⅜	1500	28
30,000	74½	2300	28⅛
30,000	74¼	Erie Railway pf.	
25,000	74¾	700	52
10,000	74⅜	100	52⅛
10,000	74¼	100	52⅜
10,000	74¾	300	52½
N. Y., L. E. & W.,		Lake Shore.	
new 2d con. fund.		800	76
10,000	74¾	300	75⅞
2,000	74	300	76
15,000	73¾	Illinois Central.	
N. J. 1st con. 4s.		100	98⅜
5,000	94¾	N. Y. Elevated.	
Pac. Mail.		100	9
with coup cert.		St. L. & So. Jo.	
11,000	117	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.	
		200	40¾
Michigan Central.	
---	---
100	77⅜
100	77⅞
300	77⅝
600	77⅞
200	77⅝
500	77⅞
800	78
Central of N. J.	
100	52⅛
300	52⅜
North-western.	
700	58⅜
600	66⅝
200	66¾
300	66⅝
North-western pf.	
300	90⅝
St. Paul.	
200	54½
300	54⅝
100	54⅜
200	54¾
Wabash.	
100	13⅜
100	13⅝
500	13⅞
100	13⅜

MONDAY, June 23—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows scarcely any changes of importance in the various items. The legal-tender average is down $932,500, and the deposit line $1,139,700. The other changes are an increase of $516,300 in specie, $99,400 in circulation, and a decrease of $389,000 in loans. The movements for the week results in a loss of $191,175 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $6,612,050 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	June 21, 1879.	*June 14, 1879.*	*June 22, 1878.*
Loans	$256,291,000	$255,901,600	$234,713,700
Specie	18,780,900	19,296,900	15,069,700
Legal Tend'rs	44,851,900	43,859,400	52,466,900
Deposits	227,316,700	226,177,000	205,384,100
Circulation	20,056,800	20,156,200	19,909,900

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$18,780,900	$19,296,900	Inc. $516,300
Leg'l Tend's	44,851,900	43,859,400	Dec. 992,500
Tl'r'e	$63,632,800	$63,156,300	Dec. $476,500
Res. required's ag'nst dep'ts	56,829,175	56,544,250	
Surp. or def'ts of reserve above legal requirements	6,803,625	6,612,050	Dec. $191,575

The Money market was characterized by great ease, and capital was in abundant supply, both to call and time borrowers, at low rates of interest. The Government bond dealers readily supplied their requirements at 2@2½ ₱ cent., and call borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2@5 cent., with the great bulk of the business at 3@3½ ₱ cent. Money was offered for 60 to 90 days at 3@3½ ₱ cent. on stock collaterals in round amounts. The prevailing belief is that following the semi-annual disbursements for interest and dividends, now close at hand, the difficulty of securing profitable employment for capital will be increased. Discounts were quiet on the basis of 3½@5 ₱ cent. for prime mercantile paper.

The foreign advices reported the London market weaker for Consols and United States bonds, which closed at a decline of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on the week's transactions. American railway shares were in the main firm. The most important changes were in New-Jersey Central, which advanced 3 ₱ cent., to 56, and reacted to 54. The Bank of England rate of discount remains 2 ₱ cent., but money in the open market at London is somewhat cheaper than of late, three months' bills being discounted at 1⅝@1⅞ ₱ cent. The bank gained £77,000 for the fiscal week, and the specie in the Bank of France increased 17,775,000f. The Bank of Bengal reduced its discount rate from 7 to 6 ₱ cent.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates remained unchanged throughout the week at $4 88 for 60-day bills, and $4 90 for demand. The business was light for prompt delivery Sterling, but in that sold for future delivery some large transactions took place, which had the effect of weakening rates, and caused a discontinuance of gold shipments. There is every reason to believe that much lower rates for Sterling will obtain at no distant date.

Government bonds were comparatively quiet, except for the new 4 ₱ cents, which declined a fraction early in the week, and subsequently recovered, the registered ranging from 101½ to 101¾, and the coupon issue from 102⅜ to 102¾. The transactions in the latter were very large, especially toward the close. Coupon 6's sold from 108 to 108¼, but declined to 106. The firmness of the market in the late dealings was attributed to the large payments by the Treasury for called bonds and the near approach of the July disbursements for interest and dividends. Railroad mortgages were active, and, as a rule, prices advanced. The chief interest centred in Toledo, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas issues; Erie consolidated Seconds fell off to 71⅞, and dofunded 5s to 71⅞, but subsequently each advanced about 3 ₱ cent.; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts fell off from 55 to 52⅜, and later rose to 53½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas consolidated assented fell off to 65⅜, and do. Seconds to 26, but the former afterward advanced nearly 4 ₱ cent. and the latter 3 ₱ cent., closing, however, at a slight reaction; the New-Jersey Central issues opened strong, but later declined, the greatest depression having been in Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented, which fell off from 68½ to 65¼; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts declined to 91, and rose to 93; Canada Southern Firsts were strong, and advanced under an active demand from 84 to 86⅞. In State bonds the only important feature was Louisiana Consols, which were irregular, and fluctuated frequently between 42¾ and 45¾, until near the close, when there was a break to 41. Final sales were at 41. District of Columbia 3.65s were firm, and at the close advanced to 96⅞@97.

On the Stock Exchange business was moderately active, and prices, on the whole, were well maintained. The strength of the market does not appear to any considerable extent to be due to artificial manipulation, but arises from natural causes. Among these are the favorable advices in regard to the crops, the indications that the railroads are likely to maintain harmonious relations, and, perhaps, more than all, the wide-spread belief that the country has fairly entered on an era of business activity and prosperity. There can be no question that large blocks of some prominent stocks have during the past few weeks been taken from the Street by investors. A conspicuous feature of the market in the late dealings was the buoyancy of the Granger shares, particularly Northwestern. At intervals throughout the week the bears made vigorous efforts to depress the coal stocks, but their efforts in this direction were attended with very indifferent success. The general market closed decidedly firm in tone.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—JUNE 21.

	Highest.	*Lowest.*	*Closing. Bid.*	*Asked.*
New-York Central			118¼	118⅜
Harlem			136	158
Erie	139¾	139⅜	139¼	139⅞
N. Y., N. H. & Hart.			164	149
United R. R. of N. J.			144	145
Ohio., Bur. & Quincy			115¾	115⅝
Panama				
Erie	28¼	27⅜	28¼	28¾
Erie pref	52½	52	52⅜	52⅝
Lake Shore	76⅜	75	75⅞	76
Canada Southern	57⅜	57½	57⅜	58
Wabash	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	38¼
North-western	67⅜	66⅝	66⅝	66⅞
North-western pref	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	96¾
Fort Wayne			110¼	111
Milwaukee & St. Paul	54⅝	53⅞	54⅜	54½
Mil. & St. Paul pref	93¼	93	93⅜	93⅝
Pittsburg	97	96¾	97	97⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	57¾	57	57¾	57⅞
New-Jersey Central	52⅝	52	52⅝	52¾
Del. & Hud. Canal	46½	46⅜	46¼	46⅜
Morris & Essex			88½	89
Michigan Central	78	75¾	77⅞	78
Illinois Central	87¼	87⅛	87⅜	87½
Union Pacific	76¼	76¼	76¼	76⅜
Kansas Pacific			56	57½
Chesa., Col. C. & Ind.	49½	49¼	49¼	50
Chicago & Alton	83	83	83	83¾
Chicago & Alt. pref			112	115
C., C. & Ind. Central	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	64
Hannibal & St. Jo	21	20⅝	20⅝	21
Han. & St. Jo. pref	43	42½	42¾	43
Ohio & Miss	14⅞	14½	14¾	14⅞
Ohio & Miss. pref			34½	36
Western Union	96⅜	94¼	96¼	96⅜
C. & P. Telegraph	36⅞	36⅜	36½	37
Pacific Mail	15¼	15	15⅜	15¼
Quicksilver			15	15¾
Quicksilver pref			33	37
Adams Express			105¾	106¼
Wells, Fargo & Co			99	99½

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows scarcely any changes of importance in the various items. The legal-tender average is down $932,500, and the deposit line $1,139,700. The other changes are an increase of $516,300 in specie, $99,400 in circulation, and a decrease of $389,000 in loans. The movements for the week results in a loss of $191,175 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $6,612,050 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	June 21, 1879.	*June 14, 1879.*	*June 22, 1878.*
Loans	$256,291,000	$255,901,600	$234,713,700
Specie	18,780,900	19,296,900	15,069,700
Legal Tend'rs	44,851,900	43,859,400	52,466,900
Deposits	227,316,700	226,177,000	205,384,100
Circulation	20,056,800	20,156,200	19,909,900

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$18,780,900	$19,296,900	Inc. $516,300
Leg'l Tend's	44,851,900	43,859,400	Dec. 992,500
Tl'r'e	$63,632,800	$63,156,300	Dec. $476,500
Res. required's ag'nst dep'ts	56,829,175	56,544,250	
Surp. or def'ts of reserve above legal requirements	6,803,625	6,612,050	Dec. $191,575

The Money market was characterized by great ease, and capital was in abundant supply, both to call and time borrowers, at low rates of interest. The Government bond dealers readily supplied their requirements at 2@2½ ₱ cent., and call borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2@5 cent., with the great bulk of the business at 3@3½ ₱ cent. Money was offered for 60 to 90 days at 3@3½ ₱ cent. on stock collaterals in round amounts. The prevailing belief is that following the semi-annual disbursements for interest and dividends, now close at hand, the difficulty of securing profitable employment for capital will be increased. Discounts were quiet on the basis of 3½@5 ₱ cent. for prime mercantile paper.

The foreign advices reported the London market weaker for Consols and United States bonds, which closed at a decline of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on the week's transactions. American railway shares were in the main firm. The most important changes were in New-Jersey Central, which advanced 3 ₱ cent., to 56, and reacted to 54. The Bank of England rate of discount remains 2 ₱ cent., but money in the open market at London is somewhat cheaper than of late, three months' bills being discounted at 1⅝@1⅞ ₱ cent. The bank gained £77,000 for the fiscal week, and the specie in the Bank of France increased 17,775,000f. The Bank of Bengal reduced its discount rate from 7 to 6 ₱ cent.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates remained unchanged throughout the week at $4 88 for 60-day bills, and $4 90 for demand. The business was light for prompt delivery Sterling, but in that sold for future delivery some large transactions took place, which had the effect of weakening rates, and caused a discontinuance of gold shipments. There is every reason to believe that much lower rates for Sterling will obtain at no distant date.

Government bonds were comparatively quiet, except for the new 4 ₱ cents, which declined a fraction early in the week, and subsequently recovered, the registered ranging from 101½ to 101¾, and the coupon issue from 102⅜ to 102¾. The transactions in the latter were very large, especially toward the close. Coupon 6's sold from 108 to 108¼, but declined to 106. The firmness of the market in the late dealings was attributed to the large payments by the Treasury for called bonds and the near approach of the July disbursements for interest and dividends. Railroad mortgages were active, and, as a rule, prices advanced. The chief interest centred in Toledo, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas issues; Erie consolidated Seconds fell off to 71⅞, and dofunded 5s to 71⅞, but subsequently each advanced about 3 ₱ cent.; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts fell off from 55 to 52⅜, and later rose to 53½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas consolidated assented fell off to 65⅜, and do. Seconds to 26, but the former afterward advanced nearly 4 ₱ cent. and the latter 3 ₱ cent., closing, however, at a slight reaction; the New-Jersey Central issues opened strong, but later declined, the greatest depression having been in Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented, which fell off from 68½ to 65¼; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts declined to 91, and rose to 93; Canada Southern Firsts were strong, and advanced under an active demand from 84 to 86⅞. In State bonds the only important feature was Louisiana Consols, which were irregular, and fluctuated frequently between 42¾ and 45¾, until near the close, when there was a break to 41. Final sales were at 41. District of Columbia 3.65s were firm, and at the close advanced to 96⅞@97.

On the Stock Exchange business was moderately active, and prices, on the whole, were well maintained. The strength of the market does not appear to any considerable extent to be due to artificial manipulation, but arises from natural causes. Among these are the favorable advices in regard to the crops, the indications that the railroads are likely to maintain harmonious relations, and, perhaps, more than all, the wide-spread belief that the country has fairly entered on an era of business activity and prosperity. There can be no question that large blocks of some prominent stocks have during the past few weeks been taken from the Street by investors. A conspicuous feature of the market in the late dealings was the buoyancy of the Granger shares, particularly Northwestern. At intervals throughout the week the bears made vigorous efforts to depress the coal stocks, but their efforts in this direction were attended with very indifferent success. The general market closed decidedly firm in tone.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—JUNE 21.

	Highest.	*Lowest.*	*Closing. Bid.*	*Asked.*
New-York Central			118¼	118⅜
Harlem			136	158
Erie	139¾	139⅜	139¼	139⅞
N. Y., N. H. & Hart.			164	149
United R. R. of N. J.			144	145
Ohio., Bur. & Quincy			115¾	115⅝
Panama				
Erie	28¼	27⅜	28¼	28¾
Erie pref	52½	52	52⅜	52⅝
Lake Shore	76⅜	75	75⅞	76
Canada Southern	57⅜	57½	57⅜	58
Wabash	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	38¼
North-western	67⅜	66⅝	66⅝	66⅞
North-western pref	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	96¾
Fort Wayne			110¼	111
Milwaukee & St. Paul	54⅝	53⅞	54⅜	54½
Mil. & St. Paul pref	93¼	93	93⅜	93⅝
Pittsburg	97	96¾	97	97⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	57¾	57	57¾	57⅞
New-Jersey Central	52⅝	52	52⅝	52¾
Del. & Hud. Canal	46½	46⅜	46¼	46⅜
Morris & Essex			88½	89
Michigan Central	78	75¾	77⅞	78
Illinois Central	87¼	87⅛	87⅜	87½
Union Pacific	76¼	76¼	76¼	76⅜
Kansas Pacific			56	57½
Chesa., Col. C. & Ind.	49½	49¼	49¼	50
Chicago & Alton	83	83	83	83¾
Chicago & Alt. pref			112	115
C., C. & Ind. Central	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	64
Hannibal & St. Jo	21	20⅝	20⅝	21
Han. & St. Jo. pref	43	42½	42¾	43
Ohio & Miss	14⅞	14½	14¾	14⅞
Ohio & Miss. pref			34½	36
Western Union	96⅜	94¼	96¼	96⅜
C. & P. Telegraph	36⅞	36⅜	36½	37
Pacific Mail	15¼	15	15⅜	15¼
Quicksilver			15	15¾
Quicksilver pref			33	37
Adams Express			105¾	106¼
Wells, Fargo & Co			99	99½

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 21, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	34	Leather, sides	9,387
Beans, bbls	157	Spirits Tur., bbls	114
Beer-wax, pks	3	Seeds, bbls	24
Cotton, bales	983	Oil, bbls	250
Copper, bbls	100	Oil-cake, pks	200
Copper, cases	1,610	Lard, bbls	50
Eggs, pks	1,058	Pork, pks	16
Flour, bbls	12,746	Cut-meats, pks	4,017
Corn-meal, bags	50	Lard, tcs	2,395
Wheat, bushels	125,250	Lard, kegs	16
Corn, bushels	189,944	Butter, pks	5,194
Oats, bushels	34,075	Cheese, pks	2,213
Rye, bushels	450	Sugar, bbls	39
Malt, bushels	27,765	Skins, bales	10
Barley, bushels	560	Starch, pks	1,462
Peas, bushels	400	Stearin, pks	7
Oat-meal, bbls	50	Tallow, pks	355
Grease, pks	73	Tea, pkg	4
Grass-seed, bags	196	Tobacco, hhds	598
Hides, No	337	Tobacco, pks	500
Hides, bales	217	Whisky, bbls	355
Hops, bales	76	Wool, bales	405
Lead, pigs	300		

BOOTS AND SHOES—A comparatively slow movement has been reported in this line since our last, on, however, a generally steady basis as to values, on restricted offerings of really desirable styles of work.

COFFEE—Dull at former quotations.....Sales include 2,292 bags Rio per Ulberg, on private terms; 1,000 bags do., per Water-Witch, at Baltimore, at 11¾c.

COTTON—Has been less active in the option line, but again quoted up 4@11 points on restricted offerings. Spot deliveries dull, but held firmly. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 70 bales, (of which 40 bales were on last evening,) including 70 bales to spinners.....Low Middling quoted at 12¼c.@12 3-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Middling at 12⅜c.@12½c.; Fair at 14⅝c.@14⅜c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 57,100 bales, (of which 20,300 bales were on last evening, and 36,800 bales to-day,) with 9,700 bales at the following basis, viz.: Strict Low Middling.....Exports from all the shipping ports thus far since Sept. 1, 1,969,479 bales to Great Britain and 1,337,169 bales to the Continent, against 1,934,155 bales to Great Britain and 1,306,742 bales to the Continent, same time in the preceding cotton year.

Option Sales.

Month.	*Last Evening. Bales.*	*Prices.*	*To-day. Bales.*	*Prices.*
June			500	12.47@12.58
July	500	12.45@	1,000	12.42@12.48
August	5,700	12.56@12.60	12,900	12.58@12.69
September	10,900	12.8 @12.41	25,100	12.39@12.50
October	2,400	11.57@11.60	5,600	11.57@11.61
November	200	11.13@11.16	2,700	11.14@11.22
December	200	11.09@10.10	800	11.07@11.13
January			200	11.13@

Transferable orders issued to-day at 12.60.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	*Yesterday.*	*To-day.*
June	12.47@12.46	12.55@12.57
July	12.45@12.46	12.56@12.57
August	12.57@12.58	12.65@
September	12.40@	12.47@
October	11.57@11.58	11.62@
November	11.13@11.17	11.18@
December	11.07@11.09	11.11@11.12
January	11.10@11.12	11.14@11.15

Yesterday's Average on Options.

June	12.49	October	11.59
July	12.48	November	11.13
August	12.57	December	11.11
September	12.40	January	11.13

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A pretty fair movement has been reported in the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes, prices of which have been quoted essentially unchanged.....English chemicals have been sparingly dealt in, yet have been quoted steady.....Essential Oils have been attracting considerable attention, and have been sparingly quoted, in instances, a trifle lower.....Indigo and woods have been offered with less urgency, and quoted firm on, however, a same rate list.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited business has been reported in most kinds of State and Western Flour at generally unchanged quotations, though, in instances, slight concessions were made to effect sales. City Mill Extras attracted a fair share of attention from export buyers.....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,650 bbls., all grades, including 2,250 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $5@$5 85, largely at $5 ₱25 80, of which 900 bbls. went at $5 ₱25 50, for export); 750 bbls. do. Fancy Extras at $4 ₱24 40@$5; 2,250 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $5 ₱25

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, June 21:

A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Hamilton Morton, Esq., Referee, sold the two five-story brick buildings, with two lots, together in size 49.2 by 60 by 53 by 60, Nos. 1 and 3 Carlisle-st., north side, west of Greenwich-st., for $15,025, to Ellen C. Van Wyck, plaintiff. One similar building, with lot 27.7 by 54, No. 4 Albany-st., south side, west of Greenwich-st., sold for $11,600, to same purchaser; also, similar building, with lease of lot 20 by 54, No. 9 Albany-st., south side, adjoining above, sold for $6500, to J. M. Lee.

William O. Hoffman, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 87.6, Nos. 41 and 43 Ludlow-st., west side, south of Grand-st, for $15,472, to Adelbert Weiner, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by R. V. Harnett of the house and lot No. 42 East 23d-st., west of 4th-av., was adjourned to July 7.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 21, was $247,991, as against $293,575, the figures for last week.

THE WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, the following public auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) June 21.

By Scott & Meyers, foreclosure sale, of the estate of Eleazer Ayers, deceased, Jacob F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 19.5 by 98.9, No. 307 East 30th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.; three-story brick and three-story frame buildings, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 492 10th-av., east side, 74.1 feet south of 38th-st.; three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.6 by 100.5, No. 36 West 44th-st., south side, 375.6 feet west of 6th-av.; a similar house, with lot 18 by 65, No. 34 West 44th-st., south side, 394 feet east of 6th-av., and three five-story brick dwellings, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 766, 768, and 770 10th-av., northeast corner of 52d-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.7 by 100.10, No. 416 East 116th-st., south side, 169.6 feet east of 1st-av.

Tuesday, June 24.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, A. H. Johns, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 24 by 80, No. 44 Avenue B, west side, 72.2 feet north of 3d-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, George E. Fountain, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 23 by 98.9, No. 42 East 23d-st., south side, 175 feet west of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 201.8, on West 124th-st., south side, running through to 123d-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, of two two-story frame houses, with lot 25 by 96.9, No. 524½ West 40th-st., south side, 350 feet west of 10th-av.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 114 East 71st-st., south side, 150 feet east of 4th-av.

By James M. Oakley, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 127th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 3d-av.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 199.10 by 100 by 191.4 by 16.1 by 89. on 7th-av., east side, block front between 130th and 137th sts.

Wednesday, June 25.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 16 by 108.3, No. 526 East 13th-st., south side, 322 feet west of Avenue C.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.11 by 100, on 8th-av., south-east corner of 116th-st.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 201.10 by 100, on 6th-av., east side, block front between 123d and 124th sts.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, John H. Kitchen, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Lawrence-st., south side, west of 9th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq. Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 400, on Nagle av., east side, 230 feet north of Ellwood-st. Also, similar sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 156, on Weaver-av., known on a map of Central Morrisania as Lot No. 76.

Thursday, June 26.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executors' sale of the estate of William Bostwick, deceased, comprising a mansion house, outbuildings, with about 20 acres of land, on Academy-st., east side, commencing corner of South-av., Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, De Lancey Nicoll, Esq., Referee, of the three-story stone front factory building, with lot 25 by 90.8 by 25 by 91.4, No. 115 Christopher-st., north side, 212.10 feet east of Hudson-st. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 623 West 45th-st., north side, 281.3 feet west of 11th-av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. E. McCaffery, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling and two-story brick factory building, with lot 23 by 85 6 by 23.1 by 82.7, No. 144 West 30th-st., south side, 190 feet east of 7th-av. Also, the two-story brick building and one-story brick stable, with lot 35.7 by 98.9, No. 138 West 30th-st., south side, 263 feet east of 7th-av.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling and two-story brick stable, with lot 20 by 100, 201.2 by 23 10 by 90 10, on Broadway, north-west corner of 57th st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Francis A. Marvin, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 95, No. 1,116 1st-av., east side 25 feet north of 61st-st. Also, similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 24.11 by 100, on 10th-av., north-west corner of 153d-st., and a two-story brick stable, with four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 153th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, George E. Pentz, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling and two-story frame stable, with two lots, together in size 54.2 by 100, No. 231 East 81st-st., north side, 200 feet west of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16 by 102.2, No. 54 East 81st-st., south side, 117 feet east of Madison-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. T. Fitzgerald, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 10.4 by 125 3 by 27.9 by 123, on 11th-av., east side, 100.5 feet south of 54th-st.

Friday, June 27.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 244 East 35th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 2d-av.

By Scott & Meyers, foreclosure sale, J. F. McLaughlin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 22 by 85, on Madison-av., east side 25 feet north of 61st-st.; also, similar sale, E. G. Rapallo, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2 No. 48 East 74th-st., south side, 260 feet east of Madison-av.; also, the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 80. No. 335 West 83d-st., north side, 428.9 feet east of 9th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Louis P. Kaubela, Esq., Referee, of the four two-story frame dwellings, with plot of land 100.5 by 100, on 10th-av., south-west corner of 68th-st. Also, similar sale, F. J. A. McCaffery, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 152d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av., running through to 153d-st.

Saturday, June 28.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, R. B. Gwinnip, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 17.6 by 278.6, on Avenue A, north-east corner of 123d-st., including land under water to bulkhead line of Harlem River.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, —by —, on West 214th-st., south side, block front between Broadway and 10th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 21.

Sullivan-st., Nos. 30 and 32, n e part of; D. C. Bergner et ux and wife to German Colton..... nom.
36th-st., s. s. 98.5 e. 3d-av., 16.8 by 98.9; and Second-av., 20.8 x 98.5; T. N. Brown to Matilda A. Grosvenoir $16,000
20th-st., s. s. 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x86; Wilbur G. Gray to Frances Dodd..... 8,500
Water-st., Nos. 284 and 286; Joseph S. Auerbach, Referee, to William P. Low..... 13,500
123d-st., n. s. 175 ft. e. 10th-av., 25.6x 99.11; William K. Webb and wife to Elizabeth E. Meggs..... 10,000
47th-st., n. s. 438 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x92, and other property; Thomas Varker to George W. Torrey..... nom.
13th-st., No. 34 West; Lewis R. Davis to Charles A. Tuttle and another..... 5,700
16th-st., n. s., 135.10 ft. e. of 3d-av. 99.2x 100.5; Robert Pattgrow and wife to the Mayor, &c. 28,000
8th-av., n. e. corner 70th-st., 50.5x100; Christian Bliss and wife to Edmund S. Bailey..... 5,000
153d-st., n. s., 100.8 ft. e. of Washington-av., 25x100; Margaret L. Holcomb and husband to Rutgers Fire Insurance Company..... 5,380
84th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Park-av., 25x100.5; R. D. Gale, Referee, to S. B. Wortman..... 9,650
59th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26x100.5; Mary Cronogue to Alexander S. Bloodgood..... 1,000
37th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; Alfred Erbe, Referee, to Bethia D. Arbuckle.. 1,500
37th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9; same to same..... 1,500
Dey-st., No. 39, and No. 32 Cortlandt-st.; William A. Hall and others, &c., to Warren A. Ransom and others, Executors, &c..... 4,750
Same property; Same to Same..... 4,750
West 112th-st., Lot No. 60, 20x95; Charles Andrews and another, Executors, &c., to David D. Brickell..... 3,000
36th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av. to 37th-st., 25x100.5; A. Baumgarten and wife to John H. Deane..... 29,025

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bailey, Edmund S., to Christian Blinn; n. s. corner of 8th-av. and 70th-st., 2 years..... $2,000
Bissell, Hugh, and wife to G. McLean; s. s. 58th-st, e. of Lexington-av., 1 month..... 2,000
Bradish, Mary E. H., to H. B. Turner; s. s. 16th-st., 2 s. w. 5th-av., 1 year..... 3,000
Brenner, J., and wife to F. W. Leserche; Mill Bonds, 2d Ward, 3 years..... 5,000
Chemical Insurance Co., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 113th-st., e. of 6th-av., 1 year..... 2,000
Lewis, Sarah J., to W. G. Hunt; Nos. 131 and 133 Ch. tham and No. 884 Pearl-st., 1 year..... 1,500
Sprague, Elizabeth G., to K. P. Smith; s. s. 23d-st., e. of 7th-av., 2 years..... 1,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Croghan, Mathilde, to W. G. Hunt..... $6,500
Peck, Andrew H., Administrator, &c., to T. C. Peck..... 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE ELEGANT new four-story houses, near Madison-av., commencing No. 51 East 57th-st., 19x68.100, three-story and extension; to cabinet finish, latest style, highly polished; plumbing and cellars second to none in the City; will sell one at a low figure. Doors open all day. ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, built by Duggin & Crossman, No. 312 Madison av., near 42d-st., will be sold low and terms easy. For further particulars apply to SCOTT & MYERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

AT A LOW PRICE.—FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, south-west corner 7th-av. and 57th-st., three on avenue, one on street. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—READY for immediate improvement, 6th-av., corner, 100x 100; 10th-av. corner, 100x100; both below 86th-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 88 Broadway.

A LARGE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE IN GARMANSVILLE.—Can be bought reasonably for cash only. A portion of them on a lengthened term. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st and 1,130 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION AND 20 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST. POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE Manhattan Sugar Refinery, N. 251 South, extending through to Water-st., five stories high, adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF offices at No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway; also, suite of two offices, at No. 194 Broadway. PHILIP S. MILLER, No. 194 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 138 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House; all modern improvements; 5 or 13 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot or ride or drive. Inquire on premises, Ogden-av., between Fordham Grade and High Bridge, or at No. 72 West 52d-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR New-Hamburg very cheap; 10 acres; fruit and vegetables free to occupant. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, July 22, 7:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and first-class caterer on each steamer. The rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room).$65, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Wednesday, June 25
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Ivins.....Thursday, July 10, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are unif rm in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9. A M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A M.
SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 16, 2:30 P. M

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 3

First cabin, $60 to $75. According to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 15 Broadway, cor. Morris-st., New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st. North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 24, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates. For passage apply at the Company's offices, 29 and 33 Broadway. F. W. J. MURST, Manager.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, June 30, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 327 BROADWAY.

H. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.....Wednesday, June 25
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Gray.....Saturday, June 28

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steamboat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Ocean Steamship Co., Savannah.
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, June 25
Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, June 28

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH WEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs., July 3
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, July 12
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, June 25
Steam-ship CENTRAL AMERICA.....SATURDAY, July 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 38 Broadway.
LAWTON & SON, Agents in Havana, No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, July 10

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MT. DESERT, PORTLAND, DENVER, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.

THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE
(Leave New-York daily,)
5:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier 28 N. R. foot of Murray-st.

Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 4:50 P. M., via Annex.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers.

FULL NIGHT'S REST.

No intermediate landing between NEW-YORK and FALL RIVER. Special train leaves steamer wharf, Fall River, at 6:05 A. M. (Mondays excepted,) when the steamer will touch at Newport,) arrives in Newport 6:40 A. M.

Four morning trains FALL RIVER to BOSTON.

First train arrives Boston 6:50 A. M. Returning train leaves Boston at 6 P. M. Steamer arrives New-York 6:30 A. M.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 239, 261, 271, 401, 526, 944, 957 Broadway, and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the office of the line on the pier, and on board the steamers, Nos. 2 and 4 Court-st., and at Annex offices, Brooklyn and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State House and at Old Colony Depot.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON.

FIRST-CLASS FARE,

ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets limited and good only on steamer leaving New-York on day of sale, and connecting train leaving Newport the next morning at 6:30.

The magnificent steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY

will leave New-York daily at

6 P. M. (Sundays excepted, from Pier foot of Murray-st.) 28 N. R.

Passengers by this route leave New-York 30 to 60 minutes later than via other lines, and connect at Newport at 5:30 A. M. with a FAST EXPRESS TRAIN, arriving at Boston 7:30 A. M.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE

running at low fares that affords passengers a

FULL NIGHT'S REST.

Returning connecting train leaves Boston at 7 P. M., running through to Newport in two hours. Steamer arrives in New York at 7 o'clock next morning.

Tickets and state-rooms can ALLY be obtained at the office of the line, Pier Nos. 28 N. R., and on board steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agts.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.

THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMER

MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN,

RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT,

leave at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

State-rooms and tickets secured at Nos. 363, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway; at Metropolitan and Fifth Avenue Hotels, No. 288 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, tickets sold at all hotel and principal ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company.

L. W. FLANDERS, Pres't. P. B. SCOCK, Pres't.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.

ANTHONY NIESBARD and D. DREW, SPECIAL TRAIN OF SARATOGA (commencing MONDAY, June 23,) leaves Vesty-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. from BROOKLYN by ANNEX BOAT at 8:1, landing at Nyack Ferry, (West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, can return by down boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad received for passage.

HELEN, CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 20th.....7:30 A. M.	Friday, 20th.....12:00 M.
Saturday, 21st.....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 23d.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th.....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th.....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th.....6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 20th.....4:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th.....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 21st.....4:30 P. M.	Saturday, 21st.....6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 22d.....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 22d.....8:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d.....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th.....11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.....7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th.....11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th.....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th.....12:30 P. M.

FOR BONDOUTANT & KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Saugerties, and all Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, foot of Harrison-st., every morning, except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL will leave at 2 o'clock P. M., commencing June 28.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, and INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer C. H. NORTON leaves Brooklyn, foot of Fulton-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R. at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. For Providence and Stonington, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Bridgeport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Binghamton; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge; Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 7 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR,

BOYD & LIPPITT,

MANUFACTURERS,

Theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk, worsted, and cotton.

NO. 59 MURRAY-ST.

DAMAGED DIAGONAL CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Shooting Jeans, Shirting Linens, Table Linens, Napkins, Doyliles, Towels, Tickings, Prints, and Flannels, damaged by water baily; for sale very cheap. WM. M. THEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN STOCK CERTIFICATES.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the following-named certificates of the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, stolen from the Northampton National Bank, Jan. 26, 1876: Certificates numbered 145 to 149, inclusive, in name of J. L. Hillyer, Cashier. 100 shares each; certificates numbered 777 and 778, in name of Northampton National Bank, 100 shares each.

TEACHERS.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN and lady—Latin College Preparatory, Trigonometry and Military Drill; Lady for Vocal and Instrumental Music; Lady for English, French, and Music; Lady for English, Latin, French, and Music; Lady for English, Latin, French, German, and Drawing; prefers to go West. Address ROBERT C. FLAGG, A. M., Manual Labor Academy, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is located on the

No. 1,338 Broadway, south-east corner of 33d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of the TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

IN PRIVATE, REFINED FRENCH FAMILY, finely furnished rooms, with or without board; unexceptionable opportunity to acquire French language. No. 397 West 34th-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE Summer, for families and single gentlemen, at the Hotel Brighton, Broadway, corner 42d-st., at greatly reduced rates.

TWELFTH-ST., NO. 39, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, with excellent board, in a first-class German boarding-house; reference given and required.

FINE SUMMER LOCATION. PLEASANT, cool single and double rooms, superior board, with private French family; also table boarders taken; references. No. 23 West 42d-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 30 WEST 35TH-ST.—LARGE AND small rooms, or en suite, with first-class board, at Summer prices; table boarders taken.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Beautiful front rooms, first vacated, first and second floors, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT Summer prices; desirable location; references. No. 146 West 13th-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 22, EAST, 5TH and 6th-avs., Windsor Hotel block, rooms on second and third floor; Summer prices.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS; private bath-rooms; private table, or without board; rooms for gentlemen's references.

NO. 8 EAST 33D-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms for families or gentlemen, with or without board.

LARGE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; TERMS reasonable for the Summer; references. No. 46 West 21st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST., OPPOSITE ST. James, a handsome front room to gentlemen; house and location first-class; few steps from Madison-square; references.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OCCUPYING DELIGHTful, cool hall-rooms, would like to dispose of them for Summer months. Address TRAVEL, Box No. 271 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

NO. 20 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms all modern improvements, en suite or single, at Summer prices.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—SUMMER PRICES for choice rooms on each floor; all modern improvements.

NO. 9 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, en suite or single, at Summer rates; location unsurpassed.

TWO ADJOINING ROOMS, FRONTING Union-square, between Everett House and Broadway. No. 35 East 17th-st., third floor.

NO. 227 WEST 34TH-ST.—ELEGANT, COOL, and spacious furnished rooms on first and second floors, without board.

COOL, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board; to rent, in private family. No. 46 West 28th-st.

NO. 287 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, without board, (or breakfast,) at reduced rates.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDERS WANTED—A FAMILY OF FOUR or five can be accommodated with board, on farm one mile from Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.; 66 miles from City; grounds cool and shady; location healthful; accommodations good, and terms reasonable. Address, M. CONKLING.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

Open during the Summer for gentlemen boarders, and for boys, with or without a few hours' daily instruction. Terms, $25 per week. Fall term will begin Sept. 9. Address E. A. FAIRCHILD.

NO. 5 CATHARINE-ST., NEWPORT, R. I.—Elegant rooms, with board, for the Summer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELP!

FOR THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED!

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine of any kind.

A BRIDE'S UNTIMELY DEATH

THE DROWNING OF A PATERSON CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

AN ACCIDENT WHICH THE NIAGARA FALLS TRAGEDY RECALLS—ITS MELANCHOLY EFFECT UPON THE BEREAVED HUSBAND'S AFTER LIFE.

The sad tragedy at Niagara Falls on Saturday recalls a somewhat similar occurrence at the Passaic Falls 67 years ago, which was, if anything, even more distressing in the attending circumstances. During the early part of the Summer of 1812, a number of the residents of Paterson, desiring to have regular preaching in the English language, induced the Presbytery of Newark to accede to their wish, and the Rev. Hooper Cumming, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Newark, was appointed to preach for them. He went to Paterson on Saturday, June 20, 1812, with his young wife, to whom he had been united only a few weeks. On Sunday he preached for the people in English, in the old Dutch church of Totowa, then standing on what is now Water-street, near the corner of Market—a quaint and venerable building, burned down in 1827. He was the first to use the English tongue from that pulpit, which before that time had been occupied exclusively by Dutch Dominies, and this fact, combined with his undoubted eloquence, produced a marked impression on his congregation, which was deepened by the unfortunate sequel to his visit.

In after years it was alleged that as he concluded his sermon a blackbird flew in at an open window and ominously perched on the great sounding-board that hung in those days overhanging the pulpit, but this was unmistakably an invention of some imaginative chronicler, who thought thus to invest the melancholy narrative with a tinge of superstitious interest. The next morning, before setting out on their drive back to Newark, the young couple took a walk up to the falls, which in those days presented a far finer spectacle than now, as then the cataract was almost in a state of nature, surrounded by forests and adorned with flowers of varied hues. After gazing about them for some time, and looking down the dizzy depths into which the river suddenly plunges, Mrs. Cumming grew faint, and they withdrew a short distance from the precipice until she should regain her composure. After a while, as they were about leaving the vicinity, she ventured again, with her husband, to the edge of the rocks to take a farewell view of the sublime and, to her, novel scene. The spot whereon they stood is about 150 feet south or south-west of the present chasm bridge, near the whitened trunk of a blasted pine, and just over a deep cleft in the trap-rock, spanned by a board a couple of feet across. Fascinated by the wild beauty of the spectacle, they stood entranced for some minutes, when he said: "It is time to return," and stepped back a pace or two to allow her to follow him across the narrow bridge. Suddenly he heard a wild cry, and turning, saw her not. She had disappeared over the awful brink with that agonizing shriek which was to ring in his ears forever. In a wild frenzy he ran to and fro along the edge of the precipice, crying, "She is fallen! she is fallen!" Thomas Wills, a lad of 16, happened to be fishing in the basin below the falls at the time. Reaching to the top of the rocks he caught Mr. Cumming just as he was on the point of plunging over the precipice after his wife. The two then descended to the basin, and again the bereaved young husband attempted to throw himself into the water, but was restrained by his youthful friend. Soon the news of the shocking accident spread through the town, and the people turned out to recover the body. It was found in the basin, a few rods from where she fell in, about 7 o'clock the next morning, and taken to the residence of Mr. Samuel Colt, one of the principal men in the new Presbyterian congregation, which then occupied a house where Masonic Hall now stands. The remains were conveyed the same day to Newark, and on Wednesday the funeral took place from the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark, the sermon being preached by the Rev. James Richards, of the First Church. Thousands of citizens from Newark and the surrounding towns assembled, and there was not a dry eye in all the congregation. The bride who met with such an untimely death was the daughter of reputable parents in Portland, Me., her maiden name being Sarah Emmons. She was educated in that town, and lived there until within a few weeks of her sad end, which occurred in her twenty-third year. "Her person was agreeable, her manners simple, and her mind strong and ingenuous."

The subsequent career of Cumming was cheerless, and on the whole was melancholy. He never recovered from the terrible shock of the sudden loss of his wife. For a fortnight he was completely crushed. At the end of that time his mother saw, one morning when he came out of his chamber, an evident change from the deepest depression to insensibility and frivolity. The cord was snapped. In a few days he was riding with a gay young girl, and he offered her his hand. His was seen, about the same time, riding about the streets of Newark at full speed, with his hat in his hand. His insanity became a subject of common remark in Newark, but out of regard for his family, one of the most prominent in the town, and out of consideration for his great bereavement, his congregation tolerated his numerous eccentricities for two years, when he withdrew from the Presbytery. He went to South Carolina for the benefit of his health, and there married an estimable lady, who remained faithful to him through all his subsequent troubles. In 1815-16 he was Pastor of a Presbyterian church at Schenectady, N. Y., where he preached with great success, and added hundreds to the church. During the Winter of 1816-17 a third Presbyterian church was organized in Albany, and Mr. Cumming was called to the pulpit. He was wonderfully successful in building up this new enterprise, when reports began to be circulated that he was guilty of plagiarism, and of undue indulgence in stimulating liquors. He denounced the charges as false, and demanded that the author be brought to trial. The proceedings lasted for several months, and the result established the mental eccentricities, to use no harsher name, of Mr. Cumming. Notwithstanding all this, his congregation stood by him, and when the Presbytery of Albany refused to install him, the congregation withdrew from the Presbytery, and retained their beloved Pastor for several years, during which time the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him. He was Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Vandewater-street, in this City, in 1824. He died in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 24, 1825, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the church-yard of the First Presbyterian Church in that city.

Mr. Cumming's father was John N. Cumming, of Newark, who was a Colonel in the Revolution. His mother's father was Joseph Hedden, also of Newark, and an uncompromising patriot. He was one of the commissioners for the sale of forfeited estates of Tories, and was extremely obnoxious to that class. On a bitterly cold night in January, 1780, a party of British made a raid into Newark and took Mr. Hedden prisoner, and without waiting for him to put on any of his clothes, hurried him off across the meadows to New-York, where he died a few months afterward from the effects of his exposure. On the 4th of July, 1823, Mr. Cumming delivered a memorial oration in the Second Presbyterian Church at Newark; one of the congregation had expressed a desire that no allusion be made to the "late unfortunate" for fear them remarks were "overheard by English people in the church. Mr. Cumming heard of it, and in the course of his address, referring to the British cruelties in the Revolution, suddenly extended both arms, with clinched fists, and exclaimed, "Do they expect that I should be silent? I, in whose one arm flows the blood of a Revolutionary hero, and in the other that of a Revolutionary martyr?" The effect was indescribable, and was never forgotten by those present. Cumming was graduated at Princeton in 1805, and is described as being "tall, and of fine personal appearance, with attractive manners, pleasing address, and remarkable and commanding eloquence." A number of his sermons and addresses have been published, but as they are wanting in any particular originality of thought or expression, doubtless his reputation for eloquence was due rather to the manner than to the matter of his discourses.

THE POLICE AND THE POLICY-DEALERS.

Some days ago the Police Board passed resolutions relative to charges against Captains for negligence, should their superiors make descents upon gambling-houses, policy shops, and similar resorts in the various precincts, which they had not disturbed. The effect of these resolutions has been to stimulate the Police to a marked degree, and they have been particularly active in attempts to suppress policy shops. Their methods, however, have been rather amusing in some instances, resulting in their bringing prisoners to court only to see them discharged immediately after arraignment. Officer Murphy, of the First Precinct, went into the store of John Wallace, No. 92 Nassau-street, on Saturday, and put a dime on the counter. Wallace swept the coin into a drawer, and handed Murphy a piece of blank paper and a lead pencil. He wrote the figures 5-15-27, and then turned over the lapel of his coat, exhibited his badge, and took Wallace to the station-house as a policy-dealer. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice Flammer discharged the prisoner at once.

BURNING OF A LIGHTER.

The lighter Engineer was owned on Saturday last by W. Garvey, of No. 159 Front-street. Her crew consisted of Capt. John Wilson and a first mate. On Saturday afternoon, while going up the Harlem River, the lighter grounded on the Hog's Back, opposite Ninety-sixth-street. Her cargo consisted of 650 barrels of lime, the property of Christian Ellison, of Gowanus Creek, Brooklyn. The Captain and his crew stood nobly by her and the cargo until about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Engineer was discovered to be on fire. Then Captain and crew took to the life-boat and rowed to Ward's Island, whence they viewed the fire from afar. The lighter was burned to the water's edge, and her cargo lost. The value of the lighter was about $500, and of the lighter $1,000. Both were fully insured.

SAVED FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH.

When Catherine Gaynor, whose prominent facial characteristic is a broken nose, appeared before Justice Otterbourg in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning, she were but half a dress. The other half had been burned from her body. She was accompanied by her humiliation by Anthony Gaynor, her husband, and John Tynor, who said that he was a witness on the aforesaid thread. The story told by Officer Regan was that at 11 o'clock Saturday night, he heard shrieks in the alleyway connected by the driveway on Lexington-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. When he entered he found the three prisoners there, stupidly drunk, and the bed-clothes and dress of the woman in a blaze. There had been a drunken fight in which a kerosene lamp had been overturned, or thrown by one of the prisoners, and but for the officer's timely arrival on the scene the woman might have been burned to death. As it was, the shanty was saved, and the City furnished lodgings for the two men and her two companions. Catherine begged hard for mercy, and promised to take the pledge if his Honor would release her, but her pleadings were in vain. The trio were committed to the Penitentiary for one month, and ordered to give bail for the maintenance of the peace for six months. For a time the shanty in Lexington-avenue will be a haven of rest for the foot-sore tramp.

FRUITS IN THE MARKETS.

THE OPENING OF "CHERRY WEEK"—SOMETHING ABOUT THE SUPPLY OF BERRIES.

This will be "cherry week" in our markets. That fruit will be offered in greater abundance during this week than at any other time during the season; but the supply will not be very large, while the demand will probably be great, owing to the great scarcity of this fruit last week and the desire of everybody to have a few cherries during the season. The cherry crop from South Jersey was a failure; pounds came to market when hundreds of pounds should have come; and much disappointment was felt last week at the high prices which the produce dealers secured for the few which reached them from favored spots. While the quantity which will come this week will be much larger, the demand will be so much greater that buyers will have to pay high prices—from 10 to 20 cents per pound—to secure choice fruit. In former years, many cherries reached us from the Hackensack and Ramapo Valleys, but this year the crop in those sections will prove as complete a failure as that of South Jersey. Westchester County, N. Y., has also been a fine cherry-producing county, but the failure is complete there, as well as on Long Island. In fact, about the only section of country from which a full crop is expected is along the Hudson River, from Marlboro to Hudson, and in the lake country a fair crop will be produced. This morning, according to the opinion of most cherry-receivers, the largest shipment which Hudson, the greatest of cherry sections on the river, will send this season will arrive. To-day the large orchards along the river below Hudson will be picked, and to-morrow morning there will be sold in the markets the greatest quantity of cherries to be seen there any day this season.

The strawberry crop is nearly gathered, and while the berries have been sold as low on some days this season, particularly last Tuesday, as they have ever been sold, the crop has been a light one. There will be a fair supply of strawberries this week from high up the Hudson, from Connecticut, and from Western New-York, especially from Oneida County. They will generally be large and fine, and will bring from 12 cents per quart upwards.

On Saturday morning next a few crates of Antwerp raspberries will reach our markets from Newburg, Marlboro, and Milton. South Jersey will send a few Brandywine and Delaware raspberries during the week, but the crop from there will be very light. The Antwerp raspberry crop along the Hudson will be quite havy this season, but the native raspberry—a variety which generally yields great quantities, and of value for canning—is a light crop. Huckleberries will make their appearance in the markets from lower Jersey in great quantities this week, and will be sold at fairly low figures. Blackberries from lower Maryland may be looked for before the week is out. Good peaches of large size should be received from Georgia, and the early varieties from Virginia will begin to reach us before Saturday.

The currant crop this season in New-Jersey has been badly damaged by the worms, and the prospect for a good crop is not at all flattering there. They are also injured by the same cause at some points along the Hudson, but from most of the currant-producing sections on the river good crops are looked for. There will be a great many currants in our markets this week.

This will be the last week that asparagus will be in the markets in quantities worthy of note. The growers very rarely cut after the 20th of this month, as it is generally believed that late cutting injures the quality of the crop of the following season. Large quantities of this vegetable have been canned this season, and will be sold in cans almost as low as in the raw state during much of the season. "The best asparagus should be retailed at not more than 30 cents per can, and usually there is a little more than a bunch of asparagus in a can. Of all other vegetables there will be no scarcity, and prices will be low.

MR. MILLER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

NO TRACE OF THE MAN WHOSE WEDDING HAD TO BE POSTPONED.

The mystery surrounding the sudden disappearance of Mr. John B. Miller, the wealthy hat manufacturer of Reading, Penn., is still unsolved. Detective McNamara spent yesterday in a fruitless search. He first investigated the rumor that Mr. Miller had been seen at a hotel near this City. A visit to the hotel convinced him that the rumor was groundless. Then the returns of arrests at the various Police precincts were examined. The detective thought he had a clue in the arrest for drunkenness in the Tenth Precinct, Saturday night, of a man who said he was Isaac Miller, of No. 90 Ludlow-street. Because no man of that name lived there the detective was sure he had struck the right trail. At the Police station, however, it was found that the drunken Miller was not Mr. Miller of Reading. The hotels were searched, but no man answering Mr. Miller's description was in any of them. Detective McNamara is now waiting to hear from the Reading physician who has been Mr. Miller's medical adviser regarding the severe pains the latter frequently felt in his head. It is believed that Mr. Miller has become deranged and wandered away. His brother has returned to Reading to get the Doctor's opinion of this theory, upon which the detective will act. The theory that Mr. Miller suddenly decided that he did not want to marry Miss Neitz on Thursday, and so quietly hid himself away, is scouted by the friends of both parties and by the Police. It is said that in furnishing his new house for use after his marriage Mr. Miller found a small piece of a certain kind of fringe for matting lacking, and was unable to match what he had in Reading. The first thing he did after arriving in this City on Monday was to find and buy the fringe he needed. If he did not intend to go back, say the Police and his relatives, he certainly would not have bought this little piece of fringe.

WANTS TO COME BACK.

A morning newspaper yesterday published a story to the effect that William Hennessey Cook intended to return to this City, and that "the sum of $10,000 is in the hands of a prominent Wall-street banking-house, to be used by them in obtaining his release from the indictments" pending against him. This last statement seemed absurd on its face; but it is quite probable that Cook desires to return to New-York. He is now living in Brussels, whither he went from London, probably because living is very much cheaper there than in the English capital, and because in Brussels there is, or was, quite a colony of fugitive Tweed Ring thieves. Cook was a worthless fellow, who made his living chiefly by gambling, and that in Bowery gambling-places. Tweed picked him up, and he proved to be both cunning and discreet in the work intrusted to him. He was in the Department of Public Works, and had charge of the Bureau of Wharves, afterward constituted the Department of Docks. He was thoroughly informed on all the thieving done by his superiors, and acted as their go-between. He also planned the robbery of the vouchers from the Court-house. When the Ring was overthrown, two indictments for forgery for very large amounts were found against him. He fled to London, and from there to Brussels. If he is trying to get back now, it is probably because his money is spent and poverty stares him in the face. He has, it seems, been feeling his way for a long time past. Various friends of his have at times been to District Attorney Phelps, seeking to make some arrangement in his behalf. Mr. Phelps has refused. He has informed Cook's friends that if he comes back here, he will be treated just as any other indicted criminal. Mr. Phelps says he does not know whether there are any civil suits pending against Cook. They were not in his department.

AN OFFICER BEATEN BY RUFFIANS.

While Patrolman Morris Sullivan, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who had arrested a man for disorderly conduct, was taking his prisoner to the East Thirty-fifth-Street Police Station at 6 o'clock last evening, he was attacked at the corner of Fortieth-street and Second-avenue by a gang of roughs, friends of the prisoner, who congregate in that neighborhood. The gang assailed the officer with a shower of stones and other missiles, knocked him down, and took his prisoner away from him. Several officers, however, came to his assistance and dispersed the crowd. Officer Sullivan pointed out Thomas Connolly, aged 22, of No. 332 East Thirty-fifth-street, and Philip Markey, aged 18, of No. 332 East Fortieth-street, as the ringleaders of the gang who assailed him, and they were arrested and locked up at the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station. During the fight Sullivan was badly cut about the head, and after his wounds were dressed he was taken to his home.

A CIGAR-MAKER'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Three weeks ago Menzel Yansky, a dissipated Bohemian cigar-maker, who then lived in a tenement-house in East Houston-street, severely beat his wife in the presence of his son, who is married and lives at No. 230 Second-street. The son took his mother to his home, and Yansky thereupon sold all the furniture and household effects, and went on an extended spree. Yesterday afternoon, while intoxicated, he went to his son's rooms, and asked him to allow him to remain there, as he had no money and no place in which to sleep. Young Yansky refused, and the father took a razor from his pocket and cut a terrible gash in his throat. The Police were notified, and the would-be suicide was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that the wound is of a very serious nature.

SHIVERING ON THE SHORE

A DAY THAT MADE HOTEL-KEEPERS LOOK BLUE.

THE BEACH AT CONEY ISLAND ALMOST DESERTED—PROVISIONS THAT WERE NOT WANTED—A CONDUCTOR AND HIS CAR-HOOK.

At Coney Island yesterday the hotel proprietors passed their time in walking hopelessly out on the piazzas, looking up at the place where the sun ought to have been, and returning to their houses to read the weather report again. They sought eagerly at first, hopelessly at last, for a sign of fair weather, but no sign was given them. Cool showers every half hour or so are not strong incentives to lead New-Yorkers to spend the day at the sea-side; and with a preceding week of cool weather Coney Island's chances are poor. Such was the case yesterday. All the week it was cool and comfortable, and yesterday it was not only a trifle cooler than was actually necessary for comfort, but it was wet and disagreeable. The hotel-keepers along the beach looked with dismay at tons of beefsteaks and roasts and chops, laid in with the expectation of a busy Sunday, but now only too likely to grow stale on their hands. The trains for Coney Island ran comparatively empty, and the decks of the steam-boats were barren deserts. Cool weather did it all. It is to be said to the credit of the Coney Island lines, however, that they all ran on schedule time, notwithstanding that they ran nearly empty.

That is to say, they were nearly empty by comparison. There were 10,000 persons at Coney Island yesterday—an evening of a crowd at almost any other watering-place, but only a handful for New-York's breathing and bathing place. The piazzas of the principal hotels were well filled, but the beach was nearly deserted. Here and there an umbrella could be seen, or the long stretch of sand, with a discouraged man under it, dodging the breakers. The demand for beer, it is said, was much smaller than usual. There was little demand for ice. There were three bathers at Manhattan Beach. When they came out the life-saving man picked the icicles out of their hair, and inward liquid fires restored them to life and warmth. Nobody can say much against Coney Island when seen under favorable auspices; and nobody can deny its funeral aspect on a cold and rainy day. The funeral parties that are always met on the way down are festive and gay compared with a party of wet and shivering men, walking briskly along the beach to keep warm. Even the white whale in the Aquarium was seen to shudder frequently, as he quietly made way with the 75 pounds of cod that were put in his tank. The boat-load of Brighton Beach Hotel the Bent brothers played some fine cornet solos and duets. In the evening the beach was brilliant, as usual, with electric lights. One of these, that over the light-house, to enable a person to read easily several hundred yards away, is operated at an expense of $1 68 a night.

Disturbances on the street cars running from the Prospect Park Depot to Fulton Ferry are no rarities, and there was one last night, in which the driver violently assaulted several unoffending gentlemen with his dangerous car-hook, and did his best to provoke a fight. He sailed and peppered his selections with the most outrageous and indecent language, although there were a number of ladies in the car. The conductor's name was Long, and his car was No. 40, of the Park, Vanderbilt and Ninth Avenue line.

A DISMAL SUNDAY AT LONG BRANCH

UNSATISFACTORY WEATHER FOR COTTAGERS AND EXCURSIONISTS.

Long Branch was not a cheerful place yesterday. The most enthusiastic advocate of its advantages as a watering-place would not maintain that it was. A cold, damp, and dark atmosphere enwrapped it the greater part of the day. In the afternoon the air was mild for a short time, and the sun, after struggling for hours to pierce the leaden-colored rack, shone brilliantly, giving the grass a vivid green, and enticing a large number of the cottagers to drive on the good stretch of roadway between the Ocean Hotel and the Elberon. This respite from dreariness was brief. The sun was again obscured, a mist rose from the sea, and drove pleasure-seekers, chilled, into the hotels and cottages. Then a smart shower of rain fell and increased the general discomfort.

Although there was every indication early in the morning that the day would be unpleasant, a large number of excursionists—about 600—went down to the Branch on the first trip made by the steam-boat Adelaide, which left the foot of West Twenty-second-street at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the Battery half an hour later. The voyage down the Bay was enjoyable, notwithstanding the damp and chilly atmosphere. The water of the Bay was smooth as if oil had been poured over it, and the most timorous of the Adelaide's passengers looked forward to reaching the iron pier at the Branch without suffering the qualms of seasickness. When the steam-boat passed Sandy Hook, however, she met a long swell, which soon showed the effects of its insidious motion in the pallid faces and groans of many of the lady passengers, and of some of the men unaccustomed to seagoing. The Adelaide reached the iron pier about two hours and ten minutes after leaving the Battery, and succeeded in landing her passengers within 10 minutes, although there was a heavy sea on which kept her and the sliding landing-stage bobbing up and down in an irritating fashion. The Adelaide made a second trip in the afternoon, and arrived at the Branch shortly after 6 o'clock with a crowd of with about 200 passengers, most of whom went down simply for the sail, and did not go ashore at all. The hotels at the Branch are yet far from being well patronized, and the season there will not open very soon, their keepers will have good cause to fear the result of the season.

FIGHTING ABOUT THEIR CHILDREN.

A man and woman were observed at the Jersey City Ferry yesterday afternoon engaged in a bitter quarrel about the care of two little boys, whom the man held by the hand. They were taken to the Police station, where the woman was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. She said she was Kate Henry, of Desbrosses-street, this City, and that the man was her husband, a New-Brunswick tailor. It seemed from the statements of both parties that 18 or 20 months ago Henry secured a divorce from his wife. The court awarded him the care of their three children. A year ago the woman, it is alleged, went to New-Brunswick and abducted her little son John, five years of age. She has since lived with her in this City. Yesterday morning she sent him out for some milk. The father, who must have been lying in wait, seized him and made for the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Jersey City. Mrs. Henry heard what had become of her boy, and without waiting for hat or shawl started to recapture him. She met her husband in the depot in Jersey City. He had brought an older son with him from New-Brunswick, and the little boy John was with them. Mrs. Henry attempted to seize the smaller boy, and the fight which ensued between herself and her husband attracted the attention of the officers. Henry says that after Mrs. Henry had left New-Brunswick she was indicted for keeping a disorderly house in that city, tried, and convicted, though she was not in court, and a new warrant has since been issued for her arrest. The two sons insisted upon remaining with their mother, and were locked up with her in the detention-room to await the receipt of information from Chief of Police Oliver, of New-Brunswick.

ON THEIR WAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Among the passengers by the City of Berlin who are now in this City is Sir Archibald Michie, Q. C., K. C. M. G., recently Agent-General for the Colony of Victoria in England, who is returning to Melbourne to resume the practice of his profession. He has been frequently in the Victorian Parliament and in the Ministry—has been Minister of Justice, Attorney-General or Minister of Justice. By virtue of his seniority and of his position as Queen's Counsel, as well as of his acknowledged ability, he will be one of the leaders of the Bar there. With Lord Augustus Loftus, he will take the July steamer from San Francisco for Sydney. Among the passengers by that steamer will also be the German Commissioners to the Sydney International Exhibition, and Mr. F. W. Haddon, editor in chief of the Melbourne *Argus*, the principal journal of Australia.

A MAN WHO IS PERSISTENT IN PRAYER.

During the meeting of the Colored Methodist Society in Newark, Saturday night, one of the brethren prayed so loudly that he disturbed other worshipers. He was asked to pray more quietly, but he would not, so he was ejected. Last night he made his appearance again, and insisted upon praying as loudly as before. He violently resisted an effort to eject him, and was arrested. At the station he said his name was Philip Ray, and immediately fell on his knees in prayer. He was obliged to rise to his feet to be taken to a cell, but the iron door had not closed on him before he was on his knees in supplication again. He is held on a charge of disorderly conduct.

MR. HALL'S TROUBLESOME TENANTS.

John Matthews Hall, of No. 269 Pearl-street, visited Roland Parker, a young English clerk, of No. 175 Jay-street, Brooklyn, Saturday, to collect his rent. Parker and his wife, a woman of 23, set upon him and threw him down stairs, cutting his head in the affray. Mrs. Maria Tompkins, who went up stairs and began to interfere with the Parker family, was pitched headlong after Mr. Hall, and was likewise severely bruised. The Parkers were locked up in the York-Street Police Station, where Mrs. Parker was seized with convulsions, but was restored to consciousness by the attentions of Ambulance Surgeon Cochran.

CIGAR-MAKING IN TENEMENT-HOUSES.

A large number of cigar-makers gathered at Germania Hall yesterday to discuss the system of making cigars in tenement-houses and to protest against it. Charles Gompers, Chairman of the meeting, made a speech upon the injury to the health of inmates of tenement-houses where cigars are made, and declared the practice to be in violation of the rules of the Board of Health. The attention of the board had been called to the fact, he said, but they had failed to take any special notice of it. He concluded by presenting a series of resolutions condemning the health authorities for their indifference. Mr. Strasser, President of the American branch of the Cigar-makers' International Union, and several others, spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolutions, laying especial stress upon the injury to the health of children who were engaged in tenement-house cigar-making, and claiming that the mortality among them was largely due to the system. A committee of five was appointed to lay the subject before the Board of Health and ask for relief, and the meeting then adjourned.

GOD'S PARDON FOR SINNERS.

DR. M'COSH'S SERMON UPON CONFESSION AND FORGIVENESS.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, preached yesterday morning in the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. John Hall's,) taking for his text the first part of the Thirty-second Psalm, which, he said, is a psalm of praise, on the part of one who had come through certain experiences, which he has detailed for our benefit. First, the Psalmist had kept silent. There is a time to keep silent, and that is when God is speaking of the wondrous works of His creation. We read that when the seventh seal was opened there was silence for the space of half an hour, when there were heard voices and thunder and lightning, and an earthquake. The stars move, and the plants grow, and bud, and blossom, without noise. But, although there is a time for man to be silent, there is a time, also, for him to speak; and if when that time comes he remains silent he commits a sin. When God is pouring out His blessings upon us, it is time for us to return our thanks to Him, and to pour out our hearts in praise and adoration. Evils are committed, and we must denounce them; our children are liable to be led into wrong paths, and we must restrain them; we ourselves are subject to dangers, and we must warn them. The Psalmist confesses that in keeping silent he had committed sin. Evil had dwelt in his heart, and he had suffered it to remain there. Thus men often sin who have a place in their hearts, and are afraid to look them in the face and to cast them out. Sometimes they are brought before us by the chiding of our friends; but we put ourselves on the defensive, parry the accusations, plead extenuations, and refuse to confess and forsake them. Secondly, the Psalmist was troubled by his silence. He expresses himself very strongly upon this point. His bones waxed old, and there was a roaring all day long. There were no means of relief for his pent-up feelings, but a continual feeling of oppression and remorse—a fight, like that of wild beasts in a cage, from which none can escape. This, God tells us, is wrong. He is not hearing loudly to us, but we are doing our best to drown His voices, and will not heed Him. No wonder that "the moisture has become as a Summer drought." But, blessed be God, if there is a fire that burns, there is also a fire that melts. Thirdly, we come to the blessed issue of the struggle, in which the Psalmist confesses his sins, and has them forgiven. When God's hand is laid heavily upon us, the object is to bring down our pride, our knees by the weight of it. His hand is heavy, and it may be laid so heavily upon us as to bear down all opposition. Thus, man is made to see his sinfulness, and to submit. Looking up he sees the smiling face of the Saviour, and hears the voice pleading to him to turn from sin. At last he yields, confesses, is forgiven, and the victory is won. He hears the voice saying: "Thy sins are forgiven." The nature of forgiveness is often misapprehended, and those who need it don't know where to find it. God doesn't barter pardon in exchange for something given, thus giving us the merit. Pardon was purchased by Christ's blood, and cannot be purchased by us as a reward for works done. It is a free gift, and as such must be received by us. Men may have grace, but not merit. Some would work hard, to make up for past lack of work. Others would submit and confess, thereby appeasing the wrath of God. This is mixing up their merits with the merits of Christ, and is the avowed doctrine of the Church of Rome. Men work years to do this, and find at last that there is something wanting, and that they have been setting up a righteousness that is not the righteousness of Christ. Your righteousness will in no way interfere with the righteousness of Christ. Christ comes to us with two gifts—confession and forgiveness. If we would have one we must take both—take them in simple faith, bound together, never to be separated. Therefore, if we do this, confessing our sins, as far as the east is from the west will God remove our transgressions from us. Then will the fight be over, the victory won, the Winter passed, and the Summer ended. Our feet will be placed upon the solid rock, and we will stand in the presence of eternal day.

BROOKLYN.

The "Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation in the use of Intoxicating Liquors" held another meeting in Bedford Hall yesterday, and it was announced that an auxiliary society, to be called the Bedford Moderation Society, had been formed.

WHY DANIEL COX WAS ARRESTED.

Daniel Cox occupies a beautiful cottage at No. 182 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. There is a spacious garden in front of it, and Mr. Cox takes pride in keeping this garden clean and fresh and blooming. He was brought before Justice Otterbourg, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, for violating a City ordinance, by Officer Deery, who arrested him on Saturday for sweeping paper and dirt from his garden into the middle of the street. Mr. Cox was indignant. "Your Honor," he said, when called on for his defense, "this is an outrage on an American citizen. I have complained of this officer at Police Head-quarters for allowing tramps and vagrants to infest our neighborhood, and this is his revenge. I have witnesses here to prove that I have done nothing wrong. I have an ash-barrel in which I deposit all my own sweepings, but I don't know that it is my duty to clean up other people's dirt. Yesterday I found some bits of paper on my side-walk, which had blown from Third-avenue, and I swept them into the street. Then this man arrested me. That is all there is to the charge." Daniel Burke, of No. 180 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, corroborated Mr. Cox's story, and said that he was one of the best citizens in the ward. He also denounced the arrest as a gross outrage. Justice Otterbourg discharged Mr. Cox, but warned him in the future to pay some regard to the words of the officer. "If you don't respect him as a man respect him as a policeman," said the Justice, "and don't encourage loafers and tramps by your example, to bid defiance to the officer." Mr. Cox will make charges against Officer Deery at Police Head-quarters to-day.

MRS. SELINA BARTLETT'S SUIT.

The suit brought by Mrs. Selina Bartlett against Joseph Musliner and others, to assert a right of dower in the premises No. 100 Gold-street, which were conveyed by Caleb Bartlett to James M. Francis in May, 1858, was tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, on Friday last, and the jury disagreed on the question whether the plaintiff was married to Bartlett on April 4, 1858. The defendants denied that the marriage ever took place. Their counsel, Jesse D. Burdett, produced the clergyman who was supposed to have performed the marriage ceremony on April 4, 1858, and he testified that he had no record of it, and could not remember having performed the service. A report of the suit published in THE TIMES of Saturday an unintentional injustice was done to the plaintiff by the statement that the relatives and friends of Caleb Bartlett thought him unmarried when he died. Two of the witnesses who testified that Bartlett told them he was married to the plaintiff were near relatives of his. Other witnesses testified that they were present at the marriage ceremony.

THE RHYNLAND'S QUICK PASSAGE.

The steam-ship Rhynland, the latest addition to the Red Star Line fleet of transatlantic vessels, arrived from Antwerp yesterday, after a passage of 10 days. Her sister ship, the Belgenland, which arrived here for the first time a few weeks ago, made the passage in 11½ days, which was the quickest passage that had then been made between Antwerp and this port. The Rhynland is a four-masted iron vessel of over 3,500 tons, with accommodations for about 150 cabin and several hundred steerage passengers. Her engines and all her machinery are of the newest pattern, and she contains all the latest appliances for loading, steering, heaving the ashes, &c., by steam. She was built for the Red Star Line by the Barrow Steam-ship Building Company. In most respects she is similar to the Belgenland, a description of which has been published in THE TIMES. She is commanded by Capt. Sandis.

A WOMAN KILLED ON A CANAL-BOAT.

Mary Gorman, a middle-aged woman, has been living for some time past upon the canal-boat G. W. Tygus, lying at the foot of Seventeenth-street, Jersey City. George Donohue was its Captain, and she had acted as his housekeeper. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning she was found lying unconscious in the hold of the boat. She was picked up, and medical attendance was summoned. She died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Before her death she told some canalers who visited her that Donohue had quarreled with her about midnight, and thrown her into the hold, after having kicked and beaten her. Donohue was arrested, and is held to await the action of the Coroner's jury. An inquest will be held to-morrow evening. Donohue denies that he assaulted the woman, and says that she fell into the hold.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John McCullough is at the Sturtevant House.

David C. Robinsch, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Henry C. Kelsey, of New-Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

State Engineer Horatio Seymour, Jr., is at the Everett House.

R. B. Angus, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gov. William Robinson, of the Bahama Islands, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

John C. New, of Indianapolis, and Gen. O. H. La Grange, of San Francisco, are at the St. James Hotel.

Associate Justice William Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gainaha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Judge John T. Ladelling, of Louisiana, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Judge Joseph Potter, of the New-York Supreme Court, and State Treasurer James Macklin are at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

George Story, aged 21, of No. 2,220 Third-avenue, fell off the stoop of the house No. 36 Orchard-street, yesterday, and fractured his skull.

Benjamin Cullen, aged 15, of No. 17 Albany-street, while playing on the roof of the building No. 153 Cedar-street, yesterday afternoon, fell to the yard, and was fatally injured.

The Socialistic Labor Party held a meeting at First-avenue and Forty-third-street yesterday, and speeches were made in favor of eight hours for a working day. Other meetings are to be held hereafter.

Michael Doherty, a dissipated plumber, who on the 7th inst. attempted to commit suicide at No. 176 Bleecker-street by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital.

George Westaher, aged 23, of No. 229 West Nineteenth-street, during a fight early yesterday morning at No. 256 West Nineteenth-street, thrust his right hand through a pane of glass, severing the radial artery. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Richard Corbin and Richard Haley, who were arrested Saturday evening for creating a disturbance in an Avenue A saloon, during which Mrs. Philip Munckenbeck was severely injured, were committed to await examination by Justice Duffy, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

John A. Finch, aged 27, was arrested in this City, yesterday, by Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, on a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace of Saratoga County, in which he stands charged with false pretenses. The prisoner was delivered to an officer from Saratoga, who started with his prisoner on the evening train.

A German girl named Annie Brown went into a Grand-street fancy store Saturday evening, and seeing some linen goods that she liked concealed them under her shawl. She was about to go, conveniently forgetting to pay for the goods, when a clerk handed her over to the Police. Justice Bixby, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, held her for larceny.

"Conscience" will be played at the Broadway Theatre this afternoon for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association. Gens. M. T. McMahon, H. A. Barnum, James McQuade, and Carlton, Mrs. Grey, Miss Von Leer, and other well-known gentlemen and ladies will appear in the cast, and the chorus will be under the direction of Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall.

James Bradley met Dennis Gorman, of No. 48 Monroe-street, early yesterday morning in the street, and began to pound him with his fists. He knocked him down and then kicked him. At last he begged him to desist, and went to the station-house. In the Essex Market Police Court he explained that the row was "merely a friendly quarrel, your Honor," and was held for trial for assault and battery.

A week ago John West had a dispute with F. J. Fowler, of No. 508 Pearl-street. On Saturday he entered the above premises and renewed it. During the war of words that ensued West struck Fowler in the face, and, when the latter endeavored to grapple with him, bit him in the nose, injuring him severely. West was arrested, and, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, was committed in default of bail to await trial for mayhem.

Leopold Lora, of No. 506 East Twelfth-street, was standing in front of his store Saturday evening when a corner loafer named Peter J. Malone, of No. 217 Avenue B, came sauntering along. Walking up to Lora, he struck him a blow in the face. "For fun," he was arrested, and in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Bixby committed him, in default of $1,000 bail, to explain his fun-making in the Court of General Sessions.

An officer of the Tenth Precinct early yesterday morning found a white-haired German musician, named George Fuchs, lying in a gutter in Montgomery-street peacefully sleeping upon his violin case. He awoke him with difficulty and brought him before Justice Bixby, in the Essex Market Police Court. The magistrate fined him $5. "I won't pay

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8669. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FOURTH VETO MESSAGE

BOURBONISM AGAIN REBUKED.

THE JUDICIAL EXPENSES BILL DISAPPROVED —IMMEDIATE ADJOURNMENT URGED BY THE HOUSE DEMOCRATS—THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS OPPOSED TO SUCH ACTION AND IN FAVOR OF VOTING THE NECESSARY SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Message of the President returning to the House without approval the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill was read in that body to-day at about 1:30 o'clock. The reading was listened to with respectful attention by both sides, and without demonstration of any kind, except when the Clerk finished the reading, when an attempt was made on the Republican side to applaud. This was checked, however, by a motion from Gen. Garfield, who arose and waved his hand in a deprecating manner toward his associates. Mr. McMahon, who had charge of the bill while it was under consideration in the House, made the usual motion to proceed to its reconsideration, and on the question, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President," the roll-call resulted yeas 104, nays 78. Less than two-thirds having failed to vote in the affirmative, it was declared that the bill was rejected, and immediately thereafter the House adjourned.

It was supposed that the Democrats moved for an early adjournment in order to discuss their future action in caucus, but it was subsequently ascertained by conversations with leading Democrats, that it is not proposed to hold a caucus upon this question. The feeling among the majority of the Democrats is none the less earnest because of their subdued manner. They talk quietly, but with a tone indicative of a settled purpose, about carrying the issue presented between their party and the Executive on the vetoed bills to the people, and declare that it is their purpose to dissolve the present session without making further efforts to provide the appropriations contained in the bill this day returned by the President without approval. When it was suggested to Speaker Randall, who favors this policy, that, should the two houses adjourn without voting the necessary amounts to continue the Federal courts during the coming fiscal year, the President would immediately recall Congress, he replied that should the President do so, Congress would do one of two things, namely, again pass the bill returned to-day, or again adjourn without passing any bill. There can be no doubt that at the present time this is the feeling of the majority of the Democratic members of the House. There is, however, a number of Democrats who are opposed to this policy, and who favor amending the bill so as to meet the objections of the veto, which would be done by striking out the last or restrictive clause of the first and all of the second section, and against which the objections of the President are entirely directed. Most of those who favor this policy are from the South. They urge that the amendments to the jury laws which would be secured by the passage of the bill are to them more important than the question as to whether Deputy Marshals shall be appointed in California in September. The jury question, they say, is to them and their section a practical, every-day issue, while the question as to whether Deputy Marshals shall be appointed in one State, which will not, perhaps, ask the appointment of such officers, is a mere abstraction which should not be permitted to frustrate the correction of evils which exist in 13 States, and for the immediate correction of which their people are clamoring. Unfortunately, however, the Southern members are not now united upon this sentiment, but a few hours' discussion and reflection may materially add to their strength.

There is another class of Democrats who are hesitating about following the leadership of those who advocate withholding the necessary appropriations from the Federal courts, and who have the sagacity to see that in such an event the public alone would be sufferers. The salaries of Judges, District Attorneys, and District Marshals, are already provided for in other appropriation acts, and, so far as the salaries of these officers are concerned, it is immaterial whether the courts are closed or not for lack of needful supplies. To refuse to pass the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill means the withholding of all supplies of money necessary for the machinery of the courts, and without which no business whatever can be transacted. Thus, all parties having causes in the Federal courts would not be able to arrange for a hearing until after July 1, 1881, and all the mischief which would attend the withholding of supplies would be visited upon citizens of all parties, as well as upon the Government, whose cases against violators of the Revenue laws, smugglers, counterfeiters, &c., could not be proceeded with. It is also pointed out that Congress was particularly careful not to place any extraneous and objectionable legislation in the bill by which the per diem and mileage of Senators and Representatives would be put in jeopardy, and that great emphasis will be given to this fact should the non-action of Congress result in closing the Federal courts.

It is probable that the existence of these divisions of sentiment was the cause of the decision not to hold a caucus to-day. The leaders in the House are afraid, now that they are brought directly to the naked issue of withholding supplies from the courts, to trust to a discussion, fearing that the elements above alluded to would unite and force them to do at once what they will ultimately be required to do, namely, vote the appropriations for the courts in such form as will receive the approval of the President. Whether the bill, modified to meet the objections expressed in the veto Message, will be passed within a few days, will depend in a great degree upon the Senate. A decided majority of the Democrats of the House favor an immediate adjournment, and could that question be presented to the House to-morrow, it would receive the bulk of the Democratic vote. But final adjournment can only be secured by the concurrent action of the two houses, and the indications are, from the action of caucus held this evening by the Democratic Senators, that the Senate will not consider a resolution for adjournment until the question of furnishing proper and needful appropriations for the courts is further considered. In the Senate, to-day, the Committee on Appropriations reported a resolution during final adjournment for the session on Wednesday, and it was laid over for consideration to-morrow. This question was discussed in the caucus this evening, and it was decided not to call up the resolution for action to-morrow. This in itself looks favorable for a satisfactory termination of the session, so far as the regular appropriation bills are concerned, and the conservative tone of the speeches made furnish additional encouragement.

The caucus also discussed at considerable length the vetoed bill. Mr. Vest, who was the first speaker, took the ground that the issue presented could be properly met by the Democratic majority in only one way, namely, by a prompt adjournment. The dominant party had done their best, he said, to provide for the needs of the public service: had offered the President all the necessary appropriations for judicial expenses on fair terms, and were under no obligation to do anything more. Mr. Wallace subsequently delivered an earnest speech, taking the same view, and supporting a resolution offered by Mr. Vest in favor of an immediate termination of the session without making any further attempt to provide for court expenses.

Messrs. McDonald, Bayard, Thurman, and Hill, on the other hand, opposed this proposition with great emphasis, and in the course of their speeches (all of which were of considerable length) insisted that such a course would be alike unwise and unwarranted. They agreed with the speakers on the other side that the President's veto was based on a sustained objection, the existing law which prohibits contracts in advance of appropriations being in substance a prohibition against incurring liabilities for purposes not provided for by the bill; but they pointed out that for this year, unless the Democrats should not strenuously adhere to a clause which the President declared obnoxious to his convictions of duty while they themselves did not consider it material. They also argued that it would be highly unwise to throw away the substantial benefits which would inure to the country from the final enactment of those sections of the bill which provide for the modification of the present jury laws and the abolition of the juror's test oath. To these sections the President had made no objection, although the Republicans in both houses had solidly opposed them; and it was also to be borne in mind, said these Senators, that the President, while vetoing the present bill on account of only one of its provisions, had at the same time taken a position at variance with the arguments of an influential portion of his own party by approving the Army bill. Messrs. Butler, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Eaton, Beck, and Hampton also made brief speeches in opposition to adjournment without further efforts to provide the necessary appropriations. Several of the speakers, including Senators Bayard, Thurman, Hill, Butler, and Hampton, took the ground in the broadest possible language that an adjournment of Congress without providing for the support of every branch of the public service would be utterly unjustifiable and indefensible. It was, however, agreed on all hands that no money should be appropriated for the payment of Deputy Marshals of Elections.

At the close of the discussion, Mr. Vest's resolution in favor of an adjournment without passing another appropriation bill was rejected by an overwhelming majority, receiving only three or four votes. A resolution was then adopted, by a vote of 20 against 7, directing the caucus Advisory Committee, in conjunction with the Advisory Committee of the House caucus, to prepare a bill for passage by Congress before adjournment in such terms as will obviate the objections of the President and secure its enactment into law. The seven votes against the resolution were cast by Senators Cockrell, Janes, Vance, Vest, Walker, Wallace, and Withers.

The foregoing is not given as the exact language of the resolution, but embodies its purport and meaning. The Advisory Committee will hold a joint meeting to-morrow.

After a careful study of the situation The TIMES correspondent is inclined to the opinion that the necessary appropriations will be made for the Federal courts, and that Congress will adjourn finally the latter part of the present week. Should Congress adjourn, however, without performing this duty, the President's proclamation will again convene the two houses immediately, and should the majority still persist in withholding supplies, and again adjourn without action, the President will not again interfere, and will direct that the courts be closed until the necessary means to continue them are regularly voted at the regular session, which will begin in December.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following is the President's Message vetoing the Judicial Expenses bill:

To the House of Representatives:

After careful examination of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," I return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

The general purpose of the bill is to provide for certain judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, for which the sum of $2,680,000 is appropriated. These appropriations are required to keep in operation the general functions of the Judicial Department of the Government, and if this part of the bill stood alone there would be no objection to its approval. It contains, however, other provisions, to which I desire respectfully to ask your attention.

At the present session of Congress a majority of both houses, favoring a repeal of the Congressional Election laws, embraced in title 26 of the Revised Statutes, passed a measure for that purpose as part of a bill entitled, "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes." Unable to concur with Congress on that measure, on the 29th of May last I returned the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my approval, for that further consideration for which the Constitution provides. On reconsideration the bill was approved by less than two-thirds of the House, and failed to become a law. The Election laws, therefore, remained valid enactments and the supreme law of the land, binding not only upon all private citizens, but also alike and equally binding upon all who are charged with the duties and responsibilities of the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial Departments of the Government.

It is not sought by the bill before me to repeal the Election laws. Its object is to defeat their enforcement. The last clause of the first section is as follows: "And no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensation, fees, or expenses under or in virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes or of any provision of said title." Title 26 of the Revised Statutes, referred to in the foregoing clause, relates to the elective franchise, and contains the laws now in force regulating the Congressional elections. The second section of the bill reaches much further. It is as follows:

SEC. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for the persons and public service embraced in its provisions, are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the appointment or payment of General or Special Deputy Marshals for service in connection with elections, or on election day, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law.

This section of the bill is intended to make an extensive and essential change in the existing laws. The following are the provisions of the statutes on the same subject which are now in force:

SEC. 3,679. No department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

SEC. 3,732. No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made unless the same is authorized by law, or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year.

The object of these sections of the Revised Statutes is plain. It is, first, to prevent any money from being expended unless appropriations have been made therefor, and, second, to prevent the Government from being bound by any contract not previously authorized by law, except for certain necessary purposes in the War and Navy Departments. Under the existing laws, the failure of Congress to make the appropriations required for the execution of the provisions of the Election laws therefore, and, second, to prevent the Government from being bound by any contract not previously authorized by law, except for certain necessary purposes in the War and Navy Departments. Under the existing laws, the failure of Congress to make the appropriations required for the execution of the provisions of the Election laws therefore, and, second, to prevent their enforcement. The right and duty to appoint the General and Special Deputy Marshals, which they provide for, would still remain, and the Executive Department of the Government would also be empowered to incur the requisite liability for their compensation. But the second section of this bill contains a prohibition not found in any previous legislation. Its design is to render the Election laws inoperative and a dead letter during the next fiscal year. It is sought to accomplish this by omitting to appropriate money for their enforcement, and by expressly prohibiting any department or officer of the Government from incurring any liability under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for service on election days, until an appropriation sufficient to pay such liability shall have first been made.

The President is called upon to give his affirmative approval to positive enactments which, in effect, deprive him of the ordinary and necessary means of executing laws still left in the statute book, and embraced within his constitutional duty to see that the laws are executed. If he approves the bill and thus gives to such positive enactments the authority of law, he participates in the curtailment of the means of seeing that the law is faithfully executed, while the obligation of the law and of his constitutional duty remains unimpaired.

The appointment of Special Deputy Marshals is not made by the statute a spontaneous act of authority on the part of any executive or judicial officer of the Government, but is accorded as a popular right of the citizens to call into operation this agency for securing the purity and freedom of elections in any city or town having 20,000 inhabitants or upward. Section 2,021 of the Revised Statutes puts it in the power of any two citizens of such city or town to require of the Marshal of the district the appointment of these Special Deputy Marshals. Thereupon the duty of the Marshal becomes imperative, and its non-performance would expose him to judicial mandate or punishment, or to removal from office by the President, as the circumstances of his conduct might require. The bill now before me neither revokes this popular right of the citizens, nor relieves the Marshal of the duty imposed by law, nor the President of his duty to see that this law is faithfully executed.

I forbear to enter again upon any general discussion of the wisdom and necessity of the Election laws, or of the dangerous and unconstitutional principle of this bill, that the power vested in Congress to originate appropriations involves the right to compel the Executive to approve any legislation which Congress may see fit to attach to such bills, under the penalty of refusing the means needed to carry on essential functions of the Government. My views on these subjects have been sufficiently presented in the special Messages sent by me to the House of Representatives during their present session. What was said in those Messages I regard as conclusive to my duty in respect to the bill before me. The arguments urged in these communications against the repeal of the Election laws, and against the right of Congress to deprive the Executive of that separate and independent discretion and judgment which the Constitution confers and requires, are equally cogent in opposition to this bill.

This measure leaves the powers and duties of the Supervisors of Elections untouched. The compensation of those officers is provided for under permanent laws, and no liability for which an appropriation is now required would therefore be incurred by their appointment. But the power of the National Government to protect them in the discharge of their duty at the polls would be taken away. The States may employ both civil and military power at the elections, but by this bill even the civil authority to protect the Congressional elections is denied to the United States. The object is to prevent any adequate control by the United States over the national elections by forbidding the payment of Deputy Marshals, the officers who are clothed with authority to enforce the Election laws. The fact that these laws are deemed objectionable by a majority of both houses of Congress is urged as a sufficient warrant for this legislation. There are two lawful ways to overturn legislative enactments—one is their repeal, the other is the decision of a competent tribunal against their validity. The effect of this bill is to deprive the Executive Department of the Government of the means to execute laws which have not been declared invalid, and which it is, therefore, the duty of the Executive and of every other department of the Government to obey and to enforce.

I have in my former Message on this subject expressed a willingness to concur in suitable amendments for the improvement of the Election laws, but I cannot consent to their absolute and entire repeal, and I cannot approve legislation which seeks to prevent their enforcement.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 23, 1879.

THE OHIO BOLTING NATIONALS.

PROBABLE ATTEMPT TO FORCE AN APPROVAL OF THE COLUMBUS NOMINEES.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 23.—The large number of prominent politicians gathered here to-night indicates that there will be an exciting contest to-morrow for the control of the convention of the National bolters. Don Piatt arrived to-night, and his brother, Gen. A. Sanders, and Hugo Preyer are expected to-morrow. These, with the support of such men as Schilling, of the Cleveland *Advance*, intend, if possible, to bull-doze the convention into an indorsement of the Columbus nominees. Strong measures are being taken to prevent such a fiasco, and none will be admitted to the delegates' floor in the convention not properly provided with tickets. It may be stated also that, as this is a mass convention, outsiders from a distance will stand a poor showing. Samuel Cary came from Cincinnati to-day, fully determined on committing the convention to an open indorsement of Ewing. In this he was supported by at least two leading members of the party here. The preponderance of sentiment among the Toledo Nationals, who may be said to lead the bolt, is decidedly in opposition to any such indorsement, and it is stated to-night that Cary and his immediate adherents have been dissuaded from advocating such a course in the convention.

What the majority of the Nationals want and what they will labor for is the adoption of a new platform, getting rid of the repudiating clause in the Columbus platform, and placing the party fairly on record for the future campaign. They oppose making any indorsement of Ewing in the convention. At the same time they will give him their support as individuals at the polls in October. The convention of to-morrow cannot help Piatt and Preyer, for, if captured, by their adherents, it shall indorse Ewing and Rice, their gain will be the party's eternal loss, and wiser men among the Nationals see this, and will use every possible means to prevent it.

KINGSTON'S CONVICTED RIOTER.

THE DEMOCRACY'S ATTEMPTS TO RESCUE A RUFFIAN FROM JUSTICE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 23.—Great efforts are being put forth by the Democracy to get a stay of proceedings in the case of Ryan, the convicted rioter. A writ of error has been prepared to force the issue. F. L. Westbrook and James M. Van Wagonen, attorneys for Ryan, applied before Judge Mattice for a new trial on Saturday, but could state no grounds on which to found their application, so it was refused.

BUTLER TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—Representative men of the Butler wing of the Democratic Party state it as a fact that Gen. Butler will receive and accept a nomination from a Labor Reform and Democratic Convention this Fall. They say that reports have been received from the largest towns in the State during the past week, and that with a single exception these reports favor Gen. Butler's nomination. They say their convention will be held at Worcester in September, but that a Gubernatorial nomination of Gen. Butler will be made previously, either by a Labor Reform or Greenback organization.

"LAMAR, THE SOUTH'S DEFENDER."

WINONA, Miss., June 23.—Over 500 citizens of this place, headed by a band of music, greeted Senator Lamar as he passed down to Brookhaven to-night. The train made a short delay, during which Senator Lamar addressed the assemblage. A large transparency was erected on the platform, on which was inscribed, "Lamar, the South's Defender Against Northern Slander."

TRYING HARD TO REPUDIATE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 23.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the matter of the refusal of the City of Williamsport to pay the interest on its debt, because it had exceeded the constitutional limit of indebtedness. The same question was decided by the court in 1877 against the city, Judges Agnew and Woodward dissenting. Judge Agnew, then Chief-Justice, read an opinion at that time severely condemning the principles established by the opinion of the majority of the court. The city authorities of Williamsport took no notice of the decree of the court, and the case again came up from the court of Columbia County, where the question of the city's liability was settled in accordance with the decree of the Supreme Court. The lower court was again examined to-day, the opinion reflecting severely on the authorities of Williamsport. The court, in its opinion to-day, says that no man or corporation has successfully resisted its decrees, and it intimates that those who are in this case treating it with contempt do so at their peril.

RUN INTO BY A TRAIN.

BOSTON, June 23.—Frank Monk was driving across the Easton branch of the Old Colony Railroad in a wagon loaded with granite blocks, yesterday, when the team was struck by the rear end of a coal train, backing into the village. Monk saved his life by jumping to the ground, but one horse was killed and another injured, and 11 cars were more or less wrecked by being thrown from the track.

THE FRENCH IMPERIALISTS

THEIR EMBARRASSING POSITION.

JEROME BONAPARTE WILLING TO ABDICATE HIS RIGHTS—PRINCE VICTOR CONSIDERED AN ELIGIBLE PRETENDER—QUEEN VICTORIA VISITS EUGENIE.

LONDON, June 23.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says: "The embarrassment of the Bonapartists is manifestly increasing. M. Paul De Cassagnac is reproached with indiscretion in putting forward the claim of Prince Victor Bonaparte to the imperial succession. In the Sunday issue of the *Pays*, M. De Cassagnac admits that nothing has been officially decided, though, perhaps, a decision may be made in a few days. It is believed that M. Rouher affected ignorance of the will in favor of Prince Victor, the eldest son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, because he considered its validity doubtful, unless Prince Jerome Napoleon consents to waive his claims. Prince Jerome is very reticent since his arrival in Paris, and is apparently awaiting the action of M. Rouher. It is not believed that Prince Jerome will agree to become a pretender himself, or permit his son to become one. In the event of Prince Victor endeavoring to temporize, in not distinctly accepting the position, the Bonapartists will probably fall back on Prince Charles Napoleon, the President of the Corsican Council General. Prince Charles is 40 years of age. He has no sons or royal connections, and is a much less eligible candidate than Prince Victor.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, visited the Empress Eugénie at Chiselhurst to-day. The Queen had an hour's interview with Eugénie.

BERLIN, June 23.—It is officially announced that the German Court will go into mourning one week for the late Prince Imperial.

LONDON, June 24.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent reports that Prince Jerome Napoleon has declared that he will not abdicate his rights.

The *Figaro* asserts that the Prince Imperial, before leaving England, wrote a political testament, in the presence of two English officers.

Special dispatches from Paris announce that M. Janvier de la Motte, well known as a strong Bonapartist partisan, has become a member of the Republican Union.

GERMAN STATE PROBLEMS.

A PROPOSED COMPROMISE ON THE TARIFF QUESTION — ALSACE-LORRAINE RECONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, June 24.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says Herr Von Bennigsen has proposed a compromise on the tariff question. If it is accepted the Government will gain the support of the National Liberals. The proposal provides that the duties on coffee and salt shall be fixed by Parliament yearly, but any surplus over the estimated proceeds is to be distributed among the various States for their separate use.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says: "In consequence of the Bundesrath referring the Railway bill to a committee, with instructions to inquire into the constitutional questions involved, Prince Bismarck has withdrawn the bill."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* states that the German Parliament has read a third time the bill for the reconstruction of the Government of Alsace-Lorraine, and has approved a supplementary budget of 5,028,945 marks for the new Government.

The *Times's* Berlin dispatch states that Prince Bismarck has forbidden the circulation in the Empire of the *Storm Bell*, a Russian revolutionary organ, published in Geneva.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE SUPPORTED IN THEIR DEMANDS BY OTHER POWERS.

LONDON, June 23.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said that Germany, Austria, and Italy supported the recommendation of England and France to the Khédive to abdicate, but the Khédive had not yet replied.

In the House of Lords to-night, the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a statement in regard to the Egyptian question similar to that made by Mr. Bourke in the House of Commons to-day. He added that England and France had advised the Khédive to abdicate in favor of Tewfik Pasha, and Germany, Austria, and Italy supported that recommendation.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

A CHILIAN TOWN BOMBARDED AND TWO CHILIAN TRANSPORTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, June 23.—A telegram from Callao, received at Havre, states that the Peruvian iron-clad turret ship Huascar has bombarded Autofagasta and captured two Chilian transports. The Chilian man-of-war Cavadonga (wooden) has stranded. There has been an indecisive engagement between the Huascar and two Chilian iron-clads.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, June 23.—The Government authorities received an anonymous letter on Wednesday last warning them that an attempt would be made in Cheshire to upset the railway train conveying Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice from Balmoral to Windsor on Saturday. The railway line was consequently guarded by hundreds of constables. The journey, however, was uneventful. The letter was probably a hoax.

The *Times's* correspondent at Sheffield says: "It is a long time since such a feeling of uneasiness has prevailed here. Local failures have been announced during the past week with liabilities aggregating £200,000."

BELGRADE, June 23.—The Russian and Servian Commissioners having been unable to arrange the boundary in the neighborhood of Koula, a Russian Captain, with 300 men, drove the Servians back to the boundary existing previous to the war, threatening to shoot any one coming within a league of it. The Russians demanded the town of Zaichar.

LONDON, June 24.—The *Times's* Paris dispatch says M. Ferdinand Da Lesseps, in a lecture at Amiens, stated that the first sod of the Panama Canal would be turned on Jan. 1, 1880, and that, with 40,000 navvies, including some Chinese, and 15,000 Brazilian negroes, the work would be completed in eight years.

The *Times's* Paris dispatch says that during a pilgrimage of 60,000 Poles to a miracle-working picture, at Crenstoken, 15 pilgrims were killed in a thunder-storm.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The Donaldson Line steamer Colina, Capt. Murray, from Glasgow for this port, on her voyage up the St. Lawrence, struck a rock at Cape Laroche and knocked a hole in her bottom, causing her to sink in 10 minutes. The crew was rescued by the steamer Reindeer. The Colina has a general cargo on board, the greater part being raw sugar.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—The bark Ribbles, Capt. Please, hence for St. Malo, with grain, went to sea from Hampton Roads on Feb. 5, and has not since been heard from.

The schooner John Bracewell, Capt. Chatfield, hence for Bridgeport, Conn., on June 1, with coal, returned yesterday in distress. She reports that on the night of June 20, off the mouth of the Potomac River, the Bracewell was run into by the Russian bark Birger, and had main and mizzen masts carried away, port rail and stanchions all broken in from midships aft, and was obliged to throw overboard a part of her cargo to keep the schooner from sinking. Capt. Chatfield also states that after the collision the Captain of the Birger rendered all the assistance in his power by sending his whole crew and lightening the schooner.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 23.—The three remaining wrecks from the recent fire at Point Breeze were sold at auction on Saturday, as the following prices: Norwegian ship Hudson, $3,350; American bark F. A., $1,025, and the Italian bark Guiseppe Quinto, $375.

Capt. Israel, of the British bark Maggie Horton, from Andrassen, reports that on June 9, in latitude 42° 15', longitude 56° 50', he boarded an American schooner waterlogged, no name, of Waldoboro, Me.; about 170 tons register; loaded with deal. She was stripped of everything except starboard anchor. The bowsprit, rudder, and spars were gone, except 20 feet of fore-mast. The deck was partly blown up. He thought she had been in that condition for some time.

FARMING IN A GREAT SWAMP.

A MORASS, THOUGHT TO BE WORTHLESS, TRANSFORMED INTO AN IMMENSE ONION-BED.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 22.—When the Erie Railway was being constructed, the engineers encountered a vast morass in the Town of Chester, four miles east of this village. It covered nearly 500 acres, and was filled with treacherous quagmires and springs that were almost bottomless. To construct a foundation for the road-bed of the railway across this great swamp required the driving of piles to the depth of 100 feet, and the use of hundreds of thousands of loads of stones and dirt. The building of the mile of road necessary to cross the swamp called for a greater outlay of money than any five miles of the road between Piermont and Jersey City. The tract of swamp was not considered worth the nominal tax collected from its owners, and for 20 years after the road was built remained in its noisome condition, the home of malaria and deadly fevers.

Twenty years ago a farmer conceived the idea of draining a portion of the tract and making it tillable soil. By ditching, he reclaimed 60 acres. The first acre he bought cost him $1. When it was found that the draining left as a soil the finest of black muck, composed almost entirely of vegetable mold, the price advanced to $17 an acre. After the 60 acres were reclaimed, the price still farther increased, until to-day as high as $1,000 has been paid for the reclaimed land. The ruling price is $500 an acre. The great value of the land is owing to its extraordinary adaptability to the culture of onions. A crop of 800 bushels of onions to the acre is not uncommon, and the Greycourt onion meadows are celebrated throughout the country. About 300 acres are under cultivation this year, and the success of the onion business in the meadows has led to the reclaiming of similar lands in other parts of the county, until it is believed that the onion crop of Orange County will amount to 500,000 bushels this year. The average price received by onion-raisers is $1 a bushel. The average yield is 300 bushels to the acre. The crop is almost invariably sold for cash as soon as it is ready for market, and as it matures early in the season, the farmer is allowed abundant time to keep his land in the condition necessary to its productiveness.

There are now 17,000 acres of swamp-land in the Wallkill Valley which will eventually be converted into this muck soil, which is the best in the world for vegetable raising. The land, after draining, is tilled with the aid of the lightest labor. Onion-seed is sown by a hand-drill, and the greatest labor is in keeping down the weeds after the plant begins to grow. This work is done by boys and girls. Hundreds of these may be seen in the growing season on their hands and knees between the onion rows, pulling up the weeds that the rich soil calls rapidly into existence. The weeding requires skill and care, as the soil is so loose that there is constant danger of tearing up the young and tender plants by their roots or removing their covering of earth. The red onion is the variety grown most successfully, as the dark muck gives the white onion a dirty hue which injures its marketable value. When the onion-tops are at the height of their growth, their odor fills the air for great distances around.

AN ENGINEER'S CARELESSNESS.

PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ALLENTOWN EXPLOSION.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 23.—The general topic of conversation here is the explosion of Saturday. The Coroner to-day impaneled a jury, and the inquest began this afternoon at Jackson Centre, a small village near the scene of the explosion. Many witnesses were examined and a large amount of testimony was heard. There are still a great number of witnesses to be examined, and the inquest will probably not come to a conclusion until Wednesday. The statement of William Hull, one of the wounded, is withheld by the Coroner, at the request of Keck's, for certain reasons. Experts on boilers give their opinion that the boiler exploded by an over pressure of steam, there being but 700 or 800 gallons of water in the boiler, whose capacity is 16,000 gallons. William Rhoda, who repaired the boiler three weeks ago, reported that it was in good condition then. The engineer often had 75 pounds of steam, when his orders were not to carry more than 60, and he had a piece of iron weighing 12 pounds hung on the safety-valve to keep it down. Other evidence of carelessness on the engineer's part was heard. Some say he was intoxicated, but witnesses depose that he was sober at the time; the theory is that the engineer failed to keep the boiler properly supplied with water. The general feeling is against the company, which, it is charged, employed reckless men, who endangered the lives of their fellows.

SHOOTING INTO THE CROWD.

THE BOHEMIAN PICNIC RIOT IN CHICAGO—ARMS IN IMPROPER HANDS.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The sharpshooters who made the attack upon the crowd at Silver Leaf Grove yesterday were not brought up in the Police court to-day as was anticipated, owing to the uncertainty of the fate of the man Donahue, who was so seriously wounded that his life is despaired of. There is no chance of his recovering. The Bohemians allege that the shooting was justifiable, in that the crowd on the outside was composed of ruffians and desperate men, who had made several attempts to break into the grove. A portion of the ruffians succeeded in getting in, and began stealing and creating a disturbance. They say the women were roughly handled, and ear-rings and chains were taken from their persons with violence. Several ineffectual attempts were made to put the ruffians out before the officer commanding the soldiers ordered the charge. It was not the intention, they say, to injure, but to drive the crowd out. The leaders of the Socialist organizations, on the other hand, do not uphold the Bohemians for the course they pursued. They say that they deem it wrong for their armed bodies to carry ammunition when on parade, but at the same time they urge that they have heretofore had no adequate protection from the Police when enjoying picnics and excursions. In view of the fact that the labor societies and recognized Communistic organizations propose to engage in a grand demonstration here on the Fourth of July, carrying their red flags and arms in direct opposition to the recently enacted Militia law, which goes into effect July 1, it is apprehended that some serious difficulty may arise.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR OFFENSES.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CRIMES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 23.—A quarrel last night between John English, a well-known planter, and Policeman Rose resulted in injuries to the former from which he died this morning. At noon to-day, Joe English, a brother of the deceased man, met Rose, when several shots were exchanged without effect.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, June 23.—Charles Markus, who is said to be one of the shrewdest thieves, forgers, and confidence men in the country, was arrested here yesterday, charged with numerous burglaries and forgeries in Chicago and elsewhere. It is claimed that the Post Office Department has been searching for him for eight months past.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—A special dispatch from Prince Edward Court-house says: "The body of a colored woman was found in the North Anna River yesterday morning. Rocks were tied to the head and feet of the body with a grape-vine. The woman had been missing since Friday. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 23.—Edward Lee, a farmer, who resided near Bargall, Dutchess County, was found dead in Shaw's Pond yesterday, with both eyes blackened, a severe bruise on the face, and a cut over the eye. It is believed he was foully dealt with, and an investigation is in progress.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 23.—Lewis Foster attacked John Watts with a knife, in Wilson County, Saturday night, when Watts shot him dead.

A TENNESSEE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

LOWELL, Mass., June 23.—Col. I. B. Killebrew, Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics, and Mines, of Tennessee, has arrived here from Nashville, and to-night addressed a public meeting relative to the advantages of Tennessee for emigrants from the North. He will speak again on Friday, when definite arrangements are expected to be made for the settlement of a Lowell colony near Manchester, Coffee County, in that State.

SPRINGFIELD'S FOURTH OF JULY ORATOR.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 23.—The committee charged with selecting an orator for the Fourth of July celebration here, which has been urged by the Republicans to invite an ex-rebel to Springfield, has gone to the other extreme and chosen ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina.

THE MURDERER CAPTURED

A NEGRO WAITER ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

SUSPICION DIRECTED TO CHASTINE COX BY A SALE OF MRS. HULL'S JEWELRY—TAKEN IN CUSTODY, HE CONFESSES THE CRIME—TO BE BROUGHT HERE BY OFFICERS.

The disclosures yesterday in the Hull mystery show that the theory looked upon with most favor by the Police, that the mysterious murder must have been committed by some person who was an occupant of the house, was a mistaken one. Whatever slight suspicion may have attached to any person who was in any way connected with Mrs. Hull at the time of the murder has been entirely removed, and the real murderer, a negro waiter, has been arrested.

The man who, on the night of Tuesday, June 10, entered the residence at No. 140 West Forty-second-street, murdered Mrs. Jane Lawrence De Forest Hull, and robbed the premises of valuable jewelry, was arrested in Boston yesterday, and has made a full confession. The Police have known for several days—for nearly a week—that some of the jewelry stolen on the night of the murder had been offered for sale in Boston. As long ago as last Monday the man who was then strongly suspected of having committed the murder offered some of the articles for sale to a Boston pawnbroker. The information was telegraphed to the Police of this City, and Detective Schmittberger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was sent to that city to make an investigation. The result of his investigations reached this City late last night, when the following telegram reached Superintendent Walling and Capt. Williams, who were in consultation in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station:

BOSTON, June 23.

To Capt. Williams, Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, New-York:

We have got the negro. Watch and chain found in his possession. Confesses. Come on at once. I will wait for you here.

SCHMITTBERGER.

The negro referred to in the dispatch, who has confessed that he murdered Mrs. Hull, is a colored man named Chastine Cox, alias John Cox, alias William Francis. He was a waiter who was employed in one of the residences in Forty-second-street, directly opposite the house in which Mrs. Hull lived. A second dispatch arrived from Detective Schmittberger, about 15 minutes later, saying that Cox confessed to having entered the house on Tuesday night through one of the front parlor windows, which had been left unfastened.

These two meagre dispatches contained all the information in the hands of the New-York Police last night, except the fact that Cox had been seen in the Hull residence within three weeks; that he sold the cameo set outright to a Boston pawnbroker, last Monday, for $6 50; and that at that time he displayed Mrs. Hull's watch, but refused to sell it. At that time he gave the name of William Francis, and he has since that time been known to the Police as William Francis; but it is settled, beyond a doubt, that his real name is what he now gives it in his confession—Chastine Cox.

Superintendent Walling, Capt. Williams, John I. Davenport, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and Capt. Kealy, of the detectives, were in consultation in Capt. Williams's room in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station. They met at a little after 9 o'clock, and for a long time talked earnestly of the latest news in the case, and the probabilities of the new negro, Cox, proving to be the criminal. Nancy Francis was also in the room, and for more than an hour she talked loud and fast to the officers. She was questioned closely about Cox, but knew little or nothing about him, and after a lively conversation with her, and after the thorough investigation that was made of her character, the Police conclude that she is a "straight" woman. She quit the Captain's room at 11 o'clock, and Capt. Williams immediately followed her out, and sent a patrolman off with her. Before the cook and the patrolman were out of sight, Capt. Williams followed them, after giving some whispered directions to the Sergeant on duty, and disappeared.

Capt. Williams had hardly left the station house when, at 11:10, one of the District Telegraph boys entered the house and handed to the Sergeant on duty a dispatch addressed to Capt. Williams. The Sergeant receipted for the dispatch, immediately went out to the front sidewalk, where a policeman was standing, and inquired where Capt. Williams had gone. The patrolman said he did not know, but a special officer, who was sitting on the steps, said that the Captain had gone with the colored woman. The Sergeant then knocked at the door of the Captain's room, which was locked, and John I. Davenport came out, and closed the door. The Sergeant showed Mr. Davenport the dispatch, and the latter tore open the envelope, took out the dispatch and read it. He was no sooner acquainted with its contents than he made a spring for the Captain's door, rushed in, and read the brief telegram to the gentlemen inside. They were in a tremendous state of excitement in an instant. Superintendent Walling, Mr. Rollins, Capt. Kealy, and Mr.

he could not possibly part with it. The peculiar appearance of the negro, his possession of the jewelry, and particularly his possession of the watch, with his preposterous story about it belonging to his sister, disturbed the pawnbroker, and caused him to speak, when he happened to have a chance, to the Assistant Inspector. It was his belief that the negro had stolen the property, but he did not at all connect it with the affair in New-York which was so exciting that City. After his interview with this pawnbroker and a view of the jewelry, Detective Wood was satisfied that he was on the trail, and the hunt was begun for the negro, who has been missing from that time until to-night.

The pawnbroker was able to give a very close and thorough description of the negro, and this was intrusted to a few discreet officers, all of whom have been very reticent and diligently engaged in the search. This evening the negro was sighted and followed, as stated above, into a colored church in Harrison-avenue, and there arrested by Officer Wood. The arrest was very quietly made. The sexton of the church, at the request of the officer, stepped inside and whispered to the negro that a gentleman wished to speak to him outside. Not at all suspicious, the negro followed, and, once out, was promptly taken in custody. He was told what he was arrested for. He made no resistance. A revolver was taken from him, and he was very quietly taken to the Fifth Station. There the watch was found on his person, and found to answer exactly the description. He was later identified by the pawnbroker as the man who had pawned the jewelry which had already been identified as Mrs. Hull's missing property.

The negro's story was told in disjointed sentences, and reluctantly, though not at all sullenly, given. He said that he lived, until a few months ago, in the same street in which the Hulls lived, and directly opposite their house. He had been employed as a servant. He had done occasional work for Mrs. Hull, washing windows and the like. Previous to the night of the murder he had not been above the first floor in the house. He entered the house, he says, by a basement window, which he fastened after he had got in. He then groped his way up stairs. He heard Mrs. Hull snoring, and was attracted thereby into her room. He began to bind her hands and feet, and while doing so she partially awoke and murmured: "Who is that?" He replied, "It's the doctor," and then put his hand over her face, while he snatched some rags or clothing with the other and stuffed them into her mouth. He then groped around to see what valuable articles he could find, when he discovered or thought his victim was not breathing. Frightened at this, he went to her, took the stuff out of her mouth, and, thinking she had fainted, dashed some cologne in her face, and then put back the extemporized gag. Alarmed still at her appearance, he felt of her leg and found there was no pulsation. Then he put the candle to her face, and in so doing set fire to the cologne on the clothing stuffed in her mouth. He thereupon brought his hand down fiat and hard on the stuff in her mouth to smother the fire, and this may account, he thinks, for the bruises on the face. He says he fled suddenly, with what he could lay his hands on. What possessed him to do the deed, he says, he does not know. The devil, he says, must have put him up to it.

He appears to be an ignorant fellow, and cannot read or write. He returned to New-York after he had pawned the jewelry, and came back to Boston on Thursday. The statement of the manner in which the pawning of the jewelry was traced to Boston, and the officers put on the track of Cox, is from the stories of two or three different persons. Pawnbroker Superintendent Leggett says he was on the track when Wood met him, and the two worked together. However, this is immaterial, the fact of the tracing and the arrest is sufficient. The New-York officers who were here working up the case with the Boston detectives were Officer Schmittberger and Officer Otto, a private detective, working for Dr. Hull. Cox will be taken to New-York to-morrow.

MORE DETAILS OF THE ARREST.

A dispatch to the Associated Press states that the newspaper reporter, W. R. Balch, who first discovered Cox in Boston while walking along Shawmut-avenue last evening, saw a colored man in front of him in company with another man. The appearance of the negro impressed Mr. Balch as very much in accord with the description that had been given by the pawnbroker of the man who had pledged the cameos. After carefully observing each of the negro, Mr. Balch approached him, and inquired if he could direct him to Bunker Hill-street. Cox replied that he could not, as he was a stranger here from New-York. This tending to confirm the impression that he was the person wanted, Mr. Balch watched until he saw him enter a colored church, and then hastened to inform the Police authorities, who sent a detail of officers and made the important arrest.

Cox is a copper-colored negro, a native of Powhatan County, Va., and is about 32 years of age. He stopped at No. 12 Grove-street while in Boston, at the house of Mrs. Diggs, and it was his intention to go to Providence immediately and endeavor to get a berth as cook in some foreign-bound vessel. In addition to the watch which Cox had on him when arrested, and which was immediately identified by the initials, the words "Christmas, 1878," and other marks, he also had the Mosaic ring, ornamented with the figure of a girl, which has been described frequently since the murder. Mr. Coleman, who lived in the house with Dr. and Mrs. Hull, who is also in Boston, visited the Police station and recognized the prisoner as a man that he had seen frequently on the opposite side of the street from the Hull residence.

The person who was walking with the murderer when Mr. Balch was first attracted by his appearance was also a negro, and the two were conversing in an animated tone. When he reached the church Mr. Balch feeling convinced that he would remain until the services were over, hurried to Police Head-quarters. Then a telegram was sent for a squad of policemen to report to the church. Mr. Balch, before their arrival, however, sought Detective Wood, and that officer placed his hand on the murderer's shoulder as he came from the church and informed him that he must accompany him to the Police station. The squad of policemen followed a short distance in the rear. The negro was then clad in different apparel from that described by the pawnbroker to whom he pledged the cameo jewelry. Cox was making systematic efforts to flee the country, and but for the absolutely accidental discovery of him in the street would have had a fair chance of carrying out his design. There is nothing to indicate that he had an accomplice or confidant in his crime, but he committed the outrage himself. When Mrs. Hull made a motion as if to rise from her bed, he threw his weight upon her and forced her down. He is clear and connected in the statement he has made, and evidently has a perfectly minute recollection of the events of the night of the murder.

Mr. Balch is of the staff of the Boston *Herald*, and was the cause of the arrest of E. D. Winslow, who, it will be recollected, fled to Europe some time ago.

THE INQUEST.

Herman Boetjer testified: I lived at No. 140 West Forty-second-street on the night that Mrs. Hull was murdered; I heard nothing during the night; in the morning I heard the cook crying that Mrs. Hull was dead; I did not go down stairs; we burned gas and a student lamp, but no candles; we paid $1,000 a year, monthly.

The written testimony of Mrs. Boetjer and Mrs. Cleveland, a niece and daughter of the witness, was here read to the jury. Mrs. E. Clevaland's testimony was merely a repetition of that given by Mrs. Boetjer, and contained nothing of importance that has not already been published. Mrs. Boetjer's testimony was printed on Saturday.

Maria Waring testified: I live at No. 137 West Forty-second-street, opposite No. 140; I was up on the night of the murder, and sat by the front window of the fourth story, front room; I don't know whether there are many lights in the street; I saw the door of No. 140 open, at about 6:15 in the morning, while I was at the window; the door might have been open without my seeing it; it was a hot night, and I was very restless; the door stood open; the door may have been open earlier.

By Mr. Townsend—I do not know at what hour the servants usually empty the ashes; I noticed nothing unusual there, except the open door; when I was dressing I saw a man spring toward the window and open it; he stood looking out as if looking for something; it was on the fourth floor, furthest from the window, over the front door; the man was not Dr. Hull; it was before breakfast.

George D. Hyde, former manager of the Gospel Tent, testified: I live at No. 140 West Forty-second-street; I am connected with a silver mining company; I lived with Dr. and Mrs. Hull, and boarded with them; I have boarded with them for about 10 years; I was home on Tuesday in time for dinner; I was out in the evening after 7 o'clock, and returned after the service in Grand Union Hall; when I left I saw Mrs. Coleman with Mrs. Hull; I do not remember any one else; when I returned at 9 o'clock I went into the dining room for a glass of water and saw Mrs. Hull and Mr. Chittenden playing cards; I then went to bed; it was 10:10 when I wound my watch; my room door was closed and locked; I heard no noise that night; my room is on the fourth floor; in the morning I heard the servant crying that Mrs. Hull was murdered; I dressed and went down stairs; Dr. Hull was in his wife's room, his hands up in the air, shaking, and he was crying, "She's dead, she's dead! she's murdered!" [The witness then described the appearance of the body, which has frequently been done before.] The ice-pitcher lay on the bed; I have two impressions—one that I saw it, and one that I did not; I did not touch the pitcher; I did not throw anything out of the window that morning; I saw something on the bed that I thought was a piece of ice; It was picked up, and was a cologne-bottle; it is very strange, but that is the way it is; I can see the bed with the pitcher, and I can see it without the pitcher there; I told Capt. Williams there was no pitcher; I did not tell an officer in the morning or before a piece of ice out of the window; I paid $8 a week; I never had any distinct understanding; it was an open account, and is open still; she often asked me for money, and I gave it to her as I had it; I paid her about $5 a few weeks before her death; the most I have paid her at any one time within a year was $250; that was some time last Winter; she asked me for money; I was considerably behind at that time; I paid her $100 in cash, the remainder in stock of the mining company, at the market value; she kept her money in her purse, and was very careless about the purse, and sometimes would have to hunt it up; there were two pillows on the bed; I saw blood-marks a quarter of an inch large on one of them; I noticed the smell of cologne; I went for a doctor; I thought there should be somebody there not connected with the family, as a foul murder had been committed; I went for Dr. Fuller; I did not think of anything being stolen till I saw the sideboard drawer open and her watch gone; Mrs. Hull was a very courageous woman; I don't think she knew what fear was; Mrs. Newberry kept the house in Broadway; I lived with them in Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, where they kept house, and had lodgers and boarders; the number in Twenty-fifth-street was No. 54 West; I was in Mystic, Conn., when I was in the country; the dinner-hour was 6 o'clock; dinner was always prompt; Mrs. Hull ate her dinner at that time, and she was in the room when I left; I am mistaken about Mrs. Coleman; she was out of the City that night; I do not know of Mrs. Hull's eating in the evening.

Mrs. Ballard, the next witness, testified: I am Mrs. J. A. Ballard; I live at No. 140 West Forty-second-street; I occupy two rooms in the third story, front, with my husband and Josephine McMasters; Mrs. Coleman lived in the rear room; we never used candles on that floor; I did not see Mrs. Hull on Tuesday; I was not down stairs on Tuesday evening, and retired about 10:30; I did not hear anything during the night. [The witness then reiterated the story of Nancy Frucis crying through the house that Mrs. Hull was dead, the finding of the body, and the subsequent actions of the different members of the household.] I did not see Mr. Hull's body that day.

S. N. Chittenden, being recalled, testified: I went to the house between 8 and 8:30 in the evening; the dinner-table had been cleared; I cannot say whether I saw either of the two servants after Nelly opened the door; I think Nelly came into the room once or twice; she was accustomed to bring up ice-water about 8 or 9 o'clock; I do not remember that Mrs. Hull ate anything that evening; I have known her to eat a banana in the evening, but no supper; there was sometimes a plate of baked beans there, but not on that evening; I think.

John H. Coleman testified: I live at No. 140 West Forty-second-street; I am in the oil business; I have lived there for three years; we have three rooms, myself, wife, and son: I occupy the rear room, on the fourth floor; I was at home to dinner on Tuesday, the 10th, and left the house after dinner, and went to the cars after my wife; I left Dr. and Mrs. Hull, and Mr. Hyde at the table; I returned between 11 and 12 o'clock; the house was quiet and the gas out; I went up in the dark after shutting both doors; I was in bed by 12 o'clock, and heard nothing during the night; the doors made no noise; I heard the servant screaming in the morning; I thought she was drunk, and took hold of her and shook her; the Doctor put his head out of his door, and said: "What is it? what is it?" [Mr. Coleman also described the appearance of the body, without differing materially from the other witnesses.] The water-pitcher lay on the floor at the corner of the bed, but was not on the bed; the bed was disturbed, and I saw what was a cologne-bottle there; the ice-pitcher may possibly have been on the trunk, but the trunk was open; Dr. Hull came down stairs half-dressed; I was up at 6 o'clock that morning, reading; I always get up early; I saw a light muslin dress in the front parlor, just inside the folding doors; I paid $150 a month for myself, wife, and son; I paid on the 5th of last month by check.

Charles W. Low testified: My business is artificial flowers and feathers; I board with Edgar Cromwell, at Edgewood, N. J.; he is a farmer, and raises milk; he had two hired men, one white and one black; the black man was discharged and went up the road; we called him Frank, but I understood his name was Bristow Francis; I saw him every morning and every evening; I saw him three times on the 10th of June; I saw him at 6 in the morning, at 7:30 P. M., and at midnight; there is no train for New-York after 7 o'clock that I know of; one of the horses had what they call "bellyache" at about midnight, and I saw Frank then working with him.

"Black Frank" was brought into court, and was at once identified by the witness.

"I know that gentleman," said Black Frank, "I can't remember his name, but he lives in Ridgewood."

Bristow Francis, alias Black Frank, was then sworn. He testified: I live in New-Rochelle, and have been married six or seven years, as near as I can tell; I last saw my wife last March at Mrs. Forbes's; it was one block from Forty-second-street; I saw her turned around; I ain't much posted here; I saw her several times at Mrs. Hull's, but can't say how many times; there was a boy there, Joseph, 18 or 20 years old; my wife and I lived together three or four years; I don't exactly know when I went to New-Jersey; it was about the 26th of May; there was a girl in the house that I didn't like; how did I leave Jersey? I walked away; I came away last Thursday and went to Hackensack, and two officers captured me and put me in a wagon and took me to the lock-up; they examined my pack and found a little money, and a little tobacco and such like; then they locked me up; then detectives came after me; that is one of them, [pointing to Capt. Williams;] I did not know that Mrs. Hull was dead till one of the prisoners in the New-Jersey jail told me; I saw Mrs. Hull when I was at her house, but I have not been at her house, nor in the City, since the middle of March; I know very few people in this City, black or white; I pronced law and the testimony of Nancy, for I don't know what jealous is; I never saw anything to alarm me; I might sometimes talk to her a little, when she staid out a little too late; I knew a girl named Louisa at Mrs. Hull's—a stout girl; I was not much acquainted, only to come in, sit down, and bow; I can write my name; I left Jersey for no one reason why I don't like to live in New-York; I ain't got education enough; I asked a peddler about my wife, and he said he had seen her two weeks before; Louisa told me once about a young man, and my wife denied it; I don't know his name; I asked Nancy about it, and Nancy said she'd go to Louisa and speak to her about it; Nancy denied it; Louisa was a joker; Joseph was a white boy; they seemed to think he was not really insane, but a kind of lacking for knowledge; the horse was sick; I think it was about 1 o'clock in the morning; I wanted them to give him gin; that is used for cramps; I don't know what time I got up that morning, but the roosters had crowed, I tried to telegraph to Nancy when I left Ridgewood; I was going to telegraph to Mount Kisco; the man wanted 75 cents, and I thought that was too steep.

By Mr. Townsend—I guess I am about 34 years old; I slept all night in Mrs. Hull's house; I don't remember any man I was jealous of; there was a man; he was not so tall as I am, but stouter; he was very light in color; he said he was a first-class waiter; and he was pretty well fixed; I spoke to Nancy about this man; I thought about it a good many times; the fellow came from Boston or Massachusetts, I don't know which: he had quite a large foot; when Nancy got me any work she put me right through every time; that's the reason we couldn't agree; people have joked me about her having another man, but I never believed it; the peddler I spoke to was an old resident of Mount Kisco; my wife was sociable to everybody; the man had elegant hair and elegant Burnside whiskers, and a broad mustache; he was a fine-looking lad; I think somebody said his name was Frank. The last Winter that I saw him; I met this man once at Dr. Hull's.

It was not 2 o'clock yet when Black Frank's testimony was concluded, and at Mr. Townsend's request he was recommitted to the House of Detention. Coroner Woltman then said to the jury:

"There are several witnesses that we have so far been unable to reach. The inquest will therefore be adjourned without date. I will summon you in time when the inquiry is to be continued. All the facts that are important should be got at. The case has involved a great deal of mystery, and I ask you not to be impatient. There shall be no whitewash about it. I hope you will be patient and not think the time is taken unnecessarily. You are dismissed until summoned."

EXPOSING THEIR OWN CRIMES.

DEMOCRATS TELLING WHY THE MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS NEVER VOTE.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Information received here from Mississippi strongly indicates that the Independent movement in that part of the State will lead to startling exposures of Democratic murder, fraud, and violence. H. M. Dixon, of Yazoo, who was for a long time the leader of the Yazoo County White League, and who is described as a man of reckless bravery, has deserted his old associates, refuses to submit to a Democratic convention, and announces himself as an independent candidate for Sheriff. This action has given great offense to the Democratic leaders, and they have made many ugly charges against Dixon. In reply he prints the following significant card:

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to certain reports now in circulation that Patterson, a member of the Republican Legislature, who was hanged in the eventful campaign of 1875, had a considerable sum of money on his person, and that said money was used for my own benefit, I feel in honor bound to vindicate myself, although I deplore to refer to the past, as it will bring before the public many of our best citizens. I will briefly state that said money, and larger sums, were raised and used to defray the expenses of the campaign, and to stuff the ballot-boxes, if necessary; to purchase certificates of election for two officers now holding offices of trust and emolument in our county. I have in my possession the necessary proofs, and if called on will furnish it. H. M. DIXON.

When it is remembered that Yazoo County cast only two Republican votes in "the memorable campaign of 1875," it will be seen that the Democratic tactics described in this card were most effective.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

NEW PUBLIC OFFICERS—PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Oscar Hatfield, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Batavia. William J. Galbraith, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana. Josiah Dent, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Postmasters.—Charles L. Kerr, at Shelby, Richland County, Ohio; Stafford C. Cleveland, at Penn Yan, N. Y.; William H. Boyle, at Milton, Penn.; Isaac N. Hawkins, at Chillicothe, Ohio; Daniel C. Hill, at Urbana, Ohio; C. E. Wilkinson, at Vinton, Iowa; James M. Lingafelt, at Hollidaysburg, Penn.; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Cook, at Arkadelphia, Ark.

Army.—Col. John B. Brook, Thirteenth Infantry, to be Colonel of the Third Infantry; Col. Luther P. Bradley, Third Infantry, to be Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. James G. Benton to be Colonel, United States Army; Maj. Jesse A. Lamonta, Thirteenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry; Major Thomas G. Baylor to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department; Major Samuel Woods, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster-General; First Lieut. William S. Stanley to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Isaac Arnold to be Major, Ordnance Department; Capt. James J. Vanhorn, Eighth Infantry, to be Major of the Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Henry E. Noyes, Second Cavalry, to be Major, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. William S. Stanley to be Captain, Ordnance Department; First Lieut. William N. Sage to be Captain, Eleventh Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. James Miller to be Captain, First Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas Wilham to be Captain, Eighth Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Samuel T. Hamilton to be Captain, Second Regiment of Cavalry; First Lieut. Jacob A. Augur to be Captain, Fifth Regiment of Cavalry; First Lieut. Richard Vance to be Captain, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Alonzo E. Millsmore to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, United States Army; First Lieut. Chas. F. Humphrey, Fourth Artillery, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, United States Army; First Lieut. George N. Baird, Fifth Regiment of Infantry, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major, United States Army; Second Lieut. Orin B. Mitcham, Fourth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department; Second Lieut. John Kinzie to be First Lieutenant Second Regiment Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles B. Schofield to be First Lieutenant, Second Regiment Cavalry; Second Lieut. Hoel S. Bishop to be First Lieutenant, Fifth Regiment Cavalry; Second Lieut. William H. Carter to be First Lieutenant, Sixth Regiment Cavalry; Second Lieuts. George F. Server, Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery; George F. Robinson, of Maine, to be Paymaster, with rank of Major, United States Army; William R. Creary, of Michigan, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major, United States Army; Daniel B. Larned, of Connecticut, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major, United States Army. To be Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant—William B. Brewster, of Philadelphia; Aaron H. Appel, of Philadelphia; William Fitzhugh Carter, of Prince William County, Va. The Rev. Stephen G. Dodd, of New-Jersey, to be Post Chaplain United States Army; the Rev. George W. Collier, of Ohio, to be Post Chaplain, United States Army.

Revenue Marine Service.—Cadet George A. Cook, of Massachusetts, to be Third Lieutenant; Cadet Orin D. Myrick, of Massachusetts, to be Third Lieutenant; Cadet John L. Davis, of South Carolina, to be Third Lieutenant.

A large portion of the executive session was consumed by a discussion concerning the nomination of S. C. Cleveland as Postmaster at Penn Yan, N. Y., which was opposed by Mr. Conkling, but favored by Mr. Kernan and a majority of the Committee on Post Offices, and was ultimately confirmed. The nomination of D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, was reported from the Judiciary Committee adversely, and placed upon the calendar for consideration by the Senate hereafter.

NORA CONROY'S SUNDAY NIGHT.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as Roundsman James Donovan was patrolling Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, he heard a women's voice calling in distress. He traced the sound to the French Episcopal Church at No. 48 West Twenty-second-street, but on trying the lower windows and doors found them all fastened. Procuring a ladder, he succeeded in reaching one of the upper windows, which he was able to open, and entering, he found Nora Conroy, who resides in Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, lying on a sofa that attended the services on the previous evening, and occupied a back pew. She was attacked with a fit, and being unconscious, was overlooked when the congregation dispersed, and was locked in. When she recovered her senses she was very much frightened. She tried to reach the windows, but was unable, and became so worked up that she fainted several times. She was so thankful at her rescue that she fell down on her knees and began to pray hysterically. Being too weak to walk, the Roundsman put her on his back and carried her into the street. It was some time before she recovered sufficient strength to make her way home.

THE GUESTS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment met last night, to complete arrangements for its reception of the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard, which is to arrive in this City to-morrow morning. In addition to the details, which have already been published in THE TIMES, the officers of the two commands are to make a tour of the Island institutions in the bay, and on their return will dine together at the Union-Square Hotel. At the close of the dinner the Ninth will be escorted to the Old Colony pier, where it will embark on a steamer for home.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

QUEBEC, June 23.—A man named Pelletier was struck by lightning and instantly killed during a thunder-storm, last night, at St. Michaels, Island of Orleans.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—The field officers and Captains of unattached companies of the Rhode Island Militia met to-day, and on the twenty-first ballot nominated Col. E. H. Rhodes to be Brigadier-General of the reorganized Militia. The nomination goes to the Governor, by whom it will be submitted for confirmation.

COLLEGES AND STUDENTS

EXTENDING HARVARD'S INFLUENCE.

BREAKING UP THE BOSTON CLIQUE—DR. BELLOWS URGED FOR ELECTION AS OVERSEER.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—Commencement day at Harvard University promises this year to be an event of more than usual interest to the Alumni and other friends of this time-honored institution. The usual exercises incident to such occasions will not vary from those of previous years, but the day is expected to mark the beginning of a new era in the administration, or rather the government, of the college. Until 1865 the Board of Overseers had been elected by the Legislature of the State, and, according to the law, they were of necessity citizens of Massachusetts. In that year, however, the Legislature repealed the existing law, and passed an act conferring on the Alumni of five years' standing the sole power to elect the Overseers. The new act was silent on the subject of residence as a qualification to be either a voter or an Overseer, and would seem to have been framed in a liberal spirit, and passed simply for the purpose of placing the control of the college in the hands of those most interested in it, viz., the Alumni. The persons who found themselves in office at that time were, of course, all residents of the State, and since then the exclusive management of all affairs has been for years gradually concentrating in the hands of a few gentlemen of Boston, who have gone on re-electing and reappointing themselves. It was assumed and insisted upon by them that the clause of the old law requiring a residence in the State as a qualification for the office of Overseer was still in force, notwithstanding the act of 1865 repealed that law. Having possession, and being on hand and compactly organized, they have until lately had undisputed sway, and their interpretation has never caused more than an occasional unnoticed protest.

During the past year, however, the Harvard Club of New-York, which represents several hundred graduates, has been agitating the questions of the desirability of the election of some Overseers not resident of Boston and its immediate vicinity, and also of the right under the law to select Overseers without reference to State lines. As to the question of right, the club has claimed that it was at least open to argument, and that those who have assumed to interpret the law and enforce their interpretation were exceeding their authority. Vigorous protests addressed to the Alumni have been widely circulated in every part of the country, and the question has been discussed by the press, not only of New-England but of the cities of the Middle and Western States. The result has been in general an acquiescence in the justice of the demand made by the Harvard Club, in the interests of all non-resident graduates, that these should not only have the right to vote, but to vote for the candidates of their choice, and not to be confined for candidates to the little circle of Boston. As to the desirability of this movement, in the best interests of the college, it is claimed there cannot be a division of opinion among candid and disinterested friends of the institution. The earliest dissenting voice from Cambridge no practical objection to an Overseer. Other colleges in the State (Williams and Amherst) have Overseers who live as far off as in Illinois. If Harvard could be governed in part by men entirely free from the possibility of Boston provincialism, it is claimed that its usefulness would be increased, and its chance to become a university in fact as well as in name made more certain. Yale College has no such restriction as this which now hampers Harvard. Judge Taft is one of its Overseers, and none the less influential and useful because he lives almost a thousand miles from New-Haven. Acting in this spirit the Harvard Club has brought forward the name of the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows as a candidate for the office of Overseer, and has urged his election, not merely on the grounds of his eminent fitness and the many services he has heretofore rendered the college, but as an assertion of the equal rights of all graduates under the act of 1865.

The strength of the opposition to this movement is probably exaggerated. The earnestness and zeal with which the cause has been taken up by the great body of non-resident graduates, reinforced by those who live in Massachusetts, but outside of the innermost circles of Suffolk and Middlesex Counties, have led to an overestimate of the power of the opposition. Dr. Bellows will not be will receive a very good number of votes from Boston graduates, who recognize the justice of the case and have no desire to perpetuate the power of a little clique, to the injury of the college and the narrowing of its influence. The arguments of the Harvard Club have been evidently widely read and discussed in this region, and the desire to promote the real interests of the college is recognized as the only motive for the movement. The election will be held on Wednesday, June 25.

YALE'S CONTESTING ORATORS.

L. J. SWINBURNE, OF ALBANY, THE WINNER OF THE DEFOREST PRIZE.

NEW-HAVEN, June 23.—The first speaker in the contest for the Deforest Prize this morning was Louis Du Pont Syle, of Baltimore, Md. His subject was the "Comparative Influence of Byron and Wordsworth on the English Poetry of To-day." He spoke of both poets as representing the reaction against the philosophy of the French revolution, whose thought was represented in Germany by Kant and Lessing, and whose action in France was through Robespierre and St. Just. Touching upon the poetry of Byron and its influence upon modern poetry, he discussed the claim set up by the disciples of Algernon Swinburne, that he is the legitimate successor of Byron and Shelley. Passing then to Wordsworth, he showed how he was influenced through Coleridge by that movement in Germany which led Friederich Schlecal into the Romish Church, and produced the school of the Romantiests. The spiritualizing power of Wordsworth, the great gift he has bestowed upon modern poetry, was illustrated by a reference to his "Cuckoo," and the speaker closed with a sketch of the influence of Wordsworth's verse upon Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, and Arthur Hugh Clough.

The second speaker was Lucien F. Burpee, of Rockville, Conn., and his subject was the "Benevolence of Law." His main position was that natural law has been designed and directed to result in good to man. He examined the views of Mill, Schopenhauer, and Renan, and showed that their practical tendency was to evil. In answer to what they have said of the recklessness of natural forces, their injustice, and mercilessness, and the misery they bring to man, he claimed that physical pain is not the greatest of evils. Nobility of character may be called forth by misfortune; evil may ward off a greater evil. He argued at length the benevolence of law from the structure of the habitable globe, as adapted to the comfort of man and adorned for his enjoyment. He proved it also by tracing the operation of those forces which seem at first glance to be most cruel.

The next speaker was George W. Kelsey, of Albany, N. Y., whose subject was "Edmund Burke." After stating the extremes of opinion which have been expressed with regard to him, he proceeded to substantiate the claim which he made for him that he was the Columbus of political philosophy. He claimed that the hostility which he showed to the two principles of Autocracy and Democracy in the State were justified by the social and political needs of the time. His philosophic conception of the "continuity of the social organism" justified his attitude toward the French Revolution. He loved liberty much, but he loved order more. The speaker argued the essential consistency of Burke's career in the face of prerogative on the one hand, and of popular license on the other. But he admitted that he lacked the art of leading and swaying men, and was no politician. He admitted also his constant gloomy and morbid hatred of abstract speculation; his lack of sympathy with free thought and the "modern spirit." But he insisted on the nobility of his moral nature, and asserted that he was the man that his time needed.

The next speaker was Ambrose Tighe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and his subject "The Benevolence of Law." He said that Rousseau and the sentimentalists denounced the restraints of society as interferences with the rights and happiness of men. They made the state of nature to be without law, and law to be contrary to nature. The speaker held, on the contrary, that the state of nature lies before us, and not behind us, and that we shall reach it when we reach the perfection of law. The order of progress has been from a state of ignorance of the conditions of happiness to a knowledge of them, to a present knowledge of our own nature. We still fall short of happiness, as did prehistoric man, because, like him, we fall short of righteousness. But through the agency of sin and sorrow we increase our knowledge of the moral code. He claimed that the goal of our development is a perfect knowledge of the conditions of happiness and perfect willingness to acquiesce in what that knowledge demands. We ourselves can never reach that position, because our wills are not free to know or choose the right. But our efforts in this direction, even in the case of certain defeat, embody ultimate triumph for as yet to come.

"The Unrest of the Ages," as Seen in its Literature," was the subject of the next speaker, Lewis Jackson Swinburne, of Albany, N. Y. He claimed that unrest is a growth, a product of civilization, and that it had its origin in the nature of man. Its evolution has not been uniform, but attended with catastrophes—crises in the history of ideas. Such were the third and development of Christianity, the Reformation, the French Revolution, the advance of the natural sciences, and the decline of faith. In general, the causes of unrest arise from the clashing of an old order of things, which lingers, with a new order of things, which arrives; antiquity, authority, tradition on the one one hand, doubt, denial, and revolt on the other. First among the special causes of the present unrest, he mentioned the revolution of the eighteenth century. This was a revolt against the seventeenth century. It expressed itself in two lines of thought—democracy and philosophy. Democracy wrought a great transformation in the ideas of property and equality and social position which were held in the seventeenth century. It gave birth to the middle classes. Hence new unfoldings of desire, of hope, and the opening up of all the avenues to human ambition and ideal happiness, which led to unrest of mind. While in France the revolution was social, in Germany it was philosophic. Kant, Herder, and the Teutonic followers of Rousseau were there each agitating his schemes for the regeneration of man. The advance of the sciences and the decline of Catholicism were the two other special causes of modern unrest. The first effect of these revolutionary causes on literature was the universal reaction of eighteenth century thought. This is best seen in Goethe and Byron. The influence upon the romantic school is reflected by Heine, by Burns, and Shelley. A more remote result is to be seen in Tennyson, Clough, and Matthew Arnold—the "poetry of doubt." The effects of social revolution are represented by the novelists of society and manner—George Sand, Turgeniff, Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot.

The last speaker was Samuel M. Foster, of Newburg, N. Y. His subject was "Burke's Condemnation of the French Revolution." He said this action on the part of Burke involved inconsistency with his former life. He was a disciple of law and order, and he made England his chief care. He appreciated the value of the liberties she already possessed, and feared that the Revolution might impair them. He assumed the task of arousing his countrymen to their danger, a task difficult to accomplish, since he had to appeal to the common sense and reason of the people, rather than to their passions. Burke, though conservative, was a life-time reformer. In him the two characters were not incompatible. He saw the end of the Revolution from its first outbreak, and he realized how much suffering there was in store for France. And from the very nature of the Revolution, there was nothing in it consistent with Burke's ideas of freedom. "All men," he says, "have equal rights, but not rights to equal things," a distinction which the French could not appreciate, deep buried as they were in a mass of visionary abstractions. Around Burke's name centre the great lights of English history. Burke was great in many respects, but was greater in nothing than in the multiplicity of his powers. All history fed his memory. All learning enriched his mind. Knowledge was his power; the world's experience his guide. Was he a great philosopher? He was too much of a poet! Was he a great politician? He was too much of a statesman. But these, combined and welded together in the glowing tree of patriotism, produced Edmund Burke, the English patriot.

The prize was given to Mr. Swinburne.

THE CONEY ISLAND RACES.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME—SIX EVENTS TO BE DECIDED.

This will be the second day of the race meeting at the Prospect Driving Park, which was opened on Saturday last. There is sufficient attractiveness in to-day's programme to keep the interest in the meeting up to the point expected by the promoters of the enterprise. The fields are small, but good, and two of the events at least will be closely contested. There will be six races run, beginning with a purse of $400 for 2-year olds, entrance money to second horse; those not having won a sweepstakes of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 pounds and maidens 12 pounds. There will be two starters, H. C. Babcock's Mosquito, and J. W. Bell's Minos, and both being maidens, they will run under equal weights. The second race will be the Sea-side Handicap, for all ages, of $50 each, with $800 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; two miles. Of the nine nominations four are announced to start, and they are Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 4 years, who is handicapped to carry 124 pounds, or six pounds over his proper weight; S. D. Bruce's ch. h. General Phillips, 5 years, 118 pounds, having seven pounds off; W. P. Burch's ch. h. Governor Hampton, 5 years, 114 pounds, whose recent running shows that he has much the best of the weights, and Bramble will surprise every one if he can give the North Carolinian a year and 16 pounds, and beat him. The other probable starter is George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Willful, 3 years, 95 pounds. The third race is a purse of $600, for all ages, of which $100 to the second horse; one mile and a quarter. The competitors for which will be James McCullough's b. c. George McCullough, 3 years, 106 pounds, and George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Una, 3 years, 97 pounds. The fourth race is a purse of $500, entrance money to second horse, with allowances to maidens and others according to age, one mile. This will be a good race, as the entries are Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Warfield, 4 years, 112 pounds; James Ben Ali Haggin's ch. h. Joe, 4 years, 101 pounds; George Sutcliff's ch. g. Albyeur, 4 years, 115 pounds, and George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Ralance All, 4 years, 110 pounds. The fifth race is to the Queens County Hunt Cup, $500, for all ages; weight-for-age, gentlemen riders allowed 7 pounds, and no horse to be eligible that has started in a hurdle or steeple-chase this year; over the short course. Under the conditions, this will be an interesting race, and the probable starters will be Wild Oats, Brave All, Carver Colt, All Right, and Deadhead. The concluding affair, the Westchester Polo Club Cup, raced at $250, open to polo ponies under 14 hands, $5 entrance, to go to the second horse; to carry 110 pounds, and 5 pounds allowed for every inch under 14 hands; three furlongs. There are 11 entries made by Messrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Oelrichs, Hitchcock, Branscomb, Belmont, Keshrack, Catlinach, Iselin, Zabriskie, Borowski, Brice, and Buchanan. The sport commences at 3 o'clock.

TURF NOTES.

The races at Brighton Beach will commence on Saturday next, but the other days of the meeting conflict with Long Branch, and therefore there will be only scrubs left to run for the purses.

The yearlings bought by Col. Bruce and Mr. Bathgate at the Woodburn and Prestbrook sales were for Mr. Keene, who promises to create a furor on the turf.

On the death of Baron Lionel Rothschild Lord Rosebery scratched all his horses out of their immediate engagements, with the exception of Visconti, whom the public had backed strongly. This was an honorable proceeding, and some turfmen here would do well to follow so excellent an example.

Mr. Keene is probably unaware that he has no right to the racing colors he has adopted—viz., white, with blue spots—as, they belong to Mr. Charles W. Meadinger, whose colors have been recorded with Secretary Wheatly for several years.

The arrival of J. W. Hunt Reynold's great string at Saratoga indicates that the western division will create havoc at that famous resort this Summer. It is stated, however, that Mr. Keene will buy Mr. Reynold's great colt, Falsetto, who is entered in the Travers and Kenner Stakes.

CONEY ISLAND'S PIER.

THE STRUCTURE TO BE READY FOR USE ABOUT THE FIRST OF JULY.

There is now not much doubt that the new iron pier at Coney Island will be opened on or about July 1. Mr. Buel T. Hitchcock, its projector, yesterday said he had every reason to believe it would be ready on the date named. As completed the structure will extend 1,000 feet directly into the sea. It will be double-decked, the upper deck being roofed over, and having three pagodas or pavilions which will rise above the main deck. The lower part of the pier will be set apart for bathing purposes, and will have 1,200 bathing-houses. From these houses the sea will be reached by

MERCANTILE GRIEVANCES

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN SHIPPERS AND THE RAILWAYS.

TESTIMONY IN THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION —SOME MORE "SPECIAL RATE" SAMPLES —THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY CHOKING PRIVATE FIRMS—A REMARKABLE STORY.

At the close of to-day's session, the Hepburn select committee of the Assembly, which has been engaged for about two weeks in investigating the freight rate abuses and mismanagement on the railroads of this State, will probably take a recess for two or three weeks, to reassemble at the end of that time and open another branch of their inquiry. At yesterday's hearing, R. L. Crawford, General Eastern Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, was examined by Mr. Sterne, and testified that he had general charge of the detail of the West-bound business as to rates, way-bills, classification, &c.; he, under the general supervision of Mr. Rutter, the General Traffic Manager, and the other West-bound freight agents of the trunk lines, made the rates, and, as a general thing, the rates had been adhered to for a long time past; Field, Leiter & Co. had not had any special rates for a long time, and had not been shipping by the New-York Central Road for about two years past; the fast freight lines would not give a special rate to shippers without first getting authority from the railroads; the trunk line "pool" rates are reached by agreement, and generally on a unanimous agreement, at all the conferences at which witness has been present to represent the New-York Central; the latter road acquiesced in the rates from Philadelphia in order to avoid bringing on a railroad fight; witness never concurred in the justice or right of the Boston rates; he considered under-weighing the meanest way of "cutting rates," and there could be no under-weighing on the New-York Central Road without the connivance of the company's employes; the New-York Central Road would pay its proportion of the Merchants' Dispatch Line drawbacks or over-charges if it had previously agreed to them, but not otherwise; witness could not tell the proportion of through to local traffic; he supposed that all cattle and oil cars go back West empty; the company lighters West-bound freight at New-York for City jobbing houses, not because St. John's Park Depot cannot receive it, but because some of it might otherwise go to Philadelphia and Baltimore, where there is no lighterage charge; goods from the Brooklyn storehouses were lightered because it was cheaper to lighter them than to haul them by wagon; on June 28, 1876, special contracts were given to E. Booth and to Brunswick & Brothers, of St. Louis; Booth's rate was 50 cents per cwt. for first, second, and third class, and 40 cents for his fourth and special classes; Brunswick's rate was 60 cents for first class, 55 for second, 50 for third, and 45 for fourth class; these contracts ran for one year from Boston and New-York; witness didn't suppose that Brunswicks would be likely to find out the rate that Booth had, both of these contracts were made through the Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight line; there were thousands of instances in which, when a party found out that another party got the same point had a lower special rate, the company would give the complaining party a rebate or drawback equalizing his rate with the other, on an agreement that the company should have the future business; a good deal depended on how much of a "bear" the man was on the question of rates; the difficulty in hauling freight cars out on steam-ship piers was that the cars were four feet higher than the pier, and there was great difficulty in handling the freight without a platform, and to build platforms on the piers would discommode other freight arrangements on the piers.

To Mr. Loomis the witness said the fast freight lines simply solicit business and do not make rates; they might do so with Western roads; the formation of this island made it necessary for the railroads sentring here to lighter goods, and the lighterage charges were absorbed in the rates.

To Mr. Sterne—In July, 1876, contracts were made with J. F. Willen and E. Wilder & Co., of Louisville, to run six months; Willen paid 34 cents on the first three classes, and 24 on the fourth class; Wilder's rate was 30 cents on the first three classes and 24 cents on the fourth; in January, 1877, W. F. Bloch and J. L. & W. Brown, of Louisville, got rates, Bloch's rate being 39, 37, and 36 cents on the first three classes, and Brown's rate was 40, 35, and 30 cents; in May, 1876, Egan, Boyd & Co., and Brailler & Co., of Montreal, got contracts at 30 cents on first class.

William Volckens, of the firm of Funch, Edye & Co., ship-brokers, was next examined, and testified that at present the export rates from New-York and Philadelphia were about the same, but at Baltimore they were a little higher; Baltimore had secured a large grain trade in the last few years; New-York was largely ahead in the export of provisions.

To Mr. Loomis witness said Funch, Edye & Co. had sent out more vessels from New-York in the last year than in any previous year; they charter vessels from all the large Eastern ports to all other ports.

To Mr. Blanchard—Since January last they had chartered about 400 to 500 vessels; of these 40 were out of Philadelphia, and 125 out of Boston or more, and the remainder out of New-York; they sometimes made charters p. t., which meant "private terms," when a merchant did not wish his rate known on a rising market; these were not special rates, but they were merely to be kept secret; rates varied, of course, to different merchants, but were generally fixed by the market; the harbor charges at New-York were higher than at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the port rates were higher here; ships at New-York pay elevator charges, and at Baltimore they do not; the New-York Central Road does not make charges for elevator service to steam-ships, but they charge sailing ships.

F. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway, was recalled. He said he would produce certain information previously demanded, but it would take some weeks to prepare it. He would not produce the company's contracts with the United States Rolling-stock Company, but could not tell how many cars were furnished by the Car Trust Company; the rates on coal freights were made by Mr. Pitcher. Witness said it was impossible to give information as to the amount of rebates and drawbacks on rates paid to fast freight lines, the Standard Oil Company, David Dows, and other large shippers, for the months of July, August, December, 1876. Drawbacks were sometimes paid by the fast freight lines on the authority of Western roads, the trunk lines not participating in such payments.

David Blanchard, a member of the firm of Bingham Brothers, certain shippers, was next received to rebates or drawbacks, but shipped nothing except on special rates; once in a while they had claims for overcharges; they shipped from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Montreal, had been in the business 20 years, and never saw a schedule of rates; always got their goods shipped at special rates; sometimes they got their rates out West and in New-York from Mr. Mallinkanny, of the New-York Central, and Mr. Vilas, of the Erie Road; the firm could make contracts to Philadelphia, but not to Baltimore very readily; the railroads reserved their contracts for their special friends at Baltimore; anybody in New-York can get the same rate as Bingham Brothers if they ship as large a quantity of stuff; it would be ridiculous to give the same rate to a man who shipped a small quantity of stuff.

To Mr. Blanchard—In making these special rates they may get the schedule rates, for all he knew, because he never saw a schedule; he meant that he sent to the railroad, asked at what rate they would ship so much stuff from a certain place, took the railway company's answer, and closed the bargain; he was not sure as to making rates with Mr. Vilas, as he was hard to make a contract with.

To Mr. Sterne—In all our special contracts we get the right to break bulk here, it being expressly understood that the stuff is to be exported.

To Mr. Loomis—I know that other parties have the privilege to receive rebates or expenses of getting the same rates and conditions as Bingham Brothers; the firm does most of its business from New-York; at one time the trade fell off, but since the New-York Central Railroad built its elevators it was improving rapidly in this port; the shippers do not pay anything for elevating grain here, but the ships do pay for it; the ships pay at all ports; within the past three months, since the elevator was built, the ships goes to the elevator, the grain is put into the hold and trimmed, and the ship pays for that; the amount charged the ships here is small, about $6 75 per 1,000 bushels; it is about $4 in Baltimore and Philadelphia; at this port the charge is made for "trimming" the ships, not for elevating; as Philadelphia the shipper pays for elevating.

To Mr. Blanchard—On the whole system there is an advantage at this port of about 1 cent a bushel, or $2 on 2,000 bushels, as against Philadelphia.

To Mr. Sterne—I have not paid much attention to the "pooling" rates, but I guess the companies will break them as soon as they are ready—within a month or two—and as they get an accumulation of cash; we can beat Baltimore on the $1 25 and 75 rate differences: we can save a cent on rail rates and a cent on elevating, and we expect to beat them a cent in the business; [laughter;] we think we can buy and sell better than they can; we have special rates, but they were merely to be kept secret; rates varied, of course, to different merchants, but were generally fixed by the market; the harbor charges at New-York were higher than at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the port rates were higher here; ships at New-York pay elevator charges, and at Baltimore they do not; the New-York Central Road does not make charges for elevator service to steam-ships, but they charge sailing ships.

F. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway, was recalled. He said he would produce certain information previously demanded, but it would take some weeks to prepare it. He would not produce the company's contracts with the United States Rolling-stock Company, but could not tell how many cars were furnished by the Car Trust Company; the rates on coal freights were made by Mr. Pitcher. Witness said it was impossible to give information as to the amount of rebates and drawbacks on rates paid to fast freight lines, the Standard Oil Company, David Dows, and other large shippers, for the months of July, August, December, 1876. Drawbacks were sometimes paid by the fast freight lines on the authority of Western roads, the trunk lines not participating in such payments.

David Blanchard, a member of the firm of Bingham Brothers, certain shippers, was next received to rebates or drawbacks, but shipped nothing except on special rates; once in a while they had claims for overcharges; they shipped from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Montreal, had been in the business 20 years, and never saw a schedule of rates; always got their goods shipped at special rates; sometimes they got their rates out West and in New-York from Mr. Mallinkanny, of the New-York Central, and Mr. Vilas, of the Erie Road; the firm could make contracts to Philadelphia, but not to Baltimore very readily; the railroads reserved their contracts for their special friends at Baltimore; anybody in New-York can get the same rate as Bingham Brothers if they ship as large a quantity of stuff; it would be ridiculous to give the same rate to a man who shipped a small quantity of stuff.

To Mr. Blanchard—In making these special rates they may get the schedule rates, for all he knew, because he never saw a schedule; he meant that he sent to the railroad, asked at what rate they would ship so much stuff from a certain place, took the railway company's answer, and closed the bargain; he was not sure as to making rates with Mr. Vilas, as he was hard to make a contract with.

To Mr. Sterne—In all our special contracts we get the right to break bulk here, it being expressly understood that the stuff is to be exported.

To Mr. Loomis—I know that other parties have the privilege to receive rebates or expenses of getting the same rates and conditions as Bingham Brothers; the firm does most of its business from New-York; at one time the trade fell off, but since the New-York Central Railroad built its elevators it was improving rapidly in this port; the shippers do not pay anything for elevating grain here, but the ships do pay for it; the ships pay at all ports; within the past three months, since the elevator was built, the ships goes to the elevator, the grain is put into the hold and trimmed, and the ship pays for that; the amount charged the ships here is small, about $6 75 per 1,000 bushels; it is about $4 in Baltimore and Philadelphia; at this port the charge is made for "trimming" the ships, not for elevating; as Philadelphia the shipper pays for elevating.

To Mr. Blanchard—On the whole system there is an advantage at this port of about 1 cent a bushel, or $2 on 2,000 bushels, as against Philadelphia.

To Mr. Sterne—I have not paid much attention to the "pooling" rates, but I guess the companies will break them as soon as they are ready—within a month or two—and as they get an accumulation of cash; we can beat Baltimore on the $1 25 and 75 rate differences: we can save a cent on rail rates and a cent on elevating, and we expect to beat them a cent in the business; [laughter;] we think we can buy and sell better than they can; we have special "for orders" at Hampton Roads or Delaware Breakwater would sooner come to New-York than go to Baltimore, the tonnage up the river there being deep enough; of course, the Erie Canal aids New-York very largely, and really gives her her supremacy; Montreal is the cheapest of all ports for grain-handling.

Josiah Lombard, refiner of petroleum for 10 years past, was next examined, and said he was from New-York; the Standard Oil Company refined at New-York and all over the country; witness's firm was pleased as a disadvantage by the railroads as compared with the Standard Oil Company; some railroads had agreed to ship oil for witness's firm at all rates; thought that the books of the Erie Road would show that in the past year not over 10 car-loads of oil had come over that road for other shippers than the Standard; about a year ago witness and Mr. Rutter met and Mr. Rutter said new many cars standing empty on the Erie Road; they concluded to make a large shipment, and Mr. Olden got 60 car-loads, and had them switched at Carrollton; I came on to Buffalo meantime, and telegraphed him to buy enough to make it 100 cars; he then telegraphed me that there was something wrong; that he couldn't get it shipped; I came on to New-York to see Mr. Vilas about it, and he said they couldn't give me the cars; that Charles Pratt & Co. had ordered all the oil-cars the road had; I asked him if they hadn't done that since we applied for 100 cars, and he made no answer to the question; finally, Mr. Vilas told me that he couldn't let us have the cars till the Standard had got through with them; the 60 car-loads waited there for months, and we never got them or the 100 car-loads; we have received most of our petroleum by the Pennsylvania Road; a little more than a year ago I had a talk with Mr. Vanderbilt, in which he asked me what road I was shipping my oil over, and I said over the Pennsylvania Road; he asked me how that was, and I said I had a contract with them, and that I couldn't get any carried over his road; he said that couldn't be so, and that I must come and see him when my contract with the Pennsylvania expired; I did go to see him some time later about it, and he referred me to Mr. Rutter; I went to see Mr. Rutter, and he told me they had no oil cars to share, and referred me back to Mr. Vanderbilt; he in turn sent me back to Mr. Rutter and he finally sold me he would send for me, but he did not send; I have telegraphed bids to producers out West offering 10 cents more than the market price on the understanding that the producers should get us the cars to ship by, and he reported back to us that they could not get the cars for us; our firm has been obliged to get our oil by canal and by the Pennsylvania Railroad; since May, 1878, we have not been able to get any oil shipped over the Erie or New-York Central, and our firm had a contract with the New-York Central Road in 1869 or 1870, and had then about $20,000 invested in tanks on the company's cars, and $10,000 in rentals, but we found that we could afford to let that investment be idle and bring oil over the Pennsylvania Road in preference to accepting the rates the New-York Central would give us.

Mr. Blanchard cross-examined him, and the witness said the Olden case was now being litigated against the Erie Company; witness saw long rows of empty oil cars at that time standing on side tracks this side of and beyond Hornellsville; did not examine them, but inferred they were empty; they might have been full, but there were no locomotives on the trains and they were on sidings.

William H. McIlhanney, Foreign Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, testified at some length in regard to the system of making through ocean rates from the West, and the committee adjourned.

OPENING THE DOG POUND.

MANY DOGS CAUGHT YESTERDAY—A DEPUTY CATCHER IN TROUBLE.

A chorus of yelping cries from 300 canine throats rang through the air at the foot of East Sixteenth-street yesterday morning, and announced the formal opening of the Dog Pound. This prison for dogs has been moved some distance from the site it occupied last year, and now stands directly beside the new, but as yet incomplete, temporary hospital for the reception of cases of contagious disease. It will be open daily during the Summer months from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., but no dogs will be received after 2 P. M. each day. The pound proper is divided into two compartments, in one of which are erected some 200 stalls, wherein are kept the better class of dogs who are unfortunate enough to fall into the clutches of the dog-catchers. The other compartment is one large pen wherein are confined the curs of low degree. It was from this great pen that barks constantly issued yesterday. The dogs bounded about, some fighting fiercely, others playing, others baying at the assistant keepers, and others feeding upon the scraps of meat thrown to them. They were mostly mongrel curs and spitz dogs. In the stalls, however, were chained some really fine animals, among them being a tall and magnificent-looking, full-blooded mastiff, and a fine Siberian blood-hound.

The catchers brought their captives to the pound in the morning in wagons prepared for the purpose, and the number was greatly in excess of that recorded on the opening day last year. Birmingham, the chief dog-catcher, presided, and dogs in Keeper John McMahon and received $13 80. Catcher McLoughlin came second with a cargo of 43 dogs, for which he was paid 30 cents each. Catcher Barney Elliott brought a terrible Black eye and a pitiful complaint to Mr. McMahon. He had undertaken to catch a cur, but caught a terrible beating from two enraged men instead. Dozens of ladies and gentlemen called at the pound during the day to redeem lost dogs, which can be done by paying the usual penalty inflicted where the owner of a dog calls to secure a license for a pet. The drowning of unclaimed dogs takes place twice a week, and will begin on Wednesday next. About 1,000 dogs are put in a large iron cage at a time and lowered into the large tank of derrick, which is as painless a method of disposing of them as can be adopted. One dog wanders at will about the pound, undisturbed and petted by all. He is a handsome gray and white animal, with a bushy tail curling gracefully over his back. He is called Jerry, and wears a collar upon which is engraved the invitation, "Take me back to Buttons." The animal was in command pro tem. when the writer was first opened for cleaning, and cannot now be driven out. Mr. McMahon has, therefore, made a pet of him, and given him a home in his office.

Godfrey Kautzman, of No. 132 Rivington-street, is the owner of a handsome and valuable New-foundland dog, which was at play in the street yesterday morning, wearing a muzzle and a collar with a license tablet upon it. Notwithstanding this, Henry Meyers, a county catcher employed by dog-catcher John Brunsdon, espied the animal and attempted to throw him into the wagon which he was driving, and which contained a number of captive dogs. The owner detected him in the act of stealing his pet, and at the same moment Officer Hall, of the Tenth Precinct, came up. Mr. Kautzman complained to the officer, and the latter took Meyers into custody and arraigned him before Justice Smith, in Jefferson Market Police Court. The magistrate gave the prisoner a severe reprimand, and then committed him to await trial for larceny.

ALLEGED UNDERVALUATION OF LINENS.

Chief-Justice Waite heard arguments yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, touching the writ of error taken out by the Government in the suit brought against the York-Street Flax-spinning Company, of Belfast. The suit was originally tried in March, 1874, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, the Government claiming the value of certain importations of linens alleged to have been entered at the Custom-House in this City, for the defendants, at undervaluations. On the part of the Government it was claimed that by reason of the alleged violation of the revenue laws the full value of the imported goods was forfeited, and on that ground it sued for the recovery of $100,000. A general denial was submitted by the company. During the trial, which was begun on Nov. 22, 1875, the Hon. William M. Evarts appeared on behalf of the Government, which sought to prove that certain items described in the invoice as manufactured by the defendant were got by purchase and invoiced at less than the actual cost thereof, notwithstanding the statutory requirement that they should have been invoiced at the actual cost. Testimony was introduced tending to show that the goods were invoiced at less than the market price, but the court held that the allegation of undervaluation had not been sufficiently proved, and directed a verdict against the Government. Assistant District-Attorney C. P. L. Butler appeared for the Government yesterday in the appeal proceedings, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate represented the defendants.

AN ALUMNI FOOT-BALL ASSOCIATION.

For some time past a number of college men in this City have been talking about the advisability of calling together some of their fellows to consider how good contests at foot-ball could be brought about, to occur regularly during the season. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Hall, Nicoll & Granbery, No. 22 John-street, at which Benjamin Nicoll, formerly Captain of the Princeton team, a graduate of the Class of '77; H. L. Sprague, of Cornell Class of '73, Alfred Williams, Princeton team, Class of '72; Boughton Hall, Princeton team, Class of '75; Charles King, Captain of the Columbia team, Class of '74, and T. V. Boughton, Columbia College team, Class of '77, were present. Robert Cornell, of Columbia, sent word that he cordially sympathized with the purpose of the meeting, but could not attend that session. Mr. Boughton Hall presided, and Mr. Alfred Williams was appointed Secretary and Treasurer. The officers and Mr. Charles King were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for an association which it was agreed should be known as the Alumni Foot-ball Association. It was further agreed that a challenge should be sent to the Columbia College team to play a game next October under the Rugby rules. The Secretary was authorized to call a meeting in September, notice of which will be given in the newspapers.

THREE MONTHS FOR EACH CENT.

As Mr. John Howell, of No. 45 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, was passing through Nassau-street, on the 9th inst., he was followed by a young and expert pickpocket, who inserted two of his fingers into the change-pocket of Mr. Howell's coat, and stole a ten-cent piece. Officer James Oats, of the First Precinct, saw the pickpocket commit the theft, and took him to the station-house. The prisoner denied that he was guilty, and said he was Thomas Drew, of No. 38 Mott-street. Although the sum was trifling, the offense was larceny from the person, and for this crime Hoy was indicted. He was tried and convicted by Assistant District-Attorney Lyon, in the General Sessions. Finding that he was an old offender, Judge Gildersleeve yesterday sentenced him to two years and six months in State Prison.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE ENDED.

Capt. Gastlin, of the Steam-boat Squad, reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday afternoon that the 'longshoremen's strike, which began on the 1st of May, and has since continued with varying fortunes, came to an end yesterday, when the strikers accepted the terms offered by the steam-ship companies, and went to work. The strike continued longer than any other that has occurred for years, but through the moderation shown by the strikers and the forbearance of the Police force on guard at the wharves no serious disturbance occurred.

A PATROLMAN HELD FOR TRIAL.

The case of Private Watchman John O'Halloran, who charged Patrolman Thomas J. Sullivan, of the Fifth Precinct, with assaulting him while in the discharge of his duties as watchman, came before Justice Flammer yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, for final disposition. The magistrate considered a written decision, in which he censured Sullivan, being fully aware of O'Halloran's business, should have sought co-operation rather than conflict with him, and declared himself satisfied that Sullivan began the assault. He held Sullivan to await trial for assault, fixing his bail at $100.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

FAILURE OF A LARGE SUGAR-HOUSE—A WHOLESALE GROCER MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

Henry Harms, sugar refiner, at No. 87 Wall-street, suspended yesterday, and made an assignment to H. K. Thurber. Mr. Harms succeeded the firm of Wintjen & Harms in March last, and undertook to carry on the business alone, but, not having sufficient capital, the trade anticipated that he would fail unless he obtained a partner. He bought out his partner's interest, the basis being generally understood to be $380,000, giving Mr. Wintjen a mortgage on the refinery in Williamsburg, which cost $520,000, for $100,000, and a chattel mortgage on the machinery for $225,000. The old firm of Wintjen, Harms & Co., and Wintjen & Harms had been in business many years, and always enjoyed excellent credit. It is thought the suspension will be only temporary, as it is claimed that there are sufficient assets to pay in full. Bradstreet's reports show that on the 19th inst. Mr. Harms gave R. B. Minturn & Co. a chattel mortgage on the machinery in the refinery for $250,350, to secure their claim for sugar, the firm having got out an attachment which was countermanded as soon as the security was given. The liabilities are not exactly known, but are understood to be from $200,000 to $250,000, of which $180,000 are secured by mortgage. The unsecured liabilities are mainly confidential, for loans and discounts, and for merchandise, and are not believed to be large. The assets consist of the refinery, located on Fleet-street, between South Second and Third Third streets, Brooklyn, E. D.; sugar in the sugar-house; eight houses and other real estate in Jersey City and Hoboken, mortgaged for $30,000, and accounts receivable.

Conklin & Davis, wholesale grocers and cotton commission merchants, at No. 94 Front-street, made an assignment yesterday to William H. Phillips, giving preferences to W. H. Phillips, $4,402; E. C. Fenn, $2,000; A. G. Brewer, $1,500. The failure was entirely unexpected, as the firm had an excellent credit, being in business 30 years, and had, it is said, been lenders of money only a few months ago. They had a large business with the South, shipping goods direct on order of their correspondents, and handling cotton and Southern dried fruits. Their failure was caused by losses on cotton. The liabilities are estimated at upward of $100,000, but the firm would give no estimate until their accounts had been made up.

Stephen L. Merchant, shipping and commission merchant and importer of tiles and cement, at No. 53 Broadway, made an individual assignment yesterday to John C. Maher, giving preferences for $5,702.

Charles Strassman, retail dealer in millinery goods, at No. 315 Eighth-avenue, assigned yesterday to Simon Louis, giving preferences for $942.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Common Council held a regular meeting yesterday, but very little business of importance was transacted. At the usual hour of meeting only the Republican members of the board were in their seats. The Democrats, who form the minority, were canvassing in the City Clerk's office. After the minutes had been read a recess was taken to await the arrival of the Democrats. The latter it was rumored had a stormy time of it at their secret meeting. Some of them complained bitterly of Mayor Howell because he had not consulted with them before sending nominations to the board, and others expressed dissatisfaction because the Mayor did not send in the name of William H. Murtha for President of the Department of City Works in the Fourth Ward. At the conclusion of the recess, the Democrats presented themselves and answered the roll-call. Alderman Stewart, Republican, then moved that the name of William H. Murtha be sent in last week for associate Commissioner of City Works be taken from the table and rejected. The motion was carried by a strict party vote. A communication was received from Mayor Howell, containing a letter from Assemblyman John D. Dougal, declining the position of Registrar of Arrears, to which he was appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen a week ago. Mr. Dougal's declination on the ground that he had some debts to pay which he had incurred during the view of the fact that he already held the position of Assemblyman. Contrary to general expectation, and much to the disappointment of an anxious crowd of office-seekers, the Mayor did not send in any nominations yesterday.

THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

When Judge Pratt decided last week to remove the temporary injunction granted at the suit of the city enjoining the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company from tearing up the streets to commence work on their road, he required the company to give as security a bond for $100,000 before work could be resumed. This bond was decided upon in order to guarantee the faithfulness of the company's promise to place the streets in as good condition as they were before work was commenced, should the suit brought by the City be finally decided in favor of the plaintiff. The necessary bond was filed yesterday, the bondsmen being Adrian M. Suydam, Thomas B. Wilson, John L. Nostrand, Fredrick Hen, George C. Bennett, and Matthew H. Deane. A large crowd of workmen were on hand yesterday to witness the resumption of work on the road, but, owing to some delay in the arrival of material, it was concluded not to commence work until to-day. At a meeting of the Common Council yesterday, Alderman Seaman, of the Twenty-third Ward, moved that the Corporation Counsel be directed to discontinue the legal proceedings commenced by the city against the company, but the motion was voted down by a vote of 14 to 7. The Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company promise to pay all damage that may result to property-owners from the building of the road.

CUTTING OFF A CORNER.

The Manhattan Railway Company, in building its East Side branch, is compelled to make a very sharp turn from Chatham-square into Division-street. To lessen the curve it was necessary to secure the right to cut off a part of the property that stood in the way. It seems that the right to shorten the curve in this way was obtained yesterday, for the workmen began to cut off property on Catherine-street, south-west corner of Chatham-square, 14.1 by 26.10 by 32 by 20.1, from Isaiah Meyer and others, Executors, to the New-York Loan and Improvement Company for $25,000.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 43, 60, 66, 83, 94, 109, 121, 122, 152, 147, 177, 184, 203, 209, 214, 216, 218, 219, 220.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 1.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Demurrer—No. 21. Law and Fact—Nos. 1012, 1032, 1110, 1016.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until Thursday, 26th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 1390, 1021, 3135, 2765, 4725, 4543, 380, 765, 2690, 3095, 4025, 3113, 1393, 4741, 2693, 2172, 658, 3301, 4942, 3626.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., & III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 15.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No. 13.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 4, 18, 5, 8, 9, 28, 1, 32, 27, 11, 16, 17, 27, 31, 6, 7, 2, 33, 12, 13, 22, 19, 23, 34.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

One-Hour Calendar—Nos. 2173, 2174, 2191, 2039, 1886, 1469, 1723, 2240.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Hannah, J.

Nos. 5778, 5934, 4735, 5968, 6349, 5785, 4870, 5956, 5942, 5949, 5804, 5382, 5961, 2982, 5935, 5743.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 6525, 6484, 6536, 6331, 6490, 6428, 5911, 5920, 5341, 1409, 5969, 9302, 5406, 5907, 6534, 1988, 5976.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Nicholo Caldaio, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Dubois, felonious assaults and battery.
Michael Kenny, felonious assault and battery.
William Lyons, grand larceny.
Edward Hogan and Michael McNamara, grand larceny.
Abraham Gross, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Hugh Crosby, burglary.
Christiani Hahnemuller, grand larceny.
Ellen Upton, assault and battery.
Frederick Skutz, Eunice Skutz, Ida Skutz, Bastards.
Henry Price, Excise.
Bernard French, Excise.
George Sappington, Excise.
Joseph Rose, Excise.
Henry Stallbeck, obscene literature.
Hugh F. McDermott and Robert E. McDermott, obscene literature.
Joseph Trost and Morris Bash, obscene literature.
Matthias Engles, Elias Stein, Alexander Clark, James Preiss, and William Boyd, obscene literature.
Charles Hamilton,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 23.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s C., '81. $132,500.....103⅜
U. S. 4s R., 1907. 20,000.....101⅜
U. S. 5s R., '81. $101,000.....103⅜
U. S. 4s C., 1907. $10,000.....102⅞
10,000.....103⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Alabama, class A.	Western Union.	Central of N. J.
$10,000mml. 45½	37.....b.c. 94⅛	100.....b.c. 52⅝
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	200..... 94⅜	380..... 52⅝
5,000..... 25½	300..... 94⅝	100..... 52⅞
N. J. C. Int. con. 4s	317..... 93¾	600..... 53
12,000..... 98⅛	1100..... 93⅞	1000..... 53⅜
2,000..... 99	300..... 93⅝	300..... 53⅝
N. J. C. conv. 6s.	700..... 93⅛	1400..... 53⅝
1,000..... 96	200..... 93⅜	100..... 53⅞
2,000..... 96	200..... 93½	100..... 54
N. J. C. Adjust.	100..... 93¾	100..... 53⅞
1,000..... 102½	200..... 93⅞	100..... 53⅞
L. & W. R. con. 6s.	300..... 93⅝	400..... 53⅝
5,000..... 86	900..... 93⅜	200..... 53⅞
M. & St. P. 6 s. f.	600.....s3. 93	200..... 53
10,000..53.109	200..... 93⅞	100..... 53⅞
N. W. C. C. G.	100..... 93⅝	C. M. & St. P.
2,000..... 1¼	55..... 92⅜	200.....b.c.s3. 54⅛
N. W. C. K. G.	Pacific Mail.	100..... 54⅜
2,000.....c. 1¼	100.....b.c. 15⅜	200..... 54⅜
D. L. & W. 7s.	250..... 15⅝	300..... 54⅜
1,000..... 106	300..... 14⅞	100.....s10. 54⅜
Mor. & Es. 2d.	1300..... 14⅞	100..... 54⅜
4,000..... 114	200..... 14⅝	200.....s3. 54⅜
Erie 3d.	500..... 14⅝	1000..... 54⅜
1,000..... 103⅜	100..... 14⅜	500..... 54⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W., new 2d con.	Erie Railway.	800..... 54⅜
15,000..... 76½	350.....b.c. 28⅜	100..... 54⅜
6,000.....s3. 76½	10..... 28⅜	300..... 54⅜
13,000..b.c. 75½	200..... 28⅜	200..... 54⅜
L. S. con. coup. 1st.	600..... 28	300..... 54⅜
4,000.....121½	200..... 27⅞	200..... 54⅜
Mich. Cen. 7s.	Erie Railway pf.	200..... 54⅜
9,000..... 120	100.....b.c. 52½	M. & St. P.
M. K. & T. con. as.	Michigan Central.	100.....b.c. 93⅛
10,000.....b3. 68⅜	100..... 77⅞	100.....b3. 93⅜
10,000 bo2. 68⅜	100..... 77⅞	200..... 93⅜
Can. So. 1st g'd.	100..... 77½	300..... 93⅜
15,000..... 87¼	100..... 77⅜	Del. Lack. & West.
25,000.....b3. 87½	350..... 77	500.....b.c. 57¼
5,000..... 87½	100.....b3. 77⅛	400..... 57⅜
Cen. Pac. gold.	300..... 77¼	100..... 57⅜
1,000.....112⅛	200..... 77⅜	200..... 57⅜
Union Pacific 1st.	Lake Shore & M. S.	600..... 57⅜
1,000.....112¼	100.....b.c. 76	300..... 57⅜
10,000.....112⅜	100.....c. 76	100..... 57⅜
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	300.....s3. 75⅞	300..... 57⅜
Trust Co. cer. as.	300..... 75⅝	Chi., Bur. & Quin.
10,000 bcb60. 70¼	100..... 75⅝	30.....b.c. 115⅝
C., C. & I. C. 2d.	900..... 75½	Canada Southern.
3,000..... 22	100.....b.c. 75¼	100.....b.c. 57
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D ex mat. coupon.	100..... 75¼	100..... 57¼
5,000..... 94	300..... 75½	100..... 57¼
T. & W. 2d, sp. fd.	Chicago & Alton.	Chi. & Alton.
1,000..... 86¾	16.....b.c. 83⅝	50.....b.c. 83
T. & W. con. conv. coupon.	Chi. & N. W.	Lafay.
200.....b.c. 66⅛	200..... 66⅛	50.....b.c. 43
10,000..b.c. 73¼	50..... 66⅜	Kansas Pacific.
C. & S. 1st, g'd by C., C. & I.	200..... 66⅝	400.....b.c. 57
10,000..... 96	100..... 66⅝	Louisville & Nash.
C. St. P. & M. L. G. income.	1500..... 66¾	100.....b.c. 88
5,000..... 85½	800..... 66⅞	Milwaukee & St. Paul.
N. Y. Elevated 1st.	200..... 67	100..... 58¼
5,000.....115¾	100..... 67⅛	200..... 58¾
Wells-Fargo Ex.	500..... 67⅜	100..... 59
5..... 99⅝	Chi. & N. W. pf.	Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.
40.....b.c. 99¾	500.....b.c.s3. 96⅛	100..... 92⅝
Standard Mining.	100..... 96⅜	Del. & Hud. Canal.
100.....b.c. 30⅝	Wabash.	100..... 103⅜
50..... 30½	100.....b.c. 36⅜	St. L., K. C. & N.
Ontario.	300..... 36¾	100.....b.c. 14⅛
50..... 38⅝	100.....b.c. 36⅞	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
Delaware & Hud.	Mo., Kan. & T.	100..... 41¼
100.....b.c. 46¼	100.....b.c. 14	250..... 41⅜
Atlantic & Pac. T.	700.....b3. 13⅜	Ohio & Miss.
100.....b.c. 36½	400..... 13⅝	525..... 14⅜
American Dist. T.	C., C. & I.	100.....b3. 14⅜
1400.....b.c. 65½	200.....b.c. 50¼	134..... 36
Clev., Pitts. gd.	100..... 50½	100..... 35½
20..... 95½	100.....b.c. 50¾	
135..... 97½	100..... 50¾	
N. Y. Cen. & H.	100.....b3. 50¼	
40.....b.c. 99	100.....b3. 50	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s C., '81. $1,000.....b.c. 107⅝
U. S. 4s R., 1907. $10,000.....101⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—4th & 5th cols.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th and 6th cols.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—2d col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Seventh Page—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—4th col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Sixth Page—4th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Seventh Page—7th col.
MACHINERY—Sixth Page—4th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—6th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—6th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Sixth Page—7th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—3d & 4th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Seventh Page—5th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—Seventh Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Monterey and Fun.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,233 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 29 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stewart's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, north-east to south-east winds, stationary temperature, rising barometer, and clear weather.

The President's veto of the Judicial Expenses bill finds the Democrats as much at sea about their policy as ever. The wiser heads among the mare emphatically opposed to leaving the United States courts without the appropriations necessary for the conduct of current business. The salaries of the chief officers of these courts are provided for in the regular appropriation bill, and the stoppage of the contingent expenses necessary to keep the courts running would merely result in leaving Judges, District Attorneys, and District Marshals in enforced idleness, but in full enjoyment of their salaries. To compel the closing of these courts after the 1st of July merely because the President refused to permit the abrogation of the power to appoint Deputy Marshals in six or eight Congressional districts this Fall would be an act of political lunacy from which the majority of Democratic Senators and the more reflective members of the party in the House may well shrink. Only four votes were cast in the Senate caucus in favor of the immediate adjournment without further action, which is favored by the extremists in the House.

By a vote of 20 to 7, the caucus of Democratic Senators passed a resolution requesting the Advisory Committee to prepare a bill in such terms as would obviate the objections of the President and secure its enactment into law. The majority in the House will be compelled to acquiesce in this decision, and a Judicial Expenses bill similar to the one vetoed, only with the second section omitted, will doubtless be passed. That is to say, there will be no appropriation made to pay for the salaries of any Deputy Marshals whose appointment may be asked for in California and elsewhere this Fall, but the positive prohibition against incurring any liability for their compensation will not be insisted on. The net result of three months of Congressional turmoil will then have reduced itself to this: At the few elections for vacant seats in the House of Representatives to be held in 1879 the pay of the Deputy Marshals will become a charge against the Government, to be provided for in a deficiency bill, instead of being paid out of the appropriations for current expenses. Did ever a great political party stake its future on the attainment of an end so utterly insignificant as this? was ever a national Legislature kept together a hundred days for a purpose so contemptible?

It seems that the efforts of Secretary Sherman's office-holding friends to press him for the Presidency and secure for him votes in the National Republican Convention are not to be confined to the South. In the West, also, representatives of the Treasury Department are traveling, if their own published statements are to be credited, quite as much in the interest of their chief as for the purpose of serving the people who are taxed for their support. Col. George B. Corkhill, formerly of Iowa, but more recently of Washington, is now on a visit to his old home, officially as a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, personally as a representative of what is called the Sherman movement. The Colonel is a decidedly candid person, and with refreshing frankness said to a local interviewer, who asked why he was traveling through Iowa at this time: "I am traveling in the interest of my per diem and mileage, but that does not prevent me from expressing my opinions and obtaining the views of others in regard to Presidential candidates." Whether or not Special Agent Corkhill's devotion to Shermanism in general with the civil service professions of the Administration will probably remain an open question.

There was some conflicting testimony before the Railway Investigating Committee yesterday. One member of a firm of grain shippers testified that they shipped entirely by special rates, and for 20 years had never seen a schedule rate; that it would be ridiculous to give the same rate to a man who shipped a small quantity of stuff; that since the Central Railroad's elevator was built trade was rapidly improving at this port, and that on the whole system there is an advantage at this port of about 1 cent. per bushel, or 2 cents per cwt. as against Philadelphia. On the other hand, a refiner of petroleum told a hard story of discriminations against his firm in favor of the Standard Oil Company by both the Erie and Central Roads, the details of which will be found in the testimony, and are exceedingly interesting. Nearly all the testimony concurs, so far, in establishing the arbitrary nature of the "special rates" made with various dealers and firms. The pretense of uniform service for uniform rates, even in the case of large shippers, seems pretty well abandoned.

A negro named Chastine Cox has been arrested in Boston with the watch of the murdered Mrs. Hull in his possession, and after being identified as the person who had pawned in that city the missing jewelry. The New-York detectives were so much absorbed in following up their own pet theory of the case that the trail of the actual perpetrator of the murder had completely escaped their notice, till a statement in a Boston newspaper revealed it. Even then it was left for an amateur detective in the person of a Boston journalist to procure the arrest of the guilty person. The negro has made a complete confession, which is given in another column, and which shows how grossly misapplied has been the much-talked-of industry of the New-York Police.

The gravity with which the question of the Bonapartist succession is being discussed partakes of the *bouffé* character of most of the recent politics of the Imperialists. The hereditary pretensions of the family rest on the following grounds: Of the four brothers of the first Emperor, only two—Joseph and Louis—had their male descendants inscribed in the line of possible succession. Joseph had no sons, and Louis had three sons, of whom the eldest died in childhood, the second lived only to manhood, and the third became Napoleon III. In the same year that the imperial title was conferred on the adventurer of Boulogne, a law was passed conferring rights of succession upon the direct male descendants of Jerome—the youngest brother of the great Emperor—and the daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. The eldest son of this issue was Jerome, Count of Mountfort, who died without issue in 1847; the second was Joseph Charles Paul, commonly known as *Plon-Plon*, who married the daughter of Victor Emmanuel, and about the claims of whose eldest son Victor Jerome Frederick we hear so much by telegraph. The Prince Charles who is mentioned as an alternative pretender, is on his father's side the great grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, the third son of the founder of the house, and by his mother's side the grandson of Joseph Bonaparte, the eldest son of the same family. Of these two last-named brothers of the great Emperor, Lucien was excluded from contributing to the line of heirs, and Joseph, having for issue only daughters, was equally out of the pale of imperial paternity.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS.

In giving his approval to the Army bill, notwithstanding the objectionable section relating to the exercise of his authority, the President has acted wisely. He was not called upon to consider the intention of the Democratic Party in interpolating the section, or to accept the cue given him by Senators whose resistance to the Congressional majority partakes too much of partisan obstinacy to command the respect of the country. It is not a part of the duty of the Executive to quarrel with the motives of Congress, or to hunt up pretexts for frustrating its will. A President who made up his mind to find fault with the purpose of a measure, regardless of its practical effect, might have extracted abundant excuses for a veto from the speech of Mr. Carpenter or of Mr. Conkling; but he would have thereby impaired the moral strength of his position and played into the hands of the Democratic extremists. As the case stands, Mr. Hayes has vindicated the judicial integrity of his decisions, has extricated the Republican party from the false position in which it was placed by the course of friendly Senators, and has added to the embarrassment which the Democrats by their partisan madness have brought upon themselves. Nothing he has heretofore upheld has been lost. Neither he nor the Republican Party has asserted the desirableness of power to use troops for political effect; and the fact that he has signed the bill proves his concurrence with the Republican leaders of the House in regard to the inefficiency of the disputed section as a means of restraining Federal authority in the exercise of lawful functions. What the Democrats would have liked to do in this matter is one thing; what they have really accomplished is another. They have not succeeded in restricting the President's power to use troops when the occasion requires, and for more than this Republicans have not contended. If his acquiescence in a measure which leaves him master of the situation affords any consolation to the Democrats, they are welcome to all they can get. The Republican Party has the satisfaction of knowing that, without yielding a single iota of principle, it cannot be truthfully accused of jeopardizing public business by prolonging a struggle with a view to partisan effect.

What may seem to be a concession where non-essentials are concerned will certainly not lessen the impression produced by the return unsigned of the Judicial Appropriation bill for reasons admirably stated in the accompanying Message. Where the attempted encroachments of Congress involve an unconstitutional curtailment of Executive power, or an unconstitutional method of attaining an object not necessarily wrong, the President retains all his firmness. He neither succumbs to the Democratic menace nor shrinks from an exposure of the device employed to achieve indirectly that which by direct legislation has been found to be impracticable. Had the majority in Congress been strong enough to abrogate so much of the Election laws as provides for the presence and efficiency of Deputy Marshals at the polls, that phase of the controversy would have ended. But having failed to pass the bill over the veto, the duty of the majority was quietly to transfer the contest to another arena. They pursued a different course. With the law unchanged, they undertook to render its execution impossible. As the President well puts it, "While the obligation of the law and of his constitutional duty remains unimpaired," Congress attempts "the curtailment of his means of seeing that the law is faithfully executed." It is, therefore, more than an effort at nullification. It is an effort to deprive the Executive of the power of discharging an obligation which will continue in full force. On this ground alone the President might have rested his veto.

But the blundering of the Democrats in Congress is as evident as their mischievous design. Existing statutes provide against the expenditure of money not appropriated, and also against the incurring of unauthorized obligations outside of the War and Navy Departments. As a preventive of unauthorized expenditures, then, the obnoxious section of the vetoed bill is not required. Apart from this, however, as the President shows, the appointment of Deputy Marshals may be rendered obligatory by the action of citizens who desire in certain circumstances to protect the purity and freedom of elections. Thus called upon, the Marshal of the district must act, and the President must see that he does his duty. The expenditure for which Congress refuses to provide may be inevitable. A mere omission of the appropriation would not warrant a veto. But when, as in this bill, the omission is coupled with a provision indicative of a determination to thwart the operation of law, and to render powerless authority derived from law, the issue cannot be evaded. The President meets it fairly, and once more his stand in behalf of the Election laws, and of their enforcement, is effectual. Either the Democrats must recede from their position, relinquishing completely the pretensions set up at the opening of the session, or they must accept the consequences which the stoppage of judicial appropriations implies. It is not a pleasant alternative, or one that can by any possibility benefit their party.

The silence of the President with reference to that part of the bill which repeals the jurors' test-oath may be accepted as evidence of his willingness to concur in that measure. Wiser, because more just, than some of the Republicans in Congress, he would not perpetuate an offensive anomaly because the manner of its removal is not exactly to his taste. If the South for the time lose this act of justice, it will know where to place the responsibility.

IS A FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY PRACTICABLE?

At the moment when a French gentleman, delegated by various Chambers of Commerce in his own country, is traveling through the United States, engaged in trying to awaken a feeling favorable to a commercial treaty with France, a vigorous agitation is being carried on in that Republic against all commercial treaties. This is a fact to which Mr. Chotteau seems to have paid no great attention in his various public utterances, and it is one to which we fear that the French advocates generally of a Franco-American treaty do not attach sufficient importance. The one thing which the French can offer us in exchange for a reduction of our duties is admission of our goods under what is known as the treaty tariff, that is, the tariff fixed by conventions with various nations. These were, until recently, numerous and liberal. They embraced all the important countries of Europe, and covered nearly every class of goods in which Americans would be interested. But since Mr. Chotteau returned to this country to renew his efforts in support of a treaty of commerce, this tariff has been completely revolutionized by the abrupt abrogation of the French treaty with Austria, which fixed the tariff at the lowest rates, and which, by the "most favored nation" clause, determined the rates for all other nations having treaties. Not only is this the case, but the whole system only exists at present by sufferance, France having given to England and Belgium, the two most important remaining nations, the notice required to enable her to terminate her treaties with them at the close of the present year. Under these circumstances, an agitation in favor of a commercial treaty between this country and France is likely to be barren of immediate results. The French Republic is gradually depriving itself of the power to offer us any equivalent for such reductions as she desires. When the representative of the French Chambers of Commerce told us last year that if we would agree to reduce the tariff on French wines and silks, his principals would try to induce their Government to admit us to the privileges of the conventional tariff, it was easy to see what advantages would result from such an arrangement. It would admit to France on reasonable terms our cotton goods and paper—confessedly better and cheaper than the French, but now prohibited, our goods of cast metal, our machinery and agricultural tools, our carriages, and other classes of goods, which are now either specifically prohibited or are practically so. These would have been solid gains, which we could have computed against the injury which home industries might suffer, and they would have resulted from the extension to us of the treaty tariff then in full force in France. But at present we cannot count on these gains. The French Government has either suspended or intends to suspend all its commercial treaties until such time as a revision of the general tariff, i. e., the tariff applicable to nations having no commercial treaty, is completed.

This general tariff is already one of the most extravagantly protective tariffs existing among civilized nations. It bristles with distinct prohibitions, and imposes even on permitted imports rates which are in numerous instances practically prohibitory. But rigid and restrictive as it is, many indications point to the probability that it will be made more so by the revision which it is undergoing. At present the question is in the hands of a commission of the lower chamber of the French National Legislature, and the action of this commission has been, on nearly every point so far decided, in favor of an increase of duties. It is true that this tendency may not prevail in the Legislature itself, and probably it will not, to the extent that it obtains in the commission, since the Ministry is strongly in favor of the maintenance of the commercial treaties. But the tenure of the Ministry itself is precarious, and depends on so many different elements of strength that it is doubtful if the Ministers could resist a pronounced sentiment in favor of protection in the two chambers. From every point of view, it seems extremely improbable that any extension of the commercial treaties to this country would be favorably received, and the moment for a propaganda in that direction in our own country is, we fear, hardly arrived. Unless we are prepared to modify our tariff on French imports for our own benefit, and independent of reciprocity, we are not likely to see our trade relations with France changed by Governmental action of any kind very soon.

GLOVER'S LABOR LOST.

Mr. John M. Glover, late member of Congress from the Twelfth Missouri District, is in a great deal of trouble. In the Forty-fifth Congress, he was Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department. Previous to the advent of Glover, the committees of the House having nominal charge of the expenditures in the various departments of the Government were ornamental, rather than useful. But Glover raised his committee from a nonentity to a fourth-class power. He invented the art of inquiry by smell. It was his delight to find a clue, usually given by a discharged employe of a department, and to follow that like a sleuth-hound. When the clue failed, an active and abnormally-stimulated imagination came in. It was always easy to find men to swear to any state of facts which it was desirable to describe. Thus, in a time when President Grant was popularly supposed to be a bloody tyrant who consigned his enemies to dungeons, and who ordered the mailed hand of power to be put upon the throat of the prostrate South, it was reported that he had immured an unoffending citizen in an insane asylum. The witness was at large, and ready to swear to this high-handed outrage, and a Democratic investigation committee was ready, with itching ears, to hear him. Then the outraged one swore that the spirit of Gen. Grant had come to him, nightly, through his keyhole, persecuting him like an evil genius. The testimony of this particular witness has never appeared in any report of any Democratic committee of Congress.

Glover's committee, however, gathered a great mass of stuff of a somewhat similar character as that of the poor maniac who complained of the persecutions which he suffered from the spirit of Gen. Grant. Most of his witnesses were of the baser sort, and one of his "experts" is a notorious person whose word in Washington is not worth insurance. Glover's business was to make party capital, without the slightest reference to truth or fairness. Glover knows the value of a good mouth-filling slander, and his committee-room was a slander-mill. Glover was the committee. There were Republican and Democratic members of the committee, but the Democrats gave up everything to Glover, and the Republicans were not permitted to know what was going on. In this way witnesses were examined by Glover alone; and sometimes, it is said, the "expert" officiated as Glover and the committee. Few people, except Glover, know what was sworn to in the secrecy of his inquisition chamber. Few knew who was accused, or what were the accusations brought against them. Even in the lowest criminal court, an accused person is allowed to defend himself. Not so in Glover's inquisition. The sole object being to make a one-sided case, the defendant was not even permitted to know that he was on trial. That large-minded and generous person, Mr. Samuel S. Cox, who has read Glover's report and accompanying testimony, probably gave the true Democratic estimate of the value of the affair when he said, the other day: "It is full of meat, and it hurts the other side of the House." That was enough to secure the admiration of a statesman like Cox.

But Glover's labor is lost unless his report and testimony can be printed. Up to this date, it has not been printed. As the report was made to the last Congress, it will manifestly require a great deal of fine management to get it before the present Congress. Glover is no longer a Congressman. His constituents in Missouri invited him to stay at home, although they sent a Democrat in his place. But Glover out of business is just as persistent as Glover with his rag-picker and basket. He haunts the lobbies of Congress with his report and testimony, begging that they be printed and his name be immortalized as the champion *chiffonier* of the age. As Cox declares, his basket is "full of meat and would hurt the other side." The Democratic majority of the House Committee on Printing took this large and statesmanlike view of the matter, and they recommended that the report and testimony be printed. Mr. Conger asked that the report be first read, so that the House could judge as to its value. This could not be done. The report was not in the possession of the House. Therefore, the whole matter went over in default.

So it seems that a private citizen, one Glover, is traveling about the country having in his possession a report of one of the committees of the Forty-fifth Congress. Who is this person, that he should be allowed to be at large with a portion of the archives of Congress? Are the reports of House committees the private property of members, to be traded with as they may see fit? Is Glover authorized by law or precedent to peddle out the business of a House committee, if the House shall refuse to print his stuff? In the debate on this subject, the other day, it was said that not one member of the old committee, re-elected to the present Congress, was willing to become responsible for the printing of the report and testimony. Glover is willing, to be sure. But Glover is nobody. He is only a lobbyist, dodging about the corridors of the House and begging that his stuff be printed, because "it will hurt the other side." This is the sort of thing—petty larceny and slander combined—which, if attempted by a Republican House of Representatives, would wake the thunders of a united Democratic Party press.

THE PROSPECTS OF BONAPARTISM.

What effect the death of the "Prince Imperial" will have on the prospects of Bonapartism in France, it is very difficult to calculate, because those prospects were already so dim and uncertain. It will be more disastrous to the present Imperialist Party than to the chance of an ultimate restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty. The small party now figuring in French politics as Bonapartists was already powerless to do anything for the promotion of the object for which it nominally existed, and must continue so while the country is fairly prosperous and content under the existing form of Government. It would be only in a troublous time, culminating in an actual revolution, that a bold stroke could be made for the restoration, and a political party could do little to promote such a condition of things, and would probably defeat its own object by appearing to labor for it. The Imperial Party was living on memories and hopes. The former were attached to the fallen Empire of Napoleon III. and the latter centred in the person of his son. So far as the party drew its inspiration from the past, it was doomed to dwindle and die out as an active force, and now the object of its immediate desires for the future has been taken away, it will sink with renewed celerity. Doubtless, there are some who adhere to the imperialist idea as a matter of principle and conviction, believing that it affords a more secure basis for strong government and national greatness, and these will cherish that idea and endeavor to keep alive a party devoted to its realization. But they can only keep the flame glowing on the altar and await a time when the elements for a conflagration shall be prepared and need only the touch of the torch. As an organized party in present politics they can do nothing.

But the Imperialist Party may utterly die out and have no voice in any part of the Government of France without seriously affecting the chance of a restoration of the dynasty of Napoleon at some future time. From the fall of the first Empire to the rising of the second more than a generation of men passed by. France saw two revolutions, tried the monarchy under two separate branches of the Bourbon family, one representing the old royalist ideas and the other those of modern constitutional sovereignty, and then emerged into the Republic before the way was prepared for a return of imperialism. There was no Bonapartist Party in 1848, and had been none for years. There was no call from the country at that time for the Empire, and nothing but the skillful intrigue and bold management of the heir of the great Corsican would have given the direction to events which brought the issue of December 1852. It can hardly be said that he had prestige. There was at least the shadow of a bar sinister on his imperial escutcheon, and if history were absolutely faithful to facts, it would probably record that the blood of Josephine ruled in France for twenty years unmingled with that of the Bonapartes. The world had laughed at him as a charlatan, and not allowed him even the poor dignity usually accorded to genuine pretenders. It was the "adventurer" of Strasburg and Boulogne, the "prisoner of Ham," the "exile" and wandering "mountebank," never the legitimate claimant of an empire or the heir of the great Napoleon, that now and then attracted attention before the overturn of '48. Young Louis stood much better before the world in this present year of grace that did his father a generation ago, and the young grandson of Jerome Bonaparte and of Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, may be in a still better position a generation hence. His character and capacity are yet undeveloped and unknown. The taint of suspicion is at least absent from his imperial and royal blood, and what ambition and ability he may display years from now, and what opportunity they may find, are beyond the scope of present calculation.

For the present it is likely that Bonapartism will be a diminishing factor in French politics, and that the Republic will gain by its decadence. Even Bourbonism stands before it in the order of chances. If, as all lovers of free institutions must devoutly hope, the French Republic shall be wisely guided, and shall secure the well-being and at the same time the confidence and respect of the people, it may grow in strength and dignity until no one can cherish a hope or a wish for its displacement. But if, unfortunately, it should be controlled by evil counsels and conduct the country into turmoil, disorder, and material prostration, its successor would almost surely be the monarchy of the ancient dynasty. It came very near pushing the Republic aside in the reconstruction of 1873, and nothing but the obstinacy of the Count de Chambord in refusing to yield the least iota to constitutionalism prevented him from assuming the crown. The Orleanists were prepared to lay their pretensions at his feet, in fact did lay them there. Should the chance come again, and the Royalists be prepared to accept it without discord or dispute, the Bourbons would undoubtedly step into their ancient heritage. At least two revolutions must precede a Bonapartist restoration, and it is to be hoped that France is done with revolutions, at least until that far-off future upon which no man presumes to calculate.

The very delicate insinuations made by Mr. Henry James, Jr., in his "International Episode," now that the first feelings of irritation have passed away, are being generally accepted as truths by the more discerning of the English public. John Bull is really, after all, much better natured than he is credited, and being a very honest fellow, when his faults or eccentricities are told him, and most especially well told, he generally takes the lesson good-naturedly. The *Saturday Review* says: "Let us concede at the outset that an English traveler in America is much better treated than an American traveler in England. It is no use blinking the fact. The experience of everybody who knows the two countries will agree upon this. * * * How far this is from being the case with American travelers in England it is needless to say. An Englishman who has enjoyed American hospitality can hardly reflect on the matter without feeling a certain compunction." The English reviewer then endeavors to explain why the American does not receive a hearty welcome in England. Firstly, the climate will not allow of so much sight-seeing. This would rather mean, that since the American could not always be out of doors, he would be forced to remain much indoors, as the forced guest of an English house, and might, therefore, become very annoying. National reserve is talked about. "We are so constituted, and that is an end of it." It is finally asserted "that it is one thing to introduce a stranger into an American home and another to introduce him into an English home." That is precisely the point which Mr. James hits so directly. It is true, however, that Americans hanker most obsequiously, when abroad, after people who have a handle to their names, and get most deservedly snubbed at times. The gist of the whole matter, apologetic though it may be, as employed by the English review, is, that "qui s'excuse s'accuse."

There has been some dispute about the matter, but it seems to be now generally conceded that the first Republican organization was formed in Michigan at a convention held on the 4th of July, 1854. The Republicans of Wisconsin were the next to organize, on the 13th of the same month and year—the anniversary of the ordinance of 1787. At that meeting nearly two thousand of the best men of all the old parties were present, and it was resolved "that the repeated and long-continued encroachment of the slave power, culminating at last in the repeal of the law of freedom in all the hitherto unorganized territory of the Union," made the organization of the Republican Party necessary. At the same time the new organization was pledged

"To bring the administration of the Government back to the control of first principles.

"To restore Nebraska and Kansas to the position of free Territories.

"To the repeal and entire abrogation of the Fugitive Slave act.

"To restrict slavery to the States in which it exists.

"To prohibit the admission of any more slave States into the Union.

"To exclude slavery from all the Territories over which the General Government has exclusive jurisdiction. And to resist the acquisition of any more territory, unless the prohibition of slavery therein forever shall have been first provided for."

To celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their organization and the memorable convention alluded to, the Republicans of Wisconsin have called a mass-meeting to be held at their capital on the 23d of next month. The 13th falls on Sunday. Hence, another day has been chosen for the celebration.

A singular report comes from California to the effect that, in spite of their seeming opposition to the new Constitution, the little group of men in that State who control the railroads of the Pacific slope were really desirous of having it become a law, and secretly did what they could in furtherance of this wish. There are several slight indications of this feeling; but the one which has caused the most comment is the action of the railroad men in changing their tariff of rates just on the eve of the election. In the Spring large quantities of wool are sent into San Francisco from all parts of the State, almost every farmer contributing something to the general sum; and upon shipments of this kind no little hard feeling has been aroused in the past, in consequence of the arbitrary conduct of those who made the rates of transportation. This Spring, without a word of warning, the railroad officers suddenly made a very large increase in the schedule of rates. Prominent merchants in San Francisco instantly went to them and pointed out the folly of such a course, stating that it would be sure to add thousands of votes to the Constitutional Party, and that, though they had the power to make whatever price they pleased, it would be by far the best policy to delay the exercise of it for two or three weeks, until the vote had been taken upon whether the proposed Constitution should or should not be adopted. To these suggestions, which were tendered by men who supposed that they were doing what they could to protect the interests of the railroads, the reply was made that no advice was needed, as those who controlled the railroads were abundantly able to manage their own affairs. It is, of course, impossible to say how far this seemingly impolitic action was instrumental in changing votes, though there are Californians who believe that if it had not been taken the Constitutional Party would have suffered a defeat. The history of railroad enterprise in that State is largely made up of political corruption in one form or another, and lobby expenses must have annually formed a large item in the profit and loss account of the Central Pacific Railroad corporation. The managers of this company and its branches might, with some degree of prudence, have argued that it was cheaper and more convenient to have the majority of a Board of Railroad Commissioners in their pay and under their control than to be obliged every two years to buy up forty or fifty members of the Legislature, and that though their open advocacy of the Constitution would defeat it, indirect aid might be properly extended.

It is very strange, and yet notoriously true, that Prince Napoleon, who has now become head of the Bonaparte family, should have, notwithstanding he is a professed soldier and a representative of a warlike stock, the reputation, to put it delicately, of possessing far more discretion than valor. He certainly seems to have shown considerable talent for keeping out of danger. When the insurrection broke out in the Romagna, 47 years ago—he was only 9 years old then—he was forced to leave Rome, where he was staying with his grandmother, Mme. Letitia Bonaparte, for Florence, on account of the complication of his cousin, Louis Napoleon, with the revolutionary measures. After the famous coup d'état he retired to private life, but reappeared in Paris on the restoration of the Empire, to share in the honors so plentifully accorded to his family. He was pronounced a French Prince by a decree of the Senate, and among other distinctions was made a General of Division, although he had seen no service. In the Crimea he commanded a division of infantry reserves at Alma and Inkermann, but soon went back to France on a plea of ill-health. He was openly charged with resembling Henry of Navarre in one particular—in showing the white feather, but in a very different sense from the man of Bearn. In the Franco-Italian war he was at the head of the French Army of Reserve, but was not engaged in actual hostilities. Reflecting on the Orleans family in a speech in the Senate, (1863,) he was challenged by the Duc d'Aumale, but declined, to the indignation and disrust of the Army. He asked Louis Napoleon what he should do under the circumstances, whereupon the Empress Eugenie said bitterly: "When a man thinks of fighting, cousin, he does not ask such a question." Louis Napoleon was convinced of his cousin's timidity, and remarked more than once, "If a bullet should ever be found inside of Plon-Plon, it will be a bullet that he has swallowed." The Prince is so little liked in France that he spends much of his time in England. This is a most unhappy fame for a public man. One would think that he would be always leading forlorn hopes, fighting empty tigers with pen-knives, calling out every dead-shot either to die dramatically or disprove his reputation. But poor Plon-Plon is not that sort of a person.

In spite of any number of international conventions, it seems to be almost impossible to break up the slave trade, for, like the selling of liquor in places where a prohibitory law exists, the traffic goes on under an assumed name. We referred some time ago to the methods used to induce Anamese laborers to go to Cuba, but an equally serious grievance seems to exist in Australasia in the seizure of South Sea Islanders by English traders for the purpose of placing them upon plantations in Fiji or Northern Australia. Technically, the act is a perfectly proper one, that is, it can be shown that these laborers are working under a contract signed by them, agreeing to serve a certain number of years for a specified price, but any one who takes the trouble to go beyond this paper form will find that the arrangement is a complete imposition, for the men whose marks are obtained are mentally no better fitted to make contracts than children of 6 or 7 years of age with us. Where force is not employed to make the savages sign one of these documents, cunning frequently is, and then the islanders wake up from a drunken sleep to find miles of water between them and their homes, while they are shown agreements which they signed during their debauch. The service which they have to perform is in most cases severe, though their lot has this mitigating feature, that they are not sold outright to other planters, as negro slaves in this country were, and in most instances those who outlive their terms of contract are returned to their homes. But the number of those who are so far favored is not believed to be a very large one, for the complete change of life which this kind of service occasions is apt to be fatal to these South Sea Islanders, who in other ways have shown themselves physically incapable of accommodating themselves to the customs of the white people. Although this species of slave trade is carried on mainly by English vessels, and the planters who are benefited by it are principally Englishmen, the British Government has not thus far taken any positive steps to put a stop to the traffic. That the islanders are averse to it may be judged by the murderous opposition they have several times made to the landing on their shores of those who came with the intention of entrapping them. At times these man-hunters have been openly killed, and on other occasions they have been surprised at night and massacred. But the risk of death does not seem to be sufficient to deter men from engaging in the business, and it is, therefore, fair to presume that, like the old coolie trade, there is money enough in it, when a successful voyage has been made, to pay for taking quite a number of chances.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the Republicans of Hamilton County, Ohio, were never so sanguine of a sweeping victory in the coming election as now.

Not all the criminals in Texas escape punishment. A youth named Lowry has just been incarcerated in the Lavacca County Prison for altering the mark on a hog's ear.

Those ardent Mississippi friends of Jefferson Davis are actually saying that they want to send him to the United States Senate because of his conservatism and moderation.

The proposed convention of Northern settlers in the South at Charlotte, N. C., on the Fourth of July has been abandoned. The plans of the land speculators have thus come to naught.

It is stated that Secretary Sherman will open the campaign in Maine about the 1st of July, and that about every important Republican speaker in the country will take part in the canvass.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* notes that another leading Greenback paper, the Portland *New Era*, denounces the late Greenback State Convention, with all the shameless trafficking of the fusionists.

The Boston *Herald* says that if anybody should take Gov. Talbot's disinclination to run again for Governor of Massachusetts as an intimation that he fears defeat, it would be a grave mistake.

Leo Miller, a Greenback talker, said last week in a speech in Lewiston, Me.: "It is a great wrong to stamp $1 on a piece of coin that is worth 84 cents, when it can just as easily be stamped on a piece of paper worth nothing."

It is alleged that the Northern-born President of a South Carolina college has exercised a censorship over the Commencement orations of the students, and cut out all such Northern words as "liberty," "freedom," lest forsooth, they should offend.

A leading Democrat in Atlanta, Ga., proposes ex-Gov. Hendricks and Judge Church for his party's ticket next year. He says: "We have sought New-York three times, consecutively, for the head of the ticket, and each time have been defeated. I now propose that we look in some other direction for a President, and give New-York the second place on the ticket."

Ohio is still afflicted with its Legislature, and there is considerable bad blood among certain Democratic members of it. The Columbus *Dispatch* of Saturday thus instances: "Yesterday the lie passed between Mr. Washburn and "Doc." Norton, both prominent Democratic members of the House, and courtesies more forcible than polite were about the same time exchanged between Senators Foster and Lord. The trouble is that this Legislature has outlived its usefulness, if it ever had any, and the members are growing restive and quarrelsome."

Lieut. W. L. Marshall, of the United States Engineer Corps, has presented a beautiful United States flag to the City of Rome, Ga., and accompanied it with a letter in which he says: "To cultivate a pride in our country is a duty which we all owe to ourselves and to the rising generation. In no better way can it be done than to obliterate from memory the scenes associated with this emblem for the past 18 years. I have no doubt that the patriotic citizens of Rome are now ready again to take to their hearts the old flag, and to teach their children to reverence it ever, as they were taught in their early childhood." The City Council accepted the gift with thanks, directed the Mayor to cause it to be displayed with appropriate ceremonies on the 4th of July, and, by resolution, assured Lieut. Marshall that they responded most heartily to his patriotic sentiments, and longed for the time when our people shall be united again under its broad folds, and enjoying, free and untrammeled, that liberty, equality, and fraternity once the proud boast of our people North, South, East, and West.

Speaking of Gov. Talbot's letter expressing a desire not to run for Governor of Massachusetts this Fall, the Lowell *Courier* says: "It has long been known that he has had this step in mind, and that not only the demands of his own business, but a personal distaste for many of the duties of the office, have led him to take it." After referring to some of the reasons for this distaste, the *Courier* adds: "Whatever some papers may say, the paramount issue in all the State elections this year is to be a national one. With a Presidential campaign coming on, and the whole country aroused on the great questions which are keeping Congress in session in midsummer, with an interest seldom before seen through the country at large in its deliberations, Massachusetts is not going to show any approbation of the spirit which is now trying to control the Legislature of the country. And, recurring to the local issues, it is equally true that Gov. Talbot's personal character and administrative capacity are at no discount with the people of Massachusetts. But if he insists on retiring to the conduct of his private affairs, there is no question as to whom the people will look for his successor. That place has been bespoken by the popular will for Lieut-Gov. John D. Long."

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $613,276 45, and from Customs, $502,010 65.

The total sales of refunding certificates to date amount to $39,980,760, leaving but $19,240 to be disposed of. The conversion of certificates into bonds to-day reached $22,060,250.

Information has been received at the Department of State that the period for receiving applications for space in the International Exhibition at Melbourne has been extended to Oct. 31, 1879.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day decided to begin the Ingalls investigation in Kansas, by a sub-committee of five to proceed to that State next September; and to prosecute the Kellogg-Spofford inquiry, in New-Orleans, next November, by a sub-committee of three. Senator Saulsbury is to be Chairman of the Kansas sub-committee, and Senator Hill will probably be placed at the head of the sub-committee for New-Orleans. The *personnel* of the sub-committees is otherwise left for future arrangement.

THE NEW EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF MEXICO.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—The consecration of the Rev. Henry Chauncey Riley as Bishop of Mexico, which takes place in Trinity Church to-morrow, may be regarded as a notable event in the history of the Episcopal Church in America, inasmuch as it will be the extension of this denomination into a hitherto almost wholly Catholic country, in the interest of the natives who, born Catholics, have been converted to Protestantism. The services, which will begin at 10 o'clock, will be of a very impressive character. The Right Rev. Dr. Coxe, Bishop of Western New-York, will preach the sermon, and the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware, will preside

POLITICS IN THE MILITIA

THE SECOND DIVISION VIRTUALLY DISBANDED.

DISCONTENT AMONG THE NATIONAL GUARD IN BROOKLYN—GEN. JOURDAN RESUMES COMMAND OF THE FIFTH BRIGADE—A STEP WHICH WAS LIKELY GUIDED BY POLITICS.

An order reached the head-quarters of the Second Division of the National Guard, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, which virtually disbands that division. The order is made by Adjt.-Gen. John B. Woodward and is approved by the Governor. Following is the full text of the order, together with Gen. Jourdan's order promulgating it:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, June 22, 1879.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The following special orders from General Head-quarters are hereby promulgated for the information and government of this command, and in pursuance of which the undersigned hereby assumes command of the brigade.

JAMES JOURDAN, Brigadier General.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 20, 1879.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16.—In consequence of the office of Major-General of the Second Division, National Guard, having necessarily to remain vacant until after Jan. 1, 1880, and it being important that such organization should be under the command of some officer during that time, Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan will resume command of the Fifth Brigade, and until further orders, the commanding officers of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades will report direct to these head-quarters.

II. All orders for parades or other services of the Second Division will be transmitted by the brigade commander from these head-quarters, and the brigades will, for the present, constitute independent commands, and be subject only to such orders as a division may, as may be promulgated from the Commander-in-Chief.

III. Battery C is hereby assigned to the Fifth Brigade, and the Seventeenth Separate Company of Infantry to the Eleventh Brigade, and will hereafter constitute parts of such commands.

IV. The books, records, and property now at Head-quarters of Second Division will, until further orders, be placed in possession of the senior officer of the Second Division staff, who is charged with the duty of furnishing to the commanding officers of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades such information and data from said records as they may desire.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN B. WOODWARD,
Adjutant-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND DIVISION.

Much bitterness and indignation was displayed by many members of the National Guard toward Gen. Woodward when the contents of the order became known. At the head-quarters of the Second Division, in Court-street, and other places where military men congregate, the order was the all-absorbing topic of discussion. A TIMES reporter called on Gen. Jourdan, at Division Head-quarters, for the purpose of obtaining his opinion in reference to the order of the Adjutant-General. The General positively refused to make any statement or express any opinion. An officer, he said, who could not obey an order from a superior officer silently was not fit to command. Other officers of the National Guard were by no means so reticent. They openly denounced the action of Gen. Woodward as an attempt to humiliate Gen. Jourdan because he is a Republican, and bring politics into the government of the National Guard. At the time of Major-Gen. Davis's decease, 16 months ago, Gen. Jourdan, being the ranking Brigadier-General, took command of the Division. This fact made him necessarily a candidate for the Major-Generalship, and as the office is without pay, promotion is the only reward for efficiency and long service. One officer said Gen. Woodward strongly opposed the nomination of Gen. Jourdan by the Governor because he wanted a pliable man in command of the Second Division. This gentleman said further that Gen. Woodward was a standing Democratic candidate for Mayor, and that he thought that he could, by great pleasure in finding the 4,000 votes in the Second Division if he were commanded by a colorless man ready at all times to do the behests of the Adjutant-General. That part of the order which sets forth that it is "important that each organization should be under its permanent commander" during the next six months, was bitterly commented on as a direct slur on Col. McLeer, the one-armed veteran who temporarily commands the Fifth Brigade. The Eleventh Brigade is in command of Gen. Molineux, its present commander, and the only inference from the order is, it was claimed, that Col. McLeer was not competent to command the Fifth Brigade. The fact was pointed out that Gen. Jourdan has commanded the Second Division now for 14 months, and that there was no necessity other than a political one for a change as the Legislature meets in seven months. When the Second Division paraded last Decoration Day the fullness of its ranks and its splendid discipline called forth warm praise from all quarters. It is claimed that one of the reasons for disrupting the division was lest Gen. Jourdan would gain so much credit that the next Governor and Senate could not refuse to appoint him, whatever their politics might be.

Adjt.-Gen. Woodward, when asked last night the reason for the order, said it had no significance whatever. When informed that in some quarters it was charged to politics, Gen. Woodward said the only followed a precedent set by Gov. Fenton in 1869, and that the order issued yesterday was, for the most part, a copy of the order issued then. Those who claim that the object of the order was to humiliate Gen. Jourdan because he is a Republican say that the cases are not parallel. In 1868 Gen. Duryea resigned command of the Second Division, and Gen. Philip A. Crooke, the ranking Brigadier, took command of the division. Gov. Fenton, in 1869, during a recess of the Legislature, appointed Gen. Edward L. Molineux, now commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Major-General of the Second Division. Gen. Crooke refused to turn over the papers and books to Gen. Molineux, on the ground that he was illegally appointed. Gen. Crooke was placed under arrest, but he took the matter into the civil courts, and there gained a victory. It was while these two officers were contending in the courts for the right to command the Second Division that both brigades were ordered to report directly to the Adjutant-General at Albany. Gen. Woodward was subsequently appointed and confirmed as Major-General of the Second Division. Gen. Woodward made the point last evening that commanding officers were changed from time to time, and that permanent commands to the detriment of the service, by reason of the fact that Gen. Jourdan commanded the division. It is asserted, however, that the only officer changed from his old command was Gen. Jourdan himself, thus revealing the whole animus of the move. Col. McLeer, who succeeded Gen. Jourdan as commander of the Fifth Brigade, still retained command of the Fourteenth Regiment, so that no other changes were necessary. It is claimed by many that the order of Gen. Woodward will have a tendency to demoralize the whole Second Division and hurt the National Guard generally.

RAILROAD METHODS.

ERIE'S BOSTON CONNECTION—WESTERN RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.

TROY, June 23.—Judge Westbrook to-day rendered a decision on the application of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad for the appointment of Commissioners to determine the point and manner of crossing the tracks of the Troy and Boston Railroad at Hoosac Junction by the road of the applicant. This is the point where it has been apprehended violence would occur. Every Saturday night for a month the Sheriff and his force of deputies have been in waiting for a summons to repair to the spot and prevent bloodshed. Judge Westbrook grants the application for the commission. This is considered an important victory for the applicant, as it advances the prospect of the Erie and Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for a route to Boston another step. The Troy and Boston managers say that the application was not seriously opposed, as the report of the Commissioners must be presented to the court for confirmation, when the whole matter will be argued.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—A Tucson special says: "A letter from a well-informed person, dated Guaymas, April 13, says the commencement of the building of the Guaymas and El Paso Railroad, by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company awaits the approval of certain modifications in the concession heretofore made, which is likely to delay the beginning of the work."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—A Denver (Col.) dispatch says: "In the United States District Court today Judge Hallett ordered a notice to be served on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to turn over that road to the lessees of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company. Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, was present on the bench, and stated his concurrence."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The dwelling-house of J. F. Reynolds, near Jonesboro, Ga., was destroyed by fire Sunday night, and his daughter, age 13, and sister-in-law, 16 years old, were burned. The fire originated in their room, which was locked on the inside. They were so blinded and bewildered that they could not open the door, although their father, who had been awakened by the flames, called to them, and tried to break the door in. He then went to save his wife, and barely succeeded in getting her out. He was very badly burned—it is feared fatally. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. Everything was a total loss.

The extensive flouring mill owned by Charles Henley, at Carthage, Rush County, Ind., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is $15,000; no insurance.

The farm-house and barn of Edwin A. Ward, of Scarboro, Me., were destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss is estimated at $5,000; insured for $3,000.

A fire near Christian Camp-ground, at Centreville, Mass., yesterday afternoon, destroyed many acres of valuable woodland.

DICKINSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

CARLISLE, Penn., June 23.—The Ninty-sixth Commencement of Dickinson College began yesterday. The sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry was preached by the Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks, of Peekskill, N. Y. In the evening the President of the college, the Rev. Dr. J. A. McCauley, delivered the Baccalaureate discourse. He chose as his theme the method of Divine procedure in executing Providential plans by assigning specific work to men chosen and prepared for its performance. This evening the centennial prize contest of the Junior Class took place. The programme for the remainder of the week is as follows: Tuesday, 10 A. M., Class Days; 3 P. M., annual meeting of the Board of Trustees; 8 P. M., oration before the literary societies by the Hon. B. H. Brewster, LL.D. Wednesday, 9 A. M., annual meeting of the literary societies; 3 P. M., annual business meeting of the Alumni Association in the College Chapel; 8 P. M., Alumni oration by the Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D. Thursday, 10 A. M., Commencement.

OBITUARY.

ANDREW MILLS.

The death of Andrew Mills, for the last 25 years President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, at his residence, No. 215 Second-avenue, yesterday, removes one of the oldest bank Presidents in the City. Mr. Mills was born in this City in the year 1806, and he began life as a ship-joiner's apprentice, in Lewis-street, as long ago as 1822. Industry, frugality, and an iron determination to succeed made him master of a small capital, as well as of an excellent trade, on arriving at his majority, and so, 50 years ago, he embarked in business for himself near the old shop, and added year by year a few dollars to the basis of a fortune. For 19 or 20 years, until he was past 40, Andrew Mills plodded on at his trade, and was at last accounted one of the leading men of the Eleventh Ward with a moderate competence, and a reputation for sterling honesty that gave him a commanding influence in the community. When, May 30, 1848, the first meeting of the corporators of the Dry Dock Savings Bank was held in First-street, near Avenue C, Andrew Mills appeared as a member and Trustee of the institution. In January, 1854, he was elected President of the bank, and has served in that position ever since without interruption. His old associates have dropped away one by one, and the names of those of them are left, and new faces have appeared at the meetings of the Trustees, but Andrew Mills was always there, rain or shine, and took his fair share in every struggle that the bank went through. When the great run on the Dry Dock occurred something more than a year ago, and the building was besieged by depositors, it was Andrew Mills, over 71 years old, who climbed upon a wagon in front of the Gothic entrance, and declared that every depositor must give the legal notice; that they should all have their money if it stripped him of his last penny, and that all he asked of those who gave notice was to take their money when the time expired and never darken the doors of the bank again. The mob dissolved growling; a little decision at the proper moment had saved the bank. The old institution founded by Andrew Mills and his associates had rooms in First-street, near Avenue C, the President living in a modest house near by. Then a new building was erected near Avenue D, and here they rested for 20 years. Not long ago, the present Gothic structure, Bowery and First-street, was erected, and the business removed to more imposing quarters.

President Mills had also been for years one of the Directors of the Broadway Bank, and a large real estate owner in this City and at Greenpoint. He married early in life, and leaves a widow and four children. In an unobtrusive, way, his influence on public affairs has been considerable, and his death has been such as to render his death a serious public loss. For the last 15 years he has been an Inspector of Public Schools in his ward, and prominent in every movement intended to improve our educational system.

Some three months ago he was nearly prostrated by an attack of gastric irritation, which went on from bad to worse until the retention of food became impossible, and a week before the end he belonged from day to day only by injections of beef extract; but he persisted in attending to his business affairs with his usual punctuality. On Sunday, about 4 o'clock, his iron endurance yielded, and he went to bed a sick man. Two hours later he was dead. It is estimated by those best acquainted with his affairs that he leaves an estate valued at a quarter of a million, including five or six houses in this City and considerable property at Greenpoint. The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mr. Frederick H. Smith, of the firm of F. H. Smith & Co., ship brokers, at No. 21 South-street, died on Saturday, at his residence, No. 151 Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn. He was 32 years of age, and was born at Oldtown, Me. Up to 1874 he was in the ship-chandlery business at Bangor, Me., and in that year he came to this City and took the house of F. H. Smith & Co. He was an active and well-known member of the Maritime Exchange.

CITY, TOWN, AND COUNTY DEBTS.

A STATEMENT SHOWING THE INDEBTEDNESS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The forthcoming number of an Eastern magazine will contain some important and interesting figures regarding the financial condition of the towns, counties, and cities of the United States. In a former article the financial condition of 130 principal cities down to 1876 was given, and the present investigation is brought down to the close of the year 1878, and includes counties, cities, and towns of the entire country. The municipal debt of 130 cities was found to be in the year 1876, $644,378,663; in 1866, $221,312 009. The assessed value of the property of the same in 1876, was $8,175,082,159; in 1866, $3,451,619,381. Annual taxation of the same in 1876, $112,711,275; in 1866, $64,060,914. Population of the same in 1876, 8,576,249; in 1866, 5,919,214. Increase in debt, 200 per cent.; in taxation, 83 per cent.; in valuation, 75 per cent., and in population, only 33 per cent. The municipal debt alone of 130 cities, representing a population of only 8,576,249, exceeded in 1876 by over $120,000,000 the debt of a country, and city indebtedness of the entire country in 1870. In six years the indebtedness of these cities had exceeded by over $316,000,000 the bonded and floating indebtedness of all the towns and cities in the United States, which, according to the census, amounted to $515,810,000. From 11 States complete returns have been obtained. These States are New-York, Massachusetts, Illinois, California, Missouri, Kansas, Missouri, Connecticut, Georgia, and Rhode Island. In these the total aggregate local debt in 1878 was $546,285,528, and in 1870, $286,179,060. The assessed valuation of property in these States was $1,172,148,179 in 1870, and $9,333,696,515 in 1878. Although bad enough, the second investigation shows a better condition of affairs than did the first. The increase in the cities was at the rate of 200 per cent., and by adding in the county and town debts the increase is less than 100 per cent. Returns from the rest of the States are incomplete, but are as complete and correct as it is possible to make them until after the census of 1880 is taken. The total local debt of the country at the close of the year 1878 was $1,051,106,112, exclusive of State debts.

RACING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The first day's racing of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, postponed from Saturday on account of rain, was begun by a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages; purse, $300. The following is a summary:

W. L. Mintzer, (late Garrowen)	1	Lottery	0
Florence Payne	0		
Virgilian	2	Hill Stanton	0
Bill Bass	3	Aunt Winnie	0
King Faro	0	Americus	0
Edinburgh	0		

Time—2:16½.

Bill Bass was the favorite in the pools, with Edinburgh second. The winner was not mentioned in the betting.

PACIFIC HOTEL STAKES—For 2-year olds, three-quarters of a mile; six horses started:

Kimball	1	Victory	0
Lake Blackburn	2	Vapor	0
Wargentine	3	Grinstead's Mistake	0

Time—1:18½.

In the pools, Kimball sold for two to one over the field.

ILLINOIS DERBY—For 3-year olds, one mile and a half:

Buckner	1	Good Night	3
Lord Murphy	2	Joe Howett	4

Time—2:46½.

Lord Murphy was the favorite at three to one over the field.

MILE HEATS—Over four hurdles; purse, $350. This race was won by the California horse Raven in two out of three heats. Joe Rhodes took one heat. Kelso, Verdigris, Cannon, and Redding also ran.

ROWING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Sportsman* says that before starting for America Hanlan will go to Manchester to exhibit his skill at the regatta there.

The private trial race between Frederick A. Plaisted, of New-York, and William Nicholson, of England, was rowed on Saturday on the Tyne. The course was from Dunston Gangway to Scotswood. Plaisted led by a length and a half for the first half-mile, when Nicholson drew up and won easily. There were about a dozen spectators present.

FOUL PLAY DISPROVED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 23.—Much excitement was caused in Lingstown, a few miles from this city, by the sudden death in that village, on Friday night, of Miss Jane Perkey. As the deceased woman was possessed of some property, the rumor was quickly spread that she had been the victim of foul play. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that she had died of heart disease.

LOUISIANA'S FLOATING DEBT.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 23.—In the convention to-day the State Debt Committee reported an ordinance authorizing the Legislature to provide for funding the floating debt of the State by issuing bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, said bonds to be receivable for all taxes due the State prior to Jan. 1, 1879.

AN INSANE AND STARVING WOMAN.

TILTON, N. H., June 23.—Mrs. Lizzie M. Munyan, who is evidently insane, was found to-day in the woods near Sanbornton in a starving condition, having eaten nothing since Thursday. She is from Franklin Falls, and had with her a child 3 years old, which she had kept alive for three days on wild berries.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

MAGGIE BURTON'S DIVORCE SUIT.

HER ESCAPE FROM DEATH AND SUBSEQUENT MARRIAGE—AN UNGRATEFUL HUSBAND.

BARRYVILLE, N. Y., June 23.—In 1872 there lived in Rathlagse, Maryborough, County Queens, Ireland, a girl named Maggie Burton. She was 16 years of age at that time, and had a lover named John Hart, who was a miller. Her parents opposed Hart's suit, and Maggie having had a quarrel with her mother in relation to the matter, ran away from home and came to America. She had an uncle living three miles above this place, and having sought him out, she obtained, through his influence, a situation as a domestic in a Port Jervis family. She always bore a good name. In April, 1877, she left Port Jervis on the Erie Forenoon Freight train to pay a visit to her uncle's family. When within a few miles of Lackawaxen, the locomotive of a passing train was thrown from the track and against the passenger car of the freight train. The car was wrecked, and Miss Burton was buried beneath the broken timbers. She was taken out unconscious, and it was found that she had received a severe fracture of the skull, from which the brain was oozing. She had received other severe injuries, and it was not supposed that she could live more than a few minutes. She was removed as quietly as possible to the Williamson House at Lackawaxen, and Superintendent Thomas, of the Erie Railway, dispatched physicians to take charge of her. She lay in a comatose state for a week, and none of the doctors expected to see her regain consciousness, as a considerable quantity of her brain had been lost. She revived, however, and under judicious treatment was able to resume her journey at the end of three months. Her case was considered by the attending physicians as one of the most remarkable on record.

The Erie Railway Company paid all the expenses of her illness, and gave her $1,000 in cash. She rewarded several persons who had been kind to her, and then took passage for Ireland. She remained in Ireland a few weeks, during which time she married her lover. She then engaged return passages for herself and husband and a young sister. Her husband had a friend for whom officers were looking on a charge of poaching. Hart was anxious to get this friend, whose name was Thomas Foster, out of the country. Mrs. Hart furnished the means necessary for Foster to get away. He succeeded in reaching Queenstown undetected, and took passage in the same vessel with his friends. On reaching New-York Mrs. Hart purchased tickets to Lackawaxen for the entire party. Her husband being unable to procure work at his trade, had saved the bank deposit of Thomas in his behalf. Mr. Thomas promised to give him a situation in a short time. Foster had failed to get work, and he requested Mrs. Hart to use her influence to procure employment for him. This Foster became her bitter enemy. He so worked on the mind of his friend Hart as to make him believe that Superintendent Thomas did not intend to give him the promised work, and that his wife was not able to get a situation for him. Mrs. Hart had used so much of her money for her husband and friends that only $30 of her little fortune was left. This, in December, 1877, she intrusted to her husband for safe keeping, and Foster left for parts unknown. The wife and her sister were thrown upon the charity of friends for several weeks, when the former obtained employment in the neighborhood she is now living. Mrs. Hart has been saving her earnings with the intention of obtaining a divorce from her recreant husband. On Friday last a letter was received from the husband, from Cleveland, requesting the wife to inform him whether she would be refused, he would not send her money to do so; if not, he would pay her the money he took from her, and himself ask for an annulment of the marriage. It is believed that the wife will proceed with her suit.

THE DOOMED MOLLIE MAGUIRES.

A DECISION AFFIRMING THE DEATH-SENTENCE OF PETER MCMANUS AND JOHN O'NEILL.

HARRISBURG, June 23.—The Supreme Court, now sitting in this city, rendered a decision to-day in the cases of the last two Mollie Maguires under sentence of death in this State—Peter McManus and John O'Neill, of Northumberland County—who were tried and convicted of the murder of Frederick Hesser, Coroner of that county, on Dec. 18, 1874. Hesser was also a switchman at a colliery. His murder was a most brutal affair. McManus and O'Neill beating him to death with clubs in the colliery engine-house, where they found him on the night mentioned above. A writ of error was asked for, on the ground that the Court below had ruled evidence on the trial going to show the connection of the accused men with the Mollie Maguire organization, and that the evidence of their complicity in the murder was mostly in the shape of confessions to fellow-members of the order. The Supreme Court had previously decided on several occasions against these points, which were raised in other cases of condemned Mollies, and it again affirmed this principle, holding that the law such as is complained of is perfectly competent. Judge Payson rendered the decision of the court affirming the judgment of the court below. In the course of the opening of the decision he complimented the court below for the manner in which it had conducted the trial which resulted in the conviction of McManus and O'Neill. Their only hope now is in the Board of Pardons, which has the power to commute to at its meeting for a commutation of the death-sentence to imprisonment for life. Should this be refused, which is highly probable, McManus and O'Neill will have to go the way of the other Mollie Maguires who have paid the penalty of their crimes in Pennsylvania within the last five years.

PRINCESS LOUISE CATCHES A BIG FISH.

METAPEDIA, Quebec, June 23.—The latest advices from Indian House Pool say the vice-regal party are all in the best of health and spirits, although thus far the sport has not been particularly good. The best catch so far was made by the Princess, who killed a splendid 28-pound salmon on the day of their arrival. His Excellency was in the canoe with her at the time, but did not touch her rod or reel, and the Princess alone managed to tire out the big fish and bring him ashore, where he was gaffed by a Micmic Indian attendant. This was a remarkably fine fish, and those who saw him taken say that he showed an extraordinary amount of game and activity. The Duke of Argyll took the next largest, and the fish taken by Capt. Harbord came next. Col. McNeil and Lord Elphinstone are camped at Two Cross Point, three miles below Indian House. During the past 10 days they have taken about 1,100 pounds of salmon.

THE CONDITION OF COLORADO CATTLE.

DENVER, Col., June 23.—A few days ago rumors of the prevalence of a cattle disease on the divide 30 miles south of Denver were current. Investigation has proved that the alarm was needless, no new cases having been reported for 10 days. Timely precautions have been taken, and the President of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association states that the disease is confined to a few small herds and has not extended to the Plains. The rounds are nearly finished, and the cattle are reported to be in good condition generally, with less loss than formerly and a greater increase in calves than in average years.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF POTATOES.

NORFOLK, Va., June 23.—Immense quantities of Irish potatoes are being shipped from here to the Northern markets. Nineteen thousand barrels were shipped on Saturday to New-York. The rush of freight was so great that it was necessary to forward the steamer NEWPORT, in addition to the steamships Richmond and Wyanoke—all three vessels having full cargoes. The Old Dominion steamer took, this evening, 8,000 barrels of potatoes for New-York.

DROWNING OF A VETERAN.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 23.—The body of Marshall Davis, a prominent insurance agent of this city, was found in the river this morning. Nothing is known as to the circumstances of his death, but it is supposed the cause was accidental drowning. Davis entered the service at the outbreak of the rebellion as Sergeant-Major of the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers. He was brevetted Major and served on the staff of Major-Gen. James B. Steedman.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COAL MINE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 23.—At Williamstown, Penn., this morning, as William Savage and Lewis W. Snyder, machinists, and James Harkins, a boiler-maker, were being lowered in the deep slope at the Williamstown Colliery, the spreader-chain gave way, and the occupants of the car were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of over 100 yards. The two machinists were instantly killed, and Harkins was seriously injured.

LAYING A CHURCH CORNER-STONE.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The corner-stone of a Presbyterian chapel, at the intersection of St. Paul-street and Boundary-avenue, was laid this afternoon in the presence of a large number of persons. The Rev. Dr. John C. Backus laid the stone. The church to be built after the chapel is completed, will, it is said, be constructed of white marble, and will be one of the finest religious edifices in the city.

DIED WHILE ON A JOURNEY.

UTICA, N. Y., June 23.—Arvin Cloyes, of Farmington, Oakland County, Mich., age about 70, died in the Utica Depot to-day, while on his way to Detroit. He had been at Sahquoit to visit friends. In his pockets were over $5,000 in money and certificates and his will. His relatives here have taken charge of the body.

THE MURDER OF BENJAMIN C. PORTER.

MARSHALL, Texas, June 23.—In the case of the State against James Currie, indicted for the murder of Benjamin C. Porter, the actor, the prosecution announced to-day that they were ready for trial. Most of their witnesses were in attendance, including Maurice Barrymore, of New-York, who was present when Porter was killed. The defense presented the affidavits of five witnesses, by whom they expected to prove that Currie was provoked to the assault in self-defense. These witnesses were absent, and the defense moved to have the case continued. In reply to the motion for a continuance, the State filed a full answer, with the affidavits of six witnesses, including that of the restaurant-keeper where the murder occurred, which states that, at the time of the killing, the only persons present were Barrymore, Porter, Miss Cummins, Currie, and the proprietor. A motion to strike out the counter-affidavits of the State was sustained and the continuance granted. The court-room was crowded, and great interest was manifested.

NEW-JERSEY WRITS OF ERROR.

THE QUESTIONS UPON WHICH THE SMITH-BENNETT AND NOTES CASES HANG.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—In the Court of Errors and Appeals to-day J. Fleming presented a brief in the matter of the writ of error in the case of Jeanie R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett. The brief is in reply to the motion made by Attorney-General Stockton to have the writ dismissed, and suggests to the court that it brings up simply the validity and extent of the validity of the act of March 12, 1878. It is submitted that this act is constitutional and valid under the decision of Chief-Justice Beasley in Harris against Vanderveer; that this court, like all other constitutional courts, has not inflexible jurisdiction, but that such jurisdiction can be extended by legislative action. The brief further states that Attorney-General Stockton's position may be correct, and the law may not impair the power of the Supreme Court, and concludes by asking: "In the absence of statutory provision, if the power of the Supreme Court is retained concurrent with this court, will writs of error had been issued to the Supreme Court issue out of the Supreme Court or out of the Court of Chancery, all writs of error in criminal cases now being writs of right?"

In the case of Benjamin Noyes, upon which depends the Smith-Bennett case, A. J. Keasbey, of counsel for Noyes, in reply to Attorney-General Stockton's brief denying the jurisdiction of the Court of Errors to hear and determine writs of error in criminal cases, has submitted a long and exhaustive brief, in which he urges that it would be strange to find, in the judicial history of the State, or in its legislation, provisions making it necessary to appeal to a part of a tribunal for the correction of errors committed by the whole. Writs of error do lie from this court (errors and appeals) to the Courts of Oyer and Terminer; no statute ever provided for such writs from the Supreme Court. The History of the Court of Errors and Appeals and of Oyer and Terminer and their constitution and purposes show that the jurisdiction has always existed and still exists, and that the only doubt is based on the action of the late Chief-Justice in his behalf. Mr. Thomas promised to give him a situation in a short time. Foster had failed to get work, and he requested Mrs. Hart to use her influence to procure employment for him. This Foster became her bitter enemy. He so worked on the mind of his friend Hart as to make him believe that Superintendent Thomas did not intend to give him the promised work, and that his wife was not able to get a situation for him. Mrs. Hart had used so much of her money for her husband and friends that only $30 of her little fortune was left. This, in December, 1877, she intrusted to her husband for safe keeping, and Foster left for parts unknown. The wife and her sister were thrown upon the charity of friends for several weeks, when the former obtained employment in the neighborhood she is now living. Mrs. Hart has been saving her earnings with the intention of obtaining a divorce from her recreant husband. On Friday last a letter was received from the husband, from Cleveland, requesting the wife to inform him whether she would be refused, he would not send her money to do so; if not, he would pay her the money he took from her, and himself ask for an annulment of the marriage. It is believed that the wife will proceed with her suit.

THE MURDERER OF HIS CHILDREN.

HIS COLD-BLOODED DEMEANOR IN COURT—FUNERAL OF THE LITTLE GIRLS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 23.—A large crowd was in waiting at the Police Court this morning when John Kemmler, the child-murderer, was brought in, smiling and surprised at the crowd. Judge Read asked the prisoner if he understood the charge against him. The prisoner laughed, and said it was "too much English" for him. The Judge then slowly explained the charge, and asked if he were guilty or not guilty. The prisoner replied: "Oh, yes; I did that. Oh, yes; I shot her." While a shudder seemed to run through the court-room, the man preserved a senseless demeanor, and went out smiling. He was ordered to be imprisoned at Springfield to await trial on Dec. 3. Kemmler said that he wished to be hanged, and wanted it done this week. The excitement this morning after the examination was intense. A large crowd gathered at the depot, and as the Police feared the mob, State Detective Joslyn and Officers Keane and Ingalls took Kemmler down to Springfield Jail in a hack.

The bodies of the children were exposed to public view at the City Hall before the funeral, and a very large number of people went in. Fully 2,500 attended the funeral, and hundreds were turned away. Remarks were made in German by the Rev. B. T. Haule, of the Lutheran Church, and by the Rev. J. L. R. Traak, of the Second Congregational Church. A collection was taken for the benefit of Mrs. Kemmler, who has regained her composure. Kemmler has always abused his wife.

ROWING ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

THE CONTEST OF COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, AND UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CREWS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The arrangements for the intercollegiate race have been completed, and the contest will come off at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, unless the water should prove heavy. The race will be one mile and a half, over the National Course on the Schuylkill River. The Princeton and Columbia crews first made their appearance on the Schuylkill last Tuesday. At the beginning of practice, the Columbia men rowed in pretty good form, the exception being the stroke, Painter, who pulls somewhat awkwardly, and does not swing back as far as the others, allowing his arms to do the work. The Princeton crew have pulled in a new paper boat, from Waters, which was not, unpacked until it reached this city. The steering-gear was rigged for the other foot than that to which the bow oar had been accustomed. During the week the men worked hard, and with good weather, and under the coaching of George Parmley they improved very much, and people began to talk of their winning. Just on the eve of the race, however, Mr. McLaren, the stroke, is compelled to step aside because of a boil under his arm. Mr. Horton was placed in the bow, and Mr. Wylie placed as stroke. It is probable that if Mr. McLaren can, he will strain a point to pull in the contest to-morrow. The college crew of the Pennsylvania University is in very good condition, and their oarsmanship has excited much favorable comment.

Mr. Walker, of the Harlem Boat Club, will be umpire, with Commodore Grant, of the Schuylkill Navy, as referee. The positions have been drawn, and Princeton won the first choice, taking the west side of the river; the college crew next, with the centre, leaving Columbia on the east. On account of the current, the west side is held to be the best.

LIVING OVER A HUNDRED YEARS.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, AGE 101 YEARS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 23.—William Armstrong, who was 101 years of age, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, a few miles above this city, was to-day buried with the honors of war in that borough. In his youth he was indentured or bound to John Harris, the founder of the city, and some time afterward bought his freedom for $40, subsequently settling in Cumberland County. He distinctly remembered seeing George Washington when he crossed the river at this point, and used to dwell with great pride on the fact that he, a boy of 14, got into the river some distance and stood there that he might obtain a better view of the man who even then filled a large place in history. Mr. Armstrong served with honor in the war of 1812, and took an active interest in county, State, and national affairs. He preserved his faculties and powers until within a short time of his death. He was the oldest man in this part of Pennsylvania.

A TRENTON SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—The affairs of the State Savings Bank, of Trenton, the misfortunes of which carried Col. J. R. Freese to the State Prison, have finally been closed by E. Mercer Shreve, the Receiver. His final accounts have been filed in the Court of Chancery, and Chancellor Runyon has approved them, and ordered the payment of a dividend of 16 1-3 per cent. upon all moneys due depositors in the bank at the time of the suspension. The Receiver will begin to pay out on Thursday next.

TROTTING AT NARRAGANSETT PARK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—A trotting match for $1,000, between George B. Amsden's ch. m. Fanny and Henry B. Winship's b. m. Nell, took place at Narragansett Park this afternoon. After a delay, he mare won in three straight heats. Time—2:27; 2:28; 2:29; 2:29. There was a large attendance, and considerable money changed hands.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A BRIDGE.

BOSTON, June 23.—Mrs. Martin Mulken, while walking to Dedham from West Roxbury, on Saturday night, fell through the bridge at Roslindale, and was killed. She had been requested to leave the train because she did not pay her fare.

THE ARMY WORM'S MARCH.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 23.—The army worm, which has recently appeared at New-Annan, Colchester County, in immense numbers, has stripped the woods on two farms, and at last accounts was moving toward the grain-fields.

THE MORRISSMITH BOAT-RACE.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 23.—Warren Smith, the oarsman, left here to-day by train for Boston to prepare for the race with Morris on Silver Lake on July 1.

HELPING HIMSELF TO MORE

A SECRETARY OF STATE'S FEES.

MR. HENRY C. KELSEY, OF NEW-JERSEY, TAKING $20,000 MORE THAN IS ALLOWED HIM BY LAW.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—Three days before the adjournment of the last Legislature, a hastily-drawn resolution was introduced in the Senate and hastily adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the Secretary of State had received compensation in excess of that allowed by the act of 1876, for furnishing copies of the laws to the newspapers for publication, as authorized by that act. The scope of inquiry was, of course, greatly restricted by the resolution, and as adjournment was close at hand, and the Secretary of State was very ill, the committee found itself without either time or authority to push the inquiry as far as it was soon evident it ought to have been pressed. The act in question limited the compensation for the services in question to an amount not exceeding $1,000. The committee found from the Secretary himself that he had received for this service in 1876 $19,060; in 1877, $8,078; in 1878, $8,171, being at the rate of 8 cents a folio of 100 words. This answered to the inquiry contained in the resolution authorizing the investigation. The committee added that the Secretary justified his taking of these large fees by an opinion of ex-Attorney-General Vanatta, since dead. It was too late in the session to take action, and the Legislature adjourned the day the committee reported the above facts. The subject was referred to in THE TIMES the next day, and a reply was elicited from Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, which, so far from satisfying, rather wrested public curiosity, and set a number of prominent citizens, lawyers and laymen, to look into the subject further.

As a result the following facts are established: Formerly the laws of the Legislature were published in nearly all the newspapers of the State, the Secretary of State furnishing the copy, for which he was allowed by the State 8 cents for each 100 words. The expense of publication ran up to $60,000 or $70,000 yearly, and the Legislature of 1875 passed an act repealing all laws authorizing the publication of the laws in newspapers. In January, 1876, the Legislature investigated the subject of fees received by the State officers, and among others Mr. Kelsey was called on to tell how much his office was worth. He stated that he used to make about $12,000, the furnishing of copy to the newspapers alone netting him about $5,000, but that the act of 1875 had reduced his fees by that much nearly. Later in the same session, in March, Mr. Kelsey was reappointed Secretary of State for another five years, and in the early part of April was confirmed and sworn in. Two weeks later an act was passed providing for the publication of the laws in about 65 newspapers of the State, and it was made the duty of the Secretary to furnish the copy as the compensation. The act was fixed as follows: "The Secretary of State shall receive for his services under this act the rates now allowed by law, provided the sum shall not exceed $1,000 in any one year." That Mr. Kelsey fully expected to be thus restricted, is evident from the fact that when the bill first proposed to make the amount only $200, he remonstrated with some of his friends, and induced them to raise the limit to $1,000, and it can hardly be doubted that he and they then believed that $1,000 was the full extent of compensation to be allowed for that service. As a matter of fact he has drawn $23,239 in three years, when the Legislature expected him to draw only $3,000, making a difference in his favor and against the State of $20,309. The work for which this generous pay has been drawn, is worth perhaps $500 a year. This is the way it is done: One of the clerks in the Secretary's office takes copies of the printed bills, as laid before the members of the Legislature, and compares them with the printed copy accompanying the engrossed copy of the bill as it finally passes, writes them in; this copy is sent to one of the newspaper offices in Trenton, and the laws are set up from that copy, and printed in sheets for the Secretary, who sends a sheet to each of the 65 newspapers authorized to publish the laws. For every folio of 100 words thus furnished to each paper the Secretary charges 8 cents, his fee being a "constructive" one. The State paid each newspa

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 23, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	4	Spirits Turpentine, bbls	642
B. B. Peas, bags	277	Resin, bbls	1,322
Beeswax, pkls	6	Tobacco, hhds	160
Cotton, bales	583	Oil-cake, pkls	724
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	13	Oil, Lard, bbls	110
Cotton-seed meal, bgs	134	Oil, Linseed, bbls	200
Copper, bbls	196	Pea-nuts, bags	661
Copper, cakes	188	Pork, pkls	416
Eggs, pkls	197	Beef, pkls	79
Flour, bbls	18,839	Oat-meals, pkls	4,953
Corn-meal, bbls	228	Lard, tcs	3,153
Wheat, bushels	181,900	Lard, kegs	100
Corn, bushels	258,750	Butter, pkls	1,241
Oats, bushels	47,800	Cheese, pkls	3,423
Rye, bushels	2,700	Rice, tcs	764
Malt, bushels	7,000	Spelter, pcs	1,468
Barley, bushels	900	Starch, pkls	4,995
Peas, bushels	400	Sumac, bags	252
Oat-meal, bags	1,667	Tallow, pkls	34
Bresse, pcs	265	Tea, pkls	10
Hemp, bales	9	Tobacco, hhds	735
Hides, bales	1,042	Tobacco, pkls	618
Hops, bales	106	Whiskey, bbls	477
Lead, pigs	470	Wool, bales	636
Sweetbrr, undress	117,576		

COFFEE—Quoted as before, on a very dull market.

COTTON—Has been rather more active in the option line, opening at a further improvement, but soon reacting, and leaving off about 2@7 points under yesterday. Early deliveries more freely dealt in, in good part for shipment, and quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 2,046 bales, of which 1,892 bales were on Saturday evening; including 253 bales to spinners and 1,786 bales to shippers....Low Middling quoted at 12 9-32@12 5-16c; Strict Low Middling at 12 13-16c; Middling at 13 1-16c; Good Middling at 13 9-16c.; Fair at 14 11-16c.@14 13-16c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported since our last at 20,269 bales, (of which 19,100 bales were on Saturday evening, and 50,100 were on Monday), the latest sales at the call, on the basis of Middling.....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 4,409,423 bales, against 4,198,240 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 667 bales; to the Continent, 239 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 213,378 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 144,663 bales.

Option Sales.

Month.	Saturday Evening. Sales.	Prices.	Sales.	To-day. Prices.
June	100	12.57@ ----	2,800	12.39@12.86
July	100	12.57@	2,800	12.49@12.85
August	4,800	12.85@12.88	19,500	12.62@12.76
September	7,900	12.47@12.50	22,600	12.42@12.60
October	4,200	11.62@11.64	11,200	11.55@11.70
November	600	11.18@11.21	1,400	11.14@11.23
December	1,700	11.12@11.14	3,100	11.08@11.19
January	----	----	2,900	11.10@11.14

Transferable orders issued to-day at 12.60.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Saturday. Uplands.	Gulf.	To-day. Uplands.	Gulf.
June	12.55@12.57		12.43@12.50	
July	12.56@12.57		12.48@12.50	
August	12.68@		12.61@12.62	
September	12.42@12.43		12.45@12.46	
October	11.62@		11.57@11.58	
November	11.18@		11.15@11.16	
December	11.11@11.12		11.07@11.08	
January	11.14@11.15		11.10@11.12	

Saturday's Average on Options.

June	12.53	October	11.63
July	12.51	November	11.19
August	12.62	December	11.12
September	12.43	January	11.13

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	N. O. Uplands.	and Gulf. Texas.
Ordinary	11	11¾
Strict Ordinary	11¾	11¾
Good Ordinary	11¾	12
Strict Good Ordinary	12	12⅛
Low Middling	12⅛	12⅛
Strict Low Middling	12⅝	12⅝
Middling	12 13-16	12 13-16
Good Middling	13¼	13⅜
Strict Good Middling	13⅝	13⅝
Middling Fair	14 11-16	14 13-16
Fair	14 11-16	14 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11 3-16	Low Middling	11¾
Strict Good Ord.	11 9-16	Middling	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request for home use and shipment at about previous prices, on fair offerings of most kinds. Minnesota and City Mill Extras attracted considerable attention, and No. 2 Flour also more sought after, but these were exceptions, most other classes of stock having been comparatively out of sale.....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,800 bbls. of all grades, including Sour and unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice at $2 25@$6 50, the latter for Fancy Family brands, and $3 25@$4 50; inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 40@$3 25, poor to fancy Superfine State and Western, $3 35@$3 85; common to good Extra State, in old coopage, at $3 85@$4 20; good to choice do. at $4 15@$4 35; City Mill Extras, shipping grades for the West Indies, $4 85@$5 25 for short to fancy; do. for Brazil, Spain or America, $5 40@$5 50 for standard brands, (other); do. for English markets quoted at $4 35@$4 20 for ordinary to very good; do., Family Extra, $5 50@$6 50, the latter for very choice, (a few very fancy brands quoted at higher figures;) poor to good shipping Extra Western, $3 80@$4 15; good to choice Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock, at $4 45@$6, (a few very fancy brands quoted higher); inferior to very choice do. Red and Amber Winter Wheat Extra, at $4 15@$5 50.....Rye flour has been less freely dealt in, even for early delivery, and though not altered, materially, left off somewhat weak.....Sales have been reported of 275,000 bushels, (of which 178,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 1, about 3,500 bushels, at 43½c., New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 91,000 bushels, at 43@43¾c.; closing at 43¾@43¾c., closing at 43¾c.; do. July, 5,000 bushels, at 43¾c., closing at 43¾c.; do. August, 5,000 bushels, at 43¾c., closing at 45⅝c., closing at 45⅝c. asked, and 45½c. bid; do. September, quoted at 46½c. bid, and 47c. asked; New-York steamer Mixed, about 21,000 bushels, in lots, at 42¾c.; do. June options, 8,600 bushels, at 43⅝c.; do. July, 16,000 bushels, at 42¾c.; do. August, quoted at 43⅝c. bid and 44¼c. asked; do. September, nominal. New-York No. 2, car lots, at 40½c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 40c.@43½c., as to quality; New-York No. 1 White quoted at $1 03@$1 09½c.; New-York No. 2 White, about 10,000 bushels, at 49c.@50c., chiefly at 49½c.; New-York steamer White at 45½c.; New-York Yellow at 44¾c.@45c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 43c.@43¾c.; Western Yellow, in car lots, at 45@45¾c., little request at about former rates; prime Canada quoted in bond, at 66c. bid and 64½c.@66c. asked; No. 2 Western quoted at 60c.@60½c. asked; do. afloat, at 60½c. bid and 62c. asked.....Barley has been without movement, and wholly unsettled in price.....Barley-malt has been in very moderate demand at about previous figures; best Canada and City-made quoted at $1 05@$1 35, cash and time; 1,000 bushels six-rowed State sold at $1.....Canada Peas inactive; quoted for over-lake lots, in bond, at about 72c.@73c. nominal.....Oats have been quoted a trifle dearer, on a moderately active movement.....Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushels, at 42¾@42¾c.; New-York No. 2 White, 8,400 bushels, at 38¼c.@39c.; New-York No. 3 White, 5,600 bushels, at 37½c.@37¾c.; New-York No. 1 Mixed, 1,400 bushels, at 38¾c.@38¾c., closing at 38¾c.@38¾c. asked at the close at 39c., an odd car lot very low as 38c.; New-York No. 2, 25,000 bushels, at 38¼c.@38¾c., closing at 38¾c.@38¾c. (car lots, in elevator, went as high as 38¾c.); New-York No. 3, 2,800 bushels, at 37c.; New-York quoted quoted at 38½c.; unmerchantable at 32c.@32½c.; White Western, 12,000 bushels, at 38¼c.@42c., as to quality; Mixed Western, 3,900 bushels, at 38¼c.@39c.; White State, 4,800 bushels, at 39c.@42½c.; Mixed State, 1,400 bushels, at 38¼c.@39c.; 2 Chicago quoted, afloat, at 38¾c.@39¼c.; do., in store, 4,000 bushels, at 37½c.....Feed weaker and offered more freely; demand moderate; sales, 400 bush. at 37½c.@38½c. Hay and Straw about as last quoted. The stock of Grain in this port embraces 1,647,000 bushels Wheat, 1,258,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Rye, 25,336 bushels Barley, 152,995 bushels Malt, 270,967 bushels Oats, and 20,691 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 3,397,989 bushels.

249 Steamers left Monday, 3,083,816 bushels; total June 24, 1878, and 2,977,106 bushels June 26, 1877.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quoted firmer, on a fair movement, with early delivering quoted firmer, on the close, at 6¾c. bid.....Refined, in cases, has been quoted 8¾c. for Standard to fancy brands.....Crude at 5¾@5¾c., in a shipping order, here and 5½c., in bulk, the latter lower.....Naphtha at 6c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 6¾c. bid.....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, at 6¾c. bid.....At the Pennsylvania Coal ports, sales are reported of 150,000 bbls. here, and 548,000 bbls. at Oil City at 65½c. @71⅞c., closing at 69½c. bid, showing a much brisker and stronger market. The only alteration in freight rates to the seaboard favored sellers.

PROVISIONS—Hog-products have been quoted lower, with less demand noted.....Mess Pork, for early delivery, has been in very moderate request, and quoted as $10 25 for new, ordinary brands, and $9 50 for old.....Sales, reported, of 225 bbls. new at $10 25, and repacked old at $9 75@$10.....And for forward delivery, Mess has declined, on freer offerings and a slow movement, closing, for June, at $10 20@$10 20; July at $10 20@$10 30; August at $10 20@$10 25, and September at $10 25@$10 35.....Sales reported of 500 bbls. September option, at $10 35.....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City quoted at 5¼c. @5¾c., and Hogs at 5¾c.....Cut-meats have been lightly dealt in, at essentially unaltered rates.....Sale of 3,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 5½c.....Bacon is quiet and inactive, but held pretty firmly, with Shoulders at $5 60, and Long Clear at $6 20.....Western Steam Lard has been lightly dealt in, for early delivery, at a further reduction.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 325 tcs. at 6 35, and 50 tc. off quality at $6 10.....And for forward delivery, Western Steam Lard has been in fair request and steady, with sales for June options quoted at closing at $6 35@$6 37½; July at $6 37½; August at $6 45@$6 47½; September at $6 52½@$6 55; and October at $6 35 bid and $6 37½ asked.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam, of 2,250 tcs., July, at $6 35@$6 37½; 3,250 tcs., August, at $6 45@$6 47½; 1,750 tcs., September, at $6 52½.....City Steam Lard in quite moderate demand, quoted at the close at $6 25, with sales reported of 240 tcs. at $6 25.....Refined Lard quiet, and quoted for the Continent, early delivered, at the close at $7 07½.....Beef has been slow of sale, even in a jobbing way, at from $11 2 for Packet; $8 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 50 for Family.....Tierce Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $20@$22.....Beef Hams in limited request; Western quoted at $17 75@$18 50.....Cut Meats, Tallow and Eggs without important changes.....Tallow has been in fair demand, with prime quoted at the close at 5 15-16c.@6c.; sales of 120,000 lb. at 5 15-16c.@6c., and 20 tcs. at 6¼c.....Stearine quiet but steady, with City quoted at 7½@7¾c., and Western at 7¾@8 7⁄8c.....Grease, sales of 2,000 lb. brown at 4¾c., and 15 bbls. do. at 4½c.

WHISKY—Offered at $1 06½, but without reported movement.

FREIGHTS—Trade has been to a fair aggregate today, as, in most instances, essentially unaltered quotations. The main inquiry has been from the Grain and Petroleum interests; and Grain chiefly in the line of carrier contracts. Berth rates on Grain, by steam, have further weakened slightly for British ports, under fewer offerings of accommodation for early use. Vessels for Lumber have been in rather slack demand, and for Coal less sought after.....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, small lots of Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@12s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 3,400 bales Cotton at 9-16d. @ 5-8d., and small quantity of through freight, partly by output lines; 2,900 bbls. Flour, nearly all of through freight and forward shipment, reported at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 8,100 sacks Flour and Oat-meal, of through freight and forward shipment, at 17s. 6d.@20s. (by output steamers, in part, at 15s. 6d.); 22,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d. ₱ bushel; 4,300 pks. Provisions at 20s.@30s., (through freight, by output steamers, as low as 20s., and direct shipmeat hence at 22s.@30s.); 10,000 bbls. Cheese at 30s.@35s.; small lots of Butter at 30s.@35s., regular way; do., in refrigerator, quoted at 90s.; odd lots of Leather at 40s.; equal to 180 tons generally, cargo, in lots, including Heavy Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (by output steamers at 40s. as 20s.) and Measurement Goods, in lots, at 15s. 3d.@16s. ₱ ton, (part through freight,) 300 bbls. Fish-oil at 25s., and small lots of Provisions, in tcs. and bbls., at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. and 5s. 3d. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,253 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo, and a British ship, 1,314 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported as loading on owner's account.....FOR LONDON—By sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s., and 60 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d.@15s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 1,250 bbls. Flour, of through freight, at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 3,400 sacks Flour at 17s. 6d. and 20s.@22s. 6d.; small lots of Cheese at 40s.; 90 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.@23s. 9d.; equal to 200 tons general cargo, in lots, at 25s.@32s. 6d. for Heavy, and 12s. 6d. for 25s. for Measurement, Goods (Doors as low as 12s. 6d.) ₱ ton.....The American ship, hence, with about 8,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, mentioned in our last, was placed under contract previous to arrival, at 2s. 10½d.....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,100 bbls. Flour, mostly of through freight, at 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d.; 8,500 sacks Flour and Meal at 20s.@22s. 6d., mostly through freight at 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d.; 1,600 pks. Provisions at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, 5s.@6s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 4s. ₱ bbl.; small lots of Butter, 30s.; 2,500 bbls. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton; equal to 300 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by sail, about 48,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ bushel, and 1,850 sacks Flour at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton.....FOR DUNDEE—A Norwegian bark, 705 tons, hence, with about 4,600 quarters Grain at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter.....FOR BELFAST—A Norwegian bark, 485 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 4s. 4½d. ₱ quarter.....FOR LEITH—A British ship, 1,177 tons, reported as loading hence, with Grain on owner's account.....FOR CORK—By steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, and 40,000 bushels Grain, at 5½d. ₱ 60 lb. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,600 tons, hence, with Petroleum, for general cargo.....FOR BELFAST—By steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, (of cargo of a British steam-ship, 1,099 tons, of regular trade,) at 5d. ₱ 60 lb. Also, a British bark, 332 tons, hence, with 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d.....FOR THE EAST COAST OF ENGLAND—A Norwegian bark, 655 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 3d., a foreign bark, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 4s. ₱ quarter.....FOR COPENHAGEN OR ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 4s. 9d.; and a foreign bark, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 1½d. ₱ quarter.....FOR HAVRE OR CONVENT—A British bark, 709 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 4½d., (vessel to discharge between Havre and Hamburg;) a Norwegian bark, 365 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₱ quarter.....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 650 pks. Provisions at 30s., and about 150 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also, Norwegian ship, 911 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 500 pks. Provisions at 30s. ₱ ton.....FOR BREMEN—A German ship, 1,042 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, sundry odd lots of Provisions at 1.60 reichmarks, and general cargo proportionately.....FOR GEFLE—A Norwegian bark, 361 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ₱ bbl.....FOR THE BALTIC—A Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 10½d.; and a Norwegian bark, 445 tons, hence, with about 2,750 bbls. do. at 4s.; another, 450 tons, hence, with 2,750 bbls. do. at 4s. ₱ bbl.....FOR NAPLES—An Italian bark, 537 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 28s. ₱ quarter.....FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN—An Austrian bark, 641 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 28s. ₱ quarter.....FOR TRIESTE—A German ship, 915 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9¼d.; do. to Lay Days; a German bark, 643 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do. at 4s. 3d.; a German ship, 989 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d.; and three vessels placed under contract previous to arrival.....FOR CONSTANTINOPLE—An Italian bark, 385 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Refined Petroleum on private terms.....FOR EAST INDIES—An American bark, 603 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 23,000 cases Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms.....FOR AUSTRALIA—An American bark, 355 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about $3,600.....FOR RIO JANEIRO—A French bark, 355 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported as about $3,600.....FOR CALCASIEU, La., ship, 993 tons, hence, with Railroad Iron at $4.....FOR CHARLESTON—A schooner, 418 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates.....FOR ALEXANDRIA—A schooner, 388 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates.....FOR HAVERHILL—A schooner, with Coal, from Weehawken, at $1 60 net.....FOR HIGHLANDS—A schooner, with Coal, from Port Johnson, at $1 55 net.....FOR LYNN—A schooner, with Coal, from Port Johnson, at $1 35 net.....FOR BOSTON—Three schooners, hence, and another, at $1 35, and a schooner, 176 tons, with do., from Port Johnson, at $1 35.....FOR HYANNIS—A schooner, hence, with Grain at 3c. ₱ bushel.....FOR NEW-HAVEN—A schooner, 497 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, on private terms, (option of Boston.)

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 23.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 110 bales; gross, 1,126 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,602 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 27,895 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 23.—Cotton dull; nominal; Middling, 12 1-16c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11 13-16c.@11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11 7-16c.@11¾c.; net receipts, 523 bales; sales, 3 bales; stock, 3,233 bales.

GALVESTON, June 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 386 bales; gross, 293 bales; exports, coastwise, 269 bales; stock, 3,080 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 23.—Cotton dull; nominal; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 8 bales; exports, coastwise, 22 bales; stock 502 bales.

MOBILE, June 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 112 bales; stock, 2,979 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 97 1-16 for money, and 97⅛ for the account. United States 4 ₱ cent. bonds, 104⅝; 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 103⅝; new 5s, 105⅝; 10s, 104⅝; 25s, 103⅝; Illinois Central, 89½; New-Jersey Central, 53⅝.

1:30 P. M.—Erie, 28¼. Paris advises quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 113f. 70c. for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Erie, 28½; New-Jersey Central Consols, 96⅛.

4 P. M.—Erie preferred, 53⅜. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £51,000.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, June delivery, 7 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 1-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day reached 7,700 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 7 3-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures quiet but steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7 3-32d.

ANTWERP, June 23.—Petroleum quiet but steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7 3-32d.

BREMEN, June 23.—Petroleum, 17⅜ marks for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Land closed at 54f. 50c. ₱ 100 kilogrammes.

HAMBURG, June 23.—Petroleum, 17 marks.

LONDON, June 23—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 51s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 6⅝d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 11d. Spirits of Turpentine 21s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RESIDENT GOVERNESS FOR SMALL private family in Toronto, Canada, on or before 1st September; thoroughly accomplished lady, with satisfactory references as to character and fitness of female education. Address, with particulars of qualifications, experience, &c., T. H., Box No. 3,652 Toronto Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS willing to assist with chamber-work, and to go to the country for the Summer; Protestant preferred. Apply, with first-class references, at No. 20 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE; MUST HAVE REfused one having already been in service two years. Apply, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 28 East 32d-st.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE; a salary of $75 to $100 per month and expenses; references required. LA ROSA & CO., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

Uptown office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,235 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and notices of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION TO YOUNG LADY OR LADIES; speaks French and German fluently; nice hair-dresser and seamstress; City or country; reference. Address G. F., Box 316 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid or waitress, or would go in the country to take charge of children; is willing and obliging; has six years' reference from last place. Call or address Teresa D., No. 250 3d-st., north side of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; rug bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; first-class; is also good washer and ironer; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 468 6th-av., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant; can take care of children; first-class; good family; best Dublin references. Call or address second bell, No. 113 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR would Assist with Washing.—By a young woman; country preferred; City reference; no cards. Call at No. 105 East 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BEST references from present employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 West 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; good City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 905 6th-av., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl; is neat and competent; good City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress.—By a young girl; City reference from last place. Call at No. 18 East 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 201 East 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 33 Madison-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BEST City reference. Call at No. 565 2d-av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in a private family; will assist with washing. Call at No. 204 Madison-av., near 41st-st., present employer's.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation in the country for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, for two days, at present employer's, No. 164 Lexington-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook in private family; City or country; understands making butter; good City reference. Call at No. 229 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN PRIvate family; good and honest; City or country; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 461 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 157 7th-av.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING, OR AN first-class laundress in private family; country preferred: best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 361 3d-av., entrance on 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as good plain cook; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 424 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook; understands cooking in all branches; baking, &c.; exceptional reference from last employer. Call at No. 432 4th-av., corner 29th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl; willing and obliging; would go short distance in country; good City reference. Call at No. 594 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK and laundress; City or country; best City references. Call or address 208 West 36th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in a private family; would do coarse washing; City references from last place. Call at 115 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK and washer and ironer; City or country; best references. Call at No. 333 East 35th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Cook and assist with washing; six years' reference; City or country. Call, for two days, at 236 East 54th-st.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 65 2 2d-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK. CAN BE SEEN at present employer's, No. 31 West 14th-st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN; UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking. Address Thorough, Box No. 325 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; WISHES ENgagements by the day, week, or month; City or country; first-class City references. Address Thorough, Box No. 325 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY AS housekeeper, companion or nurse to invalid; references in New-York and Washington. Address R. M., No. 600 N. Carolina-av, N. E., Washington, D. C.

HOUSE-WORKERS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women to do the entire work of a private family between them; country preferred; best references. Address M. M., Box No. 314 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do house-work or as kitchen-maid; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 340 East 47th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 330 East 54th-st., first floor, back.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person; experienced in her duties; hair dressing and needle-work a specialty; will travel; City reference. Call at No. 262 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS; would assist with chamber-work; industrious, quick, and active; 12 years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 174 Prince-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 206 West 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in private family; understands French ironing, puffing, and box-pleating; City or country; best City reference. Call, two days, at No. 142 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; City or country for the Summer; will assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 425 5th-av., present employer's, for three days.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WANTS TO FIND A situation in the country for a most respectable girl as very good laundress. Call or address 3 East 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; willing to assist with chamber-work; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN AS INFANT'S NURSE; capable of taking charge night and day; understands the use of the bottle thoroughly; ten and a half years' best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 305 East 24th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTworthy Protestant girl, or as first-class waitress; good reference; City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 158 West 44th-st., second floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; CAN take care of a child from birth; would take care of lady's wardrobe or sew; would travel if required. Call at No. 295 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of invalid or infant baby; understands bottle-feeding; best City reference. Call at crockery store, No. 321 7th-av.

NURSE.—AS INFANT'S NURSE; THOROUGHLY competent to take charge of a baby from birth; eight years' best reference. Call at No. 629 6th-av., near 37th-st. fancy store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR WAIT ON a Lady.—Can be seen at present employer's, No. 107 East 17th-st., where she has lived four years; country preferred.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG PERSON as nurse; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 129 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; neat plain sewer; City or country; best City reference. Call at 258 West 33d-st., in store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN girl as seamstress, chamber-maid, or nurse for grown children; best reference. Address Box No. 308 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Woman as experienced seamstress and chamber-maid; operates different machines; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at 62 East 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SMART GIRL AS WAITRESS in a private family; understands her business; best City reference. Call, for two days, at present employer's, No. 31 West 19th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl; best City reference. Address A. R., No. 234 West 30th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as waitress and chamber-maid; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 17 East 9th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITress; City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 58 East 54th-st., present employer's.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do washing by the week or month; will do day's work. Call or address Fanny Robertson, No. 153 West 31st-st., second floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman who goes out by the day; washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 409 West 28th-st., top floor, front room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families or gentlemen's washing to do home; has good reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 412 East 11th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; washing and ironing or house-cleaning by the day or take in washing; good reference. Call at No. 326 East 26th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to do's work, washing, house, or any kind of cleaning. Call or address, all week, 226 East 22d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing or family washing. Call or address No. 222 West 13th-st., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A LADY DESIRES TO GET WASHing for a first-class laundress who has washed for her for nearly five years; also perfectly understands Ruffling, and clear-starching; does flannels equal to new. Call on or address Colored Widow, No. 247 West 41st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER.—THOROUGHLY COMPetent; unexceptionable references, open to engagement; security if required. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; understands his business thoroughly; good, careful driver; understands proper treatment of horses and carriages; can milk; City or country; make himself generally useful; eight years' reference. Call or address J. F., No. 64 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOroughly understands the care of the horses, carriages, and harness; has lived with some of the best families in the City; willing and obliging; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, Thomas, No. 328 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant; is a trustworthy man; understands care of horses, carriages and harness thoroughly; good driver; best City reference from last employer; City or country. Address S. S., Box No. 283 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS this business; willing and obliging; was several years at the Riding-School in this country; best City

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, June 23, by order of the Supreme Court, Jacob F. Miller, Esq., Referee, Sachs & Myers sold the following improved City real estate: One three-story brick and one three-story frame building, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 462 10th-av., east side, 74.1 feet south of 28th-st., sold for $75 over and above incumbrances, amounting to about $4,998, to J. S. Joyce; one three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.6 by 100.5, No. 36 West 44th-st., south side, 275.6 feet east of 6th-av., sold for $40 over and above incumbrances, amounting to about $7,288, to N. J. Newitter, and the five-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 770 10th-av., east side, 50 feet north of 52d-st., sold for $8,200, to Louis Ash. The premises No. 307 East 30th-st. and Nos. 766 and 768 10th-av., advertised by the above-named firm for yesterday, were withdrawn. Hugh W. Camp, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.7 by 100.11, No. 416 East 116th-st., south side, 169.6 feet east of 1st-av., for $8,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 23.

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 57th-st., 22.6x 20.5; Alvin J. Hyatt and wife to Henry J. Mosher. $18,000
111th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x 100.11; John H. Deane and wife to Thomas T. Tressy. 16,000
80th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x86.3; Abraham H. Jones and wife to Henry and David Folsom. 12,000
80th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x102.2; Abraham H. Jones to David Folsom. 43,000
New-Boulevard, s. w. corner 136th-st., 149.11 x40; Pauline Bucking to Edmund Coffin, jr. nom.
69th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x85.3¾x irregular; Louis Lowenstein, Trustee, to I. Meyer, Executor. nom.
5th-av., w. corner of 120th-st., 50.5x100; Isaac Meyer and others, Executors, to I. Meyer, Executor. nom.
54th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; Catharine Gerry and others to William H. Scott. 6,000
19th-st., n. s., lot No. 40; also, 54th-st., n. s., lot No. 38, 1-3 part; Margaret Drummond and husband to Euphemia McLellan. 12,600
55th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100.5; Lucino H. Niles and wife to Ashbel H. Bailey. 9,000
40th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9; Ferdinand A. Crocker and wife to Bernard E. Smith. 6,500
Avenue D, w. s., 25 ft. s. of 5th-av., 22x80; P. A. Cohen, Referee, to Samuel Koch. 7,100
113th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.10; J. H. Kitahen, Referee, to Caroline Schwarz. 3,500
Fordham-av., Cedar-st., Lafayette and Locust-avs., about 4 acres, 24th Ward; W. Sinclair, Referee, to Jeremiah K. O'Keefe. 10,000
Avenue A, w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 82d-st., 25.6x 106.6; Ellen Murray and husband to Edward Kaufman. nom.
Same property; Edward Kaufman to Joseph Murray. nom.
Lexington-av., w. s., 16.3 ft. n. of 74th-st., 17 x32.6; William H. Browning and wife to Norma Cecil. 12,000
128th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Home-av., 25x 100; also, 128th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Home-av., 80x200 to 137th-st., 23d Ward; Mary A. Latainger to Charles R. Lataisinge. 9,750
151th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Home-av., 50x200 to 137th-st., 23d Ward; C. B. Rogers and others, Trustees, to Mary A. Lesinger. nom.
85th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; S. L. Jacobs and wife to Thomas Kilpatrick. 33,000
Catharine-st., s. w. corner of Chatham-square; 14.1x30.6x irreg.; Isaias Meyer and others, Executors, to New-York Loan and Improvement Company. 26,000
Carlisle-st., lots 3 and 5; H. Morton, Referee, to Ellen C. Van Wyck. 13,200
Albany-st., No. 4; Same to Same. 11,800
46th-av., s. w. corner of 88th-st., 100x200, to 88th-av., s. s. 81st of 11th Missionary Institution to William N. Thompson. 90,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Baker, Sarah B., and husband, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; s. a. 125th-st., s. of 6th-av., 1 year. $2,000
Beery, P. B., and wife, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 358 West 57th-st., 1 year. 2,000
Barchill, Mary, to Edward Loesener and another; e. s. 4th-av., s. of 35th-st., 6 months. 4,000
Folsom, David, to A. H. Jonas; n. s. 80th-st., w. of 1st-av., notes. 2,175
Folsom, David, and another to A. H. Jonas; n. s. 80th-st., w. of 1st-av., notes. 725
Hynes, Mary, and another to H. A. Cram and another Executors; e. corner of Washington-place and Monroe-av., 3 years. 1,900
Kilpatrick, Thomas, and another, Executors, to S. L. Jacobs; s. s. 58th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year. 18,000
Lutz, William P., to Susan A. Mullarky; s. w. corner of Southern Boulevard and 137th-st., 1 year. 1,500
Marshall, Clarinda M., and husband to the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. s. 34th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year. 7,000
Murray, Joseph, and wife to John H. Deane; s. s. 81st-st., s. of 2d-av., demand. 2,625
Schaus, Caroline, and husband to John Hartell; s. s. 113th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years. 3,000
Thompson, William N., to the Metropolitan Savings Institution; s. w. corner of 4th-av. and 88th-st., 3 years. 60,000
Van Tuyl, A. P., and wife to J. K. Smyth; n. s. 130th-st., e. of 5th-av., 6 years. 3,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Meyer, Isaac, and another, Executors, &c., to Isaac Meyer and another, Trustees, &c. Dem.
Thompson, George O., to Frederick P. Forster. $2,000
Treacy, Patrick, to J. H. Screven, Guardian, &c. 7,046

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant full-size

Dwelling-house,

With dining-room extension,

NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,

West Side, between 57th and 58th sts.

Watchman on the premises.

Open all day.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, built by Duggin & Cressman, No. 312 Madison-av., near 42d-st., will be sold low and on easy terms. For further particulars apply to SCOTT & MYERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—READY for immediate improvement; 4th-av. corner 100x100; 10th-av. corner, 100x100; both 86th-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

A—CENTRAL ALSO RIVERSIDE PARK lots at lowest prices by W. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE

Of valuable property in the Second, Seventh, Tenth, Fourteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, July 1, 1879, at 12 M., at Sales-room, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 261 South, extending through to Water, st., five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply on the premises, to ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

TWO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF offices, 1st No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway; also, suite front offices, at No. 194 Broadway. PHILIP S. MILLER, No. 194 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PLOT OF FROM [illegible]

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

NO. 43 47TH-AV., NEAR 11TH-ST.—LARGE house, 44 feet front and 56 feet deep; lot 100 feet; repairs or alterations made to suit tenant, or will lease for a term of years. L. J. CARPENTER, Nos. 56 and 58 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

AT ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., ON THE PALISADES.—To rent for the Summer, or longer if required, a very handsomely and thoroughly furnished house of 11 rooms; furnace, burglar-alarm, stable, fine shade, grand views; one of the choicest locations near New-York; accessible from City by railroad, steam-boat, or steam-ferry every hour; remarkably healthful location; very moderate rent to a careful private family. E. E. HOUGHTON, Owner, No. 446 Broome-st.

MONTCLAIR.—FINE GENTLEMAN'S RESIdence to let for the Summer, at Montclair, N. J., fully furnished; gas, hot and cold water, garden planted, gardener, cow, fine shade trees; horses if desired; rent low. Address JOHN E. HAWES, No. 11 Waverley-place, New-York.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE, FURNISHED —Ten rooms; shady; 5 minutes from depot and shore. MILLARD, No. 450 6th-av.; second bell.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or reaching to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA.....WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A.M.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 2 P.M.
ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 9:30 A.M.
SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 16, 2:30 P.M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the company's wharf, Pier No. 40 N. R., New-York, at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, 25th June, 1879. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Canal-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 24, 2:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, July 22, 7:30 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Rocues recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GELADILL.....Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Ezekiah Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving.....Thursday, July 10, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. E. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 3

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 15 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 5 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 24, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Clinton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloon, state-room, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway, and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

ST. LAURENT, JOUGLA.....Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.
PEREIRE, DANZE.....Wednesday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

WESER.....Sat., Sept 20 | GEN. WERDER....July 12
RHEIN.....Sat., July 5 | MAIN.....Sat., July 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria.....June 28, noon | Circassia, July 12, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia.....July 5, 6 A. M. | Devonia.....July 19, 4 P. M.

Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia.....June 28, noon | Victoria.....July 5, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT, Thurs., June 26 | SILESIA....Thurs., July 10
LESSING....Thurs., July 3 | CIMBRIA....Thurs., July 17

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, July 9

1st Cabin, $85—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$35. Steerage, $23. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCKE, EDYE & CO., 2 MORRIS, Agts. 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

VADERLAND, June 25, 9 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York. JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE

TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The stanch sea-going steamers of the International Steam-ship Company's Line will leave in June every MONDAY and THURSDAY, from July 1 to Sept. 29, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Isosom, at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Dalhousie, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Pigby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of this route is unrivaled, the run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route and many further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Milk-st., Portland, Me., or to W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, June 25
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEARVER.....Saturday, June 28

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. and G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, June 25
Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, June 28

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.).Thurs., July 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, July 19

E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, July 12

JAMES E. WILD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, June 30, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to rates apply to the Passenger Department, No. 327 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, June 25
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SATURDAY, July 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

NEWPORT LINE

FOR

BOSTON.

FIRST-CLASS FARE,

ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets limited and good only on steamer leaving New-York on day of sale, and connecting train leaving Newport the next morning at 5:30.

The magnificent steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY

will leave New-York daily at

6 P. M. (Sundays excepted, from Pier foot of Murray-st.) 28 N. R.

Passengers by this route leave New-York 30 to 60 minutes later than via other lines, and connect at Newport at 5:30 A. M. with a FAST EXPRESS TRAIN, arriving at Boston 7:30 A. M.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE running at low fares that affords passengers a FULL NIGHT'S REST.

Returning connecting train leaves Boston at 7 P. M., running through to Newport in two hours. Steamer arrives in New-York at 7 o'clock next morning.

Tickets and state-rooms can ONLY be obtained at the office of the Line, Pier No. 28 N. R., and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agts.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

BOSTON AND THE EAST.

The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MT. DESERT, PORTLAND, BANGOR, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.

THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE

Leave New-York daily,

5:30 P. M. (Sundays included, from foot of Murray-st.) Pier 28 N. R.

Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 4:50 P. M., via Annex.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers.

FULL NIGHT'S REST.

No intermediate landing between NEW-YORK and FALL RIVER. Special train leaves steamer wharf, Fall River, at 6:05 A. M. (Mondays excepted, when the steamer will touch at Newport.) Arrive Boston 8:40 A. M.

Four morning trains FALL RIVER to BOSTON.

First train arrives Boston 6:50 A. M. Returning train leaves Boston at 6 P. M. Steamer arrives New-York 6:30 A. M.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 239, 201, 271, 401, 526, 944, 957 Broadway, and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the office of the line on pier, foot of Murray-st., and at Annex offices, Brooklyn and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State House and at Old Colony Depot.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS

MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN,

RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT,

leave at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

State-rooms and tickets can be secured at Nos. 263, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan and Brevoort Houses, Nos. 1 and 253 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, tickets sold at all hotel and principal ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

HELEN, CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th.....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th..6:30 A. M.
Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th...6:30 A. M.
Monday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th.....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th..11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th.11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th.12:30 P. M.
Friday, 27th.....8:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th.....1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 28th...10:30 A. M.	Saturday, 28th...2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 29th.....9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....11:30 A. M.	Monday, 30th.....4:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS, C. H. BRAINARD and D. DREW—SPECIAL EXCURSION SARATOGA (commencing MONDAY, June 23,) leaves Vestry-st. Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., from BROOKLYN ANNEX Dock at foot of 8 1, landing at Nyack Ferry, (West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, can return by down boat.) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Baggage to and from all points checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad received for passage.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, and Catskill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL will leave at 2 o'clock P. M., commencing June 28.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. (234-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ONE DOLLAR LINE TO BOSTON.

Limited ticketed to Boston, good supper on the boats for 50 cents. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River every day, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers of the NORWICH LINE leave same pier daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for Boston; Worcester, &c., and for Portland and the White Mountains daily, excepting Saturdays.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ARDEN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every weekday, 9 P. M., reaching at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, Worcester, &c., and for W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERIOUS leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M. Pier 35, 37 East River, 3:45 P. M., and 36th-st. East River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven Railroads. REDUCED FARE, 35 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

HOFOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Only direct route. With fast and commodious steamers

ESCORT and VANDERBILT.

Leaves DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 34 North River, FOOT of HARRISON-ST., at 5 P. M.

A—THE MARY POWELL, FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring Ferry, leaves daily from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. Connects with Brooklyn Annex Boats.

A—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 23 E. R., foot of Roosevelt-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Excursion tickets Sunday excursion lands at Albany.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE DIRECT.—The Only Regular Line.—Steamers Miller and Hasbrouck leave Pier No. 35, N. R., (Franklin-st.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 P. M. Pier No. 42, foot Canal-st., N. R.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M. daily, Fast Express, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

9 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo, 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 8:45 and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 11:15 and 4:25 P. M. at WICKFORD JUNCTION. Connecting with steamers for NEWPORT. Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Grand Central Depot.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK

AND THE

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC, AND THE SAGUENAY RIVER.

THROUGH TO THE MOUNTAINS BY DAYLIGHT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1879,

THROUGH TRAIN WITH PARLOR CARS FROM GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT VIA NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON DAY EXPRESS AT 8:05 A. M. AND ARRIVE AT LITTLETON.....AT 7:26 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT BETHLEHEM.....AT 7:45 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT TWIN MT. HOUSE..AT 7:55 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT FABYANS.....AT 8:10 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT PROFILE HOUSE..AT 8:10 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT CRAWFORD HOUSE AT 8:40 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT QUEBEC.....AT 6:30 A. M.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER LINE.

THROUGH AND ROUND-TRIP TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED AT TICKET OFFICE N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT; NO. 417 BROADWAY, (OFFICE CENTRAL VERMONT-RAILWAY;) AT NO. 271 BROADWAY, (OFFICE PASSUMPSIC R. R.;) AND AT THE NEW-YORK TRANSFER CO.'S OFFICES, NO. 944 BROADWAY AND NO. 10 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND AT PRINCIPAL HOTEL TICKET OFFICES, AT EACH OF WHICH PLACES FULL INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferries.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for Christopher Street and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Twenty-third Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Sixth-avenue entrance to Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.

FIFTY-NINTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

EIGHTY-FIRST-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

NINETY-THIRD-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.

For down-town trains take west-side stations.

Trains will run to 58th-st. and 9th-av. and 104th-st. and 9th-av. alternately.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.

M. VAN BROOKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 16, 1879,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets

POLICEMAN OR BURGLAR

NUGENT HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY IN $30,000.

HIS ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH THE MANHATTAN BANK ROBBERY—A NEW WITNESS WHO SWEARS HE SAW HIM IN FRONT OF THE BANK THAT NIGHT WITH A PATCH OVER ONE EYE—WATCHMAN SHEVELIN'S STORY.

The preliminary examination of Police Officer John Nugent, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who is accused of complicity in the Manhattan Bank robbery, on the 27th of last October, was begun before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The examination has been postponed several times because of the unavoidable absence of the District Attorney. That officer was not present yesterday, but Mr. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, agreed to go on with the examination, and take the affidavits of the prosecution as a basis for cross-examination. The investigation was held with closed doors, none but the witnesses and those directly interested in the case being present. Nugent's wife and two children were in the room, and the prisoner himself, in citizen's clothes, listened attentively to every word of the testimony, but with an air of indifference which contrasted strongly with the agony pictured in the face of his wife.

The first witness called was Anson S. Young. His affidavit was placed in evidence by the prosecution. In it he swears that on the night of the robbery he saw Nugent, with a green patch over his eye, standing on the sidewalk in Broadway in front of the bank, and that he has seen him on other occasions standing about the streets with a patch over his eye. On the cross-examination, which was very severe, Young clung to his original statement, and all the efforts of counsel to confuse or entangle him were in vain. He said: "I live at No. 19 Bond-street; I am a painter by trade, and my place of business is at No. 241 Bowery; I first spoke about the Manhattan Bank robbery to Officer Sullivan, on Bleecker-street, about three months ago; I next spoke about it to Capt. Byrnes, at the station-house, last night; when I spoke to Sullivan I did not mention Nugent's name; I did tell him that on the night of the robbery I had seen a man lurking around the bank with a patch over his right eye, and that I believed that it would be found that that man had a hand in the affair; at that time I did not know that it was Nugent that I had seen; I told Sullivan that if I saw the man again in the neighborhood I would point him out; the robbery occurred on the 27th of October, 1878; I have seen the man Nugent since the robbery; the first time was in New-street; it was about the 20th or 25th of April; Nugent was standing opposite No. 10 New-street; I recognized him at once as the man that I had seen in Broadway with a patch over his eye; I told Officer Sullivan about seeing this man in New-street; last Saturday morning I saw Nugent in this courtroom; he was not pointed out to me, and 12 or 15 men were standing around him; he stood very nearly when he does now; that was the first time I have seen him since our encounter in New-street; I suppose I have seen the man altogether six or seven times; nobody spoke to me about this case, and said that he was all right; he said to me, 'If you only keep straight, and let liquor alone, there is enough in it to do us all for the rest of our natural lives.'"

Q.—Do you know, of your own knowledge, anything else about Nugent? A.—Yes, Sir; he told me that he got the tip from Head-quarters, and that he was a Head-quarters detective, and showed me his shield; he said that Jimmy Hope and all concerned in it got the tip from him, and that he knew everything that was going on at Head-quarters.

To Justice Murray—Before my introduction to Nugent, Kelly had told me that he would send his man to meet me at Wagner's saloon; I was reading a paper when Nugent came into the saloon, and he was introduced to me by Ryan as Kelly's man; I had received some of the money before that; I did not see Nugent when he had done with the bonds; all our conversation on that occasion was about the robbery of the bank; we did not have any dispute; it was simply a friendly chat; Nugent did not give me any of the bonds; I did not see any of them in his possession; he did not give me a penny of money; I could pick him out from a million people; he is the one who was introduced to me as Kelly's man.

At the conclusion of Shevelin's testimony, Justice Murray held Nugent for the Grand Jury in $30,000 bail. Nugent heard the judgment with perfect indifference, which was not disturbed by the pitiful weeping of his wife and children. The examination lasted just four hours.

A writ of habeas corpus was obtained yesterday from Judge Potter, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, for Nugent. It is returnable this morning.

A LARGE CANNING FACTORY BURNED.

John Romain & Co., of No. 102 Warren-street, lost their extensive canning establishment at Dutch Kills by fire on Sunday. Flames were first discovered through the windows of the tin shop, and though the Long Island City Fire Department was promptly at work, they spread with such rapidity that it was found impossible to save either building or contents. The factory had only recently been enlarged, at a cost of about $4,000, and it gave employment to many hands. A large quantity of asparagus had just been canned, and this, with the cans intended for tomatoes, was lost. The firm had also made large contracts in advance for produce, upon which there must necessarily be a heavy loss. Mr. Romain estimates the total loss at at least $30,000, only part of which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire cannot be explained, although there is no suspicion that incendiaries started it.

THE WESTCHESTER SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County held a special meeting in the Court-house at White Plains, yesterday, Mr. Wilcox presiding, when Messrs. Close, Banta, Travis, Johnson, and Phelps were appointed a committee with power to settle the question whether the county will yield to or fight the State Controller's demand for the $2,000 additional interest paid to the County Treasurer. Under a law of 1863 1 per cent is allowed to the County Treasurer on all real estate sold for taxes, and 6 per cent interest on the amount of the purchase money. The Controller claims that this allowance, however, not to be in excess of $2,000. Westchester's Treasurer now receives a salary, and the fees of the office, except on land sales, inure to the county. This is so, without question, in regard to moneys received and paid out in foreclosure proceedings, but as to the State taxes the Controller claims the allowance for the State. It is probable that as the facts in the matter are not disputed, the question of law involved will be submitted for adjudication, without argument, before the Supreme Court.

THE STEAM-HEATING PROJECT.

ADDITIONAL PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO SPINOLA AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

The Spinola steam-heating project, which has occupied the attention of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for several months, was again under discussion before that body yesterday. All the Commissioners, consisting of Mayor Cooper, Recorder Hackett, Controller Kelly, Chamberlain Tappan, and Mr. Nicholas Haughton, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, were present.

The following communication was presented:

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

GENTLEMEN: In behalf of myself and my associates, I respectfully call your attention to the great benefits the City and its inhabitants will derive by the introduction of "Holly's steam combination system" for heating, cooking, and all other purposes for which steam can be used when introduced by this system. In the first place, it will be a saving of not less than $150,000 a year in the heating of the public buildings; it will also save the City from $300,000 to $500,000 per annum in the removal of ashes from the dwellings, and more and ice from the principal streets and avenues. Also, a large saving by the furnishing of steam for the fire engines of the City. The City will also receive $150,000 from the company for the permission to lay the pipes for conveying steam in its streets and avenues. And a further compensation of 3 per cent. of the earnings of the company after they have earned and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. upon their capital stock. The system, when fully developed in this City, will reduce the rates of fire insurance upon all kinds of flammable property in the entire community at least one-half when the shops and storehouses can be heated without the aid of fires to be kindled for that purpose. This will be a saving of many millions of dollars annually from the present cost. A bond in the sum of $50,000 is to be given to the City for the replacing, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, all pavements taken up or in any way disturbed by the laying of the pipes, while its cleanliness and many advantages to the housekeeper cannot be estimated too highly. The Holly system of steam heating is no longer an experiment, but a fully-developed practical invention, which in a very few years will be generally used throughout the country. Very respectfully,

FRANCIS B. SPINOLA,
For himself and associates.

At the previous session ex-United States Minister Pierrepont applied to have the grant given to Spinola and his associates to lay steam mains south of Chambers-street amended so as to permit the mains north of that thoroughfare. It was finally decided to allow them to use the section of the City south of Canal-street for the purpose. The Commissioners subsequently requested the Corporation Counsel to embody in legal and appropriate language the terms, restrictions, and limitations on which they proposed to grant the privileges asked for by Spinola and his associates, and the latter, in compliance with their request, revised the original resolutions on the subject. The conditions read as follows:

First—That in all cases where the pavements are to be disturbed for the purpose of laying or repairing said mains a permit therefor shall be obtained from the Commissioner of Public Works, and the grantees, before taking out such permit, shall deposit with the Controller of the City and County of New-York a bond for $50,000 with such sufficient and adequate security, to be approved by the Controller, to be renewed from time to time as the Controller may require, as a guarantee that the pavements of the streets and sidewalks shall be restored in as good condition as they were found at the time they were disturbed by the said grantees, their assignees, or the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and, unless this be fully complied with, the proper authorities shall be fully empowered to commence legal proceedings against the signers of the bond, for the amount which it may have cost the City to restore said pavements in good condition. The pipes shall be laid under such regulations as the Commissioner of Public Works may from time to time establish, and under such part of roadway or sidewalk as he may prescribe on the permit, and if at any time the Commissioner of Public Works shall direct any changes to be made in the location or arrangement of said steam-pipes for the purpose of the laying, altering, or removing of City water-pipes, sewers, or doing any other public work, such changes shall be made by the grantees at their own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and in no case shall the City be liable for any injury or damage to the said steam-pipes, and in laying said steam-pipes the grantees shall in no wise interfere with any sewers, water-pipes, or other public works, but shall point out the consent of the Commissioner of Public Works and the owners of said pipes.

Second—The grantees shall supply all the steam required by the City for any purpose in the streets, or the parts thereof, in which the steam-pipes are laid, or for heating any public building now or hereafter erected therein, at 25 per cent. less rates than steam is furnished by them to their most favored customer. And the grantees shall authorize the Commissioner of Public Purposes, without royalty, any patented appliances or apparatus for the use of the steam supplied by the grantees, which the grantees shall authorize or license any person to use.

Third—Said Francis B. Spinola, for himself and his associates, whenever requested by the proper authorities having charge of such matters, shall furnish, without the purpose of cleaning the principal streets, public places, and avenues from snow or ice, and also supply steam for the use of the fire-engines, at reasonable rates, wherever their mains and pipes shall be laid.

Fourth—Said Francis B. Spinola, for himself and his associates, shall pay into the Sinking Fund, for the benefit of the City of New-York, the sum of ——— per cent. on the annual gross receipts from the sales of steam, beneath the carriage or road way of any street, avenue, or public place in the City, until such time as they shall have amounted to $150,000, after which the said payments shall cease and terminate, and in addition to said three cents for which steam is sold at retail, on which the company's earnings shall exceed 10 per cent. on the amount invested, the next 3 per cent. earned in the same year, over 10 per cent. on the amount invested, shall be paid into the City Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt.

Fifth—That the said Francis B. Spinola and his associates, be authorized to lay mains or pipes within the district in the City of New-York south of Canal-street, in a direct line from the north end of Tenth-street, after having laid the pipes in said district to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, then the said Francis B. Spinola and his associates are hereby granted permission to lay pipes in all the streets, lanes, alleys, and places in the City, under the terms, limitations, restrictions, and conditions hereby fixed.

Sixth—That the right to lay steam-pipes shall cease and determine at the expiration of three years from this date, unless the grantees shall, within that time, have constructed the pipes as aforesaid in the district south of Canal-street for the purpose. The Commissioners subsequently requested the Corporation Counsel to embody in legal and appropriate language the terms, restrictions, and limitations on which they proposed to grant the privileges asked for by Spinola and his associates, and the latter, in compliance with their request, revised the original resolutions on the subject. The conditions read as follows:

First—That in all cases where the pavements are to be disturbed for the purpose of laying or repairing said mains a permit therefor shall be obtained from the Commissioner of Public Works, and the grantees, before taking out such permit, shall deposit with the Controller of the City and County of New-York a bond for $50,000 with such sufficient and adequate security, to be approved by the Controller, to be renewed from time to time as the Controller may require, as a guarantee that the pavements of the streets and sidewalks shall be restored in as good condition as they were found at the time they were disturbed by the said grantees, their assignees, or the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and, unless this be fully complied with, the proper authorities shall be fully empowered to commence legal proceedings against the signers of the bond, for the amount which it may have cost the City to restore said pavements in good condition. The pipes shall be laid under such regulations as the Commissioner of Public Works may from time to time establish, and under such part of roadway or sidewalk as he may prescribe on the permit, and if at any time the Commissioner of Public Works shall direct any changes to be made in the location or arrangement of said steam-pipes for the purpose of the laying, altering, or removing of City water-pipes, sewers, or doing any other public work, such changes shall be made by the grantees at their own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and in no case shall the City be liable for any injury or damage to the said steam-pipes, and in laying said steam-pipes the grantees shall in no wise interfere with any sewers, water-pipes, or other public works, but shall point out the consent of the Commissioner of Public Works and the owners of said pipes.

Second—The grantees shall supply all the steam required by the City for any purpose in the streets, or the parts thereof, in which the steam-pipes are laid, or for heating any public building now or hereafter erected therein, at 25 per cent. less rates than steam is furnished by them to their most favored customer. And the grantees shall authorize the Commissioner of Public Purposes, without royalty, any patented appliances or apparatus for the use of the steam supplied by the grantees, which the grantees shall authorize or license any person to use.

Third—Said Francis B. Spinola, for himself and his associates, whenever requested by the proper authorities having charge of such matters, shall furnish, without the purpose of cleaning the principal streets, public places, and avenues from snow or ice, and also supply steam for the use of the fire-engines, at reasonable rates, wherever their mains and pipes shall be laid.

Fourth—Said Francis B. Spinola, for himself and his associates, shall pay into the Sinking Fund, for the benefit of the City of New-York, the sum of ——— per cent. on the annual gross receipts from the sales of steam, beneath the carriage or road way of any street, avenue, or public place in the City, until such time as they shall have amounted to $150,000, after which the said payments shall cease and terminate, and in addition to said three cents for which steam is sold at retail, on which the company's earnings shall exceed 10 per cent. on the amount invested, the next 3 per cent. earned in the same year, over 10 per cent. on the amount invested, shall be paid into the City Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt.

Fifth—That the said Francis B. Spinola and his associates, be authorized to lay mains or pipes within the district in the City of New-York south of Canal-street, in a direct line from the north end of Tenth-street, after having laid the pipes in said district to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, then the said Francis B. Spinola and his associates are hereby granted permission to lay pipes in all the streets, lanes, alleys, and places in the City, under the terms, limitations, restrictions, and conditions hereby fixed.

Sixth—That the right to lay steam-pipes shall cease and determine at the expiration of three years from this date, unless the grantees shall, within that time, have constructed the pipes as aforesaid in the pipes necessary to supply steam in 25 miles of streets.

These conditions elicited considerable discussion. Mayor Cooper said he was opposed to them, and contended that the City should receive a much larger revenue from the corporation. The question was finally put, and the Controller, the Recorder, the Chamberlain, and Alderman Haughton voted in favor of giving the franchise to Spinola and his associates on the terms named in the preamble, and the negative. A resolution was then adopted rescinding the one previously passed, providing that the action of the Commissioners should be subject to the approval of the Common Council. This was carried by the votes of the Controller, the Recorder, and the Chamberlain, the Mayor and Alderman Haughton opposing it.

GEORGE CORSON'S EXAMINATION.

James Burns, alias "Big Jim," who has been in custody for some time past on the charge of attempting to rescue the notorious "Red" Leary, was yesterday surrendered to the Federal authorities, who accuse him of having been concerned in the theft of $9,813 from the office of Paymaster John Larcombe of the Government Printing Office in Washington, on Jan. 2 last. He was taken before Commissioner Deuel in the afternoon and committed for examination in default of $10,000 bail. The examinat on of George Corson, an alleged accomplice of Burns, was begun before Commissioner Deuel yesterday. Mr. Larcombe, the Paymaster, gave testimony, of which the following is the substance: On Jan. 2 he drew $64,000 from the Treasury for the purpose of paying the employes; of that amount he paid out about $54,000, and while he was absent from his office the remainder was stolen from the safe; all the employes received their money on the floors on which they worked; about two weeks before the commission of the theft a man called at the office, and, addressing the witness, said: "Mr. Larcombe, I have come to ask you to do me the favor to let me know when you are going to pay the office. I have some bills against some of your people, and if I knew the day on which you are going to pay, it would assist me very much." The question being a common one in the department, Mr. Larcombe answered it very readily, and the stranger took his departure. The witness saw the man twice after that, once in the vicinity of the printing office, and for the second time yesterday, in the Federal Building, in this City, when he recognized him in the person of James Burns. The examination will be continued this afternoon. An effort will be made by the prosecution to show that for some time previous to the robbery Corson was the constant companion of Burns, and that they were seen together near Mr. Larcombe's office.

DISAGREEMENT OF A JURY.

The trial of Police Officer John J. McCarthy, formerly of the Fourth Precinct, now of the Twenty-first, for attempting to commit a criminal assault on Christina Eyles, a child of 14, living at No. 62 New Bowery, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. At 2:30 P. M. the jury retired to deliberate, and at 5:30 announced that there was no possibility of agreeing upon a verdict. They were therupon discharged by Judge Gildersleeve. The jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. H. McVicker, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

Stephen B. Elkins, of New-Mexico, is at the St. James Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. John Pope, United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Andrew Bryson, United States Navy, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. James H. Wilson, of St. Louis, and Charles Hamotin, Belgian Consul at Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Rear-Admiral George H. Scott, United States Navy; William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn.; ex-Senator William B. Woodin, of Auburn, N. Y.; James G. Berret, of Washington; Prof. William P. Blake, of New-Haven, and William Goddard, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT ROUTES

THE PLAN PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

MAYOR COOPER OBJECTS TO IT—THE ALDERMEN TO OPPOSE THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT—THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ON THE SUBJECT.

Mayor Cooper announced late yesterday afternoon that he would transmit to the Board of Aldermen at their meeting to-day the report of the Commissioners appointed to lay out a route for rapid transit in the annexed district. The Mayor has withheld the document from the Common Council up to the present time because he disapproved of the course of the Commissioners in selecting an additional route for quick travel in this City, and it is understood he will express his disapproval of the project in a communication that will accompany the report. It is generally believed that the report of the Commissioners will either be laid over by the Aldermen or sent to a committee for consideration. A number of them, even at this stage, are opposed to the report so far as it extends to this City, on account of the damage which a new rapid transit line might cause to property, and they claim that compensation should be given to the owners of such property. The question was discussed by a number of them yesterday in an informal way. Alderman Strack said he would not vote for the report, unless the property-owners along the line of the route were paid for any injury that might be done to their real estate. He was also in favor of binding any new rapid transit company to fix the fares for passengers at 5 cents each.

Alderman George Hall also claimed that propertyholders should be compensated, and he would, he said, be in favor of letting the proposed road be extended to the Battery, that is, if it was allowed to come to the City Hall.

Alderman Perley said he was opposed to building more elevated roads in this City for the benefit of private corporations, and if such roads were allowed to be built, the companies should pay the owners of property for any damages they might inflict. Alderman Roberts said it would be a great outrage to injure the property of citizens by a new rapid transit road without adequate compensation. Alderman Morris was emphatic in his opposition to the measure. He asserted he would present remonstrances from prominent citizens against it to the Board of Aldermen to-day, and that it embodied a gross and infamous outrage on property-owners.

The views entertained by these Aldermen indicate that the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners will elicit considerable opposition from the Common Council.

The following communication from the Corporation Counsel in relation to the routes selected was received by the Mayor yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, } NEW-YORK, June 23, 1879.

The Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 20, inclosing a copy of a report which you state you have received from the Commissioners appointed pursuant to chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, commonly known as the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and stating that the law provides that in order to obtain the consent of the City and Common Commissioners effective, there shall be "the consent of the local authorities having jurisdiction of that portion of the street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railway or railways." You state that you desire to be advised what action of what local authorities is necessary for the designation of routes made by the aforesaid Commissioners effective.

First—As to some portions of the routes designated the consent of the Board of Aldermen is necessary. By chapter 290 of the Laws of 1871 it is provided that the Department of Parks "shall have the full and exclusive power to survey, manage, and govern all general public parks, squares, and places; to pass ordinances for the regulation and government thereof, and generally in regard to said public parks, squares, and places they shall possess and shall have and exercise therein possessed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City in respect to the public parks, squares, and places in said City."

And by chapter 850 of the Laws of 1873 it is provided that "the determination of the lines of curb, and other surface constructions in all the streets and avenues within the distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries of any public park or place, which are now, or hereafter may be, under the control and management of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, is hereby vested in said Board of Commissioners; * * * and the said parts of said public streets and avenues shall at all times be the same are now, or may be, subject to such rules and regulations in respect to the uses thereof, and erections and projections thereon, as the said Board of Commissioners may make therefor."

It will appear from these quotations that the consent of the Commissioners of the Department of Parks is necessary to render effective any location of a route for a railroad by the Rapid Transit Commissioners that crosses or runs along a public place, or any street or avenue adjoining a public park or place. Without being able to identify from the descriptions sent, what portions, if any, of the routes laid out in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are of this character, I assume that the route laid out from Sixth-avenue to Ninth-avenue, on Fifty-ninth-street, requires the consent of the Park Commissioners, and the route from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to Mott Haven, certainly, as to that portion laid out along the City Hall Park, and that portion laid out along the easterly side of Union-square, and perhaps in other points which I have not seen, and full opportunity to investigate.

Union-square is a public place, and Fourth-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Seventeenth-street, would, as a street adjoining a public place, come within the jurisdiction of the Park Department. In addition to this fact, a reference to the act laying out Union-square shows that the Commissioners had no power to lay out Union-square is not properly Fourth-avenue, but is a part of the public place known as Union-square. See chapter 59 of the Laws of 1832, in accordance with which the square was laid out. So that the consent of the Park Department would, on this ground, also be required to render effective any location of a route on Fourth-avenue—the route at that point runs across a public place.

Second—As to the streets in general throughout the City, the consent of the Board of Aldermen, the executive control is in the Commissioner of Public Works. The legislative control is in the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. In this latter connection I would respectfully refer to. The control of the streets in general is in the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen by virtue of the provisions of the charter, conferring upon the Common Council the power to regulate the use of the streets, and with the proviso that they must act by resolution or ordinances, and that "every ordinance or resolution shall, before it takes effect, be presented to the Mayor for his approval, and with the further proviso that if approved, to become a law; if disapproved, not to become a law unless passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the board.

With reference to the streets in general, then, designated for the route or routes of rapid transit railroads, the Common Council must first act by resolution or ordinance. If approved by them, the resolution should then be transmitted to the Mayor for his action, and in the case of his veto of the resolution, a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the Board of Aldermen is necessary for its passage. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Counsel to the Corporation.

HANDS OFF FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.

The West Side Association held its last meeting for the season at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening. Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead presided; Mr. Herman, Cammann was secretary. A special committee reported on the street improvements necessary along certain avenues and streets up town; it was reported that the City authorities would refuse hereafter to grant any permits for shanties and frame buildings on the West Side. The meeting resolved that action should be taken to cause the removal of those which now disfigure the West Side. Business was nearly concluded, and the meeting was about to adjourn, when Gen. Viele rose and suggested that the association should give some expression of opinion in regard to the proposal to permit the elevated railroad to run through Fifty-ninth-street bordering on the Park. This suggestion at once started a very earnest discussion, in which Mr. S. E. Church championed the claims of the railroad company, and Gen. Viele, Mr. O. F. Hardenberg, and some others spoke strongly against it. Warmth, more or less vehemence the manner in which the elevated roads were eating up the City streets. Gen. Viele could see no reason why the railroad, if it wanted to change its route, should be permitted to approach the Park. He was entirely opposed to any such thing. Let the road go through Fifty-eighth-street. "And pay for the damage it may do to property-owners," added Mr. Hardenberg. Gen. Viele assented to this. Mr. Church said that the Sixth-avenue road was only half as useful now as it might be, because only every other train could run up to Fifty-ninth-street. If the route could be changed a great public benefit would follow. It was not possible for a railroad to be run without hurting some one. The property-owners on the proposed new route would have to give way just as those on Sixth-avenue had had to do. Mr. Hardenberg, who spoke with warmth, said there was a vast difference in the situation of affairs now and when the elevated railroad was given Sixth-avenue. Then, he said, rapid transit by elevated roads was an experiment. The public demanded rapid transit, but it was a grave question whether it would pay. It was necessary to make concessions and give privileges in order to attract capital. All this was changed. Rapid transit had proved to be one of the greatest financial successes of the day. Instead of their having to seek capital, capital sought them. There was no doubt, no risk. They were now in a position to pay for whatever more they asked. They are not willing to do. "We don't pay a cent," they have told us. They went through Fifty-third-street, added Mr. Hardenberg, and they damned it! Now they offer to take down their structure there; but only on condition of damning another street. They propose to do this without paying a cent to the property-owners they almost ruin. They propose further to take the circle in front of the Eighth-avenue entrance to the park, and put up their stations there; and, so far as any one knew, they might put up repair shops or storing places for their cars. That circle cost the City $1,000,000. If this were given away, how long would it be before they would come forward with a demand for the plaza at the Fifth-avenue entrance!

Mr. Church said this question was a broad one, and ought to be considered in a special meeting called for the purpose at some future time. To this it was replied that "some future time" would be too late. Action must be taken at once, and vigorous action, or the road would be given away, and then nothing could be done. Mr. Hardenberg and Gen. Viele united in opinion that if the elevated roads took more streets they ought to pay for the damage they inflicted in value; they were well able to do, since they had cost the Fifth-Avenue Hotel alone $1,000,000.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW-JERSEY.

ERIE COMMUTERS MAKE KNOWN THEIR WANTS TO THE COMPANY.

The Committee of Commuters and Travelers on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway, appointed last week, at a meeting of travelers on four New-Jersey lines, to act in harmony for the purpose of securing greater advantages from the different roads, met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Room No. 11 of the Coal and Iron Exchange. All but two members of the committee of eleven were present. Mr. E. A. Walton was elected Chairman, and Mr. James Yereance was made Secretary. A report was adopted containing suggestions that all the members of the committee agreed to. It was then decided that the committee would wait upon Mr. Robert Harris, General Manager of the Erie Railroad, at his office. The committee immediately called upon Mr. Harris. Mr. Walton presented the report, in which the committee expressed their full sympathy with the action of the committee of ten of the New-Jersey Association. As both President Jewett and Mr. Harris were somewhat new to the road, their attention was directed to the fact that the termini consist of five local roads, all built by local subscriptions and enterprise for local purposes. On these five roads, within the limit of 30 miles, there are 80 stations, and the population depending on the lines for communication with New-York will not vary much from 100,000. The committee asked the Erie officers to give serious consideration to the subject of local travel as a whole, and suggested that to hold the present business, as well as to augment it, it will be necessary, first, to greatly reduce the time of trains; second, to run more frequent trains; third, to greatly reduce the single and excursion rates of fare. The committee said in their report that they believed fares should not exceed 2 cents per mile, and excursion rates 1½ cents. If impossible to meet the suggestion as to single fares, then the time for excursion tickets should be extended for 10 days. Packages containing 25, 50, and 100 tickets might be issued to heads of families at 1½ cents per mile.

With the report the committee presented a map and statement showing that while it took but 32 minutes to reach Elizabeth, 12 miles away, and 27 minutes to reach New-Brunswick, 32 miles distant, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, it takes 47 minutes to reach Passaic, 12 miles away, on the Erie Road, and 77 minutes to get to Ridgewood, 22 miles from the City on the same road. Other distances and times were compared.

Manager Harris said that he would consider the propositions, and present them to President Jewett. He understood that assurances had been given that short-time commuters would before long be allowed to buy tickets at the same rates at which they are sold by the year, with simply the interest added. The company would also endeavor soon to improve its terminal facilities at Jersey City, so that passengers would not have the long walk from trains to the ferry-boats. This would be done some time in 1879. The other questions would be submitted to Mr. John N. Abbott, the General Passenger Agent, when he returned from Europe in September. Whenever he wished to confer with any of the committeemen on the subjects presented he would notify them.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AGAIN.

THE REV. DR. NEWMAN LOOKS AT IT FROM A RELIGIOUS STAND-POINT.

The Citizens' Committee on World's Fair met last evening at the Union-Square Hotel, Mr. W. A. Cole presiding. There were present among others the Hon. Thurlow Weed, Rufus Hatch, Lawson N. Fuller, the Rev. Dr. Newman, Ellwood E. Thorne, Uriah Welch, Col. Boyle, Dr. E. Wilson, Joseph D. Weed, R. C. Clapp, J. W. Morgan, and ex-Congressman Benjamin A. Willis. A report was received from the Committee on Sites, giving the following list of places suggested as eligible sites for the proposed fair: On the East River, beginning at Nineteenth-street and extending as far south as might be necessary; Manhattan-square and adjacent property, with a part of Central Park; the East Side lands in Brooklyn; the Long Meadow in Prospect Park, Brooklyn; the Washington Heights site; land lying east of Avenue A, known as the Eastern Boulevard, from Sixty-fourth-street to Seventy-fourth-street; Central Park: from Ninety-seventh-street to One Hundred and Third-street, between First and Third avenues, known as the Harlem Flats; Inwood, east of King's Bridge, between Fort Independence and Spuyten Duyvil Bridge; from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; Morningside and Riverside Parks; Port Morris, in Westchester County. The report was adopted, and the Committee laid out from Sixth-avenue to Ninth-avenue, on Fifty-ninth-street, requires the consent of the Park Commissioners, and the route from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to Mott Haven, certainly, as to that portion laid out along the City Hall Park, and that portion laid out along the easterly side of Union-square, and perhaps in other points which I have not seen, and full opportunity to investigate.

Union-square is a public place, and Fourth-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Seventeenth-street, would, as a street adjoining a public place, come within the jurisdiction of the Park Department. In addition to this fact, a reference to the act laying out Union-square shows that the Commissioners had no power to lay out Union-square is not properly Fourth-avenue, but is a part of the public place known as Union-square. See chapter 59 of the Laws of 1832, in accordance with which the square was laid out. So that the consent of the Park Department would, on this ground, also be required to render effective any location of a route on Fourth-avenue—the route at that point runs across a public place.

Second—As to the streets in general throughout the City, the consent of the Board of Aldermen, the executive control is in the Commissioner of Public Works. The legislative control is in the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. In this latter connection I would respectfully refer to. The control of the streets in general is in the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen by virtue of the provisions of the charter, conferring upon the Common Council the power to regulate the use of the streets, and with the proviso that they must act by resolution or ordinances, and that "every ordinance or resolution shall, before it takes effect, be presented to the Mayor for his approval, and with the further proviso that if approved, to become a law; if disapproved, not to become a law unless passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the board.

With reference to the streets in general, then, designated for the route or routes of rapid transit railroads, the Common Council must first act by resolution or ordinance. If approved by them, the resolution should then be transmitted to the Mayor for his action, and in the case of his veto of the resolution, a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the Board of Aldermen is necessary for its passage. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Counsel to the Corporation.

HANDS OFF FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.

The West Side Association held its last meeting for the season at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening. Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead presided; Mr. Herman, Cammann was secretary. A special committee reported on the street improvements necessary along certain avenues and streets up town; it was reported that the City authorities would refuse hereafter to grant any permits for shanties and frame buildings on the West Side. The meeting resolved that action should be taken to cause the removal of those which now disfigure the West Side. Business was nearly concluded, and the meeting was about to adjourn, when Gen. Viele rose and suggested that the association should give some expression of opinion in regard to the proposal to permit the elevated railroad to run through Fifty-ninth-street bordering on the Park. This suggestion at once started a very earnest discussion, in which Mr. S. E. Church championed the claims of the railroad company, and Gen. Viele, Mr. O. F. Hardenberg, and some others spoke strongly against it. Warmth, more or less vehemence the manner in which the elevated roads were eating up the City streets. Gen. Viele could see no reason why the railroad, if it wanted to change its route, should be permitted to approach the Park. He was entirely opposed to any such thing. Let the road go through Fifty-eighth-street. "And pay for the damage it may do to property-owners," added Mr. Hardenberg. Gen. Viele assented to this. Mr. Church said that the Sixth-avenue road was only half as useful now as it might be, because only every other train could run up to Fifty-ninth-street. If the route could be changed a great public benefit would follow. It was not possible for a railroad to be run without hurting some one. The property-owners on the proposed new route would have to give way just as those on Sixth-avenue had had to do. Mr. Hardenberg, who spoke with warmth, said there was a vast difference in the situation of affairs now and when the elevated railroad was given Sixth-avenue. Then, he said, rapid transit by elevated roads was an experiment. The public demanded rapid transit, but it was a grave question whether it would pay. It was necessary to make concessions and give privileges in order to attract capital. All this was changed. Rapid transit had proved to be one of the greatest financial successes of the day. Instead of their having to seek capital, capital sought them. There was no doubt, no risk. They were now in a position to pay for whatever more they asked. They are not willing to do. "We don't pay a cent," they have told us. They went through Fifty-third-street, added Mr. Hardenberg, and they damned it! Now they offer to take down their structure there; but only on condition of damning another street. They propose to do this without paying a cent to the property-owners they almost ruin. They propose further to take the circle in front of the Eighth-avenue entrance to the park, and put up their stations there; and, so far as any one knew, they might put up repair shops or storing places for their cars. That circle cost the City $1,000,000. If this were given away, how long would it be before they would come forward with a demand for the plaza at the Fifth-avenue entrance!

Mr. Church said this question was a broad one, and ought to be considered in a special meeting called for the purpose at some future time. To this it was replied that "some future time" would be too late. Action must be taken at once, and vigorous action, or the road would be given away, and then nothing could be done. Mr. Hardenberg and Gen. Viele united in opinion that if the elevated roads took more streets they ought to pay for the damage they inflicted in value; they were well able to do, since they had cost the Fifth-Avenue Hotel alone $1,000,000.

MR. JOHN HALLIARD'S TRIAL.

CHARGED WITH USING FOR HIMSELF AN INSURANCE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

John Halliard, formerly President of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, and of the State Insurance Company, both of Jersey City, whose recent indictment created so much excitement throughout Hudson County, N. J., was tried before Judge Garretson yesterday on one of the three bills pending against him. The bill charged him with having, while President of the State Insurance Company, abstracted from the vaults of the company $6,000 worth of Bayonne City bonds, and converted the proceeds to his own use and benefit. District Attorney McGill prosecuted, and Gilbert Collins defended. On the part of the State it was proved that in March, 1875, Mr. Halliard sold the bonds to A. Zabriskie for $6,100. With $1,000 of the money he paid an individual call loan at the Hudson County National Bank, and with $4,800 he took up a note for $3,000 at the Second National Bank, and deposited the balance, $1,800.

Mr. Halliard, sworn in his own behalf, testified that the State Insurance Company had received the benefit of the expenditure of the money; the note for $3,000 had been given to replace one of earlier date; the money received by the negotiation of the original note had gone to the benefit of the insurance company. He did not want it known, however, that the insurance company desired the loan, because he feared that such knowledge would impair its credit, so the money was not checked out directly to the insurance company, but a check for $600 of it was checked to Thomas Lynch, and another for $2,400 was given to James C. Martin. Lynch was an employe of the insurance company, and Martin was a personal friend of Halliard. These persons at once checked the amount over to the State Insurance Company. Mr. Halliard was equally positive that the call loan of $1,000 at the Hudson County Bank and the $1,800 deposited with the Second National Bank had gone to the State Insurance Company. But he could not say when the moneys were paid to the insurance company, nor in what shape they were paid. It was impossible for him even to say when the call loan of $1,000 was negotiated.

Mr. Collins produced a number of checks showing the payment of money by Halliard to the insurance company at about the time of the negotiations. One of these, dated Jan. 3, 1878, was for $2,800. Mr. Halliard could not say whether that was the check through which the company received the benefit of the $2,800, or whether it was received through one of the other checks. Counsel will sum up this morning, and the case will be given to the jury at noon.

SUICIDE BY JUMPING FROM A WINDOW.

Richard B. Abernethy was admitted to the Charity

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8670. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE DEMOCRATS DIVIDED

LEADING BOURBONS ADVOCATING A COMPROMISE.

THE HOUSE IRRECONCILABLES DEFEATED ON AN ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION—DELIBERATIONS OF THE JOINT CAUCUS COMMITTEE—A NEW PLAN PROPOSED FOR BREAKING THE DEADLOCK.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Democrats are still undecided as to what course to pursue in relation to the appropriations for the Federal courts. The stalwart Democrats of the House are considerably irritated over the conservative action of their Senatorial brethren in caucus yesterday, in deciding that they will not consent to final adjournment until the necessary appropriations for the courts are provided, and to mark their disapprobation of the action of the Democratic Senators, and at the same time to ascertain who of the Democratic members of the House favor unconditional appropriations, a resolution was introduced in the House to-day fixing Wednesday at 5 o'clock as the time for dissolving the present session. This resolution was introduced by Mr. House, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Democratic caucus on the House side of the Capitol, and the time named is the same as that fixed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in the resolution reported by that committee on Monday. This resolution was defeated by yeas, 80; nays, 102. The Democrats who voted in the negative were 17 in number, namely: Messrs. Acklen, Elam, Gibson, and King, of Louisiana; Bouck, of Wisconsin; Evans and Richardson, of South Carolina; Felton, Herbert, Persons, and Stephens, of Georgia; Phister and Thompson, of Kentucky; Myers and New, of Indiana; Upson, of Texas, and Wilson, of West Virginia. All the Greenback members present—10 in number—also voted in the negative. Of the 17 Democrats who voted in the negative, 14 are Southern men who would vote for the vetoed bill, amended to meet the objections of the President, provided the section repealing the jurors' test oath is retained. There is no doubt that a larger number of Democrats would vote for the bill with the objectionable sections stricken out if it were presented in that form to the House.

The vote on the resolution has not the significance which the stalwart Democrats attach to it. They claim that the vote shows that the great majority of that party favors an adjournment without further efforts to pass the Judicial Expenses bill. As a matter of fact, the vote has no such significance, and should such a policy be attempted, nothing is hazarded in saying that the stalwarts would be left in a hopeless minority in their own party. Many Democrats voted today for adjournment as a matter of party discipline, and not because they favor no further effort to provide for the courts, and because they knew the Advisory Committees of the two houses were considering the questions in controversy with a view of formulating a bill which will be acceptable to the President. The resolution was intended by the leaders of the No Compromise party as a means of coercing the Democratic Senators, but their object was frustrated by the 17 Democratic and 10 Greenback votes which were given against the resolution. Had the Democrats voted solidly for the resolution the stalwarts would have been emboldened, and the effect upon the Democratic Senators might have been what the House leaders intended it to be.

No feeling is manifested upon the question in the Senate. The matter was brought up incidentally to-day by Senator Ingalls, who moved as an amendment to a bill making appropriations to pay the clerks and other officers of Congress the money sections of the Judicial Expenses bill. Mr. Wallace, however, promptly applied the Democratic antidote by moving to add to Mr. Ingalls's amendment the clauses of that bill prohibiting the appointment of Deputy Marshals and the incurring of liabilities until appropriations shall have been first made by Congress to meet them. This was adopted, when Mr. Wallace proposed another amendment, adding the section to repeal the Jurors' Test oath and to create a commission to supervise the drawing of jurors for the Federal courts. Pending action on this amendment, the Senate adjourned. The Wallace amendments were, of course, offered to kill the Ingalls amendment. When the latter is perfected it will be rejected, and Mr. Ingalls will be forced to vote against his own proposition, which it was unwise to offer in view of the efforts being made to harmonize the differences between Congress and the Executive upon the Judicial Expenses bill. At this particular time it would be better to permit the Democrats to take the initiative in all the movements looking to providing appropriations for the Federal courts, and if those gentlemen who act for buncombe will restrain themselves for a few days they will promote the public interests and contribute to their own comfort.

After both Houses had adjourned, the Advisory Committees held a session to discuss the situation. The House members—Messrs. Cox, Ewing, Springer, Clymer, Atkins, Phelps, Bicknell, and Reagan—exhibited an unyielding disposition, most of them advocating non-action and immediate adjournment. The Senate members—Messrs. Thurman, Whyte, Kernan, Saulsbury, Jones of Florida, Bailey, Voorhees, and Vance—presented the action of the Senatorial caucus of yesterday, and plainly announced that Congress must not adjourn until provision is made for continuing the Federal courts. The discussion showed that a majority of the Senators were disposed to amend the vetoed bill by striking out the clauses to which the President objected, and thus end the controversy, but the House members would not consent to this. A proposition was finally made to divide the vetoed bill in two parts by taking out the appropriation for United States Marshals and the clauses to which the veto was directed, and making those items a separate bill. This was regarded with favor by the House members, and advocated as a compromise, but without reaching a formal decision the caucus adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The provision for Marshals, which it is proposed to take from the vetoed bill, is in these words: "For fees of United States Marshals and their Deputies, $600,000." To this it is proposed to add as a proviso the last clause of the first section of the vetoed bill, which provides that no part of the money appropriated by the bill shall be used to pay any salaries, compensation, fees, or expenses, under or in virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes, and the entire second section, which forbids any officer or department of the Government to make any contract or incur any liability in the absence of a specific appropriation therefor. With these provisions omitted the vetoed bill would simply provide for the expenses of the Federal courts and the repeal of the jurors' test oath. The President, it is believed, would sign the first, and there can be no doubt that he would veto the latter, but whether he would reconvene Congress in consequence of the failure to provide for the Marshals cannot now be determined. The laws authorizing the appointment of those officers would not, of course, be impaired, and they could proceed in the discharge of their duties until the regular session in December, when the deficiency to pay them could be provided. The statement made last night that the salaries of District Attorneys and Marshals were provided for in another appropriation act is erroneous. The salaries of all Federal Judges and the expenses of District Attorneys and Marshals are provided for in the act alluded to, but the compensation of the officers last named was purposely omitted from the Sundry Civil bill and made part of the Judicial Expenses bill.

SUNDAY'S RIOT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Bohemian Sharpshooters were examined in the West Side Police Court this morning, and a further continuance, without bail, for a week was granted, to await the result of the wounds received by Donahue at their hands on Sunday. Late this afternoon the attorney for the 19 prisoners appeared before Judge McAllister with 19 separate petitions for writs of habeas corpus, showing that the petitioners were all poor, and could only prosecute their cases as paupers. An order was accordingly made allowing them the right of hearing without costs. This petition declares that they are held without authority of law for supposed criminal matter, the precise nature whereof is unknown to the petitioners. They ask a preliminary examination by the court for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are entitled to bail. They will be heard to-morrow.

TROUBLES OF TURKEY AND EGYPT.

THE EGYPTIAN ABDICATION QUESTION NOT YET SETTLED—END OF THE TURKISH CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch from Alexandria on Monday night to the *Daily News* says: "It is rumored that the Khédive has agreed to abdicate on certain conditions."

A Cairo dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Negotiations have been opened between the Porte and the powers relative to the order of the Egyptian succession."

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "The Turkish Cabinet crisis was terminated by the placing on the retired list of Fuad Pasha and Nusret Pasha, who had accused Osman Pasha, Secretary of War, of malversation in office.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.—The Grand Vizier has submitted to the Sultan a new programme of policy, and requested a modification of the present Ministry.

LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch from Janina to the *Standard* states that, pending the result of the meeting of Ambassadors at Constantinople, the Turks have prepared everything for war. Reinforcements of six battalions of infantry and three batteries of artillery have arrived at Volo. Large bodies of Bashi-Bazouks are assembling in Albania ready to march into Epirus and Thessaly.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna reports that there is some fear in Constantinople that the Sultan, if he consents to the abdication of the Khédive, will no longer have any control over Egypt.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

PRINCE JEROME STILL SILENT—DEFECTIONS FROM THE IMPERIAL PARTY.

PARIS, June 24—Several newspapers state that Prince Jerome Bonaparte will publish a manifesto declaring that he remains faithful to his Ajaccio programme, in which he announces his Republican principles, and that he is not a pretender to the imperial succession; while, at the same time, he says, his dormant claims bar the succession of any other pretender.

LONDON, June 24.—The *Times's* correspondent at Paris says: "The presence in the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday last, of M. De Fourtou and Baron Eschasseriaux, his former Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, with the other Bonapartists absented themselves as a token of respect to the deceased Prince Imperial, is deemed an indication of their abandonment of Bonapartism."

The Press Association says President Grévy has officially sent a message of condolence to the ex-Empress Eugenie on behalf of the Republic.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says it is semi-officially denied that President Grévy has sent a message of condolence to the ex-Empress Eugenie.

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says M. Rouher's organ, *L'Ordre*, contradicts the reports published by the Paris papers yesterday, that Prince Jerome Napoleon would issue a manifesto declaring his intentions.

A dispatch from Lady Frere, at Cape Town, states that the body of the late Prince Imperial will arrive in London about the 28th of July.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED TARIFF COMPROMISE—THE CZAR TO VISIT BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 24.—It is probable that Field-Marshal Manteuffel will assume the Governorship of Alsace-Lorraine about the 1st of August.

LONDON, June 24.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The independent newspapers oppose Herr Von Bennigsen's scheme in the Reichstag for a compromise on the tariff question, by which, if accepted, the Government would gain the support of the National Liberals. A new proposal has been put forward, that the revision of the tariff be conceded temporarily until the amount of revenue to be assigned to the Imperial Government shall be fixed, so as not to place the Government in the uncontrolled possession of unlimited income."

LONDON, June 25.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says the Conservatives have decided to reject Herr Von Bennigsen's proposal for a compromise on the Tariff bill, and are negotiating with the Centre Party to support the counter-proposal to allow a temporary revision of the tariff until the amount of revenue to be received by the Imperial Government is fixed.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says the Berlin newspapers report the statement that the Czar is expected there shortly to visit the Emperor William.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, June 24.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "The dread of further trade complications in the north of England caused a depression in home railway securities on Monday. These complications ramify so widely that their full development would be most serious, but hopes are still entertained that they may be averted."

An anti-landlord agitation in the west of Ireland lately has been causing some apprehension. The Right Hon. James Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, stated that the Government were fully alive to the necessity of dealing promptly with the matter. He said that a Deputy Inspector-General of the Constabulary had been dispatched on a special mission to the districts concerned, to consult with the magistrates and local constabulary and report what additional Police are required in order to insure full protection to all persons in the exercise of their legal rights; that considerable reinforcements are being drafted into the districts concerned, and that notice has been given that, in the event of any outrage, the cost of these measures will be levied upon the district where it occurs.

ROME, June 24.—Notwithstanding the opposition of the Cabinet, the Senate has approved the bill limiting the abolition of the grist tax to inferior grades of maize and other cereals. The bill will be again presented in the Chamber of Deputies.

MADRID, June 24.—The *Epoca* says a band of black-mailing brigands in Catalonia have been dispersed by the gendarmerie. Six were killed and several wounded.

LONDON, June 25.—A telegram from the steamer Faraday says the shore end of the new French cable was landed on Monday. Up to 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning 116 miles of cable had been laid. The insulation continues perfect.

FLOODED BY A HEAVY STORM.

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED AND MUCH PROPERTY DAMAGED NEAR FORT GRIFFIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 24.—A Galveston *News* special from Fort Griffin says a terrific rain-storm swept over that place on the night of June 20. Over eight inches of water fell, flooding the town, and causing Collins Creek to overflow. Three people were drowned in the town and four just below it. Immense damage has been done the property in this vicinity.

STARVING THE INDIANS.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED THROUGH A CARELESS AGENT'S FAULT.

BISMARCK, Dakota, June 24.—The Indians of the old Fort Peck Agency are without a pound of bacon or flour. They have left the agency in force, thoroughly mounted and armed with best of guns. The trouble is attributed to the agent, who failed to make requisition for sufficient supplies.

THE MONUMENT TO GEN. WOODWORTH.

BUFFALO, June 24.—The monument erected to the memory of Gen. John R. Woodworth, at Springville, this county, was unveiled to-day with impressive ceremonies by the Masonic fraternity.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

TALKING ABOUT GRANT'S RETURN.

MR. BORIE ON THE EX-PRESIDENT'S TRAVELS AND HIS VIEWS ON MATTERS CONCERNING THE PRESIDENCY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—After traveling 26,500 miles in five months and 22 days with Gen. Grant, the Hon. Adolph E. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and an intimate friend of the ex-President, arrived at his home this morning, very much tired after his long journey. Mr. Borie is well advanced in years, having crossed the line of 70, but is remarkably vigorous for one of his age. He left here on Jan. 2, and joined Gen. Grant in Paris. He accompanied the party as far as Shanghai, where he became too tired to go further with it.

Mr. Borie was found at his residence this morning, where he was dozing, after an ineffectual attempt to obtain a good sleep during the past 24 hours. In the course of a conversation with the correspondent of THE TIMES he said, in answer to a question as to whether Gen. Grant was cognizant of the movement to give him a third term: "He may be, as he receives all the principal American newspapers, but it may be stated positively that not once during the period which I spent with the party was the subject mentioned even incidentally. The General resolved that this should be a pleasure tour, and, by silent and mutual acquiescence, all reference to political matters is avoided by the party."

"But you must know something of the General's views on the subject," was said.

Mr. Borie answered: "I believe that he is absolutely repugnant to getting into harness again. Both the General and his wife are possessed with a spirit of pure vagabondage—they want to be wandering all the time.

"But it is said that the General's tour is a part of the plans of the Republican managers," said the correspondent.

This brought forth an emphatic reply from Mr. Borie to the effect that he was not aware that Gen. Grant was informed of such a movement, and that if he thought he was to be dragged through the United States with a grand hurrah he would go out of his way to avoid it. "His movements are dictated by himself; he is engineered by no one in this country. His last words to me were: 'If anybody wants to know when I shall be back, say that I may come in September, and I may not come until March.' I tell you," continued Mr. Borie, with increased emphasis, "Gen. Grant has no hankering after the Presidency, and if the raising of his little finger could secure it he would not move a muscle."

"Suppose he was to be the nominee of the convention?" asked the correspondent.

"That contingency could be best considered when it arose," replied Mr. Borie. "If the popular voice called him, he might perhaps feel it to be his duty to acquiesce. But, mind you, in this I am not speaking for him. He reads his newspapers, and keeps his views to himself."

Mr. Borie said the General and his wife have not been ill since they left Paris. Instead of becoming robust over the wining and dining, the ex-President has lost 20 pounds in weight. If he comes home in September it will be by the City of Tokio, and he will reach San Francisco between the 8th and 10th. Arriving at California, he will remain a few days, and then make a tour of Oregon, and some time will elapse before he comes East.

OHIO'S DIVIDED NATIONALS.

THE BOLTERS, IN CONVENTION, VIRTUALLY INDORSE EWING—THEIR PLATFORM.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 24.—The proceedings in the National Convention to-day did not depart materially from the programme outlined yesterday. The exclusion of all who differed with the bolters had a very potent effect in producing harmony. A delegation of 20 from Hamilton County, in the interests of Piatt, were refused admittance, but the irrepressible Schilling, of the Cleveland *Advance*, who claimed a reporter's privileges, was allowed a seat on the stage, where he kept a judicious silence. The final secret meeting of the caucus last night resulted in a unanimous agreement to adopt a platform but make no new nominations, and this arrangement, including the appointment of a State Central Committee, was so thoroughly impressed on the mind of the President that he several times rose to the astonishing height of ruling a motion to adjourn out of order, to insure the completion of the prearranged programme. Cary, who was beat on a formal indorsement of Ewing, receded from that position, and contented himself with selecting for reading such letters, including one from Peter Cooper, as laid special stress on the virtues of Ewing, and urged his support by the Nationals. Whenever mentioned in the letters, Ewing's name won applause even among those who were most strongly opposed to his indorsement.

The convention to-day was a virtual indorsement of Ewing, although it lacked moral courage to take open ground. Nowhere was this more evident than in the selection of the State Central Committee, which favors Ewing to a man. A feature of the day was the address of Mrs. Lawrence, of Boston, who assured the Nationals that they were the party which was to save the country, and that it was the mission of the National Party to remove the heel of oppression from the neck of the working man. Resolutions were unanimously adopted which, among other things, declare that it is the exclusive function and imperative duty of the General Government to supply the entire circulating medium; that all bank issues of currency should have been suppressed, and that money issued by the Government, whether it be gold, silver, or paper, shall be received by the Government itself for all taxes and dues, and be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private; that the so-called specie resumption is a fraud and a swindle; that all bonds of the Government should be paid in accordance with the law under which they were created. The sixth resolution demands "the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains," and the seventh, "a graded and liberal income tax."

The excluded Hamilton County delegates, with a few sympathizers, held a meeting at the Boody House this afternoon, and resolved to support the Columbus ticket, and say nothing of the platform. Harrison Democrats in this portion of the State are none too warmly affected toward Ewing, and are greatly disgusted with the attitude of the latter toward the Nationals, and will make votes for Foster which will equal, if they do not exceed, the number gained by Ewing from the Nationals.

TO AID THE FLEEING NEGROES.

BOSTON, June 24.—The meeting at Tremont Temple to-night in sympathy with the exodus of colored people from the South was fairly attended, about 1,200 person being present, among whom were many colored people. The meeting was presided over by Dr. H. J. Bowditch, and speeches were made by Wendell Phillips, T. W. Conway, and H. M. Turner. The speakers were very emphatic in the expression of the view that the Government should repel all attempts to prevent the colored people from leaving the banks of the Mississippi. Mr. Turner thought the Southern leaders were plotting another war. A series of resolutions was adopted, declaring it to be the duty of the Government to see that the laws are observed and that colored men enjoy the rights of travel without restraint. A committee of five, consisting of Wendell Phillips, R. P. Hallowell, Henry J. Bowditch, James M. Buffum, and George W. Lowther, was appointed to solicit funds to aid colored people who are deprived of means in removing from the banks of the Mississippi. The audience was very enthusiastic and entered freely into sympathy with the speakers. Subscriptions amounting to $200 were taken up.

THE MAINE REPUBLICANS.

BANGOR, June 24.—Delegates to the Republican State Convention have already begun to arrive. The prospects are that it will be one of the largest conventions ever held in the State. The names of four or five candidates have more or less support, but so far no prediction can be made as to the final choice. The delegates all express an earnest desire to unite on whoever may be the strongest candidate, and say that their action will be harmonious.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC MACHINE.

THOMPSON STRUGGLING TO REGAIN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY.

COLUMBUS, June 24.—Who shall manage the Ohio Democracy during the coming campaign is one of the questions which will be solved at the meeting of the State Committee on Thursday. It is thought that John G. Thompson will make a struggle for the place, but the friends of Ewing, as well as Gov. Bishop's supporters, are strong in their opposition. The position having been used by Thompson as a stepping-stone to his present position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, Ewing's friends are disposed to allow him to take the second place, but should he continue to struggle for the first and make a disturbance, the friends of Ewing threaten to throw him out of the Democratic councils altogether. Much feeling has already been developed on the subject between the two factions. Thompson's enemies charge that the campaign last year was run by him and others who had official positions, and that Thompson gobbled $800 for his own services and left the committee badly burdened with debts. They now demand a change.

Gen. Ewing will leave Washington to-morrow morning, and will be present at the meeting which is to reorganize the Democratic machine for service. Thompson will not be present, but will be represented.

CALIFORNIA NOMINATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The Republicans of the First Congressional District last evening renominated Horace Davis as Congressman, and James L. King as member of the Board of Equalization.

The Working Men have nominated B. A. Reynolds to be Public Administrator of San Francisco.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

A DISCUSSION IN THE RIO GRANDE CASE—THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROAD'S CHANGE OF GAUGE.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—A Denver, Col., dispatch says: "In regard to the appointment of a Receiver for the Rio Grande Road, the court held that the counsel of that company could not represent the Receiver. He must come into court in person, when, if he had acquired any rights, and they were shown to be valid, the court would respect them; but the Rio Grande Company could not be heard in this respect. Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, who was present, and fully agreed with Judge Hallett in his decision, said he considered it his duty as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to say that if any resistance was made to Judge Hallett's order it would be very disastrous to the parties engaged in it. Judge Miller also ruled in the Grand Cañon case, as to matters set forth in the supplemental bill, that if they operated as an abandonment by the Rio Grande Company, then the proceeding under the mandate of the Supreme Court must be stayed until the supplementary matter had been fully heard and testimony taken."

Next Saturday 3,000 men will be engaged, between sunrise and sunset, in changing the gauge of the Iron Mountain Railroad from its present size of 5 feet to 4 feet 8½ inches. This change has long been conceded a necessity by the management, and the entire section force of the road has been engaged of late in preparing for the operations. The army of 3,000 section men will be divided into squads, each of which will have six miles of work to do, and, weather permitting, it is confidently expected that the monstrous job will be accomplished in the day. The change is a very important one for the Iron Mountain Road, as the new gauge is that of all lines connecting with it, which have contributed the services of their road masters and section hands to aid in the undertaking. The rolling-stock is now being altered to conform to the change, and it is expected that on Saturday night the road will be fully equipped under the new order of affairs. An immediate effect of the change will be the connection of the road with the Union Depot of this city, which will be a great boon to the public traveling in the direction of Texas. The exact cause of this change will not be made public for a few days, but it is said that it is a proposed consolidation with the Texas Pacific, negotiations for which purpose are known to be in progress.

BOSTON, June 24.—At a meeting of the Executive Council this morning, Thomas Russel, of Boston, was appointed Railroad Commissioner, vice Charles Francis Adams, Jr., retired.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 24.—The Hon. Edward Learned has received a grant from the Mexican Government to assist in building a railroad 150 miles in length across the Tehuantepec Isthmus.

THE FALL RIVER SPINNERS.

A STRIKE TO BEGIN TO-DAY—THE MANUFACTURERS UNYIELDING.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 24.—The spinners held a meeting to-night, and their hall was crowded as never before. To persons standing on the street and listening to the remarks of spinners on their way to the hall there could be little doubt as to the result. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and applause for the speakers when they expressed a sentiment pleasing to the audience was frequently heard. It was voted to begin a strike to-morrow in every mill in the city, except the Metacomet and Anawan. Notice not having been given in these mills as early as in the others, the spinners will continue to work until the 10 days expires, which will be in a day or two. Nothing was said about the King Philip Mill, it being understood that no strike will take place there. Another meeting will take place to-morrow. The spinners have procured Carrolton Hall, which is much larger than their own, and expect a full meeting. They think there is a chance that the manufacturers may yield to-morrow, and if so, they can hear reports from the manufacturers and act upon them in a body. They believe that if the manufacturers do not yield, the meeting will strengthen the feeling to resist and hold out to the bitter end. The spinners assert that the Superintendent of the Davoll Mill offered to present every spinner who would work with $5 at the end of the month. The agents of the Davoll Mill indignantly denies this statement.

There seems to be not the slightest indication of weakening on the part of the manufacturers. A general meeting has been called for to-morrow afternoon, when a course of action will be decided upon. The general opinion seems to be that manufacturers throughout the city will try and run their mills regardless of the strike. Several of them have spinners from out of town engaged, and agents are constantly engaging others. Striking spinners living in the corporation houses who have wages coming to them will have the advance rent for one or two months deducted from their wages, or will be paid in full only on vacating the tenements. No well-informed person believes that the manufacturers will in any way yield to the spinners.

FORGING A MINOR'S NAME.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—George W. Bishop, ex-Judge of the Orphans' Court, and ex-Mayor of this city, was to-day found guilty, with Isaac W. M. Helm, of forging the name of Frederick M. Ketchum, Jr., on a city bond for $18,400. Bishop, as Judge of the Orphans' Court, in 1875 forged the name of Ketchum, who was only 10 years old, to the bond, and through his judicial influence had the bond taken from the vault where it was properly deposited and placed in a city bank as collateral, and drew out $4,500 at one time and a smaller amount at another. The defense rested its case on the point that the signing of a minor's name could not be considered a forgery, and asked that the indictment be quashed. This was refused, and when the case was submitted, Judge Pinkney said: "If I am right in my view of the question of law presented at the opening, which was a matter of first impression, I think I am right in finding both the prisoners guilty." A verdict to that effect was accordingly entered. Bishop protests innocence of evil intent, and claims that there are $8,000 still unaccounted for, of which he knows nothing.

HANLAN, THE CHAMPION OARSMAN.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Sportsman* says Hanlan will leave Newcastle on Thursday with Messrs. Ward and Coulson, of Toronto, and Hassely, his trainer. Preparations are making for giving them an enthusiastic farewell. Hanlan will be presented on Thursday evening at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, with a valuable souvenir of his visit to England. He will appear in the regatta at Manchester on Friday and Saturday.

COX TAKEN FROM BOSTON

THE MURDERER COMING TO THIS CITY.

SURRENDERED BY THE BOSTON POLICE TO CAPT. WILLIAMS—HIS ANTECEDENTS MADE KNOWN BY HIMSELF—THE STOLEN JEWELRY RECOVERED, AND TWO OF THE MURDERER'S ASSOCIATES ARRESTED.

Chastine Cox, the self-confessed murderer of Mrs. Jane De Forest Hull, in this City, was delivered yesterday by the Boston Police to Capt. Williams and other New-York officers, who arrived there in the afternoon. The prisoner and the officers started for this City by one of the Fall River steam-boats, which will arrive at 6 o'clock this morning. To the newspaper reporters in Boston yesterday Cox talked freely of his crime, and described with amazing coolness the details of the murder. He appeared to be self-possessed, and even cheerful. Such of the stolen jewelry as he had disposed of in Boston was obtained by the Police. In this City, yesterday, the developments in the case were confined principally to the arrest of two negroes, a man and a woman, who had in their possession a quantity of the stolen jewelry. They were privately examined by Coroner Woltman, and then sent to the House of Detention, as witnesses.

THE PRISONER IN BOSTON.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE CITY HALL—TELLING THE STORY OF HIS LIFE—A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER—HIS DEPARTURE FOR THIS CITY.

BOSTON, June 24.—There have been curious scenes in the basement of the City Hall to-day, in a cell to which Chastine Cox, the confessed murderer of Mrs. Jane De Forest Hull, in New-York, was this morning brought from the Fifth Police Station-house, where he had been confined during the night. They were singular scenes, indeed, considering the grave character of the crime for which the man is held, and were quite like those one looks for at a show, not in a prison. The caged mulatto was a curiosity on exhibition, and "the public generally" the interested spectators, for, contrary to all previous custom, the people were admitted to view the prisoner, and for three hours they filed in a steady stream through the long narrow passage before his cell, held in line and kept in order by the Police guard. Not long after the doors were opened the news spread about down town of the extraordinary dead-head show so graciously offered at the City Hall, and the crowd which gathered, hoping for a peep at the prisoner, if not a full, satisfying stare, was immense. It must be admitted that the prisoner himself was not at all averse to the exhibition, and, indeed, did his part readily; he displayed an accommodating desire to make the show agreeable and successful, pressing occasionally close to the bars into the fuller light, so that the best possible view could be had of him, and occasionally expressing a cheerful word or two. He appeared, as he has all along, cool and free from any emotion. The man has shown at no time, except at the brief moment before he made his half-confession last night, the slightest comprehension of the gravity of his crime. He has been self-possessed and affable, and able to talk well, although unable either to read or write. As he stood up in his cell this morning he had the look of a well-trained colored waiter. He is a handsome, copper-colored fellow, with regular features, a rather intelligent, although effeminate, face, and good form. Nothing in his appearance denotes the rascal, except a half-deceitful glance of the eye. He would be set down as a good-looking but capable colored house servant, of slender intellect, one cut out by nature to serve after the most approved fashion. Chastine was neatly clad to-day. His linen was clean and white and his general appearance tidy. He said he slept very well last night, but was disturbed a while by two talkative women who occupied the next cell to his at the station-house. The show of the prisoner continued until the arrival of the New-York officers, and then was abruptly shut down. Cox has, whenever questioned to-day, talked very freely of himself and his crime, and has told over again the story of the murder and robbery and the circumstances which led to them. His fuller story differs somewhat from that given last night, and shows how little the crime was premeditated and to what a singular chain of trivial circumstances the dreadful death of Mrs. Hull was due.

In prefacing his story of his life, his crime, and after wanderings, which he seemed to find relief and real pleasure in narrating, he said he had nothing to conceal. God knew, he said, he didn't mean to kill Mrs. Hull. He talked with ease, using good language notwithstanding his ignorance, and the while smoking a cigar, which he seemed to relish, as he did all the comforts the considerate policemen furnished to him. He was born, he said, in a village in Powhatan County, Va., and, as near as he can reckon, is 32 years old. His father and mother were both slaves on the plantation of Jack White. His father's name was Madison Cox, and his mother had Indian blood in her veins. She was his father's third wife. He had ten brothers, six of whom are now living, and they were all raised on the plantation. When the war broke out he took the first chance to follow the Union Army. In 1864 he was captured at King and Queen Court-house, in Virginia, and taken to Richmond, where he was put in Libby Prison as a runaway slave. He was there two months, when he was sent to the coal-pits at Chesterfield, Va., where he attended the boxes and was called "the box boy." A few months after that he was sent to Huguenot Springs, where he was employed attending the sick in the rebel hospitals until Lee surrendered. With the Union armies Cox acted as a cook in several regiments, and at length enlisted in the Fortieth Infantry, colored, and served three years, when he was mustered out at New-Orleans. Subsequently he served alternately as coachman and cook in the family of a Charleston, S. C., cotton merchant named Frank Rogers.

Afterward he made his way to Richmond, Va., where he found his mother and brothers. In 1873 he was a waiter at the Spottswood Hotel in Virginia, and remained there until that establishment was destroyed by fire, on Christmas Day, 1874. Then he went to New-York. Here he worked as servant or waiter in several places, including the residence of Mme. Mechino, a milliner, at No. 49 West Twenty-ninth-street; Mr. Thompson Dean, a Wall-street broker, on Thirty-fourth-street; that of a family named McKune, at No. 133 West Forty-second-street, directly opposite the residence of the Hulls, and that of Mr. Frank Palmer, the President of the Broadway Bank. He also worked at the private asylum for the insane of Dr. Mann on One Hundred and Seventy-second-street, and since the 1st of last January he has had little to do, depending mostly on cleaning and laying carpets for his living. It was while at the house of Mrs. McKune that he first saw Mrs. Hull. One day that lady came in to make arrangements with Mrs. McKune for board for her lodgers, and this was the first time he ever saw her. After that he frequently observed her dining in company with Mr. Coleman at her house across the way, and shortly afterward he got a job to clean her sidewalk. He was at the same time employed to carry coal to an upper chamber of Mrs. Hull's house, getting for his services $2 a week. He states that he continued to work for her in this capacity until he went with Mrs. McKune to Stamford, Conn. This was two years ago. About eight weeks since he went to Mrs. Hull's residence for the purpose of getting work. He called at the basement door, and was met there by the woman cook, colored, whom he had quite frequently seen when he worked for Mrs. McKune. The cook said "How d'ye?" and he replied that he had called to see "Madame," as he designated Mrs. Hull. He was told that she was out, and left the house, giving the cook a slip of paper containing his address, "Chastine Cox, No. 166 West Thirty-sixth-street," at the same time stating that if "Madame" wished to see him she could find him at the place indicated. Two weeks later, about the same interval before the murder, he again called at the house, and was let in by the cook, whose name he understands is Francis. He went into the kitchen, sat down, and conversed with the cook and another domestic. The latter asked him if he would go out and buy a loaf of bread, having previously told him that the "Madame," for whom he had inquired, was out. He consented to go after the bread, and on his way passed Mrs. Hull on the corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway, she having left the St. Cloud Hotel at that location. He says the Madame did not see him. On returning to the kitchen with the bread the "Madame" was apprised of his call, and she sent word she would see him after she had got through with her dinner. He waited some time, and finally ascended to the dining-room, Mrs. Hull sending for him. As he entered the dining-room she exclaimed, so he says, "Is that you, John? what's the matter with you? you don't look like what you used to; you don't look as neat as you used to!" Cox says he had on his working-clothes at the time of the visit, and that he was covered with dust, the result of cleaning carpets, so he replied that he had been laying carpets, and added, "No, I don't look as neat as I should, Madame." She then told him that she would have some work for him as soon as the painters had gone. After a little more talk he left, and that was the last time he was in the house prior to the murder.

His story of his doings on the day of his crime, his wandering about town in the evening, his thoughts, his entrance into the house, and the crime itself can best be told in his own words: "On the day I did the work, I hadn't the slightest thought of doing Mrs. Hull an injury. I had been cleaning a carpet for Mrs. Kennard, on Twenty-second-street. The day had been hot, and I suffered from the heat. I went to my room at No. 166 West Thirty-sixth-street early in the evening and lay across the bed, taking it easy for a little while. I played with a cat in the room, and then fell asleep. About 10 o'clock I woke up and started out for a stroll. I had on my working clothes and overalls. I walked across Sixth-avenue and Broadway to Fifth-avenue, where I stopped to look at a dray-horse, which had tumbled down. I then went down to the corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, then walked up Thirty-ninth-street to Sixth-avenue, and back again by the St. Cloud Hotel, at Forty-second-street and Broadway. I then strolled into the Reservoir Park, near by, and sat there until the clock on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street struck midnight. Then I started down Forty-second-street, passing by the St. Cloud again, and by Acker & Merrall's store, and returned again to the park. After staying there a short time I went back again, down Forty-second-street, passing down by Mrs. Hull's house. I then passed along on to the steps of the St. Cloud, and then strolled on to the stoop of Mrs. Hull's house.

While there, thinking which way to go next, the thought of her jewelry came into my mind and that I might get it. The thought of robbery had never entered my mind before, and I suppose the Devil was near me and put it into my head. I had no intention of doing anything of the kind when I left my room. I had often seen the jewelry on her, but never thought of taking it. I looked up and down the street. No one was in sight. During all my walk I hadn't met a policeman. While on the stoop I recollected having a key in my pocket which I thought might fit the door. I tried it, but it didn't fit, and I threw it away. I was about to go down the steps and go home, when I noticed that the front parlor window next to the door was open about three inches at the top and slightly at the bottom. I stepped quickly upon the window-sill, raised the window, and passed inside. I should never have gone into the house if the window had not been open. I closed and fastened the window, and then groped about till I found the hall door. Passing into the hallway, I stood still for about five minutes, listening. Then I went into the dining-room in the rear of the parlor. I heard Mrs. Hull in the bedroom leading off this room snoring. I felt about for the bedroom door, and closed it; then drawing out a piece of a small wax candle that I found in my overalls pocket, I lit it, shading the light from my face, and looking about the room, I saw a woman's skirt, the trunk, and articles of furniture. I cautiously opened the bedroom door, thinking the snoring might proceed from a man. The light of the candle showed me the full form of Mrs. Hull lying upon the bed beneath a single sheet. She turned in the bed restlessly when the light fell upon her, and I immediately blew out the candle. Then I approached the bed, raised myself over her prostrate form, and pinioned her arms with my knees. She asked, "Whose there?" I said, kind of low, "the Doctor." She put her hand up to my face and I just dodged it. I had my knee on her arm, but she could move her elbow. Then she screamed, but not loud enough to alarm anybody, and I stuffed the sheet into her mouth. She says: "Take anything you want, but don't kill me." I said, "I don't want to kill anybody," and she kind of fainted away then and was still. I tied her arms with the sheet, and also tied her feet, one to each side of the bed. I did it so she couldn't stamp on the floor or get up. I didn't do anything to her but tie her and keep my hand over her mouth. Some have thought I did, but I didn't. I ain't that kind of a fellow, and I didn't go there for any such purpose. I took the jewelry, and got the watch out of the dining-room drawer. After I had got the stuff I went back to her, and she seemed to be breathing long. I tried to revive her, and just as I went away I dashed the cologne and a pitcher of water in her bosom. I came directly out, and went home and went to bed.

I went out the next day in search of work, but did not get much to do that day. The next morning I was riding on an Eighth-avenue car, when the driver said: "Did you hear what occurred up at Forty-second-street?" I said, "No. What was it?" He said, "Why, Mrs. Hull was murdered in her bed in the night." "Is she dead?" I asked? He said, "Yes." I didn't say much more. If the fellow had had any eyes he might have seen the color in my face. I felt the hot

her acquaintance with Cox, and immediately handed over the topas necklace, which was in a little powder-box near the bed. She had two rings on her fingers, which she gave up. She also produced a pawn-ticket for the diamond ring, on which $30 had been raised at N. Cook's pawnshop, at No. 21 West Third-street. She acknowledged that Cox had given her this jewelry, and that she had given the ruby ring to George Taylor, a boxer and waiter in Owen Geoghegan's saloon in the Bowery. She also had the paste diamond ear-rings. The articles of jewelry found through this woman, or pawn-tickets for them, were: The topas necklace, the diamond (!) ear-rings, the diamond ring, and the garnet ring. Bella Johnson was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, after being given a chance to dress herself, and the party started for Geoghegan's saloon, to look for George Taylor.

"Owney" Geoghegan's saloon, at No. 105 Bowery, where Taylor was found, is one of the lowest and worst places in New-York. It is the resort of thieves, lewd women, and such respectable people as go there "for the animals." Geoghegan is a fugitive from justice, and a rough of the worst kind. Taylor was found in this choice resort, serving drinks and cigars to the customers. The business of the place was just at its height, at 3 in the morning. Taylor had been giving a sparring exhibition earlier in the evening, for in such places the performers are waiters after their acts are through. Taylor is a good boxer, and once was employed in Harry Hill's variety theatre. Taylor had not only been serving drinks to customers all night, but he had been serving himself very liberally. He was stupid drunk, and at first denied any knowledge of the ring. He soon admitted, however, that he had it, and produced it from the watch pocket of his vest, and surrendered it. He was also taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Police Station, and then he and Bella Johnson were taken together to Capt. Williams's station-house, which they reached at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Bella Johnson is about 25 years old, and Taylor is 28. The girl was greatly alarmed at being arrested, and cried furiously. She said that her acquaintance with Cox began last Winter, when he lived in Twenty-second-street, and that he had visited her lately in Bleecker-street, and that he gave her the jewelry found in her possession, all after the 10th instant. She also said that Cox went to her again last Wednesday, the 18th, saying that he had just returned from Boston. He then gave her the "cross" diamond ring, and said that he would not make her a present of it, but wished her to keep it for him. The next day he went to her again, and asked her to pawn the ring for him. She did not know, she says, of any pawn shops in the neighborhood, and so asked an old colored woman whom she knew to pawn it for her. The colored woman did so, and got an advance of $30 on the ring. Capt. Kealey says that this pawnbroker has a good reputation, and is a respectable man. The old woman gave the $30 to Bella Johnson, and the latter gave it to Cox, who said that he was going back to Boston. Mr. Davenport says that neither Bella Johnson nor Taylor is suspected of having any guilty knowledge.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the two prisoners were taken to the Coroner's office. They were accompanied by a number of young colored women, friends of the quadroon. After a brief examination by Coroner Woltman, in his private room, the prisoners were committed to the House of Detention, as witnesses. The Coroner made out an order on Cook, the pawnbroker, for the diamond ring, and Capt. Kealey went after it.

On the 13th of last March Cox went to live in the house of Dr. John B. Rich, a dentist, at No. 12 East Twenty-second-street. He was the cook, butler, and general factotum, being the only servant employed in the house. After he had been in the place a few days his employer told him that he was satisfactory in every respect, except that he was out too much at night.

"I go out to see my wife," Cox replied.

Dr. Rich then told him that he would rather have him bring his wife to the house than be out every night. Cox then took Bella Johnson to Dr. Rich's house, representing her as his wife. She assisted with the house-work till the 17th of April, when Cox left, because he thought he could make more money at carpet-shaking.

MRS. HULL'S JEWELRY.

The articles of adornment that were stolen from Mrs. Hull's bed-chamber and the adjoining rooms, and that were at first represented to be extremely valuable, have dropped wonderfully since their real quality has been made known. The "fine hunting-case gold watch," for instance, was at the time believed to be worth nearly, or quite, $500, and the "long, heavy cable gold chain" was thought to have cost a large amount of money. The watch, which was a Christmas present to Mrs. Hull last year, cost $39, and the chain, a Christmas present in 1877, cost $27. The "pair of solitaire ear-rings, about 1¾ carat," are the last articles to come down to the level of the cheap jeweler. When they were found, yesterday, they proved to be the commonest sort of paste—not even a good imitation of diamonds.

Everything that was included in the Police list as having been stolen on the night of the murder has been recovered, except a plain gold ring. The list of articles stolen was as follows:

A gold hunting-case watch.
Topaz necklace, about 50 stones.
Pair solitaire ear-rings, about one and three-quarter carat.
Diamond ring, cross shape, five stones.
Solitaire ring, about two-thirds of a carat.
Ruby or carbuncle ring.
Plain gold ring.
Emerald ring.
Set of pink cameos.
Antique finger-ring.

The "heavy cable gold chain" was not mentioned, although that was also stolen. A pawn ticket was found for it in Cox's possession in Boston.

The topas necklace was found in a little powder-box in Bella Johnson's room, in Bleecker-street, and so were the paste diamond ear-rings.

The diamond ring, cross shape, five stones, was pawned for $30, with a pawnbroker named N. Cook, of No. 21 West Third-street, and Bella Johnson had the ticket, although Cox received the money. The solitaire ring, 2-3 carat, was pawned in Boston, and the ticket was found in Cox's possession.

George Taylor, Bella Johnson's lover, took the "ruby or carbuncle ring" out of the upper pocket of his vest, and surrendered it.

The plain gold ring is still unaccounted for.

The emerald ring is accounted for only on the supposition that it was an error, and that the garnet ring found in Bella Johnson's possession was the ring meant. This seems probable, as the garnet ring was mentioned in the list, and Bella Johnson admitted that Cox gave her the garnet.

The set of pink cameos and the antique finger-ring were found in Boston.

COX'S LANDLADY'S STORY.

Cox, the murderer, lived at No. 166 West Thirty-sixth-street, in this City. The house is an old-fashioned four-story brick building, standing at the corner of Seventh-avenue, the entrance being in Thirty-sixth-street. Very little of this building is allowed to go to waste. There is a saloon on the corner, a German grocery in the extension, and the three upper stories are negro lodgings. Copper-colored babies and children can be stepped on in any part of the house. Cox lived in the third story, where he had the corner front room, and his landlady's name was Robinson. Mrs. Robinson still lives in the same place, and a TIMES reporter talked with her yesterday. She said that last Friday morning Cox told her he was going to Newport to visit a friend of his there named Beekman. She told him that she intended to give up the rooms on the 1st of July, and that he had better look out for his trunks. Cox then set to work and packed up all his goods, which he sent away on Friday afternoon, Mrs. Robinson did not know where. He left the house that afternoon, and she has not seen or heard from him since. Cox went to the house in the latter part of last December, and soon made friends with everybody there. He was then employed as a waiter somewhere, but Mrs. Robinson could not remember where. His right name, said the landlady, is Chastine Cox, although he is sometimes called John Cox. That is his brother's name, and even his mother sometimes wrote to him as to John Cox. His mother lives in Richmond, and his brother lives further South.

Cox is a member of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in Waverley-place, and had a number of friends there. He paid his board bills promptly, Mrs. Robinson continued, until he lost his place, although he never seemed to have much money; he was a very jolly fellow about the house, and fond of practical jokes; he soon found another place, as cook and waiter, in Twenty-second-street, with a doctor. He was there only a few weeks, and then left, because he could make more money elsewhere at cleaning carpets. He paid up his board bills then; but from that time on he had no steady employment, but only odd jobs at cleaning carpets. He was necessary in his habits, but sometimes staid out all night. He had a night-key, but the hall door was always locked at 11 o'clock, and, unless he was in before that hour, he could not get in at all; sometimes he said he lodged with a friend down town; he was not known to be interested in any woman, but represented that he was a widower, his wife having died in the South; Last Wednesday afternoon a week ago, said Mrs. Robinson, Cox told me he was tired of loafing about the City, and intended to go to Newport to look for work. The same day he said that he was going to Yonkers, where he had been offered a place as cook. He left the house at about 3 o'clock that afternoon, and displayed nothing unusual in his manner, although Mrs. Cox does not remember that he was in the house on Tuesday night. He was pleasant, and said good-bye very cleverly. She saw no more of him till Monday of last week, when he returned to the house with a stranger, whom he introduced as Mr. Beekman. He said his friend lived in Newport, and that he was employed on one of the Sound steamers. Mrs. Robinson asked Cox whether he had secured the situation in Yonkers, but he said no. He did a job of carpet-laying last Wednesday, but Mrs. Robinson says she does not know where. When he went away, on Friday, he said he was going to Newport to visit his friend Beekman. The keeper of the grocery down stairs said that on the day that Cox left the house he wanted to hire his [Costello's] horse and wagon to move his trunks, but they were engaged. He was finely dressed that day, and wore a white yachting cap.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION OF THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—THE PLAN PROPOSED.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee, met at Republican Hall last evening, corner of Thirty-third-street and Broadway, to consider and adopt a plan for the reorganization of the district associations. Joel W. Mason presided, and Mr. S. Smith was Secretary. Every district was represented. There were present George Bliss, J. D. Lawson, Jacob M. Patterson, Sheridan Shook, Abram Lent, Michael Cregan, J. J. O'Brien, W. A. Darling, Bernard Biglin, Alderman Burns, Charles S. Spencer, J. O. J. Langbein, Jacob Hess, Gen. Pinckney, Robert C. Brown, J. H. Brady, R. G. McCord, William Herring.

In respect to the proposed reorganization, there were two plans, differing in detail only, which found advocates, while some persons, represented by Mr. Spencer, held that the Executive Committee had no power to order a reorganization at all. The general plan upon which the parties were agreed went merely to transferring the names on the rolls of the several district organizations. In the change of boundaries made by the new reapportionment, it necessarily happened that some persons who lived and voted in, say, the Eighth District found themselves in the Ninth District; some who lived in the Ninth found themselves in the Thirteenth, and so on all through the City. One Assembly district, for example, had the portions sut from it put into three other districts. It happened that in the large majority of cases various officers of the district organizations were placed outside the boundaries of their old districts by the rearrangement, which necessarily had the effect of creating a vacancy in each instance. All who agreed upon a plan of reorganization at all, agreed that it was necessary that each district association should have the names and addresses of the members it had lost copied from its books and sent to a central body, which would in turn cause them to be placed on the books of that district in which such persons had been placed under the new arrangement. The difference of opinion was regarding the officers of the associations. Some thought that only the offices made vacant ought to be filled. Others, that in each new district an entire ticket ought to be elected, so as to start fresh and fair. This was the view of Mr. George Bliss, and he offered a series of resolutions which embodied his plan. These provided that the names and addresses of the members transferred were to be sent to each district concerned; a certain time appointed when these persons should assemble at their new district head-quarters and be put on the rolls; and afterward primary elections were to be called to elect an entire set of officers in each district under the auspices of such old officers as might be left in it. Much debate, sometimes a little warm, took place on Mr. Bliss's proposition. Mr. Spencer objected to the thing *in toto*. He insisted that the Executive Committee had no authority to take action at all; that the election of delegates to the State Convention ought to be done by the Assembly districts, as they were before reapportionment. He entered a formal protest against the action of the meeting, and declared his intention to carry the matter to the State Convention. Finally, on motion of Mr. Jacob Patterson, Mr. Bliss's resolutions were referred to a special committee to report upon, the result of their deliberations to be presented to the Executive Committee Monday evening next. The committee consists of Messrs. Patterson, Dreagan, Spencer, Lawson, Bliss, Brown, and Friedsam. Mr. Friedsam was not present last evening. The committee will meet this evening at No. 211 Fourth-avenue.

AGROUND ON THE JERSEY FLATS.

THE ADELAIDE FAST THERE WITH EIGHT HUNDRED EXCURSIONISTS.

At 9:30 last evening the steam-boat Adelaide, on her return trip from Coney Island to this City, ran aground on the Jersey Flats, and all efforts to move her were without success. An hour afterward the steamer Northfield, of the Staten Island Ferry, was signaled, and Capt. Bairsted took off the 800 excursionists on board the Adelaide, who, while not in the least alarmed, were becoming somewhat excited at the enforced delay. The Northfield continued on her way to Staten Island, and then made an extra trip to New-York, landing the Adelaide's passengers at the Battery shortly after midnight. As none of the officers had landed from the Adelaide, no explanation of the grounding could be obtained last night. It was thought very strange that the pilot should have got so far out of the ordinary course to New-York as to ground on the Jersey Flats, since in the usual route from the Lower Bay the steamers run near Governor's Island. The steamer, it is said, is grounded in the mud, and will get off at high tide, probably without damage.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

There was a sharp speculative feeling in the wheat market yesterday, owing to the squeezing process adopted by the "bulls" against the "shorts" on June contracts, and prices for the favorite grades of No. 2 red and No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring advanced 2 cents to 3 cents per bushel. The result was a checking of operations, especially on export account, shippers being unwilling to accede any decided advance from previous quotations, in view of the less favorable tone of advices by cable from abroad. The principal transactions of the day were for contract purposes, to make good outstanding contracts for June, and a number of settlements of this character were reported on the basis of the ruling quotations. There was a fair inquiry for No. 1 white, at an advance of about ½ cent per bushel, which improvement was maintained to the close of the market. There was little variation in No. 3 Spring, with less inquiry, and rejected Spring was stronger and in more demand. The receipts were less than were unsettled, with an advance quoted of ½ a cent to 1 cent per bushel for July, and August options were a trifle weaker, on a tame market. Reports from the West were steady, as a rule. The total sales reported amounted to 523,000 bushels, of which 243,000 were for early delivery.

A MAN DROWNED AT A REGATTA.

The Seawanhaka Boat Club, of Greenpoint, held its annual regatta and excursion yesterday at Columbia Grove, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. The races were over a mile course. The junior scull race was won by Walter Smith, in 8:50, and the race for senior sculls by Joseph Pitkinton, in 7:35. The pair-oared-shell race was won by John E. Muller and William Wilson in 10:45. The four-oared race was the most exciting one of the day, and the boats at the finish were so near abreast that it was difficult to determine the winner. The decision gave the race to the crew of the Minnie—Walter Smith, bow; Pesterfield, George Young, and John C. Muller, stroke. Just at the finish of this race a small sail-boat passing near the excursion barge was suddenly capsized and three men thrown into the water. The judges' boat immediately pulled to their rescue, and two of the men, Richard Wanser and John Hyde, were taken on board. The other man, William Bassett, sank as the boat came within a few yards of him. The men were employes of the Glen Cove Starch Works, and residents of this City. Bassett's body was not recovered.

THIRTY-THREE NEW DOCTORS.

A large audience gathered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening to listen to the twentieth annual Commencement exercises of the Long Island College Hospital. The Rev. Mr. Short opened the exercises by prayer, after which Theodore R. Beasley, M. D., President of the Collegiate Department, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the following graduates: A. R. Allen, J. W. Bartlett, E. H. Bartley, C. D. Beasley, J. H. Bishop, H. C. Cochran, M. C. Camp, J. H. Eckman, G. N. Ferris, B. B. Grover, J. Heffernen, W. H. Humiston, F. Howell, A. E. Jarrett, J. M. Kaiser, J. C. Lester, A. C. Lane, W. H. Leonard, W. M. Lively, T. H. McGiff, E. Madden, H. E. Melugin, J. J. McLaughlin, L. C. McLain, A. A. Martindale, J. M. Percival, De Witt C. Rodenhurst, J. S. Riffle, M. E. Rafferty, J. T. Schonwald, T. L. Thompson, J. R. Wheeler, E. J. Wilson.

An address was made to the graduates by the Rev. William A. Snively, and the valedictory was delivered by E. H. Bartley, M. D., of the graduating class. The exercises were closed with a benediction.

TWO YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

While Edward Brown, aged 17, of No. 113 Monroe-street, and John Herbert, aged 18, of No. 180 Bowery, were rowing in a small boat off Pier No. 49 East River, at 3:30 o'clock last evening, the boat was capsized and the two young men were thrown into the water. Before aid could reach them they were drowned. Their bodies were not recovered.

THE CONEY ISLAND RACES

SECOND DAY OF THE JUNE MEETING.

A BAD DAY FOR THE FAVORITES—THE BETTING MEN HURT IN THEIR POCKETS—A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND WELL CONTESTED EVENTS.

Another large crowd witnessed the races at the Prospect Driving Park yesterday. The weather was all that could be desired at the course, where a refreshing sea breeze tampered the heat of the sun. The day was remarkable for its disasters to the "knowing" division, which was so badly hit that it will take many heavy winnings to balance the account. Many of the sharpers of the turf were especially cornered in the Sea-side Handicap, which was one of the heaviest blows of the season, and a surprise that will long be remembered. There were six races on the programme, and the favorites were beaten in three of them. Minos won the five furlongs, and the mutual tickets were worth $6 70. Willful won the Sea-side Handicap, two miles, in the same style that he won the Jockey Club Handicap, and mutual pools paid $51 65. There were 1,175 tickets sold, and 108 were on the winner. The third race, a mile and a quarter, was captured by McCullough, and although there were but two horses in the race, the tickets paid $20 50, so great a favorite was Una, whom he defeated. Warfield won the mile dash, the tickets on him being worth $7 85. There were 1,565 tickets sold, and 945 were on the winner. Jim Rigbt won the steeple-chase, and the Pole Cup was won by Mr. F. Gray Griswold's pony, called Silly. The details of the sport follow:

THE FIVE FURLONGS.

The entertainment opened with a purse of $400 for 2-year olds, entrance money to the second horse. Those not having won a sweepstakes of the value of $1,000, allowed 5 pounds. and maidens allowed 12 pounds; five furlongs. There were only two competitors, viz., James W. Bell's ch. c. Minos, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, being a full brother to Rhadamanthus, 98 pounds, (Evans,) and H. C. Babcock's ch. g. Mosquito, by Ill Used, out of Relief, 95 pounds, (Costello.) Although Mosquito was a great favorite the night before, the betting underwent a radical change before the start, Minos being the favorite at $60 to $25. The distance being five furlongs, they were started at a point midway between the quarter and half mile poles, and when the flag fell Minos had slightly the best of it, but when they got under way Mosquito rushed to the front and was a neck in advance, which he increased to two lengths at the three-quarter pole, but turning into the stretch he bothered for the stables, and before Costello could straighten him Minos was away in front, and won the race easily by a dozen lengths in 1:06¾.

THE SEA-SIDE HANDICAP.

The second event was the Sea-side Handicap, for all ages, of $50 each, if not declared out, with $800 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; two miles. This had nine entries, but those that sported colors were Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, 124 pounds, (McLaughlin;) S. D. Bruce's ch. h. General Phillips, 5 years, by Glenelg, out of La Polka, 117 pounds, (Sayres;) W. P. Burch's ch. h. Governor Hampton, 4 years, by Planet, out of Mary Way, 112 pounds, (Hughes;) and George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Willful, 3 years, by Australian, out of Pussy, 95 pounds, (Costello.) This was the great event of the day, and the utmost interest centred about the contest, and wherever Bramble was mentioned as the probable winner back went the odds. Even the weight and wig was discussed with vigor. Although Bramble was beaten, the winner was not sought in Willful, who ran so badly on Saturday, and the result was a complete surprise and the greatest kind of a spring one for the season, as will be seen from the quotations, the speculation being very heavy:

Bramble	$360	$425	$300
Hampton	135	150	125
Willful	30	55	45
General Phillips	25	25	25

The quartet was mustered in front of the stand, and, after one false attempt, Capt Conner dispatched them on their journey. Willful immediately went to the front and set a telling pace, followed out by General Phillips. At the quarter pole his lead was a full length, with Phillips second, two lengths before Hampton, who was a length and a half ahead of Bramble. At the three-quarter pole Willful had fairly increased his lead to two lengths, while Phillips, still holding the second place, was two lengths before Hampton, who was half a length ahead of Bramble. At the half-mile pole Willful still held the command, the others holding the same positions as before. Coming round the lower turn, Costello kept Willful at his work. The pace was hot up the home stretch, and Willful responded, and reached the first mile in front of the race nearly three lengths in front of Phillips, while Bramble had taken third place from Hampton. On the turn again Willful, by the time he reached the quarter pole, was four lengths ahead of General Phillips, who was a length in advance of Hampton, who had forged half a length in front of Bramble. Fairly flying along the back stretch, Bayres made a effort with Phillips to catch Willful, and he closed the gap between himself and the colt, and at the half-mile pole there was a length and a half between them, while there was half a length between Phillips and Hampton, who had moved up, leaving Bramble struggling in the rear and unable to maintain the pace. Coming around the lower turn, Willful shot away from Phillips again, and entering the home stretch, he increased his lead, and, amid the wildest excitement, won the race by six lengths, in the remarkably fast time of 3:34¾. There was a tough fight for the second money between Phillips and Hampton, the former getting it by a head. Bramble was several lengths off and badly tired; the pace was terribly fast, and he was out of condition for such a contest. There was much head-shaking at the unlooked-for result, and the poor show made by Willful in the mile and three furlongs on Saturday, when he was no better than fifth, was severely commented upon, the impression being that he was "played very fine" on that occasion.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The slaughter of the heavy betting men in the preceding event caused a vast amount of plunging on the third race, which was considered a "sure thing," but it turned out otherwise. It was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for 3-year olds; purse, $600, of which $100 and entrance money to the second horse. Those not having won this year a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 7 pounds, and maidens were allowed 12 pounds. There were only two starters, and the race could not have been more exciting if there had been a dozen. The two were James McCullough's ch. c. George McCullough, by Harry Bassett, out of Spotted Fawn, 106 pounds, (Evans,) and the George Lorillard's ch. f. Una, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, 106 pounds, (Hughes.) In the pool-selling Una was an enormous favorite, pool after pool being sold at the rate of $400 to $65, and the losers of the preceding race only plunged deeper in the mire when they thought they were merely picking up the money. The pair were started at the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell Una ran wide and McCullough took the lead, but the filly overtook her competitor, and at the judges' stand was at McCullough's saddle-girths. Going round the turn, McCullough pushed out a length in front of Una, but at the quarter the filly resumed her former position, and thus they ran along the back stretch, then past the half-mile pole, and on the lower turn Una ranged up to the hind-quarters of the colt, but Evans also made play with McCullough, and before reaching the three-quarters pole was a length in front. Coming round the turn he whipped in, but without avail, as McCullough kept in front and won the race by two lengths in 2:15¾. The backers of McCullough were wild with delight, and cheered the colt and his jockey lustily as they returned to the weighing stand.

THE MILE DASH.

The fourth event of the day was a mile dash for all ages; purse, $500, with entrance money to the second horse. Horses not having won a race this year of the value of $1,000 allowed 3 pounds, and those not having won any race allowed 7 pounds. There were also extra allowances for maidens. The competitors were Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Warfield, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Flora, 112 pounds, (McLaughlin;) James Bell's ch. g. Franklin, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, 101 pounds, (Evans;) Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. c. Alleveur, 4 years, by Glitroy, out of Sequin, 115 pounds, (Donahue,) and George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Balance All, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Lantana, 110 pounds, (Hughes.) The betting on this race was also very heavy, and Warfield was a hot favorite, as the losers in the two previous events were desperate, and surrounded the pool-stand like a pack of wolves, and the average rates were as follows:

Warfield	$400	$400	$425
Balance All	95	95	125
Franklin	55	60	75
Alleveur	55	60	55

After one breakaway, the flag fell to an excellent start, and Alleveur and Warfield got to the front at the beginning of the turn, but there Balance All ran up, followed by Franklin, and Franklin was all bunched. At the quarter pole, Balance All had the best of it by a head, Alleveur second, a length and a half in advance of Warfield, third, and Franklin close up. They ran very fast along the back stretch, Balance All pushing out three-quarters of a length before Alleveur, but at the half-mile pole Alleveur was at the filly's saddle-girth and a length before Warfield and Franklin, who were side by side. Round the lower turn they ran in a bunch, all lapping each other, and arousing the utmost enthusiasm. Coming down to the three-quarter pole, Warfield and Alleveur head and head, ran past the others, and Coats for the lead into the home stretch, when Alleveur gave it up, and Franklin challenged him for the second place, which the latter soon obtained, but in the meantime Warfield opened a gap of several lengths, and won a fast race by four lengths, Franklin second, three lengths ahead of Alleveur, and Balance All in the rear. The time was 1:44½.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The fifth affair was the Queens County Hunt Cup, $500, for all ages; gentlemen riders allowed seven pounds, no horse being eligible who had started in a hurdle or steeple-chase this year. The race was over the short course, and nine were entered. The six that sported colors were L. S. Brice's ch. g. Resolute, aged, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 151 pounds, (Little;) C. Penistan's ch. h. Pilot, aged, by Jack the Barber, dam by Flick, 154 pounds, (Penistan;) J. R. Gibney's ch. h. Wild Oats, 5 years, by War Dance, dam by Revenue, 152 pounds, (Devin;) M. G. Tully's br. c., 4 years, by B. F. Carver, out of Long Nine, 146 pounds, (Barrett;) William Backford's b. g. All Right, 5 years, by Chilleothe, out of Margin, 152 pounds, (Murphy,) and W. Costigan's ch. g. Brave Allie, 6 years, by Hinton's Jupiter, dam unknown, 154 pounds. Resolute was the favorite, the pools selling as follows:

Resolute	$105	$105	$150
All Right	100	100	125
Pilot	40	110	110
Field	45	55	60

They were started in the field behind the judges' stand in a straggling manner, some being left behind and others falling at the first jump, and the race soon resolved itself into a match between Resolute and All Right, the latter taking the lead and keeping it all the way won easily by three lengths, Resolute second, while Wild Oats walked in very lame half a mile behind. The time was 4:00. The others did not go the course.

THE THREE FURLONGS.

The sixth and final affair was the Westchester Polo Club Cup, valued at $250, open to ponies under 14 hands; $5 entrance, to go to the second horse; to carry 110 pounds, and 5 pounds allowed for every inch under 14 hands; three furlongs. There were 18 entries, and there was a long delay, taken up with disputes as to the height of the several entries and with protests. A stand of ruler are was brought to the judges' stand, and the process of measuring the ponies took up more time than the whole affair was worth. Somebody was dissatisfied with Capt. Conner's measurements, and Capt. Hall then held the command, the others holding the same positions as before. Coming round the lower turn, Costello kept Willful at his work. The pace was hot up the home stretch, and Willful responded, and reached the first mile in front of the race nearly three lengths in front of Phillips, while Bramble had taken third place from Hampton. On the turn again Willful, by the time he reached the quarter pole, was four lengths ahead of General Phillips, who was a length in advance of Hampton, who had forged half a length in front of Bramble. Fairly flying along the back stretch, Bayres made a effort with Phillips to catch Willful, and he closed the gap between himself and the colt, and at the half-mile pole there was a length and a half between them, while there was half a length between Phillips and Hampton, who had moved up, leaving Bramble struggling in the rear and unable to maintain the pace. Coming around the lower turn, Willful shot away from Phillips again, and entering the home stretch, he increased his lead, and, amid the wildest excitement, won the race by six lengths, in the remarkably fast time of 3:34¾. There was a tough fight for the second money between Phillips and Hampton, the former getting it by a head. Bramble was several lengths off and badly tired; the pace was terribly fast, and he was out of condition for such a contest. There was much head-shaking at the unlooked-for result, and the poor show made by Willful in the mile and three furlongs on Saturday, when he was no better than fifth, was severely commented upon, the impression being that he was "played very fine" on that occasion.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The slaughter of the heavy betting men in the preceding event caused a vast amount of plunging on the third race, which was considered a "sure thing," but it turned out otherwise. It was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for 3-year olds; purse, $600, of which $100 and entrance money to the second horse. Those not having won this year a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 7 pounds, and maidens were allowed 12 pounds. There were only two starters, and the race could not have been more exciting if there had been a dozen. The two were James McCullough's ch. c. George McCullough, by Harry Bassett, out of Spotted Fawn, 106 pounds, (Evans,) and the George Lorillard's ch. f. Una, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, 106 pounds, (Hughes.) In the pool-selling Una was an enormous favorite, pool after pool being sold at the rate of $400 to $65, and the losers of the preceding race only plunged deeper in the mire when they thought they were merely picking up the money. The pair were started at the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell Una ran wide and McCullough took the lead, but the filly overtook her competitor, and at the judges' stand was at McCullough's saddle-girths. Going round the turn, McCullough pushed out a length in front of Una, but at the quarter the filly resumed her former position, and thus they ran along the back stretch, then past the half-mile pole, and on the lower turn Una ranged up to the hind-quarters of the colt, but Evans also made play with McCullough, and before reaching the three-quarters pole was a length in front. Coming round the turn he whipped in, but without avail, as McCullough kept in front and won the race by two lengths in 2:15¾. The backers of McCullough were wild with delight, and cheered the colt and his jockey lustily as they returned to the weighing stand.

THE MILE DASH.

The fourth event of the day was a mile dash for all ages; purse, $500, with entrance money to the second horse. Horses not having won a race this year of the value of $1,000 allowed 3 pounds, and those not having won any race allowed 7 pounds. There were also extra allowances for maidens. The competitors were Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Warfield, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Flora, 112 pounds, (McLaughlin;) James Bell's ch. g. Franklin, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, 101 pounds, (Evans;) Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. c. Alleveur, 4 years, by Glitroy, out of Sequin, 115 pounds, (Donahue,) and George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Balance All, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Lantana, 110 pounds, (Hughes.) The betting on this race was also very heavy, and Warfield was a hot favorite, as the losers in the two previous events were desperate, and surrounded the pool-stand like a pack of wolves, and the average rates were as follows:

Warfield	$400	$400	$425
Balance All	95	95	125
Franklin	55	60	75
Alleveur	55	60	55

After one breakaway, the flag fell to an excellent start, and Alleveur and Warfield got to the front at the beginning of the turn, but there Balance All ran up, followed by Franklin, and Franklin was all bunched. At the quarter pole, Balance All had the best of it by a head, Alleveur second, a length and a half in advance of Warfield, third, and Franklin close up. They ran very fast along the back stretch, Balance All pushing out three-quarters of a length before Alleveur, but at the half-mile pole Alleveur was at the filly's saddle-girth and a length before Warfield and Franklin, who were side by side. Round the lower turn they ran in a bunch, all lapping each other, and arousing the utmost enthusiasm. Coming down to the three-quarter pole, Warfield and Alleveur, head and head, ran past the others, and Coats for the lead into the home stretch, when Alleveur gave it up, and Franklin challenged him for the second place, which the latter soon obtained, but in the meantime Warfield opened a gap of several lengths, and won a fast race by four lengths, Franklin second, three lengths ahead of Alleveur, and Balance All in the rear. The time was 1:44½.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The fifth affair was the Queens County Hunt Cup, $500, for all ages; gentlemen riders allowed seven pounds, no horse being eligible who had started in a hurdle or steeple-chase this year. The race was over the short course, and nine were entered. The six that sported colors were L. S. Brice's ch. g. Resolute, aged, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 151 pounds, (Little;) C. Penistan's ch. h. Pilot, aged, by

BROKEN HEADS FOR THE HOSPITAL.

TWO CITIZENS DISABLED AND A POLICEMAN PUT ON THE SICK-LIST.

While Michael Murphy, of No. 79 Carmine-street, was passing the corner of Hudson and West Houston streets, at 6 o'clock last evening, he was assaulted by Lawrence Donovan and John Fitzgerald, both of whom live at No. 252 West Houston-street. Murphy was knocked down by his assailants, who beat and kicked him in the most brutal manner. While they were still beating him Patrolman William Moore, of the Ninth Precinct, arrived and arrested both of them. Fitzgerald broke away from him and took refuge in a house. An officer of the Eighth Precinct answered Moore's call for assistance, and Moore handed Donovan over to him and went into the house to arrest the escaped prisoner. The latter had barricaded his door, but the officer forced it open, and, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in rearresting Fitzgerald and dragging him out into the street. On the sidewalk Fitzgerald again assaulted Patrolman Moore, and was aided by Donovan, who had broken away from the Eighth Precinct officer. They knocked Moore down, and kicked him about the head and body. Moore succeeded in gaining his feet, and by a vigorous use of his club, entirely in self-defense, soon reduced Fitzgerald to submission. Information of the fight was conveyed to the station-house, and a number of policemen were sent to Moore's assistance. By their aid Fitzgerald and Donovan were taken to the Charles-Street Police Station, despite the efforts of a large crowd of their friends to rescue them.

Fitzgerald, having severe scalp-wounds, was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital as a prisoner. A policeman was placed on duty at his bedside to prevent his escape. Donovan was locked up in a cell at the station-house. Murphy had received injuries which necessitated his removal to St. Vincent's Hospital. Patrolman Moore had his injuries attended by a Police Surgeon, and was placed on the sick-list. The assault on Murphy grew out of the longshoremen's strike, and occurred because Murphy had gone to work yesterday at the rates offered by the steam-ship companies, and taken the place of Fitzgerald.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday morning at Webster, Mass., originating in the Power Company's frame shop, destroyed that building and an adjoining grist mill and foundry. Among the losers are H. H. Bixby, $14,000; insured for $7,600; John Gunn, steam piping, $9,000; insured; C. E. Brown & Co., shoe stock, $6,000; insured for $5,000; Humphrey & Burnham, shoes, $7,000, insured, and Daniel Warner, twine and machinery, $10,000, not insured. The other losses swell the aggregate to $50,000.

The Crescent City Oil Works, at Mechanicsville, near New-Orleans, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $125,000; insurance, $115,000, equally divided among the following companies: Factors' and Traders', Sun Mutual, Crescent Mutual, Mechanics' and Traders', of New-Orleans, and the New-Orleans Insurance Association.

A Reno, Nev., dispatch says the snow-sheds one and one-half miles east of Cisco took fire at 12:30 yesterday morning. The East-bound overland train ran through it, but the West-bound train was detained six hours. Nine hundred feet of sheds were burned. The fire is supposed to have been started by tramps.

An incendiary fire in Limerick, Me., yesterday morning, totally destroyed the house, stable, and store of Edwin A. Sadler; the store of J. M. Mason, and the law-office of Luther S. Dennis. At one time the whole village was in danger of destruction. The losses aggregate $5,000, and there is no insurance.

A house on the Bull's Ferry Road, North Bergen, N. J., occupied by Joseph Gwynn, was destroyed by fire Monday. The loss is $10,000. Two Indians who were camping in the neighborhood are supposed to have set fire to it.

A fire at Toronto yesterday, destroyed the offices and stables in connection with P. Scott's lumber-yard, with $12,000 worth of lumber and three houses. Insurance light.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

PANAMA, June 16.—Advices from Arica state that the fine American bark Jennie S. Barker, from Pisagua, loaded with nitrate, went ashore at Arica on the night of May 19. She was subsequently got afloat, leaking badly. At last accounts she had six feet of water in her hold. In consequence of the great scarcity of labor at Arica, owing to the war, the master of the vessel was unable to get laborers to assist at the pumps, and it was feared that the cargo would be lost.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24.—The schooner Emma Heather, Cardenas, for Philadelphia, has arrived here. She reports that Capt. Hudson was lost overboard at sea, and that she secured a mate from a Norwegian vessel, who assumed command and brought her in below.

NORFOLK, Va., June 24.—The steamer George Appold, of the Boston Line, met with an accident to her machinery this morning in Hampton Roads. She was brought here, and will sail for Boston to-night.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Mr. Litchfield, United States Consul at Calcutta, in a dispatch to the Department of State, dated May 16, reports the loss of the American ship Fidlea Winslow. The ship went ashore on Gough's Island, and sunk in a few minutes. The crew escaped to the uninhabited island with a few cans of provisions. The men were finally rescued and carried to Calcutta in the British ship Eeaglaeden, Capt. Parcell, by whom they were provided with clothing, and otherwise kindly treated. They were landed at Calcutta on March 20, having been 74 days on board the British vessel. From Calcutta they shipped on English vessels.

THE LOUISIANA DEBT.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 24.—The Constitutional Convention to-day refused to allow the introduction, out of the regular order, of the resolution providing for the scaling of the State debt 50 per cent.

The Democrats were in caucus two hours to-night, discussing the State debt. A proposal to lay the State debt question before the people was proposed. Several proposals in regard to scaling the debt and regulating interest were defeated. A resolution that during the canvass deliberations on the debt question the Democratic members shall confine the pro

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 24.

SENATE.

THE COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, submitted a concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee, composed of five Senators and seven Representatives, to report at the next session what changes, if any, ought to be made in the mode of guarding or collecting the revenues, either from Customs or internal taxation, or in the management of the various departments and bureaus of the Government, with a view to efficiency of service and economy in appropriations of the public money, and whether changes from permanent to annual appropriations would be advantageous or not. Placed on the calendar, and Mr. BECK gave notice that he would all it up and speak upon it to-morrow.

EXTRA PAY FOR EMPLOYES.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, the Senate took up the joint resolution in relation to additional pay for employes of both houses, reported with amendment yesterday from the Committee on Appropriations. The committee amendments were agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, submitted an amendment providing for 30 days' pay to various female employes in the Treasury Department discharged under the reduction of force by the Legislative Appropriation bill just passed. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 15.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, moved to amend by adding a proviso that the persons discharged have remained in the service up to June 30. Agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the question recurring on the third section, reported as an amendment by the Appropriations Committee, as amended by the adoption of the amendments of Messrs. Allison and Davis, it was concurred in—yeas 30, nays 10.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, submitted an amendment to add a section comprising the language of the bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, (lately noted,) except the jury provisions and the clause relating to Deputy Marshals.

Mr. MACK, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend Mr. Ingall's amendment by adding the clause of said bill relating to Deputy Marshals. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 15.

Mr. WALLACE also moved to amend the amendment by adding the "jury clause" of said bill.

Before the vote was taken on this amendment, Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 14—a party vote.

The Senate then, at 2:10 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Mr. HOUSE, of Tennessee, offered a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on Wednesday, June 25, at 5 o'clock.

Mr. NICHOLLS, of Georgia, asked leave to offer as a substitute a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress at 7 o'clock this evening, but Mr. HOUSE refused to accept it.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, asked Mr. House to state whether the appropriation bills could be got through by to-morrow, but he received no answer. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Illinois, objecting to debate.

The resolution was defeated—yeas 81, nays 103. The following Democrats and Greenbackers voted in the negative: Messrs. Acklen, Bouck, De La Matyr, Elam, Evins, Felton, Ford, Forsythe, Gaslin, Gibson, Gillette, Hatcher, King, Lowe, Murch, Myers, New, Persons, Phister, Richardson of North Carolina, Stephens, Stevenson, Thompson, Upson, Weaver, and Yocum.

Mr. KING, of Louisiana, in casting his negative vote, stated that he would continue to vote against adjournment until the test oath had been repealed.

GLOVER'S REVENGE.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the New-York Sun of the 23d inst., criticising in part his course relative to the printing of the Glover report. He would not, he said, have taken notice of the article if he had thought it came from the editor, but he thought he recognized certain ear-marks about it. A long time ago he had received from the author of the report referred to a threatening letter containing a threat that, unless the report were printed he would resort to the newspapers. Well, he had resorted to them, and he [Mr. Singleton] hoped he was satisfied. The House knew that as Chairman of the Printing Committee he had endeavored to have the report printed, not because he knew what it contained, but because that course had been taken to be printed. He had endeavored to get from that man [Mr. Glover] the report, to see whether it was fit to publish, but he had not been able to obtain it. The statement in the newspaper article that he [Mr. Glover] would not surrender the report because it might be stolen came from Mr. Glover himself.

Mr. HAZELTON, of Wisconsin—Sounds just like him.

Mr. SINGLETON—If he is not crazy, he is on the verge of it. [Loud laughter.] If he intends to say that I have any disposition to suppress anything in that report, or to cover up anything, he is mistaken; for I do not know a single word in it, and he has never allowed us to get it. Our orders were to print, and I see no object to ordering the printing of the report until the manuscript was laid before us. Was I not right? [Shouts of "Yes, yes," on the Republican side.] I can have no other feeling than that of contempt for a man who would thus rush into print, and I believe his late contemptible action of this House shares very largely in that feeling.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, said that it was a source of peculiar gratification to him that his friend from Mississippi had given such a perfect, complete, and triumphant vindication of the course which he [Mr. Conger] had pursued relative to that report. [Laughter.]

Mr. SINGLETON—One word. I am very fond of my friend from Michigan, but really he misapprehends my purpose. I think I should undertake a task which I could not accomplish; I should bite off more than I could chew should I attempt to vindicate him. [Laughter.]

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill prohibiting political assessments, but the morning hour was consumed in roll-calls upon dilatory motions made by Republicans, and the bill went over without action.

A PENSION BILL PASSED.

The House then, at 2:45 P. M., proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table. Among the measures passed was the Senate bill for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Gen. James Shields, and the increase of the pension of Caroline S. Webster.

The House, at 3:45 P. M., adjourned.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

INVESTIGATING THE COLLISION—WHERE TO DUMP MUD, ASHES, AND CINDERS.

At a meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Ambrose Snow presiding, an investigation was begun, inaccordance with the request of the officers of the National Line Steam-ship Company, to find out which of the pilots was to blame in the recent collision between the steam-ships Canada and Italy, of that line. The steam-ship Italy having proceeded on her voyage immediately after the accident, leaving the Canada disabled in port, where she still remains, the crew of the Canada only were examined yesterday. The testimony was all in favor of Pilot Dexter, of the Canada, and the Secretary of the board refused to give it out for publication, for the present, on the ground that it was all on one side, and that it would be manifestly unfair to disclose its purport until the crew of the Italy had been examined and the story of Pilot Sullivan, of that vessel, had been heard.

Inspector Somers reported that a new gas-lighted spar-buoy had been placed outside of Sandy Hook, three miles south-east by one-half east from Buoy No. 16, to mark the place for depositing mud taken from the City. He also reported that on the 21st inst. while returning from below Sandy Hook in the light-house boat, in company with Commodore B. C. M. Klitz, Inspector of the Third Light-house District, they met one of the Police Commissioners' tugs, with five scows in tow, loaded with mud, and standing the crews of which were dumping their cargoes near Buoy No. 16. As soon as the men on board the scows discovered the light-house boat they stopped throwing the stuff overboard. Then the men on all nine scows towed by the tug-boats Kalbfleisch and U. S. Grant. Commander Klitz was ordered, for the third time, to notify the Police Commissioners to place scows in the North and East Rivers for the reception of ashes and garbage.

ONE YEAR FOR BITING A NOSE.

Thomas J. Fowler walked into the Court of Special Sessions yesterday with the tip of his nose buried in a thick roll of court-plaster. He preferred a charge of mayhem against John West, an elderly individual, who hobbled to the prisoners' bar leaning heavily on a thick oak staff. Some weeks ago West had attacked Fowler and bitten him severely in both arms, tearing out pieces of flesh. The painful wounds healed, and on Saturday last, in a forgiving mood, Fowler asked West to take a drink with him. West immediately fell upon him, and during the tussle that ensued snapped at Fowler's nose, and finally buried his teeth in that organ, inflicting most painful injuries. The prisoner was asked what he had to say, and began to move his lips very rapidly. Not a sound issued however, and it was learned that he had almost entirely lost his voice. He could not combat the testimony against him, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

THE ALCYONE BOAT CLUB.

ITS ANNUAL REGATTA FOLLOWED BY A GARDEN PARTY.

The Alcyone Boat Club, of Brooklyn, had its annual regatta yesterday afternoon, which implies that the members and their guests enjoyed, as well, a delightful social reunion. Sometimes it is a moonlight sail on the Hudson that follows the boat races, but on this occasion it was a garden party on the grounds of Mr. William C. Langley, at Bay Ridge. The steamer Adelaide left Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, about 3:30 o'clock, with over 400 ladies and gentlemen on board. She steamed down to Gowanus Bay, and after tossing up the mud in the shallow waters of that uninviting haven, it was found impossible to get close enough in shore to enable those on board to get a near view of the earlier portion at least of the races. At the finish, near Bay Ridge dock, she was able to get much closer to the competing boats, and a tolerable view was obtained. Unfortunately, the judges' boat did not put in an appearance, and Mr. Fish, Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, who started the boats, had to get accommodation on board a private steam launch. The first race was for four-oared gigs, the starting-point being opposite the Atlantic Docks, and the finish at a stake-boat moored a little north of Bay Ridge dock. The distance was about a mile and a quarter, but there was no pretension to exact measurement. The following were the boats and crews:

Flirt—1, H. C. Du Val; 2, Sidney Green; 3, F. S. Bassett; stroke, F. Arnold; coxswain, A. H. Tupper.

Coquette—1, E. C. Lockwood; 2, E. R. Seabury; 3, H. W. Maxwell; stroke, W. C. Howard; coxswain, William V. Tupper.

As far as could be seen from the Adelaide, they kept well together for more than a quarter of a mile. Then the crew of the Coquette, who were rowing the longer and more sweeping stroke, began to forge ahead. At three-quarters of the distance they had three lengths to the good. At this point the crew of the Flirt gained a little, but it was only on appearance, for, coming to the finish, the Coquette men put on a little more power, and, drawing away, passed the winning stake-boat four lengths ahead.

The next race was for eight-oared shells, and the boats were started at the lumber dock, making the distance about two miles. The following were the starters:

Comet—1, C. E. Wilmot; 2, W. A. Pinto; 3, C. F. Sheldon; 4, T. L. Bibbins; 5, R. H. Bowker; 6, Ben Grant; 7, H. C. Field; stroke, Louis Saunier; coxswain, William T. Sharpe.

Meteor—1, C. R. Talmage; 2, B. F. Seaver; 3, A. N. Waterhouse; 4, W. C. Field; 5, F. S. Field; 6, T. H. Terry; 7, C. H. Otis; stroke, M. F. Christensen; coxswain, T. A. Thornton.

Again the boats kept close together for about half a mile, when the crew of the Comet began to draw their boat gradually to the front. They continued to increase the distance to the finish, winning by about four lengths. No time was taken on board the Adelaide, nor would it be of any special value, in view of the fact that the distances had not been accurately determined. The party on the Adelaide were now landed at Bay Ridge dock, the steamer subsequently carrying such persons as did not wish to land back to Brooklyn. After the garden party, the club members and their guests were taken back to Jewell's wharf.

ACTION BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CIGAR-MAKING IN TENEMENT-HOUSES—PROCEEDING AGAINST NUISANCES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a committee of cigar-makers, appointed at a mass-meeting held on Sunday last at the Germania Assembly Rooms, presented a series of resolutions urging the board to take action to prevent the manufacturing of cigars in tenement-houses. The resolutions set forth that section 19 of the Sanitary Code prohibits the use of sleeping apartments containing poisonous or offensive matter, and that the material worked up in these tenement-house factories, consisting of Missouri and Kentucky tobacco, contains 7 per cent. of nicotine, a poisonous substance that the death-rate among children is greatly augmented by the offensive odors of tobacco, and that the continuance of tenement-house cigar factories endangers the health, growth, and morality of thousands of children. The board promised to give the subject due consideration.

A number of reports were presented in relation to the offensive odors arising from a fertilizer factory and rendering-house on Riker's Island, which have been frequently complained of by the residents of Morrisania. Sanitary Inspector Comfort made an inspection of the island and found a manufactory of fertilizers owned and conducted by Messrs. Knowles, of No. 2,280 Third-avenue, in full blast, giving forth noxious and offensive odors. There is also a rotting manure heap, owned by Michael Kane, of No. 126 East Seventieth-street, covering an area of ground, the deposit being about 15 feet and eight feet deep. The report of Dr. Comfort was supplemented by the reports of Sanitary Inspector Goldschmidt and Police Officers Ferris and Schier, and the board directed that all the papers in the case should be sent to the District Attorney for presentation to the Grand Jury.

Sanitary Inspector Bryant presented a report condemning the fat-melting and bone-boiling establishment of Herman H. McNeil, at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, and recommending the revocation of the permit held by McNeil, on account of the offensive odors arising from the manner in which the work is done in the place. The premises are reported to be offensive because of defective drainage, and also because the apparatus for the destruction of the foul gases is partly composed of tanks containing lime, the emptying of which permits offensive odors to escape. The board ordered the permit.

Sanitary Inspector Goldschmidt made a report on the superphosphate factories on Newtown Creek, which have heretofore given great offense to the residents on the Long Island shore. Three factories have entirely ceased operations, and in the fifth (the only one that remains) no sludge acid is used.

HOW HE TOOK HIS SENTENCE.

The "Big Four" of colored minstrels appeared in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Their presence there was owing to their being summoned as witnesses in the case of William H. Kearney, trombone-player, against Charles Young, adept on the guitar. They are all wandering minstrels, and it was charged that Young had wandered away with the guitar on the 17th inst., and failed to return it, thus interfering greatly with the continuance of their performances. Young denied the charge "afore the Lord," and charged that his colleague had walked off with a bag of money, forgetting to give him his share. "Dat's a lie, niggers lyin', your Honor. Yes, Sir, for sure; can't believe them nohow," said the prisoner. "I'm innocent as a chile, and never bother you no more of you let me go." The Judges and spectators laughed heartily during the recital of the grievances of the musicians, and many loud frolics of their whose acquaintance was formed on the occasion. The case was finally dismissed.

"Now, Mr. Young," said Judge Gildersleeve, "I am sorry to see you in this position. You are a man of considerable ability, and you have a good trade. I am afraid you are a confirmed drunkard, and I shall have to send you to the Penitentiary for one year."

"Dat's de hardest sentence I ever had," exclaimed, in an ecstasy of delight, dancing, amid a roar of laughter from all over the court-room. "Oh, thank the Lord for that." Then he turned toward the remaining minstrels, and shaking the finger at them reproachfully, said: "Oh you black, black niggers, never speak to me no more." Next he bowed elaborately to the court and said in a funny tone: "That settles it, thank your Honors," and danced off to prison.

AMERICAN, UNDER THE BELGIAN FLAG.

The new steam-ship Rhynland, of the Red Star Line, sailing alternately from New-York and Philadelphia for Antwerp, Belgium, lay moored to the company's dock, in Jersey City, yesterday, and was gayly decorated with flags of all nations from guard-rail to mast-top. At 1 o'clock P. M. a sumptuous lunch was spread in the main saloon, where Capt. Randle entertained several of his friends. After the cloth had been removed Capt. Randle said that the company was organized in 1871, and that in 1872 the Vaderland, the pioneer vessel of the line, arrived in Philadelphia. Six months later she was followed by the Nederland, and then by the Switzerland, and the Belgenland, the Zeeland, and now the Rhynland. The management of the ships of the line, the Captain said, had been so able and successful that during the eight years the line's existence they had never lost a passenger or caused a dollar's damage to a cargo. Then Henry B. Benners, General Passenger Agent, called especial attention to the fact that, although for certain reasons the steamers sailed under the Belgian flag, and their officers, for the most part, were Belgians, the line was, nevertheless, a purely American line, owned by Americans, managed by Americans, officered and manned by Americans, and in every way entitled to the patronage of Americans.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 47, the "banner school," of which Mrs. S. E. Cowles is Principal, were celebrated yesterday in the school building in Twelfth-street, near Broadway. The building was tastefully decorated and was crowded with visitors. The programme was a varied and very interesting one, and was interspersed with commendable ability by the honor scholars. Miss Bessie De Treville delivered the salutatory, on the theme, "Grace and Strength," while Miss Virginia W. Price was valedictorian, and delivered an address on "Paths." Recitations were delivered by Misses Anita Hubbard, Jessie H. Merchant, and Mary Campbell, all of whom were rewarded with hearty applause. Misses Charlotte D. Simmons and Ida Goepp sang some fine solos, while Miss Nellie Fuller entertained the assemblage with pretty violin solos. Miss Ida Goepp read a good composition on the subject, "A Girl's Place and Work," and the scholars generally went through some interesting calisthenic exercises. President Wood, of the Board of Education, presented the Gerard medals to Miss Emilie Laun and Hattie Stowell, and City Superintendent Henry Kiddle awarded the scholarship prizes to Misses Emma Levi, Katie E. Hoenkas-Grace Townsend, and Helen B. Taussen.

RAILWAY SPECIAL RATES

SOME MORE CURIOUS CASES REVEALED.

THE OCEAN FREIGHT RATE—THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S MONOPOLY—THE MILK BUSINESS AND THE GRAIN TRADE.

The Hepburn Assembly committee, which has been in session in this City for nearly two weeks, investigating the system of freight-rate discriminations as practiced on the New-York Central and Erie Railways, continued its hearing yesterday morning, and at the close of the sitting took a recess of two weeks. They have substantially closed one branch of the inquiry—the subject of rates and tariffs—and they will take up a new branch, when they reassemble in this City, on July 9. Mr. James C. Fargo, President of the Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company, one of the "fast freight" lines operating over the New-York Central Road, was the first witness called yesterday. He testified that the company was a joint stock concern, the different railroad companies being partners in it, and only some four or five individual stockholders; the stock is owned in every State in the Union, but the organization was not incorporated in this State; there are 30,000 shares of stock; the company has contracts with nearly every railroad in the country east of the Missouri River, and has about 4,000 agencies here and in Europe; about 25 per cent. of the capital stock is paid in, representing about $750,000; the dividends are 10 per cent. per annum, but none were paid till within the last four years; they began in 1853 with 600 cars, and now own 3,451 cars; the New-York Central Road pays this company a commission for its services; the company could not make or give rates to shippers without authority from the railroads; the railroad also paid mileage for the use of the cars, and the commissions were for freight obtained; the cars earn ¾ of a cent per mile for whatever distance they are run; the New-York Central Railroad owns the largest single holding of stock, being about 12,500 shares; the Lake Shore Road, 3,000 shares; the American Express Company, 6,500 shares; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road, 1,000 shares; the Springfield and Cincinnati (Short Line) Road, about 450 shares; the Great Western Road of Canada, about 150 shares; W. H. Vanderbilt, 20 shares; W. K. Vanderbilt, 150 shares, and 150 shares in trust; the stockholders are all personally liable for the company's debts, and for that reason witness declined to give all their names.

Mr. Sterne demanded the list of stockholders, and Mr. Depew opposed it, and said it would be just as reasonable for him to demand a list of Thurber & Co.'s customers. As a matter of fact, Thurber & Co. had for two years up to 1877 a special-rate contract with the New-York Central Road, which carried nine-tenths of all the company's special contracts in the name of other parties. It was given to Thurber & Co. with the understanding that whenever they wanted to send goods to any customer they gave the company this customer's name, and it was re-entered as a special rate to him. It enabled Thurber & Co. to increase their trade immensely, and it was stopped when they at once became reformers and got this investigation afoot.

Mr. Sterne's request was overruled.

A. E. Orr, of the firm of David Dows & Co., was examined. He had shipped large quantities of grain from New-York and Baltimore; they established a branch house in the latter city because the railroad company at Baltimore had largely improved the terminal facilities there by building three or four large elevators within the past four years; the New-York Central elevators in this port have been built since that time; the drawbacks and rebates paid to them by the Central Railroad Company were not paid on previous contracts; but the majority of the contracts were not made by them. We never, said the witness, made a shipment that was not a special shipment in the sense that we were always bargaining for the rate; when the goods come to us we sometimes find the bills overcharge us on the understood rate, and we demand and receive back the difference; we call this "bargaining privately;" the rate often determines whether we make the shipment to New-York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia; we go to all the roads and get the best rates we can, but we never see tariff schedules at all; the New-York Central does not publish its rates here could get a rate in elevators; our firm does not receive any rebate or drawback as a matter of favor or preference over other firms; the committee would be surprised if they knew how little variation of ¼ or ½ of a cent in rates would have in turning a volume of trade to or from New-York; David Dows & Co. had been obliged to establish their Chicago house to enable them to compete with other houses in the matter of inland rates; it was impossible for the firm to get as good rates here as could be got at the West; in some instances where their shipments had been sent to Baltimore for the advantage in rates via lake during close of New-York had lost as much as $10,000, which would otherwise have been expended among them here.

Mr. Orr closed his testimony by saying that he knew of no port in the world at which the facilities extended to shippers by the connecting railroads were greater than here in New-York, for here the railroads had for some time past done every reasonable thing that was asked of them. He must say, however, that since the investigations began they were unable to do anything with the railroads, as they all seemed to be afraid to name rates.

Mr. Depew made an extended statement to the committee in reference to the obstacles enumerated by him before the New-York Central Railroad in getting rights granted to them and in acquiring title to property whenever they wanted to get such rights or to buy property, whether from individuals or the City, to improve and extend their terminal facilities.

W. A. Cole, lard refiner, of the firm of W. J. Wilcox & Co., said: Our firm makes contracts with the railroads at the best rates they can get; after a "pool" has been formed I can always get better rates than before; I have to change these contracts a week I can get favorable rates, perhaps because they don't keep to the "pool" rates; I regard discrimination as equally injurious to the railroads and to the public; as a merchant I am opposed to the idea of selling to the big buyer at any cheaper rate than to a small buyer; 10 years ago I began on that plan, and a man who was then one of our customers has since built a line of cars for shippers; our firm exports 25 per cent. of all the lard that goes out of the United States, and I think I am safe in giving my opinion as to the trade; as an evidence of discrimination, I knew of a case where a man got a through rate from Chicago to Europe at only 10 cents more than I paid from Chicago to New-York; I shipped 2,000 tierces on that vessel, and he shipped 200; if that had been so long I should have been shipping the 200 and he would have been shipping the 2,000 tierces; I believe in the through freight system, but I would advocate giving the New-York exporter the option of breaking the through contract at New-York and paying the ocean freight; many men would prefer to have their stuff sent by sailing-ship instead of by steamer; these through rates are sometimes found to run in streaks or lines, after being made to support or subsidize particular lines; as New-York City has so great an advantage in cheapness of commerce; as an isolated instance, I knew of a case some years since where a railroad ran a special train from Chicago to Boston to Liverpool at a lower rate than could be got from Albany to Brooklyn.

Herman Brock, exporter and dealer in lard, testified that on a recent day the shipments of 200 tierces (five car-loads) of lard from Chicago he got a bill for $24 less than his contract required him to pay; Armour, Plankinton & Co. afterward sent a bill to witness, and tried to get that difference of $24, claiming that witness had got their rate, and they had got his rate; their contract was made on the same day; he refused to give them the difference, and referred them the railroad company; he could not remember what railroad it was from it was the New-York Central or Erie; witness also knew that houses in Chicago, or New-York firms having houses in Chicago, could get better rates to New-York than houses here could get; as a rule, he and other merchants found that in buying goods at Chicago they could do better by buying it at a rate which the seller would ship it to New-York for, instead of by buying it in Chicago at a higher rate, at the rates which could be got here; the general effect of such a system of giving private rates was injurious to trade, because it was bound to injure a merchant who could not get such favors, even if he all other respects he managed his business as well as his more favored rival.

James R. Turner, a member of the flour and grain commission firm of Isaac H. Reed & Co., testified that his firm sold to exporters, but did not export; the through ocean freight contracts made the West were detrimental to the commission trade, because such goods were not handled here by the commission trade, and nothing could be made by them; it was all handled by the railroads and steamships.

Messrs. Depew and Shipman addressed the committee against the idea that Mr. Turner's case was a fair exhibit of the railroads' methods. Depew held that the line of testimony was scarcely pertinent, inasmuch as Mr. Turner said he never made ocean freights, and did not know from anything but hearsay.

J. E. A. Moore, milk-dealer for 16 years past, was next examined. He said the tariff established by him came from Dutchess County by the Dutchess and Columbia and Hudson River Roads; he paid 60 cents per can freight; 1¾ cents per quart, and paid that rate yesterday morning; had paid that rate since 1864; he receives some by boat, and pays 40 cents a can for that, paying the producer 15 cents per can more for it; at one time the American Express Company brought milk to witness, and began at 40 cents; after a week they said it would be 50 cents, beginning the next night; on the second night they said it must be 60 cents, and he asked if they were going to advance the rate 10 cents a day; they said no, that would stop at that, as it was as high as the railroads charged.

To Mr. Depew witness said he understood the 15 cents extra was the Dutchess and Columbia Road's share, and the Hudson River Road's proportion 45 cents; paid his bills on loading for 600 cans from the Hudson River Railroad; to large consumers witness and the milk-dealers generally give a lower rate for milk purchased.

R. G. Canfield, another milk-dealer, testified that he also received milk over the same route and at the same rates as the last witness; he now receives about 75 cans a day by boat at 40 cents, having made the arrangement yesterday; since 1857 he had paid about $350,000 in freights to different lines; the steam-boat belongs to the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; had lowered the price of milk to his customers 1 cent a quart—to wholesale buyers, but not to retail buyers; the retail rate is the same now as it was last year at this time, and it costs the witness as much this year as it did then; the farmers get 15 cents a can more on the new board arrangement; the New-York Milk Exchange fixed prices in conjunction with the farmers, after conference with them.

Rufus T. Bush, of the Bush & Denslow Company, oil refiners, testified that he had been in that business since 1870; in Winter-time his company bring oil over the Pennsylvania Road, and in Summer by the canal; was engaged about a year ago with Messrs Ohlen, Lombard, and others in the effort to get 100 car-loads of oil over the Erie, as described by Mr. Lombard in his testimony on Monday; they could not get the cars, and in that and other transactions witness and his associates found every line of rail communication to the sea-board closed against them; the Standard Oil Company alone could get oil East by rail; they then made some other connections in the interior, a sort of gathering line, and connected with the canal, and last year brought on over 230,000 barrels; after that the railroads began to compete with the canal route and lowered the railway rate to 30 cents a barrel, but it was generally understood that the Standard got their oil shipped at 10 cents less.

To Mr. Shipman—Mr. Ohlen and others now have a suit against the Erie Railway Company, growing out of their failure to carry that oil.

Samuel Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Road, was recalled, and produced certain letters written by Mr. Cummings, General Western Freight Agent at Buffalo, authorizing special contracts as follows: With Hofield & Geisler, to ship leather from Buffalo to Boston at 35 cents per cwt., and with G. C. Coit, to ship tallow and grease from Buffalo to New-York at 17½ cents per cwt.

Mr. Goodman testified as to a number of other special rate contracts, and the committee adjourned.

The Assembly subcommittee appointed yesterday, a printed list of the special rate contracts to firms all along the line of the New-York Central Road, and is now engaged in making a list of the Erie special rate contracts. As instances from among the latter are the following: A. Benuett & Co. ship dry goods from New-York to Binghamton at 25 cents per cwt.—the goods are scheduled as "first class," and the first class tariff rate is 40 cents; Smith, Kinney & Co. ship dry goods over the same route at 20 cents; the Kenwood Manufacturing Company ship knit goods from Albany and pay 25 cents per cwt.; Barker & Downes ship goods from New-York to Elmira at 20 cents for the first three classes, and 16 cents for fourth class, the schedule rates on the four classes being 40, 30, 25, and 20 cents, respectively.

BACK AGAIN FOR SIX YEARS.

AN EX-CONVICT'S SENTENCE FOR SHOOTING AT POLICEMAN MARRON.

The trial of Joseph Murphy, an ex-convict, known to the Police as "Cherry-eye," for shooting at Officer Patrick H. Marron, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on the evening of the 31st ult., was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. The officer charged that, as he was passing Twenty-ninth-street and First-avenue on duty, he saw Murphy, with a gang of young ruffians, standing on the corner. Having been informed that they were arranging a burglary, he approached and ordered them off his post, whereupon they opened fire upon him. Three bullets whistled through his coat-tails, and two others struck him in the breast, but were prevented by the thick wadding in his coat from entering his flesh. He rapped for assistance, and two of the gang—Murphy and Bernard Duffy—were arrested, the others having escaped. Murphy was placed on trial for felonious assault with intent to kill, when the foregoing facts were testified to. In his own defense Murphy testified that Officer Marron had repeatedly ordered him out of the precinct, knowing that he had been in State Prison. On the night of the shooting the officer followed him, and was about to club him, fearing that he was about to lose his life he drew his pistol and fired. The officer thereupon fired at him, wounding him in the leg, and then clubbed him about the head and body. Bernard Duffy, who has not yet been placed on trial, corroborated, as to circumstances, the testimony of the prisoner. Dr. Allan S. Heath testified that he had examined Murphy after his arrest and found contusions on his body, and a bullet wound on his right leg. The jury nevertheless, found Murphy guilty of the offense charged—felonious assault with intent to kill. Judge Gildersleeve said that it was the duty of every citizen and every Police officer to encourage returned convicts to pursue an honorable course of life. From the officer's own testimony it appeared that he had not given the prisoner that encouragement. "I must, however," said he, "view your offense with severity, and will, therefore, sentence you to six years in State Prison."

THE DIVORCE QUESTION IN FRANCE.

UNJUST OPERATION OF THE PRESENT LAW.

Paris Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

M. Naquet, who in an eloquent and convincing speech persuaded the Chamber the other day to take the question of divorce into consideration, has secured another victory; for the committeemen elected to report on the matter are all but two in favor of a change in the law. The Catholic papers write with an astonishing amount of fury on this subject, and it is curious enough to find the Liberals wishing to see priests permitted to marry, as in the days of the primitive Church and the Revolution, and the clergy, with no experience of matrimony, objecting to a dissolution of matrimonial bonds. However, in England feeling must have run very high at one time on this subject, for Milton was cited before the Lords for writing a pamphlet in favor of divorce. That the law of divorce was sadly abused while it existed here is no reason why it should not be re-enacted, and surrounded by proper guarantees. A letter from Mme. Julie Daubié to a friend shows how matters used to be managed under the Directory. The wife of the great tragedian thus relates how she was divorced: "We went to the municipality, he and I, in the same carriage; we talked on the road on indifferent subjects. His self-possession was admirable. The husband gave me his hand to descend; we sat down side by side, and we signed as if it had been an ordinary contract. 'I hope,' I said, 'that you will not deprive me entirely of your presence; that would be too cruel. You will come and see me sometimes, Sir.' Certainly,' he replied, with an embarrassed air, 'always with the greatest pleasure.' I was pale, and my voice trembled, while emotion in spite of all my efforts." This certainly looks like a fatal facility. The most objectionable thing about the present law of separation is that it leaves the husband, no matter what his culpability, unlimited authority over his wife and almost perfect freedom of action. A manmonster a few years ago a curious case being tried at Lyons, which furnished a good illustration of the working of the present law. M. and Mme. Balan had long been separated when suddenly M. Balan brought an action for infidelity against his wife, and she was condemned to two months' imprisonment. Shortly after her release she was denounced a second time, and was sentenced to three months. In order to prevent a scandal, M. Balan formally plaintiff, and accused her husband of living with another woman, who went by her name, under the conjugal roof, and for this offense M. Balan was condemned to a fine of 100 francs. Both parties appealed, and after an interesting conflict the judgment of the lower court was confirmed in the case of the wife and quashed in that of the husband. It is said that in the reign of Charles I. a copy of the Bible was printed with the tremendous mistake that the word "not" was omitted in the seventh Commandment, and that Archbishop Laud, furious with the printers, had them dragged before the Star Chamber and heavily fined. M. Balan may be said to have done the same by the morality from the imperfect copy, while Mme. Balan must adhere to the text approved of by Archbishop Laud and the Star Chamber. It is strange to remark that divorce, because contrary to Roman Catholic law, should have been withheld from Protestants. For instance, in the *Journal de Jurisprudence* of Lebrun one finds that "the Sieur Gautier and the woman Jacquette Pousseau, both Protestants, contracted marriage, but not being able to endure each other, they were divorced in conformity with their religious dogma. They lived apart, and each contracted a new marriage. The Governor of La Rochelle, having learned these facts, caused them to be apprehended and to be exposed for two hours in front of the palace, attached each by a collar, the man having two distaffs and the woman two hats. After that they were ordered to return home together, and were forbidden to remarry on pain of death." This happened, of course, previous to the Revolution. It may be added that there is every chance of a law on this bill being passed in the Chamber, but it is supposed, at least by the Conservatives, that it will be thrown out by the Senate; and this probably because when Louis Philippe was King a bill of divorce voted on three occasions by the Chamber of Deputies was rejected by the Chamber of Peers. But there is a good deal of difference between the Senators of to-day and the Peers of the Constitutional Monarchy.

A HALIFAX WHALE STORY.

From the Halifax (Nova Scotia) Chronicle, June 16.

Capt. Logan, of schooner Katie E. Stuart, which arrived Saturday, reports that when off Whitehead he saw a whale about 50 feet long overboard the vessel. He threw a billet of wood at the monster, which seemed to enrage it, and it dived under the schooner, and came up alongside, blowing water on to the deck. It was struck by several missiles, but did not seem affected. Then bilge water was pumped overboard. This drove the whale off for a few minutes, but it came back and was evidently about to strike the vessel, when it was struck close to the blow-hole by a large lump of coal. This seemed to take the courage out of the whale, and it swam off in the direction from which it had first come.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

From the New-Orleans Democrat, June 17.

The following is a summary of the ordinances already passed by the convention, and also of those on their third and last reading. Finally passed: Two articles of the Constitution dividing the powers of government into three distinct departments—the executive, legislative, and judiciary—confiding each to a separate magistracy and forbidding either to exercise powers belonging to the others. The convention has also passed three articles prescribing how the Militia shall be organized and called into service, and has fixed the apportionment of the Senatorial and Representative districts of the State, which are to remain unchanged until after the enumeration of the population of the State in 1880. On third reading: There is a very large amount of work advanced to this position on the calendar. It includes the report of the Committee on Limitations so far as it has been adopted and amended; the provisions of the future Constitution relating to the Executive and Legislative Departments; that portion which relates to "parochial affairs and boundaries" and to "public education," besides a special ordinance in regard to the New Basin Canal and Shell Road.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Guion steam-ship Nevada sailed for Europe yesterday morning, and to-day the St. Laurent, of the French Line, and the Bothnia, of the Cunard Line, will follow. Three transatlantic steamers—the Celtic, of the White Star Line; the Gellert, of the Imperial German Mail, and the State of Nevada, of the State Line—will leave to-morrow. It is hoped that the steamer Canada, which was injured by the collision last Saturday, will be ready to sail to-morrow. Several of her passengers were transferred to the Nevada. The Right Rev. Ignace Montes De Oca, Archbishop of Mexico, will sail in the St. Laurent. The passenger lists received this week are as follows:

In steam-ship Nevada, for Liverpool.—C. T. Seymour and two children, John W. Scott, the Rev. David Gibson, the Rev. H. T. Torbert, the Rev. W. H. Longridge, Miss A. Hoyt, Miss A. H. Davis, the Rev. W. S. Adamson, Mrs. W. S. Adamson, Miss H. S. Arnold, Miss A. N. Coggeshall, Miss Hopper, Mrs. S. Gregory, Miss H. Gregory, Miss J. Gregory, Miss Tuttle, Mrs. Baldwin and infant, John Craduck, Mrs. John Craduck, Joseph Taylor, K. S. King, Mrs. V. C. Bacon, Miss F. E. Bacon, T. C. Cadbury, John Gallagher, Mrs. M. Sutcliffe, Miss M. Gallagher, Miss A. B. Adler, J. O. Pritchard, J. H. Hazard, C. D. Myers, Charles Asser, C. Sullivan, the Rev. W. Clickeman, R. C. Clickeman, Mr. Segun, J. St. John Benn, C. H. Moxon, Mr. Bobbitt, the Rev. Campbell Fair, W. C. Bacon, Mrs. W. Bacon and two children, Mrs. Prall, Miss F. Prall, Miss S. Prall, Miss E. Prall, Miss Edith Prall, Mrs. Baker, Miss G. Baker, Miss F. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss La Borria, Mrs. Almond, Miss Baxter, James Wiseman, Mrs. James Wiseman, Miss Susan E. Cooke, Mrs. M. E. Scott, Thomas Lyddon, Mrs. Thomas E. Lyddon, J. R. Preston, Mrs. J. R. Preston, Mrs. C. Skillman, Miss C. L. Gross, Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. Sedgwick, Miss Gandolf, Mr. Swenson, C. V. Varden, G. F. Smith, Mr. Van den Eynde, Miss B. Medcroft, Thomas Bowers, J. Weigel, John King, Ed. Small, Thomas Cassella, Samuel Potter, Miss Lucy Lacey, Miss E. Beckingham, John A. Owens, John Owens, Jr.

In steam-ship Saint Laurent, for Havre.—Louis Boenf, Maurice P. Perreaux, Ignace Montes De Oca, V. Pacini, Mrs. Pacini and child, E. Baule, J. Serez, Mrs. Serez, Mrs. Arana, Miss J. Sanchez, A. Irrumbaceyona, A. Narino, A. Errani, M. Bina, Louis Arquella, Lucien Fourgues, Miss Cornelia Chittenden, Miss M. Chittenden, Smith Chittenden, Ambr

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st & 2d
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—6th col.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth Page—7th.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—5th and 6th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Sixth Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—5th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—5th col.
ICE-CREAM—Seventh Page—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Sixth Page—7th col.
MACHINERY—Sixth Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Sixth Page—7th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—4th & 5th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.
SURROGATE NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—6th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Minstrelsy. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, easterly winds, stationary temperature, increasing cloudiness, possibly local rains, and stationary or higher pressure.

The Advisory Committee of the Democratic caucus has succeeded in inventing another expedient to cover the break-down of the policy which the majority announced at the opening of the extra session. It is now proposed by the House side of the committee to provide in a separate bill, unincumbered by objectionable legislation, for all the judicial expenses not yet appropriated, with the exception of the $600,000 required for the fees of United States Marshals and their Deputies. It is proposed to make this item the subject of a separate bill, and to add to it the restrictive clauses about the employment or payment of Deputy Marshals at elections which were the occasion of the veto of the last bill. The Senators on the Advisory Committee favor the passage without further ado of the Judicial Expenses bill shorn of its objectionable amendments. No action has been taken on either proposal, though the previous shifts resorted to by the caucus would lead us to expect the adoption of the House plan. The party began by staking the passage of the entire mass of Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation on the success of a partial repeal of the Election law. Then it narrowed down the ground of contest to the appropriations for a portion of the Judicial expenses. It only remains to make the last subdivision of which the bill is capable, by leaving a single item to stand or fall with the success or failure of the nullification of Federal control over the Congressional elections to be held this Fall.

The convention of Nationals in Ohio adjourned yesterday, after reaching rather a lame conclusion. By a very doubtful decision of the Chairman on a *viva voce* vote, a resolution was adopted declaring independent nominations inexpedient. A platform was also adopted which, omitting the most offensive proposition of repudiation embodied in the Columbus resolutions, contained the usual staple avowals of the Greenbackers, but made no mention of any candidates, Democratic or other. This result was reached only by excluding from the floor all who were known to be in favor of supporting Gen. Piatt. Subsequently, a separate meeting was held of those favoring the Columbus National ticket, which seems to have been a fairly strong one. The movement, on the whole, has not materially changed the political situation, and whatever gain the Democrats may make by the nomination of the arch Greenbacker of the State will be reached through direct canvassing, which undoubtedly will be assiduous.

Ex-Representative Glover got a first-rate notice in the House yesterday from Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, the Chairman of the Committee on Printing. Mr. Singleton read from a New-York Democratic newspaper a paragraph which, he thought, expressed a threat that something dreadful would happen if Glover's report were not printed by the House. Mr. Singleton said that Glover had threatened him that, unless the House would print the report, he would go to the newspapers with his grievances. The documents have not been printed, and the irrepressible Glover has managed to get very much into the newspapers. It appears, then, by Glover's own statement, that he controls this so-called report of a House committee, although he has no more right to it than he has to the chair in which he was used to sit while he was a member. It is not at all probable that he will browbeat the House into printing his private records—if such they are.

The Mayor's veto Messages give a very favorable opinion of his common sense. He has vetoed the Aldermanic resolution protesting against the lease of Fulton Market, the resolution providing for the paving of certain streets by days' work, and the resolution asking the Police Board to withdraw policemen from the piers occupied by the companies which refused to accede to the demands of the 'longshoremen. It is difficult to say which of these three productions of Aldermanic demagogism was most thoroughly discreditable to its authors. All of them contemplated the doing of something obviously prejudicial to the public interests, and all of them were passed in the full knowledge that they could serve no better purpose than to secure the approval of the class of people who constitute the audience of an Aldermanic meeting. It would be equally illegal and inexpedient for the City authorities to undertake the rebuilding of Fulton Market, for the Commissioner of Public Works to waive his discretion as to paving the streets by contract, or for the Police Board to make an arbitrary discrimination against certain steam-ship companies merely because they had snubbed the Board of Aldermen.

It may be assumed with as much confidence as it is possible to assume anything mainly dependent on the caprice or corruptibility of the Board of Aldermen, that a further extension of the elevated system of rapid transit on Manhattan Island will be found impossible. The roads now built owed their existence to charters passed before the amended Constitution required the consent of the local authorities and half the property-owners, or, failing the latter, the consent of the General Term of the Supreme Court, to the building of the road. It is true that in the case of the East Side "extension" of the Greenwich-street line, the restrictive clause of the Constitution became operative, but that franchise was given away before the full value of the privilege, the grasping selfishness of the corporation, or the damage to be inflicted on private interests was fully understood. When Mr. Vanderbilt is prepared to construct an underground road below Forty-second-street, he will deserve and secure public approval. But while he merely desires to repeat the old plan of occupying streets and destroying private property, without adequate compensation either to the City or to individuals, not even the desirability of having a counterpoise to the soulless Manhattan monopoly will commend his enterprise to public favor.

THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

The Democratic policy is in a state of glorious uncertainty. Promises are belied by performances with tantalizing frequency. Where the extremists have been supposed to be powerful, they prove to be weak; where the moderates are supposed to rule, they are overcome without an effort. Such was the situation yesterday. In the House, a sufficient number of Democrats voted with the Republicans and Greenbackers to defeat, by a decisive vote, a proposition for final adjournment without making provision for the expenditures covered by the Judicial bill. The circumstance is significant because the understanding is that Speaker Randall is using his influence in support of the proceeding which the House refused to sanction, and that party men of the erratic Stephens type have linked their fortunes with the extremists. On the other hand, the caucus of Democratic Senators, on Monday afternoon, pointed unmistakably to the rejection of violent counsels, and the passage of a bill so amended as to obviate the President's objections. There seems to be no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement that by a vote of 20 to 7 the Senators present at the caucus sustained a motion to strike out the second section of the Judicial bill, and generally restrained whatever tendency to ultraism had previously existed. Such a vote, in such circumstances, admitted of but one construction. When, however, in the Senate, Mr. Ingalls yesterday took the twenty Democrats at their word and introduced the vetoed bill purged of the clauses on which the veto was based, one of the unyielding seven proposed their reintroduction, and received the support of all the Democrats present. Thus the caucus decision of the previous afternoon is reversed.

It may be that neither of yesterday's events has the significance which at the first glance both appear to possess. Both votes may simply mean that the policy of the Democratic Party is in abeyance, and that pending formal action the members in both houses refuse to be prematurely committed, one way or another. A refusal to fix to-day for an adjournment is not incompatible with an adjournment, leaving the Judicial Appropriation bill to go by default, or with any alternative which a caucus shall decree. From this point of view, the rejection of the resolution means only that the Democratic Representatives are not prepared to say what shall be done, and that the whole question will be kept open, awaiting contingencies. Equally susceptible of explanation is the apparent inconsistency of the Senate vote, judging of it by the action of the Senatorial caucus. The seeming surrender of the twenty to the seven may imply nothing more than a disinclination to be compelled, in advance of organized party action, to accept a Republican draft of a bill over which the majority should retain control. Neither of these explanations is wholly unreasonable. They serve, however, to exemplify the confusion into which the Democrats have fallen, and the insufficiency of their plans considered with reference to an occurrence which sagacious leaders would have contemplated from the beginning. In this respect, the traditional Bourbon characteristic is well preserved. The party has learned nothing and forgotten nothing, as the contest has gone on. Just when the need of a definite and coherent policy is greatest, the party is obliged to confess that it has none. For the third time during the extra session the moderates and the extremists are engaged in a struggle for supremacy.

If the twenty Senators could be relied upon to enforce in the Senate the conservative and withal conciliatory ideas which obtained expression in the caucus, the way out of the difficulty would be clear. The extremists would be powerless. But the hypothesis implies qualities which have been heard of frequently at different stages of the controversy, but which never have asserted themselves at the critical moment. We will not say that Mr. Hill and the others who spoke against the Vest proposition are insincere in their professions. What must be said is that the professions are not now presented for the first time, and that, having on former occasions been made subordinate to party discipline, they are not entitled to the implicit confidence which the words of Senators should command. Of course, the conditions of the case have undergone a change. Much that was originally in dispute has been disposed of. The principal appropriation bill has become law, unincumbered with partisan additions. The army appropriations have been provided, subject only to a restriction which does not essentially differ from the *posse comitatus* section already in the statute book. The pending judicial bill is objectionable only because it aims at the nullification of the Election laws, while it gives the South the boon it asked in the matter of the test oath, with a probability that to this part of the measure the President will not offer opposition. So stated, the position of the moderate Democrats is strong. They urge that the repeal of the test-oath should not be endangered by adherence to a purpose which the President is enabled to frustrate. They would reduce the contest in regard to the Election laws to a silent omission of the appropriation for Deputy Marshals. If the Democratic Party be not mad, it will accept the Senatorial view,—always providing that the Senators entertaining it muster courage to enforce it. But we cannot yet be sure that the party is not mad. Its "last ditchers" comprehend the humiliation they have gone through, and the total collapse which the moderate programme implies; and there is no limit to the folly of which, in sheer desperation, they may be capable. Do what they will, the essential facts of the situation must remain unchanged. The Democrats cannot explain away their defeat or recover the character and opportunities they have lost.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The Hepburn committee, engaged in investigating the management of the New-York trunk lines, has adjourned for two weeks. During the time that it has been in session here, it has taken a mass of testimony which has, for the most part, been pertinent and valuable, and which has thrown considerable light upon the way in which the roads are conducted, upon the advantages which are unquestionably allowed to individuals and corporations, upon the difficulties with which the companies themselves have to contend, and upon the possibility of securing any adequate supervision by the State of the railway system. There are several interesting lines of inquiry upon which the committee may yet enter, but enough has been brought out to render clear certain general facts.

In the first place, as we have already pointed out, it is evident that the railroads of New-York are managed practically as if they were strictly private enterprises, with only the faintest and most indirect acknowledgment of any responsibility to the State or to the public. It may be said that beyond keeping within the limit of passenger rates fixed by law, and making the perfunctory reports to the State Engineer which are required, together with answering the questions of legislative committees, and maintaining a more or less vigorous defensive lobby at Albany, the railroad companies can hardly be said to have any relations with the State. They manage their affairs, on the whole, very much as a manufacturing corporation or a private individual would, extending favors or denying them, advancing rates or cutting them, giving adequate or inadequate facilities for business, according as they think it will pay them.

It by no means follows that the principle is wholly disadvantageous to the public. It may even be that it is at present the best that can be applied; but it is perfectly evident that it is the one which is adopted by the railway managers. If New-York has suffered from this species of management, and some of her rivals have gained, it is not altogether the fault of the railway companies. Whether the system is sound or not, other cities have recognized it, and have dealt with the companies controlling the lines on which the prosperity of these cities depends in a way to get the most profit from them. Boston and Baltimore notably, and Philadelphia to a considerable extent, have succeeded in co-operating with the managers of the roads which lead to them, and have done very much to make it cheaper, more convenient, and easier to handle freight brought to their wharves. New-York merchants, for the most part, have been content to find fault with the railroads—generally with considerable justice—without seeking very earnestly to either induce or compel the companies to act differently. The task of compulsion would have been excessively difficult; perhaps that of persuasion was equally so; but halting between the two, the merchants of New-York have allowed to grow up between them and the railroads a body of complicated, confused, rather irregular, and sometimes quite illegitimate relations.

The railroad companies, on the other hand, have of late years had much to contend with. Before the formation of the present combination, or "pool," which is one of the most extensive and remarkable changes that have ever been made in railway management, both of the New-York roads were constantly engaged with their more Southern and Northern rivals, and with each other, in a series of bitter and costly railway "wars." In these struggles, the principle of competition, on which most persons suppose that the business of railways, like all other business, can be run, had unrestricted play. Whether the results were, on the whole, advantageous to the public, it would be very difficult to say, and opinions differ greatly on this point among those most directly interested. But whatever the result may have been for the public, the railway companies came to the conclusion that it was likely to be fatal to them, and they have put an end to it for the time being by the present arrangement. Back of the trouble arising to the companies from reckless competition, there existed, to some extent, another in the profits which the companies are obliged to pay on what is practically fictitious capital. It is not necessary to go into details on this point. Whether by stock dividends or by contracts with corporations composed in great part of the Directors of the roads, or by other devices with which the history of railway management is filled, the New-York companies are open to the suspicion of having burdened themselves with charges which cannot be regarded as legitimate, and which make it difficult for them to manage their business in a perfectly fair and regular way.

It is plain, from this very summary view of some of the elements of the situation, that the remedy for the evils which unquestionably exist in railway management is not an easy one to find. Arbitrary as is the present regulation of freight rates, it is far less so than that which prevailed before the pooling. Should the State undertake to prescribe freight rates, or even general principles by which freight rates could be fixed, it is far from certain that the result would be any better than it now is. On the one hand, there would be the danger from ignorance or incapacity in the agents of the State, or from their corruptibility—an unpleasant possibility which we can never entirely ignore. On the other, would be the danger of crippling the railways in the struggle, which, more or less openly, they must for a long time maintain with the other trunk lines. Probably the system which has obtained the greatest degree of success—though that has been very moderate—is the one employed in Massachusetts, which may be briefly described as "turning on the lights." The railway companies, powerful as they are, are very far from being as independent of public opinion as they are generally supposed to be. Directly or indirectly, the exposure of serious faults or of serious unfairness in their management tends to produce amendment. The Massachusetts idea is that of a Commission of Experts, authorized to examine into alleged defects or vices in railway management, to report the facts, and to suggest the principle by which they may be removed. Given sufficient intelligence, independence, and stability of tenure in the commission, and it becomes capable of exercising very great and useful influence. Certainly, a system of this kind would be a great advance on the present almost absolute irresponsibility of the railway companies of New-York, and probably it is quite as much as could be at present attempted with any safety or prospect of success.

A MYSTERY AND A MORAL.

It turns out that Mrs. Hull was murdered by a colored man, who, while engaged in robbing the house, was surprised by the woman's awakening, and killed her in an attempt to prevent her from giving an alarm. Like many another "mystery," the affair seems simple enough, and vulgar enough, when its details are once made known. Cox had been in and out of the house. He knew the habits and peculiarities of the unfortunate woman. It occurred to him that, if he could get into the house, it would be an easy thing to steal her jewelry and money, the value and quantity of which had undoubtedly been exaggerated in the gossip which he had picked up among the servants of the family. It seems to have been an easy matter for him to get into the building while its inmates were asleep. According to his own account, he killed Mrs. Hull by accident. While he was picking up his plunder the woman awoke and spoke. He silenced her so effectually that she ceased to breathe. Alarmed by her unnatural silence, the midnight robber attempted to revive her by pouring water and cologne over her face; then, opening the outer and inner doors, he fled, taking his booty with him.

If the murderer had destroyed the jewelry which he had carried away with him, it is possible that the crime which he had committed would have passed into the brief category of celebrated cases of unraveled and mysterious murders. He carried with him the only clues which could lead to his detection. Accidentally, the traces which he left behind him did not—at least to the minds of the astute detectives—lead out of the house. But, having gotten away with his booty, Cox, instead of hiding it for a few years, or ridding himself forever of it, and thus destroying the traces of guilt left in his hands, invited discovery. Some of the jewelry he gave to a negress in Bleecker-street. And this woman was actually arrested, after Cox's apprehension, while she was wearing the topaz necklace about which so much hue and cry has been made. And it seems incredible that a man of ordinary intelligence should have gone to Boston, and have there pawned part of his plunder, and have exhibited another part—a watch which possessed features of identification more unmistakable than those of the human countenance.

As a rule, our detectives never detect anything. In the case of the Manhattan Bank burglary, the only substantial "clue" obtained by the detectives was the arrest of one of the criminals who boldly attempted to sell some of the stolen bonds in Philadelphia. Thereupon the unfaithful watchman confessed the plot. In this later case, the only important "clue" was given in Boston by Cox, the murderer, who attempted to pawn some of the jewelry of his victim. And thereupon he confessed his crime. It is idle to say that the New-York Police and detectives had anything more to do with the preparation of this chain of evidence. The whole affair suddenly rose to the surface in a neighboring city, while the Police and detectives of New-York were busily engaged in hunting in a totally different direction. The description of the stolen jewels was sent out, as a matter of course, just as a private citizen might advertise in the daily papers a description of lost or stolen property of his own, without the intervention of the Police. By this means, a Boston pawnbroker detected the mysterious murderer, a sharp newspaper reporter picked him up on the street, and a squad of Boston policemen arrested him, took him to a station-house, and delivered him over to an agent of "the finest body of Police in the world."

Of course, this admirable Police force had, besides their "theories," a series of "clues" which would have unerringly led to the arrest of Cox. This is always the case. When the abductors of Charlie Ross blundered into an ambuscade at Bay Ridge, several years ago, and were shot like vermin, as they were, the public were astonished to learn that, but for that unfortunate incident, the kidnappers would have been taken that very week. And the same confiding public were informed that, such was the extent and thoroughness of the web spread by the detectives, that the stolen boy would assuredly be restored to his parents within three weeks. Of course, if the Boston Police had not prematurely arrested Cox, being thereunto incited by the pawnbroker, and materially assisted by Cox himself and an amateur detective, our skillful detectives would have covered themselves with glory by ensnaring the mysterious murderer.

In this case, as in almost all others, the Police had a "theory." It appears to be more necessary for a detective to have a theory than to be in possession of the facts. And when the facts are slowly accumulated, they are made to conform to the theory. If they cannot be thus fitted, so much the worse for the facts. The general public derive their facts from the newspapers, and the newspapers get theirs from the Police. In their turn, the Police, intent on their beloved theory, befog and obscure the whole case; and thus, the public, which might be used as a great volunteer detective force, is put on a wrong scent, and the detection of a great criminal is made doubly difficult. To all intents and purposes, the murderer of Mrs. Hull discovered himself. He was tempted into the house by a partly-opened window, which he noted while coveting the unfortunate woman's jewelry. He killed her without knowing it, while endeavoring to stifle her cries. He carried away with him the evidence which led to his detection; and he advertised his guilt with a fatuousness which seems inexplicable. The Police were misled by the seeming impenetrability of a mystery, the real solution of which proves to be the simplest that could occur to the human mind.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

The last terrible yellow fever epidemic in the South, and the breaking out of the disease on the United States ship *Plymouth* in March last, did a great deal to upset all previously-conceived theories in regard to it. Until recently, for instance, it was always held by the best authorities on the subject that a heavy frost would effectually kill the infecting agent, virus, germ, spore, or whatever else it may be which produces the sickness. It has further been a generally accepted theory that the agent producing the disease, having once been killed by a freezing temperature, would not appear in a given locality again until the weather had been very warm for many days or even weeks. Accepting these theories as being undisputed and worthy of all belief, the appearance of frost in a district stricken with the plague has always been prayed for and expected to put a sudden and complete stop to the spread of an epidemic. Indeed, so unbounded was the confidence in what may be called the freezing-out theory, that the Government was called upon for $200,000 to be expended in the purchase of a refrigerating-ship to be employed in quarantine, what was known as the ice treatment was strongly advocated last year by many distinguished physicians in the South, and one enthusiastic practitioner, the inventor of "a yellow-fever-killing ice-cot," gave up his life for the theory, dying in New-Orleans upon one of his own cots.

Within the past three months, however, and since the breaking out of the fever on the *Plymouth*, the theory that frost would kill the poison producing the disease has been abandoned by many of the oldest practitioners. The Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, having its head-quarters at Chicago, has recently given much attention to the subject, and from correspondence with the Naval Department had by it within the past few weeks, it seems that the circumstances under which the fever broke out on the *Plymouth* fully justify the belief that frost will not always banish the disease-producing agent. It was in November of last year that the sickness first made its appearance on the vessel, then in a tropical climate. Every known means of banishing it and of preventing an epidemic was immediately resorted to. The sick men were removed, and the ship sailed for the North. During the time which intervened between the departure from Santa Cruz, where the fever was first discovered, and the breaking out of the disease in March, it will be remembered that the ship was thoroughly fumigated with sulphurous acid, disinfectants were applied to the bilges, lime-water was used everywhere, and during most of the time, there being no fire in the ship, and all the port hatches and air-pipes being open, the temperature in all parts of the hold was far below the freezing-point. In spite of every precaution, however, the germs of the disease remained, presumably in the rotten wood of the berth-deck or the bedding and clothing of the crew, and two men newly shipped were taken down with the most pronounced and unmistakable type of yellow fever. It is with these facts in view that many of the medical experts of the Navy Department have rejected the theory that intense cold kills the disease.

The authorities of the principal Southern cities, aroused to renewed energy by this discovery, and at the same time fearing greatly that the terrible scenes of the past Summer may be renewed, have been making commendable efforts to place themselves as far out of the reach of contagious disease as possible. To this end the Sanitary Commission of Memphis has had the streets and houses of that city thoroughly cleaned, as they have not been in years, and have made inspections and abated nuisances in more than two thousand lots and houses. As a result of their labor, they are able to report that for the past two weeks of the present month no death from any form of fever has been reported for record, a statement, by the way, which cannot be made in regard to any two weeks of June for the past six years. The monthly report for May shows a smaller number of deaths than for any corresponding month in the past four years, and the general health of the city is reported as being better than it has been for a long time. In short, according to the report of the Sanitary Inspector, no reliance has been placed on "the freezing-out theory." It has been assumed that improved drainage and cleanliness were the best preventives of disease, and "to-day Memphis is cleaner than it has been at any time in the last twenty years," and "those who leave the city during the present Summer need not do so with any well-grounded fear of the appearance of epidemic disease." This is a most gratifying report, and may well be received with satisfaction by the people, not only of the South but of the whole country. It is to be deplored that, because of the bickering of rival medical factions, and the disputes of cliques in the City Government, the Health Officers of New-Orleans are not yet able to make an equally satisfactory statement regarding the sanitary condition of the district committed to their care.

New-Jersey politicians are much exercised anent the disclosures presented in a Trenton letter in The Times yesterday, wherein it appeared that the Secretary of State of that State, who, by the way, is one of the leaders of the "Reform" Democracy of New-Jersey, has taken $23,000 in the last three years for services for which the Legislature of 1876 proposed to allow him but $3,000. Mr. Kelsey is too shrewd a politician and, doubtless, has too much regard for his reputation to be guilty of taking from the public Treasury $20,000 without some show of law therefor. Probably, it will be found that, after the manner of public officers whose emoluments are attempted to be reduced, he has managed to outwit the Legislature of 1876 in its well-meant efforts in the direction of retrenchment, and that he has plausible ground for drawing $7,000 or $8,000 annually where it was intended to grant him but $1,000. The public curiosity as to how Mr. Kelsey justifies his course in this matter is quite excusable, and he owes it to himself, and to his high office, the second in the State, to frankly and fully explain his reasons for drawing fees so largely in excess of those allowed him by the act of 1876, and for auditing his own accounts for the services required of him in that act.

Women both young and old who have no husbands, near kinsmen, or friends whom they feel privileged to ask to become their escorts in going out after night-fall, are now provided for, as is well known, by a company in the City in a manner said to be entirely satisfactory. A lone woman, possessed of a little money, need no longer be deprived of the pleasure of attending parties, dinners, or any form of social or professional entertainment. She can inform the company that on any named evening she wishes to go to the house of a friend, to the theatre, the opera, a lecture, or any place of business or amusement, and at the required hour a well-behaved, intelligent, well-dressed man will appear at her door and act as her escort. He will accompany her to the place, and call for her at any time she names; or, if required, will sit by her side—as at the theatre, opera, or a concert—during the performance, and take her home afterward. To others than herself he seems to be her friend, though it may be observed that they are on freezingly polite terms, as, no well-bred woman would, under the circumstances, be very likely to keep up a very active conversation with a man acting in the capacity of servant, though under a plausible disguise. It might be thought that there would be very little demand for escorts of this sort, but we are informed to the contrary. Women—strangers in the City—who want to attend the theatre or opera, frequently secure such service; so do widows, maidens, and other women unwilling to put themselves under obligation to any man on whom they have no claim.

Hardly any State in the Union has advanced and is advancing so rapidly as Oregon, which has many advantages over other Western States in the quality of the soil, the number of its navigable rivers, and the character of its population. This is typified by the extraordinary growth of Portland, the principal city, where it is said that during the past year, not less than 1,000 new dwellings have been put up, and fully 10,000 persons have been added to the population. The immigration thither has been extraordinary in that time. The eastern quarter of the State is rapidly settling, and to this fact the Indian war of last Summer is partially ascribed. A number of railways, mainly narrow-gauge roads to transport grain to tide-water, have been built there lately, and a railway is now projected between Astoria and Winnemucca, on the line of the Central Pacific. Everything augurs well for Oregon. The upper region of the Columbia River seems destined to be one of the great granaries of the West. The crops now raised show a remarkable average per acre of superior quality, and have never been known to fail; but they are probably insignificant in point of productiveness, compared with what they soon will be. There is a vast area of land of unsurpassed fertility between the Blue Mountains in the south and the Spokane River in the north, and not one in fifty acres of it has as yet been cultivated. A large portion of the people who have settled in Oregon are from New-England directly or indirectly, and have carried to their new home all the intelligence, energy, thrift, perseverance, and industry for which they have become noted. The Oregonians are very unlike the Californians in their freedom from a recklessly speculative spirit. They expect to make money only by legitimate enterprise and honest labor, instead of by lucky chance, by turn of fortune, as their southern neighbors so commonly do. The growth and prosperity of Oregon are solid; its present is most encouraging, and its future full of promise.

For the last five years Ireland has been in a condition of almost unrecognizable tranquility, a calm, in fact, only broken by the killing of Lord Leitrim, who, it seems to be generally conceded, had only himself to blame for his violent end. But now there is once more a cloud in the horizon. When Farmer Hodge is clamoring, Farmer Murphy is not going to keep still. The Irish tenant reads that the English Dukes and Marquises have abated 10 to 50 per cent. of rent, and wants to know why the Irish don't go and do likewise. That the conditions are not the same is a view of the subject which he entirely declines to accept. The ball opened in the wealthy "home county" of Kildare a few weeks ago, when a stormy scene occurred. A tenant-farmer, member of the Board of Guardians, proposed a resolution in reference to the renting of property. The Chairman, a property-holder, objected that the discussion of the subject did not come within their province. The result was that all the landlord members withdrew, and the tenant members passed the resolution in favor of reduced rent. While in time past rents were shamefully high in Ireland—far higher in proportion than in England—they are rarely so now, landlords having found that it was absurd to have rentals which were, in fact, in many cases only nominal. There is, however, no doubt that in some districts the American cattle trade has told disastrously on stock-raisers, and rendered a reduction necessary. So far as harvests are concerned, Ireland has of late years fared better than the sister island.

The unpleasantnesses and annoyances of American consular positions are more and greater than almost anybody who has not filled them can form an idea of. Not among the least of these is the well-nigh continual application to the Consuls of their countrymen for financial relief. These are not as a rule ill, nor have they suffered any special misfortune, such as loss from accident or robbery. They are simply out of money, and want a fresh supply. Indeed, they must have it; they are penniless, in a strange land, and have not time to communicate with their friends. They tell the truth generally; their circumstances are desperate; but, in nineteen cases out of twenty, are in their sorry plight from their own extravagance or imprudence. Quite frequently, all they ask is to be sent home, being apparently under the impression that any American Consul can gratify their wish without cost, and that one of his first official duties is to assist every poor devil of his own nationality. In London, Paris, Brussels, Rome, Florence, Berlin, or in any of the European capitals, it is not strange that impecunious Americans are constantly asking for succor. But they present themselves also at Cairo, Smyrna, Beyrout, Benares, Batavia, Bangkok. They penetrate to every corner of the earth, and plead eloquently for aid. Few members of our diplomatic service have anything beyond their meagre salaries; but they are sympathetic and kind-hearted, and are very apt to do their utmost for their distressed compatriots. If they have not the money themselves, they are very apt to raise it by subscription. Our Consuls who have means are drawn upon heavily, often giving away, under the name of loans, half of their entire pay. It often happens that men are sent home two, three, and even four times from the same country. How they get back, after reaching here, is unknown. But the energy and impudence of a chronically hard-up American are extraordinary. It might be thought that anybody, who had once been stranded on a foreign shore, would try to float in his native waters after having been helped into them. But this is an opinion which evinces very slender acquaintance with human nature, especially with that of the Anglo-Saxon type. Perhaps, if these wandering, begging countrymen of ours were forced to depend upon themselves in their straits, they might be benefited by their experience. They are among the most serious drawbacks to native travelers, who, if sojourning anywhere, are sure to be called to assist them, and to native Consuls in particular.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says that the Butler State Central Committee has engaged Mechanics Hall in that city for a convention early in September.

Arrangements have been made by the Republican State Committee for Sherman, Blaine, Logan, Chandler, Burroughs, Garfield, Frye, Sheridan, Allison, and others, all alike popular and eloquent talkers, to speak in Ohio during the campaign.

Secretary Sherman will make but two speeches in Ohio during the political campaign, the first at Steubenville, and the second at Lebanon. Gen. Garfield will go all over the State, and Senator Chandler will spend the most of his time on the Western Reserve and in strong Republican precincts.

The Boston *Herald* says, as the result of a careful canvass of some 25 of the principal towns in Middlesex, Worcester, and Norfolk Counties, Mass., that the leading Republicans express both regret and surprise at Gov. Talbot's reported declination to run again. Lieut.-Gov. Long is the favorite candidate named to succeed him, though some of the politicians think a new man could be found who would be stronger than he.

Gov. Robinson, Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee, reports in Washington that he feels entire confidence in a Republican victory this Fall. He says that the nomination of Foster and Hickenlooper is meeting with the warmest and most unanimous possible support from every section of the State. Personal differences are buried, sectional issues are thrown aside, and the entire party, from the lake to the river, are throwing up their caps and cheering for the principles of the Republican Party and the success of its nominees.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says: "We think the colored people of the South should be given representation in the offices in proportion to the intelligent and capable among them. As the South has accepted the amendments, as she has said to the country, leave us alone, we will solve this difficult race problem bequeathed us by the war in patience, honesty, and justice, there is nothing left her but to do so. The voters of a republic are its rulers, and we must settle this race question or on the basis of political equality, or act the part of liars and hypocrites."

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* quotes from the *Sea-Shore Gazette* an "authorized" report of Jefferson Davis's speech at the meeting of the Mississippi Editors' Association. There are some verbal changes from the report given by the Columbia (Miss.) *Independent*, which was reprinted in The Times. For example, he says: "I rejoice with you in the restoration of freedom, and that Mississippi is again governed by Mississippians. In the darkest of our troubles it has been a consolation to be able to say with the patriarch Job, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' and to feel an abiding confidence in the final triumph of truth." And, speaking of his "countrywomen," he said: "Seeing you here, I am tempted to repeat a remark made once before, although it was misinterpreted and misrepresented by our enemies—that I have never seen a Southern woman who was 'reconstructed.' Your devotion and your steadfast fidelity give us reason to hope that the children of such women will yet vindicate the principles which we failed to maintain."

OBITUARY.

GEORGE ROSS.

George Ross, founder of the news concern in which originated the American News Company, died yesterday morning, at his home, No. 109 Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, after a long illness. Mr. Ross was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the Winter of 1822. He arrived in this City with his parents in the thirteenth year of his age, and became an apprentice in the printing-office of Henry R. Pierey, which was located in Theatre-alley, near Ann-street. Having mastered his trade, he worked as a journeyman for Mahlon R. Day, a Quaker printer, and in other shops. About 30 years ago he abandoned the printing business and found more congenial employment in the establishment of George Dexter, the pioneer of the wholesale news trade in this City. With a small capital and considerable degree of experience, he started a similar enterprise, under the firm name of Ross & Jones. Mr. Sinclair Tousey afterward purchased an interest in the concern, which in a short time came to be generally recognized as the leading news agency in the country. Mr. Jones retired about the year 1859, and on May 10, 1862, Mr. Ross disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. Tousey, who thereupon became its sole proprietor. Mr. Tousey, after conducting the business on his own account for a few years, invited other capitalists to join him, and the result of his efforts to enlarge the scope of the business was the organization of the American News Company.

Prior to that event Mr. Ross was prostrated by an attack of paralysis, brought on by a disease of the spine, which compelled him to remain inactive for several years, and from the effects of which he never fully recovered. In 1865 he accepted the position of cashier and business manager of the New-York *Dispatch*, and acted in that capacity up to the beginning of his last illness. About 12 years ago Mr. Ross financially assisted J. G. Abbey, Robert De Witt, David Rhodes, and Mr. Lawrence, the banker, now dead, in organizing the New-York News Company, which proved a rather formidable rival to the American News Company. It was absorbed by the latter several years ago, but Mr. Ross retained possession of his shares and received an income therefrom up to the day of his death. In politics Mr. Ross was an ardent Republican, but the only occasion upon which he became a candidate for office was 10 years ago, when he accepted the nomination for member of Assembly in the Second District. His Democratic opponent was successful. A man of generous impulses, his sympathies were such as to attract many friends.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

George W. M. Reynolds, whose death is announced from London, was the author of half a hundred romances, and for many years the editor of a weekly magazine devoted to fiction of a trivial sort. His stories possessed a fleeting interest with a large portion of the novel-reading public, and many of them are still to be found in the circulating libraries. Such entrancing and voluminous works as "The Mysteries of the Court of London" are among his most notable productions. But many salacious works were published in this country with his name upon the title-page, which were not written by him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The wife of Congressman L. W. Ballou died at his residence in Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday, after a protracted illness.

Albert G. Hills, for many years a member of the staff of the Boston *Journal*, died yesterday morning, of Bright's disease, at the age of 51 years.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORTS.

Washington, June 24.—The June report of the Agricultural Department shows that the acreage of oats has decreased about 4 per cent. The general average is 13, against 103 last year. The condition is unfavorable in nearly all sections of the Union. The decrease in the acreage of rye is about 4 per cent. New-England is full, New-York is only 80, and Pennsylvania 88. Barley is low. The general average is 85, while in 1878 it was 102. Corn is backward, owing to drought. In five or six localities the seed did not germinate. The condition of clover is very low all over the country, except in the New-England States and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. The prospect for a good crop of fruit is gloomy. The late frosts

CHARITY AND AMUSEMENT

THE OPERA-FETE AND THE GRAND PRIZE.

PARISIANS DIVERTING THEMSELVES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SZEGEDIN SUFFERERS—OUT ALL NIGHT AND OFF TO THE RACES IN THE MORNING.

PARIS, June 9.—Heaven be praised, the last week of high life—phonetically written, as pronounced by the best French authorities, *Hihg Laffe*—is over, and everybody is glad of it. Human nature could not stand a much longer continuance of amusements entailing an amount of fatigue to which the strongest laboring man would succumb. Talk of coal-heaving and stone breaking in comparison with races every other day, balls every night, two first representations at the theatres, a Szegedin festival, to which no one with proper self-respect would have failed to go, through fear of being thought short of money, and finally a Grand Prix de Paris, with a last chance of showing off new and gorgeous gowns, to wind up the over-charged catalogue. It is always the way with the Parisian; weeks, and sometimes months, slip by monotonously without a single fête or entertainment, and then, as Spring merges into Summer, they wake up to the consciousness that if something be not invented soon, it will be too late for anything but Vichy or Trouville revelry. The weather has spoiled a good many plans for outdoor diversion, and this perhaps may have not a little to do with the immense enthusiasm excited by the *Figaro's* announcement that the ball at the Continental, although wonderfully productive, was not sufficient recognition of France's sympathy with a people who had come forward so generously in her hour of trouble. So the programme of the gala was published, all classes who could afford it vied in contributing to the good work of cumulating charity and amusement. Even Faure deigned to descend from his lofty pedestal, and Mlle. Krauss adjourned her departure for London not to be absent from the list of good Samaritans, and learned from the rapturous applause by which she was greeted how cordially the public approved M. Vaucorbeil's re-engagement of the diva. There was not an empty seat scarcely even standing-room, in the Academy of Music by 10 o'clock, although the cheapest ticket to the concert cost 40 francs, but the great crush was only after midnight, when the entrance was a louis. Yet the price had little to do with it, as for the people who came in then a hundred francs more or less is of no consequence. They spin not, neither do they toil—that is, they do not toil in the Biblical or ordinary sense—but they are certainly arrayed as the wise King of Israel never was, and they spend other people's coin with infinite generosity. But there were other things on hand more amusing than the music, admirably led as it was by Gounod, Delibes, Saint Saëns, and Massenet, and the latter's magnificent "Marche de Szabadi" played always will be, less attractive than Franconi's Cirque d'Eté for these gilded butterflies. It has always been to me a marvel how constant the vogue has remained with this horse opera of the Champs Elysées, where nothing can possibly be more contemptibly wretched than the performances. The fiery steeds, except for color, would find their proper employment in a funeral procession; the *ecuyers* and *ecuyères* ride like natives, that is, worse than can be told in words; the clowns are more than commonly lugubrious; the music is of the classic circus order—all brass cymbals and big drums. There is never an attempt at novelty of any sort, and yet, on Saturday nights, whatever be the weather, even in the dog days, when the song of the grasshopper has become a burden, and one feels, with Sidney Smith, an immense desire to take off one's flesh and sit in one's bones, there is not to be obtained an entrance for love or money, and, from the edge of the sawdust close up to the very rafters, every tier is crowded with lovely faces and brilliant toilets, and the illustrious of French and foreign art and finance do not shrink from contact with Lesbias and Phrynes who have grown up, like unwholesome toadstools, in some porter's lodge.

Last Saturday was, I am told, no exception, although I can only speak from hearsay, not being, like that frequently quoted bird of Sir Boyle Roach, able to claim ubiquity, which also interferes with my criticism of Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," given, as many think, inconsiderately, at the Théâtre des Nations, on the same night which had been chosen for an appeal to international benevolence. It is true that the class represented at the Square du Chatelet is more at ease there than in the opera-house, and the great poet's choice of guests for the first nights of his pieces would be singularly unpleasant neighbors to any one with prejudices about refinement, or, if forced to take a seat in the upper galleries, with delicate olfactories. But the Master so wills it, as he loves noisy manifestations and the beating of large, strong hands, callous with honest toil, and the howls of enthusiasm of his disciples, for he is a reformer in his way, and, if you do not like to sit cheek by jowl with spectators whose faces remind you of those which used to be seen only on days of popular tumult, behind a barricade, why don't go higher than the second tier, or you may be installed, as you certainly will stifle with the foul emanations of onions, bad brandy, and general uncleanliness. But all of this has taken me away from my original theme, which was intended to be a species of chronicle of the Szegedin Festival, on whose programmes was inscribed, by way of epigram,

"Sauvons nous par la charité."

The exact figures of the total receipts have not yet been published officially, but approximatively, and including the sales within the house, they may be put down at something over 215,000 francs—a magnificent God-send to the poor Hungarians, and, if charity covereth a multitude of sins, a good set-off in the other world to hosts of Parisian peccadilloes. In no other city in the world could anything like it have been attempted, and all concerned are deserving of praise for their hearty co-operation. In the background, the *foyer de la danse* had been transformed into a garden, with a fountain so contrived that the water glittering in the light of Jablochoff seemed to fall in a graceful cascade from the chandelier; in the centre of the stage was planted a *mât de Cocagne;* away in one corner hall hidden in the slips, an orchestra; and all around rows of booths, as at a fair, with pretty vendors in Watteau costumes. Mmes. Sangalli, Eloin, Bonnier Chaville sold baubles from Japan; Schneider Gélabert and De Ligny kept a "merry go round;" Léonide Leblanc and Jeanne May sold fortunes; Albert and Reynold dispensed programmes, and Moisset and Rumberta were flower-girls; Judic had a shop for chestnuts; Antonine and Gabrielle Gauthier for tobacco, and Mme. Theo justified her title of *la belle Parisienne*, and was the first place among tradeswomen, when the Prince of Wales paid her 500 francs for a bottle of Evora. Zulma Bouffar and Christian were mountebanks; Mlles. Righetti, Fatou, Piron, and Montaubry never lost one customer for their *mirlitons*, and Hélène Petit, Linta, Munte, and Daisy Jones sang and sold *champagnoir* where champagne only was retailed at 40 sous the glass. The Palais Royal actors and the acrobatic Hanlon Lees had booths on one side; on another were Hungarian *Czardas*, presided over by Mlles. Pierson, Réjane, Kalb, Barthet, and De Clery; opposite were Marie Colombier and Charlotte Reynier with a *bric-à-brac*, where you always could win something, but where you paid dear enough for your winnings, and close by Milly Meyer and Desclauzas kept a sausage shop; Georgette Ollivier and Miette had toys, and beautiful Alice Regnault was a *bouquetière*. It was dangerous to one's pockets to stop for one moment anywhere, for the sellers were on the alert to look out for patrons, and, for fear of missing a chance, had sent out their aides-de-camp, Mmes. Scalini, and Lebou, and Gravier and Lea D'Asco, who wandered about, *quærentes quem devorent*, through the crowd; and generally brought back much spoil from the Egyptians. The crush was terrible between midnight and dawn; nobody seemed to want to go away, and when the Opera's contribution, the *farandole*, came upon the stage, the nymphs of the ballet could scarcely find room for their gymnastics. All the best society of the capital had made it a point of honor to grace the spectacle with their presence, and the Prince of Wales appeared to forget entirely that his royal mamma's ukase against attendance at the Grand Prix in the afternoon might be interpreted by the godly as a disapproval of Sabbath-breaking in general, and had no reference to the particular hour or form of the desecration. About 2:30 Mlle. Signoli, with Batheller as a crier, held a very remunerative auction of costly trifles, and immediately afterward there was the drawing of the tombola, under the direction of the Syndic of the Parisian diamond merchants, Mr. Emile Vonderheym, who had been from the outset one of the most active promoters of the enterprise. Neither untoward incident marred the night's revels, for no one paid attention to the burning of two or three of the India rubber cabs, and when came the fatal hour of 5 A. M., Sergeants de Ville and Municipals alike were necessary to clear the hall of its festal occupants.

OFF TO THE RACES.

The sky was without a cloud when the night's revelers dragged themselves home unwillingly to seek a few hours' repose before the real business of the day commenced at Longchamps, and the few croakers who talked about the mercury in the barometer and meteorological predictions of more rain to be expected were laughed to scorn by those who, unaccustomed to early sunshine, would not believe that it was too bright to last. Ten o'clock brought most of them up, and many a pretty woman looked cross and unhappy as she saw the horizon lower blackly and heard the rain-drops patter against the panes, and would scarcely take comfort as a faint glimmer of sunlight broke now and then through the angry storm-banks. It was not nice going, umbrellas were a necessity, the macadam of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and Acacias and all the side-alleys were rivers of liquid mud, while on the course itself, and in front of the tribunes, and back near the betting lists, where boards had been laid down like bridges, people splashed and slipped about as if in a snipe-bag. On the whole, the ladies did not seem to mind this much, as expense is no object with most of them, and it gave a fine opportunity for the display of neat feet and ankles—sometimes even of a little more than ankles, at which no one was greatly shocked, not even the women themselves. The stands were full before 1 o'clock, and all arrivals after that hour were forced to sit outside, as they always prefer to do in fine weather, since no one but highly respectable but unattractive tabbies would ever think of shutting themselves up in a box for three mortal hours, unless they knew that their clothes would not be criticised. Yet it was a sad trial to equanimity when, just as the first saddling bell was ringing, one of those celestial torrents came which are counted as events in a well-dressed woman's existence. Fortunately, it was nature's last effort to be disagreeable, the storm seemed to have spent its fury, and the sun shone out once more as brilliantly as the scene deserved. To say that the course was thronged will only convey a faint idea of the packing inside of the grand-stand inclosure, where every class able to buy a ticket was represented. I have already once before spoken of the special pen reserved for the goat category, which used to be tenanted by gorgeous specimens of fair, if not frail, humanity, but to-day that barrier had been removed, even if the fence still remained as of yore, to mark, no longer the line of demarkation between the unclean and the immaculate, but that beyond this boundary the entrance only costs 5 francs, and is specially reserved to milliners and dress-makers, who craned their necks over the palings to catch a glimpse of their handiwork. There was a double row of carriages, and, near the winning-post, a triple and a quadruple row, and half a dozen drags, while of pedestrians the name was legion. Rarely, indeed, have I seen a better attendance, and when one researches that there is no longer the attraction of betting outside of the ring, and that the weather was most discouraging, we must admit that, whatever the interest in the turf may be on other occasions, the Grand Prix day, if only as an excuse for an outing, is looked upon as a national anniversary nearly as popular as the Epsom Derby. The institution was an invention of Count de Morny, and although, as a relic of defunct Imperialism, its abolition has been more than once under consideration, even the stern Municipal Council will hesitate to do away with a show so dear to the Parisian heart as a struggle between the equine champions of both sides of the Channel, where the majority of victories have been scored up to France. Then, too, the receipts at the gates are encouraging, and 216,000 francs are a neat entry on the credit side of the books of the Jockey Club. Just after the rain ceased, and as the horses were coming out for the Prix d'Armenonville, there was a stir in the crowd, as though something was about to happen, and a feeble attempt at cheers drowned in a roar of laughter, which few can yet understand; as surely to hail the appearance of the Republican court was not a cause for mirth; but, whatever may have been the motive, the Vivas! were not renewed, nor did M. Grévy bow to his fellow-citizens, but quietly sat down, waiting for the procession, and his right hand, and Mme. Waddington, plainly dressed, but looking as usual like a Hebe, on his left, and a number of other beauties, in sad-colored gowns, unlike those worn by any one else, but probably the "fashions of the future," grouped around, and M. Gambetta and Léon Say, Jules Ferry, Lepère, and Waddington making up a distinguished background, varied at one moment by the visits of some of the Diplomatic Corps, which was fully represented and kept to itself.

Little moving about in the ring marked the beginning of the spectacle; people were too anxious to secure seats and to keep them to venture on excursions, but gradually curiosity got the better of the female mind, and the ladies, who, be it remarked, had sensibly adopted short dresses, went to look at the toilets. I shall not describe these, although there were some which, even to men, seemed exquisite, for man cannot do them justice, and so, with the general remark that they were mostly of many colors, like Joseph's coat, and some of these might have been, some years ago, considered charming for a fancy ball during Lent, will mention that one heroine drove every rival out of the field with a surcoat of silver chain mail, which would have been the very thing for Lia Felix as *Joan of Arc*, but did not go well with a Gainsborough hat. Back of the stands were the book-makers, some far away on the borders of a pond, with temporary narrow causeways to help their customers on to destruction, these were the plebeian arithmeticians who take a minimum of 20 francs and won't refuse 5, just to oblige you. The aristocrats of the arithmetical guild were, however, by themselves, under the great mushroom, near the stables, but here nothing less than 50 would be booked, and they delighted in "centuries," or even "monseys," provided the punter is known to be solvent, as they disdain to take ready money, and neither pay nor receive until the next Saturday at the "rooms." Mostly children of Israel are these, and mightily clever with their pencil; stamping up always to the minute, and expecting equal promptitude; now and then being hit for heavy sums, as on this occasion, when Nubienne's owner is said to have won 600,000 francs; but, in the main, to the good, by the end of the week and settling day, as they are always well posted, and very often have jockeys and trainers, sometimes even owners, so in their debt that if they cannot positively control the race, they are sure when the horse is "spinning." Young France, and what there was present of Young America and Young England, was very constant in attendance, at one or the other of these gates to Fortune's temple, but more before a race than after it, as the prophets, seedy-looking men, who "would eat 'em, s' help me God, if he didn't win," were all out in their predictions, although it is strange when they do make a mistake, as each separate patron gets a separate "tip," very few being "as safe as the bank, and I know Tom Hurst, him as belongs to—[whatever the horse's name may be]—would never give me a wrong 'un." A few—but these are particularly favored souls—have a speaking acquaintance with a jockey, and don't mind losing if they can only be seen in conference with some member of the craft, whom they ply with questions and liquor, in hopes of getting information, which is usually wrong, as neither Wheeler nor Archer, nor any other turf celebrity, can possibly know aught except about his own mount, and that he has no business to tell, if he does his duty by his employer.

All of these worthies—book-makers, touts, and punters—were busy and energetic, and when, after three other minor events, the bell rang for the great race, everybody knew that Zut was a certainty; that neither Flavio nor Ismail were in it; that Saltesdor was sure to win; that Nubienne had become a more selling plater, and that Sapajou, who brought a very third Custance to ride, could not possibly lose, but that if there should be a surprise, it would be in Swift, who had come back to her old form. All the cracks looked well as they took their preliminary canter, the English horse, perhaps, best of all, as his legs are short and clean, and his coat was bright and healthy, although not quite pet, his slightly hollow back gave rise to doubts if he could stay the distance, should it be a strong-run race. There was no delay in the start; the flag fell at the first time of asking, and Flavio went away as hard as he could pelt, making the running for Zut, who lay well to the rear, and never changed his position, being cat-cleaned and out-paced all through. It was a cracker from start to finish, and when the troop came round the corner and got to the distance, the issue was left to three, as every other was hopelessly beaten. Saltesdor seemed the winner 20 yards from home, but the game Nubienne, admirably ridden by Hutson, got her neck in front, and the victress of the Prix de Diane redeemed her failure in the French Derby and the Prix du Cèdre, when she could not get within three lengths of Flavio's tail. M. Blanc may thank his jockey more even than the filly for his success, as the result would certainly have been different with any one else up, and Count de Lagrange must feel exceedingly sorry to have sacrificed the chances of Flavio to a mistaken partiality for an evidently inferior animal over this distance. Saltesdor ran a great race; the course suits better than Chantilly, where the hill is against him, and his performances in the Grand Prix fully justify the opinion of those who believe him to be the best animal in France of his years.

COLLEGE ANNIVERSARIES

PREPARING FOR COMMENCEMENT AT HARVARD.

THE EXERCISES TO TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF ALUMNI—THE NON-RESIDENT REPRESENTATION IN THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—Cambridge is putting on its holiday dress to-day in preparation for the Commencement exercises of to-morrow, which include the usual ceremonies in which the graduating classes takes part, the meeting of the Alumni Association, the annual dinner, and the election of six Overseers. The indications to-day are that this year will be one of unusual demonstration of interest by the Alumni. The rooms of the principal hotels and clubs of Boston are engaged for dinners to-night and to-morrow by a number of the classes, extending back for more than a generation, and the list of class meetings advertised in the papers is formidable. It is only a few years since all Boston and its surroundings gave up business on Commencement Day. Banks and stores were closed, the Governor was escorted by some of the Militia from the Statehouse to Cambridge, and the importance of the occasion was universally recognized. Since the State authorities gave up their control of the college, in 1865, and put it in the hands of the Alumni, there has been less of this feeling. But as it is impossible to walk the respectable streets of Boston without meeting a graduate of Harvard at short intervals, there is still a great deal of the old spirit left, and the reverence for traditions, which is a marked feature in this conservative community, shows itself in conspicuous form on Commencement Day.

The principal object of interest to the non-resident graduates, who are coming to Boston by every train, and from every part of the country, is the question of the election of Overseers and the right of non-residents of Massachusetts to a place in the board, if elected by the Alumni. It is noticeable that the movement of the Harvard Club, of New-York, to have the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows elected a member of the Board of Overseers, has attracted the attention of this community as well as those less-favored persons who are compelled to be non-residents of Massachusetts. A prominent Boston paper, which represents the most conservative feeling here, gives its opinion to-day to two letters on the subject of non-resident Overseers. The Boston press has been liberal in its treatment of the subject since it was first mentioned, and has shown a thorough appreciation of the fact that a narrow-minded provincial interpretation of the law was in direct opposition to the true interests of the university. The timidity which results in non-action to prevent Dr. Bellows from receiving the votes of many residents of Boston and its vicinity, but it is certainly apparent that the general feeling here is that the question should be settled now, and there is manifest disinclination to allow the fact that Dr. Bellows should receive a sufficient number of votes to elect him a member of the Board of Overseers, and his seat in the board should be contested, the next one will be. This question will reach the Supreme Court for a mandamus, and failing in that, the Legislature will be asked to supplement and define the act of 1865, by which the control of the election of the Overseers was taken from the Alumni. Commenting on the fact that the control of Harvard College is vested in the inhabitants of two wards of Boston, a letter published to-day has this significant statement:

"In walking from the Union Club to the Somerset it might well happen that every other man you meet would be a member of one or the other of these bodies, and wedded to the idea that this particular district is the proper repository of the interests of Harvard College. Even if you hear fully from the other wards of the city, you will be surprised to learn how many graduates there are who do believe that the Legislature of 1865 properly decided that the government of the college in its Alumni, and that they were not merely engaged in an attempt to solve the great nursery problem how they could manage to 'give away their cake and keep it, too.' This interpretation is no novelty outside the State. It has been accepted by non-residents for many years as the true one. But the isolated efforts of individuals to enforce it amounted to nothing. It was only a considerable number of Alumni were so associated as to be able to act together permanently that they could be heard. Nor is the interpretation of the Harvard Club a novelty in Massachusetts. At the very first meeting of a number of electors in the City of Boston, to make preliminary arrangements for the first ballot for Overseers, the first motion made was a resolve offered by Dr. George Bailey Loring, of the Class of '36, to the effect that in nominating Overseers due regard should always be had to providing a proper proportion of names from out of the State. Dr. Loring was then clearly of the same opinion as ex-President Hill with regard to the eligibility of non-resident Alumni under the act of 1865, and when we find a gentleman so well versed in the interpretation of current legislation as Dr. Loring to have been thoroughly familiar with the particular legislation in question as Dr. Hill, concurring in the same view of the statute that is now presented by the Harvard Club, I am not at all surprised to learn that many of the Alumni of Massachusetts are embarrassed by no doubts as to the legality of their action in casting their votes for Dr. Bellows. The apparent feeling is that there should be no opposition by the resident Alumni to the university to the election of Dr. Bellows, or any other fit candidate, for the office of Overseer, and it is predicted that the Harvard Club candidate will receive a large vote. The manly spirit which demands fair play seems to have been invoked, and as all parties are, after all, principally desirous to promote the interests of the university, the chances are that there will be more harmony than has been anticipated."

CLASS DAY AT VASSAR.

FAREWELL EXERCISES OF THE CLASS OF '79.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 24.—The Class of '79 of Vassar College to-day celebrated the close of its studies. As the band struck up a lively air, the Senior Class entered the chapel, led by the Marshall, Miss Nichols, who escorted Class President Miss Jordan to her seat upon the stage. The programmes were cut into the shape of a wheel, on the hub of which was engraved the class motto, "*Palma non sine pulvere.*" The Committee on Class Day, composed of Misses Sharpe, Baird, Palmer, Banfield, Blake, and Bond had cast the customary literary exercises of the day into a novel form. The three mythical sisters, *Clotho, Lachesis,* and *Atropos*, were impersonated by Misses Benton, Barr, and Towner, respectively. Miss Benton, in the character of *Clotho*, gave a picturesque account of the sunny days of childhood and early youth spending the entrance into college. Miss Barr traced, in a humorous style, the history of the united class through its four years of college life. Miss Towner unfolded the future of each of her classmates. The parts held this year by Miss Kennedy, had as her subject the class motto. "The Prophecy" concluded the exercises in the chapel. Then the Senior and Junior Classes marched to the front of the Observatory, where took place, under a canvas tent, the exercises at the tree—the burial of the class records. The exercises closed with a concert this evening.

It has been known for some time past that Matthew and John Gay Vassar have had in contemplation the erection of a Home for Old Men. This is to be built on the grounds now occupied by the Vassar mansion, on Main, Vassar, and Lafayette streets. The old mansion is to be removed, and the new building will occupy a central position on the grounds, 50 feet from Main-street, with frontages and plazzas on Main, Vassar, and Lafayette streets. It will have a total length of 105 feet, a total width of 65 feet, and will be two stories in height with a basement. The building will be spacious but not specially ornamented, convenience, comfort, and durability being the ends intended to be accomplished, in the plan of the architecture. It is intended that the work shall be commenced the latter part of July, or early in August, and that it shall be completed within a year.

DICKINSON COLLEGE ORATORY.

CARLISLE, Penn., June 24.—Last evening in Emory Hall, the Junior prize contest in oratory, for the Pierson gold and silver medals, took place. The following were the subjects and speakers: "Monuments," J. Warren Harper, Carlisle; "All the World's a Stage," C. K. Zug, Mechanicsburg; "Fall of Poland," W. W. Carhart; "Public Opinion," Charles R. Eze, Carlisle; "Influence of Mind Over the Body," Orren T. Coffey, Carlisle; "Intense Use of the Imagination," R. C. Patterson, Huntingdon, Penn.; "Popular Freedom as a National Safeguard," J. Hope Caldwell, Wilmington, Del. The prizes will be awarded on Commencement morning. This evening the literary societies were addressed by the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, LL. D., of the Philadelphia Bar. The oration was delivered in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE PROVIDENCE FRIENDS' SCHOOL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—The Commencement exercises of the Friends' School occurred to-day. Eighteen students were graduated. At the close of the class exercises addresses were delivered by Helen Balkwell, of England; Rachel S. Howland, of New-Bedford, and Sarah Tobey, of Providence. Albert K. Smiley, who has been Principal since 1860, is about to retire, and his place will be filled by Augustine Jones, of Lynn, Mass., who was a law partner of the late Gov. Andrews. Principal Smiley leaves the Quaker college in a very flourishing condition, and his resignation is much regretted.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, June 24.—The Commencement exercises of the University of Vermont began to-day with a military drill of the battalion, under the direction of Lieut. Cummins, United States Army, Military Professor, on the college campus. The Associated Alumni, celebrated Centennial of music and an oration by the Rev. Dr. George B. Spalding, of Dover, N. H., on "The Relation of American Scholars to Public Affairs." He earnestly urged that scholars take a more prominent part in politics. William E. Bliss, of Rochester, Va., read an original poem. The Junior exhibition will take place this evening in the Howard Opera-house.

EXERCISES AT YALE.

CLASS-DAY CEREMONIES—COMMENCEMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

NEW-HAVEN, June 24.—The class poem was delivered this morning by Louis P. Syle, of Baltimore, Md., and the class oration by George W. Kirchwey, of Albany, N. Y. The subject of the oration was "Democracy and the Individual." The Parting Ode was by Frederick A. Stokes, of Detroit, Mich., and the "Ivy Song" by William W. Hawkes, of New-Haven. Great preparations were made for the "Class Histories," which were read this afternoon. The stands for seats were arranged in front of "South Middle." The class "Nestorians" were Poultney Bigelow, Highland Falls, N. Y.; George F. Foster, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Thomas E. Rochfort, New-Haven, and L. A. Platt, of Waterbury.

The exercises of the Commencement of the Sheffield Scientific Department at Yale College have been held, as usual, in the theatre of the North Sheffield Hall. President Porter presided. Prof. Brush, the Dean of the Governing Board, sat by his side on the platform. Each member of the graduating class is expected to prepare a thesis, but only nine of them were read.

The first paper was by George A. Saunders, of Newport, R. I., on "American Water-wheels, as Represented by the Swain Turbine." The conclusion which he reached, after comparing the experimental with the calculated deduced from Weisbach's formula of Weisbach, was that the American wheels give a higher efficiency than was considered practicable by Weisbach, because, by allowing the rapid stream of water necessary to produce impact, they can give such value to the entrance and exit angles that the efficiency is thereby greatly increased, while by impact the loss is comparatively small. The second thesis was by Charles H. Wilcox, of Painesville, Ohio, on "The Indicator and the Indicator Diagram." The thesis was principally taken up with a description of these instruments, and an explanation of the features of a correct diagram, with several examples of errors which occur most frequently in practice in diagrams. The third paper was a very interesting account of "Peasant Life in a German Village," by Walter Nordhoff, of Alpine, N. J. The next thesis was by James B. Neal, of Bloomsbury, Penn., who gave a minute description of "The Heart and Aortic Arches in Vertebrates." Kakichi Mitsukuri, of Tokio, Japan, followed with a paper upon the "Anatomy of the Common Dogfish." He read only those parts of his thesis which related to circulation and respiration. A very interesting paper followed upon the "North-eastern Fisheries," by Walter S. Williams, of Evanston, Ill. He considered the value of the fisheries as a source of employment to thousands, and as a school for a hardy race of seamen. He gave a history of the fisheries as carried on by the French, Spanish and English. The last part of his thesis related to the treatise between the United States and England regarding the fisheries, and the decision of the Halifax award. The seventh thesis was by William J. Comstock, of Toledo, Ohio, on a technical subject in chemistry and its application to the preparation of pure salts. The eighth thesis was by Charles H. Sinclair, of Staten Island, N. Y.—"A Review of the Musconetcong Tunnel," with an account of the difficulties encountered and the devices resorted to to overcome them. The concluding thesis was by Herbert E. Smith, of Hartford, Conn., on "The Anatomy of the American Medicinal Leech."

The following prizes were then awarded:

Class of '79.—For excellence in German, to Nathaniel T. Bacon, of Norwich, Conn., with honorable mention of Robert W. Patrick, of Omaha, Neb.; for excellence in French, to George A. Saunders, of Newport, R. I.; for excellence in civil engineering, to the same.

Class of '80.—For excellence in mathematics, Dwight Porter, of Hartford, Conn., with honorable mention of Edwin M. Rogers, of Central City, Col., and H. C. Carrington, of New-Haven.

Clarence Colfax Tuttle, of Yale, for the studies of Freshman year, Ethan A. Andrews, of Tarrytown, N. Y., for excellence in mathematics, Tien Yow Jeme, Canton, China; William Meeker Wood, Morristown, N. J., and Ethan A. Andrews.

The graduating class numbers 50.

The Rev. James M. Hoppin, D. D., has resigned the chair of Homiletics in the Yale Theological School, and has accepted the Professorship of the History of Art in the School of the Fine Arts. Prof. William Barbour will give instruction in Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in the Theological School during the coming year.

UNION COLLEGE.

PHI BETA KAPPA AND ALUMNI MEETINGS—CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 24.—This city has been in holiday attire to-day in honor of the Commencement at Union College. The day has been well filled with the various exercises preliminary to Commencement proper, which occurs to-morrow. At 9 o'clock this morning the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in South Colonnade. An hour later the Alumni Association gathered for their annual meeting in the chapel. They learned, to their surprise, that an important change had recently been made in the association's charter, by which they are prevented from having more than three residents of this city represented in the Board of Trustees at one time. The change, it was asserted, was made by the Regents, at the request of Chancellor Pruyn, who lives in this city. The matter quiet. Considerable opposition was manifested to this arrangement, and a resolution was finally adopted by a good majority, calling for a committee of five to take such steps to have the obnoxious measure repealed if possible. The Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst was re-elected President of the Alumni Association. An election of one Trustee, to fill the place of Thomas H. Allen, of this city, deceased, resulted, after a spirited contest, in the choice of David C. Robinson, of Albany, a son of Gov. Robinson. He was graduated as Union in 1865. About 200 Alumni sat down to the dinner in Memorial Hall at 2 o'clock. Speeches, made by prominent persons, and letters read from the Rev. Dr. Donald C. McLaren, of Geneva, N. Y., who was a member of the Class of '13, and is the oldest living Alumnus. Class-day exercises were held this afternoon in the First Methodist Church. G. Stuart Gregory read the poem, F. Van Dusen the class history, William P. Adams the oration, James Healy the prophecy, and Lee W. Stone the farewell address. In the evening the prize speaking of the Junior and Sophomore Classes took place. Frank C. Avery, of Seneca Falls; Alexander Campbell, of Troy; Edward C. Johnston, of this city, and William R. Winans, of Westfield, N. J., represented the Sophomores. The Junior speakers were Miles W. Vosburgh, of Albany; David Muhlfelde, of Ballston; James M. McMaster, of Columbia, S. C.; Robert T. S. Lowell and Robert J. Landon, of this city. The result of the contests will be made known to-morrow, when the Commencement exercises take place. The Chancellor's oration is to be delivered by John K. Porter, of New-York. The year has been one of quiet in the college and of steady progress. The graduating class numbers 28, out of nearly 100 who have been in the class.

PRIZE SPEAKING AT HAMILTON.

CLINTON, N. Y., June 24.—The McKinney prize contest in extemporaneous speaking at Hamilton College took place last evening in the Stone Church. Prof. Frink presided. The question discussed was: "Is Education Preferable to Property as a Qualification for the Right of Suffrage in the United States?" The affirmative side of the question was taken by George F. Crumly, of Newport; George V. Gorton, of North Brookfield, and Robert S. Rudd, of New-York, while the negative was maintained by Lawrence W. Baxter, of Sharon Springs; George E. Dunham, of Johnstown, and McNeil V. Seymour, of Mount Morris. The judges awarded the first prize to Robert Rudd and the second to George Crumly. The twenty-fifth Clark prize exhibition in oratory was the feature of this evening's exercises. The following is the programme: "The Romance of Lord Beaconsfield's Career," Theodore Hand Allen, of Utica; "Shakespeare, the Poet of Conscience," Edward Sandford Burgess, of Silver Creek; "The Romance of Lord Beaconsfield's Career," George Fenner Crumly, of Newport; "Bryant and Poe: the Lessons of Their Lives and Work," George Earl Dunham, of Johnstown; "Poetry Power to Elevate," "Shakespeare Life," James Walter Morey, of Forestville; "The Heroism of Gen. Jackson," Robert Schell Rudd, of New-York. The names of the successful competitors will be announced on Commencement Day.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

BOSTON, June 24.—The Class Day exercises of the graduating class of Dartmouth College were held this afternoon. The exercises consisted of an address by Howard S. Dearing, of Waterboro; an oration by C. W. Hough, of Philadelphia; a poem by Harry D. Chamberlain, of Florida; an address to the class by William H. E. Cummings, of Vermont; an address to the President by George E. Thompson, of New-Hampshire, and an address to the undergraduates by Charles C. Hutchinson, of South Weathersfield, Vt., followed by the usual class entertainment. This evening, at the college church, the graduating exercises of the Chandler Scientific Department took place.

THE PROVIDENCE FRIENDS' SCHOOL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—The Commencement exercises of the Friends' School occurred to-day. Eighteen students were graduated. At the close of the class exercises addresses were delivered by Helen Balkwell, of England; Rachel S. Howland, of New-Bedford, and Sarah Tobey, of Providence. Albert K. Smiley, who has been Principal since 1860, is about to retire, and his place will be filled by Augustine Jones, of Lynn, Mass., who was a law partner of the late Gov. Andrews. Principal Smiley leaves the Quaker college in a very flourishing condition, and his resignation is much regretted.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, June 24.—The Commencement exercises of the University of Vermont began to-day with a military drill of the battalion, under the direction of Lieut. Cummins, United States Army, Military Professor, on the college campus. The Associated Alumni, celebrated Centennial of music

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE CONTEST ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

VICTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FOUR, WITH COLUMBIA SECOND AND PRINCETON LAST.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—For the first time in a great many years a Philadelphia crew has won a boat-race. The time was not extraordinary, considering the condition of the water and the fact that the Gulstons, a few years ago, rowed over the same course in 8:51. The contest between the college fours of the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia and Princeton Colleges took place this evening. The whole course on both sides of the river was lined with spectators. The crowd was larger than has ever been seen on the river before for any races which have occurred here. Previous to the start the Columbias were the favorites. Many of the University students, while sympathizing with their own crew, invested in the pools on the crew from New-York.

In the afternoon the clouds hung heavy over the city and the water was rough, and it was thought the race would not come off. About 5 o'clock, however, the clouds broke away, and the water became smooth. The contestants then proceeded to the head of the course. The Columbia and Princeton crews went up on the umpire's boat, the Emily, and disembarked at the falls, where the University boys were awaiting them on the bank of the river, seated about Ellis Ward, their trainer, getting advice. Ward's directions were plainly manifest when the contest began, and by strictly following them the race was won. The race was for one mile and a half over the National Course. Commodore Grant, of the Schuylkill Navy, acted as umpire. The Columbia crew was the first to appear. It rowed down leisurely and took its place on the east side, fully five minutes before the Princeton crew took its place on the west. The University crew quickly followed and took the centre. Each four was received with cheers, and the calls of its college, from its numerous friends aboard the Belmont, which was the guests' boat, and was laden to the water-line.

At 6:36½ the word was given, and the University crew quickly dipped its oars and sent its craft shooting ahead. Princeton was the next away, and almost simultaneously the Columbia's four oars struck the water. The Pennsylvanians started with 36 strokes to the minute, long and clear sweeps, which gave them the lead, and at the quarter mile they were two lengths ahead of Princeton, with Columbia another length in the rear. After the Laurel Hill landing was passed, just above the half-mile mark, Pennsylvania was up to 39 oars, rowing at the rate of 41 to the minute, soon passed ahead, and the orange and black was left to row to the finish as best it might, being considered out of the race. At the half-mile post, the Pennsylvania oarsmen were leading Columbia three lengths, and pulling in splendid form. The white and blue of the New-York crew, however, had many friends, and they were encouraged. Princeton increased the stroke from 41 to 44, and the crew spurted nobly, drawing up, at the end of the first mile, so that it is now was within a few feet of the Pennsylvania crew. Then the University crew spurted, but it was evident that it was beginning to weaken; its dash at the start had been too heavy. Bond steered a wild course. He took the middle channel over the Sedge Island, N. Y.—"A Review of the Musconetcong Tunnel," with an account of the difficulties encountered and the devices resorted to to overcome them. The concluding thesis was by Herbert E. Smith, of Hartford, Conn., on "The Anatomy of the American Medicinal Leech."

The following prizes were then awarded:

Class of '79.—For excellence in German, to Nathaniel T. Bacon, of Norwich, Conn., with honorable mention of Robert W. Patrick, of Omaha, Neb.; for excellence in French, to George A. Saunders, of Newport, R. I.; for excellence in civil engineering, to the same.

Class of '80.—For excellence in mathematics, Dwight Porter, of Hartford, Conn., with honorable mention of Edwin M. Rogers, of Central City, Col., and H. C. Carrington, of New-Haven.

Clarence Colfax Tuttle, of Yale, for the studies of Freshman year, Ethan A. Andrews, of Tarrytown, N. Y., for excellence in mathematics, Tien Yow Jeme, Canton, China; William Meeker Wood, Morristown, N. J., and Ethan A. Andrews.

The graduating class numbers 50.

The Rev. James M. Hoppin, D. D., has resigned the chair of Homiletics in the Yale Theological School, and has accepted the Professorship of the History of Art in the School of the Fine Arts. Prof. William Barbour will give instruction in Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in the Theological School during the coming year.

UNION COLLEGE.

PHI BETA KAPPA AND ALUMNI MEETINGS—CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 24.—This city has been in holiday attire to-day in honor of the Commencement at Union College. The day has been well filled with the various exercises preliminary to Commencement proper, which occurs to-morrow. At 9 o'clock this morning the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in South Colonnade. An hour later the Alumni Association gathered for their annual meeting in the chapel. They learned, to their surprise, that an important change had recently been made in the association's charter, by which they are prevented from having more than three residents of this city represented in the Board of Trustees at one time. The change, it was asserted, was made by the Regents, at the request of Chancellor Pruyn, who lives in this city. The matter quiet. Considerable opposition was manifested to this arrangement, and a resolution was finally adopted by a good majority, calling for a committee of five to take such steps to have the obnoxious measure repealed if possible. The Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst was re-elected President of the Alumni Association. An election of one Trustee, to fill the place of Thomas H. Allen, of this city

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 24.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Louisiana 7s con.	T. & W. 2d st. gu.	Illinois Central.	
3,000...b.o. 45¼	1,000..... 86⅜	50.....b.s. 87¼	
10,000...o. 44⅜	Ohio & Miss. con.	Central of N. J.	
10,000..... 44⅝	1,000...b.o. 113¼	200.....ba. 53⅜	
Cairo & Fulton 1st	C. St. P. & M. 1st.	1000 53	
5,000...b.o. 102	5,000..... 102⅜	300..... 51⅞	
C., C., C. & N. 1st.	Wells Fargo.	300..... 51⅝	
4,000..... 78⅜	33...b.o. 99⅜	100..... 51⅞	
1,000..... 78⅜	Quicksilver.	Chicago & R. I.	
9,000..... 78¼	300..... 15¼	200...b.o. 139⅜	
C. & C. 1st. sm. b.	Delaware & Hud.	200..... 139¼	
9,000..... 43	230...b.o. 45⅛	40..... 139¼	
3,000..... 43⅛	American Dist. T.	Canada Southern.	
C. & C. 1st. int. def.	10.....b.o. 65¾	100...b.o. 58¾	
1,000..... 19⅜	100..... 64	C., M. & St. P.	
N. J. C. 1st con. ss.	100..... 64⅜	100...b.o. 54¼	
1,000..... 93¼	100..... 65	1200..... 54⅜	
N. J. C. Adjmt.	300..... 65¼	600..... 54⅝	
500.....1028⅜	100..... 66	900..... 54¾	
10,000.....1024⅜	200..... 66	200..... 54⅞	
N. J. C. Income.	Standard Mining.	200..... 54⅜	
10,000..... 89	10.....b.o. 30⅜	C., M. & St. P. pf.	
C. & W. B. con. ss.	Atlantic & Pac. T.	100...b.o. 93	
5,000..... 98	100..... 36⅜	100..... 93⅛	
I. & St. P. c. s. f.	Western Union.	Del., Lack. & West.	
4,000..... 109	300.....b.o. 92⅜	100...b.o. 135⅝	
C. & St. P., I. & D. ext.	300.....w.t. 92⅜	200..... 135⅞	
10,000.....108	600..... 92⅜	100.....s5. 136	
Chi. & N. W. ext.	200..... 92⅛	200..... 136⅜	
7,000.....108½	200..... 92⅜	500..... 136⅝	
C. & N. W. 1st.	200..... 92⅜	500..... 136⅝	
5,000.....112	233..... 92	Ches. & Ohio.	
Chi. & N. W. con.	100.....b.o. 91⅞	100...b.o. 7¾	
1,000...b.c. 121	500..... 91⅝	300..... 7¾	
C., L. & W. conv.	25..... 91⅜	100...b3. 7¾	
1,000..... 93	100..... 91⅜	200..... 7¾	
C. & S. E., '81.	100..... 91⅝	Ches. & O. 2d pf.	
1,000..... 101	100..... 91⅞	100...b.c. 8¼	
5,000.....100¾	300..... 91⅞	100..... 8¾	
C. & S. C. 7s.	500..... 91⅞	Chicago & Alton.	
1,000.....104½	500..... 91¾	100...b.c. 83⅜	
C. & H. 1st. Penn.	200.....b10. 91¼	Peavrilla & Ohio.	
Dtr. Lans. & Mack.	Pacific Mail.	460...b.c. 61	
1,000...b.c. 107	300...b.c.s3. 15¼	100..... 61	
Erie 1st.	100.....b.c. 15¼	117..... 60¾	
10,000.....119¾	Erie Railway.	40..... 60½	
1,000...b.c. 120	300...b.c.b3. 27⅞	N. Y. Elevated.	
Erie 7s con.	135..... 27⅞	100...b.c. 131⅜	
15,000.....111¼	300.....s3. 27⅝	Mo., Kan. & T.	
N. Y., L. E. & W.	200.....s3. 27⅝	100...b.c. 13⅞	
new 2d con.	100.....b3. 27⅜	100..... 14	
5,000...b.c. 75	Erie Railway pf.	100...c. 13⅜	
Lou. & Nash. 2d.	200..... 76⅛	100..... 13¾	
10,000.....102½	Lake Shore & M. S.	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	
N. K. & T. con. ss.	200.....b.c. 75½	400.....b.c. 40¼	
10,000..... 68⅜	25..... 75⅝	Nor., K. C. & N.	
10,000.....68¾	200..... 75⅝	100...b.c. 14⅞	
10,000...b.c. 68¾	Michigan Central.	100...b3. 14¼	
M., K. & T. 2d.	100.....b.c. 76⅛	100..... 14⅜	
20,000..... 29	100..... 76⅜	100...s3. 14	
Can. So. 1st g'c.	100..... 76⅜	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.	
1,000..... 87½	300..... 76⅜	100...b.c. 31⅛	
Met. Elevated 1st.	300..... 76¼	St. L. I. M. & S. as.	
2,000...b.c. 108½	300..... 76¼	100...b.c. 26⅜	
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	Hannibal & St. J.	100..... 26¼	
8,000..... 103	200.....b.c. 75½	100...c. 26¼	
Union Pacific s. f.	50.....b.c. 147	100...c. 26¼	
5,000..... 114⅞	Chev. & Pitts. g'd.	100..... 25⅞	
5,000..... 114⅜	20...b.c. 97¼	Han. & St. Jo.	
Kan. P. inc. No. 18.	200..... c. 97	100...b.c. 20¼	
1,000..... 55⅞	Chi. & N. W.	100...b.c. 20⅜	
K., W. & O. 1st con.	500..... 68¼	100...b.c. 20⅜	
2,000..... 58¾	200.....s3. 68⅜	100...s3. 20⅜	
5,000..... 58⅝	550..... 68½	100..... 20⅜	
10,000.b30. 58⅝	600..... 68⅝	200..... 20⅜	
5,000...b.c. 58½	600..... 68⅝	200..... 20⅜	
St. L., K. C. & N.	500..... 68¾	100..... 20⅜	
Omaha Div.	Chi. & N. W. pf.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	
2,000...1047⅛	200.....b.c.b3. 96⅜	100...b.c.s3. 41⅞	
K. & W. 1st. St. L. D.	100.....b3. 96⅜	100.....b3. 41⅝	
1 mat. coupon.	100.....s3. 96⅜	Ohio & Miss.	
1,000...91½	Kansas & Texas.	1600...b.c. 14⅞	
K. & S. 1st. g'd by	300...b.c.b5. 57	Ohio & Miss. pf.	
L., C. & C.	500..... 56¾	200.....b.c. 36	
2,000..... 95½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 5s C., '81.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	
100,000...1013⅛	$1,000.....1033⅛	$40,000...s3.1023⅛	
10,000.b3.1013⅜	U. S. 4½ R., '91.	2,500.....1023⅛	
5,000...b.c.1013⅛	25,000.....1063⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Tenn. C., R. & N.	Atlantic & Pac. T.	C., M. & St. P.	
1,000..... 78⅜	100.....b.c. 35½	400.....b.c. 54⅜	
1,000..... 78⅜	Western Union.	300.....b.c. 54⅜	
Va. C. & R. 1st.	200.....b.c. 91⅜	300.....b.c. 54⅜	
1,000..... 78⅜	100..... 91⅜	C., M. & St. P. pf.	
Va. C. & N. 1st.	100..... 91⅜	300.....b.c. 93	
4,000..... 78⅜	500..... 91⅞	Del., Lack. & West.	
1,000..... 78⅜	Quicksilver.	200.....b.c.b3. 57	
1,000..... 78⅜	33...b.c. 99⅜	Chi., Bur. & Quin.	
9,000..... 78⅜	Quicksilver.	100.....b.c. 107	
10,000..... 78⅜	300..... 15¼	Chicago & R. I.	
C. & O. 1st. sm. b.	Delaware & Hud.	200.....b.c. 139⅜	
9,000..... 43	230...b.c. 45⅛	200..... 139¼	
3,000..... 43⅛	American Dist. T.	40..... 139¼	
C. & O. con. 1st. def.	10.....b.c. 65¾	Canada Southern.	
1,000..... 19⅜	100..... 64	100...b.c. 58¾	
N. J. C. 1st con. ss.	100..... 64⅜	C., M. & St. P.	
1,000...b.c. 95⅜	100..... 65	100...b.c. 54¼	
L., W. & O. 1st con.	100..... 65¼	600..... 54⅜	
5,000.b30. 58⅜	800..... 65¼	600..... 54⅜	
1,000..... 58⅜	100..... 65¾	900..... 54⅜	
3,000..... 58⅜	100.....s3. 66⅜	200..... 54⅜	
7,000.....108½	200..... 92	C., M. & St. P. pf.	
C. & N. W. 1st.	200..... 92⅛	500..... 55⅝	
5,000.....112	233..... 92	Ches. & Ohio.	
Chi. & N. W. con.	150..... 91⅞	100...b.c. 7¾	
1,000...b.c. 121	500..... 91⅜	300..... 7¾	
C., L. & W. conv.	25..... 91⅜	100...b3. 7¾	
1,000..... 93	100..... 91⅜	200..... 7¾	
C. & S. E., '81.	100..... 91⅝	Ches. & O. 2d pf.	
1,000..... 101	100..... 91⅞	100...b.c. 8¼	
5,000.....100¾	300..... 91⅞	100..... 8¾	
C. & S. C. 7s.	500..... 91⅞	Chicago & Alton.	
1,000.....104½	500..... 91¾	100...b.c. 83⅜	
C. & H. 1st. Penn.	200.....b10. 91¼	Peavrilla & Ohio.	
Dtr. Lans. & Mack.	Pacific Mail.	460...b.c. 61	
1,000...b.c. 107	300...b.c.s3. 15¼	100..... 61	
Erie 1st.	100.....b.c. 15¼	117..... 60¾	
10,000.....119¾	Erie Railway.	40..... 60½	
1,000...b.c. 120	300...b.c.b3. 27⅞	N. Y. Elevated.	
Erie 7s con.	135..... 27⅞	100...b.c. 131⅜	
15,000.....111¼	300.....s3. 27⅞	Mo., Kan. & T.	
N. Y., L. E. & W.	200.....s3. 27⅝	100...b.c. 13⅞	
new 2d con.	100.....b3. 27⅜	100..... 14	
5,000...b.c. 75	Erie Railway pf.	100...c. 13⅜	
Lou. & Nash. 2d.	200..... 76⅛	100..... 13¾	
10,000.....102½	Lake Shore & M. S.	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	
M., K. & T. con. ss.	200.....b.c. 75½	400.....b.c. 40¼	
10,000..... 68⅜	25..... 75⅝	Nor., K. C. & N.	
10,000..... 68¾	200..... 75⅝	100...b.c. 14⅞	
10,000...b.c. 68¾	Michigan Central.	100...b3. 14¼	
M., K. & T. 2d.	100.....b.c. 76⅛	100..... 14⅜	
20,000..... 29	100..... 76⅜	100...s3. 14	
Can. So. 1st g'c.	100..... 76⅜	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.	
1,000..... 87½	300..... 76⅜	100...b.c. 31⅛	
Met. Elevated 1st.	300..... 76¼	St. L. I. M. & S. as.	
2,000...b.c. 108½	300..... 76¼	100...b.c. 26⅜	
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	Hannibal & St. J.	100..... 26¼	
8,000..... 103	200.....b.c. 75½	100...c. 26¼	
Union Pacific s. f.	50.....b.c. 147	100...c. 26¼	
5,000..... 114⅞	Chev. & Pitts. g'd.	100..... 25⅞	
5,000..... 114⅜	20...b.c. 97¼	Han. & St. Jo.	
Kan. P. inc. No. 18.	200..... c. 97	100...b.c. 20¼	
1,000..... 55⅞	Chi. & N. W.	100...b.c. 20⅜	
K., W. & O. 1st con.	500..... 68¼	100...b.c. 20⅜	
2,000..... 58¾	200.....s3. 68⅜	100...s3. 20⅜	
5,000..... 58⅝	550..... 68½	100..... 20⅜	
10,000.b30. 58⅝	600..... 68⅝	200..... 20⅜	
5,000...b.c. 58½	600..... 68⅝	200..... 20⅜	
St. L., K. C. & N.	500..... 68¾	100..... 20⅜	
Omaha Div.	Chi. & N. W. pf.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	
2,000...1047⅛	200.....b.c.b3. 96⅜	100...b.c.s3. 41⅞	
K. & W. 1st. St. L. D.	100.....b3. 96⅜	100.....b3. 41⅝	
1 mat. coupon.	100.....s3. 96⅜	Ohio & Miss.	
1,000...91½	Kansas & Texas.	1600...b.c. 14⅞	
K. & S. 1st. g'd by	300...b.c.b5. 57	Ohio & Miss. pf.	
L., C. & C.	500..... 56¾	200.....b.c. 36	
2,000..... 95½			

SECOND STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 24.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

Imperial.	Leadville.	Caledonia B. H.	
100...b.c. 2.10	1000 b cb30. 3.90	10.....4	
200...b.c.s3. 2.05	500...b.c.b30. 4	Cleveland.	
100...b.c.s3. 2.05	500...b.c.b30. 3.85	Consol. 3.40	
100...b.c.s3. 2.05	100.....b.c. 3.75	Consol. Pacific.	
100...b.c.b15. 2.10	100...b.c.s. 3.75	100..... 7¾	
100...b.c.c. 2.05	100.....s. 3.80	Great Eastern.	
100...b.c. 2.05	100.....b50. 4.10	500..... .65	
100...b.c.s3. 2	100...b60. 4.05	Leviathan.	
100...b.b3. 2.05	California.	200..... .70	
100...b30. 2.10	10...b.c.s3. 5⅝	Lucerne.	
100..... 2.05	Buckeye.	500..... .23	
100...b30. 2.10	100...b.c.s3. .50	Moccasin.	
New-York & Col.	200.....s3. .50	100.....3	
100...b.c. 1.95	Bechtel.	50.....3	
Consol. Va.	100..... 2.15	Tip Top.	
100...b.c. 5⅝	Findley.	100..... 1.30	
100...b.c.s3. 5⅝	500..... .51	100.....s3. 1.35	
25...b.c. 5⅝	500.....s3. .51		

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Lucerne.	Leadville.	Cleveland.	
500...b.c.b3. .23	500...b.c. 3.75	100...b.c. 3.85	
200...b.c.b10. .23	100...b.c.3.75	100...b.c.s.40	
200...b.c.s30. .22	Buckeye.	300.....3.40	
200...b.c.b5. .23	100...b.c.s3. .47	Independence.	
Findley.	500...b.c. .48	20.....2.90	
100...b.c. .53	500...b.c. .48	Bertha & Edith.	
100...b.c.s3. .53	1000...b10. .34	100...b.c. 2.00	
500...c.s3. .53	500...b.c. .47	Louisville & Nash.	
American Flag.	500..... .48	100...b.c. 60¾	
100...b.c. .20	200...s.c. .48	N. Y. Elevated.	
200...b.c. .20	400...s.c. .48	S.....b.c. 132¼	
500...b.c.s30. .20	Dahlonega.	Mo., Kan. & T.	
500...b.c.b30. .21	200...b.c.c. .20	100...b.c. 14	
California.	200...b.c. .20	100..... 14⅛	
25...b.c.b10. 5⅝	200...b.c.b30. .21	200.....s3. .70	
Consol. Va.	Imperial.	200.....s30. .70	
25...b.c. 5⅝	300...b.c.b15. 2	200.....s.c. .70	
50...b.c.b10. 5⅝	200...b.c.s10. 2	Lucrasse.	
1,000..... 43	Chi. & N. W. pf.	100..... .21	
N. W. C. C. G.	100.....b.c. 95⅞	Moccasin.	
4,000...b.c. 115	1700..... 96	300...b60. 3.15	
Delaware & Hud.	900..... 96⅛	Sedalia.	
10...b.c. 45⅜	Clev. & Pitts. g'd.	200.....b.c. 36	
Quicksilver.	40.....b.c. 97⅜		
200...b.c. 14⅜	Central of N. J.		
Michigan Central.	500.....b.c. 52		
100...b.c.s3. 76⅜	100.....b3. 52¼		
100...b3. 76⅜	200.....b.c. 52¼		

TUESDAY, June 24—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange, the speculation in Western Union constituted the chief feature of interest. The fluctuations in the shares were wide and frequent. The price early in the day fell off from 92½ to 91, the decline in the stock being accompanied by reports that the rival telegraph company recently organized is rapidly extending its facilities. During the afternoon a sharp recovery took place under vigorous buying both for the long and short account, operators being apparently disinclined to place much faith in the so-called opposition line. The general list failed to sympathize with the weakness exhibited by Western Union in the early dealings and was very firmly held on narrow fluctuations. The changes in the trunk line and Granger shares and the coal stocks were confined within a range of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. Louisville and Nashville was again conspicuously strong, and recorded a further advance of 2 ₱ cent. American District Telegraph recovered the decline of yesterday, but Atlantic and Pacific was rather weak, and fell off 1 ₱ cent. The general market closed dull and steady.

The transactions aggregated 97,949 shares, including 17,915 Western Union, 13,900 North-western, 8,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,500 St. Paul, 7,400 New-Jersey Central, 5,050 Michigan Central, 4,990 Erie, 4,330 Louisville and Nashville, 3,469 Chesapeake and Ohio, 2,900 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2,800 Ohio and Mississippi, 2,725 Lake Shore, 1,620 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 1,430 Delaware and Hudson, 1,400 American District Telegraph, 1,300 Pacific Mail, 1,300 Iron Mountain, 1,290 New-York Elevated, 1,225 Union Pacific, and 1,200 Kansas and Texas.

North-western common fell off from 66⅜ to 66⅛, rose to 66⅝, and finally sold at 66¼; the preferred declined from 96⅜ to 95⅞, recovered to 96⅜, and reacted to 96; St. Paul common fell off from 54¼ to 54⅛; the preferred sold at 93@93⅛; Lake Shore declined from 75⅝ to 75⅜, and recovered to 75⅝; Michigan Central ranged between 76⅛ and 76⅝, closing at 76½; Canada Southern fell off 8 ₱ cent., to 57¼; Erie common declined from 27⅞ to 27½, and rose to 28; the preferred declined ⅜ ₱ cent., to 51⅝, and closed at 51⅞; Union Pacific declined from 76¼ to 75; Kansas Pacific from 57½ to 56¾; Ohio and Mississippi sold at 14½@14⅝; for the common and at 36 for the preferred; Wabash brought 36⅛; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern common sold at 14@14¼, while the preferred rose from 39⅞ to 40¾; Kansas and Texas advanced from 13½ to 14; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 20¾ to 20½ for the common, and from 41¼ to 41⅝ for the preferred; Iron Mountain advanced 1½ ₱ cent., to 26½, and reacted to 25⅞; Louisville and Nashville advanced 2⅛ ₱ cent., to 62, reacted to 60½, and finally recovered to 61⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio common ranged between 7¼ and 8 do. First preferred rose 1⅛, and Second preferred to 9¼; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis rose from 31½ to 32; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 56¾ to 56½, and rose to 57⅛; New-Jersey Central declined from 52¼ to 51⅞, and closed at 52; Delaware and Hudson fell off from 45½ to 45¼, and rose to 46⅛; Western Union declined from 92½ to 91, rose to 92⅞, and reacted to 92½; American District advanced from 64 to 66; Atlantic and Pacific declined from 36 to 35½. Among investment shares, New-York Elevated rose from 131½ to 132¼; Rock Island fell off from 139½ to 139¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy declined to 115; Chicago and Alton rose 1⅜, and reacted to 83½.

The Money market was easy, and Stock Exchange borrowers paid 3@3½ ₱ cent. for call loans until near the close, when transactions were effected at 2@2½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 3½@5 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, selling ¼ premium, buying ⅛ premium; Charleston, nothing doing, 3-16, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial ⅛ premium, bank ¼ premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago weak, buying 1-10 discount, selling 1-10 premium; Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities quiet. Consols continued firm, and closed at 97⅜@97½ for money, and at 97¼@97¼ for the account. United States bonds were ⅛ ₱ cent. lower for 4½s and 5s at the opening, but the decline was subsequently recovered; new 4s closed at 104⅛@104⅜, 4½s at 105¾, and 5s at 105¾. Erie fell off to 28½ for the common, and to 53 for the preferred, but the former closed at 28⅝, and the latter at 53; Erie consolidated Seconds fell off to 76⅞; do. funded 5s to 76½; Illinois Central closed steady at 89½; New-Jersey Central at 53½; and do. consolidated Firsts at 96½. The Bank of England gained £182,000 bullion on balance. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 116f. 85c., and closed at 116f. 92½c.

The Sterling exchange market was weak, and the leading drawers reduced their nominal asking rates from $4 88 to $4 87½ for 60-day bills, and from $4 90 to $4 89½ for demand. Liberal concessions were made from these quotations on actual business, and the market closed with a downward tendency. Bankers' long sterling sold at $4 86¾@$4 87; do. demand at $4 88¾@$4 89; cables at $4 89@$4 89½; commercial, 60 days, at $4 85@$4 85¾, and do., demand, at $4 87¼@$4 87¾.

Government bonds were firm, and prices were well maintained. In railroad mortgages, the dealings were well distributed, and the tone of the market continued strong. The chief interest centred in the Erie issues, more especially in consolidated Seconds, which, after selling down to 74⅝, became strong and advanced to 75⅜ under an active demand; do. funded 5s fell off to 74½, and later advanced to 75, while Firsts sold at 119¾@120, and consolidated 7s at 111¾@111⅜; the transactions in Erie consolidated Seconds amounted to $636,000; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts were active, and ranged between 58¾ and 59¾, closing at 58½; Chesapeake and Ohio bonds were strong, and sold at 42¾@43¾ for Firsts, and at 19¾@20¼ for currency 6s; Canada Southern Firsts fell off to 87, and later sold up to 87½; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented declined from 66 to 65½; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts advanced from 78½ to 79; Chicago and Northwestern consolidated advanced to 121; do. gold coupon to 115; Toledo and Wabash and St. Louis Division, ex matured coupons, to 94½; Kansas Pacific incomes, No. 16, sold at 66, an advance of 6 ₱ cent. from the last previously reported sale; Missouri, Kansas and Texas consolidated assented declined from 45¾ to 45½, selling down to 67¾, while do. Seconds advanced to 29, and reacted to 28½. State bonds were dull, except for Louisiana Consols, which advanced 2½ ₱ cent. at the opening, to 45½, but later reacted to 44@44¼; District Columbia 3.65s declined ½ ₱ cent., to 86½.

The exports of produce from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $6,836,094, against $5,851,520 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,711,029 in 1877. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, were $151,954,285, against $164,289,546 for the same period last year, and $129,506,296 in 1877.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 24.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅞	102⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106	106
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅜
Bills on London	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	118½	119½
Rock Island	139½	139¼
Pacific Mail	15½	15
Milwaukee and St. Paul	5½	5½
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	9⅜	9⅜
Lake Shore	75⅝	75⅝
Chicago and North-western	66½	66¼
Chicago and North-western pref	96⅜	96
Western Union	93¼	92½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	36⅛	35½
Union Pacific	76⅞	75
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	56⅝	57
New-Jersey Central	52¼	52
Delaware and Hudson Canal	45¾	45⅝
Morris and Essex	88⅜	88⅜
Panama	149	149
Erie	27¾	27⅞
Erie preferred	52½	51⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	14⅜	14½
Ohio and Mississippi preferred	35½	36
Harlem	159	159
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20⅜	20½
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	41¼	41½
Michigan Central	76½	76⅝
Illinois Central	87½	87½
Wabash	36	36⅛
Canada Southern	58	57¾
Kansas Pacific	57⅛	56¾
St. L., K. C. and N	14⅜	14¼
St. L., K. C. and N. preferred	39⅞	40⅝
Iron Mountain	25	25⅞
C., C., C. and I	50	50
Louisville and Nashville	59⅞	61⅞

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Rock Island	139¼	139¼	340
Erie	28	27½	4,375
Erie preferred	51⅞	51⅜	615
Lake Shore	75⅝	75⅜	2,725
Canada Southern	57¼	57¼	100
Wabash	36⅛	36⅛	300
North-western	66⅝	66⅛	6,400
North-western pref	96⅝	95⅞	7,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul	5⅝	5½	1,000
Milwaukee & St. P. pref	9⅜	9⅜	240
Pittsburg	97	97	2,800
Del., Lack. & Western	57⅛	56½	7,054
New-Jersey Central	52¼	51¾	1,430
Del. & Hudson Canal	46⅛	45¼	5,050
Michigan Central	76⅞	76⅛	1,225
Union Pacific	76¼	75	900
Kansas Pacific	57⅞	56⅜	300
Chicago & Alton	83⅜	83½	1,300
Iron Mountain	26⅛	25⅞	1,290
New-York Elevated	132	131	1,140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20½	20	1,500
Han. and St. Jo. pref	41⅝	41¼	2,400
Ohio and Mississippi	14⅝	14⅜	400
Ohio and Miss. pref	36	36	17,915
Western Union	93⅞	91	300
A. and P. Telegraph	36	35½	1,300
Pacific Mail	15¼	15	400
Quicksilver	15¼	14¾	100
Quicksilver pref	36⅛	36⅛	4,330
Louisville & Nashville	62	60½	1,200
Mo., Kansas and Texas	14	13½	730
St. L., K. C. and N	14¾	14	900
St. L., K. C. and N. pref	39⅞	39⅞	2,023
Chesapeake and Ohio	8	7¼	1,100
Ches. & Ohio pref	9¼	8¼	346
Ches. & Ohio pref. 1st	12½	12	300
Chicago, St. Paul & Min	32	31½	300
San Francisco	10	10	
Total sales			97,949

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	487½@ --	486¾@487
Demand	489½@ --	488¾@489
Cable transfers	490 @ --	489 @489⅞
Commercial	@ --	485 @485⅞
Commercial, 3 days	@ --	487¼@487¾
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	5155⅝@5156¼	5164⅜@5171⅛
Demand	5121⅜@5134⅜	5134⅜@5151⅛
Cable transfers	5111¼@ --	5120 @5134⅜
Commercial	@ --	5120 @5134⅜
Commercial, 3 days	@ --	5154⅜@5159⅛
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	515 @5155⅜	5161¼@5171⅞
Demand	5121⅜@5134⅜	5134⅜@5151⅞
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	5161¼@5171⅞	5171⅜@5184⅜
Demand	5134⅜@5151⅞	515 @5161¼
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	95⅝@ 95⅞	95⅜@ 95⅝
Demand	96 @ 96⅛	95⅞@ 96⅛
Commercial	@ --	94⅜@ 95⅜
Commercial, 3 days	@ --	95⅛@ 95⅜

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

United States currency 6s	122 125
United States 6s, 1880, registered	104 104½
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	107 107½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104½ 104¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅜ 107⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅛ 103⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜ 103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106 106⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106 106⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	101⅜ 101⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅜ 102⅞

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala. 8s of '92	20	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '91	117
Ala. 8s of '93	20	N. Y. 6s, g. l. '92	120
Ala., class A, 2 to 5	427	N. C. 6s, g. l. '93	122
Ala., class A, con. 5s	78	N. C. 6s, c. A. O.	25½
Ala., class B, 5s	78	N. C. 6s, c. A. O.	25½
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	55	N. C. N. C. R. 7s 4-5.	106
Ark. 6s, fd.	7⅜	N. C. N. C. R. 7s c. off.	106
Ar. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	4	N. C. N. C. R. & M. 10s	108
Ark. 7s, M. & I. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R. 7s c. off.	86
Ar. 7s, L. R. & P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C. fd. act '66-1900	9
Ar. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R.	4	N. C. fd. act. '68-98.	9
Ark. 7s, Memphis & L. R.	4	N. C. N. R.	45
Conn. 6s, '83-4	105	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9	27
Ga. 6s, '79-80-86	102⅜	N. C. sp. t., cl. 2	21½
Ga. 7s, n. '86	112⅜	N. C. sp. t., cl. 3	21½
Ga. 7s, ind., '86	112	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Ga. 7s, g., '90	112¾	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Ill. c. 6s	102	R. I. 6s, c	112
Ill. w. l., '80	102	S. C. 6s	51
La. 6s, n	20	S. C. 6s, J. J	10
La. 6s, p	20	S. C. 6s, A. O	10
La. 6s, n. fig. d	20	S. C. 6s fd. act. '66	10
La. 7s, py	20	S. C. 6s, l. c. '89, J. J.	40
La. 6s, lev	20	S. C. 6s, l. c. '89, A. O.	40
La. 6s, lev	20	S. C. 7s c. '88	40
La. 8s, lev. of '75	20	S. C. afd	2½
La. 7s ex. '14	44½	Tenn. 6s, o. '90-2-8	33⅛
Mich. 6s, '79	102	T. 6s, n. '92-8-1900	30½
Mich. 6s, '80	107	Tenn. 6s, n. 's. '14	30½
Mich. 7s, '90	114	Va. 6s, o	30¼
Mo. 6s, due '86	107	Va. 6s, n. '66	31½
Mo. 6s, due '87	107⅛	Va. 6s, n. '67	31½
Mo. 6s, due '88	108	Va. 6s, on	75
Mo. 6s, due '89-90	108¼	Va. 6s, ex. int	75
Mo. s. n. due '92	109	Va. 6s, on. 2d s	39
Mo. fd. due '94-5	111¼	Va. 6s, def	7⅛
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	108	D. C. 3.65s, '24	86½
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '97	121	D. C. 3.65s, r	68½
N. Y. 6s, g. l. '82	107		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, June 24.

E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, A. H. Johns, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 24 by 80, No. 44 Avenue B, west side, 72.2 feet north of 34st, for $16,825, to Stephen Adrian.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, S.W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, sold the two two-story frame houses, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 524 West 40th-st., south side, 350 feet west of 10th-av., for $3,125, to Mary C. Havens.

Louis Meeker, foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame building, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 114 East 71st-st., south side, 150 feet east of 4th-av., for $8,400, to Frederick A. Schermerhorn, plaintiff.

James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 77th st., south side, 300 feet west of 8th-av., for $10,725, to M. A. J. Lynch.

The remaining legal sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Robt. C. V. Harnett of lots on 123d and 124th sts., west of 10th av., to July 1, and sale by Horatio Henriques of a plot of land on 7th-av. between 136th and 137th sts., to Oct. 30.

It was reported yesterday that W. P. Seymour had sold at private sale to Mr. D. O. Mills, of California, the block of land bounded by Madison and 5th ave., 78th and 79th sts., for $600,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 24.

624-st., n s., 50 ft. e. of Madison-av., $0x100.5; Anabel H. Barney an i wife to James McDonnell, ... $36,250

Broome-st., n. w. corner of Greene-st., 50x100; William J. Hall and wife to William H. Hurlbert, ... nom.

76th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av. 100x102.2; James Lane and wife to Jessie Clark, ... nom.

143d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; Ann Cannon and others to John Townsend, ... 200

11th-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x72; Clara Wilkeson and husband to Henry Bauer.

31st-st., n. s., 362.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.2x100.5; United States Trust Company to William M. Lent, ... 27,500

8th-st., s. s., 38.6 ft. s. of 16th-st., 34x128.4; John Brooks and wife to William H. Hewlett, ... 77,500

14th-st., s. s., 134 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Hannah Oelz to Mary Oelz, ... nom.

Avenue C, e. s., 85. 4 ft. n. of 7th-st., 18.3x± 92.3; Edward Selleck to Joseph Ballschmidt.

Southern Boulevard, s. s., one of 153d-st., 88x150x172.6, 23d Ward; Susan A. Mularky and husband to Will. F. Last, ... 3,000

33d-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.8; Georgiana E. Daniel and husband to Ferdinand Salzberger, ... 7,500

145th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av. 25x100, 23d Ward; John L. Burnett and wife to Augusta B. Vail Hoppe, ... 2,500

43d-av., e. w. ..... of 44th-st., 80x100.11; King of Prussia Insurance Company to William Wright, ... 7,500

Bleecker-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-st., 22x77.11; irregular; Jefferson M. Levy, Referee, to Robert Irwin and others, ... 22,000

6th-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 22x77.11; irregular; G. W. Van Slyck, Referee, to Robert Irwin and others, ... 3,940

6th-av., s. s., 45.5 ft. n. of 81st-st., 22x78.5±; Joseph Lorenz to Sarah Ann Lorenz, ... 25,100

Orchard-st. w. s., Lot No. 942. 25x87.6; S. H. Olin, Referee, to Anna B. Meyer, ... 11,500

6th-av., e. s., 87.6 ft. n. of 51st-st., 22x77.3; E. D. Gale Referee to Fannie McCormack and others, Executors 20,000

8th-av., s. s., 24.7 ft. e. of 112th-st., 100x76.6; E. H. Schell, Referee, to Thomas H. Sexton, Jr., ... 10,000

112th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av. 100x100.11; Same to Same, ... 7,000

Spring-st. No. 284, ½ part of; also Spring-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 12.6x140± irregular, ½ part of W. A. Boyd, Referee, to National Park Bank, ... 2,725

Same property, ½ part of W. A. Boyd, Referee, to Phenix National Bank, ... 2,725

Avenue C, e. s., 85 3-3 ft. n. of 7th-st., 18.3±x 82.5; P. W. Lowe, Referee, to Edward Selleck, 3d-av., n. s., 104.5 x 87.3±, 30th Ward; S. C. Cherwood, Refer e to Catharine A. Deane, ... 14,200

William st., No. 212, rear of, 17.6x18.6x irregular; James Pash and wife to Thomas Gardner, deed dated 1797 100

LEASES RECORDED.

Prince-st., No. 93, 2½ years store and basement; Richard Feller to Julius Wells, ... $1,000

57th-st., s. s., East River, 300, 21 years; Edward Gothoni and others, Executors, to Hebrew Sheltering Arms 750

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Belleshiem, Joseph, to the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank; e. s. Avenue C, n. of 7th-st., 1 year. $2,000

Brenner, Jacob, to Margaret Deuerlein; n. s. 162d-st., e. of Courtlandt-av., 3 years. 600

Grinnell, E. Augusta, and husband to George W. Doar and Isaac Decker, Trustees; n. s. 234-st., e. of 7th-av., 5 years. 10,000

Kelley, Mary T., and husband to John E. Allen; w. s. Madison-av., s. of 111th-st., 5 years. 4,500

Kelley, Mary T., and husband to J. H. Henshaw; s. w. corner of Madison-av. and 111th-st., 5 years. 5,500

Lane, Caroline A., to William H. Gallaway; n. s. West 10th-st., e. of Bleecker-st., 5 years. 8,000

Levy, Bernard S., to F. A. Crocker; n. s. 40th-st., e. of 9th-av., 5 years. 4,500

McDonnell, James, to A. H. Barney; n. s. 62d-st., e. of Madison-av., 5 years. 26,250

Meyer, Anna B., to F. N. Middendorf; No. 59 Orchard-st., 1 year. 3,500

Rice, William, and wife to Susan M. Rice; w. s. Prospect-st. Lot No. 220, 3 years. 2,000

Rowell, George P., to Mary E. Fenner and others; n. s. 57th-st. w. of 4th-av., 1 year. 11,100

Schwab, st. Elita, and husband to K. Boote; No. 311 East 73d-st. 6 months 367

Wright, William to the Kings County Fire Insurance Company; s. w. corner of 4th-av. and 104th-st., 1 year. 20,000

RECORDED ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Fenner, Mary R., and others to George P. Rowell, Trustee, &c., ... nom.

Seddon, James, to Robert L. S. Hall, ... $2,061

Mann, A. H., to M. A. Bostman, ... 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, built by Duggin & Crossman, No. 112 Madison-av., near 29st., will be sold low and terms easy. For further particulars apply to SCOTT & MYERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

TEN LOTS ON 5TH-AV., (ENTIRE FRONT and two adjoining in rear,) just above 86th-st., for sale low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., ABOVE 90TH-ST.—A FINE plot of ground on a north-east corner, 62.8x100.8½ feet on Madison-av. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—SU-perb large house, dwelled modern in. F. H. ST. STEVENSON, Jr., 35 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE in Brooklyn, situat ed on Clinton-av; proved freehold; built of hard brick and brownstone; has modern appointments; fireproof iron and iron beams; double roof; interior of floors; heated by steam; never insured; see 7,010. ALFRED S. H. PATHAL, No. 62 Broadway, E. D.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SOUTHERN TIMBER LANDS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—ASSIGNEES' SALE.—The subscribers, Assignees of DANA W. SARGENT and GEO. A. DARLING, copartners under the firm name of SARGENT & DARLING, bankrupts, will sell at public auction at the Tremont House in Nashua, N. H., TUESDAY, July 1, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., all the interest the said Dana W. Sargent had on the 17th day of April, 1878, in and to the following lands, viz: 1,000 acres of land situated in Escambia County, Florida, and Escambia County, Alabama. For description see Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph of June 21, 23, and 25. Address A. J. LANE, Manchester, N. H. A. J. LANE,

G. A. RAMSDELL, } Assignees.

NASHUA, N. H., June 21, 1879.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION AND 20 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Bostwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

SCOTT & MYERS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON

FRIDAY, June 27, at noon, at

EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, No. 675 MADISON-AV., four-story high-stoop brownstone house and lot 20x65.5½;

No. 48 EAST 74TH-ST., four-story high-stoop brownstone house; 20x55x102.2.

853-ST., north side, near 8th-av., three-story brick; 16x50x80.

Maps of AUCTIONEERS, No. 4 PINE-ST.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 281 South, extending through to Water, st., five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF offices, at No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway; also, some rooms offices, at No. 194 Broadway. PHILIP S. MILLER, No. 194 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 138 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x98.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses; all modern improvements; 5 or 15 acres; stables; train from Grand Central Depot, or 8th-av. cars. Inquire on premises, Ogdenville, Newtown, Central Bridge and High Bridge, or at No. 73 West 52d-st.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.—VERY DESirable and handsomely furnished large Swiss cottage, 14 rooms; ample grounds, with stable; beautiful view, overlooking the Sound; perfectly healthy.

C. T. BURRELL, No. 6 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR New-Hamburg; very elegant; greenhouses, grapories, vegetables, and milk free to occupant; to let cheap. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT cottages to rent. Catalogues and particulars from P. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD TAKE charge of house for the Summer; would do the house cleaning; very best reference. No. 1,269 Broadway, store.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

OCEANIC, Capt. Gilead M. ..... Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.

GERMANIC, Capt. Kennaway ..... Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.

REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving ..... Thursday, July 10, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are built iron in slips and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN ..... TUESDAY, July 1, 2 P. M.

MONTANA ..... TUESDAY, July 8, 6:30 A. M.

WYOMING ..... TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.

ARIZONA ..... TUESDAY, July 22, 7:30 A. M.

NEVADA ..... TUESDAY, July 29, 2 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian at 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA ..... WEDNESDAY, June 25, 9 A. M.

GALLIA ..... WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.

ALGERIA ..... WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8 A. M.

SCYTHIA ..... WEDNESDAY, July 16, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA ..... Thursday, June 26

STATE OF INDIANA ..... Thursday, July 3

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $113 to $136; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.

No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN ..... Saturday, June 28, noon.

CITY OF MONTREAL ..... Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.

CITY OF RICHMOND Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.

CITY OF CHESTER ..... Saturday, July 17, 2 P. M.

CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Thursday, July 24, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100; gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

SAINT LAURENT, JOUGLA ..... Wed., June 25, 9:30 A. M.

AMERIQUE, DELORD ..... Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.

PEREIRE, DARRAS ..... Saturday, July 5, 9:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

WESER ..... Sat. June 28 | GEN. WERDER ..... July 12

RHEIN ..... Sat., July 5 | MAIN ..... Sat., July 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin $100

Second cabin 60

Steerage 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria ..... June 28, noon | Ethiopia ..... July 12, 11 A. M.

Ethiopia ..... July 5, 6 A. M. | Devonia ..... July 19, 4 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia ..... June 28, noon | Wieselburg ..... July 5, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT..Thurs., June 26 | SILESIA ..Thurs., July 10

LESSING..Thurs., July 3 | CORDILLERA..Thurs., July 17

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,

General Agents, General Passenger Agents,

No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM ..... Saturday, June 28

SCHIEDAM ..... Wednesday, July 2

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $25. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, no. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MOEBUS,

27 B. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Helvetia..June 28, 11:30 A. M. | England..July 5, 6:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)

Denmark ..... July 2, 3 P. M. | Greece ..... July 9, 9 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. H. E. RENDT, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO ..... Monday, June 30, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO ..... Tuesday, July 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA ..... Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,

General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT ..... Wednesday, June 25

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEATING ..... Saturday, June 28

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,

C. D. OWENS, Ocean S.S. Co. and

General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,

No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer GULF STREAM ..... WEDNESDAY, June 25

Steamer CHAMPION ..... SATURDAY, June 28

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday, June 28

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thurs., July 3

CITY OF VERA CRUZ ..... Saturday, July 12

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA ..... Saturday, June 28

S. S. SARATOGA ..... Thursday, July 10

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE ..... WEDNESDAY, June 25

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA ..... SATURDAY, July 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.

LAWTON BROS., Agents to Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS, C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, SPECIAL TRAIN to SARATOGA, (commencing MONDAY, June 23,) leaves Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:25, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., (from BROOKLYN by ANNEX BOAT at 8,) landing at Yonkers, Peekskill, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, (an return by down boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked through to Albany and West. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad received for passage.

STEAM-BOATS.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON.

FIRST-CLASS FARE,

ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets limited and good only on steamer leaving New-York on day of sale, and connecting train leaving Newport the next morning at 5:30.

The magnificent steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY

will leave New-York daily at

6 P. M. } Sundays excepted, from { 28 N. R.

Pier foot of Murray-st.

Passengers by this route leave New-York 30 to 60 minutes later than via other lines, and connect at Newport at 5:30 A. M. with a FAST EXPRESS TRAIN, arriving at Boston 7:30 A. M.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE

running at low fares that affords passengers a FULL NIGHT'S REST.

Returning, connecting train leaves Boston at 7 P. M., running through to Newport in two hours. Steamer arrives in New-York at 7 o'clock next morning.

Tickets and state-rooms can ONLY be obtained at the office of the Line, Pier No. 28 N. R., and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agts.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

BOSTON AND THE EAST.

The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MT. DESERT, PORTLAND, BANGOR, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.

THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE

(Leave New-York daily,

5:30 P. M., { Sundays included, from } Pier 28 N. R.

foot of Murray-st.

Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 4:50 P. M., via Annex.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers.

FULL NIGHT'S REST.

No intermediate landing between NEW-YORK and FALL RIVER. Special train leaves steamer wharf, Fall River, at 6:05 A. M. (Mondays excepted, when the steamer will touch at Newport,) arrives Newport 6:40 A. M.

Four morning trains FALL RIVER to BOSTON.

First train arrives Boston 7:30 A. M. Connecting train leaves Boston at 6 P. M. Steamer arrives New-York 6:30 A. M.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 289, 261, 271, 401, 526, 944, 957 Broadway, and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the office of the line on the pier, and on the steamers, Nos. 2 and 4 Courtlandt, and at annex offices, Brooklyn and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State House and at Old Colony Depot.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS

MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN,

RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT,

leave at 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

State-rooms and tickets secured at Nos. 363, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, N. Y., and 363 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, tickets sold at all hotel and principal ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

HELEN, CAPT. BROCKMORTON.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 23d ..... 3:00 P.M.	Monday, 23d ..... 6:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 24th ..... 3:00 P.M.	Tuesday, 24th ..... 6:30 A.M.
Wednesday, 25th ..... 3:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 25th ..... 6:30 A.M.
Thursday, 26th ..... 3:00 P.M.	Thursday, 26th ..... 6:30 A.M.
Friday, 27th ..... 3:00 P.M.	Friday, 27th ..... 6:30 A.M.
Saturday, 28th ..... 3:00 P.M.	Saturday, 28th ..... 6:30 A.M.
Monday, 30th ..... 3:00 P.M.	Monday, 30th ..... 6:30 A.M.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th ..... 7:30 A.M.	Tuesday, 24th ..... 11:30 A.M.
Wednesday, 25th ..... 8:00 A.M.	Wednesday, 25th ..... 11:30 A.M.
Thursday, 26th ..... 8:00 A.M.	Thursday, 26th ..... 12:30 P.M.
Friday, 27th ..... 8:30 A.M.	Friday, 27th ..... 1:00 P.M.
Saturday, 28th ..... 9:00 A.M.	Saturday, 28th ..... 2:30 P.M.
Sunday, 29th ..... 9:00 A.M.	Sunday, 29th ..... 3:30 P.M.
Monday, 30th ..... 11:30 A.M.	Monday, 30th ..... 4:00 P.M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave Pier No. 1 N. R. P. M. Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL will leave at 2 o'clock P. M., commencing June 28.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier 41 N.R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains for New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ONE DOLLAR LINE TO BOSTON.

Limited tickets to Boston, $1; good supper on the boats for 50 cents. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River every day, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers of the NORWICH LINE leave same pier daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for Boston, Worcester, &c., and for Portland and the White Mountains daily, excepting Saturdays.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ADEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and South. State-rooms warmed by steam.

Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERICUS leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 230 F. M., and Pier 20 Canal-st., 2:45 P. M., foot of Canal-st., East River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven Railroads. REDUCED FARE, 35 cents.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

HO FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Every direct route. With fast and commodious steamers

ESCORT and VANDERBILT.

Leaves DAILY, (except on excursions,) from Pier No. 34 North River, FOOT of HARRISON-ST., at 6 P. M.

A—THE MARY POWELL, FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Staatsburg Ferry, leaves Vestry-st. Pier, (N. R.,) foot of No. 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. Connects with Brooklyn Annex Boats.

A—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot Leroy-st., leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE DIRECT—"THE Only Regular Line."—Steamers Miller and Hasbrouck leave Pier No. 35, N. R., (Franklin-st.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 P. M., Pier No. 42, foot Canal-st., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Niagara Falls and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Ruthland.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, with Through Sleeping car via St. Albans.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Saturday night.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester, Niagara Falls, and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Niagara Falls.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton and Watertown.

11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

4 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo, 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW LINE.

NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, VIA NARRAGANSETT PIER.

COMMENCING JUNE 26, 1879.

Leave NEW-YORK, Grand Central Depot, (N. Y., N. H., and H. R. R.,) 8:05 A. M., arrive Newport 4:20 P. M., also 1:00 P. M., arriving at Newport 8:00 P. M.

Through tickets for sale at Grand Central Depot, at No. 944 Broadway, (New-York Transfer Company,) and at principal hotel ticket offices in New-York City, and in Brooklyn, at office of New-York Transfer Company, No. 10 Court-st.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arrives at 5:15 and 6 P. M. Steamer leaves Wickford Junction on arrival of trains, connecting with Stonington Line for New-York. Tickets and state-rooms secured at Nos. 363, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, N. Y., and 363 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, tickets sold at all hotel and principal ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

HELEN, CAPT. BROCKMORTON.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAV

SHERIFF REILLY'S HOTEL

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN IMPECUNIOUS BOARDER.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION CHARGES—CROSS-EXAMINATION OF J. EDWARD IRELAND.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, the Commissioner selected to take proof in the charges by the committee of the Bar Association against Sheriff Reilly, resumed the hearing in the case yesterday morning, in the Supreme Court, General Term, room. The hearing occupied about four hours, but only one witness was examined, and his testimony was corroborative of evidence already given. The Sheriff was an interested listener to all that was said, frequently advising his counsel, Mr. Bookstaver and Mr. Larocque. For the Bar Association, the examination was conducted by Mr. J. Adriance Bush, Mr. Henry E. Knox, and Mr. George De Forest Lord. Warden Fitzsimmons, Mr. George H. Purser, Order of Arrest Clerk Quiney, Deputy Sheriff MacGonigle, and other attaches of the Sheriff's office were also present.

Mr. J. Edward Ireland was recalled to the stand, and in reply to Mr. Bush corrected some of his statements made at the first examination, but he reiterated the scandalous stories about the singing of lewd songs in "Red Leary's" cell, the noises heard there later at night, and the presence in Flood's cell of a woman who was not his wife. The witness said his arrangement to pay $15 a week for board was made with Warden Watson, and that he paid $45; he also had an understanding with Watson that his board should be paid when he got through with his troubles; about Jan. 15 Watson told him that he had granted him boarders accommodations as long as he could afford to "without money, and that if he was told to go "up stairs" he had better go; five days afterward Fitzsimmons asked him for board money, and as he did not have it he was sent to the tier above; about election time, in November, 1878, there were 120 prisoners in the jail, and they had two water-closets for ordinary use; there were also a closet for the first tier of boarders and one other for boarders on the second floor; there were three closets not allowed to be used.

Mr. Larocque objecting frequently to these questions and replies, Mr. Curtis ruled that it was proper to show that there were conveniences of accommodation in the jail that were not used. Then Mr. Larocque complained that there had been no opening of the case to show what proof was to be introduced. Mr. Bookstaver replied that his intention was to go step by step in this examination, and while he had nothing to conceal, he was anxious that light should be let into the jail. The Commissioner said he should inquire from time to time as to the purpose of inquiries made, in order to know what the object of counsel was.

Mr. Ireland then resumed. He said that the prisoners had no spoons or forks to eat with until Dec. 5, when they were supplied with large iron spoons, a profile of one of which was filed as Exhibit A. Notwithstanding objections by Mr. Bookstaver and Mr. Larocque, Mr. Curtis ruled that testimony could be given to show that acts of violence had been committed, to counsel prisoners to make arrangements for boarding in the jail, and that these acts ceased as soon as the arrangements were made. But Mr. Curtis said he should reserve the right to strike out the testimony if failure was made to connect the violence with attempts to make the arrangements referred to. Mr. Ireland then testified that in December he saw keeper John Reilly take a prisoner known as the "Fire Bug" by the throat and knock his head against a bench in a violent manner, and to do it several times; the man had not done or said anything to provoke this treatment; "Owney" McGovern and Keeper Reilly were frequently about the bar; they "ran" it, or were acting as "heelers" for it; he had seen McGovern drunk from 20 to 50 times; the jail was always cleaned by prisoners; never saw Philip Kearney do any cleaning; a little spasmodic effort was made about the first of the month to clean the windows by McGovern and some prisoners; that was during the last three or four months of the witness's stay in the prison; the witness recognized the names of Michael Tobin, E. J. Oakley, Henry Peckham, Melville Tyce, "Paddy" Flynn, and Murtagh as those of prisoners; Murtagh was the bar-tender.

Mr. Larocque then began the cross-examination. Mr. Ireland said he had been in the real estate business, in a sign business in partnership with C. B. Nattinger, Lowell, de Phelps, and lately in the sign business in this City; afterward he had been the editor and publisher of newspapers in Westchester County; he at one time purchased the coal-gas works at Mount Vernon, but they were sold to the Sheriff; he said he was released from Ludlow-Street Jail on May 13, without having made any settlement with the persons who had secured his imprisonment; he had written memoranda about the jail to Mr. Charles F. MacLean about Oct. 1, although Mr. MacLean had nothing to do with the case in which he was arrested. The order of arrest in his case was not vacated nor did he get bail; he had been arrested several times, and gave bail once in a libel suit. He was held by John MacLachlan for debt. Justice John Flannagan, of the Tenth Judicial District Court, prosecuted him for having called him a "bogus judge." In 1867 he was indicted by a grand jury for indictment for alleged forgery, and in December, 1869, for alleged false representation. Then he was arrested for contempt of court, and about June 5 or 6 was locked up in Ludlow-Street Jail for 30 days. Before his incarceration he was before Judge Bixby, in Yorkville Police Court, on a drumped-up charge. Under Mr. Larocque's cross-questioning the witness went over minutely his description of the interior of the jail, and of the use of the closets by prisoners. He knew a prisoner named Roberts; had never proposed to him to damage the Sheriff, but the prisoners talked freely together about the management and their treatment. The witness occupied Cell No. 1 in the second tier in January, when he was sent up stairs and became an ordinary prisoner. He afterward occupied Room No. 36 until he was discharged. He had applied to a man named Clark several times for towels, and could not get them, as Clark had only 35 or 36 towels for all the prisoners. The last towel he got he kept until he came out, saying it washed himself. A dispute arose as to the rules of the jail, which the Sheriff's counsel desired to refer to, to show that the witness had broken them. Mr. Curtis allowed the question to be put, when the witness said that while it was against the rule to take a visitor into any other room than one's own, he had been punished because a prisoner named Frost took a visitor into his room. The witness spent very little time in the bar-room, but he walked the alleys of every day, and had a full view of it; he was never in "Red" Leary's cell until after his escape; "Red" Leary had Cell No. 11, next to that of the witness; Leary was always locked up later than the witness, and he frequently heard noise in his room; he had also heard bawdy songs sung there; in the case of the prisoner Flood, he saw two women go into his cell, and afterward Mrs. Flood came into the prison, and he saw her screaming to the effect that her husband's cell; she was then taken away, and a woman in "disbabilis" was hurried out of Flood's cell by a man named Roberts and thrust into the adjoining cell; her clothing was passed from Flood's cell into the next one piece by piece; afterward Mrs. Flood was allowed to go to her husband's cell, and the other woman was taken away; the witness was locked up at 5:30 o'clock three or four days before "Red" Leary's escape.

The examination will be resumed to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock.

A writ of habeas corpus *ad testificandum* was granted by Judge Potter, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the petition of J. Adriance Bush, for the purpose of compelling Sheriff Reilly to produce Henry A. Frost, a prisoner in Ludlow-Street Jail, to give testimony to-day before the Referee possessing his knowledge of the management of the jail.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a communication was received from Mayor Cooper withdrawing the nominations for City Marshalships which he had transmitted some time since. Alderman Roberts said the Mayor had no power to withdraw the nominations, and at his instance the matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. An examination of special committees was appointed, consisting of Aldermen Roberts, Morris, Robert Hall, Jacobus, and Keuny, to investigate certain charges that the manuscript copy of the new City ordinances as recently codified, had been interpolated. A resolution was adopted requesting the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to whether the market-house, foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, can be used for the temporary care of patients in contagious disease. The board then requested those in charge of the various departments and of all public offices to close them from the 3d to the 7th of July, in order to give a brief vacation after the Fourth to the attachés of the various offices.

MR. HALLIARD ACQUITTED.

At the trial, in Jersey City, of John Halliard, former President of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, and of the State Insurance Company, on a charge of having embezzled $6,000 in bonds belonging to the insurance company, Judge Garretson yesterday charged the jurors that the fraudulent intent was of the essence of the crime, and that they must believe that Halliard had negotiated the bonds for the deliberate purpose of converting the proceeds to his own benefit before they could convict. The jurors, after an hour's absence, returned a verdict of acquittal.

A MASONIC CELEBRATION.

One of the most successful Masonic demonstrations seen in Paterson, N. J., in many years, occurred yesterday, the occasion being the celebration of the quarter-centennial anniversary of Joppa Lodge, No. 99. The exercises were held in the Opera-house, which was crowded with the beauty and wealth of the city. Several hundred Masons were present, including a number of the Grand officers. St. John Baptist Day was proclaimed a holiday for the celebration. W. M. James Inglis, Jr., delivered an address of welcome, and P. G. H. Isaac Van Wagoner, read an interesting sketch of Masonry in Paterson, from which it appeared that the first lodge was begun in 1778, although not warranted until 1796. It existed for nearly 20 years, but the anti-Masonic excitement of 50 years ago was fatal to it, and then for nearly 20 years there was no lodge in Paterson, until Joppa was organized in January, 1854, with 7 members. Now it has 155 members, and there are five other lodges, with about 700 members all told, in the city. The Rev. Charles D. Shaw delivered a brief address on the objects and advantages of the order, dwelling particularly on its influence in developing the sentiment of equality, universal suffrage, and a spirit of obedience. Past Deputy Grand Master John Hopper read letters of congratulation from several Grand and Past Grand officers, and a poetical address to the lodge, from Past Master George L. Catlin, now representing this country at La Rochelle, France. The musical part of the entertainment was of the most delightful character.

A YOUNG LADY'S DISAPPEARANCE.

PATERSON, N.J., EXCITED OVER THE EVENT —HAS SHE BEEN MARRIED?

For the last two weeks the friends of Miss Sadie McCaulay, of Paterson, have been engaged in a fruitless attempt to ascertain her whereabouts. She is the daughter of a well-known and popular insurance agent—Mr. Henry McCaulay—residing at No. 77 Madison-street, Paterson. Plump and robust, with ruddy cheeks and bright eyes, she is not an unattractive young lady, and the natural vivacity of her disposition won her hosts of friends. She had always been mischievous and headstrong, due measurably to the fact that her mother died when she was young. She was very much enamored of novel reading, and a spirit of adventure was bred in her. After the marriage of Mr. McCaulay's eldest daughter he broke up housekeeping, and Miss Sadie went to her aunt's house in Morristown. Her father afterward concluded to give her a course of instruction at the Pennington Seminary, eight miles from Trenton. She had not been there many months when, under cover of the evening shades, she and three of her friends took a train to Trenton without permission of her tutors. They returned, and their leaving was regarded as such a breach of discipline that the matter was reported to Mr. McCaulay. He then sent for his daughter in Paterson, and she had been there under the care and guardianship of her step-mother till the 5th inst., when she disappeared. Two or three days later a note on a scrap of paper was found pinned to the window curtain. It was addressed to her "dear papa," and signed with her name. It begged her father's forgiveness for her sudden disappearance. "But," was added, "the truth of the matter is that I have been married some time, and I am going to join my husband."

Miss Sadie had been much enamored of William L. Hurd, the son of a retired and wealthy manufacturer of Paterson. Mr. McCaulay at once suspected that she had gone with him. Inquiry elicited the fact that Hurd was also absent from the town. She had been much in his company. She had even said, a long time ago, that she intended to marry him. But her father was opposed to the alliance, and for some time before her disappearance she had maintained an ominous silence concerning him.

The father of young Hurd denies that his son is in Miss McCaulay's company, and avers that he left home a month ago on business, but he could not say where he was at the time he made the denial. On the other hand in the statement of two of the most intimate friends of young Hurd. To them, they say, he had declared his love for Miss Sadie. One of them understood that the couple had gone to Newark and had been married, but no trace of any marriage record between the parties can be found there. The other said that Hurd had informed him that one morning he took Miss Sadie to Hackensack and was there married to her; but no proof can be got there that any such ceremony was performed in that ancient village. Inquiry of all Miss Sadie's friends in and out of the State of New-Jersey has failed to elicit favorable responses, and her absence is involved in the deepest mystery.

A DIAMOND-BROKER ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING TWO FISH-DEALERS OUT OF $5,000.

James T. Lynch, a diamond-broker, at No. 918 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Hassen, and held in $4,000 bail, upon an order of arrest issued by Judge Potter, on the complaint of John Fay and Edward B. Rogers, fish-dealers, accusing Lynch and a woman named Mary Schoonmaker of defrauding them out of $5,000 by trick and device. The circumstances of the transaction, as described in the affidavit of Fay and Rogers, form a striking illustration of the manner in which some persons are imposed upon by clever sharpers. Early in December the attention of the complainants was attracted by an advertisement in a morning paper, of which the following is a copy:

I desire a loan of $5,000 for two months from a gentleman of good commercial standing, secured by diamonds worth $100,000; interest reasonable.

CLEOPATRA.

Having $5,000 in cash to invest on good security, the partners decided to answer the advertisement, and in reply to their correspondent a written invitation to call on Mrs. Schoonmaker, at her residence, No. 248 West Forty-second-street. When they visited her Mrs. Schoonmaker, according to the allegations in the affidavit, represented to them that the jewelry and diamonds were worth $10,000. She had pledged them, she said, with Lynch, who had advanced her $5,000, and was charging her 10 per cent. interest per month. A purchaser for the diamonds had been promised her, and as soon as she could dispose of them she would return the amount of the loan and pay Fay & Rogers liberally for the trouble and expense of advancing the money. The men signified their desire to invest, providing that the security was available and could be converted into cash. At Mrs. Schoonmaker's request, they accompanied her to the office of Lynch, and, relying upon his assurances that the diamonds were worth $10,000, unhesitatingly accepted them as security for $5,000 in ready money. Afterward, discovering that in reality their value did not exceed $1,500, the victims of the alleged fraud sought for the woman, but failed to find her at the house in Forty-second-street, or to obtain any clue to her whereabouts. Lynch was found at his office, but he declined to refund the money, and would not advance a loan of $2,500 on the diamonds which he had promised to be worth four times that amount. The fish-dealers now charge him with having conspired with the woman to cheat them, and have employed counsel to recover their money by civil process. Lynch is the son of John Lynch, a diamond-broker, who was arrested early in January, 1878, charged with complicity in the removal and sale of furniture stored by Mr. McKendrick W. Jones in the warerooms of Seabrooke, Purdy, at No. 12 Washington-place.

THE LONG-ISLAND YACHT-CLUB.

SAILING IN A BREEZE THAT CARRIES AWAY TOP-MASTS.

The annual regatta of the Long Island Yacht Club was sailed yesterday over the usual course, from Frank Bates's to and around a stake-boat off Robbin's Reef, thence to and around Fort Lafayette and return; this course to be sailed over twice. The big boats Elephant and Sophia took a course around the South-west Spit buoy and return. As it was the Eleghant's maiden race, she was watched with interest, and Mr. Prague's friends rejoiced to see her come in a handsome leader and winner in her class. The breeze was fresh from the southward, and as the Reveille came home for the last time her top-mast went by the board; but the wreck was quickly cleared away, and she came in good style. The result of the race was that Elephant, Admiral Rowan, Excelsior, Kate Joralemon, and the catamaran Tarantella were winners in their respective classes. Following is a list of the start, finish, actual and corrected times of the race:

FIRST CLAS CABIN SLOOPS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Elephant	12 58 10	5 32 10	4 42 00	4 39 50
Sophia	12 58 00	6 25 10	5 27 10	5 27 10

SECOND CLASS CABIN SLOOPS.

Adm. Rowan	12 56 55	4 54 50	3 57 55	3 48 55
Reveille	12 57 30	4 47 30	3 50 00	3 50 00
Lotos	12 57 50	5 10 00	4 12 10	4 05 10
Maria	12 57 45	5 11 45	4 14 00	4 05 10
Pleasure	12 58 20	5 22 40	4 24 20	4 15 20
Louisa B	12 58 15	.....	.....	.....
Flirt	12 53 50	.....	.....	.....

OPEN SLOOPS.

Excelsior	1 02 20	4 42 25	3 40 05	3 33 45
Bella S	1 01 05	4 48 00	3 46 55	3 36 55
Chauncey M	.....	.....	.....	.....
Felt	1 00 30	5 14 55	4 14 25	4 12 25
Fanny K	1 01 00	5 17 10	4 16 10	4 16 10

CAT BOATS.

Kate Joralemon	1 02 30	5 07 50	4 05 20	4 05 20
Lizzie V	1 01 35	5 23 55	4 21 10	4 17 30
Hi Pi	1 00 40	5 24 30	4 23 50	4 20 30

CATAMARANS.

Tarantella	1 01 30	3 56 45	2 55 15	2 55 15
Columbia	1 00 35	4 28 55	3 28 20	2 59 00

THREE DAYS' REST FOR PAPER-DEALERS.

The following paper-dealers have agreed to close their places of business on Thursday, July 3, not to be reopened until the Monday following: Henry Lindenmeyer, Molleson Brothers, Edwin Butler, Jr., J. H. Vankirk, Harris Brothers & Co., C. B. Rewitt & Brother, Butler & Johnson, Hubbs, Smith & Co., J. F. Anderson, Jr., & Co., M. Plummer & Co., Horace Taylor, Thomas Dwyer, H. C. Hulbert & Co., Melvin Hard & Son, Jacob Hyman, Keystone Paper Company, Erskine & Goodwin, Jones & Skinner, Benedict & Highet, John J. Murphy, Hand & Elsworth, Clement & Stockwell, Miller & Flinn, B. & O. Myers, Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Vernon Brothers & Co., George W. Millar & Co., Wilkinson Brothers & Co., W. W. Bingham, I. M. Clapp.

EX-ALDERMAN O'REILLY'S SUCCESSOR.

A special election was held in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn yesterday to elect a successor to Alderman O'Reilly, whose election to Congress rendered his seat in the Common Council vacant. Ex-Alderman Donovan, the regular Democratic candidate, was successful, receiving 5,617 votes to 1,191 votes received by Henry J. O'Rourke, the Republican and Independent Democratic candidate. The McLaughlin branch of the Democracy control their entire forces in the Twelfth Ward to elect Donovan, and they regard the result as a victory over Congressman O'Reilly, who vigorously opposed the nomination of the Republican and Independent candidate.

RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEMS

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED NEW ROUTES.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT BEFORE THE ALDERMEN—THE SUBJECT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS—THE MAYOR'S DISAPPROVAL OF THE REPORT.

The Board of Aldermen were occupied for nearly two hours yesterday in considering the new rapid transit projects which were recommended by the Commissioners who were appointed to select a route for quick travel in the annexed district. Their report on the subject was withheld by the Mayor because they had also made provision for a new rapid transit line in this City. After President Mott had taken the chair, Alderman Morris offered a series of preambles and resolutions referring to the appointment of the Rapid Transit Commissioners by Mayor Cooper, and to their action in laying out new routes south of Harlem River in addition to others heretofore authorized and now in existence. The closing preamble and resolutions say:

Whereas, Experience has proved that the present elevated railroads, while they have certainly afforded increased facilities for public travel, have not been operated in the interests of the City or its people generally. They have destroyed in the most arbitrary manner private property to the extent of millions of dollars, without the slightest compensation to the injured property-owners; they occupy and use public property, worth many millions more, some of it by the highest authority; they compel passengers to pay exorbitant fares for 20 out of the 24 hours of each day, thus in effect excluding from participation in the only benefit it can be claimed they confer seven-tenths of our population, who cannot afford, without doing injustice to their families, to pay from one-sixth to one-fifth of their daily earnings for the few minutes in time they can save by patronizing these roads, in going to or from their homes to their work; that they have even abandoned the agreement for the payment of their proportionate share of the cost of the City Government, and a suit at law was necessary to compel payments of the taxes for that purpose. All this and more of like character, in face of the fact that the stocks and bonds of these companies are selling at a premium of 75 to 80 cents on the dollar; clearly, therefore, this Common Council would not be "acting in harmony with public sentiment" did it consent to the occupation of any other of the public property of this City, by any more such public-spirited corporations, (at least south of the Harlem River,) or did it not, before granting the privilege of using our streets and public parks, first take from them the precautions dictated by common prudence and past experience to protect both the interests of the City and its people; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council will not consent to the establishment of any additional route or routes for elevated steam railways within the limits of this City, south of Harlem River, except upon the condition that Commissioners be appointed, one by the Mayor, one by the Controller, and one by the majority of the owners of property on the proposed route or routes, to assess the amount of damages suffered by such owners from the use of the streets or the structure and cars of such company; that such company shall pay into the City and County Treasury 5 per cent. of its gross earnings, and a license fee of $100 for every car run on their roads; that the tracks in the streets, avenues, and public places shall not be used by any such company or companies for storing their cars, engines, coal, oil, or other things, under a penalty of $100 for every offense; that the fare to be charged shall exceed 5 cents for each passenger for one passage upon any such railroad from one end of the road to the other, upon Manhattan Island, and not more than 5 cents in addition from the Harlem River to the northerly limits of the City.

Alderman Morris also offered resolutions throwing ridicule on the project and recommending that all the public streets and parks be placed at the disposal of the elevated railroad companies, whom he designated as "railroad wreckers and franchise grabbers," and authorizing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a lease on behalf of the City of such franchises for a period of 99 years, with 10 renewals, at an annual rental of one mill, payable at the expiration of the time of the last renewal, and that before entering into possession of such franchises, the "wreckers and grabbers" and their successors shall deposit into the City Treasury the sum of $10,000,000 in cash, to indemnify the City and its citizens against any suits that the "above named grantee may bring against the City for giving away this route or routes without compensation for the same."

"I move," said Mr. Morris, "that these resolutions be referred to the Committee on Railroads."

"And I move that they be sent to the Committee on Streets," rejoined Alderman Sauer.

"The Railroad Committee of this board is the proper one," replied Mr. Morris; "the whole matter relates to railroads."

"Hadn't you better get the resolutions adopted at once," exclaimed Alderman Sauer.

"I want the question properly considered," answered Mr. Morris. The resolutions were then referred to the Committee on Streets by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Mott, Burns, Carroll, George Hall, Haughton, Hyatt, Keenan, Kenney, Kiernan, Roberts, Sauer, Shelley, Strahl—14.

Negative—Messrs. Fink, Robert Hall, Jacobus, Morris, Parley, Stewart—6.

The report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, which has already been published in THE TIMES, was then received by the Mayor. It was accompanied by the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 24, 1879.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

In obedience to the requirements of section 1, chapter 606, of the Laws of 1875, on the 2d day of April last the undersigned, constituting the Board of Commissioners appointed by his Honor the Mayor on the 2d day of April, 1869, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 606, Laws of 1875, having fixed and determined routes for steam railways in this City, as shown in the report to his Honor, which will be duly communicated to you, beg leave to state that we have, during the 60 days allowed by law, carefully examined the various routes suggested to us, and in order to establish a complete system of rapid transit roads throughout the City we have located a route below Forty-second-street, between the two now in operation and the water front, on which, by means of this connection, existing railroads above the Harlem River can at once be made available as rapid transit routes. We have also located routes above the Harlem River in connection with which the existing rapid transit roads may extend their lines into the upper parts of the City. It will be perceived by your honorable board that in the report we now have the honor to submit, the conditions which we have the right, and which we are expected, to demand of the contracting parties who may subscribe to and are to enjoy the advantages of the roads laid out, are necessarily not included. Your honorable board is, however, supplied that the most ample attention will be given to this part of the subject. The rates of fare will be fixed at as low a sum as will be regarded as a just and remunerative one for the work performed as the experience has demonstrated to be wise, and so with all the other points, such as the rapidity and frequency of the trains and the necessary accommodations for our laboring classes, will all receive the most thoughtful care and be incorporated in any agreement that will be made before a final contract shall be determined upon.

It may not be improper to add in relation to the route down Park-avenue, that it is proposed to tunnel that avenue in such a manner that there shall be no openings to the surface from it. And in relation to the Fifty-third-street route, that the condition of granting that route through Fifty-third-street to Seventh-street and Ninth avenues, was based upon the abandonment and removal of the Fifty-third-street route between Sixth and Ninth avenues. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

H. G. STEBBINS,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
L. G. MORRIS,
SAMUEL B. FILLEY,
Commissioners of Rapid Transit.

The communication was accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That consent is hereby given to the location of the various routes for steam railways fixed and determined by the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Mayor on the 2d day of April, 1879, as appears by the report of the said Commissioners to the Mayor dated June 14, 1879, and to the construction and operation of steam railways or connections thereof, through, upon, over, and across any and all streets, avenues, lands, and places included in said routes.

The report and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Streets.

A remonstrance was then presented in behalf of a large number of property-owners against using Fifty-third-street, between the Sixth and Ninth avenues, as part of the new rapid transit route. It was signed by William F. Buckley, *Jr.*, & S. Bernheimer, V. K. Stevenson, Elie Charlier, and others. This protest was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman Roberts offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Streets give one week's notice in advance of any meetings they may hold, and that all persons interested in the rapid transit projects shall have an opportunity to be heard.

YACHTING FOR A PRIZE.

A CLOSE RACE FOR THE BENNETT CHALLENGE CUP WON BY THE VIXEN.

A match race of unusual interest to yachtsmen was sailed over the New-York Yacht Club course yesterday, between the sloop yachts Vixen, Mr. Frank Lawrence, and Regina, Mr. W. A. W. Stewart, for the Bennett Challenge Cup for sloops, won by the Vixen last year, and for which she was challenged by the Regina. Never have there been two yachts in New-York Bay more evenly matched, although thus far this season the Vixen has beaten her opponent in two regattas out of three in which they have met, and was also victor in the race of yesterday. In every case the time by which she has beaten has been measured only by seconds, or by a very few minutes. For the race of yesterday the Cyclops was chartered as judges' and guest boat, and only 24 gentlemen were invited to be spectators of the race from her decks. She left the Battery at 10:30 o'clock, and as she steamed down the Bay the breeze was so light that everybody said it was the Vixen's day. Off the Government docks on Staten Island the steamer found the Regina, and towed her down to off Stapleton, where the Vixen lay waiting. The steamer then made fast to a bark lying out in the stream, and at 12:15 o'clock a long blast from her whistle gave the signal to the yachts to get ready. The wind was by this time a gentle breeze from southward that just ruffled the water, and the tide was nearly slack-water flood. At the whistle the two yachts, under mainsails, jibs, and immense club top-sails, got under way, and stood out into the Narrows beyond the steamer. The second whistle, which was for the start, sounded at 1 2:25 o'clock; neither yacht seemed to pay any attention to it, but they stood off and on, coquetting with each other, each trying to force the other to cross first. This game was carried on so long and in such a lubberly fashion on board the Regina that when, at the expiration of 10 minutes' grace, the third and last whistle sounded, neither had crossed, and the Regina was far out in the stream.

The Vixen was much closer to the judges' boat. Seizing the opportunity, she slipped over the line at 12h. 35m. 47s., or only 47 seconds behind time, and stood away on the port tack for the Staten Island shore. The Regina was so far away that, although not seeing the Vixen, she hurried her self over as fast as possible, she did not cross until 12h. 37m. 22s., or 1 minute and 35 seconds behind her clever antagonist. As, in addition to this, the Regina allowed the Vixen 43 seconds, she was handicap-ed at the start by 2 minutes and 18 seconds. By this glaring error of judgment on the part of Capt. Cooley, who sailed the Regina, it was clear to all the spectators that the race was lost to her even before she had been fairly started. She stood well to leeward the shore to catch the first of the ebb which was already making there, while further out the tide still ran flood, and both hugged the shore closely, ranking short tacks, until they were well down off New Dorp Bank. By this time the breeze had freshened considerably, and the graceful yachts were keeling over prettily before it. In making these short boards it was noticed that the Regina was much quicker in stays than the Vixen, and held her headway better. Off the Hospital Island both stood away on the starboard tack, and made a long leg across to the Coney Island shore, where, off the Parkville, they went about and laid a course for Spit buoy No. 10. On this run the Regina was much bothered by her club-topsail, which sat so badly that it spilled more wind than it held, and was finally sent to dock, its place being supplied by a working gaff-topsail. It was also noticed that her forestay was set up so slack that her jib was baggy. The Vixen's sails fitted her to perfection, and throughout the race she was handled without a mistake. On the run to the Spit the Vixen gained materially on the other, and as they passed the buoy the difference in time between them was 4 minutes, the Vixen passing at 2h. 18m., and Regina at 2h. 22m. 4s., showing a gain to windward by No. 1 of both bore away for the Godney Channel buoy, off the point of the Hook, which the Vixen passed at 2h. 33m. 50s. and the Regina at 2h. 37m. 15s., a difference of 3m. 25s., showing a slight gain by the Regina. From the Godney she could lay a course for the Light-ship, and as the wind had freshened considerably, they bowled along merrily, ice rails under, and with good-sized bones in their mainsails. As they neared the mark, each again hoisted her club-topsail, which she had sent to deck after passing the Spit, and a couple of men were seen out on the end of her bowsprit overhauling the balloon jib-topsail preparatory to turning. She came up to the Light-ship in fine style, making a beautiful turn, and, running her great balloon jib-topsail up the stay, had it shaken out and sheeted home by the time she was well abeam and off on her new course for home. She left 3h. 26m. 11s. and the Regina at 3h. 30m. 55s., showing a difference of 4 minutes 45 seconds between them.

Bending down to their work, the racers fairly flew back toward the Hook in company with the Vixen, who had come out to see the fun. Before reaching the Hook the Vixen saw that, with the wind free and blowing fresh as it was, the Regina was gaining something on her, so she, too, clapped on her balloon jib to aid the big top-sail. Off the point of the Hook the Vixen took in her balloon jib-topsail, and in its place set a small jib-top-sail, under which she went better before the wind.

Buoy No. 10 was turned by the Vixen at 3h. 39m., and by the Regina at 3h. 43m. 58s., showing a difference of 4m. 58s. The wind had hauled a little to the eastward since the start, and from the spit homeward was dead eastern, so that both boats boomed out balloon jib-topsails wing and wing, with mainsails, and both also boomed out balloon jibs to leeward, on the same side as their balloon jib-topsails were set, which is the usual custom. On this stern chase off the wind, the Regina gained visibly on the Vixen, and had the race been two miles longer on the same course, she would have overhauled her. As it was, they maintained their relative positions as they swept up to the finish line off buoy No. 13 with the Vixen well to the front. She crossed at 5h. 47m. 28s., and the Regina at 5h. 50m. 08s., the difference between them being 2m. 40s. This was the actual difference in their sailing time, making no allowance for handicaps, was but 12m. 45s. in favor of the Vixen. The following is a table of the start, finish, actual and corrected times of the race, taking the time of the third whistle as the time of starting:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Vixen	12 35 00	5 47 28	5 12 28	5 11 45
Regina	12 35 00	5 50 08	5 15 08	5 15 06

The Vixen won by 2m. 23s.

The following is a table calculated from the actual starting time of the two yachts:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Vixen	12 35 47	5 47 28	5 11 41	5 10 58
Regina	12 37 43	5 50 08	5 12 26	5 12 26

It shows that the Vixen actually won by 1m. 28s.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge John Erskine, of Georgia, is at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, is at the Everett House.

Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. Commander C. J. Train, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Baron von Klenck, of Germany, and Titian J. Coffey, of Pennsylvania, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator J. R. McPherson, of New-Jersey, and ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

The Earl of Caithness and Lord Berriedale, of Scotland; Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Gallia, and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

State Prison Superintendent Louis D. Pilsbury, of Albany, and H. C. Potter, General Manager of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana; ex-Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, and ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HODNETT'S LABOR LEAGUE.

The so-called Labor League held a meeting last evening on the steps of the City Hall, in Brooklyn. Among the speakers advertised were the Hon. P. H. Murch, of Maine; the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, and John Pope Hodnett, but only the latter was present. He advocated the foundation of a "great independent labor party" to crush out the "rascally-robbing politicians" of both the present parties. He promised to open a branch office of his league in this City soon, and unveil the names of 150,000 voters.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Signor Bisi, well known in musical circles, sailed for Europe to-day by the French steamer St. Laurent. He returns in October.

Readers of THE TIMES should look out for a tall, genteel-looking young man, with light hair and mustache, who calls himself Morris, pretends to be connected with this paper, and asks for money to assist his sick brother to make a trip West for the benefit of his health. This youth is a swindler.

Mr. J. C. Burns, one of the proprietors of the Cunard Line of steamers, who has been on a visit to this country, gave a farewell dinner to a party of friends last evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Among the guests were Mr. C. G. Francklyn, agent of the line in this City, Lord Caithness, and Capt. Cook, of the steamer Gallia. Mr. Burns sails to-day by the Bothnia.

Capt. Crocker, of the bark Sokoto, which arrived from Havre on Monday evening, and is now anchored at Sandy Hook awaiting orders, reports that on Thursday last his second officer, J. W. Williams, fell overboard from the quarter-deck, and, although attempts were made to save him, he sank out of sight. The unfortunate officer was 30 years of age, and a native of Rotterdam.

At the formal opening, last evening, of the head-quarters, at Broadway and Twenty-second-street, of the Democratic Union, an organization which its founders claim is "simply and solely in the interest of Democratic harmony throughout the State and City," addresses were delivered by Erastus Brooks, Benjamin H. Willis, Orlando B. Potter, and the President, Luke F. Cozans.

The Commencement exercises of the Fort Washington French College, at One Hundred and Seventy-first-street and King's Bridge-road, took place yesterday. Gold medals were awarded to Jose Payana, Antonio Maden, Pedro Medina, and William Garcia-Iturria, for excellence in various branches of study, and silver medals and premiums to a number of others in the different classes.

A meeting of the committee of the Eighteenth Ward Association appointed to take measures to prevent the erection of a temporary hospital for contagious diseases at the foot of East Sixteenth-street was held last evening in Jefferson Hall, Avenue A. The announcement was made that considerable money had been collected, and the work of procuring an injunction against the Board of Health would be begun at once.

Mr. Thomas Mott, the wealthy resident of Newport who arrived in this City from Europe by the steam-ship Scythia, of the Cunard Line, on Tuesday, June 3, and whose baggage, amounting in value to over $7,000, was seized by the Custom-House authorities, has paid the duty, amounting to $1,850, and gave a bond for the full value, to be used in case the goods seized should be hereafter declared forfeited, whereupon the property was surrendered to him.

John P. Kohl, one of the oldest sea Captains in the West Indian trade, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence, in Brooklyn. On May 1 he was suffering from congestion of the liver. He then left his ship, the Alphonse, at Turk's Island, and came home by steamer. About two weeks ago his youngest child was run over and killed by an ice wagon on Tompkins-avenue, Brooklyn. From 1868 to 1873, Capt. Kohl was a member of the shipping firm of Ferris & Kohl.

Schedules in the matters of the assignments of John W. Lewis to John A. Davenport, and from Andrew Stuart, William H. Stuart, and George H. Stuart were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The first schedule shows liabilities, $260,852 90; nominal assets, $551,300, and real assets, $210,000, less mortgages amounting to $212,000. The schedule in the matter of the Stuart assignment shows liabilities, $149,386 36; nominal assets, $162,308 25, and real assets, $30,228 06.

The closing exercises of the primary department of Grammar School No. 59, East Fifty-seventh-street, took place yesterday morning, under the supervision of Mrs. Mary E. Farley, the Principal, assisted by Miss Maclaran, Miss Rebecca Hirsch, Miss Clara Pollock, Miss Hattie D. Cooper, Miss Theresa Friend, and the other teachers in the department. The programme included the usual school songs and choruses,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8671. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WORK OF KING CAUCUS

A NEW PLAN FOR BACKING DOWN GRACEFULLY.

THE JOINT DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS AGAIN IN SESSION—ALL OBJECTIONABLE MATTER TAKEN FROM THE JUDICIAL BILL—THE MARSHALS' APPROPRIATION EMBODIED IN A NEW MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Democrats, with the aid of the caucus machine, have reformed their shattered lines and will make another advance to-morrow toward completing the work of the session. They have adopted a new strategic movement and will move in two columns. The first column will be charged with carrying the appropriations for the Federal courts, except that for Marshals, and will include the repeal of the jurors' test oath, while to the second column will be assigned the pay of Marshals and the prohibitory clauses of the bill last vetoed in relation to title 26 of the Revised Statutes. This new plan of battle was adopted to-day by the joint caucus, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Safety.

Both houses were adjourned at 3 o'clock in order to enable the Democrats to prepare their plans. Mr. Thurman, Chairman of the Committee on Safety, being sick and unable to be present, Mr. Kernan presented the report and urged its adoption. The report recommended the division of the Judicial Expenses bill in the manner outlined in THE TIMES dispatches of last night. The discussion which followed Mr. Kernan's explanation of the work of the committee, showed a decided opposition to the plan proposed, particularly upon the part of members of the House, some of whom were opposed to the "terms of surrender," as the committee's report was characterized. Mr. Wallace led the stalwart Senators in opposition to the report. He was opposed to any compromise whatever, and thought the Democrats should stand up boldly and appeal to the people on the issue presented. Congress alone, he said, had the authority to provide appropriations, and the right of that body to prescribe the amounts to be appropriated and the manner of their expenditure should not be surrendered. After further discussion, Mr. Waddell, of Missouri, submitted a proposition to introduce the Judicial Expenses bill again in the precise form in which it was passed by the two houses, with the understanding that every Democrat should be left free to vote as he pleased upon any one or more portions of the bill to which the objections of the President were directed. This was rejected. It received only 7 votes from the Senate branch of the caucus, while the House branch was nearly equally divided. The report of the committee was then adopted. In addition to the prohibitory clauses to be attached to the Marshals' bill, an additional section will be added, making it a penal offense for any department or officer of the Government to expend any money or make any contract for future expenditures in violation of sections 3,678 and 3,679 of the Revised Statutes.

After the report of the Committee on Safety had been adopted, remarks were made by some of the stalwarts in a sarcastic vein, urging that as the Democrats had now made a final stand, they should bind themselves to adhere to the action of to-day, regardless of what the President may do when the two fractions of the Judicial Expenses bill reach him. These speeches incited Mr. Finley, of Ohio, to offer a resolution binding every Democrat not to make any further surrender, but before the stalwarts could succeed in getting a vote upon it, Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn, which motion prevailed. This may be regarded as equivalent to a negative declaration upon the resolution offered by Mr. Finley, and the Democrats are thus left free, so far as the action of the caucus is concerned, to abandon the position last taken, should they be pressed by another veto, and make an unconditional surrender.

In pursuance of the action of the caucus, the bill to provide for the Federal courts and to repeal the jurors' test oath will be reported to the House to-morrow by Mr. Atkins, and it is probable that an effort will be made to take it up for immediate consideration. As it will contain nothing new, and has already been thoroughly discussed, there is no reason why it should not be passed and sent to the Senate to-morrow. The Republicans will not, it is believed, make any factious opposition to this bill, although they will vote against it. In the Senate, however, it is likely that the discussion will be renewed by the Republicans, as several Senators on that side have expressed a desire to be heard on this subject. Should discussion be renewed, the session may continue for 10 days longer.

The Marshals' bill may provoke discussion in the House, but the members of that body are so anxious for final adjournment that the previous question will prevent protracted debate. No one expects that the President will sign the Marshals' bill, but the prevailing feeling is that he will approve the new Judicial Expenses bill.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Prior to the assembling of the caucus extraordinary precautions were taken to guard against the possibility of eaves-dropping, it apparently being supposed by some of the officers of the caucus that representatives of the press had obtained their accurate reports of the proceedings of previous caucuses through key-holes, transoms, ventilation pipes, or similar avenues of communication. Watchmen were therefore stationed in all the corridors, both on the main floor and in the galleries, and were also perched above the glass roof of the chamber. These precautions, together with the closing of the double doors, were considered sufficient safeguards against listeners.

When the caucus had been called to order, Senator Kernan presented and explained the committee's report. As foreshadowed yesterday the advisory committees this morning decided to recommend the passage by Congress of two bills in lieu of the Judicial Appropriation bill that has just been vetoed, but distributing its provisions in such a manner as to concentrate in one measure all the clauses to which the President has made objection. Mr. Kernan stated that the committee recommended, first, the passage of a bill identical with the vetoed bill, minus item of $600,000 for fees of United States Marshals and their deputies, its second section, and the last sentence of its first section. This sentence declares that "No part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensation, fees, or expenses, under or in virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes." The second section of the vetoed bill provided that no department or officer of the Government should, during the next fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability under any of the provisions of title 26, authorizing the appointment or payment of General or Special Deputy Marshals for services on election day, in advance of an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability. He also explained that the second or supplementary bill framed by the committee, consists simply of the $600,000 item, and the second section above summarized, together with a clause prescribing a penalty not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, for every violation of this section or of any one of several similar prohibitions now contained in the Revised Statutes, which prohibit the making of contracts in advance of appropriations, the diversion of any appropriation to a purpose different from that for which it was specifically made by Congress, or the payment of money, or assumption of unauthorized responsibilities, by disbursing officers of all kinds, including United States Marshals. Mr. Kernan called special attention to the fact that the larger bill embodied, without alteration, the important sections by which the vetoed bill had provided for essential amendments of the present method of drawing jurors, and for the total abolition of the jurors' test oath. In the course of an earnest speech advocating the adoption of the report, Mr. Kernan said that although there had been a serious diversity of opinion in the joint committee as to the line of action that should be pursued, the majority were firmly of opinion that the plan reported was the best, the wisest, and the most expedient in every point of view.

Representative Clardy, of Missouri, then offered a resolution, in the nature of a substitute for the report of the committee, declaring that, in the sense of the caucus, the recently vetoed bills should be again passed by both houses and sent to the President forthwith. Representative Stephens, of Georgia, in a speech of considerable length, opposed this resolution and advocated the adoption of the report of the committee. Representatives Herbert, of Alabama, and Goode, of Virginia, also advocated its adoption, and were followed by Messrs. Sparks, of Illinois, and Clymer, of Pennsylvania, who very emphatically opposed it, the latter (who is a member of the Advisory Committee) stating that the report did not meet his approval in any particular.

At this point in the proceedings Representative Finley, of Ohio, offered a resolution providing that, in the event of the President's refusal to approve either of the bills above indicated, the Democratic Party in both houses should adjourn Congress immediately thereafter, without making any further appropriations, and that if reconvened, both houses should again adjourn without making any appropriations, and continue to pursue this course indefinitely.

The presiding officer ruled that this resolution was not in order at this time, but announced that it would be taken up for action after the report of the Advisory Committee had been disposed of.

The debate on the question of adopting the committee's report was continued by Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Senator Wallace, against it, and Representatives Young, of Tennessee; Singleton, of Mississippi, and Hunton, of Virginia, and Senators Hill of Georgia, and McDonald, of Indiana, in favor of it.

The caucus then proceeded to vote on Representative Clardy's substitute. It was rejected by the following vote: Senators—yeas 5, nays, 20; Representatives—yeas 36, nays 50.

A motion offered by Representative Scales, of North Carolina, to adopt the committee's report, with a proviso that Congress shall immediately adjourn if the President does not sign the bills, was ruled out of order, and the question was then taken up on the adoption of the committee's report without amendments, which resulted as follows: Senators—yeas 20, nays 5; Representatives yeas 47, nays 33.

The question then recurring on Representative Finley's resolution, Representative Covert, of New-York, moved to lay it on the table, and on this motion the vote resulted as follows: Senators—yeas 21, nays 3; Representatives—yeas 37, nays 40. The Chair ruled that Mr. Covert's motion was carried, although a majority of the House members of the caucus had voted against it, the general rule being that a proposition in joint caucus requires for its adoption a concurrent affirmative majority of each branch. It was then resolved that the bills should be brought before the House through the Committee on Appropriations, and they will accordingly be reported from that committee to-morrow.

The debate in the caucus to-day was very animated, and at times considerable excitement prevailed, but after the final vote had been taken several of the most determined opponents of the committee plan (including Representative Blackburn) announced that they would make no further opposition.

PROMISES OF THE CROPS.

GOOD GROWING WEATHER IN MINNESOTA—ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM CANADA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 25.—The marked change in the weather during last week promises a present improvement in the condition of the wheat crop, with some danger of later injury if long continued. Since Sunday it has been extremely warm, the thermometer rising at times to 90°. In some parts of the State there have been rains every day or two, the sun coming out with renewed warmth after the showers. This is admirable growing weather, and perfectly suited to the present needs of the wheat plant, but if prolonged into next month and heightened with the advance of the season, the alternation of heat and moisture may easily repeat the blasting effect of last year, when two or three days of precisely similar weather ruined the whole crop in the southern and central counties. Reports from the fields indicate a rapid growth and healthy condition. Estimates begin to be made of the probable yield. Returns from newly-settled counties finally furnish data for a close calculation of the increased acreage, which will probably exceed 400,000 acres. Last year's acreage was 2,300,000. Present prospects make 16 to 20 bushels to the acre a fair estimate of the probable yield, which would make the wheat product of this State nearly 50,000,000 bushels. A repetition of last year's disaster might cut this down half, while exceptionably favorable conditions may add 5,000,000 bushels to the estimate.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 25.—The crop reports from Ontario and other Provinces show prospects for more than an average crop. In some places Fall wheat was Winter-killed, and in others the lateness of the Spring delayed the growing, but the favorable weather of the past few weeks has worked wonders. Dispatches indicate that the crops are looking better in the eastern than in the western section of Ontario, but the harvest all over the country will be a bountiful one. The hay crop will be an unprecedented one, and wheat, oats, and barley are above the average. Root crops of all kinds are thriving well, and fruit will at least be an average yield. The potato crop has so far escaped the ravages of the potato bugs.

TROOPS ON INDIAN GROUND.

CONCENTRATION OF SOLDIERS NORTH OF THE MISSOURI.

BISMARCK, Dakota, June 25—Ten companies of infantry and cavalry have left Fort Keogh for Wolf Point, on the north side of the Missouri River. One hundred and fifty recruits, leaving Bismarck to-day by steamer, will connect with Miles's command next Monday. Four companies of the Seventh Infantry are coming down on a steamer from Fort Benton, a camp within 50 miles of Woint Point, and there is a detachment ready at Poplar River Agency. More troops are concentrating north of the Missouri than ever before visited that country. It is generally believed that the presence of troops will be sure to provoke hostilities. The steamer carrying recruits from here took 200 of 600 sacks of flour to the Indians which have been waiting for transportation for over a month.

APPROVING THE VETOES.

CONCORD, N. H., June 25.—The national resolutions of Senator Moore, introduced last week, sustaining President Hayes in his vetoes, were given a passage after voting down the substitute resolutions offered by Senator Mann, Democrat. A sharp verbal encounter occurred during the debate on these resolutions between Senators Burns and Ordway. The resolutions were adopted by a party vote.

INVOLVING A LARGE AMOUNT.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 25.—A dispatch last night brings intelligence of the reversal by the Supreme Court of a decision rendered by the Circuit Court of this county, in November last. The case, involving $75,000, was tried originally in New-York in 1855, and resulted in favor of the plaintiff, Charles Gorman, of Chicago, against Albert Sloo, of this county, a prominent mail contractor. Judgment was rendered for $55,000. Sloo's heirs, last year, came in possession of a claim against the United States Government amounting to about $1,000,000, whereupon this suit was brought for judgment, with interest, amounting to $75,000. The decision of the lower court being reversed leaves the amount in the possession of the heirs. W. R. Niblack has managed the case for Sloo's heirs.

KILLED WITH A BASE-BALL BAT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25.—William Williams died here this morning from the effects of an injury inflicted yesterday by Shaun Murphy. On Sunday last, while both men were intoxicated, Williams attacked Murphy with a knife, cutting his head slightly. Yesterday Murphy, who is only 19 years of age, noticing Williams lounging around a corner grocery, crept to stand him, from the rear, and, at a moment when Williams could not see him, dealt three blows with a base-ball bat upon his head. Death resulted to-day. Murphy fled to Indiana, but subsequently surrendered himself to your age to answer to the charge of murder in the second degree.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

THE KHEDIVE AND THE POWERS.

ISMAIL PASHA DECIDES TO VISIT CONSTANTINOPLE, LEAVING TEWFIK PASHA AS REGENT—THE DEMANDS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Times's* correspondent at Cairo telegraphs that, though the abdication of the Khédive appears imminent, it was not signed on Monday as reported.

A Cairo dispatch dated to-day, to Reuter's Telegram Company, says: "The British, French, and German Consuls-General proceeded, after midnight, to the Palace, and declared to the Khédive that his deposition by the Sultan, and the dispatch of Halim Pasha to Egypt to succeed him, was imminent, unless he immediately abdicated. The Khédive, in reply, merely referred the Consuls-General again to the Sultan."

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.—It is believed in diplomatic circles that the Porte will consent to the abdication of the Khédive.

LONDON, June 26.—An Alexandria dispatch to the *Standard* says an official announcement has been issued by the President of the Council of Ministers, addressed to the Governor of Alexandria, declaring all the news circulating about the Khédive false.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Alexandria says the Khédive has not abdicated, but will proceed to Constantinople, leaving Tewfik Pasha as Regent. Preparations are being made for a state departure. The situation is thus satisfactorily arranged.

Special dispatches to other journals make no mention of the report telegraphed to the *Daily News* that the Khédive is to depart for Constantinople.

The *Times's* Cairo correspondent says the foreign Consuls have visited the Khédive, and informed him that his deposition in favor of Halim Pasha had been decided upon by the Porte. The Consuls urged his abdication, promising a written guarantee to Tewfik Pasha. The Khédive demanded as conditions of his abdication that his family be provided for and that his abdication be made into the hands of the Sultan. The Consuls replied that the latter condition was inadmissible, and they consequently withdrew their offer.

THE GERMAN TARIFF SCHEMES.

RAPID WORK OF THE TARIFF AND TOBACCO COMMISSIONS.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Times's* correspondent at Berlin says: "The German Reichstag, by large majorities, has approved the Government's proposals in regard to the duty on oil, grease, lard, soap, and perfumery. The Tariff and Tobacco Commissions are getting through their labors with equal rapidity, so that there is every prospect of Prince Bismarck realizing his wish for a speedy increase of the revenue."

BERLIN, June 25.—The Tariff Committee has adopted Herr Frankenstein's motion providing that the yearly yield from the Customs and tobacco taxes in excess of a fixed amount shall be remitted to the Federal States in proportion to their population. Herr Von Bennigsen's motion transferring the surplus of the Budget to the Federal States, was rejected.

LONDON, June 26.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says the Tariff Commission has confirmed the duties on cotton and cotton goods. The commission desired the Federal States to supply reports of their finances, but up to the present date only Saxony and Bavaria have sent such reports. Both show an estimated deficit.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

AN ANTAGONISTIC MEASURE TO BE PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, in the debate on the Irish University bill, the Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, announced that the Government would embody their views on the subject in a bill to be introduced in the House of Lords to-morrow. Previous to this announcement, Mr. Cross pointed out that the O'Conor Don's bill proposed to create a third university, which the Government considered unnecessary. They thought it would be better to deal with the matter by the establishment of colleges to existing universities. It was impossible for the Government to agree to a State endowment for any sect.

The O'Conor Don moved an adjournment of the debate.

Sir William Harcourt, (Liberal,) member for Oxford City, severely condemned the Government for bringing forward a bill at the eleventh hour.

The O'Conor Don's motion to adjourn the debate, and, consequently, his bill also, was talked out.

FRENCH POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

THE IMPERIAL SUCCESSION—END OF THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, June 25.—A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* declares that, although the expected manifesto of Prince Jerome Bonaparte did not appear last evening, the abstract already telegraphed correctly represents his views.

PARIS, June 25.—M. Tirard, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has submitted to the Senate a bill increasing the Government's powers to deal with the Colorado beetle and phylloxera.

The committee to which the Divorce bill was referred has pronounced in favor of re-establishing divorce in France.

The *Temps* says: "The insurrection in Algeria is ended, and 4,000 insurgents are in the hands of the French."

LONDON, June 26.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the collapse of the scheme for supplanting Prince Jerome Napoleon by his son Victor in the Napoleonic succession is complete.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN EUROPE.

AN INCREASED DEMAND IN LONDON—GERMAN BANKERS ASKING FOR MORE SILVER COINAGE.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "The silver market at the close yesterday was steadier than it had been during the whole of the past week. It is stated in some quarters that yesterday's purchases were for Austria, and it is even thought that a considerable demand for Austria is imminent. There is hardly any demand for India, but should Austria prove to be a large buyer, a further fall in prices may perhaps be arrested."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "At their monthly meeting the Directors of the Imperial Bank of Germany passed a resolution declaring that an increase of the silver coinage of Germany is imperatively necessary."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch from Simla to Reuter's Telegram Company says that a strong Afghan force has left Cabul to pacify the tribes in the Badakshan district of Toorkistan.

An official telegram from Lisbon states that two cases of yellow fever have occurred in a village near that city.

George Plumbly, a dealer on the Stock Exchange, has failed. His liabilities are stated at about £20,000.

PARIS, June 25.—Gen. A. J. Myer, Chief of the United States Signal Service, has arrived from Rome. He will go to London to arrange matters of mutual interest with the British Meteorological Office.

ROME, June 25.—A monument was dedicated yesterday on the battle-field of Custozza, in memory of the slain in the battle between the Italians and Austrians on the 24th of June, 1866. Prince Amadeus represented Italy, and Field Marshal Count von Thun-Hohenstein, who was specially delegated by the Emperor, represented Austria. Deputations from the Italian Parliament and Army were present. All the speeches were expressive of cordial sentiments toward the Austrians.

LONDON, June 26.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says news has been received from Sophia that there have been several encounters between the Turks and the Macedonian insurgents, in which the latter were unsuccessful. Their attacks upon a block-house at Delibar were repulsed with great loss.

The *Times's* dispatch from Rome says a Ministerial crisis has been averted, the Chamber having referred the decision of the Senate on the Grist Tax bill to a commission.

A telegram from the steamer Faraday announces that 140 knots of the cable have been paid out since last report.

The *Standard*, in its financial article this morning, says a novel feature at the Bank of England yesterday was the receipt of £120,000 from the United States, remitted in payment of called American bonds returned to New-York for redemption.

BUFFALO ELEVATORS BURNED.

TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED—THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—Fire broke out this morning in the Empire Elevator, the property of the Dean Richmond estate, and one of the oldest structures of the kind in the city, and which has not been in use since 1866. This was destroyed, with the Marine Elevator, which was built in 1850 and owned by a stock company, of which William H. Abell is President, and had not been used since 1863, a number of small houses, and a large ice-house owned by Broker Brothers. A large uncompleted building, for Kellogg & McDonald, intended for use as a manufactory of linseed-oil, was much damaged. The total loss is about $80,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as an attempt was made two weeks ago to set fire to the Empire Elevator. The elevators destroyed were in the Elevators' Association, although not in actual use. The following are the losses and insurance:

Marine Elevator, built in 1850; at that time valued at $60,000; capacity 200,000 bushels; at time of fire valued at $35,000. Insurance as follows: Fire Association, $1,000; Roger Williams, $1,000; Firemen's Fund, (San Francisco,) $1,000; Security, (Connecticut,) $1,000; National, (Baltimore,) $2,000; Amity, (New-York,) $1,500; Alliance, $1,500; New-York Central, $1,000; Firemen, (New-Jersey,) $1,000; Irving, (New-York,) $1,000; North American, (Pennsylvania,) $500; Pennsylvania, $500; Lafayette, $2,000. Total, $15,000.

The Empire Elevator tank had a storage capacity of 200,000 bushels. The assessed value of the elevator property was $53,640, but its real value was somewhat less, probably $40,000. The insurance is as follows: Insurance Company of North America, $750; Imperial and Northern, $750; Fire Association, (Philadelphia,) $500; Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, (Boston,) $500; Pennsylvania Fire, (Philadelphia,) $750; St. Paul Fire and Marine, (Minnesota,) $750; First National, (Massachusetts,) $500; Lancashire, (England,) $500; Security, $1,500; Fairfield, (Connecticut,) $1,250; Standard, (New-Jersey,) $1,250; Amity, (New-York,) $500; Irving, (New-York,) $750; La Caisse Generale, (Paris,) $750; Roger Williams, (Providence,) $500; Faneuil Hall, (Boston,) $750; Germania, (New-York,) $750; Newark, $1,000; New-York Central, $500; National, (Baltimore,) $500; People's, (Trenton, N. J.,) $750; Meriden, (Connecticut,) $750; Hamburg, $1,000; Merchants', (New-York,) $1,250; People's, (Newark,) $1,000; Fairfield, (Connecticut,) $500. Total, $20,000.

The loss on the unfinished building of the linseed-oil works is $4,000; insured. The loss on Broker's ice-house is $4,000; insured for $2,200, in the New-York Central Company. The loss on small buildings is $2,500, in small policies. The loss on other property by water is $1,000; partly insured.

RAILROAD METHODS.

THE GRAND CANON CASE IN COURT—TROY AND GREENFILD ROAD.

DENVER, Col., June 25.—In the United States Circuit Court, in the Arkansas Cañon case, Judge Miller to-day made some remarks, not as his opinion or decision, but, as he said, to bring the litigants, who were a thousand miles apart, closer together and expedite the case. He said his views were, although he would hear counsel on these points if they desired, that the Rio Grande Company should, before being put in possession of the Arkansas Cañon, deposit the cost of the work done by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road, subject to the determination of the court on this question.

BOSTON, Mass., June 25.—The Supreme Court has sustained the demurrer filed by this State in a bill in equity brought against it by the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, and ordered the bill dismissed. The bill was brought for the purpose of compelling the State to allow the railroad company to redeem its mortgage and take possession of the road and the Hoosac Tunnel.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25.—The Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railway, at a special meeting yesterday, authorized the issue of $2,000,000 of semi-annual coupon bonds; approved the increase of the capital stock by an issue of preferred stock to the amount of $2,000,000; to convert all first mortgage bonds issued by the Lake Shore, Tuscarawas Valley and Elyria and Black River Railway Companies into said preferred stock; authorized a further increase of its capital stock by the issue of second preferred stock to the amount of $2,000,000, for the purpose of converting all other mortgages of the company into this second preferred stock.

A NEGRO MURDERER HANGED.

JOKING ON HIS WAY TO THE GALLOWS—STRANGLED TO DEATH.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25.—Robert Jones, a negro who murdered a white man named Rudolph Eaton, in the Village of Rocky Mount, Dec. 25, 1877, was publicly hanged to-day at Tarboro. Jones was twice convicted on strong circumstantial evidence. A powerful effort was made to have Gov. Jarvis commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but he declined to interfere beyond once granting a respite to allow a thorough examination into the case. At 10:50 A. M. to-day the Sheriff left the jail with the prisoner in an open wagon, the Edgecombe Guards accompanying, with a negro fire company in red shirts. Jones talked, laughed, and poked fun at the Sheriff. He dwelt long on his religious experience, and said he was going straight to heaven. He drank some wine in remembrance of his brethren in Christ, and followed this by general hand-shaking. At 12:31 the noose and cap were put on, and at 12:33 the drop was sprung. He died from strangulation in 26 minutes, and apparently suffered a great deal.

CANCELLATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 25.—The arguments of ex-Attorney-General Williams, for the complainant, and Samuel B. Clark, Assistant United States Attorney, and F. H. Platt, for the defendant, in the Circuit Court, to-day, in the case of Christopher C. Campbell, of Chatham, N. Y., complainant and Assignee in trust, against Thomas L. James, Postmaster at New-York, defendant, were concluded last night. Decision was reserved. This is a test suit in equity against the Government for infringement, in which the complainant alleges that before April 14, 1863, Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, N. Y., was the true and original inventor of a certain useful improvement in post-marking and canceling hand stamps, a machine for the post-marking of letters or other mail matter, and the cancellation of postage-stamps by a stamp thereon, now used by the Government, on which he obtained letters patent on the above date.

SALE OF YOUNG TROTTING STOCK.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 25.—Twenty-five head of young trotting stock, bred by Medad T. Morse, Woodbourne, Sullivan County, were sold at auction by Howard Shaw, auctioneer, at the Middletown Driving Track to-day. About $4,000 was obtained. The best prices were, $480 for Punch, a 3-year-old gelding by Middletown Jack; and Eclipse stock, sold to C. H. Kerner, of Goshen, and $300 for the black stallion Harry, by Knickerbocker, bought by John E. Wood, of Middletown, owner of Harry's sire.

REUNION OF MASONIC VETERANS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—The ninth annual reunion of the Connecticut Veteran Masonic Association was held here to-day, about 150 veterans, some of them over 75 years of age, being present. The exercises consisted of an address of welcome by Past Grand Master N. D. Sperry, of this city; poems by J. W. Storrs, of Birmingham, and the Rev. A. N. Lewis, Secretary of the association, working in the third degree, and a banquet.

THE FOURTH IN THE SOUTH.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 25.—The Confederate Survivors' Association will have a grand celebration on the Fourth of July. The Rev. Father Ryan will deliver the opening address. Jefferson Davis is expected to be present. Many Northern soldiers have been invited to be present, Gen. Hancock being among the number.

THE END OF THE PANAMA REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Department of State has received official information that the revolution at Panama is ended, and that the railroad is again under the British and Panaman without molestation.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

BANGOR FILLING UP WITH DELEGATES AND SPECTATORS—MR. BLAINE PRESENT—THE CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION AS GOVERNOR.

BANGOR, Me., June 25.—The delegates to the State Republican Convention have been pouring in all day in large numbers. Special steam-boat excursions and railroad trains have been bringing more people than have ever before been assembled on the evening before the convention. The hotels are taxed far beyond their capacity, and private houses have been opened for the accommodation of the immense crowd. The convention to-morrow will undoubtedly be the largest political assemblage ever convened in the State.

The Hon. James G. Blaine, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is in attendance, and the committee has designated the Hon. F. A. Pike, of Calais, for temporary Chairman of the convention. The delegations generally come uninstructed as to a candidate for Governor, although the friends of the Hon. S. A. W. Thomas, Anson P. Morrill, and William Wirt Virgin are presenting their several names, while there is a strong undercurrent for the Hon. Eugene Hale, who, however, has made no personal canvass. There is talk among the Eastern delegations of bringing forward a new man, not yet named, who may prove to be the "dark horse." The delegates already assembled are among the best representative Republicans of the State, and the convention to-morrow will be one of the finest gatherings ever seen in this State. Several of the delegations are accompanied by bands of music. It is impossible to-night even to conjecture who will be the candidate.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S RECORD.

A DEBATE IN THE SENATE WHICH SORELY ANNOYED THE DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Democrats of the Senate were not willing to-day to be forced to make a record in reference to the passage of the little Judicial bill without political riders in advance of the action of the joint caucus. When, therefore, the Deficiency Appropriation bill, to which Senator Ingalls yesterday moved the money portions of the little Judicial bill, came up, the Democrats moved to lay it on the table, but subsequently withdrew that motion to enable Mr. Windom to deliver a prepared speech. He occupied an hour, and made an able defense of the Republican Party, presenting statistics showing the growth of the country in material wealth and the economical mangement of the Government for the past 18 years under that party. His remarks irritated the Democrats very much, and they undertook to break their force by wholesale charges of corruption against Republican officers. Mr. Saulsbury made the first assault but he could only reiterate campaign stories and exploded charges about Republican administration frauds. Windom finally silenced Mr. Saulsbury by the broad challenge, which he did not try to answer, that although the Democrats had been in control of the House for four years, and had 31 investigating committees at work to hunt up corruption in the Republican Party, no one could point to a single Republican officer who had been found guilty of abstracting a dollar of the public money, although the fruitless efforts of the Democracy to do so had cost the people nearly $500,000. He challenged the Democratic side to disprove this assertion.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, finally came to the rescue and reiterated his old, worn-out charges about discrepancies in the Treasury accounts, which he has been investigating for nearly two years without result. He declared to-day that every charge he had made would be sustained by the evidence, and that a discrepancy of over $90,000,000 would be shown. Mr. Ingalls, who is a member of Mr. Davis's investigating committee denied that any evidence had been taken by the committee to sustain any of the charges made. Mr. Ingalls forced Mr. Davis to acknowledge that he did not charge corruption, and that he only expected to show changes in the manner of keeping and stating the accounts. After two years of investigation it is, perhaps, beginning to dawn upon Mr. Davis that he has been fighting windmills for that entire period. A running political debate was maintained upon this subject until the hour appointed for the assembling of the Democratic joint caucus, when the Senate adjourned.

A STATESMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

SENATOR VEST ABOUT TO SEND A FINANCIAL SPEECH TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator Vest, of Missouri, has given notice that he will come forward to-morrow as a doctor of finance. In making this announcement, Mr. Vest is simply following the usual custom of new members, who think the people will forget that they are in Congress unless they make an "address to the country" before the close of their first year's service. Mr. Vest will undertake to show the country that the complete demonetization of silver, its full restoration as a money metal, and its free coinage by the Government are demanded, alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship. Of course, Mr. Vest will show nothing of the kind, but he will show the people of Missouri that he can make as good a speech on a subject upon which every statesman is supposed to be well informed as the average Congressman, and that is all the Senator really intends by reading his essay to-morrow. The speech will not be listened to in the Senate, but it will be circulated in the mails under the Senator's frank. No Western statesman can afford to be without a few financial speeches of his own manufacture.

ALARMED BY THE EXODUS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25.—A long memorial, relative to the exodus of the blacks from the South, was read on Change to-day. It was prepared in Greenville, Miss., and while appearing to give the true inwardness of the cause of the emigration from the South, presents simply the Southern view of the case. It is clearly evident that the loss of the black man is keenly felt by planters, and that they will now make every effort to retain him is equally certain. The memorial calls upon the North to assist in encouraging the colored people to stay in their Southern homes, and also requests all possible aid from the North in encouraging immigration South from the Eastern and other States. The memorialists believe much of the future prosperity of the country depends on retaining colored help and securing as much immigration as possible.

CALIFORNIA WORKING MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Working Men have nominated Charles Tillson for Tax Collector, in place of Mr. Curtin, declined, and W. N. Staley for Superintendent of Streets.

SHOT BY HIS SON.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25.—John Jury, keeper of a disreputable house at Carthage, a short distance from this city, was shot and fatally wounded by his son to-night. Young Jury is in jail.

HANLAN AND HIS FRIENDS.

LONDON, June 26.—The *Sportsman* reports that at the Theatre Royal, at Newcastle, last night, after the performances of "Little Em'ly," the trial scene, from "There's Millions in it," was represented. The jury in the play was composed of Hanlan, Elliot, Hawdon, and other oarsmen. At the close of the trial Hanlan and Elliot were presented with gold medals, Rush, Hanlan, and Elliot responded to the appropriation addresses. The latter said if he won the Boyd match he would go to America and row Courtney, and if he defeated Courtney he would meet Hanlan in American waters, and try to bring the cup back to England. Both the oarsmen were loudly cheered.

A FUNERAL PARTY OVERTURNED.

THEIR CAR THROWN FROM THE TRACK—TWO PERSONS FATALLY AND FOUR SEVERELY HURT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—The Atlantic Express, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, due here at 1:30 P. M., met with a serious accident when near Hamburg, about five miles from this city. A special coach of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad was attached to the train at Dayton, Ohio, containing a funeral party of 11 persons, for Medina, N. Y., where the body of the wife of Col. E. F. Brown, of the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, was to be interred. This coach was thrown from the track and partly turned over, the intense heat of today, it is believed, having spread the rails. The following persons were injured:

O. E. Britt, of Milwaukee, Wis., spine and right leg fractured; cannot recover.

Mrs. Edward Marshall, of Medina, N. Y., injured internally and head badly bruised; she will probably die. She has been unconscious since the accident.

Mrs. Earnshaw, wife of the Chaplain of the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, severely injured on the head and back; will probably recover.

Mrs. P. D. Beecher, of the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, painfully injured on the head.

Major E. E. Fleming, of the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, shoulder dislocated.

E. F. Brown, of Dayton, Ohio, head and leg bruised.

The other occupants of the car were only slightly injured. The injured persons were taken to a hotel in this city and cared for. Mrs. Marshall was found with the coffin containing the body of Mrs. Brown lying across her back. The remainder of the train did not leave the track.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25.—Mr. O. E. Britt, who was injured in the railroad accident near Buffalo, N. Y., to-day, is a member of the firm of E. P. Bacon & Co., of this city. Mr. Britt was for many years General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and is widely and favorably known in railroad circles and throughout the Northwest. Private dispatches to-night state that there is some hope of his recovery.

FOUR RACES AT CHICAGO.

THE BEST DAY OF THE MEETING—THE RACES AND THE WINNERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25.—The finest day, best track, largest attendance, and best sport of the meeting characterized to-day's races on the Jockey Club track. The track was very nearly at its fastest, and it is estimated that 10,000 persons were on the grounds. The first event was a selling race, purse $300, one and one-eighth mile dash; the first horse to carry proper weight and sell for $1,500; the second to be allowed 5 pounds and sell for $1,000; the third allowed 7 pounds and to sell for $750; the fourth to be allowed 10 pounds, and to sell for $500. The starters were Williams's Checkmate, McDaniel's Bennett and Lillian, Peines's Kilburn, Morris's Egypt, Watts's Nettie King, Mulkey's Pomeroy, Rice's Matagorda, and Brien and Spencer's Sam Eckert. The horses got away in a bunch, Egypt leading, Pomeroy second, Checkmate, the favorite, was several lengths behind, but at the quarter pole he began to pull up, took the lead at the half mile, and held it to the close, winning by a head; Egypt second, Matagorda third, Pomeroy fourth. Time—1:58½. Checkmate's owner bought him in for $1,000. The next race was the event of the day—for the Garden City Cup; dash of two and one-quarter miles, for all ages; entrance $50, $1,500 added; $200 to second horse, $100 to third. The following started: Baldwin's b. m. Mollie McCarthy and Clara D., Schwartz's b. c. Lottery, Staples's ch. h. Governor Neptune, Murphy's b. h. Edinburgh and b. c. Dave Moore, Grinstead's br. m. Janet, Bowen & Co.'s ch. f. Cammie F., Hart's b. h. Charley Howard, Harriman's ch. h. Janitor, Tarleton's b. c. Solicitor, and Buford's ch. c. McHenry. The excitement regarding this race was intense throughout. The betting favored Janet by the heavy odds of $700 to $200 for Baldwin's entries, and large sums of money changed hands at these proportions. The start showed Edinburgh ahead, Charley Howard next, Clara D. third, and the others bunched closely behind. At the

bar, knocking him senseless. A fact which shows that he did not intend to kill Mr. Noe was that Nolan, after striking the blow which subsequently proved fatal, bound up the wounded man's head with his handkerchief, and thereby furnished a clue which was subsequently used to secure his conviction. The law explicitly provides that a life taken in the perpetration of a felony shall be murder in the first degree. On this interpretation of the law Dolan was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, and suffered the death penalty in the Tombs. "The Cox case," said District Attorney Phelps yesterday, "is almost an exact counterpart of the case of Dolan, and will be similarly disposed of. I could accept no plea to a lower grade of murder than the first degree, because the law on the subject is clear. To convict the perpetrator of a murder—committed while a felony was being effected—of murder in the first degree, it is not necessary to show premeditation. Whether the murder was intentional or not does not alter the grade of crime, which is murder in the first degree. Of course, I do not say that a jury has not the right to find the perpetrator of a murder committed under such circumstances guilty of some lower grade of crime than murder in the first degree, or that such a verdict, if rendered, would not be perfectly legal. But I do say that the question of premeditated design to kill has nothing whatever to do with this case. Cox, according to the statute (Revised Statutes, sixth edition, vol. 3, page 928,) has committed murder in the first degree, and for that crime we shall put him on trial.

Cox will probably be tried in the Court of Over and Terminer, so as to do away with the delay arising from the study of proceedings, pending review, which is the right of every person convicted of murder in the first degree in the General Sessions Court. A stay of proceedings issues as a matter of course from the General Sessions Court, whereas in the Court of Over and Terminer a stay can only be granted by a Judge of the Supreme Court. A case of conviction of murder in the first degree on the voluntary confession of the perpetrator has never been known in this country. Instances have been known where murderers, when brought to bay, have openly confessed, and expressed a desire to waive all trial and expiate their crime on the scaffold. Judges, however, have never imposed the death penalty on such confessions, but have gone to formal trial before a jury and taken their verdict. This is the question involving the sacrifice of human life out of the hands of the court and places it in the keeping of 12 men sworn to find a verdict on the evidence presented to them. The three negroes who were arrested for the murder of a Hebrew peddler in the Westchester woods were scarcely in custody half an hour when they informed on each other, and gave full details of the manner in which the murder was committed. They had no hope of mercy, and expressed the firm conviction that they would be hanged. Their written confessions were placed in the possession of the District Attorney; nevertheless, they were placed on trial in the Court of Over and Terminer, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and hanged in the Tombs.

COX'S BAD REPUTATION AT HOME.

RICHMOND, June 25.—The mother, wife, and former master of Chastine Cox live here, and they have all been talked with to-day about Cox's arrest. The mother is cook in the family of John S. Wise, and is a highly-respected and worthy woman. The letter commencing, "My dear, darling boy," which was found in Chastine's possession, was written by her last week. In it she pleaded with her son to return to Richmond, saying that she wanted to see him once more before she died. He replied that he would be here on Sunday. He received information of her son's arrest last evening, and is nearly dead with grief. She has not seen him for eight years. Sally Cox, formerly Thomas, the wife, is much older than Chastine. They were married here seven or eight years ago. She went to New-York with him, but he treated her very badly, and she left him. She expresses no sympathy with him, but, on the contrary, remarked to a reporter: "Though he is my husband, I am sorry to say that the devil must have his due." She did not say so is so many words, but evidently would gladly go to New-York to see him hanged. Dr. J. H. Bryant, formerly of Powhatan, now resides here. Chastine and his mother lived with him 11 years. He speaks in the highest terms of the woman and the worst of the man. "He was always a bad boy; my testimony, if I could give it, would rivet the murder upon him," said he. Cox, as far as can be learned, was never charged with any crime in Virginia, but was always looked upon as a trifling fellow.

THE AMATEUR OARSMEN'S REGATTA.

ENTRIES FOR THE ANNUAL CONTESTS OF THE METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION.

The Governing Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Amateur Oarsmen met last evening at the Gilsey House, to arrange for the third annual regatta of the association, which is to be rowed July 4 on the Hudson River, opposite Washington Heights. Five clubs were represented—the Atalantas, the Argonautas, the Colombias, the Carmans, and the Pioneers. J. T. Goodwin, of the Columbia College Boat Club, presided. The prizes will be a handsome badge for the winner in each race, a banner for the winning club in each race, and a Taylor silver cup, the challenge cup for the four-oared shell class, won last year by the Saugerties Boat Club. Time in the first race will be called at 10:30 A. M. The course will be for eight-oared shells, from One Hundred and Seventieth to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, two miles, and for all the other races from One Hundred and Sixtieth to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, one and one-half miles. Should the wake be too rough on that course owing to an easterly wind, another course has been provided for under the lee of the Palisades, and ending at Fort Lee. Arthur P. Dexter, of Providence, has consented to act as referee. The judges have not yet been selected. Ample accommodations will be provided for those who desire to witness the regatta. A committee was appointed to wait upon Superintendent Walling and ask him to make suitable Police arrangements to keep the course clear of yachts and small boats. The entries, which closed last night, are as follows:

EIGHT-OARED SHEL LRACE, AMATEUR.

Resolute Boat Club, of Carmanville.—J. Folsom, bow; T. Peet, No. 2; H. Morse, No. 3; W. Peet, No. 4; M. G. Foster, No. 5; C. Knapp, No. 6; F. D. Clark, No. 7; A. Whitman, stroke and Captain; S. Weir, coxswain; A. Moffatt and W. R. Foster, substitutes.

Columbia College Boat Club.—Charles Eldredge, bow; T. A. Painter, No. 2; H. R. Muller, No. 3; Frank Webb, No. 4; J. H. Montgomery, No. 5; A. N. Van Sinderen, No. 6; G. H. Rinhoch, No. 7; A. H. Goodwin, stroke; Charles Boyd and W. B. Parsons, substitutes; George Parsons, coxswain.

SIX-OARED GIG RACE.

Carman Rowing Association, Carmansville.—D. De Long, bow; A. J. W. Bogert, No. 2; H. Van Sinderen, No. 3; Saml. No. 4; S. F. Knapp, Jr., No. 5 and Captain; A. E. Mills, stroke; G. U. Cushing, coxswain; J. R. Wemple and H. Terwilliger, substitutes.

Dauntless Boat Club, Harlem.—E. F. Reynord, bow; S. R. Hazard, No. 2; S. R. Pomeroy, No. 3; J. D. Freeman, No. 4; R. W. Walton, No. 5; D. Roach, No. 6; J. C. Egerton, coxswain; Dyer Pearl, substitute.

Ariel Boat Club, Newark.—E. Ross, Jr., bow; J. Bennett, No. 2; C. Oakley, No. 3; F. Freeman, No. 4; W. Ross, No. 5; M. Jury, stroke and Captain; —— Swaney, coxswain; W. Anthony, E. Bodemer, and J. Nichols, substitutes.

FOUR-OARED GIG RACE.

Neptune Boat Club, Flushing.—J. R. Embree, bow; H. Parsons, No. 2; L. E. Embree, No. 3; J. L. Bogert, stroke; J. C. Titus, coxswain; T. H. Leggett, and Joseph Fitch, substitutes.

Nautilus Boat Club, Harlem.—P. J. Cuskely, bow; M. Hunter, No. 2; C. S. Mohan, No. 3; D. L. Keene, stroke; W. H. Walsh, coxswain; P. W. McManus and W. Franklyn, substitutes, and L. C. Thomas, substitute coxswain.

Carman Rowing Association, Carmansville.—William Bell, bow; C. Terwilliger, No. 2; J. Terwilliger, No. 3; J. R. Wemple, stroke; G. M. Cushing, coxswain; A. E. Mills and J. Banta, substitutes.

Pioneer Boat Club, Brooklyn.—E. J. Smith, bow; C. Stillman, No. 2; C. S. Monahan, No. 3; D. L. Keene, stroke; W. H. Walsh, coxswain; P. W. McManus and W. Franklyn, substitutes.

Columbia Boat Club, Brooklyn.—J. F. Boyd, bow; J. S. Stokes, No. 2; C. W. Lipotts, No. 3; E. Bleecher, stroke and Captain; R. G. Mallett, cockswain; H. B. Boyd and George Barnes, substitutes.

Resolute Boat Club, Carmansville.—J. Folsom, bow; W. Peet, No. 2; M. G. Foster, No. 3; H. Morse, stroke; S. Weir, Coxswain; T. Peet and W. R. Foster, substitutes.

Argonauta Boat Club, Bergen Point.—M. Duane, bow; W. E. Caldwell, No. 2; W. Gwynne, No. 3; C. B. Gruno, stroke; E. Smith, coxswain; Arthur Duane and E. R. Craft, substitutes.

FOUR-OARED SHELL RACE—COLLEGES.

Wesleyan Rowing Association, Middletown, Conn.—E. W. Mattison, Class of '82, bow; W. S. McDonald, Class of '82, No. 2; R. Barnes, Class of '79, No. 3; E. A. White, Class of '79, stroke; J. Wright, Class of '79, and H. M. Bunnell, Class of '80, substitutes.

Columbia College Boat Club, New-York.—Charles Eldredge, bow; A. H. Van Sinderen, No. 3; T. A. Painter, stroke; Frank Webb and J. H. Montgomery, substitutes.

FOUR-OARED SHELL RACE—AMATEUR.

Carman Rowing Association, Carmansville.—J. Banks, bow; R. R. Seal, No. 2; S. F. Knapp, Jr., No. 3; A. E. Mills, stroke; D. De Jond, substitute.

Atalanta Boat Club, New-York.—W. H. Downs, bow; G. P. Seeley, No. 2; H. G. McVicker, No. 3; J. E. Rustis, stroke; A. R. Kent and W. H. Roger, substitutes.

PAIR-OARED SHELL RACE.

Atalanta Boat Club, New-York.—W. H. Downs, bow; G. P. Seeley, stroke; H. G. McVicker and J. E. Rustis, substitutes.

Argonauta Boat Club, Bergen Point.—Edwin Smith, bow; Walter Man, stroke; G. B. Green and G. E. Mas, substitutes.

SENIOR SINGLE-SCULL RACE.

Atlanta Boat Club, New-York.—J. S. C. Wells.
Resolute Boat Club, Greenpoint.—James Pilkington.

JUNIOR SINGLE-SCULL RACE.

Empire Boat Club, Hoboken.—Benjamin P. Barnes.
Union Boat Club, Hoboken.—A. P. Schneider.
Winter Boat Club, Hoboken.—H. C. Walter.
Quickstep Boat Club, Jersey City.—Daniel Lynch.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT

AN EXAMINATION OF THE DISTRICTS

THE SENATE DISTRICTS AS REMODELED—REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC GAINS—THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—GAINS AND LOSSES TO THE REPUBLICANS—ESTIMATE OF THE RESULT.

The 32 Senate districts into which the State is divided are reapportioned by the Legislature. The last Legislature being Republican, it is reasonable to suppose that the interests of the party were tolerably well looked after in the redistricting; but there is usually much changing and transferring done purely to meet the views or interests of particular members. It is unnecessary to go at length into an examination of the political complexion of each of the new districts, because there are some which are conceded by both parties to be wholly Republican and others to be wholly Democratic. The districts conceded by the Democrats to Republicans are 15 in number. They are:

The Third, consisting of the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Wards of Brooklyn; the Eighteenth, consisting of the Counties of Saratoga, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Schenectady; the Nineteenth, composed of Clinton, Essex, and Warren; the Twentieth, composed of St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Lewis; the Twenty-first, composed of Oswego and Jefferson; the Twenty-second, composed of Oneida; the Twenty-third, composed of Madison, Otsego, and Herkimer; the Twenty-fourth, composed of Delaware, Chenango, and Broome; the Twenty-fifth, composed of Onondaga and Cortland; the Twenty-sixth, composed of Cayuga, Seneca, Tompkins, and Tioga; the Twenty-eighth, composed of Wayne, Ontario, Schuyler, and Yates; the Twenty-ninth, composed of Monroe and Orleans; the Thirtieth, composed of Wyoming, Genesee, Livingston, and Niagara; the Thirty-first, composed of Erie, and the Thirty-second, composed of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

The districts claimed by the Democrats are 12, as follows: The First, composed of Queens and Suffolk; the Second and Fourth, consisting of part of Kings; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, composed of Richmond and parts of New-York; the Twelfth, composed of Westchester and Rockland; the Thirteenth, composed of Orange and Sullivan; the Fourteenth, composed of Ulster, Schoharie, and Greene.

It is considered by the Democrats that the remaining five Senate districts are doubtful. They are: The Eighth, which is nearly the old Fifth of this City; the Fifteenth, consisting of the Counties of Dutchess, Columbia, and Putnam; the Sixteenth, consisting of the Counties of Rensselaer and Washington; the Seventeenth, consisting of the County of Albany; the Twenty-seventh, consisting of the Counties of Steuben, Chemung, and Allegany.

Now, in respect to the above classification, as made by what appears to be good Democratic authority, it is safe to say that of the five districts put down as doubtful, the Eighth, in this City, can be carried by a strong Republican candidate whenever one is put up, and in addition to this, the German district, formerly the Sixth, now the Seventh, may be carried not seldom by a German Republican. The Sixteenth is a doubtful district, but the chances are all in favor of the Republicans; the County of Albany has recently elected a Republican Senator, and is so represented now. The Fifteenth District can be carried by a good Republican, and is represented now by Mr. Wendover, of Columbia County. The Twenty-seventh District is now represented by a Republican. It must be a sanguine mind which can regard this district as "doubtful" when under the new law the County of Schuyler, which formerly formed part of it has been taken out and replaced by the strong Republican County of Allegany. The Twelfth Senate District, composed of Westchester and Rockland, may be fairly given to the Democrats, though Judge Robertson can always carry it. If another like him arises in the land, the district will continue Republican, but not otherwise. Summing up the results of this inquiry, it may be said that the Republicans have a right to anticipate that the Senate shall have Republican members—first, from the districts conceded to them by the Democrats, being 15; second, from Mr. Wendover's district, the Fifteenth; from the Albany district, and from the Twenty-seventh District. These, together with the 15 above enumerated, make a total of 18. This would leave the Seventh and Eighth as doubtful and leave the remaining districts to the Democrats. The grounds on which the Democrats assume that certain Republican districts are doubtful is because there is a Greenback vote of uncertain quantity in them.

The Assembly districts in each county are reapportioned by the Board of Supervisors thereof. The Legislature declares the number of members of Assembly to which the county is entitled by its population; the Supervisors then establish the divisions of the districts from which they are to be elected. In dividing or the list of 60 counties into which the State is divided, we find that under the new law 34 counties are entitled to only 1 member each; (Fulton and Hamilton being reckoned as one;) 14 to 2 each; 7 to 3 each: Albany to 4; Erie to 5; Kings to 12, and New-York to 24. Omitting all mention of the counties, which were, under the old law, entitled to only one member, we may take up those in which the Supervisors were called upon to act and see what they did.

Onondaga has three districts, all Republican, and with population pretty evenly divided. The Supervisors made no change in them. Otsego has two districts. It is a Republican county. The Supervisors refused to change the existing boundaries. Chautauqua County is a good solid Republican and very conservative county. It has two districts. The Board of Supervisors decided to make no changes in their boundaries. They have not been altered for 30 years. Cattaraugus County has two districts, both strongly Republican. The Supervisors decided that no change was necessary in their boundaries, and made none. Niagara County has two districts, one of which ought always to send a Republican, though sometimes it does not; and the other can send a Republican in certain contingencies, which not unfrequently happen. The districts, as constituted, seem perfectly satisfactory to both parties, for the Board of Supervisors refused to change them by a vote of 12 to 1. Queens County is divided into two districts, both having Democratic majorities, though the Hon. L. Bradford Prince was elected five times from the First, and a Republican was elected from it last year. The Supervisors decided that no change in the boundaries of the districts was called for, and therefore agreed to leave them as they were. Orange County has two districts. The Board of Supervisors (Republican) considered that no change was called for in their boundaries. They are nearly equal in population. One district is Republican, the other is Democratic, and such they will continue. St. Lawrence County retains its three districts under the new apportionment. The county is wholly Republican, and the Supervisors considered no changes in the boundaries necessary. They adopted a resolution to this effect. Saratoga County is Republican; it had two members under the old apportionment, and has two under the new. The Supervisors considered that no change was called for. The County of Dutchess, with two districts, is also left unchanged. The county remains politically just as before. Washington County is wholly Republican, and has two districts. No change in their boundaries will affect its political complexion at all, so that this county may also be reckoned to stand in its old place in the Republican column.

Oswego is a strongly Republican county, though it recently suffered from an attack of Greenback-Labor-Reform mania. The changes made in the districts leave the county Republican as before; but since the county loses one member under the new apportionment, the Republicans suffer a loss to that extent. Madison County, Republican, loses a member under the new law, and the county is now one district. This is a loss of one to the Republicans. Ontario County loses a member, and the county is now one district. It ought always to elect a Republican by the vote which can be cast in it on that side. But mismanagement may lose it, as in times past mismanagement has lost one and sometimes both the members the county returned to the Legislature.

Delaware County formerly had two districts, one of which sent a Republican and the other a Democratic member to the Legislature. Under the new apportionment, the county loses a member, and so becomes one district. It will take

County formerly had two members, and now has one. This is a loss which is more Republican than Democratic. The county as one district will have to be classed in the doubtful column.

Cayuga is a Republican county. No change in the boundaries of the two districts would make it otherwise. The Supervisors changed them to equalize the number of voters in each, and the action of the board was unanimous. The two districts are now divided as follows: First District—First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Tenth Wards of the City of Auburn, and the Towns of Brutus, Cato, Conquest, Ira, Mentz, Montezuma, Sennett, Sterling, Throop, and Victory—population, 30,588. Second District—Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards of the City of Auburn, and the Towns of Aurelius, Fleming, Genoa, Ledyard, Locke, Moravia, Niles, Owasco, Scipio, Springport, Summerhill, and Venice—population, 30,605.

Wayne County has two districts. It is a Republican county. The Supervisors, in the redistricting, took the Town of Williamson from the second and put it in the first, and the Town of Lyons from the first and put it in the second. The districts as they now stand are: First District—Butler, Goshen, Huron, Rose, Sodus, Savannah, Wolcott, and Williamson. Second District—Arcadia, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Walworth, and Lyons. The change effected makes the county more solidly Republican than before.

Steuben has two districts, and the change in their boundaries made by the Supervisors makes them more surely Republican than they were before, and also more convenient for the residents. As they now stand they are as follows: First District—Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Cohocton, Dansteborg, Greenway, Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler, Dansville, Fremont, Howard, Wayland, Campbell, and Thurston; population, 32,159. Second District—Addison, Caton, Cameron, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Rathbone, Tuscarora, Woodhull, Canisteo, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornellsville, Jasper, Troupsburg, and West Union; population, 41,679. The Republican paper of a neighboring county observes of this reapportionment: "The new apportionment looks like a nice thing for the Republicans of Steuben to have in the family. Under the old arrangement, one of their blankets was a little too short, and the other unnecessarily long. So they have cut off a strip from the long one and pieced it on to the short one. And now they all expect to keep warm and comfortable for 10 years to come."

Ulster County had and has three districts. The Board of Supervisors which changed the boundaries of these under the new law, was Republican, and the reapportionment they have made is strongly in the interests of that party. The new districts are composed as follows: First District—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Ninth Wards of the City of Kingston; Saugerties, Kingston, Woodstock, and Hurley. Population, 30,864. Second District—Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards of the City of Kingston; Esopus, Lloyd, Marlborough, Plattekill, Rosendale, and Shawangunk. Population, 30,501. Third District—New-Paltz, Gardiner, Shawangunk, Wawarsing, Rochester, Olive, Shandaken, Hardenberg, and Denning. Population, 26,784. The idea on which the division was made was to construct one district Republican, throw the remnant of Republican strength into the second, and give the third to the Democrats.

The County of Rensselaer has three districts, as before; but the Democratic Board of Supervisors made such changes in their boundaries as to make two of the districts almost solidly Democratic. The districts as they now stand are as follows: First District—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Troy; population, 34,825; Second District—The Fifth and Thirteenth Wards of the City of Troy, Brunswick, Grafton, Hoosick, Lansingburg, Petersburg, Pittstown, and Schaghticoke; population, 34,028; Third District—The Sixth and Twelfth Wards of the City of Troy, Berlin, East Greenbush, Nassau, New-Scotland, North Greenbush, Poestenkill, Sandlake, Schodack, and Stephentown; population, 35,868. The Troy *Times* (Republican) observes in relation to the changes made: "The effect of this apportionment is so to cut off from the city districts as to assure Democratic preponderance beyond question in two of the three Assembly districts of the county, though the county should give a Republican majority of a thousand or more." Rensselaer County, it would seem, must hereafter send two Democratic and one Republican member to the Legislature.

Jefferson County has two districts, as under the old law. The Republicans have done the redistricting. The districts, as they now stand, are: First District—Adams, Champion, Ellisburg, Henderson, Houndsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Rutland, Watertown, Wilna, and Worth. Third Ward and Fourth Ward of the City of Watertown; population, 29,452. Second District—Alexandria, Antwerp, Brownville, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Le Ray, Lyme, Orleans, Pamelia, Philadelphia, Theresa, First Ward and Second Ward of the City of Watertown; population, 32,452. The changes made are considered to have made Republican what was before the results of this inquiry, it may be said that the Republicans have a right to anticipate that the Senate shall have Republican members—first, from the districts conceded to them by the Democrats, being 15; second, from Mr. Wendover's district, the Fifteenth; from the Albany district, and from the Twenty-seventh District. These, together with the 15 above enumerated, make a total of 18. This would leave the Seventh and Eighth as doubtful and leave the remaining districts to the Democrats. The grounds on which the Democrats assume that certain Republican districts are doubtful is because there is a Greenback vote of uncertain quantity in them.

The Assembly districts in each county are reapportioned by the Board of Supervisors thereof. The Legislature declares the number of members of Assembly to which the county is entitled by its population; the Supervisors then establish the divisions of the districts from which they are to be elected. In dividing or the list of 60 counties into which the State is divided, we find that under the new law 34 counties are entitled to only 1 member each; (Fulton and Hamilton being reckoned as one;) 14 to 2 each; 7 to 3 each: Albany to 4; Erie to 5; Kings to 12, and New-York to 24. Omitting all mention of the counties, which were, under the old law, entitled to only one member, we may take up those in which the Supervisors were called upon to act and see what they did.

Onondaga has three districts, all Republican, and with population pretty evenly divided. The Supervisors made no change in them. Otsego has two districts. It is a Republican county. The Supervisors refused to change the existing boundaries. Chautauqua County is a good solid Republican and very conservative county. It has two districts. The Board of Supervisors decided to make no changes in their boundaries. They have not been altered for 30 years. Cattaraugus County has two districts, both strongly Republican. The Supervisors decided that no change was necessary in their boundaries, and made none. Niagara County has two districts, one of which ought always to send a Republican, though sometimes it does not; and the other can send a Republican in certain contingencies, which not unfrequently happen. The districts, as constituted, seem perfectly satisfactory to both parties, for the Board of Supervisors refused to change them by a vote of 12 to 1. Queens County is divided into two districts, both having Democratic majorities, though the Hon. L. Bradford Prince was elected five times from the First, and a Republican was elected from it last year. The Supervisors decided that no change in the boundaries of the districts was called for, and therefore agreed to leave them as they were. Orange County has two districts. The Board of Supervisors (Republican) considered that no change was called for in their boundaries. They are nearly equal in population. One district is Republican, the other is Democratic, and such they will continue. St. Lawrence County retains its three districts under the new apportionment. The county is wholly Republican, and the Supervisors considered no changes in the boundaries necessary. They adopted a resolution to this effect. Saratoga County is Republican; it had two members under the old apportionment, and has two under the new. The Supervisors considered that no change was called for. The County of Dutchess, with two districts, is also left unchanged. The county remains politically just as before. Washington County is wholly Republican, and has two districts. No change in their boundaries will affect its political complexion at all, so that this county may also be reckoned to stand in its old place in the Republican column.

Oswego is a strongly Republican county, though it recently suffered from an attack of Greenback-Labor-Reform mania. The changes made in the districts leave the county Republican as before; but since the county loses one member under the new apportionment, the Republicans suffer a loss to that extent. Madison County, Republican, loses a member under the new law, and the county is now one district. This is a loss of one to the Republicans. Ontario County loses a member, and the county is now one district. It ought always to elect a Republican by the vote which can be cast in it on that side. But mismanagement may lose it, as in times past mismanagement has lost one and sometimes both the members the county returned to the Legislature.

Delaware County formerly had two districts, one of which sent a Republican and the other a Democratic member to the Legislature. Under the new apportionment, the county loses a member, and so becomes one district. It will take

Brant, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Evans, Hamburg, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia, Elma, and West Seneca; population, 34,031. By the changes made above some advantage was sought to be gained by the Democrats, notably in the Fourth District, which had been regarded as Democratic until the past two years, when a Republican—Mr. Hurd—carried it. To prevent this, Mr. Hurd's Town of Elma was taken from the Fourth and added to the Republican Fifth, and the Democratic Twelfth Ward was added to the Fourth District to make it solid. Notwithstanding the changes made, the Republicans of the county regard the Second, Third, and Fifth Districts as sure for them at most elections.

Westchester has, as before, three districts, though a considerable slice has been cut from it by the annexation to New-York of the Twenty-Third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The Board of Supervisors was equally divided between the Republicans and the Democrats, and for a long time no agreement on the redistricting could be reached. Finally, the Republicans accepted an amendment to their plan, offered by one of the Democratic members, and the Republican scheme with this change was adopted, two Democratic members voting with the Republicans. The new districts are: First District—Yonkers, Greenburg, Mt. Pleasant; population, 35,587. Second District—East Chester, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, West Chester, White Plains, and North Castle; population, 35,101. Third District—Bedford, Cortland, Lewisboro, New-Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, and Yorktown; population, 34,877. Politically, the new districts stand thus: The First is Democratic, but not so much so but that a popular candidate and a strong fight will carry it for the Republicans. The Second District is strongly Democratic. The Third is slightly Republican. The local Republican paper says the Republicans in the county have every reason to be satisfied with the new districts, as it gives one and probably two Republican Assemblymen; and that, too, without the hard work which has usually been necessary to carry this district.

In the County of Kings, the Democratic Board of Supervisors went to work to make the county as solidly Democratic as it could by any possibility be made. In pursuance of this, they followed the usual plan of crowding together the wards which had Republican majorities; but to such an extent was this carried that while each Democratic district has only 17,525 population, and another no more than 21,476, the two districts which had to be given to the Republicans contain 62,885 and 67,126 population respectively. The Democrats of Monroe were indignant at the reapportionment of that county; but the reapportionment of Kings County by that party leaves the work done in Monroe quite in the shade. The inequalities of population between the districts are glaring, as will be seen by the list below. As now divided, only one of the 12 districts has a Republican majority. This is the Ninth, and in this 62,855 population was included for the sole purpose of keeping the Republicans out of other districts. The districts, as now divided, are: First District—First and Sixth Wards of Brooklyn; population 50,156. Second—Second and Fourth Wards, population 21,476. Third—Third and Tenth, population 40,675. Fourth—Fifth and Eleventh; population 40,220. Fifth—Twelfth Ward; population 17,525. Sixth—Fourteenth and Fifteenth; population 45,180. Seventh—Sixteenth Ward; population 39,206. Eighth—Seventeenth and Eighteenth; population 41,437. Ninth—Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth; population 62,885. Tenth—Eighth, Ninth, and Twenty-second; population 43,506. Eleventh—Seventh, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth; population 67,126. Twelfth—Twenty-fifth Ward and the Towns of New-Utrecht, Flatbush, New-Lots, Flatlands, and Gravesend. Notwithstanding, however, that the Democratic Supervisors supposed that they had excluded the Republicans from all but one district, the latter feel that they may count on the Eleventh also, and have hopes also of carrying the Eighth and Seventh.

The reapportionment of the Assembly districts in this County has already been dealt with at length in these columns, and it is unnecessary to say here more than what the political result is estimated to be. Under the old law and division of the City, the Republicans were sure of the Eleventh District; of the Ninth whenever two Republican candidates were not running in it; of the Seventh, and of the Thirteenth. In addition to these four, they have carried the First, the Seventeenth, the Seventeenth, and the Twenty-first. This, however, was exceptional. Under the new apportionment, it is thought that the Republicans are sure of five districts, certainly of four, and may in good years carry more. They are sure of what are now the Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first. The old Republican Ninth is now looked upon as sure Democratic, but the Republicans have good chances to carry the Eighth, Tenth, and Twenty-third.

The same Democratic authority quoted above in respect to the Senate Districts figures out the election of no less than 67 Democratic members. This sanguine estimate is made in a very simple way. It is merely to assume that every district which it is not beyond all possibility Republican will certainly elect a Democratic member. On this plan it would be easy to figure out on the Republican side a majority of two-thirds in every future Assembly. To adopt a more moderate view, we may count the Republican chances, as shown by the new apportionment, as follows: Albany, two members, with a chance for three in exceptional years; Erie, four, there being only one district in the five claimed by the Democrats; Kings presents a bad outlook, only one member being sure, but it may happen that the Republicans can get three; New-York, they are sure of four, and possibly of six; Monroe they are sure of two, and may carry three; in Rensselaer there seems to be a surety only for one; Steuben is sure of two, which is a gain; Wayne is made more solidly Republican than before, and will send two; one district in Oneida is almost sure Republican; the two others are doubtful, as before; Ulster County will send two Republicans, and those Republican counties in which the State which has always sent their one or two Republican members will continue the same. Delaware, which usually sent a Republican and a Democrat, is now one district and doubtful; Columbia the same; Westchester is a little better than it was before, and one district is sure, and another is not difficult to carry. The following is a safe calculation on the Republican side for the State:

Albany, 2; Allegany, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 2; Cayuga, 1; Chautauqua, 2; Chenango, 1; Clinton, 1; Dutchess, 2; Erie, 4; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Fulton and Hamilton, 1; Genesee, 1; Herkimer, 1; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 1; Livingston, 1; Madison, 1; Monroe, 2; New-York, 4; Niagara, 1; Oneida, 3; Onondaga, 3; Ontario, 1; Orange, 1; Orleans, 1; Otsego, 2; Queens, 1; Putnam, 1; Rensselaer, 1; St. Lawrence, 3; Saratoga, 2; Schenectady, 1; Schuyler, 1; Steuben, 2; Tioga, 1; Tompkins, 1; Ulster, 2; Warren, 1; Washington, 2; Wayne, 2; Westchester, 1; Wyoming, 1; Yates, 1. Total, 69. This is a moderate, sure estimate, throwing out all districts in which the chances are not so much in favor of the Republicans as to make their carrying by the Democrats an unlooked-for surprise. It is, for example, far more likely that New-York will send six Republican members to the Legislature and Kings two, at least, than that they should send four and one, respectively.

THE BULGARIANS AND THEIR PRINCE.

From the London Telegraph, May 30.

Odessa papers publish graphic and touching accounts of Prince Alexander Battenberg's first meeting with his new subjects, upon the occasion of his return to Odessa from Livadia. The Bulgarian émigrés temporarily resident in Southern Russia had been gathered together by the Russian authorities to greet the junior European potentate, as well as the Bulgarian students, school-boys, and school-girls receiving instruction in Odessan educational establishments. These latter are stated to have wept copiously during the Prince's short sojourn in the railway station, where they were assembled in his honor. The emotion of the juvenile Bulgarian maidens was, according to the *Wjestnik*, particularly ungovernable, and communicated itself to his Highness, who was moved to clasp his weeping young countrywoman, one after another, in his brawny arms, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept and wept; but the torrents of tears that flowed down their cheeks by no means blinded their eyes to the "main chance," for they contrived, while exchanging lachrymose greetings with their sobbing sovereign, to abstract his gloves and handkerchief from his uniform pockets. The adroit and fortunate purloiners of these princely souvenirs will, doubtless, be the objects of their school-fellows' envy, and take rank as heroines in the early annals of the Principality; but their lightness of finger cannot but have subjected his Highness to considerable embarrassment and inconvenience—for what more untoward mishap could befall a man so shaken by joyful emotion that the "floodgates of his eyes" are unclosed than to lose his pocket-handkerchief? Even a Bulgarian Prince, at such a painful conjuncture, could scarcely, in consideration of his exalted rank, have recourse to the primitive and unsophisticated expedient that would suggest itself under similar circumstances to a Bulgarian peasant. Prince Alexander will do well for the future, when he shall feel that the passionate demonstrations of his subjects are vanquishing his self-control, to keep his gloves on and maintain a firm grasp upon his handkerchief. It is a quaint circumstance that his first personal intercourse with Bulgarians in the flesh, and of an age calculated to inspire him with unlimited confidence in their innocence and purity, should have resulted in the wantonness and

COLLEGES AND STUDENTS

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT HARVARD.

THE REV. DR. BELLOWS ELECTED AN OVERSEER BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE—JAMES C. CARTER, OF NEW-YORK, MADE PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMNI—THE GRADUATION EXERCISES.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 25.—Commencement Day at Harvard University was celebrated this year with the usual ceremonies. The regular exercises by the graduating class took place in the Saunders Theatre, adjoining Memorial Hall, and were attended by the customary throng, which occupied every seat and all the available standing-room. The exercises have, of late years, been wisely curtailed, and now only a few of the leading scholars are assigned to speak. The Class of '79 numbers 189 members, eight of whom delivered orations, which were in general of a high order of composition, while the speaking showed more attention to the art of oratory than has usually been the case. One dissertation on the decline of American shipping engaged in the foreign trade was much above the average of the best college productions. The principal source of enjoyment to the graduates were the various class reunions which were held in the students' rooms throughout the college buildings, and were the occasion of the usual hilarity.

The meeting of the Alumni Association was held at 1 P. M., when the contest which has been going on silently, as to the assertion of equality by non-resident graduates, took a definite form. A committee, in which the non-residents were effectively represented, was chosen to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and the result was that James C. Carter, of New-York, of the law firm of Seudder & Carter, was elected President. Of the ten Vice-Presidents four non-residents were chosen, namely, Manning F. Force, of Cincinnati; Horace Furness, of Philadelphia; N. H. Morrison, of Baltimore, and Joseph H. Choate, of New-York. Of the board of six Directors, Franklin Bartlett, of New-York, was chosen a member. The most noticeable feature of the meeting was the passage of a resolution directing the Standing Committee in future to report all names sent to them for nomination, and not to exercise any assumed authority in rejecting any votes. Though not so expressed, this was recognized as virtually a vote of censure on the committee, which did not give the regular nomination of Overseer to Dr. Bellows this year, though he was entitled to it. Throughout the day the voting was going on, the adherents of Dr. Bellows from New-York being particularly active in their efforts to secure support for him, and it was evident that the earnestness and vigor of the movement had been of decided effect among the fair-minded resident Alumni. The slight mark of disapprobation of all authority were, however, not idle at first, but were disheartened before the polls were closed, for it was evident that the liberal spirit was in the ascendent. A significant indication of the hostility to anything like ring control was shown in the action of the Alumni Association on a resolution to permit officers of the instruction and government to vote for members of the Board of Overseers. It was claimed that, as they number 100, they might, by uniting, hold too much power in the selection of Overseers, to whom they are subject, and the resolution was voted down.

After the meeting, a procession was formed in the order of class seniority, which wended its way through the college yard to Memorial Hall, to the annual Alumni dinner. The late President of the association, Samuel Eliot, presided, and after the interval allowed for the consumption of the eatables, made a speech of welcome and introduced the President of the college, Charles W. Eliot. He has nowadays something to say of interest, and this year was no exception. He urged particularly on the Alumni the establishment of a pension system for old and retired Professors, and from the earnestness it was evident that he has the project at heart, and means to carry it through. The other speakers were Gov. Talbot, who read some remarks which were not heard by nine-tenths of those present; Sir Edward Thornton, who was received with much enthusiasm, and made a graceful speech; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who, of course, read a poem written for the occasion, this being the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation; Dr. Bellows, who spoke with his usual earnestness, and others who addressed a rapidly diminishing audience. On the whole the dinner was a somewhat dull affair, and not up to the standard.

Late in the afternoon the tellers finished the counting of the ballots, and it was found that the movement which the Harvard Club, of New-York, originated, and pushed with so much vigor, had resulted in a complete success. Of the 761 votes cast, Dr. Bellows received 676. The next highest vote was for the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who received 525. The other candidates, elected by a smaller number of votes, were ames A. Lawrence, Darwin E. Ware, Edwin D. Seaver, and John Noble. This result is an overwhelming surprise to the little provincial circ

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 25.

SENATE.

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

Mr. VEST, of Missouri introduced the following concurrent resolution:

"That the complete remonetization of silver, its full restoration as a money metal, and its free coinage by the Government of the United States are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship."

Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

THE DARIEN CANAL PROJECT.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Ohio, introduced the following joint resolution:

Whereas, The people of this Union for 50 years have declined to the "Monroe" doctrine that the nations of the American Continent, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future occupation by any European power; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the people of these States would not view without serious inquietude any attempt by the powers of Europe to establish, under their protection and domination, a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and such action could not be regarded in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

The Senate took up the concurrent resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, providing for a joint committee of five Senators and seven Representatives to report next December what change, if any, should be made in the mode of guarding and collecting the revenue; and as to whether any change should be made in the method of appropriating money, whether by annual or permanent appropriation. After a discussion it was referred to the Finance Committee.

STUMP-SPEAKING RESUMED.

The morning hour having expired, the unfinished business was taken up, being the joint resolution providing extra pay for clerks, pages, and other employes of Congress for the session. The pending question was on Mr. Wallace's amendment to Mr. Ingalls's amendment, together forming the clause of the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill, lately vetoed.

Mr. BECK gave notice of his intention to offer amendments substantially as follows:

Whereas, Sections 3,678 and 3,679 of the Revised Statutes provide that all sums appropriated for any year shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and to no other; and that no department of the Government shall expend in any year any sum in excess of appropriations made for that year, or involve the Government in any contract for future payment; therefore,

Be it enacted, That any department or officer of the United States who shall cause to be expended or make any contract for the future expenditure of money, in violation of the above provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, of which all District and Circuit Courts shall have jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be fined and imprisoned, and be disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit under the United States.

Also, an amendment, being substantially the bill now before the House to prohibit Federal officers, claimants, and contractors from making contributions for political purposes.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, next contrasted the political, financial, and industrial condition of the country under Democratic and Republican Administrations, and detailed the growth of foreign and domestic commerce, attributing the latter largely to the system of internal improvement adopted under Republican rule. He thought the Democratic friends would do well to consider the statistics he had read, in view of their oft-repeated assertion that the country was going to ruin under Republicanism. The Republican Party had received the country from Democratic hands in a lamentable state of disorganization and had built it up to its present greatness. He also discussed Democratic pretensions to the gratitude of foreign-born citizens, and claimed that the Republican Party had greater claim to such gratitude. It had reduced the rate of foreign postage, increased facilities for homestead settlement, and concluded treaties by which foreign countries recognized the American citizenship of their former citizens.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, admitted the great growth of the country during recent years, but had not thought that it was wholly attributable to the action of the Republican Party. But now that Mr. Windom had said so, of course every one was bound to believe it. Mr. Saulsbury would point to the war, to the public debt, to starved people, to financial distress among the people, to wastage and reckless squandering of public money, to the encouragement of official corruption, as a part of the real record of the Republican Party.

Mr. WINDOM challenged Mr. Saulsbury, or any Democratic Senator, to name a single instance of Republican peculation revealed by Democratic investigation.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said that in the public debt statement of 1869 there was a difference of $94,000,000 between the statement sent to the Senate and House and published for the country, and what the real facts were. The committee of investigation into the affairs of the Treasury Department had under consideration facts which would bear out this assertion.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said he was a member of that committee, and since its Chairman [Mr. Davis] had seen fit to remove the seal of secrecy from its proceedings, he would say that the testimony before the committee showed that every apparent discrepancy that existed in the debt statement of 1869 was due to suppression of a change in the method of stating the accounts upon the books of the Treasury, and not of malappropriation of funds or misconduct of officers. There was no testimony to bear out a charge of official corruption.

In response to further remarks by Mr. SAULSBURY, Mr. WINDOM said he would simply repeat his challenge to the Democratic party to cite a single man discovered by the 33 Democratic investigating committees to be a defaulter or corruptionist. The only man named was Orville Grant, who sold some ship-knees for more than he paid for them—whether that was a fraud was not stated—and Mr. Robeson, now an honored member of the other house, against whom nothing had been shown.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, said he would mention Mr. Belknap.

Mr. WINDOM replied that Mr. Belknap certainly never stole a dollar from the Government. It was not even proved that he stole from anybody. The Whisky Ring was composed of men in connection with Republicans, and the dishonesty was not unearthed by any committee. He submitted a statement of public defalcations to show that Mr. Saulsbury had overstated their amounts.

After further discussion, Mr. WINDOM read a statement showing the percentage of losses upon a total of $1,000 dissured during different administrations, as follows: Jackson, $10 37; Van Buren, $21 15; Harrison, $10 37; Polk, $8 34; Taylor and Fillmore, $7 64; Pierce, $5 86; Buchanan, $6 95; Lincoln, $1 41; Johnson, 48 cents; Grant, first term, 40 cents; second term, 26 cents.

At 3:25 P. M. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REVISION OF THE RULES.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to sit during the vacation, for the purpose of codifying and simplifying the rules of the House, was reported by Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, and gave rise to considerable discussion regarding the complex and contradictory rules at present governing the House. The objection was intimated by Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, that it might be intended to abridge the rights of the minority by making it compulsory on every member present to vote on every question, and thus preventing what is known as filibustering; but that objection was met by the assurance that no such thing was intended, and that, in fact, no rule could be made plainer or more obligatory than the existing rule on that subject, and yet, under it, it was well known how members of the minority declined voting, and sometimes obstructed legislation.

Finally, the resolution was adopted without a division.

LICENSE FEES OF VESSELS.

The unfinished business of yesterday was then taken up, being the Senate bill exempting from license and enrollment fees vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power of their own. A long debate ensued, Mr. RYON, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CONGER favoring the bill as a measure of justice and relief to the owners of canal boats and barges on the inland waters of the country, and Mr. BLANCHARD, of Texas, opposing it as a piece of class legislation involving a change in the laws in regard to coastwise navigation.

Mr. ACKLEN, of Louisiana, moved to recommit the bill, pending which, on motion of Mr. COX, of New-York, the House, at 2:55, adjourned.

AN ARMY OFFICER'S ACCOUNTS.

The Government brought a suit against Paul Von Radowitz, a Colonel in the Army, to recover from him the sum of $642 43, claimed to have been overdrawn by and paid to him on his accounts. On the trial Judge Blatchford directed a verdict for the defendant, it being shown by the defense that the sum had been overdrawn by mistake, and that as soon as the defendant discovered it he had promptly paid back the amount. The receipts for the refunding payment were produced in evidence, but the Government appealed from the direction of the court below. The appeal was argued yesterday before Chief-Justice Waite, and the court reserved its decision.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD OF TRUSTEES—ADOPTION OF BY-LAWS.

The newly-constituted Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge met to organize in their office in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, Mayor Cooper in the chair. The Hon. Henry C. Murphy, having been appointed by the Brooklyn authorities earlier in the day to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Gen. B. F. Tracy, took his seat with the others. The board as now composed numbers the following gentleman: Mayor Cooper, Controller Kelly, John T. Agnew, Herman Uhl, Erastus W. Smith, John G. Davis, Robert B. Roosevelt, J. Adriance Bush, James M. Motley, and Isaac Newton, who represent this City. The representatives of Brooklyn are Mayor Howell, Controller Steinmetz, Henry C. Murphy, William C. Kingsley, Henry C. Slocum, J. S. T. Stranahan, William Taylor, Alfred C. Barnes, A. W. Humphreys, and William Marshall. The Mayors and Controllers of New-York and Brooklyn, respectively, are ex officio members of the board.

The first business was the election of a President, a position which Mr. Murphy has filled for a number of years. Mr. Kingsley named Mr. Murphy. There was no other nomination, and he was declared unanimously elected. Controller Steinmetz suggested that the office of Vice-President be given to New-York, and he nominated Mr. Davis, but that gentleman declined to serve. Mayor Cooper thought it was not a matter of much consequence as to which city was represented in the position, so long as the man himself was well acquainted with the nature of the work whose interest they all had at heart. He believed Mr. Kingsley was such a man, and he took pleasure in nominating him. Controller Kelly took exception to this, with the remark that he was rather astonished to hear such a nomination. He thought that inasmuch as New-York pays one-third the cost of the bridge, she was entitled to representation in the board. The duties of the office of Vice-President were, moreover, of an honorary nature, and a New-York gentleman should be chosen to discharge them. He thought it rather anomalous that both the important officers of the Board should be chosen from Brooklyn gentlemen.

Mr. Stranahan thought the office would be more than honorary in Mr. Kingsley's hands. It would be useful. His long experience as a contractor would make his services particularly valuable, as well as his ability to aid in the economical use of the work in an economical manner. Mr. Kelly asked what the President, who was paid a salary, was to do if Mr. Kingsley was to devote so much of his own time to the bridge. In New-York they were all anxious to know exactly how the money is to be spent, and they should expect a gentleman from New-York to devote his attention to that subject, if elected to the office of Vice-President.

Mayor Cooper suggested that the President, in making up his committees, would no doubt see that New-York received a proper representation.

Controller Kelly then nominated Mr. Uhl, who declined to serve. A ballot was then taken, in which Mr. Kingsley received 14 votes and Messrs. Agnew and Uhl 1 each. Two blanks were also cast. In accepting the office, Mr. Kingsley said briefly that 15 years he had been sustaining, aiding, and helping in the construction of the bridge, and he hoped to merit the support and confidence of every member of the board.

The by-laws of the previous board were read and adopted, and it was resolved that all matters referred to and powers conferred upon the committee and officers of the late board should be continued in their charge until otherwise directed. The necessity of giving out the contracts for the superstructure at the earliest possible date was urged by Controller Steinmetz and Mr. Kingsley, and it was agreed that the President should call the Executive Committee by next Saturday, who in turn should acquaint the board with the requisite steps to be taken at a special meeting to be held next Tuesday afternoon.

Petitions from the bricklayers and ship-carpenters asking for an increase in their wages from $2 50 to $3 per day, on the ground that their present rate of pay is below the market price, provoked considerable discussion, in which the petitioners were accorded immediate relief, moving to pay the "average price of labor" to the petitioners. Mr. Roosevelt wanted to know what the average price was, and when the Controller hesitated in his reply, Mr. Kelly intimated that that gentleman didn't know what he was talking about. Mr. Kingsley suggested that the petitions might be well grounded, but they should not be too hurriedly acted upon. If the Trustees had ever committed any error in the matter of wages in the past, it had been in the direction of overliberality. The Controller renewed his motion in behalf of justice, but yielded when it was decided that the Executive Committee should investigate the whole subject and report at next week's meeting.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.

AWARDING MEDALS AND PRIZES AND CONFERRING DEGREES.

About 1,500 ladies and gentlemen assembled in the the grounds of St. John's College, Fordham, to enjoy the Commencement exercises of the institution, yesterday afternoon. A spacious stage and a large platform had been erected beneath the giant elms which shade the grounds, and over both an awning had been spread to protect the graduates and their friends from the glare and heat of the sun. On the stage sat Cardinal McCloskey, dressed in his Cardinal's robe of red, and wearing the red cap. On his right sat the venerable Archbishop Purcell, and on his left Vicar-General Quinn. Among the other prominent prelates and priests on the stage were the Bishop of Cincinnati, Bishop Conroy, of Albany; Bishop Fabre, of Montreal; the Rev. Father Farley, private secretary to his Eminence the Cardinal; the Rev. Father Charoux, Superior-General of the Jesuits, and the Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's Church.

The Commencement exercises began at 1:30 with the overture to Wagner's "Rienzi," played by a part of Gilmore's band. Then followed orations on "Bayard Taylor," by Edward F. Renaud; on "The Dark Continent," by Adrian Iselin, Jr.; on "The State and the Individual," by Cornelius J. Clifford, and the valedictory address by Lawrence J. McNamara. After a selection from "Don Sebastian" by the band, the master's oration, on "The Science of Wealth," was delivered by William H. Murphy, A. B. The degrees were then conferred upon the members of the graduating class. The Rev. F. William Cockeln, President of the college, read the list of the graduates, who then severally received, as Mayor Cooper and Cardinal McCloskey presented each with his diploma. Each student knelt at the Cardinal's feet as he received his certificate, and, before rising, reverently kissed the Cardinal's ring. Following is a list of the graduates:

Masters of Arts.—William Henry Murphy, Tarrytown, N. Y.; William John Sullivan, New-York City; Henry Ferdinand Xavier Mount Vernon, N. Y.; John Patrick Sweeney, Mass.; John Cunningham McBride, New-York City; Charles Edward McGowan, New-Haven, Conn., and Francis Thomas Furey, of Philadelphia.

Bachelors of Arts.—Jonathan Joseph Cliffort, New-York; Hubert John Frawley, New-York; John Weir, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Michael Anthony Halahan, Lawrence, N. Y.; Lawrence Joseph McNamara, New-York; Joseph Bernard Hennell, New-York; Felix Prestat Kremp, Reading, Penn.; Edward Felix Renaud, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Arthur Joseph Rogers, Brooklyn, and John Aloysius McKenna, New-York. The highest honors of the graduating class were won by Cornelius J. Clifford.

After an address to the graduates by the Rev. Ernest E. Van Dyke, A. M., of the Class of '64, the medals were awarded by Cardinal McCloskey. The Hughes medal for the best examination in Mental Philosophy was won by Cornelius J. Clifford, as was also the medal for the best biographical essay. The medal for the best English composition on the "Seven Words of the Minnesota Company" was awarded to John Patrick Dunn. The silver medals were awarded as follows: Good conduct, John W. Duffy; Rhetoric, John E. McMahon; Belles-lettres, Thomas W. Kelly; Classics, William J. McGurk.

The exercises ended with a brief congratulatory address by the Cardinal. A banquet was served to the graduates and their friends in the dining-room of the college, the Cardinal presiding.

A REJECTED SUITOR'S REVENGE.

From the Grinnell (Iowa) Herald.

A few months ago a young man, now a resident of this place, married. Last week he received a package containing a note and a cigar. The note explained that the cigar was a wonderfully fine one. The unusual character of the gift, coupled with the fact that the young husband did not recognize the name of the donor, aroused his suspicions, and he showed his present to his wife. She recognized the writing as that of a former sweetheart. She proceeded to investigate the cigar, and found several grains of strychnine concealed in the end. The fellow has not been regarded as quite in his right mind of late.

PROF. LEWIS SWIFT'S COMET.

From the Rochester Express, June 24.

Prof. Swift states that, contrary to his expectations, his latest-discovered comet, instead of growing fainter, is increasing in brightness. This morning a nucleus was observable for the first time, the comet now resembling somewhat Brorsen's. In glimpses through the glass the nucleus appeared to be double. Nothing is yet known as to its future history, and astronomers must wait until three accurate positions are obtained before its orbit can be computed.

AN INDIANA MARRIAGE SERVICE.

From the Marion (Ind.) Democrat.

Rankakee has a Justice who beats them all in the way of doing up a job of matrimonial splicing with neatness and dispatch. This is his formula:

"Have 'er?"
"Yes."
"Have 'im?"
"Yes!"
"Married; $2."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

"Grats" of a referee, and thus entail unnecessary expense upon poor persons. No other court in the City does it. LEX.

"A CORPORATION OF STRAW."

JUDGE BARRETT'S SEVERE CENSURE OF A STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

A Receiver of the affairs of the Philadelphia and New-York Steam Navigation Company was appointed yesterday by Judge Barrett. A suit was begun in April by Attorney-General Schoonmaker for the dissolution of the company. Impleaded with the corporation as defendants were some of its officers, William P. Clyde, Benjamin Betts, John A. Leslie, and Ames Rogers. The complaint recited that since the organization of the company, in June, 1874, the individual defendants have been the President and Directors; that annual elections have not been held in compliance with law, and that certificates of the incorporation of the organization and of the paying in of its entire capital have not been filed in the County Clerk's office as the law required. It also declared that by a conspiracy between the individual defendants, the firm of William P. Clyde & Co. have been enabled to obtain complete control of the corporation and its property, and to use them to their own advantage, and against the interest of the principal stockholder, Jacob Lorillard. This alleged conspiracy grew out of the fact that the defendants Betts, Leslie, and Rogers were clerks of William P. Clyde & Co., and were qualified for election as officers of the corporation by being presented each with a share of its stock, of the par value of $100, which shares they afterwards irrevocably assigned, in blank, at the instance of William P. Clyde. The plaintiffs averred that the assignments made by Betts, Leslie, and Rogers deprived them of the right to continue to act as officers of the company, and reduced the bona fide stockholders below the number required by law. The complaint also charged that William P. Clyde & Co., as agents of the steam-ship company, failed to account to its shareholders for its earnings, and diverted its steam-ships from their authorized route; and that the conspiracy between the defendants, by resulting in its improper, corrupt, and illegal management, has caused the Philadelphia and New-York Steam Navigation Company to become insolvent. No answer has yet been put in by the defendants.

A motion was made several weeks ago by Robert L. Reade, the representative of Attorney-General Schoonmaker, before Judge Barrett, for the appointment of a Receiver for the company. In opposition to that motion, Messrs. Boardman & Boardman presented the affidavit of William P. Clyde saying the allegations made against him and his associates, and declaring that the diversion of the company's steamers Vindicator and Panita from their regular route was authorized by the Directors of the company, and sanctioned by a precedent to which Jacob Lorillard was a party. In his opinion, accompanying his decision appointing Mr. Horace J. Moody as Receiver of the company, Judge Barrett says: "Here was the first difficulty. The private contest provided for distribution in the matter of corporate power by the equal division of stock between the contracting parties. But it also gave the management of the corporation to the Clyde firm. This was effected by making five of their clerks corporators—three of them Directors, jointly with Mr. William P. Clyde and Mr. Lorillard. As the law required, that each Director should be a stockholder, Mr. William P. Clyde caused a certificate for a share of stock to be issued to each of his clerks. He was unwilling, however, to intrust his clerks with the balance of power, for soon afterward he took back from each of them an irrevocable assignment of such share in blank. By this device the legal effect of such assignment, unaccompanied by a transfer upon the books of the company. Of the five bona fide Directors required by law, there were in truth but two. The three nominal Directors, in their so-called official capacity, were as much under the orders of their regular employers as when engaged in any other branch of their clerical duties. Thus the law was apparently complied with, but in reality evaded. With a corporation thus organized, it is not difficult to anticipate the additional violations of law which followed. No annual election of Directors has since taken place, no stockholders' meeting has been called or held, no money has been paid into the treasury, and the Treasurer has been completely ignored; no certificate as to the stock has ever been filed. Still further, the resolution of the Board of Directors changing the route specified in the certificate of organization, and the action thereunder, was clearly an abuse of the franchise. Though the act of Clyde & Co., it was done under color of the corporate name. The diversion of the contract had set up a corporation of straw, doubtless to evade the responsibility attaching to partnership, or joint adventures. It is impossible to view these irregularities and abuses as isolated facts, each of them are, indeed, insufficient, standing alone, to work a forfeiture; but, when considered in their totality, and examined in the light of the original contract, and of all the facts of the case springing therefrom, the conclusion of a willful abuse, both of law and of power, becomes irresistible. We are constrained, therefore, to find, first, that the corporation defendant has offended against the provisions of its charter, and this fact is fatal because it violates the provisions of law, and; has forfeited its charter by abuse of its powers; and third, that it has exercised a franchise, or privilege not conferred upon it by law."

DEAF AND DUMB GRADUATES.

A SON OF ONE OF THE SIAMESE TWINS AMONG THEM.

The chapel of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was crowded yesterday afternoon by persons who had been invited to attend the closing exercises of the academic year of the institution. A large number of the guests arrived by the 1 P. M. train, and many others came in carriages. The Rev. S. H. Weston, Erastus Brooks, Avery T. Brown, Mr. Chittenden, and other prominent patrons of the institution, were among the audience. Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, Principal of the school, conducted the exercises by the inmates, which were as follows: First lessons in language, by children less than one year under instruction; methods and results of instruction in the case of the deaf, dumb, and blind; answers to questions proposed by the audience, and other impromptu written exercises, by graduating members of the High Class; illustrations of the sign-language, including pantomimic representations, and the delivery of a scientific thesis and valedictory address. The latter devolved on Thomas F. Fox, a bright, young man, who read it in the form of a lecture, while Dr. Peet read his manuscript to the audience. Miss Ella Dillingham and Miss Florence H. Jones interpreted the "Marseillaise Hymn" and Moore's "Parting Song," respectively by means of the sign-language. In a similar manner, two young men, one attired as a Union officer and the other as an ex-Confederate, rendered a Decoration Day dialogue. A clever sketch of the life of the ill-fated Prince Napoleon was written on the black-board by a young man, and another briefly described the Presidential muddle of 1876. Interesting reports touching the examinations of the High Class and the pupils in general were read by Mr. P. D. Griffin and the Rev. Dr. Weston. Diplomas were then presented to the following graduating members of the High Class: Thomas Cahill, William B. Magill, Jacob Hogan, James O'Neill, Charles Shakleton, George L. Reynolds, W. F. Howell, Florence H. Jones, Margaret Barry, and Louisa Chum. A gold medal was awarded to young Fox for excellence in all studies. Fifty pupils who have completed the regular course also received diplomas. A period of three will leave the institution for their homes, including Jesse Bunker, a son of Chang, one of the Siamese Twins. Chang left a family consisting of a wife and five daughters. One of the latter is a deaf-mute. She is an inmate of a school for the education of mutes in North Carolina. Jesse, who is 18 years of age, went to the same institution for a period of eight years, and came here a year ago. Possessing more than an average degree of intelligence, he made rapid progress in the various branches of instruction, and is now located in a hotel in Mount Airy, N. C., to take charge of a fine farm left by his father. Chang was commonly known as the "Left-hand Twin." In intellect he was his brother's superior.

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, at its meeting yesterday, recommended that the stock of the Manhattan Railway Company be placed on the regular list of the Exchange. According to the official statement submitted by the company to the committee, the Manhattan Railway Company is an association formed under the Rapid Transit act of 1875, consisting of associations of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and the Manhattan Railway Company. The capital stock consists of 130,000 shares, of $100 each, amounting to $13,000,000, registered with the Central Trust Company. The total number of miles of road now in operation or in process of construction are: Of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, 16 8-10 miles of double track; of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, 24 3-10 miles of double track; or joint line of the New-York and Metropolitan companies, 2 6-10 miles of double track; total, 43 7-10 miles of double track. The present liabilities of the company consist of $7,000,000 of 7 per cent. bonds of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, assumed by the Manhattan Company, now outstanding, and $1,500,000 of the same, to be issued, making $8,500,000, and the same amounts of 6 per cent. bonds of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, assumed by the Manhattan Company, making an aggregate of $10,000,000. Yearly dividends of 10 per cent., payable quarterly, are guaranteed by the Manhattan Company on $6,500,000 stock of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, and on the same amount of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Bothnia, of the Cunard Line, sailed for Liverpool yesterday morning with 223 saloon passengers, among whom were Mr. J. C. Burns, one of the owners of the Cunard Line; Mrs. Gen. Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Max Strakosch, Scott Lord, Lieut. W. H. Emory, of the United States Navy, and the Hon. L. Bartholomew. The St. Laurent, of the French Line, sailed early yesterday with a full passenger list. To-day the Celtic, Gellert, and State of Nevada will sail. Among the Celtic's passengers are the Right Rev. Father Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal, the Rev. C. H. Gerhom, of Boston; Gen. Thomas H. Neill, Bishop Chaney, of Chicago, and Dr. J. L. Campbell. The lists are as follows:

In steam-ship Bothnia, for Liverpool.—P. Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Anderson, the Hon. L. Bartholomew, Mr. Bourke, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brown, Miss Harriett Blodgett, Louis Brannan, Edward Barrow, Reuben Borrin, John H. Bovill, H. L. Bosworth, John K. Bosch, R. B. Burnside, Arthur Barnwall, Hugh R. Belknap, Mrs. Gen. Belknap and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bickerman and infant, Mr. Bourbon, John R. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Burns, Misses G. and J. Burns, S. Banks, Mrs. Mary and Miss Brook, Mr. Reid, Mrs. Reddington, Miss Brotchend, James Brindon, D. Bernheim, George Smith, H. Göhring, Rosa W. Hayter, R. C. Bradish, Walter Nicoll, S. B. Ladd, R. B. Holdsworth, Amanda Hayter, Joseph Goldcoesbie, Mrs. and Miss M. E. Miller, Miss Rebecca Vose, Sister Paula, Sister Ruth, Leon Lewisohn, Mrs. Lewisohn, Hugh Glenn, W. J. Whitney, Mrs. Robert Campbell, Robert Campbell, W. Cunningham, H. G. Leech, John C. Henderson, Jr.

In steam-ship Gellert, for Hamburg.—John A. Townsend, Henry Bowers, Mrs. Bowers, Miss Bowers, Miss Schoenhafen, Mrs. Sophie Loeb, Miss Addie Kuhn, Dr. and Mrs. B. T. Mouser, C. W. Gross, George Griswold, Mrs. William Blodgett, James Hudson, D. Winsor, Mrs. A. F. Keefe, Baron von Klenck, lady, and three children; W. Justan, R. G. Colt, Miss Addie Colt, Miss Amy Colt, R. G. Craig and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Seaman, F. Hackradt, Sr., F. Hackradt, Jr., Miss Lucy Robeson, Miss Minna ter Linden, T. M. Linderman, Edward Vorster, Caspar Moor, Mr. and Mrs. William Graebe, Caspar Roeckl, Charles Förster and two children, Charles Hipinsky, R. Karwelse, J. Koppelmann, I. F. Williams, Miss Kress, Miss Olga Brinner, Miss Emma Spiehle, Miss Mack, Miss Dr. Ida Stein, Isaac Speyer, L. Michaelis, Mrs. Valeria Hirschfeld, Miss Selma Hirschfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Loop, Mrs. H. L. Glück, Master Willie Glück, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dieckmann and child.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 56, 61, 63, 71, 132, 135, 170, 176, 189, 203, 210, 213, 216, 317, 323, 325, 326, 227, 232.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Demurrers—Nos. 13, 14. Law and Fact—Nos. 1010, 1116, 1103, 991, 1128.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 3475, 1572, 3403, 4341, 2316, 3427, 4548, 3412, 2427, 967, 1690, 2140, 3437, 3495, 1876, 2685.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Court held in Part I. Room. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., & III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 15.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 13, 5, 28, 1, 32, 24, 11, 16, 17, 27, 31, 6, 33, 13, 23, 34.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 2240, 880, 791, 1045, 1251, 898, 2148, 1577, 2223, 1036, 441, 868, 1497, 1014, 773, 2208, 467, 2344, 1, 1, 1

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—6th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—6th col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Seventh Page—6th col.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—5th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—6th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Seventh Page—2d col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Sixth Page—6th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—4th & 5th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d col.
STORAGE—Seventh Page—4th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Seventh Page—6th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—6th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Seventh Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Minstrelsy and Fun.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.
WEDDING M. E. CHURCH.—Readings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Uptown Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, south-east to south-west winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rains, stationary or higher pressure.

The spare time of the Senate was occupied yesterday with speeches intended for use in the Fall campaign. The Republicans had decidedly the best of the wordy warfare, for the Democrats were unable to reply to Mr. Windom's challenge to point out, as the result of the labors of 33 investigating committees and an expenditure of half a million of dollars, a single case of a Republican officer convicted of defrauding the Treasury. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, did, indeed, air his hobby about the ninety-four million discrepancy in the public debt statement of 1869, but even that persistent lunatic was obliged to confess that this might be, after all, a simple question of Treasury book-keeping. Mr. Windom's table, showing that the percentage of loss on every $1,000 disbursed by the United States fell from $21 15-100 under Van Buren to 20 cents in Grant's second term, is a compact and useful reminder of certain facts about the Republican administration of national affairs which are apt to be lost sight of even by Republicans themselves.

From the carefully-prepared analysis of the reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts which we publish to-day, it will be seen that there is a reasonable prospect that from 18 to 20 members of the next State Senate and at least 69 of the 128 members of the next Assembly will be Republicans. To the fairness of the apportionment of Senate districts made by the Legislature but little exception can be taken; in the apportionment of Assembly districts made by the County Boards of Supervisors there have been some glaring instances of partisan chicanery. The Republican trick by which the City of Rochester, containing nearly five-eighths of the population of the County of Monroe, gets but one of the three members of Assembly returned by the county, is more than counterbalanced by the Democratic swindle in Kings County, which has massed together in the one district that the Republicans are supposed to be able to carry a population of 63,000, while bringing down the figure of assured Democratic districts as low as 17,000 and 21,000. A law to compel some approximate equality of population between the Assembly districts of counties returning more than one representative is urgently needed to prevent the apportionment tricks so much in favor with politicians of both parties.

The tax-payers of Staten Island, who have been mulcted so heavily for some years past for the benefit of a corrupt set of officers, must by this time well-nigh despair of ever bringing them to justice. Some time ago, in a sudden awakening of public vigilance, induced by the ever-increasing burden of taxes, a number of town and county officers, from County Treasurer down to Constable, were indicted for malfeasance. It was the old story of bogus bills, fraudulent accounts, and embezzlement. Ignorance and rascality had ruled the community. Since the finding of the indictments two Constables have been tried, whose bills were the largest and most flagrant. In both cases the jury disagreed. Yesterday a Town Tax Collector was tried. The jury disagreed. A Coroner is now on trial. Another disagreement is confidently anticipated. The indignation of the Judge before whom the Collector was tried could scarcely be concealed. A reform is urgently needed in the preparation of the jury lists in Richmond County. So long as they are made up as they are, the District Attorney may well abandon hope of ever getting a conviction.

The Harvard Alumni, at their annual election yesterday, chose Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, of New-York, as one of the six Overseers to be elected this year. The significance of this choice was emphasized by a large vote, Dr. Bellows receiving 676 of the 761 ballots cast. Possibly, the agitation of the question of the expediency of inviting a non-resident into the Board of Overseers may have influenced the Alumni in their balloting for President, as a New-Yorker secured that honor from the hands of his associates. The election of Dr. Bellows settles the question of placing the government of the Harvard University in the hands of its Alumni, irrespective of their places of residence, so far as the electors can settle it. Possibly, the Board of Overseers may demand that the matter be referred to the courts, or the Legislature, for final adjudication. But the result, so far, is indicative of the return of a broader spirit to the management of Harvard; and it is certain that, with the anticipated introduction of a fresh element into the government of the corporation, the university will gain a certain national character which has heretofore been unattainable.

Mr. J. Edward Ireland's testimony in regard to the disgraceful management of Ludlow-Street Jail has been fully corroborated by the German witness De Berg, who was brought from the jail to give his testimony yesterday. The latter witness also brought out some points, frequently alluded to in these columns, regarding the extortionate charges of the Sheriff's Deputies for preparing a bail-bond and the general system of robbery pursued by them in dealing with persons under arrest on civil process. If half the evidence thus far given about the internal arrangements of Ludlow-Street Jail be true, its keepers ought to be in the Penitentiary, and the public officer responsible for their character and conduct should be promptly removed.

THE LATEST PLAN.

Mr. Lincoln's importunate visitor, who began with a demand for a foreign mission and ended with an entreaty for a cast-off coat, must have been in the minds of the Democratic statesmen who conceived the idea of making war upon a Republican Executive. They started with a determination to get something. At first their expectations were large: nothing less than an unconditional surrender on the part of the President. When they discovered that he could not be coaxed or frightened into compliance with their wishes, they changed their programme and asked for less. An intention to coerce was disavowed; revolution they never contemplated; they wanted only that which the President could conveniently grant. Still he said nay. Then they became yet more modest. They had been misunderstood, they told him, and would be satisfied with very little. But the little they sought was not in the line of his duty. He refused to regard the abandonment of one set of pretensions, which they found themselves unable to enforce, as a reason for the recognition of others, not in harmony with public interests. Now they have got down to the level of the old cost. No longer exacting or particular, they pray for appearance's sake that he will let them have something to carry to their constituents as proof that the extra session has not been altogether in vain. Such, in brief, is the development of the Democratic policy. It pointed, at the outset, to the stoppage of the Government if the Democratic demands were not acceded to. It indicates, at the end, an anxiety to escape from a dilemma that once meant something serious and that is now merely ridiculous. The great Democratic Party does not like the prospect of leaving Washington empty-handed and laughed at into the bargain. Yielding to necessity, it has appropriated the many millions which in March last it refused to provide. Its sole concern is to keep back $600,000, just to show that it has not yielded everything. Natural as it is, the anxiety will be ineffectual. All the old coats in the Government stores would not enable the Congressional majority to hide their degradation or to avert the derision which their descent from the bold to the contemptible will everywhere call forth.

The final device which the brains of two Advisory Committees have produced is an unintentional tribute to the fairness as well as the firmness of the President. The assumption it rests upon is, that he will not shrink from the responsibility of again vetoing an Appropriation bill if it include provisions at variance with his sense of duty; and, further, that he will not permit the paltry malignity and ingratitude of the Southerners in Congress to prejudice him against a measure which will remove the single remaining grievance of their section. A petty or vindictive man in Mr. Hayes's position would be tempted to use the material supplied by members of his party, adversely to those provisions of a proposed Appropriation bill which relate to the jurors' test oath and the changes in the law relating to drawing juries. Any defense of the test oath we deem impossible. But a President influenced by partisan considerations might find reasons for objecting to the amendments associated with the repeal. By their recommendation, the Advisory Committees declare that they entertain a different estimate of the President's character. They know that he dared to disregard an attempt at Republican dictation in the matter of the Army bill, and they assume that he will not allow partisan speeches to influence his judgment unfavorably to an act of justice because attendant changes are not wholly free from fault. We have no doubt that this assumption is correct. The absence of remark upon the subject in his latest veto is not proof that the President approves these features of the vetoed bill, or that he will concur in them if embodied in the larger of the two appropriation bills that are to be now presented. So completely, however, is the repeal of the invidious oath in keeping with all that is commendable in his course toward the South, that on its merits his action in regard to it would seem to be a certainty. On other occasions he has shown that he is not inclined to make the fierce partisanship of the South in Congress an excuse for unmerited treatment of the Southern people; and he is not likely to act otherwise now.

But the President's superiority to the narrow partisanship that would punish a people for the obstinacy and violence of a sectional representation in Congress, brings into greater prominence the bad qualities of the latter. Throughout this contest the Southern Senators and members have acted shamefully. Their bad faith has been as conspicuous as their unscrupulous partisanship. When men join in a declaration of partisan war and bluntly declare their readiness to go any length for the attainment of their objects, we know what to expect. We respect their manliness, though we dispute their patriotism. Southerners in both houses have acted differently. Professing to deplore partisan violence and to be resolved to keep it in check, they have at every stage sustained it with their votes. Either they are hypocrites or they are cowards; either they have paraded a moderation they do not feel or they are afraid to differ with their party when they know it to be wrong. These discreditable characteristics are once more displayed in the closing plan of the Advisory Committees. Mr. Hill's language in the caucus, on Monday, was suggestive of a disposition to respect the President's convictions and to raise no further issue with him at this session; and this view was upheld, mainly by Southern voices. The second of the proposed bills reveals the old insincerity. The objectionable sections of the vetoed bill will be repeated in another form. Puerile and ineffectual as the device is, it shows that to the last, in spite of protestations, the Southerners in Congress are allied to the worst elements of the Democratic Party.

THE NEW INTEREST LAW.

In signing the new 6 per cent. bill, the Governor exhibits the pitiable although too frequent spectacle of a man of intelligence and convictions taking a course, for no good reasons, which is unworthy of the one and violates the other. At the same time he is not content to say nothing, but attempts to give exculpatory reasons, which only make plainer the fact that he is conscious of being put on the defensive. For the bill itself, it is not clearly open to his objection that its language is "so involved and uncertain that it will not probably effect the great relief expected from it." It simply provides that after this year the legal rate shall be 6 per cent., and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith are repealed. National banks, under the permissive clause of the Banking act, are allowed to take 7 per cent. in States where no rate is fixed by law; where there is a legal rate, they may take the rate allowed by the law of the State where located, and (in the Tiffany case, 18 Wall., page 409,) it was held by the Supreme Court that a national bank may take as much as a natural person can, although State banks are limited to a lower rate. The intent of the Banking act was apparently to allow the banks the highest rate permitted to anybody by the respective States. The maximum usury penalty, under the Banking act, is the recovery of double the interest, on suit within two years; but, as this put the State banks of this State at a disadvantage, chapter 163, April 9, 1870, avowedly for the purpose of putting them on an equality with the others, applied to them the lighter usury penalty of the national act, leaving as to individuals and other corporations the harsh and medieval penalty of the old State law in force. Insomuch as the bill just signed makes no reference to penalties, the situation as regards all lenders must remain unaffected. The legal rate in the State is let down a notch, and so much of the law of 1870 as defines 7 per cent. as the rate for State banks must be expunged as among the parts of acts inconsistent with the change. If the repeal enacted of "all acts or parts of acts" is construed as expunging the entire act of 1870, then, while the interest rate is cut down for all lenders, the advantage of equality for the State banks as respects usury penalty secured by that act would be destroyed. If any uncertainty is in the new law, it must be as to this point; but it would be strange to hold that the customary repealing clause extends to "parts of acts" *not* inconsistent with the latest act, but, on the contrary, both seeking, and in express terms declaring, a totally different purpose.

As to the merits of the change, every enlightened person—and Gov. Robinson is such a one—has long been aware that interest laws are mere clap-trap, the only regulation needed being the specification of a rate to stand in the absence of a contract. There is no more sense in trying to regulate the hiring price of money than that of land, houses, horses, reapers, personal labor, or any other commodity; hiring money is hiring commodities, and the money-lender has as much right to get all the borrower will pay as the horse-owner has to get all he can for letting out his horses. Competition should regulate the price, and it does regulate it. During three years ending with the crash of 1873, the rate on call loans in this market, of course on short terms, ranged from 2 to 100 per cent. a year, and, on Sept. 19, touched 547. How much restraining effect do the farmers who have kept up these stupid laws, and have now forced through another one, against the convictions of their representatives and the Governor of the State, suppose was exerted by interest laws? Nevertheless, the rural population seem to be incurably possessed with the notion that a regulative statute enables them to borrow on mortgage at a lower rate than an open market allows. This notion is on a par with the other notion that a tax on mortgages is paid by the lender and not by the borrower, or with the notion that the non-taxability of Government bonds is a gratuity to the bloated bondholder, instead of merely enabling Government to borrow at a lower rate. The idea is that if legal restriction were removed, the money *Shylock* would forthwith exact anything—say 25 per cent.—of the rural mortgageor. But if wheat should rise in this State to five dollars a bushel, outside wheat would flow in like water; if wheat should fall here to five cents, it would as quickly flow out. The farmer can see that merchandise will run to its level; why need he fail to see that money, which is merchandise, will and always does do the same? Let the rate go up here, and it would flow in; let the rate rise all over the country, and it would flow in from Europe and China; let it fall here below the average, and it would flow out. Can the farmer compel *Shylock* to lend him, or can he prevent him from sending his money away? The effect of money laws is mischievous, and prejudicial to borrowers. Besides, mortgages are already made quite generally at 6 per cent., solely because the laws of competition have made that rate.

The "relief for the burdened debtor class in our community," which Gov. Robinson says he sought unsuccessfully to find in the bill, is not there. The "burdened debtor class," as a piece of phraseology, is nonsense, but let that pass. The debtor class will not be helped after the silver plan, for all contracts now existing are exempt from the change. The "great relief" and "the benefit to those who sorely need it" are imaginary. Those who need "relief" are the many who want money but lack the security. What course the rate of interest will probably take hereafter is an independent question we need not now discuss, except to remark that to assume that it has permanently declined is premature, and that, furthermore, even if it should be no more than 3 henceforward the world over, it will arrange itself all the same, with or without any statutory help. It is a fallacy, although common, to consider high interest in a community as implying general misfortune. The individual who pays specially high rates is suffering under bad credit, the rate being effect rather than cause; a State where the rate is high or low is not proved thereby to be prosperous, or the contrary; low interest does not necessarily prove more than dullness in trade or slowness of growth; high interest may not mean more than rapid growth, or bad credit and depression. Bemoaning high interest as necessarily destructive is a delusion on the part of those who do not know better, and a piece of Butlerian demagogism on the part of those who do.

MR. BORIE'S PILGRIMAGE.

That amiable and admirable elderly gentleman who was once Secretary of the Navy during Gen. Grant's first Administration, the Hon. Adolph E. Borie, has just returned from a trip around the world. Mr. Borie is one of our most patriotic citizens, and, we may add, he is a devoted friend to Gen. Grant. Since he left Philadelphia, for Paris, in January last, he has not had what the Californians call "a square night's sleep." When surprised in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, he was dozing, "after an ineffectual attempt to obtain a good sleep." But the veteran traveler promptly told the reporter that he had traversed 26,500 miles in 5 months 22 days 11 hours and 17 minutes, which is certainly doing very well for a gentleman past 70 years of age. And all this travel has been undertaken by the ex-Secretary of the Navy out of consideration of the best interests of the distinguished citizen with whom he journeyed.

According to Mr. Borie, there are fears that Gen. Grant may be compelled to accept the office of President of the United States. With a vigor of language which could hardly be expected of a gentleman who has traveled so many miles, and who has lived to be more than 70 years old, the ex-Secretary stigmatizes the office as "infernal." And he explains his use of the epithet by saying that it is "infernal" because it is the most trying and difficult position in the world. Why doesn't somebody try to convince Mr. S. J. Tilden of that? Mr. Borie thinks that Gen. Grant does not want "the infernal office," but he may have to take it. And it was in order to dissuade him from taking it that he joined him in Paris and traveled around the world with him. This is friendship and pure patriotism. A comfortable citizen, aged 70 years and more, roused out of his serene Philadelphia home and scurrying around the world, in order to dissuade Gen. Grant from making a sacrifice of himself, is a spectacle on which even the *Sun*, which shines for all, might beam benignantly. We know that a great many Democrats have unsuccessfully attempted to dissuade Mr. Tilden from doing the same thing. But they did not travel so far for that purpose.

The lamentable feature of this business is that Mr. Borie, after all, did not accomplish his humane mission. He told a San Francisco reporter that he did not have a fair chance at the General, and that he "never got any further than hints, insinuations, and suggestions." This is indeed pathetic. That the venerable ex-Secretary of the Navy should go so far, under the inspiration of a noble purpose, and should fail to accomplish his benign errand is not a little pitiful. The excitements of travel are not favorable to confidential communications. When, in the wild whirl of Parisian society, in January last, the ex-Secretary cleared his throat and began to say something about the wild clamor for Grant which had driven him from his beloved Philadelphia, the Great Silent Man disappeared in the gilded crowds, and the admonition remained unspoken. Even the deadly stillness of the Eternal City yielded no opportunity for this friendly counsel. The Sultan of Turkey monopolized the ex-President's attention constantly, and the clamorous donkey-boys of Cairo drove out of Mr. Borie's mind even the shrill cry his native land, hungry for Grant. The silence of the Sphynx and the forty centuries of the pyramids of Egypt refused permission and opportunity to warn the General not to make a sacrifice of himself for the Republican Party. And all in vain did the ex-Secretary, rolling dangerously on his Indian elephant, and expecting every moment to fall off, endeavor to shape the conversation to lead up to the nomination in 1880. There was nothing in all the wonders of the Celestial Empire to justify the persevering Mentor in referring to the next Presidential term except in hints, insinuations, and suggestions. The globe was nearly encompassed, and the golden opportunity had not presented itself. So, when the ex-Presidential party reached China, the ex-Secretary, clean discouraged and longing for Philadelphia and sleep, abandoned his patriotic errand and turned his steps homeward.

Mr. Borie's statement to the Times reporter to the effect that this was a pleasure trip, and that "by silent and mutual consent all reference to political matters was avoided by the party," may further explain the failure of his mission. He could not dissuade the General from making a sacrifice of himself, because he had no chance, and because it was not exactly polite to dim the happiness of the journey with even guarded references to "the infernal office" and its contingencies. But we are repeatedly assured, on the authority of the admirable Mr. Borie, that Gen. Grant is "a great and good man." And Mr. Borie is very much afraid that Grant is the "only man who will disperse from the political horizon of the country the clouds of impending danger." Mr. Blaine will be delighted to hear this; and so will Mr. John Sherman and Senator Conkling, not to mention Messrs. Bayard, Thurman, Hendricks, and the simple-hearted Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. And yet Mr. Borie, such is his unselfish devotion to the great and good man whom he loves and worships, left Philadelphia and traveled 26,500 miles in 5 months 22 days 11 hours and 17 minutes, in the vain hope of dissuading him from dispersing from the political horizon of our country the impending clouds of danger. And it is a solemn fact that, after all this weary pilgrimage of Borie, nobody can tell whether Grant wants to be President once more.

DOMESTIC SECURITY.

The murder of Mrs. Hull, the discovery of the murderer, and his confession bring up a question of lively interest and of some importance—that is, of the assurance of domestic security which the inhabitants of our cities and of our well-settled and well-governed rural districts may be said to possess. With what degree of reasonable, justifiable confidence may a family go to their night's rest trusting that they are not exposed to robbery and possible murder before morning? To many persons, not without intelligence and discretion on other subjects, this uncertainty is ever present, a source of nightly anxiety. They are in constant fear that the little money, the few jewels, and the little silver in their possession will bring robbers who may prove murderers. The fears of a larger class are excited by such cases as those of Mrs. Hull and Mr. Nathan, with the frequent effect of depriving them of sleep for some time afterward and until the impression gradually wears off, to be renewed again by some fresh act of burglary and blood. We have heard of one instance in which the mistress of a household sat up with watchers all the next night after the murder of Mrs. Hull, and took passage for Europe with all her family by the very next steamer.

Now, there is no good reason for apprehension of this kind, the cause of which is the unreasoning timidity of nature of those who suffer from it, and which would manifest itself in one way or in another upon much less provocation than actual burglary and murder. Notwithstanding such incidents as the murder of Mrs. Hull, the household security of people of fair respectability and decent lives is practically complete. This a very brief consideration of the subject will make manifest. For such a murder as that of Mrs. Hull or that of Mr. Nathan does not occur within the metropolitan district of New-York and its neighborhood oftener than once in four or five years. But let us assume an interval of three years, and rating the number of adult persons within the district as one million, this makes the chance of suffering violence one in three millions. It cannot be denied that this is a chance, but there is about the same chance of the occurrence of almost any imaginable event, good or bad. So long as there are men of desperate fortunes and violent natures, there will be burglaries and possible murders, against which contingency there is no protection but a change in human nature, or an abandonment of the earth as a place of residence. And so there are equal chances of being killed in ordinary traveling, or even from some accident in the course of one's daily business. Such perils as those in question might reasonably be thought of as occasions of anxiety, if death came only at the hands of burglars. As it is, they are but one of the accompaniments of mortality.

It is, nevertheless, interesting to consider the comparatively easy task which a burglar of any intelligence, not to say of any skill or experience, has after he has once effected his entrance into a house unobserved. Under ordinary circumstances, and with ordinary discretion and care, he is sure not to be disturbed, and to be able to go leisurely over such parts of the house as he wishes to submit to examination. A few experiments will satisfy any curious person on this point. And, indeed, it can hardly be that in the ordinary experience of life many of our adult readers have been left without convincing proof how easy it is to go about, and even to ransack, a house full of sleeping people without awakening one of them. A candle or lamp may be dropped, a chair thrown down, or a person may stumble and fall, and, as a rule, not one of the sleeping inmates of the house will be aroused by the noise, although that made by the least of these commotions is very much greater than any that would be made by any burglar who was not a disgrace to his profession. Continuance of noise seems to have an arousing power in itself. A slight noise repeated regularly at short intervals will awaken an ordinary sleeper much more surely than one concussion of very much greater sonority. Thus, the continuous ringing of a distant bell will awaken more easily than the sound of a pistol in a street near by; a sleeper who will not mind a thump upon the door may be aroused by a continued repetition of gentle taps.

It is when the burglar is obliged by the exigencies of his arduous calling to enter the room and approach the bed of a sleeper that his greatest peril, or the sleeper's, begins. Some persons are so constituted that the mere presence of a stranger in the room with them will awaken them from sleep; and many will be disturbed if even a member of their own family stands by their bedside and looks at them steadily. The chances are very much against an undrugged sleeper's remaining undisturbed in case the burglar enters the bedroom, as the murderer of Mrs. Hull discovered. But, then, the questions arise, Which is the greater peril? which is most afraid? In general, a burglar, on hearing any indication that he has roused any inmate of the house, will flee, for the chances are against him. But in some desperate cases they stand their ground, and the sleeper awakens to full consciousness to find the muzzle of a pistol at his head, in which case prudence dictates a quiet submission to the requests of the gentleman who holds the other end of the pistol. But such cases are of extremest rarity.

The murdering burglar is the most uncommon of his sort. We speak of a burglary as being bold. It may be so in the sense of taking great risks, but rarely in any other. A burglar is by the very nature of his occupation shown to be a sneak and a coward; and although, when driven to the wall, he may fight for his life, as a rat will, he will also, almost surely, like a rat, run if he can. He will not fight for his plunder as an honest man will for his property. Mrs. Hull's murderer became so, as it would appear, by accident. He meant to silence, not to kill. His dreadful mistake—dreadful for him as well as for his victim—need not, however, be the cause of any unusual alarm to elderly ladies who have a few jewels and a little money in their houses. They may trust themselves as safely for their domestic security to the general influences and common safeguards of civilization as for any other protection that they enjoy. If this be not enough, a burglar alarm or—less expensive—a small dog will thoroughly serve their purpose. Had Mrs. Hull been provided with either of these, there can be no doubt that she would still be living.

The Emperor of Germany, who has never wholly recovered from the wounds inflicted by Nobiling last year, is said to be failing rapidly, and rumor represents the Czar as likewise showing manifest signs of decaying health. What the consequences would be to the European Continent should one or both of its mightiest thrones be suddenly left vacant, it is hard to conjecture; but one result would probably be a decided lessening of the present cordiality between Germany and Russia, as well as a considerable modification of the home policy recently pursued by both Governments. The third throne menaced with vacancy—that of the Khédive—is less important to the world at large, for, whether Halim Pasha succeeds him or not, the day on which his abdication is dictated by foreign powers is practically the last of Egypt's so-called independence. From disposing of the Egyptian crown to exercising a similar control over that of Turkey itself, there is but one step for the Western Governments, and this sign alone might suffice to show that Islam is already tottering to its fall.

Only the New-Yorker who has traveled to any extent knows that this is the noisiest city on the globe, and that its noise seems to increase in a geometrical ratio. New-York, distracting as its roar and din appeared to be 15 or 20 years ago, was tranquil compared with what it is now. The elevated railways have increased the civic racket two-fold—their continually-moving trains drowning all other noises as they pass—and there are far more carts, trucks, and promiscuous clamor every twelvemonth. Much of this seems to be inseparable from the growth of the Metropolis and from the very bad paving of the streets; but there are some roaring nuisances which can be easily abated. One of the worst and least excusable of these is the rag-and-bottle man who goes through the residence quarter from early morning until dusk, pushing a cart strung with harsh, resonant bells—8 or 10 in number—that would disturb the nerves and wound the hearing of the most insensible person alive. The rag-man or rag-men go through the same street 10, 12, and even 20 times a day, and usually contrive to annoy people when there is comparative quiet from other sources. Why are not the rag-men or their bells suppressed? There is no reason why they should be allowed to trouble everybody in order to advertise their trade. Between a little occasional peace in the community and activity in rag-buying, the presumption is in favor of the community. The bells are not necessary to the purchase of rags, and they should be stopped forthwith as a nuisance for which there is no excuse.

In all ages jewels of price have been a ready incentive to crime, but not a few cases are on record in which they have been the agent of the crime, instead of its cause. Cæsar Borgia possessed a ring with a sharp-edged setting, which would occasionally scratch the hand of some guest whom he was greeting with special cordiality; and no one who received this compliment was ever known to survive it more than a day or two. A similar fatality attended a celebrated decoration much used by two or three of the Russian Czars. When clasped around the recipient's neck, its point was apt to puncture the skin if awkwardly handled, and death speedily followed. One of the native Princes of India, when about to fall into the hands of his enemies, swallowed a sharp-pointed diamond, which caused instant death by cutting a vein in his throat. A diamond in the possession of a noble French family, which was said to have caused the death of all its owners in turn, put the climax to its malign influence by ultimately forming part of the famous necklace which played so fatal a part in the history of Marie Antoinette.

Sir Henry Bessemer has had an experience that few inventors are allowed to have, in living to see the world-wide results of his invention, and to realize the economy in resources which has been made possible by its use. The sewing-machine and the electric telegraph have been labor-saving in their effect to an enormous extent, but with these it would have been difficult for their originators when alive to estimate the monetary value to mankind of the discoveries. With the making of steel the case, however, is different, for the saving can be figured down to a nicety on every ton made, and the annual product of the various civilized countries is pretty accurately known. From data thus collected it is estimated that in labor and material the world is a gainer to the amount of $100,000,000 a year by using the Bessemer process in converting ore into steel. Or considered in another way, the advantage of a low-priced enduring material, such as Bessemer steel, when compared with iron, has been made a matter of calculation as far as railroad tracks are concerned with the following astonishing results: Mr. Price Williams, who is an expert on matters of this kind, has stated that by substituting steel for iron a saving in expenditure will be made during the life of one set of steel rails on all the existing lines in Great Britain of not less than $850,000,000. In view of these facts, if Sir Henry has obtained in royalties the sum of $5,250,000, most persons will concede he has got no more than he deserves.

A correspondent of the Portland (Me.) *Press* says that the claim of the fusion papers that the appropriations made by the last State Legislature were $278,907 less than those of the previous Legislature, is made $180,000 too large by incorrect figuring. The difference between the appropriations for the two years is $93,701. Of this reduction, over $57,000 was simply reduced payments on State debt and for school purposes, and reduced amounts refunded to towns on account of falling off of railroad tax, and, therefore, really not expenditures. The actual reduction of expenditures was only $36,500, and no more than from time to time has been made under Republican Administrations. Besides as the Lewiston *Journal* remarks, there is no reason why the last Republican Senate was not entitled to as much credit as the fusion House for any measures of true economy.

It is said that the late G. W. M. Reynolds had made more money by his 60 or 70 cheaply sensational novels than many of the most distinguished authors in Great Britain. His earnings from his stories have been estimated as high as £60,000, which may be an exaggeration, although that would not be much more than $4,000 a novel, and some of his novels are reported to have brought him in $8,000, $9,000, $10,000, and even $12,000 apiece. Tyndall, Darwin, Huxley, or Carpenter has, we venture to assert, never made one-third as much by his life-long devotion to science. Matthew Arnold, considered one of the most cultured and intellectual authors in Great Britain, could not count, it is said, £10,000 as the direct product of his pen. Carlyle, ranked by many as the first thinker of his time, and by all as a master mind, has, after a career of continual activity and the publication of 40 or 50 volumes, acquired, in his eighty-fourth year, an income of little more than £1,000. Robert Browning, held by a number of critics to be the first of living poets, would not have been able to support himself had he not had a private fortune. It is questionable if even George Eliot has, notwithstanding her much-talked-of literary rewards, gained as much by her famous novels as Reynolds is credited with. One cause of the extraordinary popularity of his stories among half-educated people is, that he almost invariably represents the nobility and the upper classes as supremely sensual, shamefully depraved, brutally selfish, and panders in every way to the passionate prejudices of the poor and humble against the rich and titled. He worked this vein most energetically, and, whether honest or not, found it very profitable. Hardly any of his literary contemporaries except Tennyson and Dickens can be mentioned, who have dabbled in ink to so much pecuniary purpose as he. The most liberal compensations for literature are often given to those whose productions scarcely deserve the name of literature at all.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Congressman Franklin Landers is represented to be "looming" as the coming Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana.

The Wisconsin Greenback State Committee has called a State Convention to be held in Watertown on Tuesday, July 15. The party will, therefore, be first in the field.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* is firm in the conviction that no Democrat, having a proper sense of self-respect, could so forget himself as to object to Jefferson Davis as a United States Senator from Mississippi because he was faithful as the Executive of the Confederacy.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says that the new party of purity and reform in that State continues to have a very unhappy time, those who wanted to make the Greenback Party a tail to the Democratic silver kite having stolen a march upon the "other fellows" at Portland, and sold out the organization to the Democratic State Committee.

Gen. Robinson, the Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee, expresses the belief that the hard-money portion of the Democratic Party will not support Ewing, nor will the legitimate Greenback element—the former on account of his heretical and uncompromising position on the finances, and the latter from the fact that he has been a trader and trimmer.

In a somewhat hysterical article the Bangor (Me.) *Commercial* protests that the Democratic Party of that State is not dead, and calls upon the State Convention to nominate for Governor the best man it can find within its ranks. "Let the Democratic Convention of Tuesday," it says, "assemble without any of the cut-and-dried arrangements that have characterized and made other similar gatherings undemocratic and odious."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Inder-Appeal* is laboring with two small Democratic papers in that State to convince them that they are unwise in advising against a longer observance of Confederate memorial days. At the same time, with much good sense, it says: "These marks of respect can be quietly paid, without any association of political meaning, and they will be even more suggestive of sincere heartfelling if such should be the character of memorial celebrations for the future."

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GOUGE'S BENEFIT.

The monotony of this week's affairs in theatricals will be relieved to-morrow evening, when Mr. E. H. Gouge will profit by a benefit arranged at the Union-Square Theatre. Mr. Gouge is the Treasurer of this favorite house and is warmly esteemed. He has been engaged in the business of amusement for many years past, having started as far back as 1848—which represents a rather long period in the history of this young and ambitious country. Mr. Gouge's name, we may add, has been connected with all the leading pioneer opera troupes which flourished at the commencement of this generation. The programme arranged for to-morrow evening comprises the regular performances of "Horrors," by the Rice Surprise Party, an act of the always welcome comedy, "The Belle's Stratagem," and several other bright features, including a scene from "The Banker's Daughter," with Mr. J. B. Polk and Miss Maud Harrison as *Phipps* and *Mrs. Brown*. Misses Charlotte Thompson, Lia Vernon and Hattie Anderson, and Messrs. G. C. Boniface, Lysander Thompson, C. S. Dobson, Pat Rooney, and A. J. Bruno will take part in the performance.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Angie Schott is now giving her concluding performances at the Aquarium, where her "illusions" have excited an agreeable amount of wonder and pleasure.

It may be noted once more, especially for the sake of people who procrastinate, that Miss Ada Cavendish's engagement at Wallack's Theatre will be brought to a close next Saturday evening. "Miss Gwilt" will be performed during the rest of the week.

A very attractive concert will be given at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the widow of the late Thomas Bartleman, the bassoon. The list of performers includes many distinguished and popular names.

Mr. Lester Wallack seems to have struck the California critics dumb with admiration. Their notices of "Ours," for instance, are extremely short, but exceedingly enthusiastic. One writer declares that Mr. Wallack's manner was "superb in its repose," a somewhat curious descriptive term to apply to our excellent comedian. The San Francisco engagement is apparently a popular success.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF OFFICERS—NEWS FROM THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Washington, June 25.—The resignation of Capt. Luke O'Reilly, of the Nineteenth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 21, 1879. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, has requested that he be placed on the retired list. His request will be granted. Major L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, is appointed to act as inspector on certain ordnance stores at Vancouver, Washington Territory. Major Beekman Du Barry, Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to the duties already assigned him at the Military Academy, will act as disbursing officer, to take effect September next, relieving Major R. F. O'Beirne.

Commander J. A. Howell is ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Adams; Commander J. S. Read is detached from duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, and ordered as Light-house Inspector of the Fifteenth District, relieving Commander R. R. Wallace on the 1st of July next; Cadet Midshipmen S. W. Brown, L. D. Garrett, C. H. Harlow, J. M. Moore, and H. M. Garrett to the Alert, at the Mare Island Navy-yard; Cadet Midshipmen W. A. Thorn and R. S. Sloan to the Alert on the 15th of July next, and on arrival at the Asiatic Station to report for duty on board the Richmond.

The Kearsarge will leave New-York the latter part of this, or the first part of next, week for the Fishing Banks of Newfoundland, and will visit St. John and Glaceutus, Newfoundland; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Admiral Patterson, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports from on board his flag-ship, the Monongahela, at Yokohama, May 30, that the German frigate Prince Adelbert, with Prince Heinrich on board, arrived at that port May 23, from Honolulu. The usual salutes were fired, and Rear-

SUBJECTS OF LONDON TALK

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN ENGLAND.

THE GENTLE TIFF WITH FRANCE—GERMANY'S INTERVENTION IN EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS—THE LATE PRINCE OF ORANGE—DE LESSEPS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, June 14.—The compliments which MM. About and Thomas and the Count de Lesseps are paying to England are in singular contrast to the continued spitefulness of the *République Française*. But the two delegates of the International Society of Literature are here on a pleasant mission, the Count is subscribing capital for his new company, and all three have been guests of the Lord Mayor. London is a paradise for famous foreigners, well recommended, and there is something in the solid triumphs of English liberty which appeals to the best hopes and ambitions of Frenchmen. I have reason to know that the foreign guests of London are well satisfied with their visit, and whatever the cavilers of the press may say to the contrary, the congress promises to yield valuable fruit.

At the same time the grandiloquent utterances of French and English orators touching those aspirations of the mind which are bound down by no nationality, but belong to human nature all over the world, they do not appear to influence the irritable tone of international politics. The appearance of Bismarck in the European difficulty has fairly staggered France. A German note to the Khédive has not alarmed the wicked ruler at Cairo half so much as it has flurried France. It is a bombshell in their camp, sudden and unexpected as the first shot from an ambuscade. Yet neither France nor England should have been surprised. I don't think Beaconsfield is. Months ago, when the Egyptian question began to develop alarming symptoms, the hand of Bismarck was suspected as a wire-puller. Indeed, when the Khédive turned round upon England and France almost as fiercely as the late Ameer of Kabul had done in the case of Anglo-India, London political gossip smiled grimly, and whispered the name of Bismarck. It was reported that Italy, too, was concerned in backing up the Khédive. This was presently contradicted, and it was understood generally that Bismarck's policy was to sunder the friendship of France and England. The Egyptian taskmaster knew this, and with Oriental craft availed himself of European jealousies to continue Eastern plundering. All this was surely patent to the world; yet the moment Bismarck steps upon the scene France is amazed; France is indignant, not so much with Germany as with England. Had it not been for the vacillating policy of perfidious and timorous England, Bismarck would never have dreamed of claiming that Germany is a factor in this other Eastern question. The *République Française* suggests that, of course, France and England ought not to be interfered with by the other powers; that Egypt is their business only; but it points out that England will be the greater sufferer should the great powers claim to have united authority over Egypt. On the other hand, the *Standard*, which professes to know more about "British interests" in the East than the French paper, argues that England's first desire is the good and honest government of Egypt, and that this is more likely to be obtained under the guarantee of the powers than through the joint dictatorship of France and England. It is reported at the clubs that the *Standard* editorial, which offers Egypt as a child of the powers, was inspired by a great English Minister, and it is looked upon as a return once more to the peaceful policy. Some facetious critic says the country is "very lonely with only one war," but the Zulu business is quite enough for us at present; and with our war ships commanding it at all points, the Ministry have no doubt of their capacity to keep the way clear. Having no other desire than to see the half-way house to the East in India in reputable order, it is perhaps fairly argued that England has nothing to fear from the interference of the powers. France thinks England has, and that the special and only European interests on the Nile are French and English; but with Germany claiming a finger in the pie, Versailles is not likely even to dream of isolated action.

It is a stale cry now and no longer true that England is afraid to assert herself; that she vacillates because she is not sufficiently in earnest to draw the sword; yet this is once more thrown in the teeth of the Ministry, in face of the history of the past two years. The truth is, no one knows better than Lord Beaconsfield that the material for a general explosion is still lying about, and that it might be fired in Egypt as easily as in Roumelia. The rumble of the consuming fires that still burn beneath the mountain of international hatred thrown up by the Franco-German war are often heard. Woe betide the English Ministry that should have a hand in promoting an eruption. With the keys of the Afghan gates of India in his pocket, his shipping stations extended in the seas that lie between England and India, with Russia clearing out Bulgaria, and a prospect of the Greek business settling itself peacefully or otherwise; John Bull is content for the present, and the people of England are asking that some attention shall be paid to home affairs. It will be soon enough to begin the next trouble when it is forced upon us, and in these days one never knows how soon it may come. Where there is smoke it is the custom to conclude there is fire, and there is significance in the frequency with which the subject of Holland's future crops up in the current history of the stirring times in which we live. Some months ago there was quite a "scare" in the Dutchman's land in connection with certain prophetic utterances of Bismarck. It is known that the Emperor William a few years ago made the King a sort of semi-official invitation to join the happy family of United Germany. The subject turns up again this week through the death of the Prince of Orange, heir to the throne. He is said to have more than once referred to the prospect of Bismarck and his Emperor annexing Holland by arrangement or by force. The reckless young Prince had an instinct that he would never be King. He did not expect to be cut off from the purple by death. He always said that the Emperor of Germany would be the successor. It is attempted to lessen the importance of this idea by referring to the Prince of Orange as a man of no intellectual power or political foresight. This is a mistake. He was a bright, clever, accomplished Prince. That he preferred Paris to The Hague is no sign of incapacity to understand international politics: that he elected to live a life of pleasure instead of a prosaic time of preparation to fill a throne he did not believe he would ever occupy, is not evidence of feebleness. On the contrary, you would rather say the Prince was a philosopher. Some of the editorial guides of Europe appear to forget that the Prince had a younger brother of whom the Hollanders expect great things. They have given up hoping anything from their present King.

Count de Lesseps told the company at the Lord Mayor's banquet some interesting facts. The English have, he says, supported him better than any nation in the Suez Canal scheme. Courageous almost to audacity in their maritime enterprise, they were the pioneers of steam, and they have paid the interest of the Suez shares up to the present time by contributing 100,000 francs per day in tolls. "I feel sure," he went on amid cheers and laughter, "that the cutting of the Panama Canal will be finished in eight years. In September next I shall invite all the world to subscribe to the concern. I feel sure my call will meet with a hearty response. It has been said that there was somebody who had more wit than Voltaire—it was everybody—and I will now say that there is somebody who has more money than Rothschild or Baring—it is everybody. That Monsieur Everybody I feel assured will help my Panama Canal Company which will open a new road to China, Japan, and the Australian colonies, and furnish a great water-way round the world." It is said that the Count has really a prospect of successfully launching this great scheme, and that London will offer a liberal subscription for shares. I doubt it, though latterly a few minor companies, not less speculative, have been successfully floated. They represent, however, a new mania, the co-operative movement, which, as a means of company-mongering, only promises a fitful life. There is at present no improvement in the trade of the country. I am going north to make inquiries into a new discovery which threatens a revolution in textile manufactures. It is not perpetual motion, but it is something in that direction; and while I write a specimen of its manufactures, done without hands and without light, are spread before me in the softest and brightest colors of woolen and other goods.

OBITUARY.

ALBERT WEBER.

One of the most famous piano manufacturers of the world, Mr. Albert Weber, died yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 32 West Nineteenth-street. He had been ailing for nearly a year, but only for the past nine weeks had his illness been of a serious character. During that period he had completely withdrawn from business, in which, however, he had not been very actively engaged for some months before his death. Mr. Weber's career was intimately associated with the progress of New-York in musical culture in late years, and was especially of that type which is marked by great energy and force of character. Born in Heiligenstadt, Bavaria, in 1829, he came to this country when he was but 16, his stock in trade a special talent for music, a large amount of practical ability, and unlimited energy. It was his intention to make a living by teaching the piano or by obtaining a position as an organist, but his sagacity soon taught him that there was more to be made by constructing musical instruments than by playing upon them. Accordingly, he abandoned his earlier notions and became a voluntary apprentice to a piano manufacturer. He worked first with Van Winckle, of Port Chester, and afterward served an apprenticeship with Holder, of New-York. With assiduity he devoted himself to the art of piano construction for about six years, in which time he thoroughly mastered its details and intricacies, and then, being ambitious and aspiring, set up in business on his own account. His first store was a little music shop on West Broadway near White-street. Later, he moved further up West Broadway, and opened a store near the corner of Lispenard-street. During these years his business continued to increase, and in 1864 he moved to more extensive premises at the corner of Broome and Crosby streets. About this date, he began to be known to the musicians of the City; teachers and players flocked to his store, and his pianos came rapidly into favor. In a few years he was well known in professional circles, and in 1869 his business had assumed such proportions as to render another step up town both expedient and necessary. In that year, therefore, he moved to the extensive warerooms on Fifth-avenue, which have since been occupied by the firm. Here his business reached splendid proportions, and the fame of his pianos grew until they ranked among the first instruments in the City. He was now a man of large capital, and could give vent to his tireless energy in whatever direction he pleased. He made his mart on Fifth-avenue the rendezvous of musical people, while his enterprise took on more especially a professional complexion. In his contentions with rival manufacturers he was aggressive, full of resources, and most fertile in expedients. Whether he had or had not the best piano at the Centennial Exposition, he labored indefatigably to show that he had.

With great sagacity and foresight, he made every provision that the business which he had built up should not suffer by his death, and with this view had brought up his son Albert as a practical piano manufacturer. This young gentleman is now the head of the firm. In his personal relations Mr. Weber was a gentleman of the most social type. He was full of good-nature and had hosts of friends. He was a man of rare liberality. He was the founder of the Arcadian Club, and was one of the earliest who took steps for the establishment of the Lotos. The Manhattan, Palette, Arion, and Liederkranz also counted him among their most valued members. By his death many a struggling artist loses a warm friend and his intimate personal friends a genial and beloved companion.

CYRUS CURTISS.

Cyrus Curtiss, one of the old merchants of this City, died yesterday at his residence, No. 29 West Thirtieth-street, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Curtiss was born in Connecticut, and when a young man he went to Hudson, New-York, and there became engaged in the whale-oil trade, being a member first of the firm of Barnard, Curtiss & Co., and then of the firm of Curtiss, Mitchell & Co. He met with great success in this business, and won the esteem of his fellow-citizens, who elected him to the office of Mayor of that city. About 1839 he settled in New-York, where he continued in the oil trade. He retired about 1854. He held several public positions, and in 1850 organized the Washington Life Insurance Company, of which he was elected President, which office he held until his death. Among the public offices that he filled were those of President of the Quarantine Commission and Commissioner of Emigration. During his tenure of office as President of the Quarantine Commission the West Bank Hospital in the Bay was built. He was much interested in the welfare of immigrants, and devoted a great deal of time to the subject of their welfare. He was a Trustee of the United States Trust Company, a Director of the Mechanics' Bank, a Director of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, and was appointed Receiver of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church, and an old friend of Gen. Dix and the late William H. Seward. He was also President of the Board of Directors of St. Luke's Hospital. He leaves behind a wife and one son.

Mr. Curtiss's health had been failing for the past four or five years, and for the past 18 months he did not often leave his house. About three weeks ago his sickness assumed a dangerous character, and he gradually sank until his death. He is spoken of as having been a friendly and courteous gentleman, kind to worthy young men, of a genial disposition, and ready with an amusing anecdote about very many subjects of conversation. The Board of Directors of St. Luke's Hospital will hold a meeting to take action upon his death. The funeral service will be performed on Friday morning, June 27, in Trinity Chapel and then in the Episcopal Church in Hudson, where the remains will be taken. The following gentlemen will attend as pall-bearers: Roland G. Mitchell, Mathew Mitchell, Brown Brothers, Jr., Judge Josiah Sutherland, ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody, Stephen P. Nash, W. L. Strong, and Adam Morris.

GEORGE SWAYNE BUCKLEY.

George Swayne Buckley, the last of a band of minstrels well known years ago, in this City and throughout the country, as Buckley's Serenaders, died yesterday at Quincy, Mass. His father was a minstrel, and was for years associated with his sons in the troupe bearing the family name, and including George Swayne, R. Bishop, and Frederick Buckley. George Swayne was born in Boston, England, in 1831, and came to this country with his father eight years later. One year later George Buckley made his first appearance on the stage as an "Infant Prodigy," at Harrington's Museum, Boston. The first band of minstrels organized in this country was formed in 1843 by Frank Brown, and in the same year a band was organized by the elder Buckley, including the three sons. In this City they had an excellent reputation, and for years their "opera-house" in Broadway was one of the prominent places of amusement. The three brothers were ingenious, and brought forth many specialties of the burlesque order, including some very good travesties of Italian opera, "Norma," "La Traviata," and "La Sonnambula" being among them. Frederick Buckley, "middle man" and violinist of the original troupe, died in Boston, Sept. 16, 1864, of consumption. R. Bishop Buckley, the leading spirit of the company, an extraordinary "end man," died in Quincy, Mass., June 6, 1867, of paralysis.

THE SMITH MURDER CASE.

Counselor Fleming, one of Mrs. Smith's lawyers, said last evening that application will probably be made to Chancellor Runyon at Trenton today for a new writ of error in the Smith murder case. The Chancellor's opinion declares the whole law of 1878 unconstitutional, and so destroys not only that part of the law ordering that the writ be directed to the Court of Errors, but also that section which makes the writ of error a writ of right. It is, therefore, optional with the Chancellor as to whether the condemned couple shall have even a writ of error. The law thus wiped off the statute-books has an interesting history. State Senator Magie, of Union, was counsel for Edward and Ryan, the murderers of Officer Brock, who were executed at Newark last year. After their sentence, the Senator tried in vain to secure a writ of error for them. Then he resorted to the expedient of introducing into the Senate, a few days before his clients' death, the act making the writ of error a writ of right. It was passed, but Gov. Bedle vetoed it on the evening before the execution, and it failed of passage over the veto. At the session this year Mr. Magie reintroduced it, and it became law.

A YOUNG GIRL ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Miss Martha Oliver, aged 15 years, daughter of W. J. Oliver, of No. 180 Livingston-street, Brooklyn, while cleaning her brother's pistol, last Monday evening, accidentally shot herself in the side, inflicting a serious wound. The Police were not informed of the accident until yesterday. Having passed through many mouths, the story reached the authorities in a shape which led them to believe that Miss Oliver had tried to kill herself. Capt. Campbell, of the First Precinct, made an investigation which showed that the shooting had been accidental. Three doctors attend Miss Oliver. She suffers greatly, but her life is not believed to be in danger.

CHARTER OAK PARK RACES.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 25.—At Charter Oak Park to-day, Emma B. won the 2:38 race in three straight heats, Gray Friar second, Lady Waring third. Purse, $300, divided. Time—2:33¼; 2:30; 2:25. In the 2:22 race, purse $500, divided, only three started. The following is the summary:

William H. Weeks's (Morrisania) ch. s. Capt. Enmons	2	2	1 1 1
G. Case's (New-York) b. g. Sheridan	3	3	2 2 2
W. R. Peck's br. m. Amy	1	1	dis.

Time—2:20¾; 2:23¾; 2:25; 2:27; 2:21¾.

HOPEFUL'S TROTTING RECORD.

BRADFORD, Penn., June 25.—The races today had a large attendance, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The weather was sultry and the track in prime condition. Hopeful trotted three heats. The following is the time by quarters:

First heat	0:35	1:10	1:43	2:23¾
Second heat	0:35¼	1:09¾	1:44¾	2:19¾
Third heat	0:34¾	1:09	1:45	2:23¾

THE NEW-LONDON REGATTA

BOTH OF THE CREWS READY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOATING CONTEST BETWEEN HARVARD AND YALE ON THE THAMES RIVER—SOME OF THE OUTSIDE ATTRACTIONS.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 25.—This city is now in a state of preparation and quiet expectancy for what has already come to be regarded as its great annual holiday. In all the hotels the corridors and rooms are littered with bedding and stacks of cot-beds, ready to be put up to-morrow for the guests that are expected to swarm here to-morrow evening and the next day. The fixing of the race for the afternoon instead of having it come off in the morning, as was the case last year, will cause many more persons to spend a night in this city this year than last, and preparations are being made accordingly. New-Londoners have profited by experience, know what to expect this time, and will be ready to receive and entertain all who may come. The grand stand at Winthrop's Point, where the race will finish, has been made very much larger and more comfortable than it was, and the moving grand stand of platform cars, that will run beside the course and keep abreast of the contesting boats, on the Northern Railroad, has been fitted up with unusual care, and will prove a capital place from which to witness the race. An interesting feature will be the presence of the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, which is in this port, and which will anchor off the line of finish. She has a crew of 268 men who, when the starting gun is fired, will man the yards, and, maintaining their positions to the end, will lend a powerful voice in cheering the winning boat. From stem to stern and from trucks to chain-plates the ship will be decked with flags and bunting, and will present a fine appearance. In her immediate vicinity will lie the excursion steamers, with their bands of music and thousands of spectators, and from the line of finish, extending for some distance up the course, will be a double line of yachts, of which a large number is expected here to-morrow, making a brave show with their wealth of brilliant bunting.

There is no such fever of excitement in town to-day as there was a year ago two days before the race, because people know what to expect and the event has lost its novelty to them. Still, the little steamer that runs over the course each evening, when the crews are expected to be at work, is always crowded, and last night was unable to accommodate all who wished to make the trip, and an extra boat had to be provided. During the practice pulls of this morning Yale tried to get Harvard's time by sending her launch some distance down stream in the wake of the Harvard boat, but the attempt was noticed, and the boys in crimson slowed their stroke to almost half of what they can and do pull. Speaking of crimson, the majority of people, even those of the Harvard color magenta, which it is not. Many of the store windows here are filled with handkerchiefs and ribbons of the blue of Yale, and a hideous magenta color, with which the proprietors fondly imagine they can attract the Harvard eye. Crimson has always been the color of Harvard except from 1866 to 1873, when it was temporarily superseded by magenta. The present quietness of the town is in striking contrast to the stir that will follow. There are not now over 20 persons here besides the crews and their attendants that are attracted by the race. While it is generally supposed that Harvard will win the race, it is as generally conceded that Yale has a very strong crew, and that if she is beaten it will only be after a desperate struggle. The Yale crew has improved wonderfully since its arrival here last Thursday, and the men have worked hard to make themselves the formidable antagonists that they are.

Soon after 9 o'clock this evening, the continued booming of guns in the bay announced the arrival of the Eastern Yacht Club squadron, of Boston. The yachts left Newport at 9 o'clock this morning, and had a pleasant run, with the exception of being somewhat bothered with fog. The Foam, with Commodore Boardman on board, was the first boat to close with her her came the Meta. Several of the yachts, among them the cutter Enterprise, ran up to the head of the harbor, but most of the fleet anchored off the Pequot House. The squadron is composed of the schooners Foam, Meta, Phantom, Halcyon, Rebecca, Romance, Magic, Latonia, Azalea, and Flirt; sloops Mad Cap, Coming, Addie Voorhis, l'Esperance, and Anna, and the cutter Enterprise. Beside these, the schooners Intrepid, of the New-York Yacht Club, and the Haze, of the Newport Club, are in the harbor. The Atlantic Club squadron, from New-York, is expected to-morrow, and a grand regatta between the Eastern and Atlantic Clubs will probably be sailed off this harbor on Saturday.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen slightly or remained stationary throughout the Atlantic States and has changed but little over the lower lakes and Ohio Valley, but has risen over the upper lakes and the North-west. The temperature has fallen over Lake Superior, but elsewhere remained stationary. South-west winds now prevail with fog and light rain in the Middle and East Atlantic States, and partly cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake regions. North-west winds and rain prevail in the Missouri Valley. The rivers have risen 8 inches at Leavenworth, 6 at Kookuk and Memphis, and 2 at Omaha, where the Missouri is 5 inches above the danger-line.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-east to south-east winds, stationary temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, south-east winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather, stationary or higher pressure, possibly followed by cooler north-west winds in Western Texas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, stationary temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, stationary, followed by rising, barometer, south-east to north-east winds, partly cloudy weather, stationary temperature.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, rising, possibly followed by falling, barometer, easterly and variable winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, (variable) shifting to cooler westerly winds, rising barometer, cloudy and rainy followed by clear weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, south-east to south-west winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rains, stationary or higher pressure, possibly followed in Northern New-England by falling barometer.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will generally fall, except slowing rising in the Lower Missouri, which will continue above the danger-line at Omaha.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	63°	69°	3:30 P. M.	78°	81°
6 A. M.	63°	69°	6 P. M.	77°	74°
9 A. M.	70°	73°	9 P. M.	73°	68°
12 M.	76°	77°-12 P. M.		69°	67°

Average temperature yesterday.....71½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....71°

A HUSBAND SHOOTS HIS WIFE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 25.—Edgar D. Thomas, a resident of this city, went to Valley Falls soon after 9 o'clock tonight and called at the house of his father-in-law and asked to see his wife, who had refused to live with him. His wife came out, and he had an interview with her, after which he shot her in the head, the ball entering her mouth and passing through the tongue and palate, and probably lodging in the muscles of the neck. The wound is not necessarily a fatal one. Thomas escaped, but the Police are looking for him.

THE CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

HAVANA, June 21.—The gathering of the sugar crop having terminated in consequence of very heavy rains throughout the island, it is estimated that the product is about 115,000 tons in excess of last year's crop, notwithstanding the enormous loss of cane by fire.

VENERABLE MRS. COX.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., June 26.—Mrs. Hannah Cox, of Holderness, celebrated her one hundred and third birthday yesterday. The lady possesses all the faculties, except hearing, which is somewhat impaired.

SWINDLED BY A FORGER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 25.—At Jackson, Tenn., last Friday, a man calling himself James B. Oostine presented at Bank Madison, in that city, a check for $2,000, purporting to have been drawn by Donnell, Lawson & Co., of New-York. He bore letters of recommendation from prominent citizens of Dyer Station, Tenn., on the strength of which the bank accepted the check, advanced $500, and placed the balance to Oustine's credit. On presentation of the check to Donnell, Lawson & Co., it was protested and the bank given notice by telegraph. Investigation proved that Oustine was a swindler and had forged the check.

AFTER AN IMMENSE FORTUNE.

GATHERING HEIRS FOR THE HYDE PROPERTY —A TRIFLE OF $150,000,000.

Ex-Gov. W. F. M. Arny, of New-Mexico, has arrived in this City on his way to England, bringing with him proofs of his kinship with the Hyde brothers, whose immense property has for so many years been a bone of contention between the rightful heirs and the British Crown. The Lord High Chancellor of England rendered a decision this year in reference to the Hyde estate, that it is in the nature of personal property and not real estate, and hence properly falls to the descendants instead of reverting to the Crown. Ex-Gov. Arny has hunted up 25 heirs besides himself, and instead of trying to limit the number by maintaining a deal of secrecy about the matter, announces that he will endeavor to secure an equal division among all descendants who come forward and clearly prove their titles. The value of this prospective windfall is a trifle of $150,000,000, the accumulation of scores of years of interest and judicious investment by the Bank of England. What little is known of the original amount and its history is embraced in the brief statement that Thomas, John, and Humphrey Hyde, great-great-uncles of the ex-Governor, made fortunes as East India merchants, deposited them in the Bank of England, and died. By some means or other all clue to the bonanza was lost, but was recovered a number of years ago, when Chancellor Walworth undertook to trace the genealogy of the Hyde family, and brought out as the results of his labors two large volumes of 1,900 pages. The descendants were found to be scattered all over the United States from Maine to New-Mexico. Those who can prove their relationship, and are therefore interested in the ancestral estate, are residents of Ohio, Mississippi, Maine, New-Mexico, and Nova Scotia.

Part of the evidence which ex-Gov. Arny has to support his claim is the old family Bible, which is nearly 100 years old, and contains the original record of the marriage of Elizabeth Hyde with Joseph Arny, as well as the entry of the dates of the births of the children of that marriage. the ex-Governor being the eldest son. He speaks as confidently of the result of his mission to England as if he already held his share in the palm of his hand. Everybody who has ever known him wishes him success in his efforts to secure the treasure.

Ex-Gov. Arny is in his sixty-seventh year, and is a remarkably well-preserved gentleman. He proudly claims the honor of having shaken hands with every President of the United States, from James Monroe down. He is a native of Georgetown, D. C., but since his twentieth year, has made his home on the Western frontier, and in the heart of the Indian country in the South-west. President Lincoln appointed him Governor of New-Mexico, to fill Kit Carson's place, in the early years of the rebellion, and Gen. Grant reappointed him when he was elected President. He is farmer, miner, geologist, and antiquarian, and is deely interested in the welfare of the Territory which he has helped to build up for many years. Whenever he makes a trip to the East he brings with him a rare collection of the mineral and vegetable curiosities of New-Mexico. On this trip he added to his list, and, opening his valise, exhibited a horned frog, which has been in his possession for six months, has been fed liberally on nothing but air and water, and is as lively as the specimen which Mark Twain has immortalized. A drop of water was placed on his tail and it started him on a quick pace up the leg of a chair, near which he had been dozing in the petrified shell of an oyster which the ex-Governor had picked up on the top of one of the Rocky Mountain peaks. "That animal is going to England with me," said the ex-Governor, picking him up and placing him in his valise beside an immense bowie-knife. "when opened the knife measures a full blade 10 inches in length, and is what is known as a "five pound bowie." It weighs but a few ounces less than five pounds. It is destined for the Smithsonian Institute and has a history. When Nicaragua Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," was a student at Bethany College, Virginia, ex-Gov Arny was Secretary of the Board of Trustees. His henroost was robbed by Walker and several chums one night, and Walker used this knife, which belonged to Walker, in chopping off the chickens' heads. Walker forgot to take it when they left the scene of slaughter, and it was found by the Secretary, who has ever since preserved it. Walker was afterward convicted of the theft, and was expelled from the college. Another historical relic which ex-Gov. Arny has just given to the State Historical Society of New-Mexico is a pistol which John Brown carried in the turbulent days of 1856 in Kansas.

Among his mineral curiosities are specimens of sulphurets of silver, gold, copper, lead, and iron, strips of mica as large and as clear as ordinary panes of glass, obsidian, petrified shells, and native washing soap, from which, he explained facetiously, can be made a lather that will raise the hair on the baldest head. California diamonds, beautiful garnets, opals, rock crystals, and large quantities of turquois which had been collected among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $323,361 89, and from Customs $506,178 16.

A bill was reported to the House to-day from the Committee on Commerce, and passed, changing the name of the ferry-boat "James Fisk, Jr.," of New-York, to "Passaic."

Señor Potestad, the arbitrator on the part of Spain, and a member of the Spanish-American Commission, having, in accordance with his protest in the Dominguez case, refused to refer to the umpire questions affecting American citizenship by naturalization, and the business in that class of cases having thus been interrupted, the Department of State will, after the facts shall have been reported to it by the American arbitrator, open correspondence with Spain on the subject with a view to an adjustment of the difficulty.

Dr. Cabell, President of the National Board of Health, recently addressed a letter to Secretary Sherman, stating the conditions on which Dr. Gamgee proposes to furnish his refrigerating machine for disinfecting purposes. To this letter the Secretary replied yesterday, saying, in conclusion: "The law and the practice of the department require that the plans and specifications for the proposed ship and machinery shall be publicly advertised and be opened to competition by all proper parties. It is proper to state, further, that protests have already been filed by persons professing to know the proposition of Dr. Gamgee, protesting that his plans infringe on the patents of which they are the exclusive owners. For these reasons, your recommendation of Dr. Gamgee's plans can receive no consideration under the conditions imposed."

Arrangements are being rapidly pushed forward to secure American representation at the Australian International Exhibition in 1879-80. The appropriation of only $20,000 for that purpose will not permit any extensive representation on the part of this country. The American Consular representatives in Australia have been instructed by the State Department to pay particular attention to the interests of American exhibitors at Sydney and Melbourne. To represent the United States directly, there will be a Secretary or executive officer, and two or three Commissioners. The Secretary will have general charge of the American department. Dr. C. C. Cox, of this city, was to-day appointed to that position. The Commissioners will be chosen in a day or two. No transportation of goods to the Exposition will be at the expense of the United States, and no Government vessels will be sent with goods. Dr. Cox will open an office in the Department of State to make arrangements and transact business preliminary to his departure.

TROTTING AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 25.—The second day of the Tri-State Trotting Association's races was favored with fine weather, a good track, and fully 5,000 spectators. The following are the summaries:

For the 2:34 class, purse, $800, divided, nine starters.

Red Line	3	1	1 1
Lucy	1	6	2 3
Little Hannah	2	2	7 6
Banner Boy	6	4	3 2
Kate Hall	4	3	5 8
Billy Yeazel	7	4	6 4
Lemana	5	7	4 5
Hero	8	7	8 8
Judge Hawes	dis.		

Time—2:26¾; 2:26¼; 2:25¾; 2:27¾.

For 2:20 class, purse same as in first race, six entries and five starters:

Lucille	1	1	0	1
Mazomanie	3	5	0	2
Doty	4	3	2	3
Wolford S	2	2	4	5
John R	5	3	5	4

Time—2:26¾; 2:26; 2:27¾; 2:28¼.

Barns trotted two heats for a special purse of $2,500 against time, on a half-mile track. Time—2:22½; 2:20.

O'LEARY AND CROSSLAND WALKING.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Daniel O'Leary and Peter Crossland to-night began a tramp of 75 hours, for $5,000 a side.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 25.—William J. Hosan, age 50 years, drowned himself in a millpond, in Harrisville, on Sunday morning.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 25.—The diminutive boat Uncle Sam, with Capt. Goldsmith and wife, will leave here to-morrow for England, by way of Newfoundland.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 25.—The City Treasurer, Frank George, who is also Grand Keeper of the Record and Seals of the Knights of Pythias, State of New-York, died this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Erilda La Chapelle and Fanny Edwards had completed, at 2 o'clock this morning, the task of walking 3,000 quarter-miles in 3,000 quarter-hours. Both women were apparently as fresh as when they started. They continued walking, with the intention of making 4,000 quarter-miles in a like number of quarter-hours.

PINAFORE'S RIVAL COMING

A TALK ABOUT GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA.

THE MANAGER OF THE OPERA COMIQUE IN THE CITY TO HIRE A THEATRE FOR IT—THE AUTHORS WILL COME OVER AND SUPERINTEND ITS PRODUCTION.

Mr. R. D'Oyley Carte, lessee and manager of the Opera Comique Theatre, London, whose tact and perseverance induced Messrs. Sullivan and Gilbert to join forces in the production of "H. M. S. Pinafore," arrived in this City yesterday morning by the steamer Gallia, registered at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and strolled about the City until the dinner-hour. This is Mr. Carte's first visit to this country, and he says he is delighted with his first afternoon in New-York—an improved Paris, he styles it with the frippery omitted. Mr. Carte is not here for pleasure or sight-seeing, however, but to survey the ground, take the gauge of popular taste, and make arrangements for the production in this City the last of October of a new work—but one not yet completed, by the way—by Sullivan and Gilbert, to whose combined musical and literary resources the public is indebted for that delightful piece of drollery, "H. M. S. Pinafore." It is a fact familiar in dramatic and literary circles that, extraordinary as has been the success of "Pinafore" in this country, its authors have derived no profit from its American popularity, with the single exception of an honorarium of £100 sent to them by J. T. Ford, of Baltimore. Mr. Carte proposes to avoid this difficulty with the new piece by copyrighting it here, bringing over the authors and a special company for its production, and taking the New-York season for the season of 1879-80. Mr. Carte is the youngest manager in London, being only 35 years old, and having had a theatre of his own ever since he was 30. He is a handsome, accessible, genial gentleman, with brown hair, dark hazel eyes, a full brown beard, a mellow-toned voice, and a graceful carriage. Better, he speaks English like an American—which is something of an improvement upon the manner of speaking it at home.

When he left London, "Pinafore" had already passed 324 representations, having since May 25, 1878, when it was first brought out at the Opera Comique, enjoyed an unprecedented run, saving a vacation of a few weeks last Summer. Mr. Carte expected that the profits would fall off a little this Spring, as the piece had become as familiar as a household word before the Winter season closed; but, contrary to his expectation, his receipts for the last six months have been 30 per cent more than they were for the first six. Something more than a fair average is perhaps represented by his Saturday night previous to the last holiday season, when the receipts were £140. The new work of Sullivan and Gilbert will be similar in style and manner to "Pinafore," but will deal with a wholly different subject, not with the ocean as has been reported by the green-room gossips, but with more familiar aspects of society. "The truth is," said Mr. Carte, "I can scarcely give you a description of it, as the libretto is not finished, and the completed work will not be in my hands before the last of August. I cannot even give the title of it, for Mr. Gilbert is fastidious about titles, and never settles upon what he will call a work of his until the last thing. When 'Trial by Jury' was brought out at the Theatre Royal, Mr. Gilbert insisted upon a new title at the very last moment. The piece had been announced, and everything was ready; but the author would have none of it, and was the whole advertising work had to be revised to suit the new emergency. Gilbert's point is the seriousness with which he makes his people say the most absurd things; as, for instance, when in the *Captain* in 'Pinafore' salutes his men, hopes he sees them well this morning, &c.—things intensely absurd, of course, in real life on board a ship of war. I want you to understand, I do not say that the comic element is absent, but this piece is strictly serious,' and the result is that actors say the most impossible things with the gravest possible faces. 'I don't know,' said Mr. Carte, 'how far Gilbert's idea has been carried out here, but I am told that 'Pinafore' has been very finely represented in the United States."

"Pinafore" had its origin in the brain of the manager ten years ago. When opera bouffe was first introduced in London it had an extraordinary but ephemeral success. Mr. Carte conceived the idea of producing something of similar flavor in English, on English soil, with English scenes, and hit upon the happy combination of Gilbert to write the libretto and Sullivan the score. It was years before the opportunity occurred. When Gilbert was at leisure Sullivan was busy; when Sullivan was at leisure Gilbert was busy. Of course, neither would write a line except upon positive assurance. At last, in the Winter of 1876-7, the composer and the dramatist were both induced to sign a contract, and five of Mr. Carte's friends subscribed the capital to meet the expenses of the enterprise. The immediate result was "The Sorcerer," produced at the Opera Comique, Nov. 17, 1877. The new piece was successful, although it piled up no such figures as "Pinafore," and never rose to more than local celebrity. The measurable success of "The Sorcerer" induced the authors to sign another contract, and the result was "Pinafore." Sullivan and Gilbert have now signed a contract for another piece, said Mr. Carte, "and it is to be in my hands within two months. For what it will be I can, I think, safely trust the authors."

Mr. Carte's first negotiation here will be for a theatre in which to display his piece. At present the matter lies between the Lyceum, the Standard, and the Fifth-Avenue, with probabilities decidedly in favor of the latter. Booth's Theatre is, he thinks, too large for the piece, and Wallack's Theatre are both pledged to come over and superintend the production, and the former will probably produce some of his sacred music while here. The latter will personally superintend the rehearsals, and drill the company in every detail until the piece is actually presented to the public. Then the composer and author will turn over their work to the conductor and stage manager, and wait for the public's verdict, as they prefer to manage an English company, because Sullivan cannot leave London until October, and it is necessary to have a completely, well-drilled organization before that time, in order to assure perfection in every detail to a production which will be a musical novelty on arriving here. Mr. Carte will remain in this City only a few days—no longer than is necessary for the business arrangements of the Fall season.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHY.

HOW SOME OLD MAGAZINE PICTURES WERE REPRODUCED.

From the Rochester Union, June 24.

The apparent mystery in the spirit photography business is one that has been puzzling a good many people in this and other cities. Ardent Spiritualists believe in the matter firmly, while skeptics think the matter is a humbug. The only laboratory where these photographs are turned out in the city is Miss Hedley's gallery, on State-street. Two ladies were desirous of ascertaining the truth of the matter. They both sat for a picture, which, when finished, showed a spirit alongside of each. In the first photograph the spirit was that of a young lady on a balcony with her hand to her face, her hair and costume being in the style and fashion of 30 years ago. The other photograph showed the spirit of a person dressed in a costume of about the same period, her hair done in ringlets, banded on the top near the temple with strings of pearls. In her hand is a flower intending to represent a rose. The pict

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 25.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., '80. 100,000.....107⅛
U. S. 6s R., '81. $10,000.....104⅜
U. S. 4s C., 1907. $20,000.....101⅝
U. S. 4s R., 1907. $20,000.....101⅝
U. S. 4s C., 1907. $40,000.....101⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Louisiana 7s cons. $10,000.....a 48⅜
5,000.....b.c. 48⅜
S. C. 6s, non-fund. 1,000.....24
Virginia 6s, def. 2,000.....b.c. ⅞
S. C. R. & M. 1st. 4,000.....79
C. & O. 1st. cons. 1,000.....43⅝
C. & O. cons. inst. def. 1,000.....21
Chi. & Alt. s. f. 3,000.....108⅜
Ill. Cen. 1st. s. f. 11,000.....109
M. & St. P. 1. 1d Dr. 5,000.....107⅝
N. W. C. C. C. 1,000.....113
Peoria & Chi. 1st. 1,000.....112
C. & O. 1st. con. b. 1,000.....b.c. 107⅛
C. & O. con. inst. def. 1,000.....21
Chi. & Alt. s. f. 3,000.....108⅜
Ill. Cen. 1st. s. f. 11,000.....109
Ill. S. & N. O. 1st. 5,000.....107⅝
N. W. C. C. C. 1,000.....113
Peoria & Chi. 1st. 1,000.....112
C. & O. 1st. con. b. 1,000.....b.c. 107⅛

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, June 25:

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 16 by 103.3, No. 626 East 13th-st., south side, 322 feet west of Avenue C, for $3,500, to William Vonck and others, as Executors and plaintiffs.

James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.11 by 100, on 8th-av., south-east corner of 116th-st., for $1,400, to Joseph Dounsell, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 150, on Washington-av., west side, between 171st and 172d sts., for $3,015, to Coe H. Howell, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were disposed of as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of one lot on Lawrence-st., west of 9th-av., adjourned until July 16; sale by Richard V. Harnett of a plot of land on Nagle-av., north of Ellwood-av., adjourned sine die, and sale by Louis Meszler of a plot of land on 6th-av., between 122d and 123d sts., withdrawn; case settled.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 25.

8th-av., e. s., 65.10 ft. n. of 34th-st., 16.8x100; William H. Fogg and wife to Howard M. Twombly..... $20,500

Same property; Howard M. Twombly to Elizabeth Fogg..... 20,500

Same property; Elizabeth Fogg and husband to William H. Hyde..... nom.

Same property; William H. Hyde to William H. Fogg..... nom.

134th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11; Gaetano W. K. Zeglio to Patrick Keany..... 4,500

74th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x102.2; Edward S. Ammedown and wife to Francis J. Herron..... 15,000

83d-st., n. s., 102 ft. e. of 9th-av., 51.8½x27x irregular; Peter B. Bush and wife to Joseph B. Burrell..... 7,300

126th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 77x33.11x 100x99.1; John K. Krieg and wife to William V. Dixon..... 14,000

30th-st., West, No. 232, 25.2x98.9; James Begian and wife to Joseph F. Beglan..... 5,000

31st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; same to Same..... 3,000

3d-av., e. s., Lots Nos. 229 and 230, 24th Ward; Israel Peck and wife to Darius Wheeler..... 1,000

166th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 115.8x25x 122.6; Mary A. Neacy to Lewis Thomas..... 5,587

42d-st., n. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100; Mary Herrick to Elizabeth T. Herrick..... nom.

126th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x99.11; Gilbert S. Haddon and wife to Catharine Hagan..... 7,500

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 122d-st., 115x 100.11; William O. S. Barton and wife to Thomas S. Brooks..... 1,000

26th-st., 325 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; John M. Guiteau to Anna C. Brown..... 25,500

55th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 9x2100.5; Woodbury G. Langdon, Executor, to A. B. Graves..... 42,500

Robbins-av., s. e. s., 79 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.9x93, 24th Ward; John C. Sneedley to José G. Delgado..... nom.

Same property; José G. Delgado to Mary A. Kelly..... 500

126th-st., s. s., 118.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x 99.10; William McBurnie and wife to Robert C. Imlay..... 6,500

3d-av., e. s., 80.11 feet s. of 113th-st., 20x69; Johanna Muhlker and husband to George Neuffer..... 11,500

Bloomingdale road, s. s., 100.11 feet n. of 100th-st., 34.2½x50; William H. Roff and wife to Thomas H. Peters..... 350

86th-st., s. s., 104 feet e. of 1st-av., 200x102.2; John B. Deane and others to Jacob H. Rosenstein..... 32,000

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 129th-st., 35x99.11; Edward A. Reid and wife to Charles Welde..... 6,750

Grand-st., No. 283, store and basement, lease 4 years; Louis Naumann to Solomon Alexandra..... 1,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Carroll, J. M., to Mary F. Fabele..... nom.

Casanova, Catharine A., to Babetta Schmidt..... nom.

Emery, Blanche W., to Annie W. Ward..... 17,500

Favre, Caroline to F. Schuchardt and another.. 9,500

Hilender, A. T., to Daniel Weeks, Jr..... 10,000

O'Connor, Charles, to Charles C. Thomas.... 30,000

Reinhardt, Ferdinand, Administrator, &c., to F. Schuchardt and another, Trustees, &c..... 9,000

Reinhardt, Maurice, to Max Oppenheimer..... 16,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Salley, Edmund S., to S. C. Williams and others, Executors, &c., n. e. corner of 111th-av. and 84th st., 3 years..... $4,000

Begian, James, and wife to James H. Begian, n. s. 31st-st., e. of 10th-av., 3 years..... 1,000

Brocson, W., and wife to John Wickes; c. s. Cottage-st., n. of Morris-av., 4 months..... 3,000

Dagidson, Anna E. and husband to Anna A. Gardner; n. s. 40th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 5 years..... 2,200

Foster, William H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Nos. 4 Dover and 49 Canal-sts., 1 year.....

Belmont, William H., and wife to Ann E. Everitt; n. s. Horatio-st., w. of Greenwich-st., 1 year..... 6,000

Bedney, William H., and wife to Emeline Everitt; same property, 1 year..... 2,500

Blendinning, R. G., and wife to William Peet, Trustee, &c.; s. s. Upnyke-av., e. of 2d-st., 1 year..... 1,000

Graves, Arthur B., to W. ½ Langdon and others, Executors, &c.; n. s. 55th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year.....

Hasch, Clemence L., and wife to Elizabeth L. Pryse; part of Nos. 67 and 69 Maiden-lane and other property, 1 year..... 25,500

Hasch, Robert C., to Charles P. Hawkins; s. s. 125th-st., w. of 8th-av., 5 years..... 5,000

Jones, A. H., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 97th-st., &c., 1 year..... 4,000

Jones, A. H., and wife to Joseph W. Patterson; s. w. corner of 2d-av. and 97th-st., 1 year..... 28,000

Jones, A. H., and wife to William S. Thorn and others; 2d-av., s.w. corner of 97th-st., 3 years. 8,000

Mowat, John, to J. E. Lockwood, guardian, &c.; n. s. 104th-st., e. of 10th-av., 3 years..... 8,502

Rosenstein, J. J., to J. H. Deane; s. s. 86th-st., e of 1st-av., 3 months..... 1,000

Rosenstein, J. J., to Ward S. Chamberlain; s. s. 86th st., e. of 1st-av., 3 months..... 7,221

Sager, E., to Emily V. Clarkson and another; s. s. 2d-av., n. of 14th-st., 3 years..... 3,610

Stern, E., and wife to Alfred Marks; s. s. corner of 3d-av. and 45th-st., 3 years..... 10,000

Wilson, William M., to J. E. Krieg and another; n. s. 126th-st., w. of 6th-av., 6 months..... 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The new and elegant full-size

Dwelling-house,

With dining-room extension,

NO. 748 FIFTH-AVENUE,

West Side, between 57th and 58th sts.

Watchman on the premises.

Open all day.

A MEDIUM-SIZED NEW HOUSE, EXTRA fine, near 5th-av. and 53d-st.

Also, 54th-st., near the avenue, same owner; bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, built by Duggin & Crossman, No. 512 Madison-av., near 52d-st., will be sold low and terms easy. For further particulars apply to SCOTT & MYERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

EXTRA-SIZED CORNER LOT, WITH LOT in rear, on 5th-av. below the Park, for sale by F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RUSH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BUILDING LOTS.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1879,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, by order of SIMON H. STERN, Attorney for Trustees, DOE HUMBERT AND REYNOLDS—North side, 150 feet east 2d-av., three lots, 25x100.11 each, on grade; street 100 feet wide; paved, guttered, and sewered.

DOE HUMBERT AND REYNOLDS—North side, 245 feet west of 3d-av., one lot, 25x100.11; on grade; street curbed, guttered, and sewered.

Sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for ten year at 6 per cent.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

SOUTHERN TIMBER LANDS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—ASSIGNEES' SALE.—The subscribers,

Assignees of DANA W. SARGENT and GEO. A. P. DARLING, Assignees of the firm name of SARGENT & DARLING, bankrupts, will sell at public auction at the Tremont House in Nashua, N. H., TUESDAY, July 1, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., all the interest the said Dana W. Sargent had on the 17th day of April, 1878, in one undivided fourth part of about 60,000 acres of land situated in Escambia County, Florida, and Escambia County, Alabama. For description see Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* of June 21, 25, and 30. Address A. J. LANE, Manchester, N. H. } A. J. LANE, G. A. RAMSDELL, } Assignees.

NASHUA, N. H., June 21, 1879.

SCOTT & MYERS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON

FRIDAY, June 27, at noon, at EXCHANGE SALE-ROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY. No. 675 MADISON-AV., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; 22x55x80.

No. 48 EAST 74TH-ST., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; 20x30x102.2.

33D-ST., north side, near 5th-av., three-story brick; 20x50x80.

Maps of AUCTIONEERS, No. 4 PINE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ELEGANT MANSION

AND 20 ACRES OF LAND ON ACADEMY-ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JUNE 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Henry White, surviving Executor of William Rockwick, and by order of the New-York Supreme Court,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY AND WATER-POWER FOR sale or rent: 30x60 feet, two-story and basement, 50 miles New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of WM. MILLS, No. 7 Warren-st., or JOHN ORR, Mountainville, N. Y.

GREENWICH.—HANDSOME MODERN RESIdence; all conveniences; pleasant location; fronting main water; near depot; offered at sacrifice, and easy terms; immediate possession. ATWATER, No. 21 Park-row.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses; all modern improvements; 5 or 18 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot, or 8th-av. cars. Rents on premises, Orchard-st., Morrisania. Central Union Real Estate Agency, 27 and 29 West 23d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE Manhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water, st., five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF offices, at No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway; also, suite front offices, at No. 194 Broadway. PHILIP & MILLER, No. 194 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PLOT OF FROM three to four City lots, between 14th and 20th sts., 4th and 5th avs. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, June 24, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, July 22, 7:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 29, 2 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GLADDISH.....Thursday, June 26, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. JAMES.....Thursday, July 10, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply, at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 16, 2:30 P. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 23, 7 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 43 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, June 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 3

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 24, 8 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100; gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

WESER.....sat. June 28 | WERRA.....July 12
RHEIN.....Sat. July 5 | MAIN.....Sat. July 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, DELOND.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.
PEREIRE, DARAS.....Wednesday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, July 16, 6:30 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria.....June 28 | Circassia.....July 12, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia.....July 5, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....July 19, 4 P. M.

Cabins, $80 to $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $35. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia.....June 28, noon | Victoria.....July 5, 4 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

GELLERT Thurs., June 26 | SILESIA.....Thurs., July 10
LESSING.....Thurs., July 3 | CIMBRIA.....Thurs., July 17

Rates of passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, July 9

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $23.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
PUNCH, EDYE & CO., 1, W. MORRELL, Jr.,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE
TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The stanch sea-going steamers of the International Steam-ship Company's Line will leave in June every MONDAY and THURSDAY; from July 1 to Sept. 22, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Boston, at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S. Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. These steamers are fitted in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars giving description of the route and any further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Milk-st., Portland, Me., or to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, June 30, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA...SATURDAY, July 5
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE...WEDNESDAY, July 16

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.).Thurs., July 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, July 12
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 311 and 313 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28
S. S. SARATOGA.....Saturday, July 19
JAMES E. WARD & CO., Nos. 181 and 183 West-st.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 45 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KNOWTON.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., July 2

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocmulgee Line.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. and G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEO. YONGE Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, June 28
Steamer TYBEE.....WEDNESDAY, July 2

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, corner Duane and Broadway; passports indispensable. J. B. NONES, Passport Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON.

FIRST-CLASS FARE,

ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets limited and good only on steamer leaving New-York on day of sale, connecting train leaving Newport the next morning at 5:30.

The magnificent steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY

will leave New-York daily at

6 P. M.; Sundays excepted, from Pier foot of Murray-st. } 28 N. R.

Passengers by this route leave New-York 30 to 60 minutes later than via other lines, and connect at Newport at 5:30 A. M., with a FAST EXPRESS TRAIN, arriving at Boston 7:30 A. M.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE

running at low fares that affords passengers a

FULL NIGHT'S REST.

Returning connecting train leaves Boston at 7 P. M., running through to Newport in two hours. Steamer arrives in New-York at 7 o'clock next morning.

Tickets and state-rooms can ONLY be obtained at the office of the Line, Pier No. 28 N. R., and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agts.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MT. DESERT, PORTLAND, BANGOR, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.

THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE

5:30 P. M. { Leave New-York daily, } Pier 28 N. R.
{ Sundays included, from } Pier 28 N. R.
{ foot of Murray-st. }

Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 4:50 P. M., via Annex.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers.

FULL NIGHT'S REST.

No intermediate landing between NEW-YORK and FALL RIVER. Special train leaves steamer wharf, Fall River, at 6:05 A. M., (Mondays excepted, when the steamer will touch at Newport,) arrives Newport 6:40 A. M.

Four morning trains FALL RIVER to BOSTON.

First train arrives Boston 6:50 A. M. Returning, train leaves Boston 6:30 P. M. Steamer arrives New-York 6:30 A. M.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 230, 261, 271, 401, 526, 944, 957 Broadway, and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the office of the line on the pier, and on board steamers, Nos. 2 and 4 Courtlandt-st., Brooklyn, and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State House and at Old Colony Depot.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS

MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN,

RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT,

leave at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

Staterooms reserved at Nos. 319, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, N. Y., and 383 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, tickets and berths at Providence ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

HELEN,

CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th.....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 28th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD,

CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th...7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th...11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th.11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th. 12:30 P. M.
Friday, 27th.....8:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th.....1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 28th....9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th....2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 29th.....9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....11:30 A. M.	Monday, 30th.....4:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS,

C. W. HEBARD and D. DREW.—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT TO AND FROM SARATOGA, leaves Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (from BROOKLYN by ANNEX BOAT at 8:15), landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, can return by down boat.) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Hudson, Catskill, Athens, and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad received for passage.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING Pas Corsena, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie Ferry, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 5 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL will leave at 2 o'clock P. M., commencing June 28.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTH. Steamers leave Pier No. 25 R. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 9 P. M. Connect with express trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ONE DOLLAR LINE TO BOSTON.

Limited tickets to Boston, $1; good supper on the boats for 50 cents. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River every afternoon at 5 P. M. Also, from foot of Fulton-st. and the White Mountains daily, excepting Saturdays.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sundays excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days. $2.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERICUS leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., East River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven Railroad. REDUCED FARE, 75 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

HO FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Only direct route. With fast and commodious steamers

SAGORA and CHAMPLAIN.

Leaves DAILY (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 34 North River, FOOT of HARRISON-ST., at 6 P. M.

A.—THE MARY POWELL, FOR POKEEPSIE, New Hamburg, Newburg, Cornwall, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring by Ferry, leaves daily from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. Connects with Brooklyn Annex Boat.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 5 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE DIRECT.—"THE Only Regular Line."—Steamers Miller and Hasbrouck leave Pier 41 N. R., (Franklin-st.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer Isaac Catharine sails daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Steamer ANDREW HASBER, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 P. M. Pier No. 43, foot Canal-st., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW LINE.

NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, VIA NARRAGANSETT PIER, COMMENCING JUNE 25, 1879.

Leave NEW-YORK, Grand Central Depot, (N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R.) 8:05 A. M., arrive Newport 4:20 P. M.; also 1:00 P. M., arriving at Newport 9:00 P. M.

Through tickets for sale at Grand Central Depot, at No. 944 Broadway, (New-York Transfer Company,) and at principal hotel ticket offices in New-York City, and in Brooklyn at office of New-York Transfer Company, No. 10 Court-st.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Williamsport, Scranton, and Pottsbannock; 8:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Railway Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8 P. M. Returning, leave Wickford at 6:30 and 11 A. M. CHRODORI KELLEY, Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC, AND THE SAGUENAY RIVER.

THROUGH TO THE MOUNTAINS BY DAYLIGHT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1879,

THROUGH TRAIN WITH PARLOR CARS FROM GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT VIA NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON DAY EXPRESS AT 8:05 A. M. AND ARRIVE AT LITTLETON.....AT 7:20 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT BETHLEHEM.....AT 7:45 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT TWIN MT. HOUSE...AT 7:55 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT FABYAN'S.....AT 8:10 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT PROFILE HOUSE...AT 8:10 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT CROWNPOINT HOUSE.AT 2:30 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT QUEBEC.....AT 6:30 A. M.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER LINE.

THROUGH AND ROUND-TRIP TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED AT TICKET OFFICE N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R., GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NO. 417 BROADWAY, (OFFICE CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY,) AT NO. 271 BROADWAY, (OFFICE PASSUMPSIC R. R.,) AND AT THE NEW-YORK TRANSFER CO.'S OFFICES, NO. 944 BROADWAY AND NO.

COUNTY OFFICERS ON TRIAL.

HOW THEY MANAGE MATTERS IN STATEN ISLAND.

A TOWN COLLECTOR TRIED FOR CONVERSION OF PUBLIC MONEYS—A CORONER FOR FALSE RETURNS—DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF GETTING A CONVICTION.

At the Richmond County Court-house yesterday, before Judge Westervelt, the trials were begun of the several officers of Staten Island, who have been charged with malfeasance in office and other crimes. There are under indictment three Town Tax Collectors, one County Treasurer, one Coroner, three constables, and two Excise Commissioners. Two of the constables have already been tried, and in each case the jury disagreed. There is an uneasy feeling among respectable people on Staten Island that this business of "disagreement" will yet save from punishment all the indicted men. The proceedings yesterday will certainly not tend to allay this feeling. The trouble is with the class from which the jury-list is so largely made up. The Assessors make up the list for each town, and the names sent in are such as indicate pretty closely what the status of their owners is. It is almost impossible in the cases now before the court to get a jury upon which there are not persons whose associations and habits put them in direct sympathy with the accused, or who are not so densely ignorant that they cannot or will not understand the evidence. Three or four of this stamp among the twelve "good and true men" are enough for all the purposes of a disagreement. Coroner Dempsey, whose trial was begun yesterday, is one of the best-known characters on the island, and, of course, a great politician. The Dempsey family seem to have a fatal facility for getting into trouble; for before the court reached the Coroner's case it had to dispose of the case of his brother, (also an officer,) who was up for assault and battery, and, pleading guilty, was fined $50.

Michael Lyman, ex-Collector of Taxes for the Town of Southfield, was the first of the many indicted officers to be brought to the bar yesterday. The indictment against him was for converting to his own use certain of the tax moneys, amounting to over $800. By a statute of 1875 it is made a felony for a public officer to appropriate any public funds intrusted to him. The witness called on behalf of the prosecution was Simon Brown, the County Treasurer, who testified that a warrant for the tax for the year 1876, for the Town of Southfield, was given to the accused for collection. The warrant was for $44,345 53. Of this amount there was "sworn off" by tax-payers the gross sum of $9,095 13, and there was collected the sum of $34,132 40. The Collector was further credited with an allowance to include taxes of $128 88, which left a balance of $989 12. Afterward there was paid by check and town warrants $172 81, leaving a balance still due of $816 12. This was the sum the accused was charged with appropriating. Mr. William B. McKeon, an expert in bookkeeping, testified to the correctness of the statement submitted by the previous witness. The prisoner testified in his own behalf, and gave a striking illustration of the consequences of electing Tom, Dick, and Harry Collectors of public offices. He is a boat-keeper by occupation, and keeps a number of boats, which he lets out for fishing and pleasure parties. Of the simplest kind of knowledge required for the office which he was elected to fill his own testimony showed him to be ignorant. He had a boy of 16 to keep the town tax-books, and his own business books. This boy made the entries, and gave receipts for the sums paid in. He [the prisoner] turned over to the Treasurer (so he said,) not only all the moneys he received on account of taxes, but all his own moneys in lump, believing, he said, that the money was safer in the Treasurer's hands than in his own. He never paid any money to the Treasurer that he did not take a receipt for; the boy he employed used to collect taxes as well as himself, he going out in one direction, the boy in another. On cross-examination by the District Attorney, the accused testified that all the money he paid to the Treasurer was represented by the receipts which had been given; it was from these that the accountant, McKeon, had made up the statement produced; he [the accused] could not tell how he came to be short in his accounts; he had thought he was ahead, and instead of being in debt to the county supposed that the county was in debt to him. Two witnesses were called to prove previous good character of the accused, but the prosecution made no objection to conceding that his character was good. Judge Westervelt, in his charge, reviewed the evidence briefly and impartially, and pointed out that it was a question of fact that they had to determine—whether the prisoner received the money and whether he appropriated it to his own use. Failure to pay over the money is conversion of the same, and if the jury found that he did fail to pay over, they would have to bring in a verdict of guilty. The jury went out and came in again in about an hour, saying they could not agree. The Judge dismissed them and they went out again while the court went to dinner. It was near 3 o'clock when they came back again, and then it was to report their continued disagreement. The Judge frowned, the District Attorney threw up his eyes despairingly, the counsel for the prisoner looked satisfied—looked as if it was what he expected. The Judge was evidently much perplexed. He inquired of the jurymen individually and collectively whether there was any chance of their agreeing, saying that it was a simple question of fact they had to decide. Those who answered said there was no chance. Then the Judge asked if there were any law points they wanted explained, but that was not a jury which wanted law. So the Judge had, very reluctantly, to discharge them. Then he asked what the District Attorney proposed to do, and the latter said that he would go on and try the case again at this term of court. Hereupon the counsel for the prisoner rose, glowing with indignation, and said that never in the whole course of his experience at the bar; never, he might say, in the whole history of criminal jurisprudence, could there be shown a parallel to such a proposition. It was an outrage to drive through this case in such a way.

"Not at all," said the Judge, snappishly. "Mr. District Attorney, call this case as soon as you are ready, and when you have called it I may hear reasons, if there are any, why it should be postponed." The prisoner was then remanded to await another trial.

The next prisoner arraigned was Daniel Dempsey, a fiery-faced, jolly, corpulent, and lame Irishman, who had been Coroner. The charge against him was perjury, in that he had sworn to false returns. The particular case cited against him was a charge for an inquest, where, though there certainly was a body, there was no inquest upon it. The bill was for $13 50, and was sworn to as being correct. The District Attorney briefly opened the case to the jury, and called the notary before whom Coroner Dempsey appeared and swore to the correctness of the bill which he subsequently presented to the Supervisors. Next came the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, who identified the bill. Mr. Thomas A. McSorley, of West New-Brighton, testified that his father, William, died at that place on the 1st of August last; that Coroner Dempsey came to the house, and was there when witness's father died. Witness was certain that an inquest was held that day, and that no jurymen were there, nor any physician, either; Coroner Dempsey talked with witness, expressing sympathy in his trouble; and also talked with witness's mother, saying he was a Coroner, but would put them to no trouble. Dr. E. H. Armour, of West New-Brighton, himself under indictment for signing a false certificate in this case, was next called as a witness, to show that all he did in this inquest was, as Coroner Dempsey's request, to go down to a place known as Library Hall, and state to the people who were there assembled, the Coroner being there, too, that, in his [witness's,] opinion the deceased McSorley died of old age. [He was over 80.] There was no corpse there; he did not see the body at any time; then he signed the paper of inquisition, and went away; that was all there was to it. This completed the Doctor's evidence. The next thing was to prove that the six names signed to the document of inquisition were bogus. For this purpose an officer was called who had been out with subpœnas for the men whose names were attached. He said he had searched West New-Brighton through and through, and found three of the men, but no one knew anything about the other three. Then the three men who had been found were successively called as witnesses, their names being Thomas Cahill, Michael Donovan, and Thomas Murray. They all swore they were not on the jury, and Mr. Murray testified that he was absent from Staten Island at the time the inquest was stated to have been held. This completed the case for the prosecution, and the people rested. The jury were then discharged for the night, with a caution not to say anything about the case, which will be resumed this morning. Previous to the formal opening of the case, counsel for the prisoner had tried to get a postponement on the ground that a witness was absent who would swear that such an inquest was held. The District Attorney (who, it seems, had a personal knowledge of the absent witness) observed, sarcastically, that he had not the slightest doubt that he would swear to it, and the Judge peremptorily refused to grant the postponement. While waiting for the jury to come in to the Lyman case, Hugh McRoberts, ex-County Treasurer, was arraigned for embezzling $53,000 of the county moneys. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in $15,000 bail to appear at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in October. James W. Morris and John Wall, Excise Commissioners, were also arraigned for embezzlement, and, failing to give bail, were committed to prison to await their trial.

TWENTY-ONE GIRLS GRADUATED.

The Commencement exercises of the graduating class of Grammar School No. 48, of which Miss M. L. Clawson is Principal, took place yesterday morning at the school building in West Twenty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, of the Board of Trustees, presided. The exercises opened with Scripture reading by Dr. E. O. Flagg, after which Miss Edith Fitzpatrick delivered a salutatory address. There were recitations by Miss Lillie Joyce, Miss Lizzie Thompson, (in German,) Miss Hattie Wilson, and Miss Mary De Vaux. Miss Amelia Nolee sang Verdi's "Pariel, O, Cara," and Miss Lois Amedo, who carried off the first scholarship prize for the highest average in every study, pronounced a valedictory. A short operetta entitled "Tabby Shins," was well rendered by 25 little girls, among whom the pupils of Miss Julia M. Donahoe did particularly well. Mr. C. F. Tietjen, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presented the scholarship prize to Miss Amedo, the second prize to Miss Jennie Bowling, the prize for the best penmanship—over 97—to Miss Minnie Adams, and the prize for excellence in German to Miss Mary Greenyeake. In presenting the diplomas to the 21 graduates in the Class, Gen. Shaler had previously referred as the "fine score of 21 out of a possible 21, each one a bull's eye." City Superintendent Kiddle took occasion to especially commend the excellent discipline and training shown by the pupils, who, in the recent examinations, received the highest mark in every study.

THE CORA SAMMIS CASE.

DETERMINED EFFORTS TO SECURE THE PARDON OF FRANK COSGROVE.

A determined effort is being made to secure the pardon of Frank Cosgrove, the son of a Burlingslip broker, indicted for being a participant in the now notorious Cora Sammis malpractice case. Madame Bertha Berger, of No. 161 East Twenty-seventh-street, who actually committed the operation by which Miss Sammis lost her life, was convicted and sentenced to 14 years in the Penitentiary. Assistant District Attorney Bell, who prosecuted Madame Berger, then turned his attention to Cosgrove, who brought the girl to Madame Berger's house, and was jointly indicted as an accessory. By the advice of a Tammany Judge, however, steps were taken to "fix" the case out of court. It was first sought to obtain the release on bail (supposed to have been furnished by Cosgrove's friends) of the female witnesses confined in the House of Detention, but the effort failed. Mr. John I. Davenport, who was called into the case at a late stage to supersede Mr. John O. Mott, who had charge of it at its beginning, fought strenuously for a postponement when the case was called for trial, and Mr. Bell startled the Court by announcing that Cosgrove, who was out on $5,000 bail, be committed to the Tombs until his trial should take place. He said that he believed a well-devised plan had been laid to try the case out of court, and declined to accept the responsibility of adjourning the case or allowing the accused to go at large. Judge Cowing agreed with Mr. Bell, and made an order for Cosgrove's committal to the Tombs. The fact was thereupon telegraphed in THE TIMES, and when Cosgrove next appeared at the bar of the General Sessions Court, it was to plead guilty to the indictment. At the request of Mr. Davenport, sentence was postponed, in order that an opportunity might be given to the friends of the accused to submit to the court affidavits in mitigation of punishment. This occurred two months ago, and Cosgrove still remains in the Tombs, living in comparative luxury and unsentenced. Yesterday it became known that District Attorney Phelps had delayed sentence for two terms at the request of Gov. Robinson, who wrote saying that an application would be made to him for the pardon of Cosgrove, and that he wished to have the case investigated. The Governor's son recently visited the District Attorney's office, and had a conversation about the case, and afterward had an interview with Cosgrove in the Tombs. So the case stands at present.

THE LIABILITY OF SHIP-OWNERS.

Associate Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, sat yesterday in the United States Circuit Court to hear arguments on a petition by the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company. The petitioners seek to take the benefit of an act passed in 1851, limiting the liability of ship-owners. In 1866, the steamer City of Norwich was in collision with the schooner Van Vliet. The schooner was sunk, and the steamer caught fire as a result of the collision, and sank also. The steamer was raised, and a libel was filed against her by the owners of the cargo. The owners of the schooner also recovered judgment against the individuals composing the Transportation Company, and the claims against them aggregated more than $100,000. The petitioners claim that their liability is limited to the value of their individual interests in the steamer and her freight for the voyage. The court below held that their interest was to the value of the wrecked schooner and her cargo, but the petitioners insisted that the interest was determined by the stipulation given in the various suits fixing it at $70,000, or that the amounts of insurance collected by the company on account of the loss by fire should be added to the value of the wreck. The court reserved its decision on the petition. The matter would have been heard before Judge Blatchford were it not for the fact that he is interested in a corporation which is collaterally involved in the suit.

A DEADLOCK IN A POLICE BOARD.

The Jersey City Police Board is in a quandary. It consists of three Democrats and three Republicans. They have balloted nearly 1,000 times for a temporary presiding officer without result. The law requires that they shall on or before July 1 submit to the Board of Finance an estimate of the amount needed to run the department for the next ensuing fiscal year, and that the Board of Finance, guided by the estimate, shall fix the amount of their appropriation. The failure to organize prevents the transaction of business, and as failure to distribute the particular duty referred to may lay them liable to indictment. At the meeting of the board held Tuesday evening Commissioner Bird offered a resolution directing Mayor Meighan to inform the Finance Board that $288,250 will be needed by the Police Board. It was contended that the board had no right to transact business till they had organized, and action on the resolution was deferred till last night in order that the views of the Corporation Counsel might be learned. Last night the Commissioners failed to meet, and an adjournment till next Tuesday night was taken.

THE REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

The special committee of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee, appointed to draft a plan for the reorganization of the Assembly District associations met last evening at No. 211 Fourth-avenue. All the members of the committee, which consists of Messrs. Jacob M. Patterson, John D. Lawson, Robert Brown, Michael Cregan, M. Friedsam, Col Charles S. Spencer, and Col. George Bliss, were present, except two. The absentees were Col. Bliss and Mr. Brown. A protracted meeting was held, and it was finally agreed to adopt the plan offered to the Executive Committee by Col. Bliss, the points of which were given in full in THE TIMES of yesterday, with a few amendments, one of which allows all members of associations who signed the rolls previous to the 17th inst. to vote at the primary elections. The special committee will report to the Executive Committee at a meeting of the latter body on Monday evening next.

MORE CASES OF SMALL-POX.

Three children of the Silverman family were yesterday taken from No. 48 Spring-street to Riverside Hospital, suffering with small-pox. Five members of this family are now in hospital, and two others are threatened with small-pox. None of the children had ever been vaccinated as Mrs. Silverman told Dr. Flinn of the Vaccinating Corps that she did not believe in vaccination. John Spellner, aged 25, was taken to the hospital yesterday from his residence in Third-avenue, near Forty-second-street, suffering from small-pox. He was employed in the paper-hanging factory in East Forty-second-street, near Lexington-avenue, and is supposed to have taken the disease from John Dowdell, who was also at work in the same factory and is now in inmate of the Riverside Hospital. A child was also taken to the hospital from a tenement-house in Mercer-place.

THE SHERIFF'S BIG HOTEL

HOW IT IS MANAGED BY HIS DEPUTIES.

FURTHER TESTIMONY BY J. EDWARD IRELAND—HIS PREVIOUS EVIDENCE CONFIRMED—IMPORTANT STATEMENTS BY JULIUS F. DE BERG AS TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PRISON.

Commissioner George Ticknor Curtis yesterday resumed the examination of the charges against Sheriff Reilly in the General Term room of the Supreme Court. The cross-examination of J. Edward Ireland was, for the time being, concluded, an attempt being made by the Sheriff's counsel to show that he was a witness unworthy of belief and infamous in character, but no evidence was brought forward to sustain the assertion. A second witness, formerly a "fifteen-dollar man," and still an inmate of Ludlow-Street Jail, but now only an ordinary prisoner, told an interesting story about his arrest and his subsequent experience in the vermin-haunted jail. He swore that for a "favor" extended to him by Order-of-Arrest Clerk Quiney and Deputy Sheriff McGonigle he paid $50; and having paid it by check, the check, bearing Major Quiney's indorsement, was put in evidence.

Mr. J. Edward Ireland took the stand, and by Mr. Larocque, who resumed the cross-examination, was pressed to say on what occasions he had seen Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons drunk. To many questions he persisted in replying that he had seen him befuddled, "only in his senses one-half or one-third;" that he acted "foolish and silly;" in December he had one evening seen him unsteady in the dining-room, when there were present a number of persons shooting with an air-gun, and the witness noticed Fitzsimmons's unsteadiness when he walked to the target to draw out the darts; after every game there was drinking; early in January he had seen him drunk in "Red" Leary's cell; it was in the evening, and the witness was up stairs in the corridor; Fitzsimmons staggered enough to attract the attention of the witness; he also saw him very frequently drinking in the bar-room; during the time he was a boarder and an ordinary prisoner he frequently saw McGowan thick-lipped and drunk—so drunk that there was no doubt about it. Some questions were then put to the witness about his marital life, to which he replied that he had married Sarah A. Buckelm, of Dobb's Ferry, in January, 1859, and that he had three children. Mr. Knox objecting that there could be no reason for going into this subject, Mr. Larocque replied that there was, and that he proposed to show that the witness's life and character were infamous, and such as to affect his credibility as a witness.

Mr. J. Adriance Bush then examined the witness as to the number of times he had been arrested, and Mr. Ireland related minutely the circumstances of his several arrests, substantially as he had done before. He reiterated the testimony given by him to the effect that his arrangement for boarding in the jail had been made with Warden Watson. Towels were first furnished to ordinary prisoners about Oct. 4, after the visit of the Bar committee. Mr. Larocque then questioned Ireland as to his transactions with J. C. Williamson in 1875 and 1876. Williamson, he said, printed a newspaper for him.

A recess was taken at 12:30, and after some delay in securing his transfer from Ludlow-Street Jail to the examination-room, Julius F. De Berg was placed on the stand at 1:40. He is a short, blonde German, florid, with full beard and sandy hair. He told his story in a straightforward manner, as directly as he could, considering the frequency of counsel's interruptions. He swore that he was 39 years of age, and had been in Ludlow-Street Jail since Dec. 14, 1878; he was arrested, on Dec. 10, by Deputy Sheriff McQuade, at his residence, No. 253 West Twentieth-street; he was asked if he could furnish $1,000 bail, and replied that he could not; that one of the persons was away, and he was disappointed about the other; he was told by the deputy that if he had to look for sureties he [the deputy] would have to be paid for it; having got his sureties, he was taken, in the afternoon, to the Sheriff's office, where he met Major Quiney and McGonigal; a man called "the Judge" drew up his bail-bond, and then the witness presented his sureties, Mr. Kaiser Klugh and Miss Anna Strang; his counsel, Mr. Newcomb, was present later on; when the bond was drawn up it was presented to Quiney and McGonigal. At this point Mr. Sheriff's counsel objected, desiring to know why the plan of the other side had been changed, and under what specification those facts were being brought out. Mr. Curtis ruled that they might go into the question of the general charge of extortion. Mr. Knox said that it was intended to show by the witness that $11 75 and even $22 had been exacted for preparing a bail-bond, when but 37 cents was the fee allowed by law; that $50 had been exacted from the witness, when the law provided that neither the Sheriff nor his deputies are allowed to receive gratuities for enabling a prisoner to find bail or to arrange with his adversary. The witness then resumed: When his bail-bond had been drawn up and given to Quiney and McGonigal, they consulted aside, and when they came back McGonigal said to Quiney, "I don't think we can accept this;" Quiney replied, "I don't think we can;" the witness said the bondsmen were respectable; Mr. Newcomb, his counsel, and his bondsmen then had a consultation, after which Quiney and McGonigal proposed that the witness should deposit $1,000 cash to make up a deficiency in one of the bonds; the witness said he didn't have $1,000, but Mr. Klugh agreed to get it, and in a few moments brought a thousand-dollar United States bond; it was then nearly 4 o'clock, and the witness asked Quiney and McGonigal to give him a receipt, as he wanted to go home; both opposed this, and said they wanted to wait for Mr. Newcomb, who had gone out; then the witness waited, and proposed to send for Newcomb, asking again at 5 o'clock; when sent for it was found that he had gone home. "That was just what they wanted," said the witness. This remark was promptly stricken out; Mr. Nor Quiney then said: "Old Newcomb tell you that this would cost you something!" the witness said "No:" McGonigal was standing by; he said, "Well it will cost you something;" he then asked how much, and was informed that it would be $50; the witness thought that a rather large amount, but if it was an understanding with Mr. Newcomb that he should pay it, he would pay; he then told his friend, Mr. Klugh, to give him a check; McGonigal went out and brought back a blank check on the Nassau Bank; this check the witness filled out and gave to Major Quiney. It was put in evidence. It read:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1878.

New-York County National Bank pay to the order of William H. Quincy $50. KAISER KLUGH.

The check was indorsed with the names of William H. Quiney and Theodore Arnold; before giving it up to Quiney the witness asked if $25 would not be enough, as he had already paid the Deputy $20 for bringing him bail, but Quiney said he could not take less; he was sure the check had been paid; he left the bond and the $1,000, and saw nobody from the Sheriff's office until four days later, when he went to the Sheriff's office to surrender himself, "as he could not trust the Sheriff's office;" Major Quiney and McGonigal wanted to know why, when the witness said he wanted the $1,000 bond delivered, and it was given up; at 4 o'clock on the 14th he went to the jail, first meeting Fitzsimmons, who presented him a printed affidavit to the effect that the witness could not support himself; he asked Fitzsimmons if the deputy had not told him that his was to pay board; to this Fitzsimmons replied that he had nothing to do with the deputy; the witness refused to sign the paper, when Fitzsimmons snatched it from his hand and tore it up; he paid Fitzsimmons $7 50 for half a week's board, being told by him that $15 was the price; he only expected to be in the jail until the following Monday; having paid thirty cents from Dec. 14 to Jan. 4, he then told Fitzsimmons that he would have to remain longer, and had concluded to go up stairs; that is, he ceased to be a boarder, and became an ordinary prisoner; since then he had not paid any more board; as a boarder he had such meals as he would get outside for $4 a week; dined in the dining-room, and had the privilege of taking a bath; now he bathes in a basin in his cell; formerly, as a boarder, he could stay out of his cell after 5:30; after he ceased to be a boarder he was locked up at 5:30 in the afternoon; formerly he could see friends at any time, and get anything he wanted, including whisky and brandy for medicinal purposes.

After he went up stairs, Mr. De Berg said that he could not eat for 36 hours; some things his friends sent him the keepers would not at first allow to come up to him, but they were afterward; up as a boarder he could stay in bed as long as he wished to stay; after he went up stairs he was roused at 6 o'clock; if prisoners did not get up at 6 they ran the risk of being locked up all day; he had known persons to be locked up in this way; it had happened within a few days; as a boarder he had access to the yard, but not since he ceased to be a boarder; he had not even been allowed to go near a window; as a boarder he was restrained to inside the jail, but after he had ceased paying he had no liberty except to live.

The witness then gave some testimony about the use of the water-closets, of which there was one to each tier of cells, so far as he knew; as a rule, the closets were kept clean by the prisoners, but he had seen that on the first tier in a very filthy condition; when he first went up stairs his cell was in such a condition that it made him sick, and he could not sleep; the next morning he discovered the cause; he paid 25 cents to a prisoner to clean it out; there was a great deal of vermin in it—bedbugs—and it took two months to get them out; the cell he had occupied as a boarder was very nearly as bad when he first went into it; he could not sleep in it; so he told the man who took care of the beds, a convict prisoner, who was also the barkeeper, and he got some powder, drove the bugs away, and the witness was then able to sleep. Mr. Knox then asked the witness some questions about the diet of the prisoners. For breakfast they have a piece of bread, part of four inches square, and a decoction made from scorched bread and molasses; they call it coffee; no milk is furnished, and he never drank the coffee in its natural state—it was impossible to drink it; he was managing; this was the breakfast bill of fare for the entire time; for supper they have another decoction called tea, which has a slight taste of tea, but when tea was out of consequence of milk, which he furnished himself, he preferred to drink water; the tea was unpleasing; there was no variation from the breakfast and supper bill of fare; for dinner on Sunday they have meat and potatoes, occasionally good, but not common; when fish is on sale, Friday, they have boiled fish; on Monday, corned beef and cabbage; on Tuesday, soup and boiled beef, the beef served first, and afterward the soup, both in the same dish; on Tuesday, bean soup and bacon, or the pork; on Wednesday a stew of mixed, and potatoes; the quantity of this was sufficient, for he could never eat it; Thursday, corned beef and potatoes; on Friday, fish that was not fit for a human being to eat; the smell of it was enough; he had not until lately tasted it, when he had used a sauce which he had prepared.

The witness had seen "Red" Leary in the jail, but had no acquaintance with him; he was seldom without visitors from morning until night; he was drinking all the time; from the time he got up in the morning he was always in the bar, or in the alley outside the bar; he had never seen him intoxicated; one of the visitors was a woman they called his wife, and when women called upon him "they sang songs in the evening, and it was a perfect riot; such scenes of licentiousness occurred that if anybody from the outside could have come in—"

Mr. Larocque—Oh! All this is objected to. What did they do?

The witness went on to say that there was singing of obscene songs by women who came to see "Red" Leary, and that they sung in the presence of anybody who wanted to be present; he had these proceedings in front of the bar on the alley, and everybody could go there; he had seen women in Leary's cell, although no other person was allowed this privilege, and he had seen one woman leave his cell before 8 o'clock in the morning, before visitors were allowed in the jail; he did not know the woman, but she was the one reputed to be Leary's wife; he had known of other women coming in Leary's cell as late as 10 and 10:30 at night; when he was a boarder his cell was the second from Leary's; afterward it was two flights above; Leary had not only had friends in the jail until 10:30, but up to 12, and even 2 o'clock; he had seen Warden Watson in "Red" Leary's cell.

At 3:30 o'clock had arrived, Commissioner Curtis, who was in receipt of the counsel to obey the Governor's instruction and make all possible disclosure, and to have their witnesses ready to follow in close succession, adjourned the examination until this morning at 10:30.

THE DOOMED DOGS.

MR. BERGH INSISTS ON MORE HUMANE TREATMENT—SCENE AT THE POUND.

The dog-pound was formally opened for the reception of guests on Monday morning, and while the ostracised members of the canine race are being rendered virtually extinct throughout the City, owing to the unrelenting perseverance and unremitting industry of the official dog catcher, Superintendent Hartfield, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has come to the rescue of the suffering dogs, and yesterday personally served a copy of the annexed letter on Poundmaster MacMahon:

A. S. P. C. A., June 25, 1879.

Mr. John MacMahon, Poundmaster, foot of East Nineteenth-street:

SIR: You are hereby notified that the suffering condition of the dogs of which you are in charge as Poundmaster is a violation of section 1, chapter 375, of the laws of 1867 of this State, and this notice is personally served upon you to preclude any plea which you may hereafter urge, in the event of prosecution for such violation, that you were ignorant of the condition of the animals.

The following are a few of the evils which it is necessary should be remedied at once:

First—To stop the feeding of the already half-starved animals upon putrid tripe, and furnish biscuits or other proper food.

Second—To desist from crowding into one pen several hundred dogs, when there are 150 empty kennels in the pound.

Third—To provide more ventilation in the building.

Fourth—To provide tin pans of proper size for water, in lieu of the small worn-out pans now in use.

Fifth—To humanely destroy, immediately on receipt, all sick, maimed, and suffering dogs.

Sixth—To provide a liberal supply of disinfectants.

In a word, the laws and the dictates of humanity must be observed. HENRY BERGH.

Superintendent Hartfield, in addition, informed Poundmaster MacMahon that if the law was not complied with, and that if the necessary reforms were not introduced without delay, he would arrest him and his assistants and let all the dogs confined in the pound loose. Superintendent Hartfield's threat had the desired effect upon the Poundmaster, and he promised to remedy the evils complained of immediately.

On visiting the pound it was learned that the only sustenance the dogs are given is rotten tripe, a dish which even the hungry mongrel curs revolt at, and which they only bunch. On Tuesday the unfortunate animals did not eat a morsel, and were in a starved condition yesterday, when preparations were made to dispose of the mixed collection of yelping brutes that were locked up in the pen, having got about 500 dogs awaiting dissolution yesterday morning when the iron cage was got ready, and 50 of them placed therein. The scene was not a pleasant one. The dogs yelped and barked and made a most hideous noise. They fought and struggled and groaned and growled, and a regular pandemonium reigned. In a few moments the cage, with its living freight, was immersed in the river, and the dogs were drowned. Here a mishap occurred. In the effort to raise the cage the hoisting tackle got out of order, and further operations were suspended for the day. Superintendent Hartfield was very angry at the delay, as he said the defect could be remedied within an hour.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND.

TALKING ABOUT AN APPEAL FROM CHANCELLOR RUNYON'S DECISION.

A meeting of third mortgage bondholders of the New-Jersey Midland Railway, and of persons interested in the chattel mortgage given to secure about $90,000 advanced by certain Directors of the road, was held at the Second National Bank, Paterson, N. J., yesterday afternoon, to consult as to the advisability of appealing from the recent decision of Chancellor Runyon in the foreclosure proceedings brought by the first mortgage bondholders. There was quite a full interchange of views as to the probable result of an appeal, those present being reluctant to abandon all hope of getting something for the money invested in the road, but without coming to any agreement the meeting adjourned, with the understanding that another meeting would be called in a few weeks. The opinion was expressed that the Hudson Connecting Railroad Company, and probably the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company would appeal from the Chancellor's decision. In that case the third mortgage bondholders would undoubtedly join in carrying the matter up to the court of highest resort. It was stated that the expense would be about $1,500 for the printing and preparation of the testimony and briefs, and this seems to be the principal cause for the hesitation of those who are dissatisfied with the present situation.

The decree, prepared in accordance with the decision of the Chancellor, is expected to be ready and printed this week; it will be submitted to the counsel of the various parties interested, and in about two weeks there will be an argument before the Chancellor as to the terms of the decree, before it is settled and signed. Quite a contest is anticipated over this proceeding. As soon as the decree is signed Gen. Hoxsey, counsel for the third mortgage bondholders and others, says he will give notice of appeal. Whether it will be prosecuted or not depends upon future contingencies. Among the rumors as to the ultimate fate of the road is one to the effect that Jay Gould has some idea of buying it, in order to make a more thorough route to the West, via the New-York and Oswego Midland Road and some road yet to be constructed in the western part of this State. Another scheme is to make the New-Jersey Midland part of the long-talked-of west side road to Albany.

DECISION INTERESTING TO BUTCHERS.

A verdict was rendered yesterday in the Seventh District Court in the case of Solomon H. Weyner, a butcher, doing business at No. 242 East Sixth-street, against Cornelius Farley, one of the City Marshals, which will tend to check the fraudulent system of doing business which has recently become so common among the retail butchers and other traders in this City. On the 14th inst., Isaac H. Rothchild, a wholesale butcher, obtained judgment against Alexander H. Zaddick, who had been carrying on the business of a retail butcher at No. 242 East Sixth-street, and Marshal Farley made a levy upon the meats found in Zaddick's store to the value of $125, by virtue of an execution issued upon the judgment. As soon as the levy had been made Weyner replevied the goods seized, by making an affidavit that they belonged to him, and that he had bought the store from Zaddick, who is his brother-in-law, on the 30th of April.

This practice of selling out to their relatives is so common among retail butchers that wholesale dealers are often defrauded out of large amounts. The suit was brought to determine whether the Marshal was entitled to the goods involved, or, in reality, the question whether the sale by Zaddick to his brother-in-law, Weyner, was fraudulent or in good faith.

Judge Ingersoll charged the jury that, under the statute of fraud, if they believed from the evidence that the sale was made for the purpose of defrauding the creditors of Zaddick, they were bound to bring in a verdict for the defendant. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant for $125, the value of the meats levied upon and afterward taken from the Marshal by a writ of replevin.

JURYMEN REBUKED BY THE COURT.

Joseph Koehler was found guilty in the General Sessions Court, Tuesday, of selling whisky without a license at No. 127 Prince-street. Judge Cowing was about to sentence him to 30 days in the Penitentiary, when two of the jury said that if they had imagined that the accused was to be sent to prison they would not have found him guilty. Judge Cowing remarked that the jury had nothing whatever to do with the question of punishment, that lying in the province of the court alone. His Honor, however, postponed sentence until yesterday, and then administered a sharp rebuke to those members of the jury who had objected to the infliction of punishment.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGES ON RECORD.

A dispatch was received in this City yesterday, saying that the new Guion steamer Arizona, which left this port on the 17th, had arrived out, having crossed the Atlantic in seven days nine hours and twenty-three minutes, the fastest passage on record. This is one and a half hours faster than the passage of the Britannia in August, 1877. The steam-ship City of Washington, of Alexander's line, which arrived from Havana yesterday, made the passage in three days and five hours. This is two hours and forty-five minutes quicker than any passage she has previously made, and is the fastest passage on record between Havana and New-York.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The two hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the school of the Collegiate Dutch Church will be celebrated in the school-rooms, No. 160 West Twenty-ninth-street, this evening.

Aldermen Morris has received a protest against the proposed new elevated railroad from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall from the officers of the Astor Library. The protest will be submitted to the Common Council at their next meeting.

William Spaulding, of No. 220 West Twenty-seventh-street, was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for snatching a gold watch and chain belonging to John R. Fenderson, of Syracuse, with which he attempted to escape by flight.

The Governing Committee, of the Stock Exchange, met yesterday and decided, in deference to the wishes of the 731 members of the Exchange who signed the petition to that effect, to close the Exchange on Saturday, July 5, as well as on Friday, July 4, thus granting the "boys" an extra holiday.

The excursion steamer Adelaide, which went ashore on Oyster Island at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, still lies high and dry, and the prospects of getting her off at present are poor. Her pilot says that he was so far out of his course because he mistook Bedloe's Island for Governor's Island in the fog which was then beginning to settle down.

Drexel, Morgan & Co., of this City, yesterday received information that the entire $15,000,000 of United States 4 per cent. bonds recently purchased from the First National Bank syndicate had been sold in London, and that the price there had advanced to 104¼, notwithstanding the case of the London money market. The price here has advanced to 102⅞@103.

Charles Burroughs, the adventurer who is charged with having swindled Mr. John R. Greason, of the firm of Greason, Boxart & Pierce, manufacturing jewelers, of No. 182 Broadway, out of diamond jewelry valued at $2,800, on the 24th of May last, has been arrested in Philadelphia by Detective George H. Dilks, of the Central Office, and is now in jail in that city awaiting a requisition.

The new committees of the Produce Exchange having been reorganized, the following appointments of inspectors of the branches named were announced yesterday: Committee on Cheese, William Harding, official weigher and inspector of rejected; Committee on Flour, Thomas Dougherty, chief inspector; Committee on Distilled Spirits, J. H. Erickson, G. M. Pyatt, R. Pyatt, Jacob Reis, H. T. Webb, inspectors and gaugers.

The case of Patrolman James Brown, who is charged with intoxication, and with having arrested Dr. James R. Wood, of No. 62 West Seventeenth-street, without cause, was examined by President Smith yesterday, who then referred it to the board for a decision. Another charge pending against Brown is made by Acting Sergt. Wallace, who found him fast asleep on his post and removed the member from his hat without disturbing his slumbers.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday, and acted upon charges of breach of discipline preferred against several members of the department. Sydney Freidenburg, a fireman attached to Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4, was dismissed from the force for intoxication and disobedience of orders. Winfield S. Rowland, a fireman of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 13, was retired on half pay because of physical disability. He had performed active service in the department for eight years.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company yesterday sold by auction 70,000 tons of Scranton coal at a slight advance in prices over those obtained at the last sale. Following is the result: 10,000 tons of grate at $2 17½ to $2 20 per ton, an advance of 9¼ cents per ton; 10,000 tons of egg at $2 20 to $2 22½ per ton, an advance of 10¾ cents per ton; 35,000 tons of stove at $2 22½ to $2 30 per ton, an advance of 14 cents per ton, and 10,000 tons of chestnut at $2 37½ per ton, an advance of 10 cents per ton.

Policeman John Nugent, who is under arrest, charged with complicity in the robbery of the Manhattan Savings Bank, was brought before Judge Potter, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. Bail in his own recognizance for $5,000 was fixed by Justice Murray at $30,000, he and his counsel desired to have it reduced to $5,000 by the Supreme Court Judge. Judge Potter reserved his decision, and Nugent was taken back to the Tombs. He was guarded by two prison-keepers and four fellow-policemen.

BROOKLYN.

George W. Young, a single man, who has been living for some time at No. 111 South Ninth-street, committed suicide last evening by jumping from the ferry-boat General Varnum, of the Grand-street line, as she entered the slip on this side. It is believed that he was insane.

John Hunt, a watchman on a lighter moored at Prentice's Dock, was missed from his post about 9 o'clock Tuesday night. Last evening his body was found in the water near the dock. It is supposed that he fell from the lighter accidentally. The body was taken to his late residence in Luquer-street.

Whilhelmina P. S. Herr has commenced an action in the Supreme Court to recover the sum of $41,000, with interest, due her by the Connecticut Life Insurance Company as the beneficiary in insurance on the life of her husband, who committed suicide by shooting himself on the 18th of December, 1878.

A body found in the river by the Eleventh Precinct Police on Tuesday night, was yesterday identified as that of William Villmar, aged 34, a ship-carpenter, of No. 119 Washington-street, New-York. A large stone was tied to the left arm. Villmar, while under the influence of liquor, recently declared his intention to commit suicide.

Mrs. Ellen Peck, who is charged with obtaining $19,000 worth of diamonds by means of false pretenses from one Langer, a New-York "diamond broker," was to have been tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday, but on motion of the District Attorney, who was not

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8672. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CAUCUS COMPROMISE

THE JUDICIAL BILL PASSED.

BOTH OF THE CAUCUS MEASURES REPORTED TO THE HOUSE—NO AMENDMENTS TO THE JUDICIAL BILL ALLOWED—THE MARSHALS BILL TO BE DISPOSED OF TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The bill making appropriations for the Federal courts, as modified by the action of the Democratic caucus, was reported to the House to-day by Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and subsequently passed. When the bill was taken up for consideration in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Baker, of Indiana, moved to amend by inserting the item of $600,000, omitted by the edict of the Democratic caucus, for the payment of the salaries of United States Marshals and their Deputies, employed in the service of the various Circuit and District Courts. Mr. Baker explained that he had so framed his amendment that it would not interfere with the purpose of the Democrats to exclude the employment of special Deputy Marshals upon election day. The item was necessary to the proper discharge of the legitimate business of the courts, and the amount named could only be applied to the payment of the salaries of the District Marshals and those Deputies who assisted them in attending to the regular business of the courts. The services of those officers were as necessary to the transaction of the regular court business as those of the District Attorneys, and unless the majority intended to obstruct the courts of justice, there could be no reason why his amendment should not be adopted. Mr. Atkins replied that this item had been provided for in another bill already reported, and there was not, therefore, any necessity for inserting it in the pending bill. He was reminded that it was associated in the bill referred to with the same conditions which induced the President to veto the last Appropriation bill laid before him, but Mr. Atkins replied that he saw no reason to believe that the President would withhold his approval from the new bill, and demanded a vote on Mr. Baker's amendment. The amendment was rejected by a party vote.

The bill fixes the per diem pay of jurors at $2. Mr. Baker proposed to amend this by fixing the pay at $3, which was also rejected. On the rising vote, Messrs. Coffroth and Klotz, of Pennsylvania, and several other Democrats, voted with the Republicans, but they were severely lectured by their party associates for disobeying the orders of the caucus, that all except Mr. Klotz refrained from voting when the House was subsequently counted. Mr. Bayne next moved to fix the pay of jurors at $2 50 per day. He explained that that was the amount paid jurors for service in the State courts in Pennsylvania and many other States, and urged that as United States jurors were generally required to travel considerable distances to attend court, and to live in large cities while discharging court duties, they should at least receive as much compensation as jurors of State courts. It was apparent, however, that the Democrats were determined to adhere strictly to the decision of the caucus, not to permit any amendments whatever to be made to the bill, and instead of attempting to combat the arguments of Mr. Bayne, they shouted in chorus "Vote, vote," and the amendment was rejected.

The third section of the bill provides for the drawing of Federal jurors, and requires that a Commissioner shall be appointed by the District Judge, which Commissioner shall be a citizen of good standing and a well-known member of the principal political party opposing that to which the Clerk of the court may belong. Mr. Low, of Alabama, proposed to perfect this section by requiring that the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the party to which the Commissioner selected belongs shall furnish a certificate as to his political standing. This was also rejected, as were several other amendments proposed by Republicans to the third section. The only change made in the bill as reported by the Committee on Appropriations was the addition of an unimportant amendment proposed by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa.

The consideration of the bill having been completed in Committee of the Whole, it was reported to the House and passed by a strict party vote and sent to the Senate, which body prolonged its session in order that the bill might be received to-day and taken up to-morrow for consideration. After disposing of the Judicial Expenses bill the House took up the Marshals bill, and after some skirmishing between the two parties in reference to the time to be allowed for general debate, it was agreed that one half hour should be allowed to each side. It seems that Gen. Garfield has prepared a speech which he is anxious to deliver, and it was to give that gentleman the desired opportunity that the Republicans were induced to make a fight for one hour of general debate upon the Marshals bill. Gen. Garfield's speech will be devoted to an exposition of the efforts of the Democrats since they secured the majority in the House of Representatives to revive and put in force the old State rights theories. The Marshals bill will not be passed by the House to-morrow, and the indications are that the Judicial Expenses bill will be completed to-morrow by the Senate. It is believed that both bills will be disposed of and laid before the President by Saturday evening. Should this be done, they can be returned to the House by the President on Monday. It is expected that final adjournment will be fixed for Tuesday or Wednesday, regardless of the action of the President on the Marshals bill.

SUMMER TRIPS FOR SENATORS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PLEASANT EXCURSIONS TO BE PAID FOR BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—It seems to have been the study of the Democrats, since they obtained control of the Senate, to find some pleasant Summer recreation for its members at the public expense, and upon one pretext or another they have succeeded in providing for a series of junketing excursions during the recess, which include almost every section of country between the two oceans. Almost every week some Democratic Senator has offered an apparently harmless resolution providing for these pleasure trips, and Senatorial courtesy has usually prevented an objection. To-day, however, the climax was reached when Mr. McDonald asked for authority for the Committees on Public Lands and Mines and Mining to travel West during the recess for the purpose of aiding in the classification and sale of public lands. Mr. Morrill called attention to the fact that at least 12 committees had already been authorized to travel over the country at the public expense during the recess, which would require the attendance of from 50 to 60 Senators at various points during the Summer. If it was the intention to give them a good time at the public expense, he could understand it. Mr. McDonald presented a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, recommending the excursion proposed for the Committee on Public Lands. Authority was given that committee to sit during the recess, but as Mr. Hereford, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, was not present to make the necessary appeal, that portion of the resolution referring to the proposed excursion for that committee was laid over until Mr. Hereford could be present. Each of these committees are, of course, provided with clerks and Deputy Sergeants-at-Arms, which will swell the number of pleasure-seekers to 75 people, traveling at the Government's expense. While the Democratic cry of economy and reform is heard in Congress, it would be well for some Senator of that party to compute the cost of these sham investigations and furnish good reasons for ordering them.

SUPPRESSING A STATESMAN.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Senator Vest, of Missouri, did not get an opportunity to air his financial views in the Senate to-day, his carefully-prepared speech made for his constituents being smothered by an objection from Senator Chandler. It appeared from Mr. Vest's movements and declarations this morning that he not only wanted to speak, but to force the resolution declaring in favor of the remonetization and free coinage of silver to a vote. Mr. Vest evidently wanted to do too much in one day, so the Senate pulled him down and refused to permit him to do anything at all. He is not discouraged, however, and will make another effort to read the speech which he has prepared to scatter broadcast over Missouri through the medium of the United States mails.

THE TRADE DOLLAR BILL.

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN TILL DECEMBER—PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Senate Finance Committee this morning, by a majority vote, made several important amendments in the House bill providing for the exchange of trade dollars for legal-tender silver dollars, and decided that its further consideration should be postponed until next December, with the understanding however, that the bill and amendments are then to be reported to the Senate, as soon as practicable. The principal amendment adopted by the committee to-day provides that the exchange of legal-tender dollars for trade dollars shall be at the "market value" of the latter, "regarded as bullion," and not "at par," as provided by the House of Representatives. The committee also struck out the House proviso, "that trade dollars received under this act shall not be counted as part of the coinage of silver required by the act of Feb. 28, 1878." The vote on the question of adopting these amendments, and also on postponing the report until next December, was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Kernan, Morrill, and Ferry; Nays—Messrs. Wallace, Voorhees, and Beck. Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Jones, of Nevada, were paired. The principal reason for not reporting the bill this session is to preclude the possibility of the Warner Silver bill being moved as an amendment in the Senate, in advance of the completed consideration and report of that measure by the committee.

THE SPINNERS' STRIKE BEGUN.

NONE OF THE MILLS STOPPED IN CONSEQUENCE—A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 26.—The spinners struck to-day in all the mills, according to the decision of the union, and the long-threatened struggle between masters and men has begun in earnest. Both declare their determination to maintain their ground, and whether it will be a long or a short struggle is a question impossible to answer. The manufacturers have taken vigorous measures at the start, declaring that they mean that this shall be the last spinners' strike in Fall River. In some cases the wives and children of the strikers, employed in other departments of the mills, have been discharged, and the strikers have been ordered to vacate their tenements to make room for the help which the mill managers intend to hire. Such a course, it is understood, will be followed by all the mills. Another corporation, the Shore Mill, discharged all its spinners last night, with the information that they would not be employed again. All of the mills except one—the Flint, which will start up again on Monday—started this morning, and have been in operation all day, with an average of about one-quarter of the mules running, worked by some new help, "back boys" and girls, and with a full complement of help in the other departments. In some instances weavers have been put in charge of mules, and the manufacturers say they see no reason why they cannot speedily learn to run them as well as the men who have struck. There has been no disturbance to-day, but it is feared that trouble may come, for some of the strikers are in an ugly mood, especially when full of beer. The overwhelming majority, however, appear to be well disposed, anxious to keep the peace, and gain sympathy and respect from outside by their dignified and manly behavior. Indignation is expressed in some quarters at the refusal of the city authorities to take precautionary measures and appoint special policemen, but others incline to the belief that the appointment of special Police while the city is quiet and the strikers are well behaved would tend only to aggravate the operatives and add to the gravity of the situation. If the beer shops could be kept closed there would be little fear of trouble.

Efforts are making by some of the striking spinners to-night to induce the help employed to stay away from the mills to-morrow, and often or persuade them into refusing to work as "knobsticks." It is also reported that the "back boys" have been offered $5 a week by the strikers if they will not work on the mules, but as yet they have not accepted the offer. The strikers have funds at present, and the hardship will not be felt for a while, but if the manufacturers carry out their threat to discharge all those in other departments related to them—their wives and children—and turn them out of their tenements, there must soon be great distress. The wages of all have been very small, and it has been impossible for many of them to save even enough to meet the expenses of a few idle days and a trip to other places to search for work and better wages. Altogether the prospect ahead is gloomy for Fall River.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—The striking spinners and weavers returned to work in the Westerly Woolen Mills this morning, a satisfactory compromise having been made.

JOHN G. THOMPSON DEPOSED.

A NEW MAN CHOSEN TO MANAGE THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, June 26.—The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee to-day brought together a large number of politicians and newspaper men from the interior of the State. Gen. Ewing, the Democratic candidate for Governor, arrived this morning, and soon after John G. Thompson appeared, much to the surprise of everybody, even to his own family. As predicted a day or two ago, the feeling against Thompson developed at an early hour this morning, and before noon it was generally conceded that the great organizer of the Ohio Democracy would have to vacate the Chairmanship, and that Frank McKinney would hereafter sound the bugle-blast calling upon the faithful to be up and doing. Thompson at once realized the situation and quietly bowed to the inevitable, making no fight to maintain himself as manager of the Democratic machine. He knew that to do so would create a still stronger feeling against him, which would cause him to be unceremoniously expelled from the councils of the Democracy altogether. The friends of Ewing generously conceded to him a place on the State Committee, and the great machine politician, who made the bitter war against Bishop, has again been humiliated.

Gov. Bishop and his friends, as well as Gen. Ewing, have been instrumental in bringing about this result. Frank McKinney, who now assumes the management of the campaign for Gen. Ewing, has had considerable experience, but lacks the executive ability necessary to carry on a campaign successfully in a State so closely contested as this has been for the past 10 years. Thompson's long experience in the management of the Democratic campaigns gave him an advantage that cannot be overestimated. The Republicans are well pleased with the result, as they fear Thompson's peculiar strategy in a campaign fully as much as the Democratic candidates themselves.

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 26.—Particulars reached here to-day of a terrible homicide in Merriwether County, in which J. F. Ricks met with a violent death at the hands of his brother-in-law. The killing grew out of the settlement of an estate in which both men were interested. Ricks is a farmer, living near Warrenville. He has heard that his brother-in-law, James Barton, had spoken offensively of his wife. Ricks determined upon seeking redress. The men met in the road Tuesday. Ricks demanded of Burton a retraction of the offensive words. Burton, who was armed with a shot-gun, discharged its contents into the body of his brother-in-law, who expired almost instantly. Burton is still at large, and claims that he acted in self-defense.

ISMAIL PASHA ABDICATES

EGYPT UNDER A NEW RULER.

ISMAIL I. RESIGNS HIS VICE-REGAL POSITION BY ORDER OF THE SULTAN—PRINCE MAHOMMED TEWFIK, HIS ELDEST SON, INSTALLED AS KHEDIVE.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch from Cairo to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "According to authentic information received here from Constantinople the Sultan has signed a firman deposing the Khédive in favor of his son, Prince Mahommed Tewfik." Previous Constantinople advices show that a very strong pressure has been brought to bear on the Sultan, Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, semi-officially representing to him that if he declined to displace the Khédive the powers would be compelled to take that step upon themselves, and Turkey would, in that case, eventually lose Egypt. Sir Austen Layard added that the powers are firmly determined to establish good administration in Egypt. The Porte, on Wednesday, advised the Sultan to acquiesce in the course recommended by the powers.

A later Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Caratheodori Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed the Ambassadors of the powers that the Sultan has signed an irade, deposing the Khédive and appointing Prince Tewfik as his successor. It is understood that the adhesion of the Khédive and Prince Tewfik to these measures is assured.

A Cairo dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, received at 3 o'clock P. M., says: "The Khédive has received the Sultan's order demanding his abdication in favor of Prince Tewfik, and has expressed his compliance with the demand."

A Cairo dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, received at 5:30 P. M., says: "It is expected that Prince Tewfik will publish a proclamation to-night, announcing his accession to the vice-regal throne of Egypt. It is believed that Ismail, the ex-Khédive, will quit Egypt on Monday."

In the House of Lords to-day, the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave confirmation to the report that the Sultan had ordered the Khédive to abdicate, and that the latter had expressed his acquiescence. Lord Salisbury further stated that Prince Tewfik had been installed as Khédive of Egypt.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons to-day, made an announcement similar to that of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords in regard to the change of rulers in Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—The Porte has sent a dispatch to the powers revoking the irade of 1841, which authorized the Khédive to conclude treaties with foreign powers and maintain an army. The Porte will exert its influence to restore the finances and reform the abuses in Egypt.

CAIRO, June 26.—Prince Tewfik, the new Khédive, held a reception to-day, which was attended by the foreign Consuls, Egyptian officers, and all the notable Europeans in Cairo.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Department of State has received a telegram from the United States Consul-General at Cairo, stating that the Khédive, in accordance with the order of the Sultan, has abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Tewfik, who will be proclaimed Khédive at the Citadel at 6 o'clock to-day. All was represented as being quiet.

LONDON, June 27.—The *Standard*'s dispatch from Cairo states that Tewfik Pasha was proclaimed Viceroy of Egypt with a salute of 101 guns.

The Russian Consul-General has been ordered to support the other Consuls in the position they have taken.

It is reported that the Khédive will receive a pension of £50,000 per annum.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* states that Talaat Pasha, who was recently sent by the Khédive on a special mission to Constantinople, was the bearer of a large sum of money for the Sultan.

A *Times* dispatch from Alexandria states that the ex-Khédive, his Finance Minister, and Prince Hassan will leave the country. A yacht has been ordered to be ready to take them to Constantinople.

The *Times*, in its leader, says: "Bad government and oppression of the fellahs are the chief part of the indictment under which the Khédive, Ismail Pasha, was condemned."

THE DEATH OF PRINCE LOUIS.

NO DECISION YET AS TO THE SUCCESSION—A MASS FOR THE REPOSE OF LOUIS'S SOUL.

PARIS, June 26.—*L'Ordre*, M. Rouher's organ, reproduces, and consequently authenticates, an account of an interview in which M. Rouher, replying to a question as to who would take the place of the deceased Prince Imperial, said: "Prince Jerome will, if he accepts that serious responsibility."

There was an immense attendance at the mass commemorative of the deceased Prince Imperial at the Church of Saint Augustine to-day. The working classes were only meagerly represented. Prince Jerome Bonaparte and his son, Prince Victor, were present; also Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, and other diplomatic representatives. There was no disturbance.

LONDON, June 27.—The *Times*'s dispatch from Paris says that M. Bournat, a Bonapartist leader at Marseilles, has become a Republican.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, June 26.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that a dispatch from Lima, Peru, received to-day, states that the Bolivian agent in Peru is ignorant of the proclamation, reported to have been issued by Bolivia, authorizing privateers sailing under her flag to seize Chilian merchandise, even in neutral ships, and not contraband of war. The original announcement of the proclamation was from a Chilian source.

The British Admiralty have ordered the detention of a torpedo-boat, purchased by the Peruvian Government, which put into Sheerness for repairs.

A WEALTHY FARMER MURDERED.

KILLED BY A NEGRO FOR REFUSING TO LEND HIM MONEY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 26.—A murder was committed Wednesday night near the quiet village of Newark Valley, Tioga County, and was discovered this morning. The village is on the line of the Southern Central Railroad, about 50 miles from Auburn. The victim is Elbridge G. Rewey, a wealthy bachelor farmer, who resided about a mile and a half from the railroad station. He was very penurious, and was looked upon in the community as a miser. It is supposed that he had a large amount of money concealed about his premises. The murderer is Daniel Searles, a colored man, who has been for some time employed at a sawmill near the station. Mr. Rewey had been absent from home through the day, and returned about 9 P. M. He retired, and about 10 o'clock was aroused by a rap at the door. He opened the door, when Searles entered, saying he wished to borrow some money. He was refused, when the negro struck Mr. Rewey with a club, knocking him down, and then proceeded to cut his throat with a sharp razor. He then robbed the house of $300 and a gold watch. Leaving his victim weltering in his blood, the negro went back to his boarding-place.

Here, for some reason or other, probably troubled with a guilty conscience, he made the deed known to another negro, to whom he showed the watch, and offered to divide the money with him if he would keep still about it and help him to get away. His companion accepted the offer on these terms, and kept the matter until this morning, when his conscience began to trouble him also, and going to Searles, as they were at work in the mill, he returned the money, and told him he would have nothing more to do with the affair. He then informed some men of the murder, and Searles gave himself up to the authorities. There is great excitement in the vicinity of the murder, with strong talk of lynching. Rewey was alone in the house at the time of the murder. The body was found in the house this morning in a mangled condition.

CUMMINGTON'S HUNDRED YEARS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 26.—The Cummington Centennial Celebration to-day, although delayed by rain, called out about 3,000 people. Senator Dawes, a native of the town, delivered the historical address. Beginning back in 1762, when the General Court sold the territory to Col. John Cummington, of Concord, at auction, the speaker traced its history through the century. Samuel Brewer was the first settler. The Rev. James Briggs was ordained first minister in 1779, and remained 46 years. The town was noted for the number of its churches in later years, and also for the noted men to which it has given birth—William Cullen Bryant, Dr. Howland Dawes, Ebenezer Snell, Luther Bradish, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, the Rev. Theophilus Packard, the Rev. Thomas Snell, and Shepard Knapp. Cummington Academy, where Gov. Talbot was educated, was noted in its day. A poem and hymn by John H. Bryant, brother of the great poet, followed. After-dinner speeches were made by Gov. Talbot, Congressman Norcross, and Charles Dudley Warner.

HUNTERDON COUNTY RELIEVED.

A DEMOCRATIC RING OVERTHROWN—HONEST MEN SEEKING FURTHER RELIEF.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 26.—Hunterdon County breathes freer after a fight, severe and troublesome, which has been waged all Winter and Spring. The ring which has manipulated every branch of the County Government for four years, and which has never been punished in the slightest way, gave up much more easily and quickly than was supposed. Through the failure of each and every Grand Jury to indict, or even examine, the Board of Freeholders, the Statute of Limitations took effect a few weeks ago, and thus prevented any vigorous execution of justice. This led to the supposition that the attempts at fraud and aggrandizement would be continued with the new board. The incessant demand lately expressed by the Republican press of the county, and echoed by the voice of the people, that some of the tricks and crookedness be stopped, yielded a beneficial result. The very first bridge the new board examined did not require to be rebuilt, but was found to need only moderate repairs. Half a dozen of the friends of the board were not paid $4 a piece for "viewing" the bridge, as formerly, and two or three meals at the tax-payers' expense were not eaten. Each meeting the new board has held has witnessed a carefulness and expression of economical opinions as pleasant as they are novel.

The most noticeable evidence of a new order is in the annual report of the board, which has just been issued. It was last year's report which first gave a clue to, and insight into, the movements of the ring. Last year's report lumped the expenditures all together. The consequence was the enormous sum of $53,000 for bridges alone, without any accounting for the same. This year, on the contrary, the report sets out the several items with commendable minuteness. The name of every man who gave his "view" of a bridge is given, with the amount paid. Each bridge, with the different pieces of work done on it, is set out with care. The result is that only $32,000 is spent, as against $53,000 last year. Outside of bridges, too, everything is stated strictly, down even to $1 75 for "carfare for sick tramp." But there are screws loose yet. A heavy debt hangs over the citizens of the county, with poor prospect of reduction just yet. Pidcock and his friends, having recovered from the loss of a prominent leader, are on the alert for any new scheme. They are now fighting vigorously an effort which some of the more honest and thoughtful Democrats are making, to banish the caucus system. This system, out in these rural towns, is very disastrous. A man who votes at caucus is compelled to support the candidate who may be nominated, no matter what sort of a scoundrel he is. They are pledged, generally upon oath, to countenance the choice of the caucus, be it good, bad, or indifferent. The result is, that many conscientious men stay away from the polls, and the politicians, by a very little wire-pulling, arrange a ticket congenial to themselves. Nearly all the corruption and rascality perpetrated in the county is the outcome of this system. A number of the best Democrats acknowledge its defects and the superiority of the Republican primaries. These Democrats are making a stand against the plan, but it looks as if the old ring element would prove too strong for them and retain the original method, especially as the organ in this place is aiding the ring men.

ATTACKING THE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

CONCORD, N. H., June 26.—A resolution was offered in the House to-day and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, condemning office-holders for spending a large part of the first half of the Presidential term in dividing the spoils of victory and a larger part of the last half in creating false, selfish, and partisan issues for the Presidential campaign next following. The same resolution calls upon the Senators and Representatives of New-Hampshire in Congress to urge and vote for the reduction of the salaries of all officers of the General Government, so that the same shall be placed upon a level with the reduced price of labor and the profits of labor.

RAILROAD PLANS AND TROUBLES.

THE HOOSIC TUNNEL DISPUTE—PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF VIRGINIA ROADS.

BOSTON, June 26.—The special committee appointed by the Boston Board of Trade to report upon the differences between the State management of the Hoosic Tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, in the matter of excessive tolls claimed to be charged the Fitchburg Railroad, have made their report, which, in substance, sustains the management of the Fitchburg Railroad, and stating that the official reports, figures, and statistics show that the Hoosic Tunnel traffic has been done at a loss to that road during the year ending Sept. 30, 1878; that the State has received a larger percentage of the revenue, based upon the earnings of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, than the connecting or competing roads engaged in similar traffic; that unless the tunnel tolls are fixed upon such terms as will encourage connecting roads to offer their traffic to the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, disastrous consequences are likely to follow, not only affecting the revenue of the State and the road, but also the business and commercial interests of the Commonwealth and the future welfare of Boston. Therefore the committee urge upon the board the importance of immediate action. Much time has already been lost, and a serious interruption of traffic through the tunnel has occurred; and as, in the opinion of the committee, the proposition of the Fitchburg Railroad to offer it to the Troy and Greenfield Road at actual cost, submitting the question of cost to arbitration and leaving the entire balances for the State, is liberal and greatly for the benefit of the State, they hope the board will use its influence with the Governor and Council to bring about a settlement upon this basis.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—A general meeting of bondholders of the Orange and Alexandria, Orange, Alexandria and Manassas, and Lynchburg and Danville Railroads, comprising the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad, was held at the National Mechanics' Bank to-day. Over $21,000,000 in bonds were represented. The object of the meeting was to consider the reorganization of the Virginia Midland, which operates the above-named railroads, and the projected Charlottesville and Danville Road. These roads have been in the hands of J. S. Barbour, as Receiver, for several years. He was appointed by the Circuit Court at Alexandria, Va., and a foreclosure sale is expected soon. The entire indebtedness of the road is $11,351,832 12, of which $493,764 10 is floating debt, the balance first and second mortgage bonds. The gross annual revenue is estimated at $1,020,000, the net revenue $300,000. It is believed that this can be increased to $370,000. The Baltimore and Ohio Company is largely interested. The plan of reorganization is for persons representing a majority of the claims to appoint three Trustees to purchase at the sale in Alexandria the property and franchises of the creditors, and organize a new corporation, executing new mortgages to take the place of the old ones, and applying at the next session of the Virginia Legislature for authority to issue preferred stock at 6 per cent. premium in lieu of the common stock, bonds, and mortgages; the Trustees to determine the amount of new bonds to be issued, the par value of the stock, and to have charge of the business. This plan was submitted by Mr. Balfinton of Ohio, and was referred to a committee of nine, consisting of Robert T. Baldwin, L. L. Conrad, Col. Wilcox Brown, William F. Frick, Shipwith Wilmer, of Baltimore; W. Burke, of Alexandria, Va.; H. B. Gardner, of Warrenton, Va.; and M. Blackford, of Lynchburg, Va. The statements submitted by the Baltimore and Ohio met with favor, and there is little doubt that the next meeting will adopt the proposed scheme, which it is thought will put this most important line of railroad on a paying basis and in a short time take it out of the hands of a Receiver, although no outlay of money is provided for or anticipated.

THE CLEARY-GROSSLAND MATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—At 10:30 o'clock to-night O'Leary had made 100 miles, and left the track. Grossland, at 11:30, had made 113, and was still eating.

THE MAINE REPUBLICANS

A HARMONIOUS CONVENTION.

THE HON. D. F. DAVIS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—SENATOR BLAINE'S ADDRESS—A BRIEF BUT SOUND PLATFORM.

BANGOR, Me., June 26.—The Republican Convention which met here to-day was the largest political assemblage ever convened in the State. Special trains by railroad and excursion steamers added to the number of people attending it until the city literally overflowed, the hotels being taxed far beyond their capacity, while private houses all over the city were generously thrown open for the accommodation of visitors. At the time the convention was called to order it seemed as if there was room for no more, but at the same time a large crowd of delegates, just arrived in a special train of nine cars from Portland and Lewiston, was marching through the streets to the hall, which was packed to repletion. The heat was very oppressive, making it very uncomfortable in the hall, but all bore it with the greatest good nature, and allowed nothing to interrupt the spirit of harmony and good feeling with which all were imbued.

It is not too much to say that the convention was in all respects the finest political gathering ever assembled in the State. It seemed as if each section of the State vied with the others in sending its best men, and while many had favorites whom they would have been glad to have put in nomination, there was a general feeling among all the delegates to nominate the man who, after consultation, it should be thought would be, under all the circumstances, the best standard-bearer for the coming campaign, and to give to whoever should be nominated a hearty and unstinted support. While there were several candidates from the western part of the State, it was generally conceded that the nomination rightly belonged to the eastern part of the State, should its representatives unite in presenting a candidate. The name of Hon. D. F. Davis was brought forward by the Penobscot delegation. The first ballot showed an equal number of votes for him and the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, while W. Thomas, Jr., A. P. Morrill, and W. W. Virgin absorbed the greater part of the remainder. The second ballot showed that Davis was rapidly growing in favor, though still there was no choice, and some desired to declare him nominated by acclamation. A ballot was taken, however, when it was found that four-fifths of the ballots were for him, and the nomination was made unanimous amid the greatest enthusiasm. All throughout the proceedings were marked by the utmost harmony and good-feeling, and the nomination of Mr. Davis seemed to give equal satisfaction to delegates from every quarter of the State.

The speeches, though brief, were pertinent and full of the old ring of the days when the Republican Party swept everything before it, and augur well for the result of the coming campaign. The appearance of Senator Blaine was the signal for a perfect ovation and storm upon storm of cheers rent the hall, until quiet was only restored so that Mr. Blaine could speak, by the playing of the band. Mr. Blaine's speech was vigorous and scathing review of the position and demands of the Democratic Party, and showed to Greenbackers, by the record in Congress, how certainly the Greenback path led into the Democratic camp, by citing the fact that all Democratic Greenbackers had shown themselves to be willing allies of the Democratic Party whenever that party called upon them to do so. His speech was short, but full of fire and vigor, and was received with the heartiest demonstrations of satisfaction. The speech of Mr. Davis was also very happy, and was a surprise to those who had never before heard him, and convinced them at once that they had chosen for a leader one who could go before the people and give his reasons for the faith that is in him, and in a manner, too, that would be convincing.

Mr. Davis is a young man, about 36 years of age. He belongs in Corinth, Penobscot County, and is a lawyer by profession, occupying a high position at the bar. He was a private during the war, refusing promotion, though tendered him. He is a self-made man, working his way up entirely through his own exertions, and is a man in every way without reproach. If there is anything in signs, the convention of to-day indicates as plainly as words can speak that the triumph of the Republicans of this State in the coming campaign is assured, and that the motto of the State—"Dirigo,"—"I lead"—is what she will say to her sister States whose elections follow later in the year.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The convention was called to order by B. C. Wing, of the State Committee, who read the call for the convention, being frequently interrupted by loud applause as the several articles of the call were read. F. A. Pike, of Calais, was nominated as temporary Chairman, and returned thanks for the honor. He spoke of the large attendance of the Stalwart Republican Party of Maine, as arguing well for its vitality and its future. He said the party is a party of hospitality, and is wide enough to tolerate differences of opinion. Alluding to financial matters, he said: "Let there be no nonsense about inconvertible or fiat money incorporated into our platform. We don't believe that stamping the word dollar on a piece of paper makes it a dollar, no matter who signs it, and we ought not to say any such thing." He spoke of the strong second to the effort of the Republican Party given by the Executive in his repeated veto Messages, and said he looked with a buoyant hope of the future to the fact that the great colored population was helping itself. The exodus of blacks from the Egyptian bondage of the Mississippi Valley was one of the great facts of the day. When the Southern whites should learn, from the necessity caused by their own fatuity in having driven off the laboring population, what it means to labor, then the Southern question was forever settled.

The Committee on Credentials reported 1,234 delegates present. The Committee on Permanent Organization requested that the temporary organization be made permanent. J. W. Porter, of Burlington, presented the name of D. F. Davis, of Corinth, as candidate for Governor. Mr. Richmond, of Monmouth, objected to consuming time by making nominations. Mr. Hutchinson, of Lewiston, named William W. Thomas, Jr., and John J. Perry, of Portland, seconded the nomination. Gen. James A. Hall, of Damariscotta, presented the name of Anson P. Morrill, of Limerick. Foster, of Bethel, named William Wirt Virgin, and Col. James B. Peaks, of Dover, seconded the nomination of D. F. Davis. Mr. Rounds, of Minot, objected on the part of the Androscoggin delegation to the nomination of W. W. Thomas, saying that Mr. Hutchinson represented but one-eighth of the delegation. The committee to count the votes for Governor reported as follows: William W. Thomas, Jr., 303; Anson P. Morrill, 194; Eugene Hale, 245; William Wirt Virgin, 179; D. F. Davis, 245, and a few scattering. The second ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 1,234. Necessary to a choice, 618. Thomas received 331, F. A. Pike 39, Virgin 62, Hale 218, Davis 417, and 78 scattering. On the third ballot the Hon. D. F. Davis, of Corinth, was nominated, receiving 844 votes.

Col. Porter soon appeared and presented the Hon. Daniel F. Davis. Mr. Davis accepted the nomination in a few brief words. He said: "This nomination tendered me to-day was wholly unlooked for, wholly unexpected, wholly unsought, and not known of, by me, until about 10 o'clock this morning. I have no prepared speech to deliver to you, and I would not inflict it upon you as this late hour, for your long session in this heated hall, if I had. I will only say, briefly, that I accept the nomination. I consider it a high honor to be nominated by such a convention as is assembled here to-day in this City of Bangor, and I thank you, gentlemen of the west, for conceding to the east so generously the nomination. The questions before the people differ somewhat from those they did a year ago at this time. The people of this country were then discussing the question of the finances—questions which they were wholly unused to discuss. Then business all over the country was prostrated.

of specie payments was an event of the future, and, to the minds of most men, an uncertainty which hung like a black pall over them. To-day, after the discussion of this question for a twelvemonth, the people are becoming more settled in their convictions in regard to finances. Business is reviving, not that it pays the enormous dividends that were declared in the days of inflated currency, but it shows a steady increase that has the marks of prosperity and permanency about it." He further discussed the questions of the finances, politics and State rights, and was greeted at the close with tremendous applause.

He was followed by the Hon. Eugene Hale, who congratulated the convention upon its work. Thomas B. Reed also spoke, after which the convention adjourned.

The following is the platform:

"The Republican Party of Maine presents to the people of the State the following statement of its aims and principles. It believes that this country is a nation and not a confederacy of states, and that the National Government is supreme on all subjects lodged with it by the Constitution. It recognizes as one of these subjects the right and duty of the National Government to protect the citizen in the exercise of all his constitutional and legal rights, none of which are more important than a free, fair ballot, uninfluenced by fraud or violence. It believes that existing laws for the protection of American citizens should not be repealed, and is condemns as revolutionary the attempts of the Democratic Party in Congress to force the Executive to consent to such repeal by threats of refusal of appropriations necessary for the existence of the Government. It appreciates the noble and patriotic position taken by President Hayes and the Republican members of both houses of Congress in sustaining wise and just laws against the treasonable and revolutionary course of the Democratic Party in Congress, and it hereby pledges them its hearty support in their efforts to uphold the financial credit of the Government, and to insist upon free elections and the rights of the United States to enforce its own laws. It protests against the reopening by Democratic leaders of the exciting and sectional issues which had been settled by the victory of national arms over the rebellion, and calls upon loyal men everywhere to sustain by their votes the fruits of that victory.

"It believes now, as always, in good, honest money for the people, and it opposes an irredeemable paper currency as the worst curse that can be inflicted upon a nation. It rejoices that Government promises to pay are now kept, and that the paper currency of the country is redeemable on demand in coin, so that now the dollar of the laborer is as good as the dollar of the capitalist. It condemns all schemes to tamper with the currency of the people and thereby again unsettle public confidence, now, happily, fast being restored. It recognizes temperance as a course which has conferred the greatest benefit on the State, and it sustains the principle of prohibition, which in its operation so largely suppressed liquor-selling and added incalculably to the sum of virtue and prosperity among the people. It believes that every interest of the State and its people requires a thorough and impartial enforcement of all laws. It believes that State affairs should be conducted economically and prudently, and that the expenses of the Administration should be kept as low as is consistent with an efficient operation of its several departments."

"The convention places before the people of the State the name of Daniel F. Davis as a true and worthy exponent of the foregoing principles, eminently qualified by his character and ability successfully to maintain them."

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

CONVENTION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION PARTY—THE PLATFORM AND NOMINEES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The State Convention of the New Constitution Party, more popularly known as "The Honorable Bilks," assembled at Sacramento yesterday afternoon. About half the delegates accredited were present. Marion Biggs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the convention to order, and was chosen temporary Chairman, and John H. Burke temporary Secretary, and a Committee on Credentials was appointed. The members appear to be mainly of Democratic proclivities as regards former political affiliations, and there is much work being done with a view of bringing about a fusion with the Democrats, but thus far with small prospect of success. The Committee on Credentials reported 35 counties represented.

The convention this morning elected the temporary officers as permanent. It adopted a platform affirming the new Constitution, repudiating Communism and agrarianism, demanding that the stringent clauses of the new Constitution discriminating against the Chinese be put in effect, favoring the reduction of freights and fares one-third, opposing double taxation, and demanding that municipal and county officers be elected by the people, and not appointed. The convention, after the adoption of the platform, proceeded to the nomination of a Governor. Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, of Colusa, and J. V. Webster, of Alameda, were placed in nomination. The delegates, in speaking to the nominations, dwelt forcibly on the necessity of capturing the Democratic vote. The first ballot for Governor resulted: Glenn, 128; Webster, 115. Dr. Glenn was not present, and it is reported that he will not accept the nomination unless indorsed by the Democratic Convention, which will meet next week. His friends in the convention, however, indorsed the platform on his behalf. Dr. Glenn is one of the largest wheat-raisers in the State. For Lieutenant-Governor a number of names was proposed, but subsequently withdrawn, and John P. West, of Los Angeles, received the nomination by acclamation.

A GREENBACK DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following card has been

who are banded to swindle non-residents and destroy the reputation of the Falls.

Many persons are deceived by offers that have certainly every appearance of extreme cheapness. Fifty cents an hour for a well-appointed vehicle does not seem excessive. A bargain is struck, and the stranger is whirled off to "the mountain," a hill about four miles to the north. This is ostensibly to give him a view of Lake Ontario in the distance, which is very pretty and all that, but has nothing whatever to do with the Falls. The driver then dilates on the picturesqueness of the Devil's Hole and the Indian Village, and the Whirlpool, and by the time these are seen—on payment of fees—it is dinner time, and the visitor has not had even a glimpse of the cataract, which he came especially to see. Another bargain is struck for the afternoon. The hackman makes for the new suspension bridge, from which in passing the first view of the Falls is obtained. The visitor is, however, immediately carted off northward, where he is introduced to Lundy's Lane battle-ground and to Brock's Monument, thence back to the Museum, to Table Rock, to the Burning Springs, and various other traps for the extortion of fees. Some of them are arrant humbugs, others are interesting enough, but they are not the Falls and no part of them. The suspension bridge is crossed again on payment of another fee, and Prospect Park is visited from the most expensive side. The islands are then taken in, and the "points of interest"—and of fees—having been exhausted, the driver proceeds to warn him for the exorbitant prices charged for curiosities at most of the village shops, and then informs them that he knows of a place where they will be served at reasonable rates. Having obtained their consent to drive them thither, they rarely get off without having their purses still further depleted. At each of the places where admission fees are charged the hackman receives one-half the amount which he is instrumental in bringing to the coffers of the proprietors. At the shops his share of the purchase money paid by his victims is 25 per cent. On this he mainly relies for his profits of the season. Not a copper of these surplus sums reaches his employer, the liveryman, or the hotels, or the other legitimate industries of the village. In no way are they an offset to the injury which his conduct does to the place. The only excuse for the practice is that everybody does it, and to be singular is to be without custom, though I do not see how this can apply to Prospect Park or any other fixed charge in view of the cataract. I am told that the hack-drivers realize as much as $500 and $600 apiece during the season in this way, their profits on some days reaching as high as $10 or $15. Their wages are small, averaging $18 per month, out of which they have to board themselves, and thus in no measure they are hardly blamable for their conduct. The hotels ask the employing liverymen from $4,000 to $6,000 annually for the privilege of their custom, and the latter give this as a reason for their inability to pay living wages. There is a grim satisfaction in adding that once in a while the hackman catches a fare as high as $100, rents a house around the corner, and refuses to be enticed into any of the fee-extracting places. Jehu then considers himself badly sold.

I have also been told by several prominent gentlemen of the village, and I have reason to believe, from personal observation, in its truth, that it is not always easy for a guest to obtain correct information at his hotel when the question of hack hire is a consideration. Yesterday, while I was standing in front of the office counter of one of the largest hotels, a gentleman stepped up and asked whether it would be necessary for him to take a carriage to the Goat Island gate. The distance was less than a New-York avenue block, yet the answer came prompt and unblushing, "Yes, Sir," while at the same moment the call-bell was tapped, and the liveryman hurried in. It seemed to me that this person's conscience smote him when he learned what was wanted. He hesitated confusedly to name a price, and finally blurted out "one dollar" for the party of four. Whether he subsequently whispered to his man to drive around an extra block or two for the sake of appearances I cannot say, but the clerk, without turning a hair, called out, "Henry, (to a colored porter) show this gentleman to the dining-room," and the stranger expressed his satisfaction at the price and went off to get his family ready for the ride. The local guide-book carefully omits directions calculated to save the stranger from a fleecing, and in a large collection of circulars issued by hotel proprietors and others which I have gathered during my stay, but one—that of a second-class Canadian hostelry—exhibits the decency and good sense of being exceptional in this respect.

It will thus, I think, be apparent that if strangers remain away and business continues bad the blame may be pretty evenly distributed all around. One dodge that is often played is for a hackman to intercept a stranger on the street between the raiload depot and the hotels, and offer to drive him where he will obtain a view of the Falls for 5 cents. The person who gorges this alluring bait is taken down to the edge of the rapids to the east of Goat Island and allowed to look down stream. The top of the cataract is discernible in the distance, and the hackman then blandly suggests a drive over the suspension bridge, and so on, and the delighted gudgeon cheerfully pays the tolls, being amply rewarded by what he witnesses. He is taken around until tired, and then discovers that he has still to settle for the carriage at the rate of $1 50 per hour, his original contract having expired when the vehicle stopped at the rapids' edge. Any person who is fool enough to suppose that he can ride around anywhere in a handsome two-horse carriage for several hours for 5 cents deserves to be swindled. I have no sympathy to waste on such, and have only told the story as a specimen of the many ingenious traps that lie in wait for persons who, when they come here, will not make use of the most ordinary precautions to prevent themselves from falling in.

I have purposely presented the darker side of the picture, and will now proceed to supplement the guide-books with directions which will enable the visitor to thoroughly enjoy his trip to the Falls. Inquiries have been taken during the past few years to render this possible. In fact, I have no hesitation in saying—and I think I will be able to prove it to the satisfaction of everybody—that there is not another Summer resort in America which can be "done" so cheaply in a "first-class" manner as this. Beginning with the hotels, I have before alluded to their size and appointments complimentarily. The Cataract, International, and Clifton are not surpassed anywhere in these respects, and in many others they are unique. The two former are immense stone structures capable of accommodating an army. The last-named—situated in Canada—is of wood, and scarcely inferior in size. The rooms are large, with lofty ceilings, and are furnished in the most expensive style with Brussels carpets and walnut suits, marble-topped wash-stands, gas, and all other conveniences. There is nothing flimsy or scant about them. Some of the suites are perfectly elegant. The dining-rooms, parlors, ball-rooms, &c., are vast, magnificently frescoed and furnished rooms. The food and the wines are the best that can be furnished, the cooking is skillful, and the service admirable. I have never met waiters prompter, more intelligent, more courteous, and less eager for gratuities than those employed here. Then each house is provided with private plunge-baths, and there are balconies around the "river parlors" extending out over the rapids—delightful places to sit of a Summer evening. Without further enumerating the appointments of these great hostelries, it is sufficient to say that these are perfect in every detail, combining comfort and luxury, and the prices per day are only $3 50 to $4, according to location of room. There are numerous smaller hotels where scarcely inferior accommodations may be obtained at from $1 50 to $3 per day. The Spencer, Park Place, Niagara, and Kalteffbach's, in the village, and the Prospect and Front View Houses, on the Canada side, may be mentioned. Then, as elsewhere, excellent board may be obtained at hundreds of private houses at prices within range of every pocket.

Next take the item of carriage hire. The established rates on this side of the river are now $1 50 per hour for a two-horse vehicle and $1 per hour for one drawn by a single horse. These are extreme prices, and much better terms may be had by bargaining with the Jehu in advance, particularly when the village is not crowded with tourists. Each driver is required to keep hung in a conspicuous place inside his vehicle a printed schedule containing these rates, his name and the number of his license. On the Canadian side of the river $1 for one and $1 50 for two are the regular prices for a ride of indefinite length. Now, from a watering-place point of view this must be conceded to be reasonable enough. But it is not all. I have before me a long coupon ticket, the price of which is $2. It is "good for a (carriage) ride to Prospect Park, including railway to the river below American Fall and return, Goat Island, Luna Island, from American and Central Falls, Biddle Stairs, Terrapin Tower Bridge, Horseshoe Fall, Three Sisters Islands, Hermit's Cascade; also to Whirlpool Rapids and double elevator, American side, and across the new suspension bridge to Table Rock and return, making a drive of 10 miles." It also includes free admission to Goat and the other islands, use of the elevator at the Whirlpool, passage over the suspension bridge both ways, a ride on the Prospect Park inclined railway, up and down, and the privileges of the Park grounds "for one day, including the use of the Pavilion, outside lunch-rooms, and hot and cold water." Any person who has visited Niagara need not be told that herein are comprised every possible point of view from which the cataract, rapids, whirlpool, and river can be looked upon except from behind the falling sheet of water—the "Cave of the Winds"—or from one of the bridges towering high in the air, or from the row-boat in crossing the river. At the Cave of the Winds a flannel suit, an oil-skin suit, a private dressing-box, and the services of an experienced guide are furnished, besides which one may enjoy a bath in the pools, for $1. Admission to the tower is only 10 cents, and the ferry tariff is but 25 cents. They are all well worth the extra money. The tickets I have described were gotten up last year, and were intended for excursion parties, but the proprietors of the principal hotels have assured me that they are prepared to furnish them to any of their guests, and I hereby put their offer on record. Last year the International ran a four-in-hand coach over the same route, including free admission to the same points, for $3 per passenger; seats beside the driver being charged 50 cents extra, and I am informed that they are negotiating for a similar turnout this season.

Nor is it necessary to go to even that expense to see the Falls satisfactorily. The secret was given to me by one of the largest stockholders in Prospect Park, a gentleman who otherwise occupies one of the most prominent positions in the affairs of the village. I subsequently found that it was a revelation to some who had been born and brought up here and whose interests are all centred in the place. It is only a few minutes' walk from any part of the village to the entrance to the islands. The admission to them all is 50 cents, or $1 for the entire season. Mr. Porter, the principal owner, has announced to me his intension of reducing this price, and also of greatly embellishing the grounds as soon as the conclusion of certain litigations, now in progress, will permit him. Leaving the islands a few steps brings the visitor to the suspension bridge. The charge for a passage is 25 cents. Strolling leisurely to the further side, Table Rock is reached after a walk of a quarter of a mile. Returning about half that distance the traveler comes to the road leading down the bluff to the ferry. Here 25 cents he will be rowed across the river to the foot of the Prospect Park Inclined Railway, a ride up which and all the other privileges of the Park are free to him. In the whole of this there is not enough walking to tire an ordinarily healthy person, and the cataract has been seen from every possible point of view. It is, moreover, by far the pleasantest method. The entire cost has been $1. It should be borne in mind that a reversal of this route will add 50 per cent to the amount of fees required. The entrance to Prospect Park from the American side will cost 25 cents; the ride downward on the inclined railway, 25 cents more; the ferriage to Canada, 25 cents more, and the return passage by way of the suspension bridge 25 cents more, which, added to the price of admission to the islands, will aggregate $1 50. The difference arises from the competition between the bridge and park people for the trade from Canada. Should the visitor desire to see the whirlpool, let him take a carriage after having bargained with the hackman. The additional cost need not exceed $1 50, of which one-third is the price of admission to the elevator. A walk thither and back would be too much for the majority of tourists. In this case, however, it will be cheaper to buy one of the coupon tickets previously described; and then, having visited Goat and the Whirlpool, to pay the difference of $1, and having taken in a bird's-eye view from the bridge-tower for 10 cents, he has seen everything worth seeing in connection with the Falls. The extreme range of expense, consequently, foots up as follows:

RIDING.		AFOOT.	
Carriage, Islands, bridge, Table Rock, Whirlpool, and Prospect Pk	$2 00	Islands	$0 50
Ferry	0 25	Bridge	0 25
Cave of the Winds	1 00	Ferry and Park	0 25
Tower	0 10	Cave of the Winds	1 00
		Tower	0 10
Total	$3 35	Total	$2 10

By adding the price of hotel accommodations—given above—and railroad fare to the Falls, any one can figure out the entire cost of a trip. One day being amply sufficient for sight-seeing, the hotel part may be left out by substituting a lunch basket. In another letter I will take occasion to speak of the railroad charges, in which also very great reductions are now offered in certain cases. Any one who has ever visited Niagara need not be assured that I have not economized in the matter of points of interest for the sake of saving money. In fact, a person who will be satisfied with a front and side view of the Falls from the Canadian shore—the best place to see them—may enjoy an entire day here, including stage ride to and from the trains, the use of a handsome hotel, admittance to a beautiful park, and a good dinner at the extremely moderate outlay of 50 cents. I know this will astonish thousands, but such is the fact made by the proprietors of one excellent house in a circular which now lies before me. Of course, to those willing and able to spend the money, there are other sights to be seen here, admission to which will swell the bill considerably. In Prospect Park there is an "art gallery" in which there are eight box stereoscopes, with 300 views of scenery in the vicinity, a large number of chromos, and several oil-paintings. The admission is 25 cents. Shadow Rock, a repetition of the Cave of the Winds on a smaller scale, from the Prospect Park side of the American Fall, costs, including dressing-room, guide, and flannel and water-proof suit, $1. The Devil's Hole, a cleft in the perpendicular rocks edging the river, 50 cents. The Burning Springs, a little gas spring whose vapor ignites, inclosed in a darkened room, 50 cents. This includes admission to Street's or "Clark Hill" Islands adjacent. The museum, a collection of stuffed animals and other local curiosities, 50 cents. This comprises the list. There is no charge accept carriage hire for the other points of interest. The "Indian curiosity shops" contain bits of stone, rock crystal, bows and arrows, bead-work, and other specimens of Indian industry, besides stuffed birds and animals indigenous to every part of the globe, photographs of scenery, and articles of "bigotry and virtue" of all sorts. If any person wishes to spend money on this trash, which can be purchased twice as cheaply in New-York, there is no law to prevent him.

In a succeeding letter I will discuss the project of turning the Falls into a public park, which is the great topic here now, and will detail the various local changes and improvements which have taken place since last season, besides giving lists of the New-Yorkers and residents of adjacent places and of the persons of distinction who have visited Niagara this Summer and Spring.

THE LATE MR. WEBER.

A number of the members of the late Arcadian Club met at Delmonico's, last evening, to take action on the death of the late Albert Weber. Mr. Robert L. Fabian presided. Suitable resolutions were adopted, in which it was stated that Mr. Weber's friends and associates who survive him have lost a man who actively co-operated in making club life in this City a source of agreeable and intellectual enjoyment, and that he was foremost in bringing about the house of fellowship which still unites the members of the late Arcadian Club together. It was further resolved to send a copy of the resolutions to his family, and also to assemble on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the Homeland Hotel, and from there to go in a body to the church to attend the funeral. The Lotos Club held a meeting at their rooms last evening, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sorrow of the members over the loss of Mr. Weber, and their sympathy with his family.

THE BREADSTUFF MOVEMENT.

The breadstuff movement yesterday was on a restricted scale. Wheat dealings were checked by the advanced views of holders, especially in the instance of the grades of No. 2 red and No. 2 Spring, available for contract deliveries, which were quite scarce. A few June contracts were settled on the basis of $1 20½ for No. 2 red and $1 15 for No. 2 Spring, the latter quotation 3 cents a bushel above the asking rate of yesterday. Shippers were not operating in these grades, but were buying low grade Spring, and No. 1 white and ungraded Winter, to a moderate extent, at steadier figures, No. 1 white showing a rise of ½ cent a bushel. Corn closed generally weaker, and oats lower. Provisions also a trifle cheaper. Grain freights unusually dull. Petroleum trade fairly active.

RECEPTION TO THE REV. DR. E. A. PORTER.

The Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D. D., Pastor of the First Reformed Church, Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, who is about to sail for Europe to attend the session of the Evangelical Alliance at Basle, Switzerland, was given a reception by his parishioners last evening in the church and chapel, which were handsomely decorated for the occasion. The Rev. Dr. P. D. Van Cleaf, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, presided. Letters of regret were received from the Rev. Dr. Storrs and Mayor Howell, and Mrs. Sangster read an original poem. Mr. George W. Bungay, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, gave Dr. Porter an address and a set of resolutions, expressing the deep interest which the congregation has in his welfare. A programme of music prepared by Prof. Wilde, and a collation, were features of the reception.

CLOSING COLLEGE STUDIES

YALE'S OLD AND NEW STUDENTS.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—ORATIONS ON PROMINENT MEN—THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ALUMNI—SOME OF THE SPEECHES BY OLD GRADUATES.

NEW-HAVEN, June 26.—The sky was cloudy in the morning, and there were occasional rains; but before noon the sun came out, and the afternoon was all that could be desired. The old historic Centre Church has been as closely packed as ever before. The Latin salutatory oration was by Malcolm McIver McKenzie, of New-Haven. This was followed by an oration by James W. Eaton, of Albany, N. Y., on "Modern Pessimism." The speaker called attention to the prevalence of pessimistic views, even among the best intellects, and ascribed it to the earnest seeking after truth, which is characteristic of the age. Hence, the blind gropings and the unrest of our times in contrast to the roseate optimism of other days. The iconoclastic spirit of modern culture has destroyed the old enthusiasms and the old beliefs, and now comes the reaction. But he claimed that the world is really better than ever before. The broadened sympathy of an elevated humanity, the increased facility of intercommunication, bring us into close connection with our fellows, and we see and feel that mankind are steeped to the tops in misery, as it has never been before. The speaker prophesied, however, that the pessimistic spirit is short-lived. It is only the necessary precedent to a more wholesome philosophy.

The Philosophical oration, which followed, was by Henry J. Ten Eyck, of Albany, and was a well conceived estimate of the character of Lord Beaconsfield. The speaker said that the whole life of the great English statesman had been governed by one motive, the intense desire for influence and power. All his actions have been means to this end. He has sought to dazzle and astonish by the brilliancy of his actions, and to arouse curiosity by their strangeness. By these means he has obtained full control of England. The political arena has been the sphere of his advancement. He has built up the Conservative Party, and made it what it now is. The speaker then showed how this party lowered its standards of political morals, and characterized him as a combination of the demagogue and the courtier; the politician and the statesman, in whom the politician was most prominent. The next oration was by Frank W. Marsh, of New-Milford, Conn., whose subject was "Emerson." He was followed by Charles H. Livermore, of Fair Haven, Conn., whose theme was "Gambetta." After alluding to the principles of government which had been dominant in France for the past two centuries, he showed how the new Republicanism of 1870 was a reaction against the usurpation of Louis Napoleon. The new Republicanism, he said that Gambetta was the type and the chief. He said that Guizot and Thiers had comprehended the theory of civil liberty, but could not apply it. This Gambetta had succeeded in doing. His public life was a triumph. The responsibilities placed upon him at first exposed prominently the defects of his character; but he had showed his greatness by learning therefrom to correct his faults, and not becoming hardened to them. In 1870, when the Liberal forces were weak and disunited, Gambetta united them by his own personal influence, purged them of the old leaven of "abstract rights," and inspired them with the principle of opportunism or expediency. He showed how the course of Gambetta had been consistent with this principle. He compared Gambetta with William Pitt. The latter triumphed at the head of a minority, but with the people. Gambetta had lived, too, in a venal age. Gambetta had triumphed at the head of a minority, supported by no royal or pecuniary influence. He closed by declaring that opportunism was the great lesson of his life for the French people.

The next speaker was William C. Merritt, of Oakland, Cal., who had "Horace Bushnell" for his theme. After alluding to the fact that the age in which Horace Bushnell lived was revolutionary, and against the old tenets of the Church, the speaker said that he had met and answered many of the most difficult questions of his time. Touched as he had himself been by the skepticism of the age in his early manhood, he had recognized the weakness of human logic in solving these questions, and he had attempted to answer them by an appeal to the needs of his own inner nature. The English oration, by Edward Bliss Reed, of Cleveland, Ohio, was on "Cathedral Music." The

The New-York Times, Friday, June 27, 1879.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 26.

SENATE.

LETTER-CARRIERS' SALARIES.

The report of the conference committee on the Letter-carriers' Deficiency bill was adopted. The principal modification is that the appropriation for balances due railroads on account is stricken out.

THE COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the joint resolution providing for a committee to investigate the best means of guarding and collecting public revenue, and as to whether any change is necessary in the method of making appropriations. The resolution was passed. It provides that the committee shall consist of three members of each house, instead of five Senators and seven Representatives, as provided in the original resolution.

THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. VEST, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent to call up the concurrent resolution offered by him yesterday in favor of the remonetization and free coinage of silver.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, asked Mr. Vest what he desired to do with the resolution—debate it, refer it to a committee, or have it passed upon.

Mr. VEST—The Senate knows that some days ago an attempt was made to instruct the Finance Committee to report what is known as the Warner Silver bill. That proposition was defeated by a majority of one. Many of us, from the Western States particularly, feel a great interest in this question. I have received at least 100 letters from my constituents in regard to this silver question, and very few in regard to these political questions. We feel more interest in it than in political questions. When this vote was taken, several days ago, various Senators on both sides stated that they voted against instructing this committee for various reasons—some because it was a subject of delicacy to instruct a committee, others because this was only an extra session, and others professing that they were friends to the free coinage of silver, but, for reasons peculiar to themselves and their people, they did not propose to take up this matter. Now, my only object is to disabuse the public mind in regard to what I believe to be the real sentiment of Senators of Congress on this question. I believe the majority of this Senate to be in favor of the free coinage of silver. I know that the Senators from the West are almost unanimous in its favor, without regard to political divisions. All I seek to do is to make a fair, square, bold, open issue, and find out who is in favor of free coinage and remonetization of silver and who is opposed to it.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan—I object.

THE POLITICAL DISCUSSION RESUMED.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the joint resolution in regard to additional pay to employes of the Senate and House.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, resumed the reading of statistics in support of his assertions favorable to the Republican financial policy. Alluding to what Mr. Saulsbury said yesterday as to Mr. Sherman's connection with the exodus, Mr. Windom declared that he gloried in the fact that he had done something to instill into the negro mind the thought that he had a right to leave the region where he was oppressed and flee to one where he could be treated as an American citizen. He had been frequently asked why he had become somewhat "radical" of late. It was because he had listened to stories of these poor refugees, not published anywhere, not made for political effect. Unless there was a change in the treatment of the blacks the exodus would stop—but it would stop because it would change into a stampede in the next two or three years.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, asked Mr. Windom if he had received any of these stories from North Carolina? He asked because he had read a letter signed by two colored men, which he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read, as follows:

To Messrs. Conkling, Blaine, and others who so strenuously opposed the repeal of certain laws now being debated:

We are personally acquainted with the Hon. Gov. Vance, and take the liberty through him to state that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, there never was a time when prosperity was greater in North Carolina on account of race. We speak knowingly of this county. We are both of black complexion, and have represented this county in the Legislature of North Carolina.

Mr. WINDOM—How black?

Mr. VANCE—Dark enough to belong to the Republican Party and not be mistaken.

Mr. CONKLING—Am I right in hearing my name read as the first of those to whom that letter was addressed?

Mr. VANCE—Yes, Sir.

Mr. CONKLING—I wish only to say that I never heard of it before, and the completion of the letter seems, therefore, to indicate that the complexion of those who wrote it. It is rather unusual to address a letter to one or three Senators, and in place of sending it to either of them to send it to somebody else.

Mr. VANCE—The letter was accompanied by a note authorizing me to use it as I have.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, submitted a table of statistics, prepared in the Treasury Department, showing the greater cost and loss of life in collecting revenues in certain Democratic than in the Republican districts, which was partially read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VEST, remarking on the negro exodus, said: "If the stamped spoken of by the Senator from Minnesota occurs, I hope we may have just retribution upon that Senator than that his State may be filled with refugees. I ask that the gentleman may have a full and complete dose of his own physic, and then he will find out whether the Northern States will esteem this population the blessing they suppose it to be.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, read figures in contradiction of those cited by Mr. Windom, showing among other things that for six years of Gen. Grant's administration, Government disbursements were $4,007,000,000, while those for 72 years of Democratic and Whig rule they were only $2,230,000,000. He said Mr. Windom's figures showing relative percentages of losses to collections were deceptive, unless it were remembered how greatly the amount of collections had changed. He asserted that the annual saving to the Government under recent Democratic rule was $60,000,000.

On motion of Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, the Senate went into executive session at 2:40 P. M.

THE JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The doors were reopened at 4:45 P. M. The presiding officer [Mr. Rollins] laid before the Senate the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill passed by the House to-day, and it was read the first time.

Mr. WINDOM objected to its second reading to-day.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, appealed to Mr. Windom to withdraw his objection, so that the bill could be read a second time and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WINDOM withdrew his objection; the Judicial Expenses bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and the Senate, at 5:10, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CAUCUS BILLS.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses of the Government. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COBB, of Indiana, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations to pay the fees of Marshals and their general deputies. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the business of the morning hour—being the bill prohibiting political assessments.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, desired an opportunity to speak against the bill, but this being denied, the Republicans reported to dilatory tactics, and the morning hour was consumed without any action being taken on the bill.

THE LETTER-CARRIERS' BILL.

Mr. COX, of New-York, submitted the conference report on the "Letter-Carriers" bill. After a short discussion it was adopted—year 132, nays 38. The bill as agreed to makes the following appropriations: $415,000 for the pay of letter-carriers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880; $71,000 for the payment of increased salaries to letter-carriers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879; $15,000 for the settlement of the claims of the several States under the various Swamp Land Indemnity acts; $60,000 for the payment of interest due the Osage Indians; $1,120 for the salary of an additional Associate Justice for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

The House, at 2:45, went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair—on the bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, all general debate thereon being limited to one minute. There was, however, no general debate, and the bill was immediately read by sections for amendment.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, moved to amend by inserting the following paragraph:

For fees of United States Marshals and their deputies, $600,000—to be expended for the direct and legitimate expenses of conducting business in the District, Circuit, and Supreme Courts of the United States.

He said that the amendment was offered for the sole purpose of enabling the majority to make the appropriation necessary to carry on the courts, leaving untouched the whole political question at issue between the two parties. It was offered so as to bring before the country squarely and directly the question whether the majority was disposed to make the needful appropriation for the administration of justice or whether it desired, under the guise of fighting a battle on a political question, to strike directly at the administration of justice in the courts. If the amendment were voted down, the country would agree with him in believing that it was the purpose of the majority, under the guise of a political fight, to stab in a vital part one of the departments of the Government; because it was apparent that, in order to have the business of the Federal courts carried on, the Marshals must have the necessary funds placed at their disposal.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, opposed the amendment on the ground that the same proposition was embodied in the other bill reported this morning.

After a brief discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas 68, nays 81.

Motions to increase the per diem of jurors to $3 and to $2 50 were defeated.

Mr. O. TURNER, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the proviso that no citizen shall be disqualified from jury service on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. ATKINS hoped the gentleman from Kentucky would withdraw his motion. It proposed to abrogate a portion of the Constitution of the United States.

The motion to strike out the proviso was defeated, the only vote in favor of it being cast by Mr. Turner.

Mr. LOWE, of Alabama, submitted an amendment providing that the political good standing of the Commissioners referred to in the bill shall be verified by the certificates of the Executive Committees of the precincts in which said Commissioners respectively reside. Defeated.

Motions to strike out the clause repealing the test oath and the clause in regard to the drawing of jurors were defeated.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, submitted an amendment providing that the Commissioner shall be appointed from the principal political party in the district in which the court is held opposed to that to which the Clerk of the Court may belong. Adopted.

Mr. CASWELL, of Wisconsin, moved to strike out the clause repealing the test oath. He did not know but that if those provisions were presented in a separate bill he would vote for it. He was, however, opposed to the practice of placing general legislation upon appropriation bills.

The amendment was rejected, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed—yeas 99, nays 67. All the Greenbackers present, with the exception of Mr. Forsythe, of Illinois, voted in the affirmative.

THE MARSHALS' BILL.

Mr. COBB, of Indiana, moved that the House go into committee on the bill making appropriations to pay fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies, and moved that all general debate close in one minute.

Mr. BAKER moved to increase the time for general debate to one hour. Adopted—127 to 32.

The House then, at 4:50, adjourned.

A PLEA FOR SUBSIDIZED SHIPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent editorial in your paper, in which my name is mentioned, commenting upon Senator Blaine's letter to the merchants of this City on the carrying trade, the writer says:

"Let there be free trade in ships, and Americans will soon have their share of the ocean carrying trade. The share will necessarily be limited as long as this country retains a tariff which retards the growth of foreign trade. Liverpool owns steam-ship companies do not earn great dividends out of their American trade, though they send loads of emigrants one way and go back full of freight. There must be a chance of freight for the return voyage, or business cannot be profitable. The tariff, however, constructed in pursuance of the policy extolled by Mr. Blaine, decrees that while ships may go hence laden with products, they shall not bring back foreign goods. While this system lasts we cannot hope for trade in the newer markets about which sanguine orators always talk. We cannot sell where we are not permitted to buy. Our facilities for sale of our carrying trade will continue to be restricted, even with free trade in shipping, while the tariff practically declares that ships sent out with goods shall return in ballast."

It would seem to be necessary, according to this reasoning, for us to aid foreigners to build up trade in our market, before we can hope to build up trade for ourselves in foreign markets. We must first buy from other nations in order that we may sell to them in return. Is this the principle on which other nations have pushed to the front, and established themselves as commercial powers? In point of fact, there is a demand in foreign markets for our surplus products, and these must be carried thither. There can be no question that they will be carried, by ourselves or by somebody else, whether the last or merchandise come back. If ballast, what does that mean? Is it not the very basis of the renewal of our prosperity, and of our hope for the permanency of specie resumption, that we have begun to receive as pay, not other products of foreign manufacture, but our own bonds and foreign gold? So long as we were obliged to send much abroad as we sold abroad, and kept ships running, full laden, both ways, $1 was worth only 50 cents on the hundred. But when we became able to export, and did not need to import foreign products in turn, but could get gold, $1 became worth 100 cents again, and with financial confidence restored, we saw the dawn of a new era of happiness and prosperity for our people.

The simple question is, which is the most profitable freight for a ship to bring to a nation whose currency was below par—United States bonds and foreign gold, thus filling our Treasury and making cheap money throughout the country; or English and other foreign industrial products, which we can manufacture for ourselves, to the maintenance of our own great industries and the support of our own working people, instead of those of a foreign land? Through the extent of our territory and the fertility of our soil, we are able to place our grain in the European markets cheaper than other countries can. If the carrier cannot keep up his line by carrying freight out and coming back in ballast, at present rates, he will charge enough on the freight out to get his profit. All that will regulate itself, and we shall still be able to place our products favorably. By bringing back bonds and gold we gain the inestimable advantage that we buy with this money, obtained abroad, the products of our own factories, thus stimulating home industries, furnishing our people with employment, and putting money into home circulation. While by the other method all this advantage is lost to us, the vast amounts of ocean freight money go to swell foreign capital, and we help to build up foreign industries and support foreign labor. Which is the more profitable policy for this nation?

JOHN ROACH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 25, 1879.

A LONG-FORGOTTEN WILL.

A colored woman, named Cynthia Headrs, died in 1878, leaving property to the value of between $60,000 and $70,000. This property, mainly in real estate, had been amassed by the joint energy and care of herself and her husband, but by his consent the deeds were all drawn in her name. At her death no will was discovered, and her next of kin claimed the property, and a partition suit was commenced to divide the estate among them. After that suit had been begun a will was found, in which she devised all her property to her husband. The will purported to have been drawn a long time before her death, by Peter Smith, a Justice of the Peace, living at Nyack, N. Y., and was witnessed by a Mr. Stevens and a man named Caufield, who is now dead. The will was offered for probate in the Surrogate Calvin, and the decedent's heirs and next of kin contested it, claiming that it was a forgery. On the examination before Surrogate Calvin, yesterday, Mr. Stevens swore that he drew and witnessed the will, but said the circumstances attending its drafting and execution had all passed from his memory, and he would not have known of it at all if he had not discovered a memorandum of the fact in an old office diary, which was also produced in evidence. After taking his testimony the case was adjourned to December next.

THE NEW LAW FOR DENTISTS.

A copy of the bill to regulate the practice of dentistry, and a notice that, having been signed by the Governor, it had become a law, were received in the County Clerk's office yesterday. It provides that no person shall begin the practice of dentistry hereafter in this State who has not a diploma from the State Dental Society or from the Faculty of some reputable dental or medical college. Any person who shall enter upon the practice of dentistry without being thus qualified shall be subject to a fine of from $50 to $200, according to the extent of his violation of the law. The law also provides that all dentists now practicing shall, within 60 days after the passage of the Bill, register in the County Clerk's office their names and addresses, and pay 50 cents each for a certificate of registration.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

WHY TULLY CLUBBED ORR.

THE PATROLMAN SAYS HE THOUGHT THE ROUNDSMAN WAS ABOUT TO SHOOT HIM.

Roundsman Orr, of the Fifth Precinct, and Patrolman James Tully, sat beside each other in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Tully told his story of the clubbing, claiming that he thought Orr was going to kill him at the time it occurred. He testified that Murphy, the saloon-keeper, at the corner of North Moore and Hudson streets, asked him to put away from the place some men who were there with bull-dogs, and from whom he expected trouble; afterward Murphy asked him to have something to drink, and he took a large glass of water to quench his thirst, after eating a sandwich; Roundsman Orr came up then and accused him of drinking liquor; Tully replied that Orr "could ask the gentleman himself," and then Murphy assured Orr that the glass contained only water; the policeman then walked away together, and Orr began to upbraid him for always neglecting his duty, and declared he would not believe him under oath; he also asserted that Tully had been drinking liquor, and called him a liar; Tully replied: "If I am, you lie, too," and then the Roundsman struck him heavily over the eye with the back of his hand; he then threw raised his club and struck the Roundsman on the nose, and the latter put his hand into his hip pocket, supposing that he was about to draw a pistol and shoot him, he raised his club again and struck Orr on the head, crying, "Take your hand out of there, or I'll kill you;" Orr fell, crying "I'm murdered," and he clubbed him until he took his hand out of his hip pocket; the witness believed he did not use any more force than was necessary to disable his opponent; he did not renew the assault, but walked to the station with Officer Crawford; he did not tell the other policemen that he thought Orr was going to draw a pistol, nor did he tell this to Justice Wandell when arraigned in court.

On cross-examination, Tully said he was dismissed from the force in June, 1876, for speeding on a race-course with another policeman, and for intoxication. On one occasion he and three others were fined 20 days' pay for playing poker in the stationhouse. He was appointed a Patrolman in January, 1871, and nine charges had been preferred against him since. Three witnesses corroborated Tully's story that Orr had struck the first blow, and Justice Flammer reserved his decision on the motion to discharge the prisoner on the ground that the assault had been justifiable and committed in self-defense.

THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION — WHAT THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL SAYS.

Attorney-General Schoonmaker arrived in this City yesterday morning, and is staying at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Speaking of the affairs of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company last night, he said the appointment of a Receiver was essential to the protection of the policy-holders. The capital of the company had become impaired in such a manner that the proper balance between assets and liabilities had been destroyed. Under such circumstances, even with a new Board of Directors, the company could not properly and honestly continue to solicit the patronage of the public. The Receiver was appointed as it was understood that, if possible, a reorganization would be effected. In order to accomplish this it was necessary to gain the time required to devise and execute some plan of reorganization that would be just and equitable. At the same time, if the affairs of the company had to be wound up according to law, the appointment of a Receiver was a first necessary step in that proceeding. Thus no time was lost in protecting the interests of the policy-holders, by allowing the Directors to think the matter over at their leisure.

The Attorney-General was very sanguine respecting the success of the proposed reorganization. If successful, it will, he says, be the first time, in this State, that an insurance company has ever recovered the confidence of the public after fairly losing it. He is willing that the Directors should make the effort so long as the assets of the company are not impaired by it, and the interests of the policy-holders are fully protected. This, he believes, has been done. Should a feasible plan of reorganization appears to consist in scaling the liabilities in such a manner as to restore the balance and correct the deficit in assets due to the bad management of the Pyne-Smith Directory, the policy-holders will consent to this arrangement remains to be ascertained.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships Celtic and State of Nevada sailed for Europe yesterday morning, and were followed in the afternoon by the Gellert and the Canada. Among the State of Nevada's passengers were: Paymaster J. B. Redfield, of the United States Navy; the Rev. W. D. Russell, of Montreal; Profs. C. B. Nettleton and S. C. Wilson, of Dayton, Ohio, and Prof. Edward Orton, of Columbus, Ohio, Alexander H. Cubberly, Miss M. Moore, Miss Waldie, A. D. Hannah, Mrs. Hannah, Miss Agnes Hastings, Alexander Ossen, Mrs. Ossen, Master Walter Ossen, Master Valadie, the Rev. W. D. Russell, Mrs. Louise Young, Masters Willie and John Young, Miss Bessie Young, Miss Charlotte McLennan, Miss Anna McLennan, H. H. Cutler, Miss S. F. Cutler, Wallace F. Severance, George W. Severance, Marcus C. Smith, Cleveland Reynolds, Oakley Joonson, Dr. L. A. Sayre, Dr. J. H. Hoff, Miss Hoff, Miss E. Humphreys, Dr. R. S. Triplett, Mrs. F. L. Faulz, Miss Faulz, Miss Marion F. Hyslop, Miss Sarah Baillie, Mrs. J. Maddock, Geo. Maddock, Mrs. W. W. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, Miss Amy A. Simmons, Miss Hope A. Earle, J. H. Atkinson, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Caddie Atkinson, C. Roemer, Joseph Harris, Harris, Miss Harris, Mrs. Mary Dorr Golding, the Hon. Milton Brown, Prof. G. R. Nettleton, Prof. S. C. Wilson, Miss Jennie Lewis, H. A. Koch, Miss Katie Devlin, Miss Maggie Daniels, John Wallace, Mrs. Mary Dorr Golding, Miss Maria Arthur, R. Hart, Lawrence Egan, Patrick W. Gallagher, Robert Patterson, Mrs. Mary Dawson, Miss Nellie Dawson, Mrs. Crews, John Arnold, Miss Mary Arnold, Miss Janet Cudley, Mrs. L. Weir, Master Watt, Mrs. Robert Cook, William Arnell, Samuel Wilson, Charles Carruthers.

THE OCEAN BANK'S RECEIVER.

Mr. Theodore M. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, against whom charges of abuse of trust and misappropriation of funds were made at some length in a newspaper of Sunday morning last—charges which are to be investigated by a committee of Congress in September next—returned to this City yesterday from a three weeks' trip to Lake Superior. In relation to the accusations against him, Mr. Davis said to a TIMES reporter that the investigation had been ordered in his absence, and without notice to him; and deception had evidently been practiced, for had Congress sent for the records of the Controller of the Currency it would probably not have taken such a step. As a matter of fact his connection with the bank had already been fully investigated by Examiner Meigs. He had never disbursed a cent of the bank's funds, everything having been at once into the Treasury as soon as realized. Every month, according to law, he sent to the department a detailed statement of all that had taken place in the interval, and every two months his accounts were specially audited by the proper officers. The charges made in the Sunday morning paper, he said, rested entirely on the affidavit of Charles L. Frost. This same affidavit was used in April last in a suit brought in the United States Court to restrain him from selling some Lake Superior Canal Company's stock. In his decision, a certified copy of which Mr. Davis showed to the reporter, Judge Choate says, speaking of Frost: "The matters of complaint as against the Receiver appear to rest almost exclusively on the affidavit of a witness, who, so far as appears by this record, is not entitled to credit." In conclusion, Mr. Davis said that he had come here in reply to the articles until the investigation should take place. The committee would then undoubtedly be able to ascertain whether he was a thorough-going scoundrel, or the paper before mentioned a deliberate libeler.

HOW ONE POLICEMAN USED HIS CLUB.

While Officer Chrystal, of the Tenth Precinct, was patrolling his post on Wednesday, he was stopped by an excited gentleman who told him that a burglary had been committed at the corner of Pitt and Rivington streets, and pointed across the street to two men who were hurrying away. These, he said, were the thieves. They were James Murphy, and Edward Brown. Both are colored men, but 25 years old. he been sent to State Prison four times. Both are notorious members of the Pitt-street gang of roughs. They took to their heels as they caught sight of Chrystal, who chased them down several streets until they ran into a distillery. Brought to bay, Brown suddenly turned upon the officer and knocked him down, while several of his companions assaulted him. One seized a heavy bung-starter and aimed a blow at the officer's head. He dodged the blow, threw off his assailants, and began to use his club with terrible effect upon Brown. The latter was reduced from submission and power his stonefooted opponent, and was taken to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. The complainant, who disappeared during the fierce struggle in the distillery, failed to appear in court to press the charge of burglary, but Brown and Murphy were held to await the pleasure of the grand jury. Chrystal is the officer who was recently publicly commended by Judge Cowing for arresting a man who tried to beat him with a bricklayer's hammer.

FOUND FLOATING IN THE WATER.

The crew of the tug-boat Standard picked up the body of a man about 60 years of age, and dressed in the garb of a laborer, floating in midstream yesterday. The remains, which appeared to have been several days in the water, were taken to Jewell's dock, and from there, by order of the Coroner, to the Morgue to await identification. The body was much distended and somewhat discolored. A small contusion appeared on the face, and a great streak of blood lay across the forehead. Some of those who saw the remains thought that the man had been murdered and thrown overboard, but the Police think that the wounds and bruises were inflicted by passing steamers which struck the body. In support of this theory it is claimed that although the remains had certainly been four days in the water, the blood on the face was fresh, whereas, if it had come from wounds inflicted when the body first came in contact with the water it would have been washed off long ago. A thorough investigation will be made by the Police.

THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

THE GREAT BUILDING AND SOME OF THE AMERICAN EXHIBITS.

The Australian International Exhibition will open in Sydney in the first week of September, and close in March, 1880. There is every prospect that the United States, and especially this City, will be largely and worthily represented. Freights on the Australian steamers sailing from San Francisco will be very materially reduced to merchants sending goods to the Exhibition, and all exhibits are to be admitted to the Colony free of duty. In order to give all the time necessary to American exhibitors, exhibits will be received from this country up to the time of the closing of the fair, in March, 1880, and the commission, if so desired, will arrange with the Victorian Commissioners to have them sent on in time for the Melbourne Exhibition next year. Exhibitors will, therefore, receive the benefits of two Exhibitions in the British Colonies at an expense but slightly above that ordinarily entailed by one display. The Executive Commissioner of the Exhibition is P. H. Jennings, a gentleman whose experience is a guarantee that the Sydney World's Fair will be ably managed. He has resided in Australia some 25 years, and has, during that period, devoted his attention to mining and agricultural pursuits. His experience of International Exhibitions has been large. He was a representative Commissioner of the Colony to the Victorian Exhibition, and at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia he represented the three colonies of New South-Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania.

The main building for the Exhibition is now in course of erection, and 1,500 men are engaged in the work. It is situated on what is known as the "Domain" in Sydney, and will cover seven and a half acres of space, affording 11,000,000 cubic feet of available room. It is estimated that the cost of the building will be $500,000, and the Government has already voted $250,000 as a first installment. The floor space will amount to 333,750 superficial feet. The nave will be 800 feet in length, and the transept 500 feet wide and 60 feet high, surrounded by a gallery 25 feet in width. At the intersection of the nave and transept there will be a dome 112 feet in diameter, and at each of the four entrances a lofty tower, 50 feet square, will be constructed. The building has been planned with a view to its extension or reduction, if necessary, without injury to the general architectural effect. The applications for space in the Eastern quarter already received by the London Commissioner represent over 250,000 square feet of space, and this fact would seem to imply that the Australian Exhibition is destined to be a grand success. The European section borders on the "Inner Domain." The Australian section on Macquarie-street, and the American, to the right of the transept, on the Outer Domain.

The Commissioners for the United States are R. W. Cameron, of No. 23 South William-street, this City, and Henry W. Peabody, No. 118 Milk-street, Boston, Mass. In all some 128 merchants have signified to these gentlemen their intention of making a display at the Exhibition, and the exhibits of some are already on their way to Australia. In addition to these several exhibitors have sent directly from San Francisco to Sydney without troubling themselves to notify the American Commissioners. The States principally represented in the applications are those of New-England and the Middle States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and West Virginia also furnish exhibitors. Among the articles offered for exhibition are agricultural and mining implements, sad tools of various kinds, including a great number of varieties of axes, hammers, chisels, and saws. A firm of this City sends sewing-machines, and the patented inventions so peculiarly characteristic of the American are largely represented. Gold and silver electro-plate is sent from Taunton, Mass., and a New-York firm will exhibit specimens of cars for racing and other boats. Horse-shoe nails are sent from Boston, Mass., and silver-plated ware from Meriden, Conn. Patent steel wire, for various purposes, will be on exhibition from Worcester, Mass., and an Illinois firm proposes to send a collection of windmills, such as are used in the West to raise water from a depth from which it can be readily distributed, either for irrigation purposes or for moderate water-power. Billiard-tables and cooking-stoves are on the list of articles to be contributed by this City, and hermetically-sealed meats will go from Portland, Me., and Philadelphia and Maryland. Yeast will also be exhibited, and Philadelphia proposes to teach the Australians how to make biscuits and crackers. Artificial teeth and specimens of dental science will go from this City and Philadelphia, and from Chicago. Lubricating-oils from Buffalo, and sausage casings from New-York. Soaps, perfumery, medicines, and stationery are also largely represented in the list of exhibits from the United States. The ubiquitous razor-strop man will be on hand from Philadelphia, as also the representative of a self-locking padlock firm of that city. A great quantity of furniture is entered for the competition. Tobacco comes in from Virginia, and Bibles and prayer-books from this City. Canned oysters and fruits are entered from Baltimore, mixed paints from San Francisco, fancy cotton and woolen hosiery from Philadelphia, tin- and mechanical toys, and lock-machines from New-York. Clocks and watches, in great numbers, from firms in the East, West, and South will be on exhibition, and California and Nevada will send specimens of ore from their gold and silver mines. Even a hut one exhibitor intends to impress us has far entered, that of hand and foot-power machines, which will be sent from Philadelphia. A Philadelphia firm will endeavor to induce the Australians to take kindly to "American clocks and sundries." Carpets, in the manufacture of which this country has of late made great progress, will be exhibited by several firms or this City.

Among the regulations adopted by the Commissioners of the Exhibition, and with which all exhibitors will be required to comply, are the following: The transportation, unpacking, and arranging of exhibits are to be undertaken by the exhibitor or his agent, and at his expense. The receiving of goods, except under special circumstances, will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition, but facilities will be given for the sale or exhibits, to be delivered after the close of the Exhibition. A special provision will be made by Parliament for the protection of inventions capable of being patented in New South Wales. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition building will begin on Tuesday last week, and will be applied for in a limited quantity gratuitously, the Commissioners being very desirous of encouraging the display of machinery in motion. The reports and awards will be based upon intrinsic and comparative merit, and each exhibitor will have the right to produce and publish the report awarded to him. Within two months after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors must remove their effects, or all goods remaining after that time will be sold at auction, and the net proceeds handed to the exhibitors.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 65, 67, 82, 148, 149, 170, 196, 207, 208, 211, 223, 228, 229, 230, 231, 234.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 1.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 4613, 4726, 3037, 4839, 4922, 5163, 738, 5034.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 4618, 5114, 2221, 5173, 5009, 5141, 5172, 5171, 4657, 3010, 5012, 3844, 4265.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 1086, 1116, 1103.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Court held in Part I. Room. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., & III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 15.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 5923, 1409, 6303, 5406, 1968, 4400, 5971, 5972, 6611, 6907, 6525, 6614, 6548, 6590, 6617, 6469, 6501, 6502.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William Donohue, felonious assault and battery.	John E. Jones, petit larceny.
George W. Cleak, grand larceny.	Nicholo Caldarlo, felonious assault and battery.
Abraham Gross, bigamy.	Anthony Buchholz and Charles Austin, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Christian Habkemeier, grand larceny.	Philip Canlan, violation of the Excise law.
Abraham Lewis and Morris Glatzstein, obscene literature.	Henry Pain, violation of the Excise law.
Francis Ruppert, violation of the Excise law.	Valentine Boyer, violation of the Excise law.
George Heiptner, violation of the Excise law.	James H. Sturges, violation of the Excise law.
Max Segal, violation of the Excise law.	Moses H. Rogers and Peter A. Meyer, violation of the Excise law.
Leopold A. Stern, violation of the Excise law.	John Daly and John Mahr, violation of the Excise law.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 26, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	100	Tallow, pkgs.	5,440
B. F. Peas, bags.	100	Oil, bbls.	50
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	200	Oil-cake, pkgs.	3,130
Cotton-seed meal, bbls.	100	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Copper, bbls.	63	Pork, pkgs.	178
Eggs, pkgs.	1,047	Beef, pkgs.	45
Flour, bbls.	7,068	Oat-meal, pkgs.	4,864
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Lard, pkgs.	2,912
Wheat, bushels.	180,200	Lard, kegs.	164
Corn, bushels.	174,042	Butter, pkgs.	3,093
Oats, bushels.	42,000	Cheese, pkgs.	24,315
Rye, bushels.	10,450	Sugar, hhds.	23
Malt, bushels.	4,350	Starch, pkgs.	125
Barley, bushels.	9,800	Starch, bbls.	93
Peas, bushels.	3,500	Tallow, pkgs.	78
Oat-meal, bags.	1,679	Tallow-oil, bbls.	10
Grease, pkgs.	2,127	Tobacco, hhds.	468
Hides, No.	300	Whisky, bbls.	618
Hides, bales.	155	Wool, bales.	1,232
Hops, bales.	1,101		

ASHES—Pots dull at $4 62½@$4 75, and Pearls, $6@$6 25 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow inactive at 24a.@25c., the latter for very choice.

BEVERAGES—Have been quite freely dealt in at generally firm prices.

CANDLES—The demand is very limited, with Adamantine quoted here nominally at 12a.@13c.; Paraffine, 12c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.; do., Patent, 38c. ₱ lb.

COAL—A fair inquiry has been noted, chiefly for anthracite, prices for which quoted more or less irregular all within our previous ranges.

COFFEE—Rio quiet but steady, with sales reported of 3,857 bags per Orinoco, at 9½c., and 1,000 bags per Saranac, at 9½c., gold, in bond, for spot delivery. Mild coffees were on last evening, including 2,889 bales toppinnavs, and 500 bags Laguayras. Low Middling quoted at 12 1-16c.@12 ₱ lb. Good Ordinary Mildling at 12¼c.@12¾c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Fair at 14¾c.@14¾c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 7,000 bags Rio, July, at 11.60c.@11.70c., which 12,000 bales were on last evening, and 46,000 bales to-day.) with 7,000 bales at the calls, on the basis of Middling.....To-day, at all the shipping ports of Brazil, 4,000 bags; to the Continent, 299 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 202,657 bags.....Stock in New-York to-day, 141,873 bales.

Month.	Sales.	Last Opening. Prices.	Sales.	To-day. Prices.
June.....	----	----	----	----
July.....	1,500	12.45@12.45	7,300	12.38@12.45
August..	2,200	12.58@12.61	12,000	12.52@12.59
Septem'r..	6,700	12.39@12.44	16,600	12.35@12.41
October..	1,100	11.62@11.65	4,600	11.47@11.51
November.	800	11.13@11.14	100	---@11.04
December.	----	----	900	11.02@11.03
January ..	----	----	----	----
February..	----	----	----	----
March....	200	11.29@	----	----

Transferable orders issued to-day at 12.50.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
June.....	12.47@	12.42@12.44
July.....	12.47@12.48	12.43@12.44
August....	12.61@12.61	12.58@12.59
September.....	12.43@	---@12.38
October.....	11.55@11.56	11.49@11.50
November.....	11.15@11.16	11.11@11.12
December.....	11.07@11.10	11.05@11.06
January.....	11.12@11.14	11.09@11.10
February.....	----	11.14@11.18
March.....	----	11.27@11.28

Yesterday's Average on Options.

July.....	12.44	November.....	11.13
August.....	12.56	December.....	11.02
September.....	12.39	January.....	11.05
October.....	11.50	March.....	11.27

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Ordinary.....	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Good Ordinary.....	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Strict Good Ordinary.....	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Low Middling.....	12 1-

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—5th and 6th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Seventh Page—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Sixth Page—7th col.
MACHINERY—Sixth Page—4th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—4th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Sixth Page—7th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—3d & 4th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d col.
STORAGE—Seventh Page—4th col.
STORES, &c. TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Minstrelsy and Fun.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slightly warmer, southerly winds, stationary or lower pressure, and partly cloudy weather.

The Judicial Expenses bill, as prepared by the Democratic caucus, passed the House yesterday by a strict party vote. The Marshals bill, as the last chip from the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is called, will come up for action to-day, general debate upon it being limited to one hour. Both bills will probably be sent to the President by Saturday evening, and as no attempt is likely to be made to provide a substitute for the vetoed Marshals bill, a final adjournment of Congress is all but certain to take place early next week. Even now, a quorum is retained in the House with considerable difficulty, and as no motion to recall absentees seems likely to be entertained, the session must come to an end of sheer inanition, in default of any definite action to terminate it. The people's representatives are doubtless very tired of their work, but they will need a somewhat protracted period of repose, if they are nearly as tired of it as the people themselves.

If it is poor strategy to change leaders in the face of the enemy, the Ohio Republicans may well congratulate themselves on the summary removal of JOHN G. THOMPSON from the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Central Committee. THOMPSON, as the dispenser of official pap in the House of Representatives, groom and backer of THURMAN, and the head of the Ohio Democracy, was a man of mark and influence. He undertook too much, and his arbitrary course in reference to BISHOP'S nomination lost him the support of the successful candidate. It does not appear that EWING'S man is an able successor of the deposed THOMPSON, but it is certain that THOMPSON will not endure with meekness the slight which has been put upon him. If he helps to heal the widening breaches in the Ohio Democratic Party, he is not the man which he is usually reported to be.

The Trade Dollar bill, which encountered so little opposition in the House, has been amended by the Senate Finance Committee and shelved till December. By that time some fifty million of standard dollars will have been coined, and probably ten million will have entered into the circulation. Before then Congress will have had the benefit of some incidental expressions at the polls of popular opinion about the results of silver legislation. The session of 1880 will, therefore, furnish an excellent opportunity to determine whether the country is to be plunged deeper into the mire of a debased coinage and veiled repudiation or whether it is to be extricated from the difficulties already surrounding it, before resumption is imperiled and public credit is impaired. Another six months' experience of the fluctuations of silver may also serve to demonstrate how entirely the control of the price of that metal is beyond the reach of any influence short of a confederation of all the silver-using countries in the world.

The Democratic "party of reform" in Congress have arranged for no less than twelve Congressional junketing excursions during the present Summer. It used to be said that reform was necessary in this department of Congressional expenditures. But the Democratic majority in Congress, with the old Democratic instincts strong within them, cannot forbear taking free rides, free subsistence, and free liquor, whenever this can be done at public expense. The exposure in the Senate yesterday of the fraudulent character of the excursion provided for the Committees on Public Lands and on Mines and Mining should shame the Democratic schemers. They paraded a letter from the Land Commissioner recommending certain changes in the classification of the public lands as an excuse for their free picnic. But this flimsy pretext was not enough to warrant the organization of Senator McDONALD'S excursion party, and the Democrats have lost one of their anticipated sources of "dead-head" enjoyment.

The threat of the European powers to depose the Khédive in the event of his refusing to abdicate, appears to have been executed at last. It is announced that the Porte has "advised" the Sultan to acquiesce in this measure, a significant phrase when coupled with the English Envoy's previous intimation that if the Sultan did not himself displace the Khédive, the powers would have to do it for him. Whether the country will be better ruled by his son, Prince MOHAMMED-TEWFIK, remains to be seen; but it is certainly time for a change of some kind. The annual value of Egyptian exports, which showed a total of $90,000,000 in 1876, fell to $60,000,000 in 1877, and to $40,000,000 in 1878, while this year it seems likely to fall lower still. In fact, the Khédive's proceedings, from first to last, have been precisely similar to those which proved fatal to Sultan ABD-UL-AZIZ three years ago. While his subjects were starving, and his unpaid soldiers breaking into open mutiny, the ruler of Egypt was deliberately wasting millions in laying out the gardens of Shoubra, establishing a French opera and a French ballet in Cairo, planting the road to the Pyramids with date-palms, and stock-jobbing in European markets. Should the European powers make good their promise to "establish good administration in Egypt," it will be a priceless boon both to the country and to its people.

Labor and capital have entered upon a struggle at Fall River which promises to be one of the most determined and most protracted of the many strikes which the cotton-spinning industry has seen. The employers express a determination that this shall be the last spinners' strike at Fall River, and the most uncompromising measures are being used to convince the operatives that they must choose between starvation and submission. Natural as may be the irritation of the mill-owners over repeated interruptions of their business, it is obvious that the causes which produce strikes will exist even after this one has been crushed out. No class of operatives will be content with the minimum scale of wages while the profits on their labor continue to grow. "Un-American" as the system of arbitration may be considered at Fall River, it is the only way by which a mutually frank and permanent understanding can be established between employers and employed. It is extremely probable that no competent arbitrator would have decided that the present condition of the business of the Fall River mills warranted an advance of wages. But his decision would have averted a strike, with all its legacy of privation and ill-feeling, and the next demand for more wages must either be settled by some rational adjustment of the claims of both parties or must lead to another warfare like that which opens to-day.

PERSONAL VERSUS PARTY ENDS.

It now appears that the resolution which was finally come to by the Joint Advisory Committee of the Democratic caucuses, in regard to the appropriation bills, was reached with great difficulty. Yet we should suppose that it must be evident to any reasonable Democrat that persistence in an extreme programme would have been fatal to the hopes of the party in the elections this Fall—elections which may be regarded, as far as national aims are concerned, as manœuvres for position in the Presidential election. The position in which the compromise must leave the party is certainly not a strong or commanding one; but it is not absolutely untenable. Whatever public sentiment there is on the question of the Election laws, or whatever can be aroused by ingenious pleading, is now, after a fashion, at the disposal of the Democrats. They have made a vigorous attempt, and a prolonged and determined one, to repeal those laws. Failing in that, they have directed their efforts to rendering the laws inoperative. That they will fail in that also, they may say, is not their own fault. If the people wish the attempt renewed, if the issue is really as important as the Democratic leaders represent, there will be an opportunity for their party to obtain a certain indorsement from the popular vote. It will not be a very distinct indorsement at best, if they can get it, because this Fall's elections do not turn, for the most part, on national issues. But whatever advantage is to be had may be had on the issue which has been made up.

On the other hand, if the extreme programme were to be enforced, if the Democrats were determined to withhold the appropriations for the Judiciary, to close the courts, to plunge all the private business now pending, or to be brought up, into confusion, and to strip the Government of all power to proceed against offenders against the United States—if this revolutionary step were to be taken to prevent the enforcement of the Election laws in California and in one district in this State, the position of the Democracy would be hopelessly weak. They would no longer be regarded by any sensible man, however inclined to sympathy with their professed motives, as reformers of abuses, but as the authors of abuses enormously greater than those they pretended to attack. They would be driven from the aggressive to the defensive. So far from awakening respect or admiration, they would inspire fear, if not contempt. There is not a particle of doubt that any party which deliberately embarked on such a policy would be roundly rebuked the moment the people got a chance to express their estimate of it at the polls.

Under these circumstances, it is natural to ask what are the motives of the minority of the Democratic Representatives who have so stubbornly resisted all adjustment, or partial adjustment, of the dispute with the President? What could induce them, at the obvious peril of their party's success, to insist upon an extreme policy? The answer is not far to seek. They have been influenced in great part by purely personal and selfish motives. They may have been blinded by these in their perception of the real position of their party, but, consciously or unconsciously, they have pursued the course they have because it was likely to further their own personal ends. The party might, or might not, win, but they know that excitement ran sufficiently high to make it profitable for them to assume the rôle of radical partisans. They cared much more for their own success within the party than for the party success in the country at large. Take, for example, the two rivals for the leadership of the Democracy in Pennsylvania—Messrs. RANDALL and WALLACE. The former has evinced from time to time some conservative tendencies. He has unquestionably a much more independent and statesmanlike mind than Senator WALLACE, and he has shown some disposition to follow its suggestions. But Mr. WALLACE was prompt to perceive that he would gain "popularity" in his own party by sustaining the most uncompromising measures. Whether those measures were carried through or not, his immediate strength in the party would be increased by adhering to them. He would be regarded as "unswerving," "faithful," "defiantly bearing the standard of Democracy," and so forth and so on through all the cheap phrases of adulation which unreasoning partisans bestow on the men who sustain their prejudices. Having early come to a realizing sense of this important fact, Mr. WALLACE began to "pose" as the champion of unadulterated, unqualified Democracy. During the contest in the Senate he made, or read, one of the extremest speeches delivered in that body. He offered the highest bid he could for the enthusiastic support of those men in his own party who mistook obstinacy for firmness, and blind persistence in folly for enlightened and fearless statesmanship. Mr. WALLACE having made this bid, it would not do for Mr. RANDALL to lag behind. Accordingly, though, with his usual indirectness, he has made no open demonstration, we see his name frequently in the dispatches as one of the "irreconcilables"—one of the Democrats who wished to adjourn without appropriating money for the courts, and thus "teach the fraudulent President a lesson." We venture to assume that this is not altogether in accordance with Mr. RANDALL'S cooler judgment, that, if his position be correctly represented, it has not been without some misgivings that he has given his support to a movement so fatal to the future progress of his party, and that, if he has done so, it has been because he dared not bid lower for popularity with the rank and file than Mr. WALLACE. But the demands of sheer partisanship are very exacting within the Democratic lines, and doubtless most of those who have advocated an out-and-out position of defiance toward the President have had these demands more in view than the real interests of their party. It is not to be denied that some Republicans have shown a similar tendency. On the whole, should the programme of the Joint Caucus Committee be carried out, far more moderate, as it is, than that with which the Democrats entered on the struggle, it will be because the action of both parties has, in the end, been guided by those who have felt a keener sense of responsibility to the country at large than to their immediate partisan supporters.

THE ROACH-BLAINE PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. BLAINE'S letter on the means of regaining a lost marine and widening the scope of our foreign commerce, had some pretensions to plausibility. Mr. JOHN ROACH'S letter has not this merit. Its fallacies are too transparent to be interesting. As Mr. ROACH states the case of the subsidyists and the protectionists, commerce should be altogether a one-sided affair. This country should sell to everybody and buy nothing in return. Ships carrying its flag should go out freighted with its products and return in ballast. All its customers must pay in cash. In trade matters it may proceed on the supposition that it commands the markets of the world, is able to dictate terms to all nations and to enrich its people at their expense. Even the maintenance of resumption presupposes the willingness of other people to send us their gold, and to take our commodities at whatever prices may be necessary to keep Mr. ROACH profitably busy and to enrich the merchants who buy his ships.

It will be seen that Mr. ROACH does not pretend that he can supply ships as cheaply as they can be bought elsewhere, or that there is a possibility, under the existing laws, of cultivating that interchange of commodities which is the essence of commerce. Not only does he not deny that the effect of the tariff is to preclude the purchase of products in markets to which we have ready access: he contends that that inability is a source of strength and a condition of our solvency. He does not allege that the effect of subsidies to lines of steamships which he is anxious to build would be so to cheapen the cost of transportation that we could compete advantageously for the ocean traffic of the world; he frankly admits that under the system he advocates a single freight would be high enough to pay for the homeward as well as the outward voyage. In short, Mr. ROACH unwittingly exposes the absurdity of his cherished doctrines by conceding that they imply conditions incompatible with the acquisition of new markets or with the employment of American-built ships in the conduct of established trade. The ordinary protectionist would build a wall around the United States in order that the imprisoned people might grow fat by feeding one on another. Mr. ROACH would have openings provided for the exit of ships built in his yard, but he would rigorously proscribe return cargoes as at variance with American prosperity. Such is the sum of the philosophy which the people are asked to force upon Congress.

There are a few elementary truths which Mr. ROACH and his friends have evidently not yet learned. In judging of the commercial standing of a nation its purchases must be considered as well as its sales. Circumstances may for a time make possible great exports with very light imports, as in the case of our food exports to Europe during the last two or three years. But the experience is exceptional. England's harvests were failures while ours were abundant. We had the food to sell which her people were obliged to buy. Our exigencies, moreover, compelled a curtailment of all forms of expenditure, and the demand for imported goods fell off in consequence. Europe bought necessaries; we dispensed with superfluities. We received bonds, the equivalent of gold, instead of the goods which at an ordinary time would have entered into a settlement. The scarcity continued over two years, and in its bearing on resumption was most fortunate; but it was an accident, after all. Bad crops here, good crops there, would make a difference. With cheap transportation from the West to the seaboard, and with low freights for Atlantic traffic, we may expect to retain advantages in the English food market. The cost of production is so much greater there than here that, subject to these conditions respecting transportation, we can compete with the English farmers on their own ground. But the time is at hand when balances will embrace more than bonds or gold. Better times on this side involve larger importations, and that abnormal balance of trade which misleads pupils of the Roach school will be modified. It is not improbable that instead of receiving gold we shall ship gold; and within certain limitations the occurrence will be harmless. Wiser economists than Mr. ROACH will see in it only a common commercial incident.

Apart from the food question, our ability to sell goods in foreign markets is in a large degree contingent upon our willingness to receive goods in return. There is not coin enough in the world for commerce conducted on any other basis. The exchange of products need not be direct. But eventually the fact which Mr. ROACH decries must be practically recognized. The tariff reform which his friends resist is required as urgently in the interest of an enlarged trade as for the cheapening of production and the relief of home consumers.

Cheap transportation, by land or sea, is, however, essential to the attainment of whatever is legitimate in the ends desired by Mr. BLAINE or Mr. ROACH. Our producers and traders cannot compete abroad without lower freights than the owners of ships built by Mr. ROACH could accept. Indeed, the successful competition which has contributed to the extrication of American business from difficulties is one of the results of the low freights which have prevailed in the carrying trade; and the low freights have been rendered possible by the comparative cheapness of foreign-built ships, fitted out and navigated under liberal foreign laws. Give to American merchants the privilege of buying ships where they can be had cheapest, and of supplying them under a better tariff, and the "freight money," which to Mr. ROACH is a veritable bug-bear, will pass into American pockets. This will be a better way of encouraging commerce and re-establishing a mercantile marine, than that for which Mr. ROACH pleads persistently. He has no right to ask tax-payers to subsidize buyers of his ships, or to keep down the American carrying trade unless it be otherwise tributary to his profit.

"HONORABLE BILKS."

The world is indebted to that master of invective and vituperation, DENIS KEARNEY, for the title given to a party of mere politicians. Various elements, more or less inharmonious, combined to carry the new Constitution in California. Among these were many politicians of the Old Silurian period. They were originally of various political parties, but the main part were survivors of the Democratic Party. This is natural. The Democratic Party is one of great antiquity and moldiness. In California, it appears, there was a corporal's guard left in the party when the Working Men had formed their organization. But even this remnant was cut up by the formation of a new party, after the new Constitution was adopted, the mission of which was to secure all the offices for the ex-officers of every stripe who rallied to its support. The new party was made up of men who had held office so long since that most people had forgotten their existence. There were ex-Judges, ex-Congressmen, ex-Senators, and extinguished office-holders of every grade. They decided to form a new party to support the new Constitution.

It was KEARNEY'S happy thought to call these "Honorable Bilks." Every one of the managers was accustomed to wear the prefix of "Hon.," just as every second man in the Golden State is "Colonel," "General," or, at the very least, "Judge." Therefore, "Honorable Bilks" most appropriately described them. "Bilks" is an old English word, though commonly used in the form of a verb or participle. A "bilk" is a fraudulent person—a deceiver. Hence the obvious propriety of putting the word "bilk" upon a party of men who have served their time in the Democracy, and who are pretending to support the new Constitution of California for the mere purpose of snatching the offices under it. Of course, the term "honorable" is applied in derision, although, by virtue of the American habit of calling every man "Hon." if he has once held office, this is sarcasm with a purpose. "Honorable Bilks" is very good for a party name. When these men appear in procession the Working Men, their late allies, call them "the plug-hat brigade."

Precisely what the "Honorable Bilks" have done in their convention is not of any great moment to our readers. They assembled in convention at Sacramento, yesterday, and resolved, among other things, that they were remorselessly opposed to Chinese immigration, and that they were in favor of a large number of reforms, specified and unspecified. It is customary for Honorable Bilks, wherever found, to denounce corruption and to favor reforms in every department of public life. It does not follow that because the Honorable Bilks' Convention at Sacramento contains representatives from about one-half of the counties of the State, that it comprises all of the bilks, honorable or otherwise, to be found within the limits of the State. But it is true that the convention is a fair expression of the class represented in it.

It would be a capital thing if we could have a National Convention of "Honorable Bilks." We should expect to see there a great many men of all political parties, some of whom would be very much surprised at finding themselves, for once, in the right category. We should expect to see the excellent Mr. VOORHEES in such a convention; Mr. GROVER ought to be there, and we should be dreadfully disappointed if Mr. REUBEN E. FENTON and HENRY L. CLINTON, as representatives of this State, did not have front seats in the convocation. Men who are continually wanting office, and who are forever mixing in public affairs for the sake of what they can make out of politics, are the right kind of delegates to the National Convention of Honorable Bilks. Men who were Democrats until the Republicans were in power, and were Republicans until Democracy began to pay dividends, are entitled to a vote in the proposed convention. In California, as we understand the case, the "Honorable Bilks" are elbowing out of the way the men who worked and voted with them in supporting the new Constitution, and are forming a party for the single purpose of getting all the offices—and they are many. This is precisely what some of the so-called reformers of this part of the country have done and are now doing. They go in for reform—and the offices. They have no principle, but a great deal of self-interest. The National Convention of Honorable Bilks ought to be very largely attended. It will be necessary that Congress should adjourn before the convention assembles. Otherwise, the Democracy in the House will be left without a quorum.

THE OLD WORLD AS A RETREAT.

If Americans were as conceited and egotistic as they get credit for being, they might believe that the Old World was specially created for their benefit and convenience. It certainly is a great advantage to us in many ways; it instructs, it entertains, it admonishes us. Besides a school, a lecture-room, and a pleasure-ground, it is a retreat, a refuge, where our compatriots go for moral and political, as well as mental and physical, recuperation. In this light it is little considered by the general public; but they who go abroad to stay any time are again and again reminded of the fact by the people they meet of their own race, whom they have wholly or partially forgotten, or whom they may have regarded as dead. To an American who has traveled extensively in his native land, and made many acquaintances, the Continent of Europe, when he visits it, seems like a once-familiar grave, prolific of resurrections. In nearly every city and town he encounters some departed spirit who has resumed the garments of the flesh, and is moving nimbly about under the impression that he has never been dead.

A number of our fellow-republicans, now rambling, as is their Summer wont, over the other hemisphere, must be continually running upon men and women they have known at home, personally or by reputation, but who have faded out of their recollection. These are the people who cross the sea for a purpose; who wish to put the ocean between themselves and some unpleasant circumstance or series of circumstances they have been unable to control. They have sought the Old World as a retreat, usually temporary, where they intend to remain until certain disagreeable memories have grown dim, or until conditions on this side have shaped themselves more to their liking. These retreaters are of various kinds, and they have various motives for retreating, each one sufficient in their eyes.

The politician who, in his incessant effort to gain favor with his constituents, has got on the right side of a question by mistake, and hurt his chances for the next campaign, deems it advisable to run over to France or Germany and wait until his blunder has faded out of remembrance, and he can return with the assurance that perhaps the one honest act of his public life was totally misunderstood; that he never meant anything of the sort. He may be a possible candidate, in his own mind, for the Presidency, and fearful that he may be questioned touching some of the opinions he has expressed in the past, which are no longer approved by his party; therefore, he skips over the Atlantic to avoid awkward catechising, biding his time to reappear on the scene with leisurely-concocted falsehoods to demonstrate his integrity. An officer of a large corporation has been charged with irregularities, (mild, pardonable irregularities he conceives them to be, such as taking $200,000 or $300,000 belonging to the company, which he would certainly have put back if his speculations had been lucky,) and considers it but justice to himself to stay in Europe until the corporation shall see how unworthy is the prejudice they have formed against him. He tells his acquaintances, who happen to run upon him, that he is out of health, all in consequence of overwork—for how many weaknesses and vices overwork is made sponsor!—and that his return is indefinite, which it may well be, taking into account the peculiar nature of the prejudice he expects to live down.

A very ambitious Bostonian, New-Yorker, Chicagoan, or San Franciscan has been filling a certain position in business or society for years, and losing it, for whatever cause, is so mortified thereby that he leaves his country to hide his smart in a Swiss village or an Austrian watering-place. He dreads the comments and sarcasms which he knows his best friends are making on his humiliation, and to place 4,000 or 5,000 miles between them and him assuages the wound to his self-love. The fashionable woman who has been guilty of some gross imprudence that has set the tongues of all her neighbors wagging maliciously feels that the scandal will last a good while; so she is suddenly reminded of the importance of educating her children in Europe, and she sails with them in mid-Winter on a sea less troubled, with all its storms, than her own aching heart. But her demeanor is as calm at Vevay or Lausanne as if her heart had never sustained a single throe. She who has been obliged at last through sheer self-esteem to get release from a husband she has struggled for years to endure without complaint, tries to bear the torture of her pride more bravely—and believes she does—in a Tyrolese hamlet than in her relinquished home, where glances gall and whispers sting.

Another, a commonplace, tiresome, unsuspecting, but amiable and kindly soul journeys from Paris to Rome, from Rome to Dresden, from Dresden to Geneva, season after season, imagining herself an invalid because her husband and her attendant physician, acting under instructions from the United States, assure her that, while she is recovering, she has not fully recovered. She never will regain her health, she thinks, and they fear she may be right, though they bid her be of good cheer. Her husband learned long ago of their absolute incompatibility; but, opposed to divorce on principle, he appeals to the Atlantic rather than to the law, and the pretext of invalidism serves him in good stead.

How many Americans there are who for many reasons have retreated and will retreat beyond the sea! They say they enjoy the Old World, and they do, no doubt; but they would enjoy it more if they had gone there from inclination purely; if they were not reflecting continually upon conditions at home which they are anxiously waiting to see altered. Europe is in many respects delightful, but its delights are apt to be modified when it is chosen, perforce, as a retreat.

Everybody who knows much of Staten Island knows Coroner DEMPSEY. He has held the position of Coroner for nearly twenty years; has been a leader in local politics of great activity during that period, and was the head-centre of the corrupt set of town and county officers who have so long cursed Richmond County. Under these circumstances, he was about the last person, of the numerous officers indicted, whose conviction could have been looked for, especially as in three previous cases there had been disagreements of the jury where the evidence was as conclusive as in that of Coroner DEMPSEY. Nevertheless, the veteran politician and public officer was yesterday found guilty of perjury in swearing to the correctness of a bill for an inquest which was never held. The amount was trifling, but of many that might have been, this bill was selected because the most complete evidence was obtainable of its falsity. The conviction was unlooked-for, and is as gratifying to respectable people as it was unexpected. The verdict and sentence of the prisoner to the State Prison must carry a wholesome terror to the crew of rascals who have so long made a business of robbing the county, and will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect in the future. Now that one conviction has been obtained, it is hoped that there will be no more "disagreements" where evidence is so plain as it has been in the cases already tried. But the prosecuting officers are not inclined to take risks, and in the trials yet to come special pains will be taken to get juries of good and true men such as the law calls for. Meanwhile, publicity would appear to be not wholly without effect.

In a notice of the death of Major LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, at Easthampton, Mass., on the 21st inst., one of our City contemporaries stated that he was a graduate of West Point, and "spent a portion of his life in the regular Army." Major WILLIAMS was long a polished, brilliant, and brave officer, but he was cashiered early in the war for disloyalty to the flag. The story of his disgrace is among the most singular of the many remarkable ones that the rebellion has produced. Major WILLIAMS was on the staff of Major-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. One day several prominent officers from a distance were dined by the commanding General, and during the closing hour of the meal a brass band belonging to one of the volunteer regiments marched up to head-quarters to serenade "Little MAC" and his guests. Those bandmen hailed from a rural locality, where people generally knew more about agricultural implements than sax-horns or other musical instruments. However, by strict attention to practice, lasting as a rule from reveille to taps, the band had succeeded in getting tolerable control over two tunes, one of which was the "Star-spangled Banner" and, to use an old expression, "the other wasn't." The band began to play. Their répertoire was limited, but not so the time at their disposal. Over and over again they played those two tunes, but with a decided "hankering" in favor of the "Star-spangled Banner." They played it so often that finally Major WILLIAMS petulently exclaimed, "D—n the Star-spangled Banner!" The words were speedily reported by some eavesdropper to Secretary STANTON at Washington. It so happened that only a few days before the Major's brother was hanged as a spy by Gen. ROSECRANS, in Tennessee. At the beginning of the war this brother was an officer on Lieut-Gen. SCOTT'S staff. He used to communicate important military secrets to a relative of his, the daughter of a distinguished rebel General, and finally he deserted from Washington over to the enemy. In course of time, Capt. WILLIAMS and one other officer entered ROSECRANS'S lines. They boldly assumed the rôle of officers of the staff, and ordered the troops of a certain brigade then on outpost duty to parade for inspection. Fortunately, they were suspected; they were arrested and sent to head-quarters. Their trial followed, and they quickly paid the full penalty of their offense. It is said that Secretary STANTON always believed that his brother's fate disturbed Major WILLIAMS'S loyalty, and that the objectionable words were spoken deliberately and from the bottom of his heart. But the Major's brother-soldiers, in and out of service, believed nothing of the kind, and always looked upon him as the unfortunate victim of circumstances. Major WILLIAMS tried frequently to have his case inquired into by the Government, but always without success.

The degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on Prof. WILLIAM HOLMES VAN BUREN, of this City, by Yale College, at the recent Commencement, deserves peculiar significance and value from the fact that Yale is extremely conservative in the matter of honorary degrees, and that this is believed to be the first time the college has so far yielded to the tendency of the times as to bestow the LL. D. upon a candidate. Certainly it is the first time that a medical candidate has ever received it. Prof. VAN BUREN'S antecedents are too familiar to residents of this City to render extended discussion necessary. His grandfather, JOHN VAN BUREN, a graduate of the University of Leyden, and a pupil of the celebrated BOERHAAVE, emigrated to New-York about the year 1700, from Beuren, near Amsterdam. The young physician appears to have taken his name from the town from which he came, not from any family or estate styled BUREN. Such was the case, indeed, with most of our old Knickerbocker families. ABRAHAM VAN BUREN was physician to the Alms-house, an office to which his son BEEKMAN succeeded at his death. Their descendant, on whom Yale has conferred the LL. D., was graduated classically at Yale, medically at the University of Pennsylvania, and surgically in the hospitals of Paris. In 1874 he was appointed one of the surgeons to Bellevue Hospital, and in 1852 succeeded Dr. GRANVILLE SHARPE PATTISON as Professor of Anatomy in the University of the City of New-York. His reputation as a surgeon was won principally, however, under the tutelage of his father-in-law, the famous VALENTINE MOTT, in the New-York Hospital, then (about the year 1852) celebrated for the boldness and originality of its operative surgery. Dr. VAN BUREN'S aptitude for the literature of his profession led him into medical journalism very early in his career, and subsequently into medical authorship on an extensive scale. His "Contributions to Practical Surgery," "Lectures on Diseases of the Rectum," and translation of MOREL'S "Histology," are still text-books. It is, indeed, in the department of literature that he has contributed most materially to the progress of medical and surgical science.

The ignorance of the French about other countries and people than their own has been notorious for generations. It is not so great now as it has been, but still it is most remarkable for a nation which has distinguished itself pre-eminently in every department of science, literature, and art. It arises from its intense *chauvinism*, happily diminishing since the German war, which, if it had no other effect, has taken some of the enormous conceit out of the French. No foreigner can read any French book of reference or general information without being amused at the manner in which doers and sayers not French are treated. Many of these are not mentioned at all, and those who are mentioned are allowed very little space, and then are apt to be spoken of both inadequately and blunderingly. Touching this country our fellow-republicans on the other side display a density of ignorance not easily accounted for, except on the purely Gallic ground that anything really worth knowing must be included in the domain and associated with the history of France. Some of their errors appear premeditated, for they are so much the reverse of fact as to seem deliberately ironical or satirical. A notable instance of this is to be found in the "Biographie Générale," which has often been called the best biographical work ever produced. It is very good for Frenchmen, though singularly deficient in regard to other nations. Speaking of THEODORE PARKER, it does manage to spell his name correctly—which was hardly to be expected—and referring to his "Discourse of Matters Relating to Religion," it mentions the work (we translate literally) as "a kind of religious declaration in favor of the authority of the Church, of the sacred character of the Scriptures, and of the divinity of CHRIST." It would scarcely be possible to crowd more perversion of truth than there is here into the same compass. Everybody at all acquainted with THEODORE PARKER'S career and writings knows that he passed his life in conflict with orthodoxy; that he was, in the strictest sense, a Unitarian; that he especially denied the plenary inspiration of the Bible and the divinity of JESUS. Nobody but a Frenchman could have made so many and so glaring errors. They are exceedingly comical, or would be if not committed by a Frenchman, not supposed to be capable of getting anything right about a foreigner, and seldom controverting the supposition.

It is stated on high English authority that the time is approaching when the breadstuff shipped from this country to Great Britain will go much more generally than it now does in the form of flour. At the first glance this assertion appears a reasonable one, for as grain is now sent abroad quite a quantity of material is included in the shipments that is of little or no value. To condense the wheat into flour would certainly be a saving to this extent that freight would be paid only on what was of real value. The shipments would, of course, be made in bags, which for purposes of transportation are greatly to be preferred to barrels, as they are easy to handle, occupy but little space, and can be used many times. Added to these advantages is the great gain it would be to our millers to have the work of making the flour which is now ground abroad given to them. But in spite of these possible chances of profit, we are inclined to believe that no decided change is likely to take place under existing conditions. The expense of transporting wheat from Chicago to Liverpool is so small that a saving in this respect can be easily offset by costs in some other direction. For instance, the handling and storing of flour by railway men, canal men, and stevedores would be a much more expensive operation than the transshipment of wheat, where elevators were used, and the outlay for cotton bags is one which is not required where the last-named article is forwarded. Besides this, it is not improbable that wheat can be converted into flour at a cheaper rate by English millers than by our own, so that, taking everything into consideration, the existing methods of carrying on the business are not unlikely the most economical ones. This is certainly the opinion of shippers on this side of the Atlantic, who would not be slow to alter their present customs if they could see in the change the prospect of additional profit.

Although it is not unlikely that the recent large fires in Orenburg, Moscow, and other cities of Russia were set by Nihilist conspirators, the mere fact that conflagrations have occurred in that country is by no means proof of incendiary action. The person who sets a fire can never tell whether it will be a large or a small one, the chances being always in favor of the latter conclusion; but experience in this country demonstrates that whenever a fire of considerable magnitude takes place public opinion is exceedingly apt to attribute its origin to incendiaries, though investigation into the causes of fires has shown that but a small part of the annual loss in this City or this country can be traced to this source. In Russia, the fires are more frequent and the losses average larger than those in the United States, and if in the Winter the perpetual presence of snow did not act as a protector, the destruction of property by this means would be nearly twice as great as it now is. Last Summer there were 33,329 fires in Russia, involving a loss of more than $50,000,000, and it will be remembered that none of these were attributable to the Nihilists. Now, it is conceivable—the proportion holding constant—that the three or four fires which ruined Orenburg were merely due to some of the many causes which gave rise to the thousands of fires last year. It usually happens that where fires are numerous the methods of extinguishing them are developed to a high degree of efficiency. Thus, in this country, we put up inflammable buildings, and place our property in constant and unnecessary peril; but as a set-off we have very efficient fire departments, and by large outlays in steam-engines and water-supplies contrive to hold our fire losses in check. In Russia, on the contrary, the buildings are fully as unsafe as our own, and, what is more, the means employed for extinguishing fires are wholly inadequate. In many places, even of considerable size, such a thing as an equipped fire department does not exist. The inhabitants are all bound to help in putting out a fire, and to supply for this purpose some particular instrument, such as an axe or a water-bucket, and this, whatever it may be, is in most villages painted over the door of the villager's house, so that the chief man of the commune can call out without trouble the particular article that he desires. Even in a city of the size of St. Petersburg there are but two steam fire-engines, and the water used is ordinarily carried along in casks mounted upon wheels. Another feature respecting this fire department is its extreme slowness in getting into action, the passage of a fire-engine and its attendant water-carts through the streets of St. Petersburg resembling to an absurd extent a funeral procession.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Moffett bell-punch and a dog tax are the methods proposed in Georgia to raise money for the support of public schools.

Some of the Republicans of Wisconsin express a fear that their State Convention has been called for too early a date. Such persons prefer a campaign that is short and hot.

The Legislature of Georgia will reassemble on Wednesday next, July 2. The Constitution of the State imposes upon it the duty of regulating railroad freight and passenger tariffs.

It is the opinion of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* that the people of that State will accept at the August election the proposed settlement of their debt. In West Tennessee it hears of no serious opposition to the measure.

The Hon. George C. Perkins ran away from his home, in Maine, when 13 years old, and went to sea, and now the Republicans of California, who have nominated him for Governor, are about to organize Sailor-boy Perkins clubs throughout the State.

Inasmuch as the gentleman who delivered "the especially-applauded address" before the Mississippi Editors' Association was not Col. A. K. Harper, of the much-vituperated Okolona *States*, but Major George W. Harper, of the Raymond *Gazette*, (which is quite harmless,) and inasmuch as that gentleman urged in that address that while loving Mississippi and Mississippians they should glory in the Stars and Stripes, in the American people, and in the Government of the United States, there does not seem to be sufficient reason why anybody in this part of the Union should get very much excited over it. And certainly nothing is to be gained by misrepresentation.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "George C. Perkins, the Republican nominee for Governor of California, is a good specimen of a common product in the State—a self-made man. Thirty years ago he arrived here as a poor boy: year by year he bettered his fortune, becoming a clerk in a store, a country merchant, a State Senator, a wealthy man, and a steam-ship owner, in every position commanding the confidence of those about him in his honesty, his zeal, and his capacity. It is impossible to know him without admiring his business-like frankness. He thinks clearly, decides promptly, says yes or no in unmistakable terms, respects himself, and knows how to respect others for manly qualities. He has no interests not in harmony with those of the State."

EDUCATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—The State Board of

CHASTINE COX INDICTED

CORONER'S INQUEST QUICKLY FINISHED.

TESTIMONY OF THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK OFFICERS—THE VERDICT CHARGING THE MULATTO WITH THE MURDER OF MRS. HULL—THE GRAND JURORS TAKE UP THE CASE.

Although there was little doubt as to the result that would be reached by the Coroner's jury in the Hull murder case, yet there was more interest manifested in the inquest yesterday than on any previous occasion, on account of the presence of Chastine Cox, the confessed murderer. Mulberry-street was lined on both sides yesterday morning with people who hoped to catch a glimpse of the murderer. The trial-room in the Police Central Office was crowded, and a large force of Police were on hand to preserve order. Cox was brought in soon after the inquest opened, manacled to Detective Schmittberger. He was neatly dressed in a blue flannel suit, wore a small yellow rose in his button-hole, smiled frequently, and did not seem at all disconcerted. The prisoner and the detective seated themselves at the back of the room, and both were well stared at. Coroner Woltman opened the proceedings by ordering "hats off."

The first witness called was Officer Waterman, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. He testified: I am attached to the Twenty-ninth Precinct; I went to the house on the morning of the murder and saw the body; the rear windows were open about half way; I did not examine the front parlor windows, but was told by the servant that the parlor windows had been found open; I do not know how they were found.

Capt. Williams was then called and sworn. His testimony, in brief, was as follows: I am Captain of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; on the morning of the murder I went to the house and saw the dead body; the shutters of the back parlor windows were open; I examined the front parlor windows; they were secure. [The bandages taken from Mrs. Hull's body were here shown the witness, and identified by him.] Mrs. Hull lay on her back, a little turned to the right ride; the cloth that was used for a gag was torn from the lower sheet; there were no marks of violence except a small spot of blood on the third finger of the left hand and a very slight scratch on the nose; the room was very small, and was in great confusion; I notified the Superintendent of Police, and he detailed three detectives; he had 3,000 cards struck off, describing the watch, and had a circular printed; I was at the house from 8 in the morning till 5:30 in the afternoon; I examined the yard and saw no indications of disturbance there; I found that the bandage around Mrs. Hull's eyes was torn from an ironing sheet that was tied around Nancy Francis's head.

By Mr. Townsend.—There was a man who said that Dr. Hull spoke to him about killing a person; he was not arrested.

The Coroner.—That news did not go directly to Capt. Williams, but came to the Coroner's office first.

Detective Schmittberger testified: I am attached to the Twenty-ninth Precinct; I went to the house with Capt. Williams on the morning of the murder; the front doors were open, but the front parlor windows were fastened; I left the City last Friday for Boston.

John Sternburg, the Boston pawnbroker, testified: I am a pawnbroker in Boston; a week ago last Monday the prisoner asked me if I would buy a set of jewelry; I told him yes; he wanted $8 for it; I offered him $5; he sold it to me for $6 50, saying that his sister was sick, and he had to get her a doctor and medicine, and that he wanted 50 cents for himself; the jewelry was not correctly described in the circular; Cox showed a watch with Mrs. Hull's name in it; that is the man who sold the jewelry—Cox; I never saw him before; Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Sayles identified the jewelry; Cox had on a blue flannel coat, a fine checked shirt, dark Cheviot pantaloons, and a dark brown hat; he was in the store [illegible] 12 minutes; I did not advance him any money, and did not see the gold chain; I had not heard of Mrs. Hull's murder at that time; he said he wanted to get a pair of pantaloons; I next saw him in the City Hall; I identified him at once.

Assistant Inspector of Pawnbrokers Leggatt testified: I am an Assistant Inspector of Pawnbrokers in Boston, attached to Police Headquarters; on Monday, June 16, we received two circulars, describing jewelry and a watch; the Inspector gave me one, and he took the other; he went to one part of the city, and I went to another; I went to Sternburg's pawnshop, and showed him the circular; he showed me the same set; it did not correspond with the description on the circular, but I was convinced that it was the same; the negro had given his address as Philip-street; there is such a street in Boston, where colored people resort; I took the set and went to the Inspector; he thought we had better hold it; on Thursday afternoon I met Special Officer Wood and showed him the circular; he said the jewelry described was Mrs. Hull's, of New-York; he went to the office with me; Sternburg was there; I showed Wood the same set, and he showed me the postal card describing the watch; Sternburg saw the card, and immediately said that the negro who sold him the jewelry had that watch; the set is described as having gold balls; it has no gold balls; the pendants are flat on the back; the set is black enameled, but the description does not say so.

James R. Wood, who arrested Cox, testified: I live in Boston, and am a detective in that city; I met Mr. Leggatt on Thursday afternoon, near Sternburg's shop; I got a description of the colored man from Sternburg; Chief Adams sent a dispatch to New-York on Friday; I gave Mr. Balch, a reporter of the Boston *Herald*, a description of the negro, because he had some information that we did not want published; Cox was arrested in the vestibule of a church; another officer and I took him to Station Five; [watch and ring shown and identified;] I said to him, "Where is the rest of Mrs. Hull's jewelry?" he said, "I don't know anything about Mrs. Hull's jewelry." I told him he was in a bad place; he asked me if I would do him a favor; I told him yes, I would if I could; he asked me not to let his mother know that he had gone bad; I told him I would not; he said he got in the front window, and fastened the window after him; he found Mrs. Hull asleep, but she awoke and asked who was there; he said the doctor; she said don't kill me, take what you want; he whispered in her ear that he would not hurt her; she fainted while he was tying her, and then he tied her arms; there was a small picture over the lettering in the watch; he first said he bought the watch of a friend of his; he had a little braid chain around his neck; he told me he had the chain, but that he sold it to Mr. Sternburg; he had about 30 cents; he said he got $1 50 for all the articles.

By Mr. Townsend.—He told me there was no one in the house knew anything about it—no one but himself and God.

Bella Johnson, the quadroon girl to whom Cox gave some of the stolen jewelry, was the next witness. She is very light in color, good-looking, and was neatly dressed. She did not seem embarrassed at first, but, after answering a few questions, she became frightened. When she was asked to identify Cox, and looked in his direction, the prisoner started back as if he desired to avoid identification. After answering a few more questions the young woman began to cry, and soon worked herself into hysterics, shrieking and throwing her arms wildly about. In this condition she was carried from the room by Capt. Williams and an officer, and handed over to Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie for medical treatment. It was nearly a quarter of an hour before she ceased her cries. She testified: I live at No. 126 Bleecker-street; I know John Cox, or Chastine Cox, and have known him since last Winter; he gave me some jewelry a week or two ago; he said he bought it; it was a necklace, three finger-rings, and earrings; it was at night; he asked me to keep the diamond ring for him till the next day; I gave one ring away and kept the rest till I was arrested; then it was taken away from me by a Police officer.

George Taylor, Bella Johnson's "friend," testified: I live in the street next to the Bowery—Delancey-street; I am a groom, but I have been a waiter for a year; I know Bella Johnson; she gave me a little small ring, with a red stone in it; she gave it to me two or three weeks ago; it was taken away from me on Tuesday morning by a Police officer.

S. N. Chittenden testified: That is the watch that belonged to Mrs. Hull; I gave her the watch on Christmas, 1878; I cannot identify the remainder of the jewelry.

George D. Hyde testified: This looks like a ring Mrs. Hull had, but I think hers had more green in it; those ear-rings look like Mrs. Hull's, and this topaz necklace looks like one that she had; she had a diamond-cross ring, but I think it was larger than that; I am not sure; I think the setting of the cameo set was somewhat different; I think her watch was a darker colored gold than this; I should think that that was her antique ring.

Carroll Coleman, a young man who lodges in the Hull house, testified: I am a clerk for my father; I have seen some of Mrs. Hull's jewelry; that was Mrs. Hull's necklace, and her antique ring.

Capt. Williams recalled: I started for Boston twice; the first time was a failure; on the way here, on the boat, Cox gave me a detailed account of his movements that night; his statement was voluntary; he talked very freely about it; he said that when he reached Mrs. Hull's room he closed the door; he lit a match, and she awoke; he put his left hand over her mouth and nose, and she fainted; then he tied her; I asked him whether he had not some other crime in view, and he said no, he had not—that he tied her feet to prevent her from stamping on the floor; he went out through the front door, leaving the doors open after him; he said he had on blue overalls, light shoes, and a round "jumper" underneath his coat; he said that he had a candle with him, and that he used it in Mrs. Hull's room, after he had tied her; he said the cologne he poured over Mrs. Hull took fire and scorched her eyebrows; we found a piece of candle in Cox's effects about two inches long; he said that he entered the house through the front parlor window, and fastened it after him.

Nancy Francis testified: I had a sore wrist, and Mrs. Hull dressed it for me.

Turning to Cox—Are you the man that brought the bread?

Cox—Yes.

The witness—That was the night he came with his carpet-bag; he was waiting to see Mrs. Hull; there was no bread, and we sent him out after it; after dinner he went up and saw Mrs. Hull.

Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie testified: I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Hull; the body weighed upward of 250 pounds; appearances indicated a sudden, and probably a violent, death.

Capt. Williams again recalled: The prisoner did not say anything to me about the pillows on the bed.

Chastine Cox, the prisoner, was then called up. The Coroner explained to him that he was at liberty to make a statement or not, as he chose; that he could not be compelled to tell anything that might tend to criminate him, and that anything he said might be used in evidence against him. Cox replied, "I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything."

"This, gentlemen of the jury," said Coroner Woltman, "is all the evidence that will be offered in the case." He then made a brief review of the testimony, and the jury retired to deliberate, being locked up in the room previously used to hold the witnesses. After an absence of 37 minutes, they returned with the following verdict:

"That the said Jane Lawrence De Forest Hull came to her death by violence, causing shock and asphyxia, at the hands of Chastine Cox, at No. 140 West Forty-second-street, on the night of June 10, or the morning of June 11, 1879."

The jury also thanked the Coroner and the Police for their efficient work in the case.

Cox, being told to stand up, said that his name was Chastine Cox, and that his residence, No. 166 West Thirty-sixth-street; waiter. In reply to the usual question, "What have you to say?" he said: "It was not my intention to hurt the lady, but only to get what I could get."

Bristow Francis, Bella Johnson, and George Taylor were then sent for. Francis was discharged, Taylor and Bella Johnson were recommitted to the House of Detention, and Cox, the prisoner, was committed to the City Prison.

The jury were then thanked and discharged.

Capt. Williams and Detective Schmittberger immediately took Cox to the Tombs in a coach. His arrival made a great commotion among the prisoners, and as many as could watched him from the upper corridors. In reply to the usual questions at the office, he gave the same answers as he has heretofore given. When he was searched nothing was found in his pockets but a Testament, a paper of cigars, and a comb and brush, all of which he was allowed to keep. The Testament and the cigars were presents. Cox was then taken up one flight of stairs to the first corridor, or second tier, and put in Cell No 45. The key was hardly turned upon him before he began cleaning up the cell, and went to washing himself and making his toilet. The cell in which he was put is the same one that was once occupied by Thompson, one of the murderers of a peddler in Westchester County. He is the man who, with William Kelly and John Hope, two of the alleged Manhattan Bank burglars. He is not yet in what is known as "Murderers' Row," and will not be put there until after his conviction and sentence.

INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

While the inquest was still in progress, Assistant District Attorney Rollins called Detective Price, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and directed him to take Inspector Harding, Detective Wood, Assistant Inspector of Pawnbrokers Leggatt, and John Sternburg, the pawnbroker, before the Grand Jury. The detective, accompanied by the four Boston witnesses, immediately proceeded to the brown-stone building in Chambers-street, and found the Grand Jury awaiting their arrival, having procured the District Attorney to take the testimony of the witnesses so as to allow them to return to Boston without delay. The first witness examined was Detective Wood, whose testimony was simply a repetition of that given before the Coroner. He was succeeded by pawnbroker Sternburg, who testified to the same facts as he had already sworn to. The other witnesses were not examined, the evidence before the Grand Jury being amply sufficient to warrant action. The Boston witnesses then left, the proceedings before the Grand Jury not occupying more than half an hour. An indictment for murder in the first degree was promptly ordered against Cox, and the result of the action of the Grand Jury communicated to the District Attorney. Chief Clerk Clark will draw up the indictment, and should it be finished in time to-day to receive the approval of Assistant District Attorney Rollins and the signature of the foreman of the Grand Jury, Cox will be arraigned before the General Sessions Court adjourns this afternoon. Should he not be arraigned to-day, the arraignment will take place on Monday, in the General Sessions Court. He will scarcely, however, be tried in that court, but at a special term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer called for that purpose.

OBITUARY.

JOHN FESSENDEN HAMMOND.

John Fessenden Hammond, of Walker, Hammond & Co., general commission dealers in dry goods, who died on Wednesday at his residence, No. 7 East Forty-sixth-street, was one of the youngest among the heads of dry goods houses in this City. The name of the former senior partner, Mr. Walker, who died three years ago, still appeared in the firm title; but in reality, at 32 years of age, Mr. Hammond succeeded by seniority to the management of a large business. A native of Boston, where he lived until he was 15 years old, Mr. Hammond came to this City 18 years ago. His first connection with the dry goods trade was in the house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., where he remained for several years. His next engagement was with H. B. Claflin & Co., and his next with Sutton, Smith & Co. In August, 1873, he became associated with J. T. Walker, who was but slightly his senior in years, under the copartnership title of J. T. Walker & Hammond. The senior survived the foundation of the house only three or four years, however, and when he died he left the control of the business to his partner, who, although very young, had won a high reputation in commercial circles. Mr. Hammond was prostrated some seven weeks ago with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, from which he was slowly recovering when spinal meningitis set in, and suddenly terminated his life. The funeral will take place at the house at 11 A. M. to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. Armitage officiating. Mr. Hammond leaves a widow, but no children.

THE FASTING STUDENT REPENTS.

ALLENTOWN, N. J., June 26.—William A. Blake, the Princeton student, who had abstained entirely from food for 19 days, and who for 10 days previously had taken only a few ounces of bread, has resumed eating voluntarily. His determination to starve to death was the result of a conclusion that he could not recover from paralysis. Inspired now with an intelligent contrary belief, he has relinquished fasting, and is anxious to live. He has at no time evinced the slightest symptom of insanity, nor has he suffered any discomfort from his long abstinence.

HENRY CLEWS VICTORIOUS.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., June 26.—The case against Henry Clews, instituted by Henry Sheldon & Co., in Chautauqua County, some time ago, was tried here to-day. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the presiding Judge, the Hon. Thomas F. Grosvenor, directed the jury to find a verdict for Mr. Clews.

INTEREST ON LOUISIANA BONDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 26.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day a resolution ordering the Treasurer not to pay the July interest was postponed until Friday.

HARVARD AGAINST YALE

PREPARED FOR THE ROWING CONTEST.

VISITORS AT THE CAESMEN'S QUARTERS—A DRIVE ALONG THE RIVER—PROSPECTS OF FAVORABLE WEATHER—HONORS TO THE CONTESTANTS.

NEW-LONDON, June 26.—The weather here to-day has formed a most fruitful topic of conversation, for, after a long period of clear skies, little wind, and smooth water, it has been very threatening all day. Heavy showers have fallen every few minutes during the morning, and a stiff breeze from south-west has caused such a sea in the river that the Yale crew did not get out for a practice pull this morning, and the Harvard men were only out for half an hour on the sheltered waters of the cove in front of their quarters. In spite of the rain, both crews were visited by numbers of friends this morning, who drove up the pleasant six miles of river road on the Groton side. This road is densely shaded, and, running close beside the river, commands a good view of nearly the whole course, particularly the lower end, where the finish line is drawn.

Halfway up the course the road passes the queer little navy-yard that is mentioned so prominently in all stories of these races. That it is a navy-yard is shown by the presence just within its walls of a stone pillar supporting a piece of board painted white and inscribed with the letters "U. S. N." The three or four small buildings of the yard are kept scrupulously neat and in a state of excellent repair, but over the whole place broods a silence very foreign to similar stations in other parts of the country. Moored to its long pier is a vessel once famous but now almost forgotten, the swift cruiser Wampanoag. She was built just at the close of the war for the pursuit of blockade-runners, and the interior of her hull is almost entirely filled with huge boilers, powerful engines, and coal-bunkers. She has four remarkable smoke-stacks, half as tall as her masts, and looming above her look like factory chimneys. She was famous for what she was to do, rather than for what she did, for she has never done anything but lie at the wharf of this little out-of-the-way navy-yard and rot. The only other vessel here is a superannuated old Government tug that, like the Wampanoag, is slowly rotting and falling to pieces. Both above all floats the American flag, and in charge of all this valuable property is a Commodore, who lives in New-London.

A mile or so beyond the navy-yard the visitor comes in sight of the crimson flag bearing the word "Harvard" in letters of black, that floats in front of the quarters of the boys from Cambridge. Their house is large, airy, and little shaded, and on the lawn near the flag-staff is a large tent with open sides, in which they "lie off" and rest after their practice spins, and in which they spend much of their time. They are in capital condition, no one of them having the slightest symptoms of any trouble except Brigham, who is under treatment for an incipient boil, which will, probably, not amount to anything. Some think the substitute, among whom is Brandagee, who was Captain of last year's Freshman crew, would be rather pleased to have somebody break down, that one of them might have a chance to take his place and share in the victory of which they feel very confident.

A mile farther up the river, at Gale's Ferry, are the Yale quarters, close to where they were last year, but a house much better suited to the oarsmen's purpose than that formerly occupied by them. Its broad piazza is festooned with red, white, and blue bunting, and on the other side of the house, close to the river bank, is a tall staff, bearing the broad blue banner of Yale. As the men did not go out to-day, the visitors had no chance to judge of their rowing, but they are a fine-looking lot of fellows, showing much more bone and sinew than last year's crew, and as they lounged about the piazza and down at the boat-house in their loose white flannel suits, they looked as though they might prove very formidable antagonists in a boat-race or any other contest requiring strength and skill.

The course is all buoyed out, and everything is in readiness for the race, which will take place, wind and weather permitting, at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. If the water is then too rough, it may be postponed as late as 7 o'clock, when, if further postponement is necessary, it will be rowed the next afternoon at the same hour. The crews, as now fixed, are as follows:

HARVARD.

Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow—Richard Trimble	'80	21	5.11½	160
2—Nat. M. Brigham	'80	23	5.10½	178
3—Frank Peabody, Jr	Ld.	24	6.00	166
4—Martin B. Jacobs	'79	23	5.09½	170
5—Van Der Lynn Stowe	'80	20	6.01	185
6—William H. Swartz	'79	23	5.09½	183
7—Frederick W. Smith	'79	23	6.10	190
Stroke—Wm. A. Bancroft	L.S.	24	5.09½	162
Total		179	47.00½	1,396
Average		22.5	5.11	174½
Cox—Frederick H. Allen	'80	----	----	110

YALE.

Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow—John B. Collins	'81	20	5.10½	160
2—Terah R. Patterson	L.S.	21	6.00	160
3—Charles S. Storrs	'81	20	6.01	167
4—Oliver D. Thompson	'79	23	5.10½	169
5—John W. Keller	'81	22	6.02	187
6—George B. Rogers	'80 S.	21	6.03	178
7—Harry W. Taylor	'81	20	6.02	167
Stroke—Philo C. Fuller	'81	22	6.01	155
Total		169	48.06	1,343
Average		21.2	6.01	168
Cox—August. Fits Gerald.	'82	18	5.03	95

Several hundred students and other friends of the crews having arrived in town this afternoon, the streets to-night present a very lively appearance, and New-London is wide awake to the importance of to-morrow's event. The stormy promise of the morning has not been fulfilled, for this afternoon the sky cleared and the wind blew itself out, and by 5 o'clock the waters of the Thames were in a perfect condition for rowing. Soon after this hour, the rival crews, taking advantage of this favorable weather, were out in their shells, taking long practice spins, Yale up and Harvard down the river. Both crews did good work, and were admired by the two steamer-loads of spectators who went up from town to see them, but the form of the men from Cambridge was so near perfection as to call forth unqualified praise from both their friends and the adherents of the blue.

The firing of yachts' guns down the harbor has been so continous during the day as to resemble a Fourth of July celebration. A larger number of yachts is now at anchor off the town than was ever before seen here at one time. Among the many New-York boats here are the Wanderer, Dauntless, Dreadnaught, Comet, Fleetwing, Peerless, Estelle, Petrel, Agnes, Fleur de Lis, Tidal Wave, Vision, and Cornelia, and the sloops Active, Dudley, Orion, Nimbus, Psyche, Glance, Fenella, Starlight, Kate, Undine, and many more, besides the Eastern yacht squadron that came in yesterday. This morning the sloop-of-war Portsmouth steamed to the lower end of the course, and moored there. All the afternoon and evening the yachts have been towing up to anchorages near her, and the hundreds of flashing lights on the river at the point give it an appearance of a ball-room very far removed from the scene of its ordinary quiet. The movements of the yachts have been watched this evening by hundreds of people who have thronged to Winthrop's Point, and occupied the seats on the grand stand erected there. The course to-morrow is to be kept absolutely clear of all but the referee and press and a university boat, so that the unfortunate accident of last year, by which the press-boat was so nearly sunk by the tug Gladwish, cannot be repeated. The swift steam-launch that Herreschoff has built to act as referee's boat on this occasion has not yet arrived, but is expected in the morning. After the race a reception will be tendered the two crews by Commander Crowninshield, of the Portsmouth, and a brilliant display of fire-works will be made by the yachts in the harbor.

Betting here this evening is one hundred to eighty on Harvard.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—First Lieut. A. H. Russell, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, and will report for duty at the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal. Second Lieut. C. M. Shaeffer, Fifteenth Infantry, is transferred to Company L, Ninth Cavalry.

The date of retirement from active service by Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers United States Army, will depend upon the passage of the bill now before Congress, authorizing a promotion to his position in case of a vacancy. Such promotion is now prohibited. While no successor to Gen. Humphreys has been decided upon, it is generally understood that Gen. H. J. Wright will be Chief of Engineers.

The Wachusett arrived at New-Orleans on the 23d. She will proceed at once up the Mississippi on her mission, the enlistment of boys for the Navy. The training-ship Portsmouth arrived at New-London, Conn., on the 23d, from Gardiner's Bay. She will sail on the 28th for Newport.

Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson is detached from the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Navy-yard and ordered to the Powhatan as Fleet Engineer of the North Atlantic station, relieving Chief Engineer D. B. McComb, who is ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard. Lieut. T. V. Gridley is detached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander F. A. Cook is ordered to the Naval Academy; Cadet Midshipmen C. S. Ripley, R. M. Hayden, J. A. Isbell, and W. A. Gill to the Kearsarge. Cadet Midshipman P. H. Drayton is granted three months' leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe and to report, upon the expiration of the leave, for duty on the European Station.

CHESTER, Penn., June 26.—The practice ships Maydower and Standish arrived at Roach's shipyard last night with the cadet engineers of the United States Naval Academy.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

TO BE CONVERTED INTO THE NEW-YORK ARCADE—A STOCK COMPANY FORMED.

Madison-Square Garden will bear its present name and be the home of promenade concerts, beer-drinking, and other chance entertainment only until the 1st of January next. On that date the Gilmore's Garden of other days will begin another and entirely novel chapter in its history, which is already more than ordinarily eventful. The building, which occupies the entire block between Fourth and Madison avenues and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, will then pass into the possession of a stock company, and will assume the name and character of the New-York Arcade. The premises have been leased from Mr. Vanderbilt for one year, with the privilege of renewal. The annual rental is fixed at $30,000.

For some months past a number of well-known citizens have been actively engaged in the movement whose result is the organization of the New-York Arcade Company, (limited,) with a capital stock of $100,000. The purpose of these gentlemen was to establish a sort of permanent bazaar, furnishing under one roof the facilities for transacting nearly every kind of business, pleasure, or fashion. From this, which probably grew out of the Centennial Exposition and the establishment of a Permanent Exposition at Philadelphia, is identical with that of the several merchants of this City who have extended their lines of goods until their stores are in reality bazaars. The new company proposes to carry this idea to its extreme extent, but without assuming the ownership of the goods put on sale. The Arcade, which covers an area of 425 by 200 feet, will be divided into spaces suitable for booths or stalls. Sufficiently wide passageways will separate the spaces, and run both lengthwise and across the building. On the sides both stories will be utilized for booths. The spaces will be leased by the company to merchants and manufacturers representing every branch of trade. As at the Centennial Exhibition, each tenant will own booth to suit his taste, and at his own expense. The company merely leases the space, and guarantees that nothing objectionable shall be admitted into the Arcade. It is expected that some of the space will be filled by restaurant stalls, so that lunching as well as shopping can be done without going outside. The company will run a delivery to all parts of the City, and do whatever is necessary in the efforts to group everything under one roof, and to make the most extended shopping merely a matter of a visit to the Arcade. The Arcade will be open during the usual business hours.

The officers of the Arcade Company are: Chairman C. G. Gunther, President; W. H. Harrison, Treasurer, and H. C. De Witt, Secretary. One of the stockholders, in reply to the inquiries of a TIMES reporter, said that the project had met with hearty encouragement from the prominent merchants of this City, and that enough space had already been taken to insure the success of the enterprise. If the hopes of the managers are realized, the Madison-Square Garden, instead of being the scene of walking-matches, balls, baby shows, and concerts, will next year present the appearance of an active rival to the American Institute.

THE SMITH-BENNETT CASE.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF A NEW TRIAL TO BE HEARD NEXT WEEK.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—The Court of Errors and Appeals went into secret conference again this morning on the case of Jennie R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, who are under sentence to be hanged at Jersey City, on July 25. From what could be ascertained it appears that Mr. Gilbert Collins, one of the counsel for the condemned murderers, had made an informal application to Justice Manning R. Knapp, before whom the case was tried in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, to resentence the prisoners, fixing the date of execution at a later date. Judge Knapp was in court to-day, and was admitted in the conference. After the conference was over, Chancellor Runyon made an announcement to the effect that the Smith-Bennett case must be forthwith brought before the Supreme Court, if the counsel for the defendants wish to have it reversed by the Court of Errors and Appeals at this term. From this, it is evident that it is not the intention of the court to allow any delay in the administration of justice to result from the action of the court by reason of its decision on the point raised by the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General, the Hon. John P. Stockton, has waived formal notice of the application for the writ required by statute, and the writ of error will be taken on board. A double is also taken from the forts greeted the distinguished American, and was returned by the Ashuelot, which then steamed on, and finally anchored opposite the signal-station, near her Majesty's ship Iron Duke, which fired a salute, as did also a Chinese war vessel in the harbor.

The great Chinese review was held in the hall at Kin-le-yuen, which was elaborately decorated and made resplendent with the flags of all nations. The covered entrance to the pontoon, where the landing was to take place, was decorated with evergreens and carpeted. The gates leading to the Bund were profusely ornamented with flowers, and the display was altogether the most gorgeous of the kind ever witnessed in Shanghai. Large crowds of natives lined the river side the entire length of the French Bund. The seats in the hall were filled long before the hour for the reception, the majority of the audience being ladies. The Taotai and 10 of the highest civil and military Mandarins were ranged in a semi-circle opposite the spot where the reception was to take place. All were attired in the gorgeous robes characteristic of Chinese officers. Near them were the Consuls of all nations represented in China, English, French, and American naval officers, in uniform, members of the two Municipal Councils, and other civil magnates. The Taotai's troops were drawn up in line along the Bund, and the volunteers, in white uniform, with the artillery, were in readiness to escort Gen. Grant to the hall. Precisely at 3 o'clock the General and his party left the Ashuelot, in the ship's gig. The Ashuelot, and the men-of-war in the harbor began a salute of 21 guns, and to the music of the cannon the General landed and was received by the committee. As he walked up the centre of the hall, the audience rose and gave three mighty cheers, which were taken up by the vast throngs outside, and the whole city became pervaded in an instant. The band was playing "Hail Columbia," but the music was drowned in the shouts of the multitude.

When Gen. Grant reached a position opposite the Taotai, he paused, and Mr. Little then read an address of welcome. "Here," the address said, "in the easternmost commercial settlement of the continent, the lines that unite the Old and New Worlds meet, and here we, on the eastern edge of the oldest Empire in the world appropriately greet an illustrious representative of the great Republic of the New World." Gen. Grant replied in a low voice, thanking the committee for the hearty welcome, and was then presented to the Taotai and the other dignitaries present. On leaving the hall Gen. and Mrs. Grant and Mr. Holcombe and Mr. Bailey entered an open carriage and started down the Bund, the volunteers filing four deep on either side. The Australian horses were very spirited, becoming frightened at the music, one of them made a plunge and broke the trace. They were at once unharnessed, and a score of volunteers took their places and drew the General to the door of Mr. Bailey's residence, which he will make his home during his stay in Shanghai. Here he was visited by the Taotai and the Chinese Mandarins, and in the evening a dinner-party was given in his honor by Mr. Bailey.

Last night the Fire Brigades paraded by torch-light in honor of Gen. Grant, and the settlements were illuminated. Nearly every building of any pretensions was adorned with mottoes formed by gas-jets. The device over the United States consulate-house was particularly noticeable, including the words, "Welcome, Grant; Hero; Statesman." On two sides of the building Chinese lanterns were suspended, each bearing a letter, the whole forming the words, "Washington, Lincoln, Grant—Three Immortal Americans." "Grant will win on this line if it rules in Summer; his fame circles the world," "Grant of the people, with the people, for the people." Gen. Grant viewed the procession from the balcony of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. It was the grandest display ever made in the streets of Shanghai.

CHINA'S WELCOME TO GRANT

FOREIGNERS AND NATIVES UNITING IN HOSPITALITY.

RECEPTIONS IN CANTON AND SHANGHAI—ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN BOTH PLACES—SPEECHES, BANQUETS, PROCESSIONS, AND ILLUMINATIONS.

SHANGHAI, China, May 20.—Just two weeks ago to-day Gen. Grant and his party arrived in Canton, and since that time China has done little except to entertain her distinguished guest. The American and English colonies have united heartily to do him honor, and the Chinese Government has treated him with great hospitality. In Canton he was the guest of Mr. Lincoln, the American Consul. He remained there only three days, but in that time he saw as much as an ordinary traveler would have seen in as many months. The General is naturally a keen observer, as every great military chieftain must be, and his two years of travel have added greatly to his powers of observation. His visit to Canton was not devoted altogether to receptions and fêtes, although the American community showered honors upon him without stint, and the Municipal Government extended the most cordial welcome. But in the midst of the entertainments, the General found ample time to study the city and the habits of this people.

Upon his arrival, Gen. Grant was greeted with salutes from the gun-boats in the harbor, and it is estimated that 100,000 Chinamen thronged the streets through which he passed. In the evening of the day of his arrival, May 5, a committee of the American community called upon him at Consul Lincoln's house and presented him with an address signed by all the American residents. The address spoke of the pride with which the Americans in China had seen the reception given Gen. Grant in his journey, and said that it might be permitted them to add to the store of the active deeds of his public life the valuable service he had rendered in conciliating the good opinion and winning the good will of European peoples toward the United States. The hope was expressed that his study of the Chinese people might enable him to correct "misconceptions among our countrymen of the Pacific States." Gen. Grant, in response, expressed his gratification at the unanimity of his countrymen in their approval of his public services, but said that he always felt that the attentions which he received were not intended for him personally, but in honor of the great nation from which he came, to all who heard him. His remarks were brief, and loudly applauded. On the evening of May 8, his last day in Canton, a banquet was given in his honor by Consul Lincoln to about 40 ladies and gentlemen, followed by a reception in which the entire foreign community participated. But one toast was given before the ladies left the table, and that was to the guest of the evening. Mr. Lincoln, in prefacing the toast, said that it was the only toast he was ever privileged to entertain that he was indebted for the office he now holds, and that while it was an expression of gratitude and duty, it was no less a conviction of his deliberate judgment, that the good of the United States would be promoted in the highest degree by the resumption of office by the ex-President, who, in the maturity of his strength and judgment, and enriched by the experience gained in travel, possessed an assemblage of qualities of incomparable value to the American nation. The General, in responding to the toast, made no reference to this eulogium of his host, but contented himself with a brief expression of his thanks for the honors done him.

The next morning, Friday, May 9, the General and his party embarked on the Ashuelot, at 7 o'clock, and sailed for Macao. They made a brief stay here, and then visited Amoy, after which they came directly to Shanghai, arriving here last Saturday morning, somewhat in advance of the hour at which they were expected. It was the seventy-second anniversary of the day on which Gen. Grant left Philadelphia on his trip round the world, and he said that his reception reminded him forcibly of that occasion. It is very certain that extraordinary preparations were made to receive him here, and his welcome far eclipsed that extended to the Duke of Edinburgh or the Grand Duke Alexis. The ships in the harbor were decked in bunting, and the houses in the foreign settlement were almost hidden by the thousands of flags of all nations with which they were decorated. D. F. Bailey, the United States Consul-General, and the Reception Committee, went to meet Gen. Grant in the Monocacy. The Ashuelot was encountered off the Woosung forts, and the forts greeted the distinguished American, and was returned by the Ashuelot, which then steamed on, and finally anchored opposite the signal-station, near her Majesty's ship Iron Duke, which fired a salute, as did also a Chinese war vessel in the harbor.

The great Chinese review was held in the hall at Kin-le-yuen, which was elaborately decorated and made resplendent with the flags of all nations. The covered entrance to the pontoon, where the landing was to take place, was decorated with evergreens and carpeted. The gates leading to the Bund were profusely ornamented with flowers, and the display was altogether the most gorgeous of the kind ever witnessed in Shanghai. Large crowds of natives lined the river side the entire length of the French Bund. The seats in the hall were filled long before the hour for the reception, the majority of the audience being ladies. The Taotai and 10 of the highest civil and military Mandarins were ranged in a semi-circle opposite the spot where the reception was to take place. All were attired in the gorgeous robes characteristic of Chinese officers. Near them were the Consuls of all nations represented in China, English, French, and American naval officers, in uniform, members of the two Municipal Councils, and other civil magnates. The Taotai's troops were drawn up in line along the Bund, and the volunteers, in white uniform, with the artillery, were in readiness to escort Gen. Grant to the hall. Precisely at 3 o'clock the General and his party left the Ashuelot, in the ship's gig. The Ashuelot, and the men-of-war in the harbor began a salute of 21 guns, and to the music of the cannon the General landed and was received by the committee. As he walked up the centre of the hall, the audience rose and gave three mighty cheers, which were taken up by the vast throngs outside, and the whole city became pervaded in an instant. The band was playing "Hail Columbia," but the music was drowned in the shouts of the multitude.

When Gen. Grant reached a position opposite the Taotai, he paused, and Mr. Little then read an address of welcome. "Here," the address said, "in the easternmost commercial settlement of the continent, the lines that unite the Old and New Worlds meet, and here we, on the eastern edge of the oldest Empire in the world appropriately greet an illustrious representative of the great Republic of the New World." Gen. Grant replied in a low voice, thanking the committee for the hearty welcome, and was then presented to the Taotai and the other dignitaries present. On leaving the hall Gen. and Mrs. Grant and Mr. Holcombe and Mr. Bailey entered an open carriage and started down the Bund, the volunteers filing four deep on either side. The Australian horses were very spirited, becoming frightened at the music, one of them made a plunge and broke the trace. They were at once unharnessed, and a score of volunteers took their places and drew the General to the door of Mr. Bailey's residence, which he will make his home during his stay in Shanghai. Here he was visited by the Taotai and the Chinese Mandarins, and in the evening a dinner-party was given in his honor by Mr. Bailey.

Last night the Fire Brigades paraded by torch-light in honor of Gen. Grant, and the settlements were illuminated. Nearly every building of any pretensions was adorned with mottoes formed by gas-jets. The device over the United States consulate-house was particularly noticeable, including the words, "Welcome, Grant; Hero; Statesman." On two sides of the building Chinese lanterns were suspended, each bearing a letter, the whole forming the words, "Washington, Lincoln, Grant—Three Immortal Americans." "Grant will win on this line if it rules in Summer; his fame circles the world," "Grant of the people, with the people, for the people." Gen. Grant viewed the procession from the balcony of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. It was the grandest display ever made in the streets of Shanghai.

RACES AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 26.—In the 2:50 race, purse $300, Levi won in three straight heats, Judgment second, and Polly G. third. Time—2:34. In the free for all, purse $1,000, Driver won in three straight heats, Mambrino second, and Harry Gilbert third. Time—2:26.

THE PH

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 26.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., '80 $50,000.....107⅝
$5,000.....107⅝
U. S. 6s R., '81. 10,000.....103⅜
10,000.....103⅜
20,000...bs.103⅜

U. S. 4s R., 1907. $61,000.....102
1,000.....102⅜
6,000...bs.102
500...bs.102⅜
10,000.....102

U. S. 4½ R., '81. $160,000.....106
U. S. 4½ C., '91. 50,000...bs.103

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Georgia 6s. $10,000.....103
Georgia 7s new. 10,000.....113⅜
Georgia 7s gold. 10,000.....114
C. 6s. non-fund. $20,000.....bs.
Quebec 5s, 1908. 10,000.....101⅛
Penn. 6s, new ser. 1,000...bs.
J. & O. con. int. def. 1,000.....
Ill. C. 1 con. 6s. 2,000.....
2,000...bs.
40,000...s60.
20,000...s3.
2,000...bs.
M. & St. P. 8s 1st. 1,000.....
Lk. son. comp. 1st. 1,000.....
Lou. & Nash. 2d. 8,000.....
Met. Elevated 1st. 5,000...bs.
Mich. Cen. Bs a 7. 5,000...bs.
N. Y. Cen. 1st C. 1,000.....
Rutland 1st. 2d a 7. 1,000.....
Mich. So. & N. Ind. 1,000.....
N. Y. Sus. 1st C. 1,000.....
Michigan So. & N. Ind. 1,000.....
K. P. 6s, J. & D., '86, with coup. on. 1,000.....
Mich. Cen. 8s a 7. 3,000...bs.
Wm. & St. P. 2d. 3,000...bs.
R., W. & O. 1st con. 2,000.....
American Dist. C. 100.....
Western Union. 100.....
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 15.....
Pacific Mail. 100.....
100.....
150.....

Georgia 6s. $10,000.....103
Georgia 7s new. 10,000.....113⅜
Georgia 7s gold. 10,000.....114
C. 6s. non-fund. $20,000.....bs.103⅜
Quebec 5s, 1908. 10,000.....101⅛
Penn. 6s, new ser. 1,000...bs.104
J. & O. con. int. def. 1,000.....99⅛
Ill. C. 1 con. 6s. 40,000...s60.99⅝
2,000...bs.100
5,000...bs.100¾
Mor. & Es. 1st con. 15,000...bs.99⅞
Met. Elevated 1st. 10,000.....108⅝
5,000...bs.108⅜
A. & T. H. 1st. 2,000.....117¾
2d con. 2,000...bs.85⅜
Delaware & Hud. 155.....bs.107⅜
100.....107⅝

Bank S. of N. Y. 500.....bs.
Adams Express. 150.....bs.105⅝
Homestake M. Co. 10.....bs.
Sutro Tunnel. 300.....bs.
Standard Mining. 5.....bs.29⅜
Delaware & Hud. 200.....bs.104
Western Union. 200.....47⅜
Del. Lack. & West. 300.....bs.
Pacific Mail. 700.....bs.27⅜
Lake Shore & M. S. 1200.....bs.75⅜
Illinois Central. 200.....bs.
Rock Island. 200.....bs.
Manhattan Ry. 20.....
Clev. & Pitts. pf. 20.....s60.
Chi. & N. W. 150.....s60.
Chi. & N. W. pf. 200.....bs.76⅝
Lake Shore & M. S. 600.....bs.75⅜
Manhattan Ry. 1200.....75⅜
Mich. Cen. 200.....93⅝
Erie Railway. 600.....bs.24⅜
Sutro Tunnel. 300.....bs.
Union Pacific. 200.....bs.75⅝
Delaware & Hud. 200.....bs.
Western Union. 200.....bs.
Pacific Mail. 700.....bs.27⅜
Erie Railway pf. 400.....bs.53⅛
Lake Shore & M. S. 600.....bs.75⅜
Illinois Central. 200.....bs.75⅜
Union Pacific. 200.....75⅜
Del. Lack. & West. 500.....bs.85⅞
Chi. & N. W. pf. 300.....75⅜
Chi. & N. W. 100.....bs.85⅞
Manhattan Ry. 150.....s60.49
100.....s60.48⅝
200.....47⅝

Wabash. 500.....bs.36
200.....36⅛
200.....36⅜
200.....bs.36⅜
1600.....bs.36⅜
300.....36⅜
300.....s3.36⅜
300.....36⅜
200.....36⅜
Del. Lack. & West. 300.....bs.57⅞
570.....bs.39
200.....39⅜
Chi. Bur. & Quin. 50.....115
100.....bs.115⅛
Manhattan Ry. 20.....50
50.....s60.49⅛
100.....s60.49⅜
150.....49⅜
100.....s60.49⅜
Mich. Cen. 200.....92⅝
St. L., K. C. & N. 100.....bs.54
300.....bs.54
St. L., K. C. & N. pf. 300.....bs.64
600.....bs.64
C., C. & I. 600.....bs.57⅞
100.....s3.53⅜
C. & A. 100.....bs.92⅝
Del. Lack. & West. 300.....s3.87⅜
C., C. & I. 100.....bs.57⅝
100.....bs.57⅝
100.....bs.57⅝
2200.....57⅝
5700.....57⅝
5400.....58
Bur., C. R. & N. 300.....s3.
100.....bs.
200.....bs.
Bur., C. R. & N. 200.....bs.
Del. Lack. & West. 300.....bs.39½
Morris & Essex. 100.....bs.84⅜
St. L., K. C. & N. pf. 100.....bs.
Chi., St. P. & Min. 100.....bs.42
Ohio & Miss. 200.....s30.14⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C. 33,000.....86⅞
J. C. Adjust. 1,000.....
Ill. C. 1 con. 6s. 2,000.....
J. C. Income. 16,000.....70
C. C. C. Ind. 6s. 8,000...bs.118⅛
M. & St. P. c. & f. 13,000...bs.109
Ind. & Ill. C. 7s '94. 22,000...bs.109
D. & H. C. 7s '94. 1,000.....104
D. & H. E., '84. 5,000...bs.103
8 N. Y. & E. 1st 1916. 3,000.....117
E. & E. Jo. Secur. 3,000.....106
3,000...bs.106
Erie 2d. 3,000...bs.103⅜
Erie 3d. 7,000...bs.108⅜
K. P. 1st 7s, D. D. Trust Rec. as. 5,000.....100⅞
5,000.....100⅞
10,000.....100⅜
5,000...bs.100⅜
Mor. & Es. 1st con. 13,000...bs.99⅞
Met. Elevated 1st. 10,000.....108⅝
5,000...bs.108⅜
A. & T. H. 1st. 2,000.....117¾
2d con. 2,000...bs.85⅜
Delaware & Hud. 155.....bs.107⅜
100.....107⅝

Standard Con. 35.....bs.30
100.....29⅛
200.....29⅜
Mariposa. 100.....bs.5
Sutro Tunnel. 100.....bs.4⅜
Maryland Coal. 100.....bs.13⅞
Western Union. 100.....bs.78⅝
Pacific Mail. 300.....bs.27⅜
700.....bs.27⅜
100.....27⅜
400.....27⅝
Erie Railway pf. 100.....bs.53⅛
Lake Shore & M. S. 200.....bs.75⅜
1200.....bs.75⅜
300.....75⅜
100.....bs.75⅜
Union Pacific. 100.....bs.75⅝
300.....75⅞
200.....75⅞
700.....bs.75⅞
Del. Lack. & West. 500.....bs.85⅞
Chi. & N. W. pf. 100.....85⅞
Chi. & N. W. 100.....bs.85⅞
Manhattan Ry. 150.....s60.49
100.....s60.48⅝
200.....47⅝

C., C. C. & I. 100.....bs.50⅝
Central of N. J. 500.....bs.36⅜
Wabash. 500.....bs.36
200.....36⅛
200.....36⅜
200.....bs.36⅜
1600.....bs.36⅜
300.....36⅜
300.....s3.36⅜
300.....36⅜
200.....36⅜
Del. Lack. & West. 300.....bs.57⅞
570.....bs.39
200.....39⅜
Chi. Bur. & Quin. 50.....115
100.....bs.115⅛
Manhattan Ry. 20.....50
50.....s60.49⅛
100.....s60.49⅜
150.....49⅜
100.....s60.49⅜
Mich. Cen. 200.....92⅝
St. L., K. C. & N. 100.....bs.54
300.....bs.54
St. L., K. C. & N. pf. 300.....bs.64
600.....bs.64
C., C. & I. 600.....bs.57⅞
100.....s3.53⅜
C. & A. 100.....bs.92⅝
Del. Lack. & West. 300.....s3.87⅜
C., C. & I. 100.....bs.57⅝
100.....bs.57⅝
100.....bs.57⅝
2200.....57⅝
5700.....57⅝
5400.....58
Bur., C. R. & N. 300.....s3.
100.....bs.
200.....bs.
Bur., C. R. & N. 200.....bs.
Del. Lack. & West. 300.....bs.39½
Morris & Essex. 100.....bs.84⅜
St. L., K. C. & N. pf. 100.....bs.
Chi., St. P. & Min. 100.....bs.42
Ohio & Miss. 200.....s30.14⅝

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Imperial. 100.....bs.c.1.80
500...bs.bs.1.85
100.bs.b1d.1.85
500.....bs.c.1.85
100.....bs.c.1.75
100.....b1d.1.80
500...b10.1.80
Consol. Va. 100...bs.c.3. 5⅛
100...bs.c. 5⅜
Mexico. 100.....bs.3.05
300.....bs.3.05
100.....3
California. 100.....5⅛

Lucerne. 100...bs.s3. .22
100.....bs.c. .22
200.....22
100...s3.bs. .22
Dahlonega. 200...bs.b3. .24
800.....bs.c. .24
100.....s3. .24
Tip Top. 100...bs.c.1.25
100...s3.1.25
Buckeye. 300.....12
Rocket. 100...bs. .43
100.bs.b10. .49

Navajo. 100...bs.c. .45
Consol. Pacific. 20...bs.c. 7⅞
100...bs.c. 7⅞
100...s10. 7⅞
100...7⅞
100...s10. 7⅞
10.....s.c. 7⅞
Cleveland. 300.....3.40
Leadville. 100.....2.60
Tuscarora. 300.....12
Rocket. 25...bs.c.2.10

Imperial. 100.....bs.c.1.80
500...bs.bs.1.85
100.bs.b1d.1.85
500.....bs.c.1.85
100.....bs.c.1.75
100.....b1d.1.80
500...b10.1.80
Consol. Va. 100...bs.c.3. 5⅛
100...bs.c. 5⅜
Mexico. 100.....bs.3.05
300.....bs.3.05
100.....3
California. 100.....5⅛

Bertha & Edith. 100.....bs.c. .31
2000.bs.s3. .32
5000...bs. .33
1000...bs. .32
3000.bs.s3. .32
500.....32
1500.....32
100...s.c. .33
California. 50.....bs. .4
Goodshaw. 100.....bs.c. .90
Crown Point. 100.....bs.
Belvidere. 100.....bs.2
Hash. 50.....bs. .44
Consol. Va. 100.....bs.c. 5⅛
20.....bs. 5⅛
5.....bs. 5⅛
75.....bs. 5⅜

Dahlonega. 500...bs.bs. .26
500.bs.b30. .27
200.....bs. .25
500.....bs. .24
100.....bs. .25
1000...bs.c. .25
100...bs. .26
500.....bs. .26
500...a.c.bs. .26
500.....c. .26
Bur., C. R. & N. 300.....bs.c. 42⅜
300.bs.b10. .22
500.bs.s60. .21
400...a.c.bs. .22
Findley. 200.....bs. .53
Cleveland. 100.....3.40
Centreville. 100.....bs.3.50
Navajo. 100.....bs. .45

On the Stock Exchange there was some increase in the volume of business, and prices, on the whole, were well maintained. The improved outlook for the coal trade caused free purchases of the coal stocks to cover short contracts, resulting in an advance of ½ to 1⅜ ₱ cent., which, however, was subsequently partially lost. The changes in the trunk line and the Granger stocks were unimportant. Among the low-priced shares, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern displayed marked strength, rising 1 @2 ₱ cent. Manhattan Railroad stock was dealt in on the Stock Exchange to-day for the first time, and sold at 49⅞@50, regular, and at 48 2 49⅜ seller 60, buyer 1 year. The loss of business the bears made strenuous efforts to depress prices, but their sales were followed by only a fractional decline.

The transactions aggregated 106,707 shares, including 31,550 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 13,375 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 10,300 St. Paul, 6,600 New-Jersey Central, 6,500 North-western, 4,800 Wabash, 4,800 Lake Shore, 4,500 Erie, 3,670 Morris and Essex, 2,975 Western Union, 1,995 Manhattan, 1,850 Pacific Mail, 1,600 Iron Mountain, 1,225 Delaware and Hudson, 1,100 Sutro Tunnel, and 1,000 Louisville and Nashville.

North-western common rose from 65⅞ to 66¼, and reacted to the former figure; the preferred advanced from 95⅝ to 96, and reacted to 95⅛; St. Paul common fell off from 54⅜ to 53⅛, and closed at 53⅝; the preferred sold at 92⅝@92⅜; Lake Shore rose from 75⅜ to 75¾, and finally sold at 75½; Michigan Central advanced from 76¼ to 76⅝, and fell off to 76⅜; Canada Southern sold at 57; Erie rose from 27¾ to 27⅞, and declined to 27⅝; Erie preferred fell off from 51⅞ to 51¼. Union Pacific advanced from 75⅛ to 75⅞; Kansas Pacific declined to 56; Wabash rose from 36 to 36⅛, and closed at 36⅜; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern common rose from 14⅜ to 15⅜, and on preferred from 40¼ to 42⅜, but the former subsequently receded to 15¼, and the latter to 41⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred ranged from 42 to 42⅞, and closed at 42⅜; C., C., C. and I. rose from 50¼ to 50⅝; Iron Mountain from 26¾ to 27⅛; Louisville and Nashville from 60⅞ to 61⅜; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 57⅜ to 58⅛, and reacted to 57½; Morris and Essex rose from 89½ to 90⅜, and reacted to 88¾; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 46⅜ to 47⅜, and receded to 47; New-Jersey Central rose from 52¼ to 52⅝, and declined to 51¾; Western Union advanced from 93¼ to 93⅜, fell off to 93, and closed at 93¼; Pacific Mail declined from 15½ to 15. Among investment shares, Rock Island sold at 139; Illinois Central at 87¾; Pittsburg at 97; Chicago and Alton at 83⅜; and New-York Elevated at 132¾@133.

The Money market was easy, and the offerings of capital were abundant at 2@2½ ₱ cent. On Government bonds, and 2½@3½ ₱ cent. on railway and miscellaneous securities as collateral. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, selling ¼ premium, buying ⅛ premium; Charleston, nothing doing, selling 3-16 buying ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial ⅛ premium, bank ¼ premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago weak, buying 1-10 discount, selling 1-10 premium, and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported the London market strong, and a higher range of prices generally prevailed for British Consols and American securities. The Bank of England Directors, at their regular weekly court to-day, made no change in the discount rate, which remains 2 ₱ cent. The bank gained £893,000 bullion for the past fiscal week, and the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities, which was last week 56¼ ₱ cent., is now 57⅜ ₱ cent. To-day the sum of £23,000 went into the bank on balance. British Consols advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., to 97¼ for money and 97¼@97⅜ for the account. United States bonds were ⅛ @¼ ₱ cent. higher, 4s selling at 104⅜, 4½s at 108⅜, and 5s at 106. Erie securities were without material change, the common selling at 28½@28⅝, preferred at 53½, and consolidated Seconds and funded 5s at 77. Illinois Central advanced from 89½ to 90, Reading from 20¼ to 20⅜, and New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts from 96½ to 97. New-Jersey Central stock declined from 54 to 53½, and rallied to 53⅜. Bar Silver closed at 51-16d. ₱ ounce. Bar Gold in Paris, Reuter's declined to 116f. 47½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain in specie of 19,275,000f., and that of the Bank of Germany an increase of 2,240,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak, and rates were reduced from $4 87½ to $4 87 for bankers' 60-day bills, and from $4 89½ to $4 89 for demand. The business done on the street is still considerably under these quotations. Bankers' 60-day bills sold at $4 86@$4 86¼, demand at $4 88@$4 88¼, cables at $4 88½@$4 88¾, commercial, 60 days, at $4 84@$4 85, and do. demand at $4 87@$4 87¼.

Government bonds were strong in tone in sympathy with the London market. The demand for this class of securities is stimulated by the continued ease in the money market, and the near approach of the July disbursements. The new 4 ₱ cents sold up to 102⅛ for registered, and to 103 for coupon; 4½s sold at 106, and 5s at 103⅝ for both coupon and registered. Currency 6s of 1896 brought 122¼. Railroad mortgages were firm throughout the day, and prices, as a rule, advanced. New-Jersey Central Firsts and do. Incomes advanced 1½ ₱ cent., the former selling up to 118½, and the latter to 70. The Erie issues were in demand, with the largest transactions in consolidated Seconds, which sold at 75⅛@75⅜. Kansas Pacific Incomes No. 16 rose to 71 and reacted to 70½; do. Denver Division First Receipts assented declined from 101⅜ to 100¾; Kansas and Texas consolidated assented advanced to 68¼; do. Seconds to 28½; New-York Central coupon Firsts to 126; Alton and Terre Haute Firsts to 117¼; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts assented to 95⅞, Lake Shore consolidated coupon Firsts to 122¼, and Winona and St. Peters Seconds to 105⅜; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts were dull at 57@57¼; Toledo and Wabash Seconds, ex coupon, fell off to 85⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts to 43; do. currency 6s to 20¼, and Canada Southern Firsts to 87¾. In State bonds, Louisana Consols fell off 1¾ ₱ cent., to 44, and later recovered to 45¼. District Columbia 3.65s were strong at 86¾@87. Georgia 7s new and 6s gold 7s advanced sharply, selling up to 113¾, and 114, respectively. Tennessee, new series, declined to 30¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 26.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅞	103
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106	106
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103¾
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86@$4 86¾
New-York Central	131½	131⅝
Rock Island	139	139
Pacific Mail	15⅜	15
Milwaukee and St. Paul	54⅜	53⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	92¾	92⅝
Lake Shore	75⅞	75⅞
Chicago and North-western	65⅞	65⅞
Chicago and North-western pref.	95⅛	95⅛
Western Union	93¼	93¼
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	36	36
Union Pacific	75⅞	75⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna and West.	57⅜	57½
New-Jersey Central	52¼	51⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	46⅛	47⅜
Morris and Essex	89	89¾
Panama	149	149
Erie	27⅜	27⅝
Erie preferred	51⅞	51¼
Ohio and Mississippi	14⅝	14⅝
Ohio and Mississippi preferred	36	36
Harlem	159	159
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20⅜	20¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	41¾	42⅜
Michigan Central	76⅜	76⅜
Illinois Central	87⅜	87¾
Wabash	36	36⅛
Canada Southern	57¼	57
Kansas Pacific	56¼	56
St. L., K. C. and N.	14⅞	15⅜
St. L., K. C. and N. preferred	40⅜	41⅜
Iron Mountain	26¾	27
C., C. and I.	49⅞	50⅜
Louisville and Nashville	61	61⅜

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
Rock Island	139	139	245
Panama	149	149	100
Erie	27⅞	27⅝	4,000
Erie preferred	51⅞	51¼	500
Lake Shore	75¾	75⅜	4,800
Canada Southern	57	57	500
Wabash	36⅛	36	4,800
North-western	66¼	65¾	4,000
North-western pref	96	95⅜	2,500
Iron Mountain	27⅜	26⅜	1,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul	54⅛	53⅛	9,700
Milwaukee & St. P. pref.	92⅞	92⅜	600
Pittsburg	97	97	100
Del., Lack. & Western	58⅛	57⅜	31,550
New-Jersey Central	52⅝	51¾	6,600
Del. & Hudson Canal	47¼	46⅝	1,225
Morris & Essex	90⅜	89¾	3,670
Michigan Central	76⅝	76⅜	800
Illinois Central	87¾	87¾	100
Union Pacific	75⅞	75⅜	800
Kansas Pacific	56	56	400
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	50⅝	50¼	400
Chicago and Alton	83⅜	83⅜	200
New-York Elevated	133	132¾	285
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20⅞	20⅛	850
Han. and St. Jo. pref.	42½	42	900
Ohio and Mississippi	14⅝	14⅜	500
Western Union	93⅜	93¼	2,975
Mo., Kansas and Texas	13⅞	13⅝	200
Pacific Mail	15¼	14⅞	1,850
Am. District Telegraph	65	64⅜	200
Sutro Tunnel	4⅜	4⅜	1,100
Adams Express	105⅜	105⅜	150
St. L., K. C. and N	15½	14⅜	4,745
St. L., K. C. and N. pref.	42½	40¼	8,630
Louisville & Nashville	61⅜	60⅞	1,000
Manhattan Railroad	50	49⅛	1,995
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	41	40⅜	200
Chesapeake and Ohio	7⅞	7⅜	295
R., C. R. & Northern	39	38⅜	970
Chicago, St. Paul, & Min.	33¼	33	200
Total sales			106,707

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	122	125
United States 6s, 1880, registered	104⅛	104¼
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	107	107¼
United States 6s, 1881, new registered	104⅝	104¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107¼	107½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103¼	103⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103¾	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106	106⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅜	106¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered	102	102⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅞	103

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$67,228,147
Balances	5,394,423

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	487 @ --	486 @ 486¼
Demand	489 @ --	488 @ 488¼
Cable transfers	489½ @ --	488½ @ 488¾
Commercial	484 @ --	484 @ 485
Commercial, 3 days	-- @ --	487 @ 487½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	5155⅝ @ 5161¼	5161¼ @ 5171¼
Demand	5121½ @ 5131¾	5124⅜ @ 5135
Cable transfers	5111½ @ --	5122½ @ 5132½
Commercial	-- @ --	5205 @ 5214⅜
Commercial, 3 days	-- @ --	5184⅜ @ 5193¾
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	515 @ 5155⅝	5161¼ @ 5171¼
Demand	5124⅜ @ 5134⅜	5134⅜ @ 5145
Belgian francs:		
60-days sight	5161¼ @ 5171⅜	5171⅜ @ 5181¾
Demand	5134⅜ @ 5145	515 @ 5161¼
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	95⅜ @ 95⅝	95½ @ 95⅝
Demand	95⅞ @ 96	95⅞ @ 96⅛
Commercial	-- @ --	94⅝ @ 95
Commercial, 3 days	-- @ --	95¼ @ 95⅝

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & E. 1st 7s	86	D. & S. C. 2d div. 7s	113½
B., H. & E. 1st gold	94	R., G. & W. 1st 7s	45
B., C. & R. 1st 5s	76⅜	L. S., M. & M. 1st 7s	119½
M. & St. L. 1st 7s	103	C. & C. 1st 7s	115
C. & O. per m. 1st	102	C. & T. 1st 7s	110
C. & O. 2d m. 1st	102	C. P. & A. 1st 7s	114
C. & O. 6s, c. scr.	39	C. P. & A. 2d 7s	109
C. & A. 1st 7s	113½	C. & A. 2d 7s	106
L. & M. R. 1st 7s	106½	L. & M. R. 2d 7s	97
L. & M. R. 2d 7s	97	St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	110
Miss. R. R. 1st s. f. 6s	113	Miss. R. R. 1st 6s	112
C. B. & Q. 5s, s. f.	101	C. B. & Q. 8s, s. f.	105½
C., R. I. & P. 6s, c.	116	C., R. I. & P. 6s, r.	113
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r.	113	K. & D. M. 1st g. 5s	94
K. & D. M. 1st g. 6s	94	C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	112½
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	102⅜	C. R. of N. J. gtd.	90
L. & W. B. con. gtd.	90	L. & W. B. con.	85½
L. & W. B. con.	85½	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	103¼
N. Y. C. 6s, '87	108⅜	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	108⅜
N. Y. C. 6s, r. o.	104⅝	N. Y. C. 6s, r. o.	104⅝
N. Y. C. 6s, sub.	104⅝	N. Y. C. 6s, sub.	104⅝
N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	126	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	126
H. R. 7s, 2d s. f.	109⅞	H. R. 7s, 2d s. f.	109⅞
Ca. S. 1st int. g. 3 to 5	87⅛	Harlem 1st 7s, s. f.	109
Harlem 1st 7s, c.	124⅞	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	124⅞
N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	115⅜	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	115⅜
O. & M. con. s. f. 7s	111¼	O. & M. con. s. f. 7s	111¼
O. & M. con. 7s	111	O. & M. con. 7s	111
O. P. 8s, c.	112¼	O. P. 8s, c.	112¼
O. P. 8s, r. o.	112¼	O. P. 8s, r. o.	112¼
O. P. 1st g. 6s	103	O. P. 1st g. 6s	103
W. P. 6s	103	W. P. 6s	103
U. P. 1st 6s	112¼	U. P. 1st 6s	112¼
U. P. 1st g. 7s	114¾	U. P. 1st g. 7s	114¾
U. P. s. f. 8s	114	U. P. s. f. 8s	114
U. P. r. 8s	114	U. P. r. 8s	114
P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	107⅞	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	107⅞
P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	104½	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	104½
W. St. of Mo. 1st 6s	93¾	W. St. of Mo. 1st 6s	93¾
K. P. 1st 7s Law. c.	96⅜	K. P. 1st 7s Law. c.	96⅜
K. P. 1st 7s l. g.	96	K. P. 1st 7s l. g. w. c.	96
K. P. inc. c. No. 1	70	K. P. inc. c. No. 1	70
K. P. inc. c. No. 2	16	K. P. inc. c. No. 2	16
K. P. D. div. tr. r.	84	K. P. D. div. tr. r.	84
P. F. W. & C. 1st 7s	127	P. F. W. & C. 1st 7s	127
P. F. W. & C. 2d 7s	124	P. F. W. & C. 2d 7s	124
P. F. W. & C. 3d 7s	117⅜	P. F. W. & C. 3d 7s	117⅜
C. & P. con. s. f. 7s	115⅜	C. & P. con. s. f. 7s	115⅜
C. & P. 4th 6s	110½	C. & P. 4th 6s	110½
C. C. & I. C. 1st con. 7s	69¾	C. C. & I. C. 1st con. 7s	69¾
C. C. & I. C. 1st 7s	69	C. C. & I. C. 1st 7s	69
C. C. & I. C. T. C. 6s	69	C. C. & I. C. T. C. 6s	69
R., W. & O. con. 1st 7s	56¼	R., W. & O. con. 1st 7s	56¼
St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	116	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	116
St. L. & I. M. A. br. 1st	92	St. L. & I. M. A. br. 1st	92
St. L., C. & P. 1st 7s	101	St. L., C. & P. 1st 7s	101
N. M. 1st 7s, '95	117¼	N. M. 1st 7s, '95	117¼
St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	117¼	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	117¼
St. L. A. & T. H. 2d pf.	84⅜	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d pf.	84⅜
B. & H. 1st Sa, '96	103	B. & H. 1st Sa, '96	103
T. & W. 1st ext., xs.	108¼	T. & W. 1st ext., xs.	108¼
T. & W. 1st, xme.	93¾	T. & W. 1st, xme.	93¾
T. & W. 2d ext., xs.	85¾	T. & W. 2d ext., xs.	85¾
T. & W. 2d 7s, xs.	73¼	T. & W. 2d 7s, xs.	73¼
G. W. 1st 7s, '87, xs.	99	G. W. 1st 7s, '87, xs.	99
G. W. 1st 7s, '88, xs.	108	G. W. 1st 7s, '88, xs.	108
Q. & T. 1st 7s, xs.	92	Q. & T. 1st 7s, xs.	92
L. & S. I., xs.	95	L. & S. I., xs.	95
W. U. s. 7s, 1900	115¾	W. U. s. 7s, 1900	115¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 26.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	120	121
United Railroads of New-Jersey	142⅞	143
Pennsylvania Railroad	38½	38⅝
Reading Railroad	19⅛	19⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	40¼	40⅜
Catawissa Railroad preferred	43	44
Northern Pacific	14	14¼
Northern Pacific preferred	44¼	44¼
Northern Central Railroad	50	50
Lehigh Navigation	24⅜	24½
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	5¼	5⅜
Hestonville Railway	16¼	16½
Central Transportation	44½	45

The following are the comparative earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for the third week in June:

1879	$53,604 00
1878	51,864 14
Increase	$1,739 86

The Trustees of the Manhattan Savings Institution have declared the fifty-sixth dividend, at the rate of *Five ₱ cent. per annum* on sums of $500 and under, and *Four ₱ cent. per annum* on all sums exceeding $500, on deposit July 1, 1879, and which shall have been on deposit 12 months, 9 months, 6 months, and 3 months, respectively, prior to said July 1, 1879.

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks has declared a dividend, payable July 21, to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1879, at the rate of *Five ₱ cent. per annum* on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and at the rate of *Four ₱ cent. per annum* on larger sums, not exceeding $5,000.

The Directors of the Second National Bank have declared a dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* from the profits of the last six months, free of taxes, payable on and after July 1.

The interest coupons of the West Chicago Park bonds, due July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce on and after that date.

The East River National Bank has declared a dividend of *Three and a half ₱ cent.*, free of tax, payable on and after July 1.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 26.—Official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	20	Northern Belle	6
Belcher	7	Ophir	31⅜
Best and Belcher	6¼	Overman	10⅛
Bullion	18¼	Raymond and Ely	4
California	7	Savage	15⅛
Challenge Consolidated	5½	Sierra Nevada	46
Chollar	7⅛	Union Consolidated	28¼
Consolidated Virginia	6⅜	Yellow Jacket	11⅛
Crown Point	4⅞	Bodie	22¼
Eureka Consolidated	16½	Potosi	5½
Gould and Curry	12⅝	Imperial	1⅞
Grand Prize	4⅛	Martin White	7
Hale and Norcross	17	Mono	11½
Utah Consolidated	4	Independence	2⅜
Justice	4	Consolidated Pacific	7¼
Mexican	27¼	Leviathan	11-16

THE CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	2⅜	Chi., C. Dub. & Minn.	40¼
Boston Land	4	Chi., San. & Cleve.	7¼
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	113¾	Eastern R. R.	18¾
Atch. & Top. L. G. 7s	113	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	59
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	113⅝	Calumet & Hecla	179½
Atch. & Top. Land 8s	108	Copper Falls	2
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	75⅛	Duncan Silver	3.45
Hartford & Erie 7s	55⅞	Franklin	6¼
Atch. & Top. R. R.	109⅜	International	45
Bos. & Albany R. R.	134⅛	Quincy	11
Bos. & Mar. R. R.	123	Silver Islet	27
Burling. & Mo. in Neb.	116¼		

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TO-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

Three-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced public sales at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, June 26, were disposed of as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Executors of William Bostwick, deceased, sold the mansion-house, outbuildings, with about 20 acres of land, on Academy-st., east side, commencing corner of South-av., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for $6,200, to William Nelson, Jr.

James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, De Lancey Nicoll, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story stone-front factory building, with lot 25 by 90.8 by 25 by 91.4, No. 115 Christopher-st., north side, 218.10 feet east of Hudson-st., for $7,000, to City of New-York, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 623 West 45th-st., north side, 281.3 feet west of 11th-av., for $3,000, to State Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Peter F. Mayer, foreclosure sale, George B. Pents, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling and two-story frame stable and two lots, together in size 54.2 by 100, No. 231 East 81st-st., north side, 200 feet west of 2d-av., for $6,000, to John V. Briggs, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16 by 102.2, No. 54 East 31st-st., south side, 117 feet east of Madison-av., for $10,900.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. T. Fitzgerald, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 10.4 by 126.3 by 27.9 by 125, on 11th-av., east side, 100.5 feet south of 54th-st., for $2,000, to Mary E. Ponts, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 150 by 884 by 185 by 189 by 25 by 30 by 156.6, on 34-av., east side, running through to Fulton-st., 212.3 feet north of 168th-st., for $16,000, to David Jones, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Bernard Smyth, Nos. 133 and 144 West 30th-st., east of 7th-av., to July 10; sale by Howard W. Coates, of the buildings, with lots, on Broadway, corner of 57th-st., to same date. The property on 10th-av. and 156th-st. announced by H. N. Camp was not offered.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 26.

Chatham-st., No. 81, 16x64.8: Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to Henry Hart..... $7,500
Chatham-st., No. 91, 17.1x64.6; Same to Same..... 9,400
Chatham-st., No. 93, 15.9x64.6; Same to same.. 7,900
Chatham-st., No. 93, 25.9x64.6; Same to Same.. 13,300
Chrystie-st., n. s. Lot No. 124, 25x84.10; Mary Ann S. Beadel to Sarah Beadel, wife..... 25,000
19th-st., n. s., Lots Nos. 29 and 30; Ann E. Vanderheret to Michael Coleman..... 15,000
15th-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.7x100.8 Edmund L. Dana and wife to Maria De C. Toscano..... 10,000
28th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; Michael Rossi to Patrick Heagher..... 5,000
74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x102.2; Edmund H. Schermerhorn and others, Executors, to Abraham H. Johnson..... 6,000
42d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x100; August Fischermann and wife and others to Frederick Kuhn..... 5,127
42d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x100; Wilhemina Gleichman to Frederick Kuhn..... 1,712
82d-st., n. s., 204.7 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20.10x98.9; John Keegan and wife to Gusav Lange..... 15,000
83d-st., n. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5; G. F. Smith, Referee, to Frances E. Ball..... 7,550
Washington-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of 5th-st., 66x150; E. H. Schell, Referee, to Frederick Grotz
1st-av., n. e. cor. of 51st-st., 75x100.2.5; Daniel J. Sarrin, Referee, to James H. Jones..... 4,465
Avenue A, n. s. corner of 69th-st., 323x149.8; W. J. Marvin, Referee, to Augustus H. Morris, Trustee..... 35,000
116th-st., n. s., 163.6 ft. s. of 1st-av., 18.7½x100.10; R. M. Henry, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 30,000
94th-st., e. s., 185 ft. s. of 9th-av., 30x100.5; Arnold Lustig to Robert B. Lynch..... 9,000
Lexington-av., w. s. corner of 104th-st., 83.4x100.11x200x irregular to 105th-st., John H. Deane and wife and others to Anna E. Davis..... 22,500
3d-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x54.2½x irregular; Thomas McGuire and wife to Augustus P. Rolly..... nom.
60th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x93; Rosine Well to Israel Starn..... 24,000
1st-av., s. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 84th-st., 25x100; Merritt Trimble and wife to Hildegart Kohnert..... 4,250
Same property; Rufus G. Beardsley, Referee, to Hildegart Kohnert..... 4,250
110th-st., No. 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; J. P. Ladwith, Referee, to S. V. R. Cruger..... 4,000
Ludlow-st., Nos. 41 and 43; J. E. Ward, Referee, to Wilhelmina Wiesner..... 14,750
Hoffman-st., n. s., Lots Nos. 88, 89, and 87, 24th Ward; S. G. Courtney, Referee, to William G. Clark..... 1,000

LEASE RECORDED.

University-place, s. s., 102.8 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 25x75, 21 years; Sailors' Snug Harbor to George M. Miller and others, Executors..... $600

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Beekman, Thomas H., to J. Blake..... $2,775
Decker, Clara, to Charles A. Hunk..... 5,000
De Mariner, Felix H., to E. Wetmore, Trustee, &c. 5,021
Richter, John, to Henry Zellner..... nom.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to J. Andrews Peckes..... 15,000
Franz, Louisa, to Clara Decker..... 300
Ketcham, Henrietta, and another to G. Fountain. 4,000
Korn, Fanny L., to I. Kealy..... 25
La Rua, L. A. De, to Maria De C. Toscano..... 5,479
Morris, Robert R., to R. J. Emmet, Trustee, &c. 2,300
Munson, Erastus B., to Joseph Bloomingdale..... 10,000
Sandford, Edward, to Sarah W. Tompkins..... 1,300
Spooner, K. H., to Mary V. Morgan..... 13,000
Wilmerding, George C., and others, Executors, &c., to Phebe Pearsall..... 14,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Baumgarten, A., to Thomas Dougherty; s. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 106th-st., 9 years..$15,000
Brooks, Thomas S., and wife to James Saxton; s. e. 126th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year..... 2,500
Coleman, Michael, to Ann E. Vanderhorst; w. s. 10th-av., 100 ft. n. of 42d-st., 1 year..... 10,000
Crokaire, Margret A., to S. T. Arnold; s. s. 40th-st., e. of 6th-av., installments..... 11,000
Davis, Ann E., and husband to J. H. Deane; n. s. corner of Lexington-av. and 104th-st., 5 months..... 5,340
Davis, Ann E., and husband to William A. Caldwell; s. corner of Lexington-av. and 104th-st., 3 months..... 5,341
Decker, Clara, and husband to Caroline F. Harrison; n. corner of Jackson-av. and Clinton-st., 1 month..... 505
De Fuentes, Maria J. M., and husband to H. P. Booth; n. s. 30th-st., w. of 8th-av., 1 year..... 12,500
Droga, Frederick, to The Germania Fire Insurance Company; w. s. Washington-av., s. of 159th-st., 6 months..... 4,000
Hamilton, R. D., to G. Schuits; w. s. 8th-av., n. of 127th-st., 1 year..... 1,200
Haughey, Patrick, to Kate W. Ambrose; s. s. 28th-st., e. of 1st-av., 5 years..... 4,500
Heuser, Justina, and husband to J. Ott; w. s. 3d-av., s. of 177th-st., 5 years..... 1,600
Jones, A. H., to H. S. Fearing and others, Trustees, &c.; n. s. 74th-st., w. of 2d-av., &c., 6 months..... 16,000
Killoran, B. A., to R. G. Remsen; n. e. corner of 7th-av. and 27th-st., 3 years..... 2,500
Kuhn, J. P., to John Schreyer, Executor, &c.; n. s. 80th-st., e. of 4th-av., 4 months..... 3,000
Lewin, J., to J. J. Lyons; n. s. 13th-st., west of 7th-av., 1 year..... 500
Lynd, Robert B., to A. Lustig; s. s. 54th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year..... 12,500
Schwendiman, as Thomas H. Simpson and another; n. s. 73d-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 months.. 1,200
Somerindyke, Mary M., and husband to The Bowery Savings Bank; n. s. 57th-st., e. of Madison-av., 1 year..... 7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, built by Duggie & Brossman, No. 312 Madison-av., near 42d-st., will be sold low and terms easy. For further particulars apply to SCOTT & MYERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF LOTS ON MORNINGSIDE PARK, 116th-st., ground, cheap for an investment. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 2 Pine-st.

A.—TWENTY LOTS WEST OF 8TH-AV., ABOVE 90TH-ST.—High ground.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE in Brooklyn, situated on Clinton-st., fireproof, built of stone, brick, and iron; greatest floors supported by corrugated iron and iron beams; double roof; water on all floors; heated by steam; never burned; lot 75x110. Apply to C. B. TATHAM, No. 862 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE 24, 7th, 10th, 14th, and 19th WARDS, SITUATED ON

82d, 63d, 73d STREETS, AVENUE A, EAST RIVER, 1st and 2d AVENUES, BESTER, CATHARINE-SLIP, MARKET, EAST BROADWAY, DIVISION, RUTGERS, MONROE, CHERRY, WATER, SOUTH, and NASSAU STREETS.

TUESDAY, July 1, at Exchange Sales-rooms.

Maps and particulars of the above at auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 189 Broadway.

SOUTHERN TIMBER LANDS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—ASSIGNEES' SALE.—The subscribers, assignees of DANA W. RAGSDET and GEO. A. DARLING, copartners under the firm name of RAGSDET & DARLING, bankrupts, will sell at public auction at the Treasure House in Meshua, N. H., TUESDAY, July 1, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., all the interest the said Dana W. Ragsdet had on the 17th day of April, 1878, in one undivided fourth part of about 60,000 acres of land situated in Escambia County, Florida, and Escambia County, Alabama. For description see Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph of June 21, 28, and 26. Address A. J. LANE, Manchester, N. H.
G. A. RAMSDELL, } Assignees.
A. J. LANE,
NASHUA, N. H., June 21, 1879.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE—BY ORDER of the late Joseph Lee, deceased, the fine, large mansion, carriage-house, and gardener's cottage; 18 acres highly cultivated, and stocked with ornamental fruit trees; also greenhouse, &c; complete country seat; price very low.
H. EDDY & SAYER, No. 145 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—$300 PER YEAR—HOUSE, 11 ROOMS; all newly painted and papered; six acres, good garden, and barn. Apply to JAMES L. WELLS, No. 189 Broadway, or MURRAY SHIPLEY, on premises, West Farms, New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED, UNTIL Fall or Spring, large house; high ground; well shaded; near station; garden and grounds in fine order; good stable; possession immediately. Apply to F. KINGSLEY, corner of Main and Essex sts., Orange, N. J.

TO LET—OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND. A very desirable, well-furnished house, French cottage, fourteen rooms, spacious lawn, with stable; perfectly healthy. S. T. BUSSELL, No. 6 Wall-st.

SARATOGA.—KING MANSION TO LET, FULLY furnished; stabling and ample grounds. Owner Dr. KING, No. 22 East 126th-st., Harlem.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANHATTAN Cigar Factory, No. 391 South-st., extending through to Water, st., five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to S. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Grocer-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF offices, at No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway; also, suite from Jubilee, at No. 194 Broadway. PHILIP S. MILLER, No. 194 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 183 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO QUEENSTOWN OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 16, 2:30 P. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 23, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets at favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING....Thursday, July 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARKER.....Saturday, July 19, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 3:00 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, July 22, 7:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 29, 2 P. M.

The fine steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, library, and library-piano also, surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 3
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 10

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at low-st rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 26, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, at low rates. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. THOS. H. HALL, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

WESER.....sat., June 28 | GEN. WERDER.....July 12
RHEIN.....Sat., July 5 | MAIN.....Sat., July 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria.....June 28, noon | Circassia.....July 12, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia.....July 5, 6 A. M. | Devonia.....July 19, 4 P. M.

Cabins, $80 to $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 48 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia.....June 28, noon | Victoria.....July 5, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.
PEREIRE, DARDE.....Wednesday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TAUDELIER.....Wednesday, July 16, 2:30 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Thurs., July 3 | CIMBRIA...Thurs., July 17
SILESIA...Thurs., July 10 | SUEVIA.....Thurs., July 24

Rates of passage to Plymouth, $50 steerage, $22. Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUHLAND & CO., D. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the immense midland interest on the Continent.

RHYNLAND, July 5, 7 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 3 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Fy, Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, July 9

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $26. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, 207 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS.
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R. (NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUEENSTOWN.)

Helvetia, June 28, 11:30 A.M. | England, July 5, 6:30 A.M.
FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks):
Denmark.....July 2, 3 P. M. | Greece.....July 9, 9 A.M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 75 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, June 30, noon
Connecting for Central and South American and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

The following first-class ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA...SATURDAY, July 5
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE...WEDNESDAY, July 16

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, July 10

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Wed., July 2

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only).....Thurs., July 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, July 12
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CRESCENT CITY.....SATURDAY, June 28
Steamer ST. TYBEE.....WEDNESDAY, July 2

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON.

FIRST-CLASS FARE,

ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets limited and good only on steamer leaving New-York on day of sale, and connecting train leaving Newport the next morning at 5:30.

The magnificent steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY

will leave New-York daily at

6 P. M. } Sundays excepted, from { 28 N. R.
Pier foot of Murray-st.

Passengers by this route leave New-York 30 to 60 minutes later than via other lines, and connect at Newport at 5:30 A. M. with a FAST EXPRESS TRAIN, arriving at Boston 7:30 A. M.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE

running at low fares that affords passengers a FULL NIGHT'S REST.

Returning connecting train leaves Boston at 7 P. M., running through to Newport in two hours. Steamer arrives in New-York at 7 o'clock next morning.

Tickets and state-rooms can ONLY be obtained at the office of the Line, Pier No. 28 N. R., and on board steamers. CHARLES OSBORN & LOVELL, Agts.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MT. DESERT, PORTLAND, BANGOR, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.

THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE
will leave New-York daily, (Leave New-York daily, Sundays excepted,) from Pier 28 N. R. foot of Murray-st.

5:30 P. M.

Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 4:50 P. M., via Annex.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers.

FULL NIGHT'S REST.

No intermediate landing between NEW-YORK and FALL RIVER. Special train leaves steamer wharf, Fall River, at 6:05 A. M., (Mondays excepted, when the steamer will touch at Newport,) arrives Newport 6:40 A. M.

Four morning trains FALL RIVER to BOSTON.

First train arrives Boston 6:50 A. M. Returning train leaves Boston at 6 P. M. Steamer arrives New-York 6:30 A. M.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 204, 263, 771, 401, 355, 944, 706, 1,099, 957, and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the office of the line on the pier, and on board steamers. Pier 2 above Market-st., and in Jersey City, at Annex and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State House and at Old Colony Depot.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS

MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN.
RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT,

leave at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landing: between New-York and Providence.

State-rooms and tickets secured at Nos. 363, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, N. Y., and 383 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, tickets sold at all hotel and principal ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Co.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

HELEN, CAPT. THROCKMORTON.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th.....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th.....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 28th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th.....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th..11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th.1:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th.....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th.12:30 P. M.
Friday, 27th.....8:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th.....1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 28th.....11:30 A. M.	Saturday, 28th.....2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 29th.....9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....11:30 A. M.	Monday, 30th.....4:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS, A. C. VISSCHER and D. HAYES.—SPECIAL NOTICE TO FREE SARATOGA, leave Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:25, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (from BROOKLYN by ANNEX BOAT at 8), landing at Yonkers, (West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, can return by down boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked to ALBANY and TROY. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad received for passage.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cornwall, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, New-Hamburg, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked to RONDOUT and WEST SHORE. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad received for passage.

FOR ONE DOLLAR LINE TO BOSTON.

Limited to 50 tons. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River every day, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers of the NORWICH LINE leave same pier daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M. Boston, Worcester, and Norwich for Portland and the White Mountains daily, excepting Saturdays.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ANDREW RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam.

Excursion to Albany and return, $2 50 and $2.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERICUS leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 3:30 P. M. Pier No. 27 (new) North River, foot 23d-st., East River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven Railroads. REDUCED FARE, 35 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

HOP FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND Hudson.—Steamer ALICE DUNHAM, Pier No. 34 North River, foot of HARRISON-ST., at 6 P. M.

A.—THE MARY POWELL, FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, West Point, Cornw.ll, Newburg, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring, leaves Barclay, (pier adj.,) daily from Vesey-st. Pier No. 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. Connects with Brooklyn Annex Boats.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Saturday evening lands at Albany.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE DIRECT.—THE Only Regular Line.—Steamers Miller and Hasbrouck leave Pier No. 35, N. R., (Franklin-st.,) daily. Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer ANDREW HASBROUCK, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 P. M., Pier No. 42, foot Canal-st., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW LINE.

NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT. VIA BARCLAY-STREET PIER.

COMMENCING JUNE 25, 1879.

Leave NEW-YORK, Grand Central Depot, (N. Y., N. H. and R. R. R.) 8:03 A. M. arrive Newport 4:20 P. M., Pier 1:00 P. M. Leave Newport 5:00 P. M.

Through tickets for sale at Grand Central Depot, at No. 244 Broadway, (New-York Transfer Company,) and at principal hotel tickets offices in New-York City, and in Brooklyn as office of New-York Transfer Company, No. 10 Court-st.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pittsburg, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pittsburg, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Cortlandt and Church-sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC, AND THE SAGUENAY RIVER.

THROUGH TO THE MOUNTAINS BY DAYLIGHT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1879,

THROUGH TRAIN WITH PARLOR CARS FROM GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT VIA NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON DAY EXPRESS AT 8:05 A. M. AND ARRIVE AT LITTLETON.....AT 7:20 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT BETHLEHEM.....AT 7:45 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT TWIN MT. HOUSE...AT 7:55 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT FABYAN'S.....AT 8:10 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT PEOPLE'S HOUSE...AT 8:10 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT CRAWFORD HOUSE AT 8:30 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT QUEBEC.....AT 6:30 A. M.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER LINE.

THROUGH AND ROUND-TRIP TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED AT TICKET OFFICE N. Y. & N. R. R., GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT; NO. 417 BROADWAY, (OFFICE CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY;) AT NO. 271 BROADWAY, (OFFICE PASSUMPSIC R.R.,) AND AT THE NEW-YORK TRANSFER CO.'S OFFICES, NO. 944 BROADWAY AND NO. 10 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND AT PRINCIPAL HOTEL TIC

THE LUDLOW-STREET HOTEL

THE MANAGEMENT UNDER SHERIFF REILLY.

NEW WITNESSES CORROBORATE THE TESTIMONY OF J. EDWARD IRELAND AND JULIUS F. DE BERG—WHAT THEY SAW AND HEARD IN THE JAIL.

Sheriff Reilly's accusers yesterday finished their examination of the witness De Berg, and surrendered him to the mercies of the Sheriff's friends, who sought to show that he was a perjurer, and in the afternoon, after he had been released from the custody of the Sheriff on an old libel suit, they had him rearrested on a charge of perjury made in December. Two other witnesses were examined, one of them being a venerable inmate of the Sheriff's hotel, a man not unacquainted with other prisons, and a lawyer. He was altogether a troublesome witness, and his testimony only corroborated testimony which had been already given. When the examination was resumed in the Supreme Court General Term Room, Mr. Commissioner Curtis listened to the unfinished story of Mr. Julius F. De Berg. The witness said he had seen Warden Watson drunk a great many times, in the office, up stairs, and in "Red" Leary's cell; he had seen him drinking with Leary at the bar; once he had seen him lying on Leary's bed, in cell No. 11; nearly all the keepers drank with Leary—Fitzsimmons, "Phil" Kornan, and the rest; the prisoners called Leary "the Warden," because his authority was so great in the jail; the witness had seen John Reilly commit assaults on prisoners; he saw him throw a man upon the floor and strike his head upon the flagging; Mr. De Berg had seen the woman called Flood's wife about, and recalled a time when she made a great outcry and there was scuffling in the corridor; his desire to see was so great that he held a small glass out through the bars, and he saw two keepers endeavoring to quiet Mrs. Flood; on one occasion the prisoners complained that the air of the jail was bad, and desired to have the windows opened at the top; the keepers opened all the windows and turned off the steam; it was a miserable day, with sleet and rain beating in, yet the jail was kept cold from 10 o'clock until 3 in the afternoon, the prisoners going about shivering in their blankets; the witness did not know Sheriff Reilly; Albert Barkhardt, Michael Connor, Henry Peckham, Melville Tyce, John Flood, Ed. Murtagh, and others were prisoners who mingled freely with the others.

Mr. Larocque then cross-examined the witness. He said that he was a Canadian, that he came to this country in 1862, traveled for a year, and finally settled in this City; for two or three years he was a salesman for Adolph Ketchum, corner of Pineapple and Fulton streets, Brooklyn; was then salesman for E. Wells Sackett, stationer, at Pine and William streets; for a short time was in the real estate business in Jersey City; next worked for Korff Brothers, lithographers; in 1873 did nothing, and his last employment was with Solomon Barnett, tobacco-leaf dealer, with whom he remained nearly 4 years, and whose service he left about July 6, 1878. Mr. Larocque then produced two affidavits, signed and sworn to by De Berg, in one of which he charged that Jerry Selling had obtained a quantity of tobacco, by false pretenses, from Solomon Barnett, and in the other, by advice of his "spiritual adviser," he retracted the allegations contained in the first affidavit. Mr. De Berg persistently refused to make any admissions as to the truth of the affidavits, or either of them, nor would he say who his spiritual adviser was.

The witness then testified that he was a Roman Catholic, and that he knew that Mr. Newcomb, who had been his counsel, was also Mr. Selling's lawyer; he was arrested on a charge of slander, preferred by Barnett; Mr. Barnett, he said, had never dared to bring the suit for ten days, and it was to trial. At the Sheriff's counsel were disposed to show that De Berg had been held an unnecessarily long time after the order of the court for his discharge on his recognizance had been made, Mr. De Berg said the first he knew of it was on Tuesday, between 4 and 5 o'clock; when his counsel, Mr. Joseph D. Fay, brought it to him, at the jail, he found that the blank form of the undertaking he had brought to be filled out was not the right one; it was too late to get another one that night, and on Wednesday he went back to Ludlow-street Jail, because he supposed it had to be signed by somebody.

Just at recess Mr. Larocque requested the Sheriff's officer to look out for Mr. De Berg. He would not get away, for they had another detainer, now in the hands of the Sheriff, upon which he was to be held for perjury.

An old, bent, gray-haired man, with a tangled gray beard, his shrunken frame clothed in a blue flannel suit, and his feet incased in much-worn shoes, of different patterns, took the stand after recess. He said his name was Henry L. Frost; he had been three years in Ludlow Street Jail under civil process; he had seen vermin in the cells; he had also seen Warden Watson in "Red" Leary's cell, but had never seen him drunk; he testified to having heard shouting and singing in Leary's cell day and night; his furniture, like that of other witnesses, was simple—an iron bedstead, two mattresses, two blankets, and a pillow; no sheets nor pillow-cases; until recently there were no forks, knives, or spoons; now they have spoons; a prisoner, named Mrs. Kocora, was an inmate between Jan. 1, 1878, and April 13, 1879; she mingled with all the other prisoners, associating freely with the men; he had seen several women with "Red" Leary, and heard a terrible row one day about the woman called Flood's wife, who came to see her husband, and another woman who came to see him; they were fighting together, and John Reilly was trying to get one of the women away; the woman who came to see Leary sang songs; some were good and others not good: not songs fit to be sung in such a place."

Mr. Larocque began his cross-examination by asking the witness if he was not "a regular member of the Prison Association, in good standing," and the witness objected to this and other questions as intended to degrade him; he had been an inmate of Ludlow-Street Jail, Raymond-Street Jail, Brooklyn; Richmond County Jail, Staten Island; but counsel could not get definite answers from him as to the length of time he had been kept in each. He was never in Ludlow-Street Jail until "a job was put up on him." He declined to answer whether he was ever arrested on a charge of false pretenses, in a case in which S. R. Dummer was plaintiff, or that he had ever been arrested for wrongfully converting money to his own use, or whether he had been arrested in a suit for attempting libel. Mr. Frost was allowed to go after a very brief cross-examination.

Mr. Bush then argued against compelling Mr. De Berg to disclose the name of his spiritual adviser, as it might tend to criminate him in a criminal inquiry. Mr. Curtis ruled that as it was before him that the witness had sworn falsely, and that he had made a recantation of the first affidavit, he could properly be asked who that adviser was to establish the fact whether he was known to such adviser or not. Mr. De Berg took the stand again. Mr. Larocque, in an impressive manner, put the question, "State the name of the man you consulted with as spiritual adviser." To which Mr. De Berg replied: "I don't know his name," and then left the stand.

Mr. Joseph D. Fay, Mr. De Berg's counsel, then told the Commissioner about his efforts to have Mr. De Berg released. His account was substantially the same as that of his client, with the additional evidence that he had held back the papers one day to prevent his client from going to the Tombs. He said he was counsel for both E. J. Ireland, the first witness, and Mr. De Berg.

Lawrence A. Riley, of No. 418 Grand-street, an inmate of the jail between Jan. 1, 1878, and April 13, 1879, testified that the jail proper was "pretty" clean outside the cells. He corroborated the testimony of witnesses who had preceded him as to the idleness of keepers, the lack of furniture and towels; he said that while he was in the jail there were six water-closets available for use; he had seen Warden Watson drunk in the jail as many as 20 times, afternoon and evening; he had seen him drinking with John or "Red" Leary, and had seen both Watson and Fitzsimmons in his cell; he corroborated the stories of previous witnesses as to the noises made at night by men and women, the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Sweet By and By" by the Warden, "Red" Leary and his women visitors, and the disturbances created by Flood and the two women who quarreled before his cell door; he had several times seen Keeper Reilly violent toward prisoners; saw him bring one prisoner over to "Union-square"—as the intersection of the Ludlow and Essex street corridors were called—dragging the man by the collar, and then, with a pistol in his hand, which he put in his pocket; one Sunday he drew his revolver and threatened a man named Ratesi; he saw him use the wife of "Red-headed Mike," a prisoner in a violent manner, although the woman was carrying her baby in her arms. The witness repeated in his testimony the bill of fare as given by Mr. De Berg. Mr. Bush asked him to say what privileges the boarders enjoyed which he did not. Mr. Larocque argued that as Riley never was a boarder he could not give this information. Mr. Curtis remarked that Mr. Bush would not attempt to show at this stage of civilization that it was wrong to give prisoners who could pay for it, certain things which other prisoners did not have, but he could show that ordinary prisoners were not allowed benefits which were in the range of what they might have, or that they were oppressed to make them pay board. Mr. Bush said that he expected to prove that the Sheriff had been in the habit of charging chamber rent, in violation of the statute, which provides that none of the chambers in the jail shall be rented.

The investigation was adjourned until Tuesday next at 10:30 o'clock.

ALIBIS FOR BURNS AND CORSON.

The Government rested its case yesterday in the proceeding before United States Commissioner Dezal against James Burns and George Corson, who are charged with having stolen $10,000 from the safe of the paymaster in the Government Printing Office on Jan. 2, 1879. The defense then produced a number of witnesses to show that up to Dec. 27, 1878, Burns was a prisoner in the Tombs in this City, and that he was admitted to bail on that day at the District Attorney's office. A number of witnesses for the Government had previously testified that they saw Burns loafing about the corridors of the Printing Office on Dec. 28 and 29, and on a day or two after Christmas, and on other days up to the date of the robbery. As to Corson, Albert Smith, the backer of O'Leary in the O'Leary-Champion six days' walk at Gilmore's Garden, testified that on that day he saw Corson many times every day that week and up to Jan. 4, during the time when the accounts were being settled up with James Kelly, the sporting man. On this testimony Commissioner Dezal discharged Corson on his own recognizance and remanded Burns until to-morrow.

CORONER DEMPSEY FOUND GUILTY.

A RICHMOND COUNTY OFFICER SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

The proverbial uncertainty of the law was exemplified in the result of the trial of Coroner Dempsey at Staten Island yesterday. The case for the people was given at length in yesterday's TIMES. The court had adjourned for the day when the prosecution rested, and the defense was to be offered the next morning. The accused was charged with swearing to the correctness of a bill for $13 50 for an inquest which it was proved was never held. It must not be supposed that there was nothing to be brought against the veteran Coroner except this trifling bill. The prosecution simply selected that to go to trial upon because it so happened that they had the most absolute and conclusive evidence of its falsity. The circumstances were simple. An aged resident of West New-Brighton died quietly in his house, from nothing but extreme old age. Coroner Dempsey being also an old resident of the place, of course knew the family, and called at the house of mourning on a visit of condolence. He also informed the members of the family that he would have to hold an inquest, but would not put them to any trouble. When this he left, and going to the house of Dr. Arnoux, who did all his business in connection with inquests, requested him to call at his [Dempsey's] office next morning and say what the deceased died of. The Doctor went as requested, and made a statement to some people he saw there that the deceased died of old age. Thereupon, the Coroner sent in a sworn bill to the county for holding an inquest; in which there appeared so much for subpœnaing jurors, so much for witness fees, mileage, viewing the body, &c. The prosecution proved that there were no jurors, no witnesses, no subpœnas, no mileage, and no viewing of the body. When the defense opened yesterday morning two witnesses were offered, the first being the prisoner himself, and the other a tenant of his who kept a saloon in his [Dempsey's] building.

The defense was, in fact, a mere farce. The poor man had nothing to say except what left him in a worse plight than he was before. He testified that he summoned the witnesses and jurors verbally, which immediately convicted him on the charge for serving subpœnas; that they were persons in the house of the deceased man, though he could not remember who they were, but he had charged mileage; he said he "picked the jurors in a hurry as he went along," but did not know them either then or now; that Dr. Arnoux and these jurors had viewed the body, whereas Dr. Arnoux had sworn the day before that he did not view the body at any time. And so the testimony went on, the District Attorney getting the witness deeper and deeper in the mire with each statement. After this unfortunate performance, Mr. Henry Smith, Coroner Dempsey's tenant, came and swore that on a certain day he saw Dr. Arnoux and some men go to Coroner Dempsey's office, and that it was the McSorley inquest. "How did you know that?" asked the District Attorney. "I was told so," said the witness. "Who told you?" was the next question. "Coroner Dempsey," said the witness, and that finished him. He was allowed to go.

The one point to which Judge Westervelt directed the attention of the jury in his charge was that if there were only irregularities in the manner of conducting the inquest, they could not find the prisoner guilty of perjury; but if they were convinced that no inquest was in fact held, they must find him guilty. One of the jurors wanted to know what was the effect if there was no viewing of the body. The Judge replied that there must be a viewing of the body to constitute an inquest. Another wanted to know if a verbal summons was good, and the Judge said it was not—that it must be by subpœna. With this the jury retired. In less than 15 minutes they returned to the court-room. Had they agreed upon their verdict? They had. (Sensation in the court-room.) Was it guilty? They found the prisoner guilty.

For a moment there was profound silence. An ending so speedy and so totally unexpected took everybody by surprise, and none more so than the unhappy prisoner. The Judge smiled, and exchanged significant glances with his two associates. The District Attorney looked as if he had found some result to his labor after all. The prisoner became more violently red than ever, and great drops of perspiration oozed out over his face. The Judge remarked that he would impose sentence after recess, and shortly after the court adjourned till 2 o'clock. The verdict seemed to produce a strange effect on everybody. It was felt there was no longer any child's play; that matters had become serious. There was a general expression of sympathy with the prisoner, and of acquiescence in the justice of the verdict. For the first time a man who had been convicted, he went over to the hotel, and, sitting down in a corner by himself, cried silently. At 2 o'clock he was brought up for sentence, and asked in the usual way if he had anything to say. "I can say I am not guilty," he replied. "The jury have found you otherwise, Mr. Dempsey," said the Judge mildly. Then he proceeded to pass sentence, stating that he had consulted with his associates, who were inclined to mercy, as he was himself. He would therefore sentence him to one year in the State Prison, which was the lightest penalty the law allowed.

Coroner Dempsey has been for 20 years Coroner of Richmond Country, and few men on the island are better known than he. He has always been a great politician, and, of course, very liberal with his money. It is understood he has not a great deal left now. That he should have contrived to do a little surprising, when the day before a jury had disagreed in the case of a man whose own testimony was even more hopelessly condemnatory of himself than Coroner Dempsey's. A new trial will be moved for by his counsel.

The next case was that of Town Tax Collector Michael Wheilhan, charged with embezzling $1,500 of town moneys. He was under $1,000 bail to appear for trial. When his case was called he did not appear. His bonds were declared forfeited, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. After waiting a time thought sufficient for the return of the officer, who did not come back, District Attorney Tierney and the Judges agreed that the case must go over to the next term of court. Formal motion was so made and granted and the jurymen in attendance discharged. Very soon after the officer came in with the prisoner. He reported that he had had to take him from his bed, and that he was sick. The Sheriff under these circumstances asked if anything could be done for him. Probably the District Attorney knew the cause of sickness (the prisoner keeps a drinking place,) for he refused to do anything, remarking that the man should have sent an excuse for his absence, and the Judge said: "Mr. Sheriff, you will lock up the prisoner." So the prisoner was taken off to prison, there to remain until he can find somebody else to go bail for him. Meanwhile his forfeited bonds will be sued upon. Taken altogether, the proceedings at Richmond County Court-house yesterday are calculated to make a certain class of the politicians of Staten Island shake in their shoes.

THE MANHATTAN BANK BURGLARY.

POLICEMAN NUGENT AND BAR-KEEKER KELLY INDICTED—HOPE'S SENTENCE POSTPONED.

John Hope, who was convicted of robbery in connection with the Manhattan Bank burglary, was brought to the General Sessions Court yesterday for sentence. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the prisoner, was not prepared, however, to argue his motion for a new trial, and at his request sentence was postponed to the first Monday in July. The Grand Jury again investigated the Manhattan Bank burglary yesterday, with the view of taking action in the case of Police Officer John Nugent and all the other prisoners charged with having been implicated in that transaction. The witnesses who went before them were President Edward Schell, of the Manhattan Bank; Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct; Patrick Shevelin, the night watchman, and Louis Werckle, the janitor. The Grand Jury ordered an indictment for burglary against Police Officer Nugent as an accessory before and after the fact. An indictment for robbery was found against William Kelly, the bar-keeper, who acted as a channel of communication between the bank burglary and their confederates on the building. Kelly and Nugent will be indicted separately; all the remainder of the gang—"Jimmy" Hope, "Abe" Coakley, and "Big Jim," indicted as John Doe—will be jointly indicted for robbery and burglary. Nugent and Kelly, both of whom are in the Tombs, will probably not be tried before September. Kelly was convicted in 1868 of being one of three men who entered the office of William S. Gavey, No. 275 Mulberry-street, assaulted, and almost choked that gentleman, and robbed him of $512. He was sentenced to 20 years in State Prison, but after a few years' service was pardoned by ex-Gov. Hoffman. He will be tried for a second offense of robbery. "Johnny Dobbs" was not indicted, the offense with which he is charged—receiving some of the stolen bonds—not having been committed in this jurisdiction.

CONEY ISLAND'S NEW IRON PIER.

At the invitation of R. Cornell White, the officers and Directors of the Ocean Pier Company went to Coney Island yesterday on the steamer Columbia, to test the landing facilities of the new pier. The run from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, was made in 50 minutes. The ocean swell was plainly felt at the point of the island, for the south-east storm of the night before had raised quite a sea, but the Columbia was skillfully brought to the pier and made fast, and the representatives of the Pier Company were landed in three and a half minutes without a jar or even a tightening of the lines. There will be daily landings hereafter, but the pier will not begin to be used for the general public until next Tuesday, July 1.

THE IRVING HALL DEMOCRACY.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democratic General Committee for 1879 met at Irving Hall last evening and organized permanently by the election of Major Peter Bowe as Chairman, James Flynn and Charles H. Turner, Secretaries, and Richard Cunningham as Treasurer. County Clerk Hubert O. Thompson reported from the Finance Committee that the total indebtedness of the organization was $31,000. It was resolved that each member of the Executive Committee should be assessed $5 to pay this debt. A committee of 22 on rules and by-laws was then appointed, and the meetings ordered to be held every Wednesday evening.

THE CONEY ISLAND RACES

A WATERLOO FOR THE FAVORITES.

FIVE WELL-CONTESTED AND EXCITING EVENTS —THE FAVORITES ROUTED AT EVERY POINT—A BAD DAY FOR THE BETTING MEN—CLOSE OF THE JUNE MEETING.

The races of what must must now be termed the Coney Island Jockey Club terminated yesterday with five of the most exciting contests ever seen in this vicinity. Although the skies indicated a storm until the hour of noon, the attendance of spectators was fully as large as on the preceding day, and the rain that fell in the early hours of the morning sufficiently laid the dust, so that there was no annoyance on that score. There were many elegant turnouts, and a couple of drags in the field opposite the stand, and the Thirteenth Regiment Band played selections from "Pinafore" sufficient to drive any crowd, however vast, into a frenzy. That the initial meeting at the Prospect Driving Park has been a great success cannot be gainsaid, but many improvements are needed which will, no doubt, be made before the September meeting. The sport, as a whole, has been excellent, and that of yesterday was remarkably so, for such continued excitement has not been witnessed on a race-course for many a day. It was a regular Waterloo for the favorites, not one in the five races getting to the front, while the time made was so fast as to astonish everybody. A fact about the racing which has been freely commented upon was the inexplicable "in and out" running of Mr. Lorillard's horses, beaten one day in slow time, as Una was by McCullough on Tuesday, and yet she ran mile heats to Jersey in 1:42½ and 1:45. It was the same with Dan K. and Bonnie Scotland, and Vanguard in the steeple-chase, which would up the meeting, was very exciting, and was won, after a gallant struggle, by Corotan, the property of Kate Sovereign, 146 pounds, (Meany;) S. Penistan's ch. h. Pilot, aged, by Jack the Barber, dam by Pilot, 137 pounds, (Wood;) W. Costigan's ch. g. Brave Allie, 6 years, by Hinton's Captain, dam by Lexington, 150 pounds, (Devlin;) and Daley Brothers' br. f. Lizzie D., 4 years, by Enquirer, out of Jessie, 118 pounds, (Fontin.) As it was the last opportunity for the losers to get square, the betting was very heavy, as will be seen by the figures:

Problem	$135	$500	$550
Bertie	240	400	405
Coronet	70	300	210
Field	50	105	120

They were started in the field behind the judges' stand, and Problem took the first horse over the hurdle, a few yards distant, with Derby second and Lizzie D. last. The latter fell at the second jump, and the like misfortune befell Pilot, there being but four left in the race; but the riderless horses followed the others so closely that Problem took the lead over the next three jumps, and when they came to the water the first time he was over a length in advance of Coronet, who was six lengths ahead of Derby, with Field fourth, Bertie fifth, and Pilot sixth, where in the race. Over the first jump again, and then over the wall at the upper turn, Problem showed the way, two lengths in front of Coronet, but the latter caught him at the obstacle on the quarter pole, and they landed together, Derby being about 60 yards behind. At the fence near the half-mile pole Problem got in front of Coronet again, but the latter closed, and the two were locked in a struggle which lasted for over stimultaneously, the spectators cheering wildly. Derby was 15 lengths behind. After the next jump Coronet rushed into the lead, and Meany made his run with Derby, who closed up rapidly, and the spectators were wild with excitement. When at the leap at the half-mile pole Coronet was but a length and a half before Problem and Derby, who had closed up the great gap very fast. They entered the track at the bottom of the command, and Coronet led, while Derby had collared Problem. They come round into the home stretch in this manner, and everybody on the grand stand jumped to their feet to see the race. There was no room for Problem to interfere with them, and staying power was now to be developed. Derby shook off Problem and came for Coronet, and all three jockeys were flourishing their whips, but Coronet remained in front, and amid the enthusiastic shouts of the crowd, won a splendid race by three lengths, while Derby won the second place by a length from Problem. Time—5:56. Thus ended the most exciting day's racing seen this season, and one that will not soon be forgotten by the backers of favorites.

A FUGITIVE CRIMINAL CAUGHT.

THE LAST OF A GANG OF RIVER PIRATES FOUND IN BALTIMORE.

The last of the gang of river pirates who had, up to 18 months ago, made the North River the scene of their operations, was yesterday lodged in the Hudson County Jail, on Jersey City Heights. Their stealings amount, it is estimated, to upward of $300,000. Their last operation was the robbery of silks and other valuables, to the amount of $3,000, from the Hamburg steam-ship docks, in Hoboken. Four of the gang are now in the State Prison at Trenton for that offense, serving out sentences of 10 years. Big Mike Shanahan died from his usual haunts soon after the robbery had been committed. Ex-Sheriff Laverty, then the Sheriff of the county, traced him to Buffalo, then to Chicago, then to Canada. Big Mike sailed from some point in the Dominion to Ireland, and the pursuit was abandoned.

The Sheriff recently discovered that he had returned to this country and was in Baltimore, where he kept a low groggery. Idler slightly resembles the furious, and has the best of it by a head at the judges' stand. Going round the turn, Idler pushed half a length in front, and had the best of it threequarters of a length for the home stretch, having this point Evans was obliged to use his whip on McCullough, but it was no use, as Idler kept to the front and reached the half-mile pole with a length the best of it. When they came round the lower turn it was evident that McCullough had no show for Evans again had recourse to the lash without any effect, for Idler increased her lead, and had the race in hand all the way home, finally winning by two lengths and a half in 2:14¾.

THE MILE HEATS.

The programme furnished for the third event was a free handicap purse of $500, of which $100 went to the second horse; mile heats. This brought to the post James W. Bell's b. g. Dan K., 5 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, 115 pounds, (Evans;) James J. Bevin's ch. m. Hattie F., aged, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 109 pounds, (Donahue,) and George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Una, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, 91 pounds, (Costello.) After the disaster in the two previous events the betting fraternity was somewhat cautious, and there were many changes in the betting, which was very heavy, the averages being as follows:

Dan K.	$300	$350	$300
Hattie F.	300	555	225
Una	200	240	215

FIRST HEAT.—The first attempt was a success, the flag falling with Una half a length in front of the other two, and, having this advantage, Costello forced her ahead, and on the turn she was leading two lengths, Dan K. taking second place. At the quarter pole, Una, running like a deer, was three lengths before Dan K., who was a length in front of Hattie F. The pace was kept up along the back stretch, but Una lost some ground, Hattie F. moving up from the rear and forcing Dan K. At the half-mile pole Una was but a length in front of the other two, who were on even terms. Rounding the upper turn, they came round the lower turn he fell back, and Hattie F. challenged Una, but the latter led her a length at the three-quarter pole, while Dan K. was three lengths behind. As they came up the home stretch, Una was the winner by a length and a half, Hattie F. in the remarkably fast time of 1:42½, Hattie F. second, a length and a half in front of Dan K.

SECOND HEAT.—Una is now a great favorite, she bringing $500, and the other two $350. As the flag fell Hattie F. and Una collided, and Dan K. got the best of the start by a length, but Costello set Una going at a great pace, and before rounding the turn she was at Dan's saddle-girth, and racing in this manner they passed the quarter pole, while Hattie F. was already five lengths behind. Going along the back stretch, Dan K. increased his advantage a little, and at the turn Una had the best of it, but was at his girth again, and Hattie F. was now eight lengths behind. As they raced round the lower turn Una moved up to the head of Dan K., and the pair, thus yoked and straining every nerve, presented a most exhilarating sight. At the three-quarter pole Una appeared to be a neck in front, but Costello was forced to draw his whip, and the backers of Dan K. began to shout lustily, but the filly responded gamely, and at the home Evans was obliged to lash Dan K., and there was the most intense excitement as Una pushed to the front, and came in a winner by a length and a half in 1:43. Hattie F. was distanced.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The fourth and great event of the day was now to be decided, and the spectators were on the tiptoe of expectation. It was the Brighton Hotel purse of $1,000, of which $200 went to the second horse; a free handicap for all ages. Any horse not starting after acceptance of weights to pay $25, which shall go to the second horse; one mile and three-quarters. There were 11 nominations, and four of these absorbed colors, viz.: S. D. Bruce's ch. h. General Phillips, 5 years, by Glenelg, out of La Pollta, 117 pounds, (Cayzer;) Dwyer Brothers' ch. h. Monmouth, 5 years, by Carlos, dam by Bed Eye, 114 pounds, (McLaughlin;) W. P. Burch's ch. h. Governor Hampton, 5 years, by Planet, out of Mary Ware, 114 pounds, (Brown;) and Colonel J. Lorillard's ch. c. Willful, 3 years, by Australian, out of Pussy, 94 pounds, (Costello.) With three great colors crowding the paddock, the Fenside partisans plunged heavily on Willful and Hampton, as the probable winners of this event, while Keaney was hardly thought of, not even by his owners, who bought several pools on Willful, who was a prime second favorite after his famous two miles of Tuesday, and the pool-selling was as follows:

Willful	$200	$325	$300
Hampton	125	135	170
Phillips	55	66	105
Keaney	20	20	40

Being aligned at the quarter pole, they were soon ready for the signal, which was speedily given, and Willful jumped off with the lead, but only for a moment, as Phillips immediately challenged him and went to the front, passing the half-mile pole two lengths ahead of Willful, who was a length and a quarter in advance of Hampton, he being a length before Keaney. Phillips led the dance round the lower turn, and Keaney remained in the rear, although they were all close together, but when they came into the stretch McLaughlin set sail with Keaney, leaving Hampton, then passing Willful and challenging Phillips for the lead. The race became very hot, and at the end of the first three-quarters of a mile Phillips was but a head in advance of Keaney, who was a length and a half before Hampton and Willful. Going round the turn, Keaney forged slightly in front of Phillips, and at the quarter pole showed the way by half a length, while Willful was at Phillips's quarter, Hampton bringing up the rear. Rushing along the back stretch at a terrific pace, Keaney pushed out a length in front of Phillips, and at the half-mile pole increased the distance, while Willful had gone up to Phillips's shoulder and Hampton was but a length behind. As they came round the lower turn, Phillips had lost the white feather, for Keaney got away two lengths, while Willful rushed to the second place, and was four lengths ahead of Phillips, who was falling back rapidly. There were only two in the race now, they have the three-quarter pole, but Willful could not get near Keaney, who, amid the most intense excitement, won the race by three lengths, Willful being eight lengths in front of Hampton, while Phillips was beaten off a long distance. The time was 3:07¾, one of the fastest races ever run. Wyndham Walden claimed the race for Willful under the plea that Keaney had been assisted, and he was not a starter, but the judges decided in Keaney's favor, although it was hard to get any definite information about the matter.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The slaughter of four favorites goaded the "knowing ones" to desperation, only to get deeper into the slough, for the steeple-chase, one of the most exciting ever seen, witnessed the defeat of the two favorites. There were 10 entries, and the six that sported colors were P. Nolan's b. h. Coronet, aged, by Jonesboro, out of Garland, 160 pounds, (Nolan;) James Gordon Bennett's b. h. Problem, 6 years, by Pimlico, out of Mystery, 158 pounds, (Little;) Dwyer Brothers' ar. h. Vanguard, aged, by Eugene, out of Kate Sovereign, 146 pounds, (Meany;) S. Penistan's ch. h. Pilot, aged, by Jack the Barber, dam by Pilot, 137 pounds, (Wood;) W. Costigan's ch. g. Brave Allie, 6 years, by Hinton's Captain, dam by Lexington, 150 pounds, (Devlin;) and George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Lizzie D., 4 years, by Enquirer, out of Leisure, 118 pounds, (Fontin.) As it was the last opportunity for the losers to get square, the betting was very heavy, as will be seen by the figures:

Problem	$135	$500	$550
Derby	240	400	405
Coronet	70	300	210
Field	50	105	120

They were started in the field behind the judges' stand, and Problem took the first horse over the hurdle, a few yards distant, with Derby second and Lizzie D. last. The latter fell at the second jump, and the like misfortune befell Pilot, there being but four left in the race; but the riderless horses followed the others so closely that Problem took the lead over the next three jumps, and when they came to the water the first time he was over a length in advance of Coronet, who was six lengths ahead of Derby, with Field fourth, Bertie fifth, and Pilot sixth, where in the race. Over the first jump again, and then over the wall at the upper turn, Problem showed the way, two lengths in front of Coronet, but the latter caught him at the obstacle on the quarter pole, and they landed together, Derby being about 60 yards behind. At the fence near the half-mile pole Problem got in front of Coronet again, but the latter closed, and the two were locked in a struggle which lasted for over stimultaneously, the spectators cheering wildly. Derby was 15 lengths behind. After the next jump Coronet rushed into the lead, and Meany made his run with Derby, who closed up rapidly, and the spectators were wild with excitement. When at the leap at the half-mile pole Coronet was but a length and a half before Problem and Derby, who had closed up the great gap very fast. They entered the track at the bottom of the command, and Coronet led, while Derby had collared Problem. They come round into the home stretch in this manner, and everybody on the grand stand jumped to their feet to see the race. There was no room for Problem to interfere with them, and staying power was now to be developed. Derby shook off Problem and came for Coronet, and all three jockeys were flourishing their whips, but Coronet remained in front, and amid the enthusiastic shouts of the crowd, won a splendid race by three lengths, while Derby won the second place by a length from Problem. Time—5:56. Thus ended the most exciting day's racing seen this season, and one that will not soon be forgotten by the backers of favorites.

A FUGITIVE CRIMINAL CAUGHT.

THE LAST OF A GANG OF RIVER PIRATES FOUND IN BALTIMORE.

The last of the gang of river pirates who had, up to 18 months ago, made the North River the scene of their operations, was yesterday lodged in the Hudson County Jail, on Jersey City Heights. Their stealings amount, it is estimated, to upward of $300,000. Their last operation was the robbery of silks and other valuables, to the amount of $3,000, from the Hamburg steam-ship docks, in Hoboken. Four of the gang are now in the State Prison at Trenton for that offense, serving out sentences of 10 years. Big Mike Shanahan died from his usual haunts soon after the robbery had been committed. Ex-Sheriff Laverty, then the Sheriff of the county, traced him to Buffalo, then to Chicago, then to Canada. Big Mike sailed from some point in the Dominion to Ireland, and the pursuit was abandoned.

The Sheriff recently discovered that he had returned to this country and was in Baltimore, where he kept a low groggery. Idler slightly resembles the late Capt. Schultze, of the Steam-boat Squad, the Sheriff went to Baltimore and found Big Mike's sailors' resort. Those in the saloon denied that Big Mike was there, but the Sheriff pushed his way in, and on an upper floor found his man. "You don't know me," he said to the Sheriff. "Yes, I know you, and I want you," was the Sheriff's reply. "And I know you, too," rejoined Shanahan, "and I'll not go to Jersey with you." The Sheriff was well supplied with help, and he finally succeeded in taking the man to the Baltimore Police station, where he was very ugly, and, after he had been formally surrendered by the Baltimore authorities to the Sheriff and Capt. Schultze, he refused to allow the handcuffs to be placed on his wrists. The Sheriff found it necessary to knock him down with the butt of his pistol. He was manacled and placed on the train. The party arrived in Jersey City last evening, and Big Mike was lodged in jail to await trial on an indictment long pending against him.

THE WHITESTONE INCENDIARIES.

CLARENCE SEBOTKER SENT TO SING SING FOR FIVE YEARS AND A HALF.

In the Queens County Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge Armstrong, there were some interesting proceedings in the Whitestone incendiary cases, in which nearly all the members of two families—the Martins and the Sebotkers—appear to be more or less implicated. The fires in question were set in the latter part of May, and recent confessions of several of the persons implicated have settled the question of guilt so far as they are concerned. Thomas Martin owned two houses in Whitestone, which he induced one of the Sebotkers to burn. Martin is the on ly one who denies guilt. His case was first called yesterday morning. Because the indictment had been found only on Monday afternoon last, a motion for a continuance was granted. Afterward, Clarence Sebotker, who, with a younger brother, was guilty of the three fires in which the two buildings, was put upon trial. Although there had been a plea of not guilty, it appeared that there was really no defense, as Clarence went upon the stand and made a detailed confession, similar to that made before Justice Frame, in Flushing. Clemency was asked for him by his counsel, on the ground that in committing the act he had merely followed the suggestion of his mother.

In passing sentence, Judge Armstrong sa'd that in all his experience of crime and criminals he had never before known such a case—where brothers and sisters testified against the accused, and he himself implicated his own mother as the chief. An appeal had been made for him on behalf of his wife and child, but he should have thought of them before. The sentence was—the offense being arson in the third degree—five years and six months in Sing Sing. Sebotker is 22 years old.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE DOGS.

Poundmaster John MacMahon having repaired the defective machinery in the dog-pound, the slaughter of the canines was resumed yesterday morning. Superintendent Hartfield, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and two of his officers, superintending the operations. Before nightfall it was estimated that about 500 dogs were drowned. The iron cage in which the animals were placed was kept under the surface of the water for eight minutes, and from 50 to 60 dogs were deprived of life at a time. Mr. Bergh's letter, which was published in yesterday's TIMES, seems to have had a salutary effect on Poundmaster MacMahon and his assistants. The pound presented a cleaner appearance yesterday than it bore the day previous, and fresh bloods was substituted for the putrid tripe which heretofore had been the sole diet of the imprisoned dogs. The old leaky wagons must have a tight box fitted with zinc, and four and larger ones have taken their places. The ventilation is to be improved, and, at Mayor Cooper's request, an opening is to be made in the roof of the new 18 feet in length and 2 or 4 feet wide.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The French line steamer Amerique, from Havre, brought 232 immigrants yesterday.

The members of the Produce Exchange will decide by ballot, on Monday next, whether or not to observe July 5 as a holiday.

The steamer Thomas Cornell will hereafter leave her dock for Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout, on Saturdays, at 2 o'clock P. M., arriving at Rondout at 7:15.

Ten families of Mennonites, 89 persons in all, arrived on the Lessing from Hamburg on Wednesday. They started yesterday afternoon for Nebraska, where they intend to settle.

Oliver Stahlnecht, the cattle-dealer, who failed so disastrously some months ago, has applied to the Produce Exchange to be reinstated. A meeting of objectors is called for Tuesday next.

The contest in the matter of the will of the late Griffith Thomas was withdrawn before Surrogate Calvin yesterday. The will devises about $100,000 worth of property to the testator's widow.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated the alleged Hunter's Point and Riker's Island nuisances, to which attention has recently been drawn by the reports of the officers of the Board of Health. An indictment for misdemeanor was found against the proprietor of the fertilizing factory on Riker's Island.

During June the New-York City Mission and Tract Society has, through its 40 missionaries, made 5,446 visits, held 338 meetings, distributed 26,128 tracts, received 157 pledges, and relieved 390 families. The receipts have been $2,253 38 and the payments, $3,042 14. The amount of debt remaining is $7,771 33.

The Produce Exchange was informed yesterday that on and after July 1, the charges for trimming grain in all vessels, whether loaded in bulk or in bags, in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, on Railroad Elevators at Sixtieth-street and North River, will be $2 per 1,000 bushels. This is 20 per cent. less than former rates.

The Castle Garden flag was at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the late Cyrus Curtiss, whose death has already been announced. Mr. Curtiss was appointed a Commissioner of Emigration in June, 1849, re-appointed in October, 1853. He was reappointed in 1856, and he served until 1866, when he again resigned.

At the bi-weekly long-range match of the New-Jersey Rifle Association, which was shot at the Brinton Rifle Range, Elizabeth, yesterday afternoon, the first prize, a double breech-loading shot gun, was won by F. Hyde, with a score of 214 out of a possible 225 points. The second,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8673. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CAUCUS MEASURES PASSED

THE FORLORN HOPE OF THE BOURBON LEADERS.

GEN. GARFIELD SPEAKS ON THE STATE RIGHTS DOCTRINE—THE MARSHALS BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE AND THE JUDICIAL BILL BY THE SENATE—THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—After one hour of general debate, the House to-day passed the bill appropriating $600,000 to pay United States Marshals and their Deputies. The bill contains the general legislation which caused the President to veto the Judicial Expenses bill, and it was passed in the precise form in which it was reported by the Committee on Appropriations. The general debate was participated in only by Mr. Garfield, on the part of the Republicans, and Mr. Hurd, on the part of the Democrats—both Ohio men.

Mr. Garfield began his remarks by quoting from speeches made by Democratic Senators and Representatives during the present session in favor of State sovereignty. The State rights doctrines which were advocated in the quotations made by Gen. Garfield were, he asserted, more radical than ever before enunciated, except during the crisis which was followed by secession and rebellion. After summarizing the theories of the advocates of State rights, Gen. Garfield proceeded to demonstrate their fallacy, and quoted from various authorities on the Federal Constitution to sustain his argument. He denied that the Federal Constitution was created by the States, and claimed that it was ordained and established by the people, who were the only sovereign in this country. The union of the States, he argued, was older than the individual States. Instead of the Union having been created by the States, the States were rather created by the Union, and the Constitution was formed by the direct act of the people, without the intervention of the States. Prior to 1776, sovereignty was lodged in the crown of Great Britain, and every right and privilege was drawn from that source. In that year sovereignty was assumed by the people of the colonies, and delegated to the Continental Congress, which was executive, legislative, and judicial in its powers. Afterward, these powers were withdrawn from the Continental Congress, and lodged in articles of confederation, and subsequently they were imbedded in the Constitution of the United States, where they had ever since remained.

Gen. Garfield then proceeded to show that the claim for sovereignty of individual States was an anomaly. "Sovereignty means supreme power, and what supreme power," he asked, "is possessed by a State of this Union. No State can make laws except in subordination to the Federal Constitution. It cannot make treaties, coin money, regulate commerce, declare war, or proclaim peace, or do any one act which belongs to a sovereign power." These States, for which sovereign powers were claimed by advocates of the State rights theories, could be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States and made to bow before the authority of a common superior, and they did not possess a single right except the right of equality of representation in the Senate, which could not be taken from them by the United States. Gen. Garfield made a convincing reply to the allegations contained in some of the Democratic speeches quoted by him, to the effect that the States were older than the Federal Union, by applying the Democratic arguments to those States which were admitted to the Union by virtue of the Constitution, and which were created States by the sovereign power of the United States in order that they might become members of the Union. In concluding, he said it was believed that the tribunal of war, to which the advocates of State rights had appealed, had decided two things beyond the possibility of revocation, namely: that slavery should never again dwell in the Republic, and that State sovereignty should never again rise to the dignity of power to nullify Federal law. The war of the rebellion had settled that the United States is a nation, but the present Democrats seemed to be to unsettle that decision by removing from the statute-books all laws which were based upon that fact. The doctrines he had quoted from Democratic leaders illustrated that purpose, and public demonstrations at the South, at which declarations were frequent that the "lost cause" was not lost, and that it would yet become the winning cause, gave point and emphasis to the arguments of Democratic leaders in Congress. The Republicans assumed the reverse of the Democratic position. They insisted that this was a sovereign nation, and that the United States should be free to enact its own laws, and have full authority to judge of those laws by its own courts.

Mr. Hurd followed Gen. Garfield, and made an able and eloquent speech. He did not, however, attempt to answer Gen. Garfield's arguments against State rights theories, but made a summary of the Democratic position in relation to the use of troops at the polls, repeal of the jurors' test oath, and the alleged interference with the rights of citizens by the machinery of the election laws. Mr. Hurd is perhaps the most effective speaker on the Democratic side, and his speech of to-day was evidently intended for service in the coming political campaigns. The only attempt made by Mr. Hurd to answer Gen. Garfield's arguments was his denial that the Constitution was created by the people and not by the States, and in support of this position he quoted the seventh article of the Constitution, which declares that "the ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

There was very little discussion on the bill when it was taken up for consideration by sections. Gen. Hawley made a good speech of five minutes against the action of the majority in coupling with the appropriation for Marshals obnoxious legislation which they knew would result in the defeat of the bill. He said the failure to make appropriations for United States Marshals would be as pernicious in its results as the withholding of needful supplies from State Sheriffs, and would certainly tend to embarrass the administration of justice. A motion to strike out the political section of the bill was rejected, after which it was passed and sent to the Senate, by which body it will be taken up to-morrow.

The Judicial Expenses bill was passed by the Senate after several unsuccessful attempts on the part of the Republicans to amend the jury section. There was not much debate on the bill. Senator Conkling being the only Senator who made any extended remarks. This bill will be laid before the President to-morrow morning, and may be returned to the House with his approval during the day. The Marshals bill will also, it is expected, reach the President to-morrow, and will be returned to the House early on Monday, without approval.

A resolution fixing 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon as the time for final adjournment, was passed by the House to-day, and will be acted upon by the Senate to-morrow. After the Marshals bill is disposed of, it is the general opinion among Republicans that, should final adjournment take place on Monday, without providing for the compensation of United States Marshals, the President will reconvene Congress at noon on Wednesday. In the event, the Democratic programme is to pass the bill in its present form again, and adjourn without voting the necessary supplies. This will end the controversy until next December, as the President will make no further effort at this time to induce the majority in Congress to perform their constitutional duty.

MR. VEST'S SILVER RESOLUTION.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO GET IT BEFORE THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Senator Vest made another unsuccessful attempt to-day to get his resolution in reference to the complete remonetization of silver before the Senate. He explained that he did not want to discuss the proposition, but simply desired to secure a vote upon it. Mr. Vest is one of those Senators who are dissatisfied with the non-action of the Committee on Finance on the Warner Silver bill, and the avowed purpose of the present resolution is to poll the Senate upon the general question of free coinage, in order, as Mr. Vest to-day expressed it, to allay the anxiety of the public mind and say to the people that the Senate as well as the House are in favor of the free coinage of silver. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, who was an earnest advocate of the resolution to discharge the Committee on Finance from further consideration of the Warner bill, supported Mr. Vest, but the morning hour expired before a decision could be reached. It is not likely that the Democratic Senators, having agreed to let the silver question go over until December, will now permit the Vest resolution to pass. The Republicans, with the single exception of Senator Jones, of Nevada, will vote against the resolution, and a sufficient number of Democrats will join them to defeat it. It is not likely, however, that the Senate will vote to take up the resolution. It will come up again to-morrow morning in the morning hour.

MR. BAYARD'S CHAIRMANSHIP.

HIS ASSOCIATES NOT UNANIMOUS IN DESIRING THE WITHDRAWAL OF HIS RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A paper was recently circulated among the Democratic Senators for their signatures, requesting Senator Bayard to withdraw the letter addressed by him to Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, resigning the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance. Mr. Bayard's action was caused by the attempt of some of his political associates to dictate the course to be pursued by his committee in reference to the Warner Silver bill, but as the matter was satisfactorily arranged, it was supposed by Mr. Bayard's friends that the letter requesting a withdrawal of his resignation would be signed with something like unanimity, particularly as the request was based mainly upon personal grounds. Only 18 Senators, however, have signed the request, and the refusal of the others to sign is causing the friends of Mr. Bayard considerable annoyance, for the reason that they fear he may, in consequence of this exhibition of feeling on the part of so many of his political associates, ultimately retire from the head of the Committee on Finance. Of the 18 Senators who signed the paper, 10 are silver men, namely: Messrs. Bailey, Call, Harris, Hill, Jones of Florida, McDonald, Ransom, Thurman, Vance, and Wallace. The other signers are Messrs. Butler, Davis, Eaton, Groome, Hampton, Kernan, Saulsbury, and Whyte.

GLOVER'S FRAUD REPORT.

THE EX-MEMBER FROM MISSOURI CHARGES MR. SINGLETON WITH DECEPTION AND LYING.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—On Tuesday last Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, rose to a question of privilege in the House of Representatives and having read an article from the New-York *Sun*, in which he was criticised for his course relative to the printing of the Glover report, he proceeded to assail Mr. Glover as the probable author of the article and to denounce him as a crazy man or something very nearly approaching it. In reply to this attack, Mr. Glover has written a letter to Mr. Singleton, in which he denies that he was author of the article to which Mr. Singleton objected. That letter having referred to a threatening letter which he had received from Mr. Glover, that gentleman replies that his communication was private and friendly, and was intended as a plea that Mr. Singleton should do his duty in the premises. Mr. Glover charges, moreover, that Mr. Singleton has designed from the first to defeat the printing of the report, and has acted always to that end against the wishes of his party and the public. In committee, Mr. Glover claims that one week's delay was caused by a demand to know the probable cost of printing. A still further delay, of a month, ensued, Mr. Glover says, by a demand that the report and evidence be turned over to Mr. Singleton's committee, which, in his [Glover's] estimation, was not entitled to it. Mr. Glover also charges Mr. Singleton with having treated him with great discourtesy on several occasions. He reminds Mr. Singleton that he [Mr. Singleton] stated in committee that he had no time to examine the report, and charges him with abandoning the demand for its production before putting the resolution to print to vote in committee. Mr. Glover asserts his belief that Mr. Singleton is used by unseen persons to suppress the report, and explains that Mr. Singleton's professed ignorance of the report's contents is insincere, the latter having (as Mr. Glover says) had abundant opportunity to know the nature of the report from written statements describing its character, which he [Glover] furnished, while, according to Mr. Glover, other members of his committee have given Mr. Singleton proper information on the subject. Mr. Glover continues that Mr. Singleton's demand that his Committee on Printing shall inspect the report and see whether it is fit to be printed is an insult to every member of the Committee on Expenditures, from whom the report came, and by whom two years of labor were devoted to the work of examining and exposing abuses. Mr. Glover warns Mr. Singleton that his present course will defeat him for Senator from Mississippi. He also says the House will pass the resolution contemplating the printing of the report, if Mr. Singleton will give that body an opportunity by reporting at the proper time, which, pursues Mr. Glover, Mr. Singleton has never yet done. Thus far, says Mr. Glover, Singleton has been sought to report the resolution at times when, under the rules, it could not be entertained if one member objected, and Mr. Singleton has refused and failed to report at times when the resolution would have been acted on. He adds that Messrs. Hooker, Springer, Cox, Dickey, and other members have urged Mr. Singleton to change his programme; that the Democratic side of the House is mortified at his course; that it reflects discredit on the party, and that the publication of the report is essential in justice to him, [Glover,] as he has been for two years infamously libeled.

Mr. Glover's letter concludes with congratulating Mr. Singleton on the applause he receives from the other side, and the assertion that Mr. Singleton's expressions of contempt for the writer, as spoken in the House on Tuesday, are a certificate that he [Glover] has done his duty.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $250,418, and from Customs, $466,675.

Fifteen female clerks were discharged from the Treasurer's office to-day. This reduction was made necessary by the lack of an appropriation in the Legislative bill.

As soon as the postal cars which are now in course of construction are finished, the Post Office Department will extend the Fast Mail service in the South over two routes. One route will be from Washington to Jacksonville, Fla., by way of Charleston and Savannah, and the other from Washington to New-Orleans, by way of Richmond, Atlanta, Montgomery, and Mobile. It is expected that both routes will be put in operation during the month of July.

Capt. Eads, the Mississippi jetty contractor, has made application for an additional $500,000 for procuring a channel 26 feet deep and 200 feet wide. The report of the United States Engineer in charge states that Capt. Eads has 25 feet depth and width upon which he makes application. In considering the claim the department has raised and submitted to the Attorney-General a question as to the effect of a difference which exists between two acts of Congress with regard to the width of the channel—a difference which has an important bearing upon the present payment.

The Department of the Interior having been informed that many persons who have illegally cut wood from the public lands in the different Territories are desirous of being relieved from the liability attached to such offense by paying for the wood cut by them, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued a circular to his Registers and Receivers in the Territory to accept the compromise for depredations prior to June 17, 1879. The terms are to be 25 cents for each railroad tie cut, 50 cents for each cord of wood, and $1 for each thousand feet of logs. All persons who wish to settle on these terms will be required to submit a sworn statement of the kind and quantity of wood cut. In cases involving a conflict of identity as to the proper persons to pay the stumpage rates and in all cases of illegal cutting of wood upon Government land, the property will be seized and held until the stumpage rates above mentioned are paid.

A PRIZE FOR A MUSICAL COMPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Several months ago the Musical Festival Association of Cincinnati offered a prize of $1,000 for the best musical composition by a native American composer, to be sung at the musical festival in 1880. Mr. Theodore Thomas was appointed by the association one of five gentlemen who are to pass on the merits of the work. Since that time the other four judges have been appointed, and have accepted the trust. The full board is as follows: Theodore Thomas, President; Dr. Leopold Damrosch, of New-York; Asger Hamerik, Baltimore; Otto Singer, Cincinnati, and Carl Zerrahn, Boston.

HARVARD'S EASY VICTORY

YALE BEATEN BY OVER A QUARTER OF A MILE.

WAITING NEARLY TWO HOURS FOR SMOOTH WATER—THE YALE CREW'S TIMIDITY—HARVARD AHEAD FROM THE START—FINISHING ONE MINUTE AND FORTY-THREE SECONDS AHEAD.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 27.—After hours of delay and vexatious waiting on the part of the thousands assembled to see it, the great boat race of the year between the rival universities of New-England was rowed just at dusk this evening, and resulted in a victory for Harvard, so overwhelming in its character that the defeat of Yale is one of the most severe on record. Yale was beaten by 1 minute and 43 seconds, or by a few lengths over a quarter of a mile.

The race has not caused as much excitement and enthusiasm as were shown last year, and last night the hotels were only comfortably filled. During the morning and early afternoon the trains from the east, west, and north were laden to their utmost, and at noon the town was full of holiday-makers. As early as 2 o'clock they began to stream toward the grand stand on Winthrop's Point, and to the wharves where lay the excursion steamers. The day was very hot; nearly as hot as race day of last year. But the heat was tempered by a strong breeze from the south-west that raised considerable sea in the harbor and river, and would have been more acceptable to yachtsmen than to those proposing a race in fragile cedar shells. During the morning many more yachts arrived, and they were busily getting into position on either side of the lower end of the course, and decking themselves in their gayest. During the morning, newspaper men in numbers arrived from every direction, and at 3:30 o'clock they were gathered on board the fast tug T. W. Wellington, that had been placed at their disposal. Only 35 representatives of the principal papers were allowed on board, so that there was no overcrowding.

The race being set for 4:30 o'clock, the press boat left her dock at 3:45, and started up the course. As she steamed into the river and those on board her obtained a view of the scene near the finish line, they were struck with the exact perfection of arrangement visible on all sides. On the right-hand side of a lane of open water were the large yachts, beginning with the Intrepid and Estelle, and reaching half a mile up the river. At the end of this long line of graceful shapes and bright colors was moored the great sloop-of-war Portsmouth. In the centre of this great gathering of the most graceful of floating craft lay the schooner Foam, flag-ship of the Eastern Squadron, moored stem and stern directly across the eastern end of the finish line, and prepared to act as judge's boat. The other side of the broad lane of open water was formed by an innumerable number of smaller yachts and pleasure crafts of every description, including hundreds of row-boats, kept in good order and well within bounds by a cordon of row-boats, floating the white flag of the Harbor Police. Back of these rose Winthrop's Point, with its grand stand, already black with spectators and gay with the brilliantly-contrasting crimson and blue of the rival colleges. Still back of this rose the spires, the masses of dark foliage, and the gray roofs of the quaint old town. On the opposite side of the river were the Groton Heights, green and beautiful in their Summer dress, and crowned by the tall shaft of the Martyrs' Monument, from which floated the American flag. Steaming on up the river, following the long line of carefully-placed buoys that marked the course to be followed by the racing boats, this scene of brilliant animation was left far behind, and the Wellington plowed her way amid some of the most beautiful river scenery in the State.

Turning the slight bend where Mamacoke Point looks down upon the Navy-yard, on the opposite side of the broad river, the lower end of the course was hidden from view, and the boat seemed to be making her way over a beautiful inland lake, into which jutted numerous wooded headlands, and from the shores of which rose in a succession of swelling hills, covered to the summits with dense foliage, and affording such glorious outlooks that the men of the press wondered among themselves why and wherefore Yale was not crowned with a stately dwelling. But, with the exception of a few farm-houses, and here and there a cultivated field, the scene was natural, and perhaps more beautiful than if aided by art. Passing a headland on the right, bearing the odd name of Two Cow Cove, the steamer came in full view of the Harvard quarters, before which floated the great crimson flag. All was quiet here, and not a soul was to be seen, either near the house or down on the float. A short distance up the river the flags marking the starting point were passed, and half a mile further on the boat approached and made fast to the float or wharf of Gale's Ferry, close to Yale's quarters.

By this time it was 4:30 o'clock, and time for the race to begin, but no signs of a start were anywhere to be seen. On the bank in front, in their house, two or three of the Yale crew lay at full length on the grass, and in their pretty rooms the several of their mates and a party of young ladies were starting off on a trip down the river. At this time the water near the start, where the wind swept out from the cove in front of Harvard's quarters, was lumpy, but not too rough for eight-oared shells. The Yale men, however, thought otherwise, and steadily refused to leave their quarters until the wind should subside. So there was nothing to do but wait and pass the time as pleasantly as possible. The passengers of the Wellington enjoyed themselves lying on the grass in the shade of the great elms, buying and drinking sweet country milk in the neighboring farm-houses, and rowing on the river down stream. On the opposite bank they could see many hundreds of waiting people, whose patience must have been severely tried by the tedious delay. Then there were the spectators in the long train of platform cars that was drawn up just at the starting line. At one end of this train was a palace car, from the windows of which hung a broad hint of the time. The swift little Herreshoff steam-launch Javelin, built for this occasion, and having on board Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard, the referee, and the judges, R. C. Watson, the Harvard, and Frederick Wood, the Yale coach, as well as the blind boat-builder and two of his brothers, steamed uneasily up and down the river, and at 6 o'clock called the crews from their quarters with a succession of shrill blasts from her steam-whistle.

With much protesting the Yale men got their boat in the water, and, entering it, pulled leisurely down toward the start. As they neared the line the Harvard boat shot out from the cove, crossed the river, and took up a position near the west bank, ready for a start. The Yale boat pulled up to the referee's steamer. After some conversation with the Yale Captain, Mr. Agassiz ordered both crews back to their quarters to wait for smoother water. Although the water at this particular point was even more lumpy than it had been by many hours earlier, it could be plainly seen that the course for a mile or more below was smooth and in good condition. However, the Yale desire for "looking-glass" water was allowed to prevail, and the two crews pulled back to their houses, much to the disappointment of the tired spectators. The crews had barely reached their floats when, at 6:30 the shrill whistle of the Javelin again ordered them out. Harvard obeyed promptly, and at 6:40 P. M. was again in position for the start, but nothing was seen of Yale. At last, tired of waiting, both the referee's and press boat steamed up the river to see what was the matter. It was explained that in leaving the boat the stroke had started one of the Yale oars from its place, accidentally stepping upon it, and that the boat was undergoing repairs. A thunder-storm was coming up in the west, and it was rapidly growing so dark that it seemed as though the race must be postponed. At last, at 7:20 P. M., the Yale men again entered their shell and started down to join the Harvard boat.

By this time the breeze had died out, and the tide was the last of the ebb. What breeze there was blew directly up the course. Harvard had the in-shore, or west, stake-boat, and Yale the outside. Positions were quickly taken, and the Javelin steamed close up to the line. Mr. Agassiz stood bareheaded in her bow, and in a clear voice called, "Are you ready?" "Go." There was a simultaneous splash of the 16 oars, a straightening of 16 bent backs, and the boats were off, amid a mighty cheer from the thousand spectators of the start. "Yale! Yale! Yale has it!" was the cry, and, sure enough, Yale did have the best of the start, and in the first half-dozen strokes was nearly half a length ahead. But this was all. The crimson-bladed oars in the other boat rose and fell like machines. The brown backs of the wearers of the crimson handkerchiefs bent and straightened as though they belonged to one man, and with a great power, such as the Yales men had never imagined, Harvard shot ahead, and drew rapidly away from Yale, the crimson shirt of her little coxswain glowing in the dusk like a flame of fire. One, two, three, four, and the men holding the watches counted Harvard 38 strokes, Yale 36. While the two boats were together so that comparisons could be made, the comparison between them was a very sad one for Yale, who pulled so raggedly, in such very bad form, and at the same time with so little effect, that the spectators were amazed to see how badly they could row. On the other hand, Harvard's rowing was simply perfection.

At the end of the first mile Harvard was three lengths ahead, and from this on the race was simply a procession. At the second mile, off the Navy-yard and within sound of the cheers of the crowds on Mamacoke, the crimson oar-blades flashed past the mark 10 boat-lengths ahead of the boys in blue, and at the end of the third mile more than an eighth of a mile of open water showed between the two boats. A minute later and Harvard, shooting past the Portsmouth, whose sailors manned every yard, and even clung to the trucks at the mast-heads, entered the broad lane of clear water between the double line of yachts, and received the first of a long-continued ovation. First came a volley of cheers from the seamen of the Portsmouth, then a flash and the report of a gun from a yacht, that was instantly followed by such a salvo of artillery from the 50 or 60 yachts in line, that the smoke rolled in a heavy canopy above the heads of the victorious crew. This was supplemented by the cheers of thousands of spectators on the yachts on the big excursion steamers, on the grand stand, and lining the river banks, and by the screeching of steam-whistles. It was truly a great day for Harvard, and never has such a scene been witnessed, or such an ovation been accorded at the finish of any University boat-race in this country. As the crimson flashed over the line the guns of the Foam belched forth their noisy welcome to the Harvard crew of 1879, winner of the University Race by several lengths, over a quarter of a mile, in 22:15. One minute and forty-three seconds later the Yale boat crossed the line, its crew thoroughly exhausted with the struggle and so disheartened by defeat that an attempt to cheer the victors was a miserable failure.

The record of the race was: First mile, Harvard, 5:39½; Yale, 5:51¼; second, Harvard, 11:04¼; Yale, 11:53¾; third, Harvard, 16:51¼; Yale, 17:57½. As the Harvard boat pulled up to the grand stand to receive the silken flags that shall commemorate the victory, the band played "Fair Harvard" and the Rah! Rah! Rah! of their college, given three times three and just one more, rang out on the evening air from thousands of sturdy lungs. As the crowds ashore of the Portsmouth found it impossible to carry out his hospitable intentions and receive the crews aboard his ship, the crews are having a reception to-night at the house of ex-Lieut. Gov. F. B. Loomis. The grounds are brilliantly illuminated, and is in attendance, and the students are singing college songs and enjoying themselves generally inside the house and in the spacious grounds. Several of the principal streets of the city are illuminated, and fire-works are everywhere displayed. The festivities will come to an end to-morrow with a grand regatta between the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston and the Atlantic Club of New-York, the course to be from off the Pequot House around Fisher's Island.

The time made by the Harvard and Yale crews of last year was—Harvard, 20:44; Yale, 21:29. The management of this entire race, in all its details, has been most excellent, and no untoward accident has interfered with the execution of the plans of the day. That everything has passed off so successfully and pleasantly is almost wholly due to the exertions of Mayor Thomas Waller and his right-hand man, Mr. Morris Bacon. New-London has so successfully exerted herself to play the agreeable to all her guests of this regatta season, that there is no longer a doubt that her waters will hereafter be chosen as the scene of the annual rowing contests of the two great New-England universities.

GEN. GRANT'S TOUR OF THE WORLD.

A PROPOSED VISIT TO AUSTRALIA—PREPARING TO RECEIVE HIM IN JAPAN.

HONG KONG, June 1.—Gen. Grant is en route from Tientsin to Peking. The latest advices indicate a considerable change in the programme of his future movements. It is now believed probable that he may return to China after visiting Japan, and proceed to Australia. His plans are subject to so many sudden alterations, however, that nothing absolutely certain is known a month in advance.

YOKOHAMA, June 10.—Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong Kong, who is now visiting Japan, receives marked demonstrations of respect from all quarters. Prince Henry of Germany continues the object of lavish hospitality and incessant festivities night and day. The most notable manifestations of respect are, however, reserved for Gen. Grant, who will be greeted with honors never before vouchsafed to any guest of Japan.

HEIRS TO NEW-YORK PROPERTY.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—During the past two or three days there have been in conference in Akron, this State, the heirs and attorneys representing about 140 lineal descendants of Robert Edwards, who owned at one time property in New-York City, now valued at $90,000,000. John A. Edwards, of Seward, Neb., represented 50 of these heirs, and H. W. Ingersoll, of Akron, and Capt. Henry Edwards, of Kawaka, Canada, the remaining 90. After a full comparison of facts and views a satisfactory conclusion was reached that the documentary and other proofs at hand were sufficient to warrant legal proceedings whenever they chose to institute them. One of the heirs is a washerwoman named Sherbandy, who lives in the suburbs of Akron.

RAVAGES OF HOG CHOLERA.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Stock-raisers report terrible ravages among young pigs by the hog cholera in Southern Wisconsin and Jo Davies County, Ill. A Galena dispatch says that hundreds are dying, and the disease not only spreads from drove to drove, but is always attended with fatal results. The disease has raged for several months in Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties, Wis.; Jo Davies County, Ill., and Dubuque County, Iowa. The loss thereby is simply incalculable. Some farmers have been ruined and others are much discouraged.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27.—The Democratic State Committee have decided to open formally the campaign early in August with speeches by Messrs. Pendleton, Thurman, Ewing, Steedman, and others.

SAN FRANCISCO WORKING MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27.—The Working Men's Municipal Convention to-day nominated George Gassman for Superintendent of Public Schools. He is a teacher of extended experience.

BURNING AN OLD HOSPITAL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—The old Rob's Hill Hospital, which has been used chiefly for the treatment of small-pox patients for the past 16 years, was burned by the city authorities to-day. It had been decided to erect a new building, and much discussion had occurred in regard to material from the old hospital, which it was feared might be used in the new structure, and thus be liable to spread disease. Health Officer Minor consequently gave notice to the Police, who took precautions to prevent the fire spreading, and with his own hand started the blaze.

A NEW-ENGLAND COLONY FOR TENNESSEE.

LOWELL, Mass., June 27.—Arrangements have been made for the first party of colonists to Tennessee from this vicinity, to start July 8, for a place near Manchester, Coffee County.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

THE FRENCH IMPERIALISTS.

DEFECTION OF ANOTHER DEPUTY—THE DEAD PRINCE IMPERIAL'S WILL.

PARIS, June 27.—M. Laroche-Joubert, Bonapartist, who lately has been veering toward Republicanism, is about to resign his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, so that his son may stand as a Republican candidate.

The Government had taken precautions against any demonstration at yesterday's funeral mass commemorative of the deceased Prince Imperial. The troops in the neighboring barracks were confined to their quarters, and the Police were under orders to arrest anybody indulging in Bonapartist cries.

LONDON, June 28.—The will of the late Prince Imperial of France was opened yesterday. It contained no political allusion. His whole property is left to his mother.

A Paris dispatch to the *Standard* says the *Gaulois* proposes a national subscription to purchase ground at Chiselhurst for the tomb of the Prince Imperial.

The *Post* says the Prince Imperial in his will appoints Prince Victor Napoleon as his successor.

TRADE DECAY IN ENGLAND.

AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND—IRON MINE DRAINAGE.

LONDON, June 27.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning says: "The total amount of bullion in the Bank of England, namely, £35,143,525, is the largest on record. At present there is no reason to think that this immense sum will not be considerably exceeded."

The Birmingham correspondent of the *Times* says that the only comforting instance in connection with the iron trade at the present time is that the Tipton Drainage Commissioners have now raised nearly £21,000, which is more than half of what is required to rescue the mines in the district from threatened inundation.

GERMANY'S NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

THE DUTY ON TOBACCO FIXED AT 85 MARKS —NEW RATES ON OTHER GOODS.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says: "The Tobacco Commission has decided in favor of a duty of 85 marks per 100 kilogrammes on foreign tobacco."

BERLIN, June 27.—The Tobacco Commission arrived at the decision of imposing a duty of 85 marks per 100 kilogrammes on foreign tobacco, despite the Government's statement that refusal to fix the duty at 100 marks would jeopardize the passage of the bill.

The Reichstag has adopted the clauses of the Customs tariff relating to drugs, colors, dyes, glass, paper, card-board goods, lead, tin, and zinc.

VANDALISM IN IRELAND.

A PROTESTANT SCHOOL-HOUSE IN THE COUNTY OF GALWAY SACKED.

LONDON, June 27.—A Protestant school-house in the Parish of Moyrus, County of Galway, Connaught, Ireland, has been sacked by a gang of 30 persons, who came from a distance. The Bibles were thrown into the sea. This is a revival of a series of disturbances which, it was thought, had been quieted after occasioning some alarm in that district a few weeks ago. In connection with the above, the Right Hon. John Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons to-day, that the Government was firmly resolved to preserve order, irrespective of the religion of the persons engaged in the outrages.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERNE, June 27.—At the Catholic Synod of the Canton of Berne, on Monday last, the Roman Catholic delegates for the first time participated. In the voting they outnumbered the Old Catholics by 65 to 35, and elected the office-bearers and the Synodal Council, to hold office for the next four years, entirely of the Roman party.

ROME, June 27.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the Grist Tax have decided to submit a bill similar to that adopted by the Senate. They also propose a special bill providing that the grist tax shall be abolished in 1884.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—The *Golos* states that the poll-tax established by Peter the Great has been abolished. Duties on interest-bearing paper, on the incomes of persons subject to military service, and on buildings outside the towns have been substituted.

LONDON, June 27.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to June 1, received by steamer at Southampton, state that Salisbury concluded a treaty with the Argentine States containing a clause which gives the whole of Patagonia to the Argentine Republic.

PARIS, June 27.—The opening of the exhibition of the objects to be disposed of in the Franco-American lottery took place to-day. Hon. Noyes, United States Minister, Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, and M. Oscar de La Fayette were present. Minister Noyes proposed a toast to the French Republic and the success of the committee.

PARIS, June 28.—The *Soir* says it is asserted in the lobbies of the Chambers that the Government, on the occasion of the distribution of new colors to the Army, will require the Generals to take the oath of allegiance to the Republic. This resolution (long demanded by the members of the majority) has been taken in consequence of the manifestations of some of the general officers. It is expected that several will refuse to take the oath and retire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27.—The Governor of the Province of Salonica has asked for reinforcements on account of the outbreak of an insurrection in the Djuma district.

LONDON, June 28.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Rome says the Pope has abandoned for the present the idea of establishing diplomatic relations with England.

A dispatch from Alexandria to the *Daily News* states that the Ministry of the late Government has resigned, and that Cherif Pasha is forming another.

The *Standard's* Cairo correspondent learns from an official source that the floating debt of Egypt has been reduced £2,500,000 since the departure of the Khédive's European Ministers.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

CONDITION OF THE MINCING-LANE AND LIVERPOOL GRAIN AND COTTON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 27.—In Mincing-lane during the past week transactions have been very moderate, generally showing a downward tendency. The stocks of produce are still above the average of previous years. Sugar slightly declined when pressed for sale, the arrivals being again extensive. Importers, as a rule, refuse to sell at the recent very low quotations. Some few of the numerous cargoes off coast sold for Great Britain and the Continent. Refined barely supports last week's rates. Fine French sowers are lower than at any former period. The stock of sugar in the chief ports of the United Kingdom is, by the latest return, 195,500 tons, and is still increasing. Coffee is unimproved, and the prices have, on auction, in many cases receded 1s. to 2s. per hundredweight for East India. Plantation Ceylon was, however, on Thursday, in better demand. Foreign remains inactive. The stock of coffee here is now 22,000 tons, which is unusually large. A few cargoes of Burmah rice sold, but the demand is less. Tea at auction was unchanged, and by private contract quiet, pending the first arrival of the new season's Congou in about a week. The demand for saltpetre has subsided. Spice is inanimate. Cochin ginger has been sold steadily.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—A leading grain circular says: "The continued rain has caused a rise of 1s. a quarter at most of the provincial markets for home-grown wheat. The offerings have been small. Foreign was also, in some instances, higher. Transactions off coast are still quite important and the inquiry limited. A few cargoes have been withdrawn and the remainder are steadily held. On the spot, there has been a moderate demand for wheat since Tuesday, and flour 1s. 6d. per central higher. This morning's [Friday's] market showed an improved attendance, and there appeared to be more general confidence. There was a fair inquiry for wheat at Tuesday's quotations. Flour advanced 1s. both red and white, realizing an improvement of 1s. per central. The demand for flour was somewhat New American corn sold slowly, and some lots were tendered as a ½d. per central decline; old fully maintained its price."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Broker's Association says: "Cotton was in increased demand in the early part of the week, with higher prices, but since Tuesday business has been very limited, and the advance has been entirely lost. While some descriptions show a decline, the inquiry for American has become small, and the advance of 3-16d. has been lost. The inquiry for Sea Island has improved, but holders have responded freely, and prices are unchanged. Futures, at the commencement of the week, were strong and advanced ⅜ to 5-32d., but subsequently became weak, and the whole improvement was lost."

A CORNER IN SPRING WHEAT.

CHICAGO DEALERS EXCITED—"JIM" KEENE AND JESSE HOYT OPERATING HEAVILY.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The principal topic of conversation just now in financial and Board of Trade circles is the June corner in No. 2 Spring wheat, the price of which has been put up fully 10 cents a bushel since the beginning of the month. To-day the market rate was $1 06½. Every granary in interior places has been practically swept up under the stimulus of the high prices. The receipts to-day were about 20,000 bushels, and almost every bushel went into the hands of the combination, of which the leaders are supposed to be James R. Keene and Jesse Hoyt. They are credited not only with holding all the No. 2 Spring there is in this market—about 4,000,000 bushels—but also all that is stored in Milwaukee—1,000,000 bushels—and about 3,000,000 bushels in Eastern cities. Of this, Keene owns 3,000,000 bushels, which he took last October and November, and the remainder belongs to the combination of which Jesse Hoyt is the reputed chieftain. The market for July option is in a very peculiar condition. Sales were made at 97¼ and 97⅝ cents, closing flat at the inside figure.

There is a wide divergence of opinion as to the prospects and the movements of the combination. The Winter wheat men have been for some time selling No. 2 Spring for July against the coming crop of red Winter, which, from present appearances, does not come up to anticipations, and in view of this they are not now selling so freely. These "bearing" tendencies have not been at all diminished, and the same is true of those who have been following the "short" side for the past five or six months. Still, they are quite skittish and liable to kick, as they did to-day when it was rumored that the combination was selling for July at 97½ cents. Whether they were or not is one of the puzzles of the deal. The rumor, however, broke the market, and at the close there were sellers at 97¼ cents and no buyers. August wheat sold principally at 91 cents, and closed very weak at 90⅜ cents. It is evident that if the combination wish to do so they can carry the corder all through July, just as they have through June, and with a great deal more ease, for they will not be obliged to take so much cash wheat, owing to the greatly reduced deliveries.

CALIFORNIA NOMINATIONS.

THE CONVENTION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The convention of the New Constitution Party has nominated the following:

For Secretary of State—LAUREN E. CRANE, of Sierra.

For Controller—H. M. LABUE, of Sacramento.

For Treasurer—CYRUS JONES, of Santa Clara.

For Attorney-General—C. W. CROSS, of Nevada, the candidate for the same position on the Working Men's ticket, was indorsed.

For Surveyor-General—F. J. CLARKE, of Alameda.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. L. MANN, of San Francisco.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—EDWIN P. SMITH, of Sacramento.

For Chief-Justice—NATHANIEL BENNETT, of San Francisco.

For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Alameda County; C. A. TUTTLE, of Alameda County; J. E. MCCUNE, of Sacramento; CALHOUN BRENHAM, of San Francisco; CALEB DORSEY, of Tuolumne County, and JOHN C. BURCH, of San Francisco.

For Members of the State Board of Equalization—First District, Judge A. C. BRADFORD; Second District, WIL

the murder. When it crept out that Latrimouille had offered money exactly corresponding with that lost by Farmer Dunsbach, and when the various facts of his career became known, suspicion and evidence were both so clear that the arrested parties were released, and every effort was turned toward the capture of the missing Canadian. Latrimouille's character was thoroughly against him. He had just concluded a four years' term in Clinton State Prison, whither he was sent for burglary. Born in Canada in 1854, he came to Cohoes with his parents when a boy. His father was a blacksmith, and he was trained to the same work. He preferred less honest employment, however, and joined the young roughs of Cohoes. He married a Canadian girl there, and by her had two children. But he did not change his habits, and in 1876 got his four years' sentence. After getting out, in March last, he lived at his father's, though constantly upbraided for not going to work. On the night before the murder he had an interesting conversation with a chum. He told this chum that he knew where he could secure $3,000 or $4,000 if he wanted to; that the place was not in the city, but a couple of hours' walk out. As they walked past a bank, Latrimouille remarked, "I would go through there if I had a couple of good fellows with me." The chum said they would not get much, whereupon Latrimouille replied, "I would get more than you think for, young fellow; I have the prettiest set of tools any man ever laid eyes on." The next evening, when the chum saw him again, Latrimouille asked him not to say anything about their talk of the night before. The incentive to the murder, beyond question, was Latrimouille's belief that there were $3,000 or $4,000 in Farmer Dunsbach's house.

After leaving Cohoes, Latrimouille started for a tramp to Canada, where his wife had gone during his term in the Penitentiary. He turned up at various places, generally making application for work at his trade. At Petersburg Junction he worked a few days, and then departed with a new suit of clothing belonging to a fellow-workman. His travels he gave different names at every place where he made a stop. After various adventures, and by some means having provided himself with a large revolver, knife, and razor, Latrimouille made his appearance at Port Henry, on Lake Champlain. There the Police got after him. Photographs of him had been sent to it points north, as it was thought he would make for Canada. The Port Henry officers were eager to get the reward offered for the murderer, and made arrangements to seize Latrimouille. He slipped away while they were arranging, but two days later, on the 30th of April, the officers came up with him at Whallonsburg, some 20 miles north of Port Henry. They secured him by stratagem instead of by force, and were particularly surprised to think they had done so when they found what ugly weapons their prisoner carried, and heard him declare with emphasis that they never would have taken him alive had he known they were officers. By various unwise remarks made to his captors Latrimouille indicated that he understood, without asking, the reason for his arrest. When put into the jail in Cohoes he refused to see anybody, and would not put on the clothes he had left at Petersburg Junction when he stole the new ones, in order that Mr. Dunsbach might the better identify him.

Latrimouille, on his journey north, met a blacksmith at Mechanicsville who knew him, and there, in his stupid way, made further evidence against himself. Conversation turning on the murder and the man who had been arrested at Mechanicsville on suspicion, Latrimouille said: "They didn't get the right man, did they?" The blacksmith asked how he knew, and Latrimouille replied that he knew the parties who murdered Miss Dunsbach, and that her brother was at the bottom of it. He named three or four persons, and said they drew lots to see which should commit the murder. The blacksmith remarked that they only got $4, and Latrimouille said that $1,000 or $1,500 had been taken to the house on the 1st of April. He would not complain of the parties because he might himself suffer the consequences. The blacksmith said he would not like to travel about knowing so much of the murder as his visitor did; whereupon Latrimouille drew his big revolver and declared that he would only be taken dead. Of course, the blacksmith did not keep this conversation to himself, and it did not add anything in Latrimouille's favor.

The trial, which began in Oyer and Terminer here, on the 5th inst., has created wide interest. The defense confined itself to the task of establishing an alibi. Latrimouille's father and mother testified that he was asleep on a lounge at home as late as 7:30 o'clock on the morning of the murder. The milkman saw him there, he swore, at 7. The mother said he did not leave the house until 8:40 o'clock. His brother Napoleon was positive that the prisoner was at the blacksmith shop on the morning of the murder. A Dr. Graton was produced, who testified that on the morning of April 5 Latrimouille paid him for medical services; that he gave Latrimouille three two-dollar bills in change for that ten-dollar bill, and that the prisoner was in his office from 10:30 till noon. Cross-examination altered that statement a clock later. He made out that, though only 26, he had practiced seven years, peddled medicine three years, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, been in jail twice, in State Prison twice, been convicted three times, arrested for seduction and desertion, and, finally, had been seven years in college, which he must have entered at an infantile age. He could not recall the name of any author he had studied, except St. Joseph's Algebra, nor of any cash patient he had ever had before Latrimouille came upon him that day. Other witnesses testified to seeing a stranger in dark clothes in Cohoes on April 5, and that one man carried both to Dunsbach's. A saloon-keeper told of a stranger who called at his store on the afternoon of the murder, bought a shirt, and offered a two-dollar bill in change. The stranger had blood-stains or something like it on his shirt-front. Another witness, McGuire, swore that Latrimouille was in his blacksmith's shop on the morning of the murder. McGuire added to the Captain's surprise of the case, subsequently, by getting frightened at what he had done, and, in terror of arrest for perjury, running away, so that the prosecution could not cross-examine him. In rebuttal of the witnesses for the alibi, four officers related Latrimouille's story to them of his travels in Troy, at the very time Graton and others, trying hard to do him service, had sworn that he was in their presence. The summing up was concluded on Thursday afternoon, and the case was given to the jury the same night, after a charge that was as favorable to Latrimouille as the evidence would allow. With this case of purely circumstantial evidence before them, the jury deliberated 15 hours over the wicked Frenchman's fate. When the jurors filed into court to-day it was to give a verdict that will, unquestionably, hang Latrimouille. Guilty of murder in the first degree was the doom pronounced, and will be followed to-morrow by the sentence. Throughout his three weeks' trial Latrimouille has worn a broad grin so constantly as to justify the name bestowed upon him by the State's counselor in his closing argument, of the "grinning murderer." When the verdict was declared there was nothing beyond a momentary expression of fear to indicate that the condemned murderer realized his position or was at all concerned. He has, to all appearances, taken the whole matter as a huge joke.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

EMIGRATION FROM CHINA TO CUBA—AN EX-KING'S RECEPTION IN YOKOHAMA.

HONG KONG, June 1.—A proclamation has been issued permitting emigration from China to Cuba under specified conditions. Emigrants must pay their own passage and obtain passports from the native officers at the port of departure, visèd by the Spanish Consul. Every ship is to be strictly searched to prevent unauthorized departures, the same course to be pursued at Havana by the Chinese Consul, as an additional precaution. Every person to be taken to insure humane treatment in Cuba, but grave apprehensions are still felt by many as to the result of the violent proclamations against foreigners distributed in the service of Haiman.

YOKOHAMA, June 10.—The ex-King of Kinkin, with a retinue of 100 personal attendants, arrived at Tokio on June 9. He was comfortably lodged and handsomely provided for, but no especial attentions were shown, as it was considered essential to emphasize the fact that he is now only a subject, although of high rank.

There is a temporary difficulty in Sagalien, owing to the Russians on that island refusing to recognize Japanese fishing privileges guaranteed by treaty. An easy adjustment of the matter is expected.

Official Customs returns for April just show an excess of imports over exports of upward of $5,000,000. As there has been no similar excess for years previous, it is regarded with anxiety, particularly as the outgo of specie also exceeded the income by $2,000,000. Japan's resources are too limited to justify such disrepeated drain.

TO TEACH THE INDIANS FARMING.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 27.—About 13 farmers have been engaged by the Government for the purpose of instructing the Indians of the Northwest in farming, and are expected to begin their work about July 2. They will be principally settled on the Indian reserves in North Saskatchewan, but cannot hold any of this land in their own right. They are not engaged for any specific time, but it is expected that their employment will continue from three to five years. They are to be paid $720 a year, and are to be furnished with all the stock and farming implements they require, as also provisions for one year. After that they are supposed to make the farms self-supporting, and any salaries remaining will be for their benefit.

DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERERS

THEY MAKE A MESS OF THE MORRISTOWN FINANCES.

SLANDERING REPUBLICAN OFFICERS FOR ELECTIONEERING PURPOSES—AN UNHAPPY LOT OF VICTORIOUS BOURBONS.

The City of Morristown, N. J., is one of the brightest and most flourishing in the State. Built up among the hills of Morris County, it has of late years been steadily and rapidly attracting to it many well-to-do merchants and others doing business in this City. With the infusion of City enterprise that was supplied by these newcomers, it has made great strides in prosperity and popularity. Its streets have been vastly improved, and many of them are lined with beautiful villas, surrounded by ample lawns, embellished with abundant foliage, and altogether exhibiting the generous use of money and good taste. The normal political condition of the City is Republican, and for many years, with a few interruptions, the Mayor and Council have been Republicans. Their administration of affairs has been careful and economical. The officers they selected were picked from men whose personal interests were identical with the interests of their townsmen. The charter of the city limited the Mayor and Council in their expenditures, and the Republicans, by judicious management, were always able to get through the financial year without exceeding the sum to which they were restricted by the charter. At two elections within 10 years the Democrats, in consequence of the inaction or division of the Republicans, succeeded in electing a majority of the Council. On both occasions the Democrats demonstrated their unfitness to exercise the trusts confided to them, and after they had stepped out of office to make way for Republicans the city found itself $4,000 or $5,000 in debt, and it fell to the lot of a Republican administration to make good deficiencies which Democratic mismanagement had created.

At the last charter election, in consequence of a disagreement among the Republicans about some paltry offices, the Democrats succeeded in electing all but one member of the Common Council. Mayor Theodore Ayers and Councilman Pierson were re-elected. The Democrats took the appointments of committees into their own hands. The Finance Committee was made up of three Democrats, Louis A. Vogt, James P. Sullivan, and John Hone, Jr. Mr. Vogt is publisher of a Democratic paper, Mr. Sullivan is a grocer, and Mr. Hone is a New-York business man and a novice in politics. Mr. Vogt and Mr. Hone were found to be very "numerous" on the committees, as they have been in the Council meetings. Mr. Vogt is on the Finance Committee and on the Committees on Officers and Salaries, Ordinances and Printing. Mr. Hone is on Finance, Officers and Salaries, and Ordinance. The Democratic Finance Committee immediately set about presenting a report, and at a special meeting of the new Council, which had done nothing but transact since its organization, they presented a blundering statement of the financial condition of the city, which is plainly constructed to be used as an electioneering document. The report was based on the neglected state of the last Treasurer's books, which the Democrats appear to have been unable to understand, they make a great show of the fact that there remains due from the Collector of the Corporation Taxes, $184 18 since 1877, and $641 04 since 1878, all good for collection, while $3,580 of township road tax is also due the city and not collected, the total being $4,405 22. They also whine because the last Council (Republican) have used $7,000 of the $11,000 of taxes which the law allowed it to remain uncollected, and that of this sum the Democrats have only the small balance of $2,413 33 with which to meet the city expenses up to November. The committee made a second complaint about the disordered state of the Treasurer's books, and then very stupidly express their inability to understand why $1,367 73 of the corporation tax of 1877 and $1,461 18 of the tax of 1878 have not been collected.

The last Treasurer was Mr. John D. Canfield, a young lawyer of the city, who has been Treasurer for several years, and also Clerk of the Board. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, and no one has ever whispered a doubt of his integrity. His accounts were audited for three years, and found entirely correct. Mr. Vogt, Chairman of the new Finance Committee, was a member of the old committee which passed Mr. Canfield's accounts as being true and satisfactory. Mr. Canfield has been sick for some time, and has been unable to get his books in good shape, which was one reason why in transferring them to the new Treasurer. Mayor Ayers said yesterday that the amount of uncollected taxes was not larger than usual at this season of the year. There was always more or less money due in this way, just as there is in every town and city, but the city had found that it was wiser and more economical to give some of the tax-payers time to pay rather than to go to the expense of bringing suit against them for small amounts. The balance of $2,400, which the Democrats complain of as small, is quite as much as is necessary to pay all the expenses of the city until the new taxes begin to come in, some time in August or so later than September. The Council had already expended a large part of the money it is allowed to anticipate, because all the road-work and repairing is done in the Spring. The new expenses to be met now are street repairs, which will be about $75 a month; for gas, about $112 or $118 monthly; and $90 a month to pay two policemen. The city owes nobody anything which it cannot pay now, which is not provided for, only bonded indebtedness is $10,000 of fire bonds, secured by $30,000 worth of property, and these bonds are retired at the rate of $1,000 a year. Mr. Canfield's accounts had been found in the office, were inviolate, and he believed they were so now. His illness had prevented him from getting his books in shape for his successor, and it was possible there had been some mistake in the figures, no one supposed for an instant that they would tell any other story than had already appeared. He saw nothing in the report that the Republicans need be ashamed of, and the Democrats would have to have themselves very much better than they had heretofore done, if they expected to make as good a showing at the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. Alfred Mills, a former Mayor, said he saw nothing in the report to justify the Democratic clamor about "deficiency" or "bad condition," and he spoke in terms of praise of Mr. Canfield, the late Treasurer. Councilman Pierson and other citizens of the place likewise spoke in the same sense, and who could have taken so much pains to bring discredit upon a City whose worst fault has been the election of a Democratic instead of a Republican Council.

THE MANUFACTURE OF VINEGAR.

REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY COMMISSIONER RAUM UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 14.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following circular has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1879.

By an act approved June 14, 1879, it is provided "That any vinegar factory for the manufacture of vinegar, established and operated as a vinegar factory prior to March 1, 1879, may be proposed for the manufacture of vinegar by the use of alcoholic vapor within such distance, less than 600 feet of any distillery or rectifying-house, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury." It is therefore prescribed that any person desiring to operate a vinegar factory for the manufacture of vinegar by the use of alcoholic vapor, which factory was established and operated as a vinegar factory prior to March 1, 1879, and is now situated within less than 600 feet of a distillery or rectifying-house, may make application for that purpose to the Collector of his district, setting forth when said factory was established, and for how long a period previous to March 1, 1879, it was actually used and occupied for the manufacture of vinegar, and the distance between the premises and the premises occupied by the nearest distiller or rectifier. The Collector shall thereupon verify the facts stated in said application, and forward it to this office with his certificate. Upon receipt thereof, if the fact of operation before March 1, 1879, be clearly proved, the Collector will be notified to permit such factory to be operated by the use of alcoholic vapor within any distance from a distillery or rectifying-house not less than 250 feet in a direct line, provided there be no means of communication between the different premises other than upon and over a public street or highway. Such vinegar factory must comply in all respects with regulations contained in Supplement No. 2 to Series 7, No. 7, and with any and all regulations hereafter prescribed.

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

AMERICA'S POWERFUL PREACHERS.

From the Saturday Review, June 14.

America may now be regarded as the acknowledged leader of fashion in all matters of religion. We still look to Paris for the latest novelties in dress, but "the newest things" in the modes of public worship nearly always come to us from the United States. The invention of the old country exhibits in this respect a failing vitality. We have never ranked ourselves with those who take a desponding view of England's future, but it would be the blindest patriotism to deny that here at least our powers are overmatched. We have in our time invented a seat or two, and it is possible that in the course of years we shall be able to add to the number. But there is a dull decorum in all our attempts at religious innovation, which compares most unfavorably with the more brilliant and daring method adopted by our rivals. Whatever they attempt is achieved with a completeness of success altogether beyond the reach of our more hesitating and timid efforts. The singing of hymns was not perhaps altogether an unknown exercise among the members of our religious communities, and yet when Moody and Sankey appeared the splendor of their performances was hailed as the revelation of a new art. From that moment hymn-singing was recognised as an independent and potent means of conversion, and many who had listened unmoved to the most eloquent preachers yielded at last to the charm of Mr. Moody's voice and the stirring strains of Mr. Sankey's American organ. But although hymn-singing is practiced as a separate religious art, it is not, therefore, to be supposed that preaching is dead. Indeed, American preachers have indeed a world-wide renown. Sometimes, as in the case of Mr. Ward Beecher, they add to their intellectual attractions the interest of a romantic character and career. But even without these helps America produces the confidence of their hearers. American preachers are not content to be dull. The most eminent of them possess a certain easy mastery in dealing with the facts of sacred history that is not to be resisted. They are "Hail fellow well met" with all the eminent characters of the Old Testament, and they are on intimate terms of friendship with most of the Apostles. They illumine the incidents of the sacred narrative with apt and familiar illustrations boldly seized from the life of our own times, and in th's way they contrive to make their hearers perfectly at home even in the presence of the most solemn and awful themes. It is distressing to reflect that such talents as these are not always understood, even in America. The Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage is a very eminent exponent of the kind of eloquence we have described, but his extraordinary gifts have only served to involve him in a vexatious trial before the Brooklyn Presbytery. He has been accused of "sensational preaching and indiscreetness," and after successfully defending himself against both these charges, he has shaken the dust of the United States off his feet, and has come to England in search of "rest and quiet."

FALL RIVER'S STRIKING SPINNERS.

ALL BUT ONE OF THE MILLS RUNNING—PROBABILITY OF A STRIKE BY THE WEAVERS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 27.—The mills were all running this morning, with the exception of the Narragansett, which shut down yesterday noon. Some of the mills gained a few spinners to-day, others lost; but, on the whole, there have been gains of 10 pairs of mules over yesterday. It was generally thought the mills would have much difficulty in starting to-day, and the manufacturers feel encouraged at the situation. At one mill this morning two spinners were reported at work. There is no intimidation by violence, but the manufacturers say that threats are made, and quite a number of men who were at work yesterday are out to-day, through fear. It is possible that in one case, where the threatening persons are known, arrests may be made. Several men who came here from out of town are also reported to have been hired by the spinners to return to their homes. The depots are all watched by the spinners, and imported help are solicited to return. The Committee of Spinners waited on the Mayor this morning, asking that the extra Police be withdrawn from the streets and kept at the station, where they could readily be called in case of a disturbance. It is thought the presence of so many Police on the street is regarded by many spinners as a menace. The Mayor said he should try to act as a disinterested person during the strike, but he would preserve order, and the extra Police were only put on to prevent the outbreak of any disturbance. The spinners would not be interfered with by the Police if they (the spinners) preserved order.

The weavers held a large meeting in Spinners' Hall to-night, but the intense heat confined it to one hour's duration. Short speeches were made by some of the old operatives, and it was hoped by them that the spinners would stand firm until the manufacturers yielded. The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be that the weavers should assist the spinners, but it was voted that a request for bonding this point be laid on the table until the mass-meeting, which is to be held in the park to-morrow, when it is expected a much larger number of weavers will be present. Four other resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the names of Aldermen Lunney, Connolly, and Leonard were frequently applauded. A large number of Textile weavers were present, who held a shop-meeting after the general meeting adjourned. It was voted to work to-morrow, but after that date they will be governed by the meeting of to-morrow afternoon.

The following circular has been issued by the spinners, being an appeal for assistance to the working men of America:

FELLOW WORKING MEN—We, the spinners of Fall River, make this appeal to the working men of America for assistance, that we may be enabled to obtain sufficient compensation in return for our labor to meet the enhancement of our homes. Since 1873 we have been subject to a reduction of 45 per cent. in wages; all the spare help has been dispensed with in this city, and the machinery has been speeded to the highest pitch, and work become so exhaustive on that account that it is almost unfit for human beings to follow. The last reduction—15 per cent.—cut our wages down to about April 1, 1878, our men protesting against it as an ineffectual remedy for the glutted market which we were then suffering under, but all our remonstrances were in vain. the reduction was forced, and the price of cloth fell from 3⅜ to 3¼ cents per yard. Thus the benefit did not go into the coffers of the manufacturers, but passed away to the consumers of the world at large, and the advice from their operatives which we had implicitly unchanged, had to be resorted to, and during the Summer months the production had to be curtailed by the stoppage of the mills from 6 to 9 weeks, great poverty prevailing, as it continued to prevail, as the natural result of the reduction and stoppages we have been subjected to. We have waited patiently and seen our trade revive. The cloth market is almost empty, prices are firm and advancing; stocks are appreciating in value, and the margin of profits is greater at the present time than in 1875, when the pay of operatives was 25 per cent. higher than now. The profits that were made then and the exercises began, prefaced by a speech by Miss by our employers, that with revival of trade the reduction would be restored, have been broken. It was those that nerved us to bear more patiently the privations we have undergone. We have petitioned our employers on two different occasions for the alteration desired in our wages without success. We have proposed to meet a deputation of their body to discuss the question at issue. They decline to do so. We are unable to refer the question in dispute to arbitration, and still they refuse to comply. Their idea is to keep operatives working for starvation wages, to pay them what they like, and to do as they please with their own. Fall River operatives have been reduced in wages the whole of the surrounding States have followed suit in reducing the wages of their help. Therefore we appeal more particularly to operatives employed in cotton mills in New-England States, for apparently Fall River is to be the battle-ground for the whole of them. We hope that every working man and woman will extend a helping hand to enable us to secure successfully from this fight—"right against might." Working men, it lies with you whether we win or lose. The working men of each city and town in New-England will, we think, surely should take this matter in hand, every mill and manufacturing establishment of every kind should form committees at once, and weekly sums, however small, contributed, would give the oppressed spinners the means of battling successfully for victory against the greedy, grasping corporations of this city. The work should be done earnestly and thoroughly, and upon a basis of contributions should be sent to Robert Howard, Secretary of the Spinners' Union, Box No. 203, Fall River, Mass. All spinners must keep away from Fall River during the strike.

THE HARVARD COLLEGE OVERSEERS.

From the Boston Advertiser, June 26.

The only sign of a contest foreshadowed in the election of Overseers of Harvard College yesterday disappeared when the balloting began. The Harvard Club of New-York opened head-quarters and prepared for a campaign, but it was quite unnecessary. The Massachusetts Alumni joined with them and gave Dr. Bellows a nearly unanimous vote. The Supreme Court will now be called upon to decide whether he can hold his seat in the board under the act of 1865. Many of the graduates yesterday voted for him as a matter of good policy, and the contest will be simply a question of law. Should the court sustain the former action of the board, taken under good legal advice, the appeal will then be taken to the Legislature, where, after such an expression on the part of the graduates, the law will be amended so as to admit non-resident membership without further question. This is the end of all controversy about it.

BASE-BALL.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 27.—Springfields, 4; Brocktons, 2.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 27.—Manchesters, 3; Worcesters, 2; championship game.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 27.—Nationals, 13; Hudsons, 4.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—League game; Providence, 15; Boston, 3.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL READY FOR USE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Adolph Sutro today telegraphed from Sutro to the Superintendents of mines on the Comstock Lode, requesting them to pump into the tunnel to-morrow for the purpose of testing boxes, and informing them that on Monday morning next the tunnel will be prepared to receive water from all the mines.

THE JEANNETTE'S ARCTIC VOYAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27.—The yacht Jeannette left Mare Island last night, arriving here early this morning. She will sail on her Arctic voyage in a few days.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 27.—The Williams four-oared crew intend to go to Boston to take part in the Fourth of July regatta.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 27.—The Rev. J. T. Beckwith, of Yale, Class of '68, has been elected Professor of Greek at Trinity College, to succeed the Rev. John T. Huntington, resigned.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27.—Frederick Bressmer, who was released two weeks ago from the Columbus Lunatic Asylum, committed suicide this morning by drowning in the Scioto River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27.—The pedestrians Fannie Edwards and Mme. Chappelle left the track last night on the completion of 3,200 quarter miles. The match was declared a draw.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., June 27.—At the election for officers of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, Gov. Hoyt was elected President, and D. McConaughy, Vice-President. A board of Directors was also chosen.

A fire in the mills of the S. Blackenstone Woolen Company, at Blackenstone, Mass., yesterday, badly damaged the interior of the dye-house, and destroyed several thousand dollars' worth of wool, besides damaging other property. The loss is about $30,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

COLLEGES AND STUDENTS

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES IN THE OPEN AIR—THE DEGREES CONFERRED.

Sixteen young men were graduated yesterday with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Manhattan College, an educational institution in charge of the Christian Brothers. The Commencement exercises were held in a pleasant bit of garden called the "College Parterre," where nearly 1,000 persons assembled late in the afternoon under several large awnings. Cardinal McCloskey, who presided, was escorted to a carpeted platform directly facing a mound of flowers. At either side of the Cardinal were seated Bishop Conroy, of Albany; Brother Pauline, President of the College; Mr. Charles O'Conor, and Vicar-General Quinn, and on the same platform were a large number of priests, Christian Brothers from various academies, and prominent laymen, including John Savage, Henry L. Hoguet, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, John E. Develin, Justice Duffy, Commissioner James Lynch, of the Board of Emigration; ex-Alderman Cole, and Commissioner Morrisson, of the Excise Board. After an overture by the college band, several essays were delivered by the graduates. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following graduates by the Cardinal, each candidate kneeling before his Eminence: Emil Stoud, John Greene, William Callan, William Lavelle, Pierre J. Quinn, John R. Smith, Luke Flynn, Peter White, John Hannigan, John Higgins, William Haggarty, Alfred Kearney, Edward Prendergast, James O'Connor, Thomas Walsh, Edmond O'Brien, and James O'Connor. A medal, donated by the Alumni Association for the best essay, was awarded to Pierce J. Quinn, and other prizes were given to Emil Stoud, for proficiency in philosophy; to John Greene, for excellent deportment, and to William Haggarty, for proficiency in mathematics. Dr. Joseph M. Ferrer delivered the "master's oration," his theme being "Modern Science." Mr. John E. Develin gave some good advice to the graduates, and a brief address was made by the Cardinal, who spoke in such a low tone, however, that only a faint murmur reached the ears of the greater part of the audience. At the close of the exercises a luncheon was served in the dining-room of the college.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CLOSE OF THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Commencement exercises of the College of the City of New-York closed last evening with the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, which was held in the college building, Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third-street. At 6 o'clock P. M. the preliminary meeting was held in one of the lecture-rooms, at which the following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Alexander P. Ketchum.
Vice-President—Arnold Tauzer.
Secretary—Gilbert H. Crawford.
Treasurer—James Knox.
Historian—James K. Morrison.
Trustee of Students' Aid Fund—Everett P. Wheeler.
Auditors of Students' Aid Fund—Samuel G. Jelliffe, Adolph Werner, Frederic J. De Peyster.

After the adoption of a resolution instructing the Trustees of the Students' Aid Fund to prepare a report showing the uses made of the fund since the reorganization of the association and soliciting contributions to the same, and another directing the Executive Committee to take steps toward providing for an Alumni dinner some time during the coming Winter, the meeting adjourned.

Later in the evening a collation was served in the college chapel, followed by several short addresses in response to toasts, as follows: "The Faculty," responded to by Prof. Werner; "The Board of Education," Everett P. Wheeler; "The Alumni of the College in the Board of Education," Samuel G. Jelliffe; "The City of New-York," James E. Morrison; "The Future Home of the College," Henry Carr; "The Alumni," John Hardy; "The Class of '79," Gustav Le Grau; "The Present Situation," Prof. Wolf and Prof. Tisdall. Addresses were also made by Hubert O. Thompson, Lieut. Townsend, Alexander Thane, and others. The exercises closed with a song.

READY FOR THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 10.

The reception of the female department of Grammar School No. 10, in Wooster-street, yesterday, was an impromptu affair, but none the less enjoyed, apparently, by students, teachers, and guests. The large room in which the exercises were held was prettily decorated with flowers, while the piano was almost hidden with the bouquets which afterward went to favored members of the graduating class. Mrs. Pond, the Principal, modestly yielded the direction of the exercises to Mr. Alexander Shaw, one of the Trustees. Behind him sat Mr. Edward Bill, whose interest in the school has always taken the substantial form of presents to the graduates. Charles W. Earle, a former Trustee, also occupied a seat on the platform near Miss Barr, the teacher of the graduating class. Many friends of the pupils filled the seats which were not given up to the scholars. The girls, nearly 300 in number, marched in, under the various class-rooms to the music of the piano, and Maggie Borst, who acted as conductor of the exercises. These consisted of songs—solo and chorus, religious and secular—recitations, and addresses. All gave great satisfaction to the listeners. Miss Mary Hogan read a composition devoted to thoughts upon school life, and Miss Borst delivered the valedictory, both receiving a full share of applause. One of the most interesting features were the recitations of Miss Mattie Jordan, who performed her part with a grace that much pleased her hearers.

The Gerard medals, for the two girls selected by their class as the most amiable, were presented by Mr. Earle to Misses Mary Hogan and Hannah Klein. These medals are always awarded by the votes of the class, and they are much sought for. The story is that once in an up-town school, a determined young lady set herself seriously to work to gain the prize, not alone by exhibitions of love and kindness, but by the arts of the politician. Three or four days before election she won the votes of her class-mates. In the present case, however, the honors were deserved. Mr. Earle also presented the diplomas to the nine graduates, after a brief address. The graduates, all of whom in their examination for admission to the Normal College reflected credit upon their teachers, are as follows: Maggie Borst, Gertrude Gamble, Emille Haudte, Mary Hogan, Annie Daus, Adele Dettweiler, Mary Spingarn, Rosie Spingarn, Mary Fowers, and Josie Slobach. The first four received 95 per cent. or over in their examinations, and Miss Gamble 98 per cent. The latter, in token of her proficiency, was presented with a book by Mr. Bill, who succeeded in making a very pleasant speech, although he complained that Mr. Earle had already given all the good advice and said all the pretty things that could be said.

THE JERSEY CITY HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual Commencement of the Jersey City High School took place in the Congregational Tabernacle, on York-street, last evening. The Rev. Addison P. Foster opened the exercises with prayer. Jessie O. Locsch delivered the salutatory address. The valedictory was by Miss Annie M. Myers. At the close of the hour of recitation and song, prizes were presented by Congressman Lewis A. Brigham, ex-Congressman Hardenbergh, and other, distinguished guests, to the pupils as follows: Gold medal for the highest average grade in scholarship, deportment, and attendance, to Annie M. Meyers. For the highest grade in the sciences, to Miss Meyers. Gold medal for the highest grade in French and German, to Miss Emilie M. Grabo. Gold medal for the highest grade in Latin and Greek, to E. H. Apgar. Gold medal for the highest grade in mathematics to Edward De F. Gilbert. Cora E. Hammond received a prize for excellence in Latin. Josephine D. Gopsill, Emma F. Whiting, and Nora L. Foster, who were neither absent nor tardy during the whole course, received prizes for regularity. Prizes were awarded to Jessie R. Easton, Anna Onslow, Carrie D. Elliott, Hugh Cullen, and Oliver E. Coles. The second highest grade scholarship prize went to Jessie O. Loesch, and Harry D. Sherwood received the prize for excellence in chemistry. Sixty-three young ladies and 13 young men graduated.

A DISHONEST YOUTH.

Walter P. Spencer, a youth of 19, of Providence, R. I., an employe of Mr. E. J. Richardson, proprietor of the Clinton House, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was sent by his employer yesterday to the bank to get a check for $40 cashed. He got the money and ran away. He bought a suit of new clothes, some jewelry, and a ticket for Boston by the Old Colony Line. An alarm was sent out after him, and Officer Hay, of the Stean-boat Squad, arrested him on board the steamer Bristol just as she was leaving her pier last evening. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be arraigned in court this morning.

A RICH VAGRANT.

Officer Gannon, of the Steam-boat Squad, last evening saw a well-known tramp sitting on the corner of Houston and West streets counting a large sum of money, and asked him where he got it. The vagrant could give no satisfactory answer, and Gannon arrested him and took him to Police Head-quarters. There the prisoner was searched, and a roll of greenbacks containing $140 was found on him. He refused to tell where or how he got the money, and he was locked up.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Signal Corps Station at Atlantic City, N. J., reports that the schooner Lydia Budd, Capt. E. Taylor, of Cape May, from Absecom Inlet to New-York, laden with wood, went ashore on the outer bar off that station, at 8:30 A. M. The vessel will prove a total loss. The crew is saved. The vessel is abandoned and full of water.

LONDON, June 27.—The British ship Eller Bank, Capt. Lane, from San Francisco Jan. 31, for Hongkong, by the way of Havre, June 9, has had her bow stove by a violent collision with the bow and Hostmeyer. The American bark Syra, Capt. Pettingall, from Savannah Feb. 5, which arrived at Montevideo April 23, has been aground and severely damaged, and was ran aground again to prevent her sinking.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 27.—The steamer City of Dallas, which went ashore just inside the St. John's Bar, at noon on June 24, was gotten off at noon to-day, after being partially lightened of her cargo. No damage was done to the vessel, and she will sail for New-York to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The steamer Australian, British, from Progreso, Mexico, arrived here this morning with the second officer and 11 seamen of the British ship Harrowby, which was wrecked on the coast of Tobasco on June 3. Half of the crew went to Vera Cruz. The Captain and first officer are on their way to Philadelphia.

OAKES AMES'S HEIRS SUED.

ANOTHER ACTION GROWING OUT OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has begun a second suit for the recovery of part of the money and securities fraudulently taken from it by persons who were its Directors when its road was being built, and who were also interested in the Crédit Mobilier, the organization that performed the work of building the road. The first suit—brought two months months ago in the Supreme Court—is against Col. Henry S. McComb, of Wilmington, Del., and in it judgment is sought for an amount not definitely stated in the complaint, but which, it is estimated by the plaintiff's counsel, will, upon an accounting, be found to be several millions of dollars. This suit has recently been moved from the Supreme Court of this State to the United States District Court. The second suit, growing out of the Crédit Mobilier operations, is against the Executors of the estate of the late Congressman, Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts. It has only recently been begun, and yesterday an order was made by Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, for service of the summons on the defendants by publication. In the main, the complaint in the action against Ames's representatives is similar in terms to that against McComb. It details the history of the fraudulent relations of the Crédit Mobilier to the Union Pacific Railroad Company in its earlier days. The specific charges in it are that Oakes Ames owned 1,925 shares of the stock of the Crédit Mobilier; that he received, under the name of "Hoxie contract" for the building of a part of the road, $404,000 in money and securities belonging to the plaintiff corporation; and that, under the "Oakes Ames contract" for the building of another portion of the road, he received $175,000 in money and $889,000 in stock and securities of the Union Pacific. The plaintiff asks that those contracts, the "tripartite agreement" of Oct. 16, 1867, and subsequent agreements qualifying the "tripartite agreement," may be declared fraudulent and void as to the Union Pacific Railway Company, and be set aside, and that the defendants shall account for all money and securities received by Oakes Ames from the Union Pacific Railroad Company; and, finally, that the defendants shall be adjudged to pay over to the plaintiff corporation the money &c. thus accounted for.

OBITUARY.

LORD JOHN LAWRENCE.

The death of Lord John Laird Mair Lawrence, formerly Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is announced in a dispatch from London this morning. He was born on March 4, 1811, and educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at the East India College, Haileybury. He obtained an appointment as assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi, India, in 1831. The year following he was promoted to the position of officiating Magistrate and Collector, and to a similar post at Paniput in 1834. He was appointed Deputy Collector of Goorgaon and the southern division of Delhi in July, 1836, and, after holding several other colonial positions, he was appointed to the important post of Commissioner of the trans-Sutlej Provinces, which had been added to the Indian Empire after the first Sikh war. In this office his services found ample scope in this position for the exercise of his perseverying energy, and succeeded in placing the administration on a sound basis. He was twice employed, during 1846 and 1848, as Acting President of Lahore. The assassination of the English Envoy, Mr. Agnew, and Lieut. Anderson, at Mooltan, April 18, 1848, followed by a general insurrection in the Punjab, were the circumstances which led to the second Sikh war, which resulted in the defeat of the Sikhs by Lord Gough, at Goojerat, on Feb. 21, 1849, when their territory was surrendered to the British Government in India. The first step undertaken by the Government, on the part of the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, was to appoint Sir H. Lawrence and his brother, Sir John, members of the board for the administration of the Punjab. This board organized a comprehensive system of law and justice and social and financial improvement in the Punjaub. In 1856 Sir John Lawrence was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, as a reward for, his services as Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub, and he was elevated to other dignities for his zeal and energy in aiding the military authorities in suppressing revolt. He was created a Baronet Aug. 16, 1858, and in December, 1863, he succeeded Lord Elgin as Governor-General of India, a position in which he gave great satisfaction. On March 27, 1869, he was raised to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Lawrence, of the Punja

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 27.

SENATE.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The resolution submitted by Mr. VEST, of Missouri, declaring that full remonetization and free coinage of silver are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship, was taken up.

Mr. VEST stated that he did not wish to speak upon it, but asked a vote.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan—I desire to state that this subject is now before the Committee on Finance, and has been postponed on account of the lack of time to consider it properly at this extra session. As I understand, the subject is to be taken up and considered by the committee and a report made upon it at the earliest practicable moment in December next. That being the case, setting aside the question of opinion by the majority, and deeming it eminently proper that the Senate and its committee charged with so important a subject should give ample time to its consideration and discussion, and this session now being near its close, I shall vote to postpone the question until December, so that the whole question may at that time be reported upon to the Senate, and deliberate action be taken thereon.

Mr. VEST—I call attention to the fact that this is simply an abstract declaration of opinion in regard to the principle involved in free coinage. I do not propose to enter into details or to ask the indorsement of any specific measure, but it is because the Finance Committee have refused to report the bill or any measure here indorsed by the Representatives of the people that I ask for this declaration of opinion. It is because I protest against the action of that committee, and say they have no right to refuse to us an expression upon the record of our sentiments.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York—I rise to say a word which I believe just to the Committee on Finance. There has been no action in that committee intended to smother any bill or prevent proper consideration and report upon any of these questions. Allusion has been made to the Warner bill. Nobody pretended that it would pass in the shape it was in. Members of the House who favored the bill came to me saying there would have to be some amendments to it. Now, that committee intends to act and report upon it, but they thought it was not wise, coming to us toward the close (as we hope) of this session, to attempt to agree upon what amendments the friends of the bill might desire. We thought it could be best discussed, matured, and acted upon in the session when there was time, particularly as there came to us intimations that a little time would aid us in making a measure which would make silver equal with gold if it rises, and if there is European action, as the news indicates. There was simply a desire to do what is best for the country.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa—I hope this resolution will be referred for the reasons stated by the Senator from Michigan. But whether it is referred or not I hope the Senate will not commit itself to the resolution. The Warner bill is a mild-mannered affair compared with this resolution, which proposes to open the Mints to unlimited free coinage of silver, thus placing in the hands of all the bullion-owners, foreign and domestic, the profits that are to arise from that coinage. Yet the Senator from Missouri virtually proposes to instruct the committee to bring in a bill at the next session, a measure providing that the Government shall coin all the silver brought to the Mints at its own expense, giving that profit, amounting now to 10 or 12 cents on the dollar, to the bullion-owners. Mr. Allison, in further remarks, said: A measure carrying out this resolution would drive all the gold out of the country.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, said that was the assertion at the time of the passage of the Silver bill at the last session, but, on the contrary, the credit of the country had steadily advanced and every objection then urged had been shown to be false in theory.

Mr. ALLISON replied that it was because coinage was restricted that gold did not leave the country. It was perfectly apparent that with unlimited coinage the silver of foreign countries would come here, and find the best market, and that our gold would go abroad in its place.

Mr. VEST—In order to prevent any criticism as to the wording of the resolution, I accept the following substitute suggested by my colleague, [Mr. Cockrell]:

Resolved, That the complete remonetization of silver and its restoration to a perfect equality with gold, both as coin and bullion, are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, objected to the Senate being called on at this late day of the session to act on such an important measure. He understood that silver had already been remonetized, and made a legal tender equally with gold.

The morning hour expired, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment House bill No. 2,381, making appropriations for certain judicial expenses. He stated that there would be no effort to limit the debate.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, objected to the new clause inserted by the House, that the Jury Commissioner should be a member of the principal opposing political party in the district in which the court is held." He thought this recognized not only great national divisions but petty political cabals in selecting juries. Mr. Conkling also read testimony and documents in refutation of Mr. Morgan's charges of Republican unfairness in selecting juries in Alabama.

Mr. MCMILLAN, of Minnesota, spoke against the jury clause as forcing court officers to enter into plitical action.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the second section, (the jury clause.) Rejected—yeas 16, nays 30.

Mr. MCMILLAN moved to strike out the words requiring the Commissioner to be "a well-known member of the principal political party in the district in which the court is held opposing that to which the clerk may belong." Rejected—yeas 15, nays 30.

The bill was then reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, moved to add "for fees of United States Marshals and their deputies, $600,000."

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut—That is provided for in another bill.

Mr. WINDOM—If we add it to this we will not need to consider any other bill, and can adjourn to-morrow.

Mr. EATON—We can do that by passing the other bill to-day.

Mr. WINDOM—It is impossible to pass the other bill to-day.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 30.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 29, nays 16.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

The House joint resolution fixing Monday, June 30, at 4 P. M. as the time for final adjournment was laid before the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said: We are not without hope that we may agree with the House, but at this time it is best not to do so. Therefore, I ask its reference to the Committee on Appropriations. So ordered.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL EXCURSION.

The resolution providing for a joint committee composed of three members each of the House and Senate Committees on Mines and Mining, to act in aid of the commission appointed under the Sundry Civil Act of 1879, to codify the laws relating to the survey and disposition of public lands, &c., was adopted.

Mr. ALLISON submitted a resolution "that all the testimony taken by the select committee investigating the Treasury accounts be reported to the Senate and printed for the use of the Senate."

ANOTHER VETO.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a Message from the President of the United States transmitting his veto of Senate Bill No. 595, for the relief of Joseph B. Collins. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate adjourned at 5:05 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MARSHALS' FEES.

The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House, at 12:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the bill appropriating $600,000 to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies, general debate on the bill being limited to one hour.

The debate was opened by Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio. He grouped together some of the leading points made during the present session on the Democratic side, particularly by Mr. McLane, of Maryland, and Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky. These propositions were that there are no national elections; that the United States have no voters; that the States exclusively have the right to control the election of members of Congress; that Senators and Representatives are State officers, agents or ambassadors; that the United States have no authority to keep peace within a State, and have no "peace" to keep; that the United States is not a nation, but a confederacy of States; and finally, that the States are sovereign. He declared that these propositions constituted a body of doctrine more extreme than had ever been heard before, except at the very crisis of secession. He believed these doctrines to be erroneous and vicious, and he proceeded to lay down and to support, by argument, the counter-propositions. He argued that the Union was not created by the States, but had been ordained and established by the only sovereigns in the country—the common superiors of both States and nation—the people themselves. He affirmed that the union of States was older than the States themselves; and instead of having been created by them had rather created them. The question of State sovereignty had been appealed to the court of last resort, where lawyers appeal to get justice. In the high court of war two questions had been tried: "Should slavery live?" and "Should a State have a right of its own to nullify the laws of the Union and break away from it?" These two propositions had been tried in the thunder of battle, and the war had legislated finally and forever on that subject. It had settled beyond all question, first, that slavery should never again live in this Republic; and second, that State sovereignty, rising to a dignity of power to nullify the laws of the Union, should never again be known; and yet to-day the doctrines which he had read were the doctrines of the leaders of the Democratic Party. It was a reaction of the civil days more marked than anything he had seen in his service in the House. In demonstrations in the South the country had heard that the "lost cause" was not lost, and that the men who had fought against the Union had not been in conspiracy against it. Sentiments like these had given alarm to the whole people. There was one term of agreement on which the country could stand together, and one only—that the war for the Union and the defense of the Republic had been right, everlastingly right, [applause on the Republican side,] and that the war against the Union had been wrong, forever wrong, however earnest and sincere its supporters might have been. The scheme had been wrong and the war had settled the question. The Republican Party insisted not only that this was a nation, but that the powers of the Government within their sphere rested upon all the States and all the people of all the States. It insisted further that the United States should have the power to judge of its own laws by its own courts, and that any scheme or any theory or proposition of law which contravened that general doctrine must meet with the resistance of that party from the beginning to the end of the chapter. In conclusion, he predicted that the present era about being launched upon a stormy passage. It did not go into unknown seas, for it had been already wrecked in another hulk. It was starting for a short and disastrous and ignoble voyage. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. HUNT, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Garfield. He recapitulated the position taken by the Democratic Party on the questions at issue. He reviewed the debate of the last three months and declared that the arguments of the Democratic side had not been fairly met on the other side, with two honorable exceptions, (speeches of Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Mr. Robeson, of New-Jersey.) Speaking of the Army he said that it was the creature of Congress and that it was for Congress, and not for the President, to say whether it should or should not be used to execute the laws. The President and his advisers and the Republican side of the house seemed to have lost sight of the constitutional provision which gave the President the right to call, not upon the Army, but upon the militia of the several States, to aid in the execution of the laws. It had been said in some quarters that the Democratic Party had backed down—had surrendered. That was not so. When they entered into the fight they did not expect to gain the victory in a day. They had enlisted for the war. [Applause on the Democratic side.] In the Forty-fifth Congress they had said that the Army—their Army—should not be used as a *posse comitatus*. In the Forty-sixth Congress they had said that the Army—their Army—should not be used as a police force, and before the Forty-sixth Congress had adjourned they should have taken from the statute-book every law that proposed to use the creature of theirs at the polls to intimidate American citizens in the exercise of their rights. [Applause on the Democratic side.] There had been no surrender of the great principle that the Representatives of the people, by virtue of their power to originate appropriation bills, can redress grievances, and can refuse the supplies of the Government unless their views are carried out on the subject to which the appropriations apply. Never had more important questions been submitted for determination to the American people. If, on these issues, the Republican Party was successful, all the power over elections in the States would be taken from the State Governments built up by the General Government, and the question whether the Army should be stationed at the polls would be a question, not of right or constitutional law, but of Executive discretion. Such a result meant the end of the Republic and the uplifting of the empire. Could there be any doubt as to a controversy like this? In Russia, in Germany, in France, it might be doubtful, but in free America, with the traditions of an English ancestry, with the sacrifices and triumphs of the fathers for civil government, it could not be doubtful. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Should civil liberty perish on its own threshold, at its own fireside? The past and the future protested against it. The hopes and fears of the world protested against it; and (what was practically of more value) the Democratic Party, with its majority of half a million of the American people, protested against it. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The contest would soon begin—it had already begun. He heard the whispering of American inquiry. He heard the muttering of Anglo-Saxon resolve. He heard the tread of the legions forming with the banner of civil liberty floating above them, and God would give the victory to freedom and the right. [The close of the speech was enthusiastically applauded on the Democratic side.]

Mr. COX, of New-York, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a resolution offered by him on the 13th of March, 1876, declaring that the people of the United States constituted a nation to the extent and for the purpose defined in the Constitution, and that the Government of the United States was a Federal Union. He found by looking at the vote upon the resolution that only half a dozen Republicans had voted for it. The whole body of the Democratic Party had voted for it, including the "Confederate Brigadiers." Who had voted in the negative? The gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Garfield,] the gentleman from Maine, [Mr. Blaine,] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Conger] had voted in the negative, and had held that this was not a nation.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, said that the resolution to which Mr. Cox referred had been offered only after the Democrats had voted down a resolution declaring that the United States was a nation, that its Government was of the people, by the people, and for the people, and that the late rebellion was causeless and defenceless on any theory of constitutional law. Every Democrat with the exception of Mr. New, of Indiana, and Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois, had voted against that resolution, including the 75 gentlemen to whom the gentleman from New-York alluded as to discourteously as "Confederate Brigadiers."

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, argued briefly that the States were older than the Union. The United States was a nation—a nation of States or a nation of nations.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, called attention to the fact that if this bill should fail, (and the House had no reason to believe that it would become a law,) it would clearly make it impossible to collect the internal revenue duties of the Government.

Mr. NICHOLLS, of Georgia, submitted an amendment to the first section of the bill, repealing title 26 of the Revised Statutes. Rejected—there being only four votes in the affirmative.

Mr. HISCOCK, of New-York, moved to strike out that portion of the bill which prohibits any appropriation to be used in the payment of any compensations, &c., under title 26 of the Revised Statutes. Rejected.

Mr. HISCOCK moved to strike out that clause of the bill prohibiting any officer of the Government from incurring liability for the future payment of money. Rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed—yeas 98, nays 69. Though several Greenback members were present, only one, (Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois,) voted, he casting his vote in the affirmative.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on Monday, June 30, at 4 o'clock P. M.

On a division the vote stood 80 to 45, and the point of "no quorum" was made on the Republican side. The yeas and nays were then ordered, and resulted—yeas 93, nays 73. This was a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, who voted in the negative. All the Greenbackers present voted in the negative.

The House then, at 9:35 P. M., adjourned.

GEN. SHERMAN TO THE BOYS

HIS TALK TO SOME MILITARY STUDENTS.

THE NEED OF DISCIPLINE AMONG SOLDIERS—WARS USUALLY RESULTING FROM PRETEXTS.

The Detroit *Post* gives the following report of Gen. Sherman's off-hand address to the students of Orchard Lake (Mich.) Military Academy:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If I had supposed the whole State of Michigan was coming here to-day [laughter] I might have chosen some theme more interesting, but I was bade to come here to say a few words to a little class of boys that now stand close by me. And do you expect me to speak to the crowd that reaches away back there to the lake? [Laughter.] No; I am going to give some good advice to these boys, and if the old people want to profit by it they can. [Laughter and applause.]

"Young Gentlemen, the simple fact that I have come here from Washington, at this busy and critical time, is sufficient evidence of the interest felt by me, in common with all Army officers, in the cause of education, especially that special education and training to which this college is devoted. Here, I understand, the usual university course is supplemented by what is known as that of "military discipline and art;" not that the graduates here expect to become professional soldiers, but because the United States habitually intrusts its safety to the Militia and volunteers in times of national danger, and you are supposed to become their instructors. Shakespeare, that wisest of men, divides life into seven periods, to the fourth and most critical of which he assigns soldierly aspirations. "Then a soldier, full of strange oaths and bearded like a pard. Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, seeking the bubble reputation even as the cannon's mouth," and though but few of you are likely ever to be called on to carry a musket or sword in earnest, yet I think that every young man should, at least once in life, feel that glorious impulse which leads to deeds of heroic actions, if not of self-sacrifice to a noble patriotism.

Our forefathers, in declaring our independence, announced as "self-evident truths that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, and that they should be founded on such principles as to them seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. On this great charter we have built one hundred years of eventful history, aiming to secure for all classes of society "safety and happiness." How interesting it is to watch men blasting iron ore from its native bed, carrying it to the furnace, melting it with lime and coal, and then from the resultant pigs of iron. Follow them to the puddling furnace, to the rolling mill, and watch the men as they bolt together the sheets for a boiler, while others fashion cranks, levers, wheels, and pumps, all composed of dead material, which finally results in a steam-engine, the perfection of mechanical power. But how much more interesting it is to gather a few boys, and train them to use with muscles and brain, sinews and heart, with lives as precious as our own, and to mold them into an army —a machine far more powerful for good than any hundred steam-engines. If it requires skill to weld together two pieces of iron, or mill to mix several metals into an alloy possessing the advantages of all, how much more skill does it require to make one harmonious whole out of the discordant elements which compose an army.

Now, my young friends, let me implore you never to commit the fatal mistake which has cost our nation hundreds of thousands of noble lives and thousands of millions of dollars—the mistake or belief that when you have thus assembled your men, and grouped them into companies and regiments ranged in line of battle, equipped with rifles, bayonets, knapsacks, haversacks, &c., every man and officer knows his place, and can step to the music you have made them soldiers. How well do I now recall the magnificent appearance of the volunteer regiments which came to us at Washington and Louisville in 1861, each composed of a thousand fine young, manly fellows, some from this very neighborhood, in Michigan, all used to milk and butter, fresh bread, potatoes, and a mother's care; hurried by rail to a steam-boat, and down the river to some landing, when, for the first time, the first pledge seemed to dawn upon them that a soldier's life meant something hard, something different from the Fourth of July parade; then came the scales and camp diseases, resulting from the utter change of life and bad cooking; then the march, with its dust and fatigue, with no old soldiers, Corporals, Sergeants, or officers to instruct them in the first lessons of war; and all this before they were called on to bear the severest test of actual battle. There must be here many who remember these volunteer regiments when they first began their service, and the same diminished regiments after years of service, inured to hardship, hard school of actual war; and they will doubtless confirm what I say, that these small fragments of experienced officers and soldiers in 1863 and 1864 did perform the work required to make these large, better dressed, better equipped, and far better looking regiments of 1861 could have utterly failed. This, I repeat, was the result of education in the best of all possible schools—experience. Much, but not all, of this knowledge can be acquired in peace, such as skill with the rifle, habits of abstinence and self-denial, walking long distances, riding on horseback, leaping, running, and all manner of athletic sports, and especially the conviction of that subordination and discipline are indispensable in all armies. Captains must command their companies, Colonels must command their regiments and Generals their brigades, divisions, and armies, and their soldiers must obey from conviction of its necessity and from habit, rather than by compulsion. Unless this be done failure will result. It is by this process of organization and discipline that an army becomes a unit, whether it be a hundred strong, or a thousand, or a hundred thousand. The same principles and organization which will make a single company will make a regiment, a division, or an army. Augment; Rejected, 34½c. Oats strong and higher at 32c., cash; 33c., July; 29½@29½c., August. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Provisions dull and lower at $9 80, cash and bid July; $9 92½@9 95, August. Lard active but a shade lower at $6 10, cash and July; $6 17½@6 20, August; $6 37½, September. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, $3 95; Short Rib, $4 90; Short Clear, $5 27½. Whisky in fair demand and higher at $1 05. Eggs, 9c.@10c. Receipts—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 3,800 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 64,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Rye, 6,500 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat unsettled but generally lower; prime to choice old, $1 04@1 06; new, 95c.@$1 08. The latter for White Tennessee. Corn in good demand and shade higher at 38c.@38½c. Oats in good demand at full prices at 33c.@36c. Rye firmer at 55c.@59c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull and lower. Lard quiet; current make, $6. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders, $3 85, cash; $4 10, seller September; Short Rib, in car lots, $4 90; sales at $5, seller November; steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Whisky active, firm, and higher at $1 03. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar firmer; hards, 8¾c.@9 c.; A, White, 8¾c.@8¾c.; New-Orleans, 6½c.@7¼c. Hogs steady and firm; common, $3 60@3 65; light, $3 70@3 80; packing, $3 80@4; butchers', $4@4 15; receipts, 1,911 head; shipments, 945 head.

DETROIT, June 27.—Flour quiet and steady; sales, 700 bbls.; prices unchanged. Wheat—Better inquiry; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 1 Red Michigan, cash; 2,100 bushels do., $1 12; 1,100 bushels sample Green Bay, 97½c.; 400 bushels White Michigan, $1 12½. Corn—Limited request; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago on private terms; 3,000 bushels do., 38c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western quotable, 37c.; State retailing 38c.@40c. Barley—Nothing doing; season over. Rye inactive; held 67½c. Seeds—Timothy, $1 07@1 08. Alcohol steady at $2 04@2 06. Whisky—Nothing to engage attention. Canal freights higher for grain: Wheat, 3c. Corn, 2½c. Oats, 3c. to New-York. Railroad Freights nominal; Wheat, 4½c.; Corn, 4c.; Oats, 3c., to New-York. Receipts by Railroad—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 7,200 bushels; Corn, 56,300 bushels; Oats, 39,200 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels; Rye, 2,300 bushels. By Lake—Flour, 6,615 bbls.; Wheat, 71,116 bushels; Corn, 95,251 bushels; Oats, 67,156 bushels. Shipments by Railroad—Flour, 9,860 bbls.; Wheat, 32,200 bushels; Corn, 77,333 bushels; Oats, 37,500 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. By Canal to Tidewater—Wheat, 7,900 bushels; Corn, 40,200 bushels; Oats, 12,125 bushels. To intermediate points—Wheat, 13,037 bushels; Corn, 16,300 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 27.—Flour quiet and weak; Superfine, $3 50@$4; Double Extra, $4 50; Treble do., $4 75@5 50; high grades, $5 75@6 12½. Corn quiet and weak at 49c.@53c. Oats dull at 28c.@30c. Corn-meal firm at $2 45. Bran dull and nominal, $13 50; prime, $15; choice, $19 50. Pork in fair demand, and firm at $10 50@10 62½. Lard in good demand at full prices; Tierces 7c.@7 c.; Kegs, 7½c.@ 7¾c. Bulk-meats firm: Shoulders, loose, 4c.; packed, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 5¾c.; Clear Sides, 6c. Sugar-cured Hams in fair demand and firm; canvased, 8c.@10½c., as in size. Whisky quiet; Western Rectified, $1 03@$1 05. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11c.@15c. Sugar in fair demand; common to good common, 6c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅝c.@ 6¾c.; prime to choice, 6¾c.@7⅞c.; Yellow Clarified, 7¼c.@7¾c. Molasses firm; fermenting, 24c.@30c.; common, 25c.@28c.; fair, 28c.@30c.; prime to choice, 32c.@35c. Rice dull; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4½c.@5¾c. Rice dull at 62½c.@63¾c. Exports—New-York, 39c.@40c.; fine Unwashed, 23c.@26c.; coarse do., 23c.@31c.; medium do., 33¾c.; Tub-washed, 40c.@ 42½c.; Colorado, 24c.@26c.; do., Unwashed, 15c.@18c.; extra and Merino, Pulled, 35c.@38c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 33c.@36c.; Texas, fine and medium, 20c.@23c.; do., coarse, 14c.@16c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Red and Amber, $1. Corn quiet but firm; White, 43c.; Mixed, 40c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 35c.; Mixed, 30c. Rye dull at 55c. Pork quiet at $10 50@$11. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces, 7¾c.; do., in kegs, 8¾c. Bulk-meats quiet, but steady; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Clear Rib, $5 05@5 10; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Bacon steady. Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 5¾c.@5¾c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c.@5¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9¾c.@11c. Whisky higher at $1 03.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 27.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 09; Extra do., $1 14; Amber Michigan, spot and June, $1 09½; September, 383c.; No. 2 Red Winter, June, $1 11; July, $1 02½; August, 89c.; September, 89½c. Corn firm; No. 2, spot, 40c.; June, 40½c.; July, 37½c.; August, 38½c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 34c.; White, 35c. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—Hogs quiet at $3 @$3 95; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head. Sheep—Extra, $4 75@5 25; fair to good, $4 25@4 75; good, Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, Colonel, and General. The wits who make fun of soldiers on account of gaudy dress, simply demonstrate their own ignorance, and prove that they have never sought danger in defense of their fellow-men. In large masses of men a General recognizes by the color and by the insignia of his rank every man and officer of every rank, and the other direction every soldier can recognize the Captains, Colonels, and Generals of the whole Army by the usual dress, perhaps every thing has its meaning. Also, when attention is commanded, every soldier is silent and receives instruction in the most perfect manner conceivable, which our civil schools and colleges would do well to imitate, and soldiers are universally taught to be kind and courteous to each other, respectful to all in authority, and obedient to the death to the laws of their country.

Our orators are wont to indulge in flights of fancy at the danger to civil liberty and civil government by an army, deriving their cues from some old English prejudices and examples. To the fidelity of her Army, England owes the stability of her Government, and the proverbial respect paid to her courts of law and civil administration. Search her literature throughout, and you will find no more beautiful tribute to this fact than Dickens pays to the troops who suppressed the Lord George Gordon riots, as described in "Barnaby Rudge," after the civil authorities had become paralyzed with fear by the action of a wild mob. Our own country furnishes innumerable examples of the absolute respect paid to the supremacy of law by the soldier element of America; but why search for minor examples when the majestic calm of 1865 alone will record the admiration of mankind, of an army of 1,000,000 men, who could have usurped all civil power, but which silently and peacefully restored their arms to the public arsenals, stripped off their uniforms, and resumed their accustomed places in the ranks of the people. [Applause.]

Without inquiring of your Superintendent, I am sure the very first lesson he impresses on you is that you are American citizens; that your military training and education are designed to make you better and more useful citizens, and that your soldier's character is only to be assumed when the civil power fails to defend the lives and property of the people, and when war—dread war—is commanded by Congress, or military assistance is called for by the authorized civil agents of the Government. The Government which you are to defend in this country is essentially civil in all its details, but is subject to the common infirmities of human nature. Neither you nor any set of men have a right to say that your labors are lost, for wars have been, are now, and ever will be as long as man is man. You cannot prognosticate that we are to be wiser and better than those who have gone before us, and that because there is now or is right no just cause for war, we are to expect that we shall never be exempt. Wars do not usually result from just causes, but from pretexts. There probably never was a just cause why men should slaughter each other by wholesale, but there are such things as ambition, selfishness, folly, madness, in communities as in individuals, which become blind and bloodthirsty, not to be appeased save by havoc, and generally by the killing of somebody else than themselves. This should not be, but is the fact, and we are no exception to the general rule; for have we not ourselves experienced this truth in our own day and generation? And have we not recently heard some things that prudent men should notice? We be forewarned is to be forearmed, and therefore our Government, to which our 45,000,000 people have committed their "safety and happiness," has provided a small Army and a Navy as a nucleus for the volunteers and Militia, to whom you are destined to become the officers and instructors.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Flour fair, demand; sales 690 bbls.; prices unchanged. Wheat—Better inquiry; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 1 hard Minnesota on spot; terms; 2,100 bushels do., $1 12; 1,100 bushels sample Green Bay, 97½c.; 400 bushels White Michigan, $1 12½. Corn—Limited request; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago on private terms; 3,000 bushels do., 38c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western quotable, 37c.; State retailing 38c.@40c. Barley—Nothing doing; season over. Rye inactive; held 67½c. Seeds—Timothy, $1 07@1 08. Alcohol steady at $2 04@2 06. Whisky—Nothing to engage attention. Canal freights higher for grain: Wheat, 3c. Corn, 2½c. Oats, 3c. to New-York. Railroad Freights nominal; Wheat, 4½c.; Corn, 4c.; Oats, 3c., to New-York. Receipts by Railroad—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 7,200 bushels; Corn, 56,300 bushels; Oats, 39,200 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels; Rye, 2,300 bushels. By Lake—Flour, 6,615 bbls.; Wheat, 71,116 bushels; Corn, 95,251 bushels; Oats, 67,156 bushels. Shipments by Railroad—Flour, 9,860 bbls.; Wheat, 32,200 bushels; Corn, 77,333 bushels; Oats, 37,500 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. By Canal to Tidewater—Wheat, 7,900 bushels; Corn, 40,200 bushels; Oats, 12,125 bushels. To intermediate points—Wheat, 13,037 bushels; Corn, 16,300 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 27.—Flour quiet and weak; Superfine, $3 50@$4; Double Extra, $4 50; Treble do., $4 75@5 50; high grades, $5 75@6 12½. Corn quiet and weak at 49c.@53c. Oats dull at 28c.@30c. Corn-meal firm at $2 45. Bran dull and nominal, $13 50; prime, $15; choice, $19 50. Pork in fair demand, and firm at $10 50@10 62½. Lard in good demand at full prices; Tierces 7c.@7 c.; Kegs, 7½c.@ 7¾c. Bulk-meats firm: Shoulders, loose, 4c.; packed, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 5¾c.; Clear Sides, 6c. Sugar-cured Hams in fair demand and firm; canvased, 8c.@10½c., as in size. Whisky quiet; Western Rectified, $1 03@$1 05. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11c.@15c. Sugar in fair demand; common to good common, 6c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅝c.@ 6¾c.; prime to choice, 6¾c.@7⅞c.; Yellow Clarified, 7¼c.@7¾c. Molasses firm; fermenting, 24c.@30c.; common, 25c.@28c.; fair, 28c.@30c.; prime to choice, 32c.@35c. Rice dull; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4½c.@5¾c. Rice dull at 62½c.@63¾c. Exports—New-York, 39c.@40c.; fine Unwashed, 23c.@26c.; coarse do., 23c.@31c.; medium do., 33¾c.; Tub-washed, 40c.@ 42½c.; Colorado, 24c.@26c.; do., Unwashed, 15c.@18c.; extra and Merino, Pulled, 35c.@38c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 33c.@36c.; Texas, fine and medium, 20c.@23c.; do., coarse, 14c.@16c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Red and Amber, $1. Corn quiet but firm; White, 43c.; Mixed, 40c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 35c.; Mixed, 30c. Rye dull at 55c. Pork quiet at $10 50@$11. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces, 7¾c.; do., in kegs, 8¾c. Bulk-meats quiet, but steady; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Clear Rib, $5 05@5 10; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Bacon steady. Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 5¾c.@5¾c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c.@5¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9¾c.@11c. Whisky higher at $1 03.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 27.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 09; Extra do., $1 14; Amber Michigan, spot and June, $1 09½; September, 383c.; No. 2 Red Winter, June, $1 11; July, $1 02½; August, 89c.; September, 89½c. Corn firm; No. 2, spot, 40c.; June, 40½c.; July, 37½c.; August, 38½c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 34c.; White, 35c. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—Hogs quiet at $3 @$3 95; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head. Sheep—Extra, $4 75@5 25; fair to good, $4 25@4 75; good, Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, Colonel, and General. The wits who make fun of soldiers on account of gaudy dress, simply demonstrate their own ignorance, and prove that they have never sought danger in defense of their fellow-men. In large masses of men a General recognizes by the color and by the insignia of his rank every man and officer of every rank, and the other direction every soldier can recognize the Captains, Colonels, and Generals of the whole Army by the usual dress, perhaps every thing has its meaning. Also, when attention is commanded, every soldier is silent and receives instruction in the most perfect manner conceivable, which our civil schools and colleges would do well to imitate, and soldiers are universally taught to be kind and courteous to each other, respectful to all in authority, and obedient to the death to the laws of their country.

Our orators are wont to indulge in flights of fancy at the danger to civil liberty and civil government by an army, deriving their cues from some old English prejudices and examples. To the fidelity of her Army, England owes the stability of her Government, and the proverbial respect paid to her courts of law and civil administration. Search her literature throughout, and you will find no more beautiful tribute to this fact than Dickens pays to the troops who suppressed the Lord George Gordon riots, as described in "Barnaby Rudge," after the civil authorities had become paralyzed with fear by the action of a wild mob. Our own country furnishes innumerable examples of the absolute respect paid to the supremacy of law by the soldier element of America; but why search for minor examples when the majestic calm of 1865 alone will record the admiration of mankind, of an army of 1,000,000 men, who could have usurped all civil power, but which silently and peacefully restored their arms to the public arsenals, stripped off their uniforms, and resumed their accustomed places in the ranks of the people. [Applause.]

Without inquiring of your Superintendent, I am sure the very first lesson he impresses on you is that you are American citizens; that your military training and education are designed to make you better and more useful citizens, and that your soldier's character is only to be assumed when the civil power fails to defend the lives and property of the people, and when war—dread war—is commanded by Congress, or military assistance is called for by the authorized civil agents of the Government. The Government which you are to defend in this country is essentially civil in all its details, but is subject to the common infirmities of human nature. Neither you nor any set of men have a right to say that your labors are lost, for wars have been, are now, and ever will be as long as man is man. You cannot prognosticate that we are to be wiser and better than those who have gone before us, and that because there is now or is right no just cause for war, we are to expect that we shall never be exempt. Wars do not usually result from just causes, but from pretexts. There probably never was a just cause why men should slaughter each other by wholesale, but there are such things as ambition, selfishness, folly, madness, in communities as in individuals, which become blind and bloodthirsty, not to be appeased save by havoc, and generally by the killing of somebody else than themselves. This should not be, but is the fact, and we are no exception to the general rule; for have we not ourselves experienced this truth in our own day and generation? And have we not recently heard some things that prudent men should notice? We be forewarned is to be forearmed, and therefore our Government, to which our 45,000,000 people have committed their "safety and happiness," has provided a small Army and a Navy as a nucleus for the volunteers and Militia, to whom you are destined to become the officers and instructors.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Flour fair, demand; sales 690 bbls.; prices unchanged. Wheat—Better inquiry; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 1 hard Minnesota on spot; terms; 2,100 bushels do., $1 12; 1,100 bushels sample Green Bay, 97½c.; 400 bushels White Michigan, $1 12½. Corn—Limited request; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago on private terms; 3,000 bushels do., 38c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western quotable, 37c.; State retailing 38c.@40c. Barley—Nothing doing; season over. Rye inactive; held 67½c. Seeds—Timothy, $1 07@1 08. Alcohol steady at $2 04@2 06. Whisky—Nothing to engage attention. Canal freights higher for grain: Wheat, 3c. Corn, 2½c. Oats, 3c. to New-York. Railroad Freights nominal; Wheat, 4½c.; Corn, 4c.; Oats, 3c., to New-York. Receipts by Railroad—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 7,200 bushels; Corn, 56,300 bushels; Oats, 39,200 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels; Rye, 2,300 bushels. By Lake—Flour, 6,615 bbls.; Wheat, 71,116 bushels; Corn, 95,251 bushels; Oats, 67,156 bushels. Shipments by Railroad—Flour, 9,860 bbls.; Wheat, 32,200 bushels; Corn, 77,333 bushels; Oats, 37,500 b

JUNE 28 1879

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—7th col.
AUCTION SALES—Sixth Page—5th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BIRTHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—6th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COAL AND WOOD—Seventh Page—6th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—6th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st&2d.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—4th and 5th cols.
DRY GOODS—Sixth Page—3d col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—5th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—3d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—6th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
ICE-CREAM—Seventh Page—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—7th col.
LAW SCHOOLS—Sixth Page—7th col.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—4th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MEETINGS—Seventh Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—4th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
SAVINGS BANKS—Sixth Page—5th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
STORAGE—Seventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—7th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Gwilt. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Horrors. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Minstrelsy. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Summer Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum; including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, south-west winds, falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and numerous local rains.

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives fixing Monday, at 5 P. M., as the time for adjournment *sine die*. It is expected that the Marshals Appropriation bill will pass the Senate to-day, and probably be returned to the House with a veto from the President on Monday. The Senate will act on the resolution to-day. It is generally understood at Washington that, on the failure of the Congress to appropriate money for the pay of the Marshals, a second extra session will be immediately called by the President. Should the majority then again refuse, as it probably will, to provide for the Marshals, the President will take no further action in the premises.

The Judicial Appropriation bill and the Marshals bill were finally passed by the House yesterday, and the former by the Senate as well. In the House, the passage of the Marshals bill was preceded by a general debate of a purely political nature. Mr. Garfield made a vigorous attack on the State sovereignty theories of the Democrats, and advanced very radical doctrine as to the relations of the States to the nation. His position was very clearly defined, and is one which the Republican Party is being steadily forced by the current of political events to assume. In the Senate, the Judicial bill was not allowed to pass without an effective protest from Senator Conkling against the changes which it makes in the jury system. There is no room for doubt that these changes are pernicious, introducing, in an entirely gratuitous manner, the principle of partisanship as a qualification for the performance of jury duty. In this connection, it may be remarked that the Democrats, in their haste to incorporate this idea in the jury laws, appear to have omitted to provide for the payment of the partisan Commissioners of Juries, whose appointment they have directed. Perhaps they think that these worthies will consider themselves amply compensated by the services they can render to their party, or perhaps they intend that payment shall be collected, as a sort of black-mail, from unfortunate suitors or defendants who are interested in the "right sort" of jurymen.

The verdict of the jury in the Dunsbach murder case, which has excited so much feeling in Rensselaer County, is undoubtedly a just one, though the evidence against the accused was purely circumstantial. Our readers will find in our columns this morning a very full and interesting recital of the facts, and an analysis of the proofs which gathered with overwhelming force against the prisoner. Letrimouille, a French Canadian, belongs to the most hardened class of criminals, and the details of his bloody deed show a degree of brutality which is, we are sorry to say, described with some frequency in the records of French trials, but which, as far as our observation goes, is very rare in this country. His victim was a feeble woman, whom he murdered, apparently, with the sole purpose of preventing her testifying against him as to the theft on which he was bent. And yet, after the crime, the wretch betrayed the utmost recklessness in his conduct, and literally, in the expressive *argot* of his class, "gave himself away."

The new Game law of this State, which has just been signed by Gov. Robinson, codifies the former Game laws, but makes no material changes in the time during which different kinds of game may be killed. Deer may be killed only in August, September, October, and November, but two additional months are allowed in which it is lawful to have possession of venison. Wild ducks must not be killed between the 1st of May and the 1st of October. Quails, hares, and rabbits are protected by the new law from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, and partridges and prairie fowl from the 1st of January to the 1st of September, with one month extra at the close of the season in which to dispose of birds that have been killed. Woodcock cannot be killed from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, while in Oneida and Herkimer Counties the time of prohibition is extended to Sept. 1. Brook trout may only be caught in the five months beginning April 1 and ending Sept. 1. The law contains 41 sections, and the New-York Association for the Protection of Game will soon publish it in full, with notes and references, for general information.

A desperate attempt is being made in the Senate to commit the Democrats in that body to the doctrine of unlimited coinage of silver. This is resisted in the name of the Finance Committee by Mr. Kernan, of this State. It is also encouraging to notice that both Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, and Mr. Allison, of Iowa, join in the opposition. The movement is led by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, who lends to it all the vast authority of his reputation as a financier and a statesman. Mr. Maxey, of Texas, seconds Mr. Vest in a way which makes the impartial observer regret the rough wit and hard sense of his predecessor, the famous Senator Flanagan. That gentleman, we may be sure, would never have argued that the Silver bill of 1878 was harmless, in face of the fact that it is practically inoperative so long as Mr. Sherman keeps the dollars coined under it locked in the Treasury vaults. The resolution of Mr. Vest went over yesterday on account of the close of the morning hour, but it will come up again to-day. It is purely a piece of demagogism, and is not expected to have any effect on legislation.

Patagonia, "the country of the large-footed," has been ceded to the Argentine Republic by the Government of Chili. Patagonia is not a territory which any civilized race of men should greatly covet. It has been described as a land of ice and fire. The Chilian Government has tried many costly experiments in colonization in Patagonia, and various improvements intended to facilitate steam navigation through the Straits of Magellan have been undertaken. Nothing but disaster has come of these, and the Argentine colonies on the Atlantic side of the Cordillera have not been much more fruitful. By common consent, after some disputes, Chili occupied the Pacific side of the central mountain range, and the Argentine Republic took the Atlantic slope. Latterly, the Argentine Republic, taking advantage of Chili's numerous foreign and domestic complications, has claimed an extension of her boundary line in Patagonia. Chili has discreetly made haste to agree with her adversary, and the miserable country of the large-footed, with its nine wild tribes, and its thankless soil, passes under the flag of the Argentines.

THE MAYOR AND THE ALDERMEN.

Mr. Edward Cooper was elected Mayor of New-York with special reference to the fact that two-thirds of the chief positions under the City Government would fall vacant during his term. Some 80,000 citizens voted for him as the candidate who could be safely trusted to wrest the control of the City Government from the corrupt and arrogant political oligarchy whose administration had been as irresponsible as it was incapable. The vast majority of these 80,000 voters who elected Mayor Cooper were entirely indifferent about what should be the partisan complexion of the recons tructed City Government. What they did expect was the weeding out of corruption and incapacity from departments where their presence was unmistakably manifest, and the appointment of new officers on grounds of character and ability rather than of political affiliation. At the close of six months of the official term of Mayor Cooper, the administrative machinery of the City has been but slightly improved, and the political organization which was left in a minority of 20,000 votes has been able to defy popular censure and to resume all its old pretensions to dictatorial power.

Part of the responsibility for this barren result of the election of 1878 rests with the Mayor. He showed a lack of decision in dealing with the notorious abuses which confronted him on his accession to office, and when he did attack them, it was not in the way best calculated to yield immediate and satisfactory results. He proceeded, too, on the mistaken assumption that he owed rather more to the politicians who had procured his nomination than to the people who had elected him. He was nervously anxious to leave no room to question his good faith on the part of the Republican managers, and he seemed unable to entirely forget his own position as an active Democratic partisan, in the duty he owed to the people of New-York. The consequence is that men less scrupulous than the Mayor have profited by his hesitancy, that his conscientious desire to treat all factions fairly has been used to strengthen the hands of his enemies, and that it is boldly announced by persons who owe their retention of office to his mistaken clemency that no nominee for any of the chief positions of the City Government can be confirmed during his term of office.

Whatever may have been Mr. Cooper's shortcomings on the side of prompt and vigorous action in setting about the reorganization of the City Government, he has earned public respect and confidence by the vetoes with which he has reproved the reckless demagogism of the Board of Aldermen, and by the readiness which he has shown to promote well-considered schemes of public improvement. If it comes to be a question as to whether the Mayor or the Board of Aldermen is to rule New-York, there can be little doubt as to the character of the answer which the people will be prepared to give. But the present attitude of the Board of Aldermen is a somewhat impudent assumption of their right to neutralize the power of the Mayor. Their action on the nomination of Mr. Stark as Dock Commissioner, for example, is that of men who are not bold enough to reject outright a thoroughly capable and satisfactory nominee, but who are, nevertheless, moved by a variety of motives, which they do not care to avow, to render not only his nomination, but all other nominations of a similar character, impossible. That the Tammany Aldermen should reject a man eminently qualified for a special duty merely because he is not likely to contribute to the campaign fund of their organization, is perfectly intelligible. Their political existence depends on sustaining the party of spoliation; and for that party, from the time of Tweed's thieves' ticket downward, New-York has always been ready to furnish, irrespective of its conduct or principles, at least 60,000 votes.

It is not, however, quite so easy to understand how the half-dozen nominally respectable Republicans in the Board of Aldermen can reconcile their duty to their constituents or their party by following obediently where Tammany leads. Let us take, as an example, the case of the most prominent Republican member of the board, Alderman Morris, whose past official career, like his personal character, has been without blemish. Does Mr. Morris suppose that any considerable portion of the respectable voters of the Fifth Senate District think it a desirable thing that gentlemen of the character of Mr. Stark should be prevented from taking a part in the Municipal administration of New-York? Is it likely that the Republicans in his district will go on electing Mr. Morris, year after year, merely to co-operate with the corrupt crew who have robbed the City in the past, and who only need a favorable opportunity to rob it in the future? If Mr. Morris is afraid to run counter to the plans of the men who assume to control the organization of the party to which he belongs, is he not also a little concerned about the opinion of the people who furnish the votes to place him where he is? If it be worth while sinking independence and self-respect for the sake of being an Alderman, is it not also well to take into account certain forces which are more powerful than either party managers or political wire-pullers?

As to the general deadlock of which the non-action on the nomination of Mr. Stark is merely one of the phases, the public have some right to expect that the Mayor will give unmistakable proofs of his resolution to do his duty whether the Aldermen do theirs or not. When, after the lapse of a reasonable interval, his nominees are left without confirmation, let him exercise his legal right to withdraw them and send in others. If Republicans choose to maintain disreputable alliances for the sake of keeping Police Commissioner Wheeler in office, let the Mayor exercise the power which he has too long held in abeyance for the removal of Mr. Wheeler. The charges that implicate Messrs. Nichols, Erhardt, and Smith are either worthless or they are equally valid as against Mr. Wheeler. There is a pretty general impression that vacancies may be created in the Park Department with great advantage to the public interests, and unless the Mayor's Commissioners of Accounts have gone to sleep, there ought to be found several other suitable occasions for Executive action. The Mayor will command public respect by showing that he does not propose to quietly allow his hands to be tied by the jobbers and demagogues of the Board of Aldermen.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Competition in life insurance seems likely to assume a healthier character. Its character in the past, policy-holders and the public know too well. The system itself has been perverted, and the means employed to extend its operations are the prime cause of the difficulties with which it now contends. In its nature essentially provident, the system has been treated as though it combined the merits of an investment with the possibilities of a speculation. False tests of prosperity have been invented. Mere magnitude has been regarded as evidence of strength; "profits" have been represented as the decisive proof of excellence. We cannot wonder that unsound notions in regard to the system gave rise to unsound methods of conducting its business. Rivalry begat extravagance; extravagance often led to recklessness; and the management into which these qualities entered sought concealment in its published statements and compensation in its dealings with certain classes of policy-holders. To make up for excessive commissions paid on new business, to cover the consequences of general waste, and to maintain that factitious standard of prosperity which takes the form of large dividends, there was a necessity for secrecy, for accumulated proxies, for cunningly-contrived statements, for sharp dealings with members whose policies lapsed or who surrendered their policies, and, finally, for litigation when policies became claims. To these causes much of the discredit into which life insurance has fallen is attributable. Insolvency and fraud may be the immediate causes of the prevailing distrust, but its diffusion and continuance are explicable only on the ground that the companies generally have failed to appreciate the conditions of public confidence and of the lasting prosperity of the system they administer.

For this state of things the law does not, and cannot, provide adequate remedies. As embodied in the Insurance Department, it has failed to protect the policy-holders or to correct abuses of management. Measures enacted in the recent session are specimens of the delusions which pass current as reforms. In the matter of surrender values, for example, one of the new laws makes no provision for cash payments, and in other respects requires the companies to do much less than has been voluntarily done by companies of the better class. Still more absurd is the new law purporting to establish the indisputability of policies: by excepting alleged fraud from the operation of the statute it leaves the question just where it was before. On the other hand, wholesome changes which might be enacted are not. The proxy system is still in full force, and the powers that be in the companies subject to it may perpetuate themselves without an effort. The Egyptian bondholders can curb the Khédive more easily than the policy-holders of these companies can control their managers. Putting together, then, the hostility of these companies to genuine legislative reforms, and the inability of reforming legislators to distinguish between the genuine and the sham, we are forced to the conclusion that the improvements most essential must be sought at the hands of companies whose managers are not unwilling to amend their methods and to invest inevitable competition with worthier aims, and better tests of excellence, than have hitherto obtained in this country.

The abandoned plan of the Mutual Life was a tribute to the new spirit of competition. Unjust and unwise as it was, it was a confession that the old methods can no longer be depended on, and that new modes of winning public support must be found. Whether the substituted plan will work satisfactorily is a question that cannot be answered until two points are determined. The reduction of the margin available for dividends and expenses must be accompanied by a proportionate reduction of both; and we have yet to learn how far economy is carried, and how the new policy-holders regard the effect upon their so-called profits. Be the result in these particulars what it may, the action of the Mutual Life is evidence that its managers recognize the necessity of a new departure in the race with competitors. It is to be regretted that a company whose standing would have enabled it to take a large stride in the right direction, has contented itself with mere details, instead of applying boldly principles which the best English and Scottish companies long ago put into practice.

With greater sagacity, the Equitable Company has resolved to introduce into its business features just in themselves, and which have elsewhere contributed to the usefulness of insurance. It proposes to do thoroughly what the bungling legislation of the late session already adverted to professes to do but does not. Thus the quality of indisputability is to be imparted to all policies after having been three years in force. This is an advance upon the law, which applies only to policies hereafter issued; and we assume that the provision, being made in good faith, will be absolute. The conduct of the company in the Dwight case creates a favorable presumption, and the terms of the present announcement clearly imply an indisputability worthy of the term. For the first time in this country, therefore, holders of policies may feel that they really are insured,—insured against litigation on the part of the company as well as against death. Another concession made by the Equitable refers to the surrender value. Each policy-holder—as we read the statement—will be able to ascertain at a glance the amount of paid-up insurance to be granted in consideration of the surrender of a policy after it has been issued three years. So far as it goes, the provision is right. We submit to the managers of the Equitable, however, that they might go further with perfect safety. If there is a conservative institution in existence, it is the Scottish Widows' Fund, and it provides definite cash values of surrendered policies, as well as definite values in the form of paid-up policies. The latter have their uses. Sometimes they serve all the purposes of the holders of surrendered or forfeited policies. But justice requires that the holders should have the option of cash, and the table of surrendered values published by the Scottish Widows' Fund shows approximately the amounts of cash values obtainable in exchange for policies of a certain age. The steps taken by the Equitable are so commendable that it seems ungracious to insist that one of them should be longer. We urge it simply because a company whose managers are evidently alive to some of the exigencies of the life insurance situation cannot be averse to the completeness of either of the reforms they have introduced into the American business.

PUBLICITY IN BANKING BUSINESS.

Our own business men are accustomed to so large a degree of publicity in regard to the affairs of the greater number of our corporate banks that they would find it difficult to understand the intense prejudice which exists in England regarding this subject. In the United States, all the banks of issue, being under the direct authority of the Federal Government, are regulated by its laws, and held responsible to its officers. By the National Banking law, each bank is required to send to the Controller of the Currency at Washington at least five reports of its resources and liabilities each year. These are made in such form as the Controller may fix, and are, in fact, very minute in most regards. In addition to these regular reports, each bank must send in a special report within ten days after making a dividend, setting forth the amount of the dividend, the net profits remaining after its declaration, and their disposition. Still further, power is vested in the Controller to order, as often as he may think necessary and proper, special examinations of any bank or banks by experts, who are not only authorized to go through the books and securities, but to examine the officers of the bank under oath regarding any portion of its affairs. When it is remembered that these powers of inquiry are vested in the Government, not for its own benefit or security, but for the good of the public, the situation is seen to be strikingly different from that which exists in England. So far as the Government is concerned directly, it is only as the guarantor of the note circulation or as a depositor of public funds; but in both these cases, the Government holds ample collateral security of the highest possible character, viz., its own bonds. The information is gathered for the benefit of the public, and is secured to it by the publication of the reports, which is required by law, in a newspaper of the place where each bank is situated, and which is also made in the annual report of the Controller. It depends, in fact, very much on the customers of the bank themselves to have, if they wish, a pretty correct general idea of its condition and management.

In England, on the contrary, not only is no such degree of publicity known, but it may almost be said that there is no publicity at all. The only joint-stock bank which is required to make any stated publication of its condition is the Bank of England, and this, which is made each week, is demanded in its case solely because it is intrusted with the issue of the great body of the note circulation and with the disbursement of the Government funds. Even in the case of the Bank of England, the statement is of the most general kind, and is, indeed, both meagre and vague. Perhaps, it would not be too much to say that it is blind. One point especially has been much discussed in this connection, and that is, whether the Bank of England should not be required to publish, either in gross or in detail, the balances of other banks or of bankers on deposit with it. It is well known that the Bank of England is pre-eminently a bankers' bank; *i. e.*, it holds as a part of its gross deposits the reserves of all the principal banks and bankers. Its own reserve, therefore, is liable to a very different kind and degree of demand from that of ordinary banks, and its amount is of far greater importance. But the demand for this very simple and apparently moderate concession has been stoutly resisted, and this year the bank has, for the first time in a long period, omitted to publish in its usual annual statement the amount of bankers' deposits as distinguished from other deposits. It thus throws the influence of its example, more powerful than any ordinary argument, against the demand for publicity in regard to banks.

But this demand is, nevertheless, very strong, and is increasing in urgency. A bill is now before Parliament which proposes a stated publication of balance-sheets as a condition to all banks which shall avail themselves of the privilege of limited liability extended by the bill. This measure is sustained by some of the ablest financial statesmen of England; it is, however, generally opposed by the bankers themselves, and it is not at all unlikely that in this case, as in that of resumption of specie payments after the Napoleonic wars, we may yet see the judgment of "practical" men overruled by that of scientific observers of finance. Had it been left to the bankers of England, it is doubtful if a coin currency could have been established for many years, most of these at that day stubbornly insisting that it was not the paper money that had depreciated, but gold which had become dear. In the same spirit, many of the bankers now insist that publicity would be a most dangerous innovation, and—an argument very precious to the soul of an average Englishman—an unwarrantable interference in purely private business. They decline to acknowledge that their business is not private in the ordinary sense. A dealer in cloth or grain has to do entirely with men in the same line of business, who are generally able to ascertain with substantial accuracy what his resources, his character, and the main elements of his credit are. And even the largest private trader does not involve in his success or failure as many fortunes as even a moderately extensive bank. But a great part of a bank's customers, especially the ordinary depositors who do not discount their paper—a class far more numerous in England than here—know almost nothing of its specific strength. The bank takes in the aggregate enormous sums, agreeing to pay on demand what it loans on time. With entire or substantial secrecy as to its condition, it may, as did the City of Glasgow Bank, go on throwing good money after bad, until millions of deposits, made in necessarily blind confidence, are swallowed up. It is absurd to say that a business of this character is entitled to the same privacy as that of a cotton mill or a wholesale or retail merchant. By the operation of many subtle and powerful forces, banking has come to be an absolutely necessary element in modern commercial life, and by equally irresistible forces, the business in England has to a great extent become concentrated in the hands of a few small bodies of men. These men perform a function as essentially public as that of the Government itself. The banks are no longer merely enterprises; they are in the nature of institutions. At best, their working is exposed to many great dangers, and so far as these can be guarded against by a reasonable publicity, they will, sooner or later, have to yield it.

LOOSE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Happily for those interested in swift transmission of news, the exploit of cutting fifty telegraph wires at once is not of frequent recurrence. The telegraph has, however, given rise to some novel and interesting questions as to the right of the companies to spread their wires over the country, and the obligation of the general public to refrain from molesting them. According to an old-fashioned doctrine of the courts, whoever owns a tract of land owns upward to the very skies, and no one can build, without the owner's leave, in the air above the tract, any more than he can on the surface or in the soil. Even a balloon sailing across a man's farm, and still more a hanging telegraph wire, would be a theoretic trespass, unless the Legislature, in view of the public importance of the new mode of communication, declared a right to cross. In New-York State, as early as 1848, a law was passed that telegraph companies should be allowed to construct their lines freely along the highways and across the public waters within the State, and that if any land-owner considered himself damaged by the posts or wires, he might have his damages assessed by the county court, and the company must pay the amount. But any intentional injury to the posts or wires was declared an offense severely punishable. In 1866 the United States passed a similar liberal law, covering all military or post roads of the United States, all navigable waters, and all the unsold public lands. It is probable that most of the States have passed laws analogous to the New-York act. But the courts have decided that telegraphic communication is one branch of commerce, and that regulating the construction of lines belongs primarily to Congress; and this has made State laws on the subject of less importance. Under these laws, the companies have gradually spread a net-work of wires over the whole country, and they form a kind of property peculiarly exposed to depredation and injury. There are a number of motives to provoke it. A land-owner may be dissatisfied to have the line running across his land, and cut it as a sort of summary ejectment. Highway officers may pull it down as an obstruction to travel. Emissaries of a rival line may break it to stop its competition. A lodger in a building underneath may consider the noise caused by the wind and the wires a nuisance, and assume to abate it. Ambition to steal the latest news, revenge of a dismissed operative, or even a spirit of mere wanton mischief, may prompt interference with the line; and, as the wires run through wild and lonely situations, and a breach at any one spot destroys the usefulness of the whole, the need of an efficient law to protect them is great.

This privilege of running telegraph wires upon posts across the land, and the parallel one of laying cables under navigable waters, have always been granted upon a stringent condition that travel and navigation should not be obstructed. This leaves a company liable for any injury its structures may cause, if they become an obstruction. The company has the right to erect posts and hang wires along a road, or drop its cables across a river. Land-owners cannot interfere with them, but can only pray damages. Highway officers cannot cut them down, nor can port-wardens pull them up, as obstructions, for they are authorized by law. But if the wires trip carriages, or the cables wreck vessels, the companies must pay. The Western Union Telegraph Company has several cables crossing the Hudson River at Troy. Vessels plying up and down the river have usually passed without interference; but the tow-boat *Cheney*, one day, caught her keel in one of the cables, and was badly damaged. It appeared that the cable was not laid in the best place and way to avoid causing such injuries, and the Court of Appeals held that the company must pay damages. True, they had the right to swing their wire across the river, under water; but the right of vessels to pass up and down was paramount. Bridges, telegraph wires, wharves, and all other structures tending to interfere with the free navigation of a river must be constructed in the most judicious manner possible to render the interference the least that may be, or their owners will be liable. So upon highways. In a Maine case, the telegraph wires in Northport stretched and became slack. This was not, indeed, directly over the traveled part of the road, but a little to one side; and very probably the company's manager, if he knew the defect, thought no harm would ever happen, for no would drive against the wire. However, one day, the stage coach, in driving up to the Post office to exchange mail-bags, passed under the depending wire, which caught the upper part of the coach and upset it, and a lady passenger was badly hurt. The telegraph company said they were not liable, because they had not obstructed the middle part of the road, where vehicles usually ran. But the court said the townspeople had the right to ride back and forth in the full width of the road, and no one had the right to put an obstruction in any part of it. And of like opinion was the Court of Queens Bench, once. A telegraph company was prosecuted to make them pull down their poles which they had put up in a highway without leave of any act of Parliament. They remonstrated on the ground that they had carefully stuck them where they would not interfere with the usual track of carriages. But the Judges said that made no difference; the public had the right to have the whole width of the road left free until leave to put up the posts had been given by law.

In Wareham, Mass. the telegraph wire fell from one pole and hung dangling across the road. A traveler in a horse and wagon came along, saw the wire, but after getting out and examining, concluded that it hung so low he could safely drive over it, and tried to do so, very carefully. However, the wire caught the hind wheel, threw the wagon over and the driver out, the horse ran away, and a good deal of damage was caused. In a Colorado case, the company's Superintendent was hanging a wire along a new route. He allowed it to hang low for a short time across the road while the work was going on. Meantime a man on horseback passed, the wire tripped up the horse, horse and man were thrown down, and man badly hurt. In an Indiana case, the Western Union posts grew gradually rotten, and, at length, one evening posts, wires, and all fell down in the highway; the telegraph company knowing nothing about the casualty. An hour or so later a traveler in a carriage ran into the wreck, in the dark, and sustained an upset. In all these instances the courts considered that the companies were liable to pay all damages which their wires had caused. Their right to build their lines did not give them any exemption from making good injuries which the lines occasioned.

Ismail Pasha, the deposed Khédive, said once to M. De Leon, "Everybody is mad on one subject. My mania is building." (*J'ai une manie en pierre.*) Ismail combined within himself several professions. He was a despot, as all Turks are, and at the same time was a planter, a manufacturer, and a financier. In the first branch of business he succeeded admirably up to date, but made sad failures in the other lines. Genealogical trees of Turkish and Afghan families are very complicated affairs. The plurality of wives makes succession quite certain, as is the possibility of strife and quarrel. The Khédive has had four wives. By wife No. 1 he had two daughters. By No. 2 several children, all dying save one son. By No. 3 he was childless. By wife No. 4 was born to him a son, Mohammed Tewfik Pasha. Strange to say, this particular wife was never exalted to a high position until long after the birth of this son. The possible ruler of Egypt is described as a singularly good-looking person, with a straightforward and winning manner. Tewfik Pasha did not have the advantage of a European education. In 1870 he started on a tour of the Continent, which was to have been a most extended one, but the French and Prussian war interfered with this plan. The Prince is said to have a very sound education, though, of course, it is Oriental of its kind. When a boy, he formed one of a class of three, consisting of his cousin and nephew, who were taught by a French officer of great merit. Tewfik is supposed to be rather English in his tastes, and though he does not speak English, still reads and understands it perfectly. The son of the Khédive has been for some time President of the Council, and has held the important position of Minister of the Interior. He is an advocate of popular education, and a public school of his founding at Cairo is quite distinguished of its kind. In 1873, Tewfik Pasha married Amieh Hanoum, daughter of Et. Hame Pasha, and has by this wife several sons. One little boy, if he lives and succeeds to his father, will be called Abbas II. The Prince makes this departure from royal Turkish customs, for so far he has been satisfied with a single wife.

It is pretty certain that the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be made an independent Federal State, with the seat of Government at Strasburg, and that Field Marshal Manteuffel is to be its Vicaroy. This distinguished General, who in outward appearance attempts to imitate Frederick the Great, has long labored under much unpopularity. As chief of his Majesty's Military Cabinet, he was called upon to complete the reorganization of the Prussian Army, a task performed by him with admirable sagacity and skill. At that time he was the object of violent attack in the Prussian Diet, the majority of which detested him as the foremost champion of the sovereign rights of the Crown in the conflict with Parliament. In consequence of the bitter denunciation pronounced against him by Dr. Twesten, a leader of the Liberals, he challenged the latter, and wounded him in a duel. As Governor of Sleswick, and later as Commander-in-chief of the German Army of Occupation in France after the war, he manifested such eminent administrative capacities as made him as famous in the civil department as he was in the Army. His campaign in 1866 on the Main, and his operations against Bourbaki, whom he forced to retire with his army to Swiss territory are bright gems in the annals of German history. While firm in his various vocations, he is winning and conciliatory in his manners, and will gain for himself friends even among those obliged by circumstances to be his apparent adversaries. Meanwhile it is difficult to lose sight of the fact that his appointment is virtually the settlement of a matter concerning which it was impossible for either a Frenchman or a German to speak or write impartially.

Some curious chemical investigations made recently in England, have been reported in the *Journal of the Royal Chemical Society*. The preparation of artificial champagne is one of them. First of all, we are told the amount of alcohol, sugar, acids, &c., which a genuine French champagne contains, and then informed how this can be imitated by chemical science. The stock is to have gelatine added to it, to precipitate tannic acid, and, after filtration, it is flavored by the addition of sugar, tartaric acid, glycerine, and cognac or spirits of wine. An agreeable aroma is given by extracts of violet, celery, heliotrope, or jasmine. If a red wine is desired, an alcoholic extract of bilberries is added. Truly, science is a wonderful thing, thus to convert, on the instant, a white wine into a red one. If the wine is not sufficiently *crépant*, the addition of gum arabic and more glycerine will remedy the matter. Glycerine seems to play an important part in manufacturing chemistry just now. We have the word of the Royal Society that it is possible to adulterate milk with 35 per cent. of glycerine water without the possibility of detection by the usual modes of examination. This *Journal* of the chemical society also tells its readers what to use instead of copper salts to make preserves and pickles look green. Manufacturers, as we are told, have been induced, in order to improve the appearances of the preserved article, to restore the green color by the addition of a salt of copper. A much more harmless and equally effective coloring agent has been obtained by these chemists by dissolving the chlorophyll from parsley or other similar plant with a solution of caustic soda. Evidently, young chemists have a wide field open to them.

For the past thirty-eight years the Church of England has numbered among its dignitaries a Bishop of Jerusalem, and now, by the death of the latest incumbent of this office, the question arises, is there any need of making another appointment. The see was originally founded on the supposition that the field was one where missionary work would yield an abundant return. The first Bishop was a man who had been born a Jew, and, like the present Premier of England, was proud of his descent. It was his purpose to make the Holy City a central point from which to work for the conversion of his people. To aid him in this, a society in London for the conversion to Protestantism of those of the Jewish faith raised a fund, and endowed the Bishopric with about $3,000 per annum, to which the King of Prussia, after stipulating that certain changes should be made in the Church service to bring it into partial conformity with Lutheran tenets, added a like amount. Had Bishop Alexander lived for a long period, the history of the Church of Jerusalem might have been different from the record of service shown since 1841; but, unfortunately, he died five years after his elevation to the prelacy, and his successor, Bishop Gobat, who died a few weeks since, does not seem to have fulfilled the expectations founded upon his service as a missionary in Abyssinia. For the conversion of the Jews, it would seem that many more effective stations for work than Jerusalem might have been selected. Bucharest or Warsaw would have answered the purpose much better, and it is possible that Dr. Gobat, recognizing this fact, yielded to its influence; at least, his mission duties at Jerusalem seem to have been confined pretty closely to his own house, and he had neither a church nor a congregation. Now that he is dead, there are many who think that the money annually spent in maintaining an apparently useless office might be employed to better advantage in some other quarter. The Queen, with whom the patronage is vested, has therefore been petitioned to refrain from making a new appointment. Perhaps the most important change wrought by the Bishop of Jerusalem was the indirect one of driving Cardinal Newman into the Roman Catholic Church, for this clergyman claims in one of his essays that the easy adoption of Calvinistic heresies into the Anglican service convinced him that the latter Church had a very weak hold upon its fundamental dogmas. As he expressed it, this act was to him "the beginning of the end," and accomplished "what many think a great misfortune, but I one of the greatest of mercies."

Sarah Bernhardt's expressed intent to visit this country, professionally, within a year or two, she will undoubtedly carry out; for she rarely fails to execute any and all of her plans soon or late, being remarkable for force of will and obstinate perseverance. She is too much of a Frenchwoman, too much of a Parisienne, has too much *chauvinism*, to imagine for a moment that any dramatic triumphs she may acquire in America could add to her glory or renown. But she is exceedingly ambitious; she loves to do unexpected things, to surprise people who know, or think they know, her best. For an actress of the Française, the much-boasted and justly-celebrated Maison de Molière, to come to this far-off land is something unknown, or was unknown, until Rachel came, near 30 years ago, when Bernhardt was a small child. Herein, in fact, lies her strongest motive for crossing the Atlantic. She wants to do all that Rachel has done, and more besides. Not satisfied to be an equal of her who was in her day the queen of tragedy, she is resolved to wear even a more radiant histrionic crown. To surpass Rachel is the aim and study of her life. Rachel played in the United States; she must play here also, and with at least equal success. She is entirely aware that her visit to the great Western Republic will make a commotion in Paris, as Rachel's visit did, and she dotes on commotions, on getting herself into the newspapers, on being talked about. She is really a sensationalist, as well as a genius and the first actress of France, which means, of course, in French eyes, the first actress of the world. She is very fond of money, too, as most Frenchwomen are. Balzac's novels, in which gold-getting is the chief end of woman, and which are very true to Gallic nature, if not to human nature, exhibit this mercenary passion everywhere. Every performer in Paris has heard accounts, commonly exaggerated, of the vast quantity of dollars to be got here. Rachel was delighted with her pecuniary gains on this side the sea, and they have been talked of ever since at the theatre in the Rue Richelieu. Bernhardt is anxious to get more here than Rachel did—to get more by classic acting than the French dancers and bouffe singers, whom she disclaims, have ever done. The furor she has created in London has doubtless stimulated her desire to visit America. She is an Alexander in petticoats—she sighs for new worlds to conquer. She may not achieve such social victories here as in England, which appears to have gone mad over her. Her social reception in the British metropolis strikingly illustrates the favorite French proverb, "Nothing succeeds like success." She is said to be invited to the best houses, not as an actress, but as a woman, which is remarkable in a community claiming to be so very proper, so formal, so conventional. Bernhardt is a great artist, but in her private life she is not exactly conventional.

FIGHTING POLYGAMY IN ITS HOME.

Salt Lake City, June 27.—The Anti-Polygamy Society has prepared a letter to President Hayes, exposing some misstatements in Delegate Cannon's letter to Mr. Hayes, and asking that Reynolds, convicted of bigamy, and now serving a term in the Penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., be not transferred to the Utah Penitentiary.

AN AUDITOR'S DISAPPEARANCE.

San Francisco, June 27.—J. E. Duff, the Auditor of the Eureka and Palisade Railroad, disappeared a week ago, and, it is now ascertained, started for the Sandwich Islands. His accounts were found all right, and his action is attributed by friends to temporary mental derangement.

CATTLE DYING IN THE CARS.

Montreal, June 27.—A number of cattle which were to be sent to England died in the cars on the stables here from jamming and excessive heat.

EUROPE'S ENDLESS BROILS

SYMPTOMS OF NEW TROUBLE.

THE VEXATIONS OF FRANCE—POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS OVER THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION—RUSSIA'S DESIGNS IN THE EAST AND ENGLAND'S WEAKNESS.

PARIS, June 13.—Appropriate to a low, a very low bear-garden, but not to the Parliament of a great nation, were the scenes enacted at Versailles on Monday. The Keeper of the Seals was to ask for a suspension of the "privileges of a Deputy," in order to prosecute Paul De Cassagnac, for an attack upon the Cabinet in his newspaper, the *Pays*, although articles much more violent have passed without Ministerial notice in many a Republican journal. But the Deputy of Condom is a Bonapartist, and it was not surprising that everybody should have come out with the preconceived intention of making trouble. It is only simple justice to say that De Cassagnac did not meet with fair play. All the first part of his speech was moderate, strictly within the limits of parliamentary etiquette, but when he paused for a reply from his accuser, the Minister of Justice, who had been very ill at ease as he listened to the defendant's arguments, was strangely silent, and, to the surprise of everyone, M. Gambetta declared that "the discussion was closed, and that the votes would be taken upon the question." There was a moment of dead silence, and then as the Right awakened to the conviction that it had been tricked, there came, at first, an angry murmur, and then such an explosion of invective as has never before been chronicled out of a pothouse. "Cowards! Forgers! Liars! Rotten Cabinet!" were some of the terms addressed to the Ministers, who, represented by Messrs. Le Royer, Lepère, and Jules Ferry, certainly looked as one of their number had looked on that memorable 31st October, 1870, when the Rochefort-Blanqui-Flourens gang tore the insignia of the Legion of Honor from the breast of Gen. Trochu at the Hotel de Ville. Nothing more undignified and ungentlemanly on both sides can be imagined, but the Ministers behaved like curs, cowering down with pale faces in their seats, crouching behind a few bolder spirits from among their party, who rushed forward to defend them against actual assault and battery. The Speaker, M. Gambetta, grew redder and redder as he vainly rang his bell and called to order and tried to stop the torrent of abuse poured upon him and his friends, as a crowd of 200 angry men with haggard looks and clenched fists surged to and fro, in front of his chair, exchanging insults too filthy for repetition. Never since the convention has such a scandal been witnessed; never has there been so complete a loss of dignity and common decency. Now, whether M. De Cassagnac be or be not convicted in the Assize Court, where he is to be tried, is a matter of little importance here and of still less on the other side of the Atlantic, but a few more of such indecorous exhibitions in the Hall of Deputies will end by destroying the prestige of its members who, to quote M. Albert Joly," will bring their revolvers with them next time."

The Cabinet is to be "interpellated" upon its bad faith in the Blanqui affair, as the Clairvaux pensioner was released from jail five days too late to profit by the amnesty, although there can be no doubt that there was a compromise arranged which secured a Ministerial majority on the invalidation of the Bordeaux election on condition of an amnesty before the 5th of June. As it is, all the arrangements have gone over again; Blanqui has arrived in Paris, and, whether he likes it or not, will be put up once more and most certainly re-elected by the Girondin constituency, to which addresses of encouragement have been sent from all the Radical Socialists in France. He is just as ineligible now as he was before—more so, indeed, as previous to the fatal day when clemency was to cease, there was just a chance that the Ministers would yield, whereas now, except the law be abrogated, he is and must remain entirely and forever beyond the pale of mercy. Still, he will be returned and invalidated, and a species of chronic conflict will be begun between the sovereignty of the people and a faction of that sovereignty, all because the Administration has not the courage to propose or the strength to carry through a law by which votes given to a legally ineligible candidate are to be thrown out by the tellers at the ballot-boxes. Another matter in which the Ministry will be terribly embarrassed is the question to be asked concerning the causes and importance of the Algerian insurrection, a question already proposed to and evaded by the Minister of War, because, says the Opposition, Gen. Greasley did not dare to tell the truth. It is all very well for the Havas Agency to deny that the Ouled Abdi have risen, to pretend that the agitation is purely local, that it is an intestine quarrel between neighboring tribes that it in no way affects French rule in Africa. Facts speak more loudly than words; the London *Globe* and the Parisian *Temps* give circumstantial details to the contrary. Besides, there is a certain eloquence in figures, and when we know that the army which conquered the whole Province of Constantine only numbered 17,000 men, and that the forces now sent to the revolted districts exceed 8,000 troops of all arms, considerably more than have ever before been concentrated in any expeditionary column since the battle of Isly; that the Duke d'Aumale was ordered to inspect the forces at and near Montpellier as rapidly as possible, because they were needed for active service, and that transports are lying with "steam up," in the Toulon roadstead, we are forced to believe that if the insurrection is not serious, at least the Government is terribly frightened.

Of course, Algiers may not be the point whence the danger is apprehended, as, in spite of all assurances to the contrary, the *entente* with Germany and Italy is not nearly so cordial as the official press of these different nations pretends. Egypt is a black speck which may become something more than a passing cloud, and France and England might yet be forced to draw their unwilling swords or submit to seeing their influence in the East pass away from them to more energetic hands. It is pretty well over with the Khédive, as the countries least directly interested in the quarrel believe him a dishonest, disreputable debtor and a confiding, but speculative creditor will be those most likely to profit by the final settlement of the claim. England is a brave nation, but recent events in South Africa show her to be as insignificant as a military power as France proved to be in 1870, and with the greatest respect in the world for British pluck and enterprise, no intelligent soldier can imagine that she could hold her own in a conflict with any great Continental power. It may seem extremely presumptuous to say so, but to me it seems that the termination of the Anglo-Afghan war is only the triumph of Russian diplomacy. England has got the coveted "scientific frontiers," but to keep them and India, which is in their rear, she will need the deploy of an army whose absence from the scene of future action will be a diversion of immense value to her enemy. Not that the Russians are in a very rosy situation just now. Nihilism is giving them much anxiety at home, even if the number of political assassinations has diminished, the revolutionaries concluding that to burn up the Crown property is really more injurious to the Crown than to stab or shoot its servants. Manifestations begin to be noticed in the churches, and at Warsaw, and in the Cathedral of Isaac, speeches have been pronounced and threats uttered which leave no doubt that the Nihilist propaganda is spreading, notwithstanding Soulovieff's execution and the arraignment of another batch of conspirators before the Kieff and Odessa tribunals for the 20th of June. The Reign of Terror is in full swing and although nearly all the native insurance companies have been ruined by the numerous cases of arson throughout the Empire, a new ukase is announced making insurances obligatory upon every owner of property in the provincial towns and in the capital. There is no foundation for the report of the Czar's intended abdication; yet his melancholy has greatly increased since his return from Livadia and the abandonment of his projects of visiting Berlin and renewing his alliance with the Austrian and German Emperors, in which State reasons interfered with the realization of his desires. He had been warned that, should he go to Berlin, another attempt would be made upon his life, and as the animosity of the Czarewitsch's party to the German element increases every day, it was thought better to keep Alexander II. at home, especially as his "cousin" Francis Joseph positively, if courteously, refused to meet him at the golden wedding of their mutual friend, who is now altogether pleased to learn that of the new Russian loan destined to cover the deficit occasioned by the late war, a sum of 200,000,000 rubles has been immediately appropriated to the purchase of additional cannons, cavalry, horses, arms, munitions and equipments for the Army, instead of being expended in works of public utility. Nobody in Russia, and very few who know anything about the sentiments of Russia toward Austria, ever believed that the peace of Berlin would be permanent; but it did not suit the Panslavists to have to fight the Austrians and the English and the Turks at the same time, so they waited until England had some colonial trouble on her hands, when they hoped to be able to dispose, as I think they will very easily, of their neighbors, against whom there is every reason to suppose the Turks will take up arms with much enthusiasm, Russian influence being in the ascendant once more at Constantinople, as it was before foreign intrigue compassed the dethronement and suicide of Abd-ul Aziz.

We are in daily expectation of the announcement of Kheir-ed-Din Pasha's fall, of the appointment of Mahmoud Damat, now supposed to be in exile, to the Grand Vizierat, and of the cessation of the Embassy of Gen. Ignatieff, after which the next step in the programme will be the conclusion of a Russo-Turkish offensive and defensive alliance, whose premonitory symptoms are the ceasing of the Porte's complaints against Aleko Pasha in the matter of the fez against the kalpack, and the appointment of Bulgarian officers in Roumelia to the exclusion of Mussulmans, and the request to the Russians to adjourn for another month the evacuation of the territory. The first of these means a desire to conciliate the native Christian element, which has shown that it could and would fight; the second indicates the intention of opposing Austria, the attempt to push on beyond Mitrovitza toward Salonica. A great deal too much importance has been given to the defeat of the first Russian expedition into Turkestan. Its numbers were brought down to a minimum to conciliate British susceptibilities, for none better than the Russians knew that 3,000 or 4,000 troops were quite insufficient to make head against the warlike nomads. Gen. Lomakim was beaten and driven back, as he expected to be, by the Tekkes, and as the imperial prestige must be regained, it is quite natural that the next column should be strong enough to chastise the tribes which had forced the first column to retreat to Krasnovodsk and Chikisiar. With this no power can take umbrage, and as England has secured her frontier and obtained leave to keep an agent at Kabul, whence the Russian mission has withdrawn, England can have no pretext for interference with what takes place outside of her territory. But I have always maintained that Russia had not resigned her claims to supremacy in Central Asia. I indicated Merv as her real objective, and now we learn that, after much hesitation, the St. Petersburg Cabinet has decided to dispatch a column of 20,000 troops, including six batteries and 3,000 cavalry, through the Tekke country as far as the fortress, which is simply the key to British India. Twenty thousand men are not a great force to detail from so numerous an Army as the Russian, but the 50,000 who will be needed to hold the other front will be a heavy drag on British resources when England's time comes to measure herself against a Continental foe. In short, I continue to disbelieve in a peace of any long duration anywhere; the cards are being shuffled now, preparatory to a new deal, and although it is probable that partners will be changed in the next game, I maintain that the present situation is merely an armed truce.

M. Morelli has commenced proceedings against the *Gaulois*, laying the damages at 200,000 francs, for an article debating the probabilities of the fulfilling of Mme. Patti's engagement at the Gaîté next February, and concluding that, as her husband protested against her appearance, she would not be able to sing. The impresario pretends that the mere expression of a doubt in the matter has seriously interfered with the success of his subscription list, and that, the Marquis de Caux to the contrary, notwithstanding, Patti and her lover, Nicols, alias Nicolini, have a right to do as they please. M. Morelli is likely to be nonsuited, but it is a fine opportunity to puff on a large scale, and he has thought to make capital out of the scandalous details sure to be revealed at the next suit. Unfortunately, he has brought down upon him the whole French press, not even excepting those newspapers most hostile to the *Gaulois* in their political opinions. Possibly the "soiled dove" may obtain leave to show herself once more to the Parisians, but if so, she will regret the day when she ventured to brave public opinion, and even if not positively hissed off the stage, as it is two to one she will be, is pretty certain to play to empty houses after the first week, when public curiosity shall be sated, and the critics shall have finished wondering how a charming woman should have refused the homage of Kings and Princes, only to throw herself in the arms of a scrofulous tenor, with whom, 10 years before, she had refused to sing because "he was so filthy in his person!"

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Wallace has written to Providence, R. I., that he will visit that city with his Committee on Frauds in late elections some time in August.

A certain Arkansas Democrat having exhibited a desire to be made the Democratic candidate for Governor, one of his own party's papers exclaims that "the egotism and presumption of that man surpasses that of a legion of Government mules."

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 24th inst. says: "There is so much crime committed in Iberville Parish, and the punishment for convicted persons is so slight, that the Iberville *South* says if a stop is not put to it in some way, the citizens, white and black, will be compelled to take the law into their own hands. Things must be going very wrong when a newspaper has to suggest such a course to its readers."

An amusing telegram from Lancaster, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Gen. Tom Ewing is expected here next week, and the Democrats are busily engaged in taking up a subscription from Republicans and Democrats alike—for they say the Republicans had Tom as long as they have had him, and he was just as useful to one party as the other—for the purpose of getting up a big 'spontaneous' ovation for him on his arrival."

In an address to the voters of Kentucky, the Republican State Committee thus sets forth the position of the party: "It will have no money but honest money. It maintains the dignity, honor, and integrity of the nation, and its power and duty to protect its citizens wherever they may live." They mention many peculiarly strong reasons why good citizens of that State should abandon the Democratic Party, which is bound hand and foot to the late Confederacy, and fills all the offices with those having rebel military records alone, when the State furnished but about 15,000 men to the Confederate armies and contributed more than 75 regiments to the Union cause.

It is intimated very strongly by the Cortland *Standard*, that the Hon. George H. Arnold, the Democratic member of the last Assembly from Cortland County, has become alarmed by the manifestations of the spirit of nullification by the Democratic majority in Congress, and will hereafter resume his former position in the Republican Party, which he left under the mistaken notion that if an especial effort were made to conciliate the South it would result in the pacification of the country and the return of general prosperity. He thinks that if the contest whether loyal men or traitors shall rule is to be renewed, Union soldiers cannot hesitate on which side to ally themselves.

Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, having been misunderstood in some allusions made by him in an address delivered on Decoration Day at Lewiston, Me., has written a letter in which he says it never entered his mind that any intelligent person could imagine that he was doubtful as to which side was right in the war. He thus puts it: "I could not so insult the intelligence of my comrades, nor feel that all my long services and repeated utterances had been so in vain as to permit me to add the explanation that by the right cause I meant the Union cause, so dear to us all, and whose victory we were commemorating in the victorious deaths of our fallen comrades." Gen. Chamberlain's letter will be a bitter disappointment to the Democratic papers of Maine, which have been printing isolated extracts from his address with much glee.

The Hon. Madison Bell, of Georgia, who was Controller-General under Gov. Bullock, urges the Republicans of that State to cease their petty differences and reunite the party. He advises, and the Atlanta *Republican* indorses his position, that the leading Republicans come together this Fall and agree upon some plan to secure harmonious action in the future. Especially would he be glad to see such men as the Hon. Amos T. Akerman, Gen. Longstreet, Judge Dawson A. Walker, ex-Gov. James Johnson, the Hon. R. L. Mott, the Hon. J. Norcross, the Hon. J. C. Freeman, Judge Lawson Black, the Hon. William Markham, ex-Congressman John S. Bigby, and some others he mentions, given such prominence as they merit. No one, he says, can question the Republicanism or purity or ability of such men, and he does not see why all could not follow their leadership.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

FIVE PERSONS DEAD AND ONE INJURED.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER IN A PHILADELPHIA PLANING-MILL—THE ENGINEER INSTANTLY KILLED—A WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN CRUSHED IN A DEMOLISHED HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—It has been a long time since there was such a disastrous boiler explosion as that which occurred at the planing-mill of Wilt & Son, in Front-street, below Brown, at a few minutes before 8 o'clock this morning. The mill was a large, three-story brick building, facing on Front-street, and extending 100 feet back to a narrow alley named Court-place, in which were erected a number of small dwellings, occupied by working men and people in reduced circumstances. In the rear end of the building, on the first floor and facing Court-place, the boiler was situated. Michael Deitels, the engineer, was at his post soon after 6 o'clock, and by 7 o'clock steam had been raised. There were about 60 men at work in the mill.

Suddenly, about 8 o'clock, the boiler exploded with a loud report, sending up a cloud of dust and bricks high into the air. The people living in the houses near the planing-mill rushed into the streets, and a fire company in the vicinity, not knowing what had happened, came galloping to the scene of the trouble, adding to the confusion. When the boiler exploded it was torn into three pieces, one part being hurled 40 feet away, and entering the second story of the dwelling of John McEvoy, in Court-place, demolishing it, and killing the wife and two children. Another piece was carried 100 feet, into an alley, and a third into Beach-street, nearly a block away, where a little boy who was playing in the street was injured. As soon as order was restored about the ruins, a search was begun for the missing people. There was nothing left of the boiler-house except two bare walls. Following in the direction of the explosion, first came a small dwelling which had been battered in on the side, and one piece of the boiler was suspened between the ceiling of the third and the floor of the second story. Here was found the mangled body of the engineer. He had met an almost instantaneous death. He was standing in front of the boilers when they were lifted by the force of the explosion, carried 20 feet, and literally pushed through the wall of a building into the second story of this structure. The contact with the wall had broken nearly every bone in his body and torn him frightfully. His body was brought out and taken to Morgue. He was about 36 years old, and leaves a wife and four children.

When the body had been recovered, attention was directed to the tenement of John McEvoy, directly opposite, on the west side of the alley. As the family was not seen in the street in the crowd, it was at once feared that the members must be buried in the ruins. Hundreds of willing men offered themselves to help clear away the débris. The explosion seemed to have torn away the roof and floors simultaneously, leaving not a vestige, except the wall below the second floor. The men had not long been at work when they discovered Stella Long, age 8 years, and the body of Claude, her brother, about 6 years old. These were the step-children of Mr. McEvoy. The girl, strange to say, although buried amid bricks and timber, was not dead, but badly injured in the shoulder. She died during the evening. The boy was dead. It was evident that the children had not arisen from their beds, but had been crushed down while yet asleep. Working still further down the men found the body of Mrs. McEvoy, who had been on the first floor. She was dead. Later on the body of Eva Long, another step-child, was found. The father and his son had left home for their place of business an hour before the explosion occurred. The mother had got up and prepared their breakfasts and left the children in bed. She was in her usual duties in the kitchen when the explosion occurred. The work of extricating this woman was heartrending. First her arms and hands were found protruding from the débris, and the firemen were guided to the place by the groans of the dying woman. When they cleared the débris off her head and shoulders she was nearly dead. They cleared the bricks and timber off the body, when it was found that the right leg protruded through the floor, and was firmly held in the cellar by twisted joists. Saws were procured, and the woman was at last relieved from her terrible position. When brought out into the street, she was placed upon a settee, where she died in a few moments. While the men were endeavoring to release the wife, the husband sat on a stump near by, giving vent to his feelings in loud lamentations.

The proprietor of the mill, Mr. Wilt, does not know the cause of the explosion. He was sitting in the front office at the time. There was a report that the engineer had told him two weeks ago that the boiler was unsafe. Wilt denied the truth of the story. On the contrary, he said that the boiler was capable of carrying 90 pounds of steam, and was insured in the Hartford Boiler Insurance Company. He produced the certificate of the inspector of that company, dated Feb. 11, to the effect that the boiler would stand a pressure of 80 pounds, and was good for a year. The boiler was inspected by the inspector of the same company, on May 14, and a similar certificate was given. Mr. Owens, Boiler Inspector, said that the certificate of the Hartford company was always taken as a guarantee that the boiler was safe. Mr. Wilt says that they never carried more than 70 pounds of steam. The engine was nine horse-power. The boiler was so constructed that the underneath one was tubular, and over it was a horizontal boiler surmounted by a steam-drum. Several neighboring buildings were somewhat damaged.

ARMY AND NAVY AFFAIRS.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS—THE CRUISE OF THE TRENTON.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President sent the following Army nominations to the Senate to-day:

Cadets to be Second Lieutenants.—Frederick V. Abbott, Thomas L. Casey, and Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers; Samuel C. Robertson, Albert L. Mills, and Frederick S. Foltz, First Cavalry; Alonzo L. O'Brien, Lloyd M. Brett, and Theodore J. Lewis, Second Cavalry; John M. Porter, James O. Mackay, William D. Beach, and Allen R. Jordan, Third Cavalry; George H. G. Gale, Guy E. Huse, M. J. Jenkins, and James Lockett, Fourth Cavalry; James E. Runcie, L. S. Welborn, Lorenzo L. G. Brown, Fifth Cavalry; Thomas Cruse, Sixth Cavalry; Archie Gibson, Seventh Cavalry; William A. Shunk and John A. Johnston, Eighth Cavalry; Walter L. Finley and Charles W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry; Charles H. Grierson, Tenth Cavalry; John S. Mallory, Second Infantry; Henry De H. Waite and William E. Almy, Third Infantry; James A. Leyden, Edward H. Browne, and Nathaniel J. Whitehead, Fourth Infantry; William W. Gibson, Walter S. Alexander, Hunter Leggett, and Samuel W. Miller, Fifth Infantry; Daniel L. Howell, Seventh Infantry; Percy Parker, Eighth Infantry; Frank S. Harlow, Frank L. Bodine, and John R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry, and C. C. Miner, Ninth Infantry; A. C. Ducat, Eleventh Infantry; M. B. Safford, Thirteenth Infantry; William B. Reynolds and Frank F. Eastman, Fourteenth Infantry; Will P. May, Fifteenth Infantry; W. A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry; E. W. Downy, Seventeenth Infantry; Charles McClure and Charles L. Steele, Eighteenth Infantry; Francis H. French, Edmund D. Smith, and Alfred McO. Ogle, Nineteenth Infantry; Percy A. Ireons and James A. Irons, Twentieth Infantry; Charles M. Traitt and John S. Parke, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry; Augustine F. Hewitt and Frank B. Jones, Twenty-second Infantry; E. P. Pendleton, Twenty-third Infantry; Benjamin W. Lovell, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Curtis McD. Townsend and Gustave Fiebeger to be additional Second Lieutenants, Corps of Engineers.

Promotions.—Sergt.-Major A. M. Fuller to be Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry; Corp. Horace D. Steele to be Second Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry; Corp. Henry L. Ripley to be Second Lieutenant Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Transfers.—Second Lieut. John A. Totten, First Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. Charles M. Schaiffer, Fifteenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery.

Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander the following transfers in the Second Artillery are made: First Lieut. F. C. Drenan from Light Battery A to Battery D; First Lieut. C. C. Taylor from Battery H to Battery E; First Lieut. M. Crawford, Jr., from Light Battery L to Battery C; First Lieut. N. Wolfe from Battery C to Light Battery L, and First Lieut. E. A. Dudley from Battery E to Battery A.

Surgeon W. M. Nolson is detached from duty with the Army Medical Board, in session in New-York City, and will report for duty at the recruiting depot, Columbus (Ohio) Barracks, relieving Surgeon C. B. White, who will report by letter from New-York to the Surgeon-General. Second Lieut. J. A. Totten, First Infantry, is transferred to the Fourth Artillery, and will join his battalion in Alcatraz, Cal.

By direction of the Secretary of War, when, from accident or other unavoidable contingency, mail contractors or their carriers, while transporting the United States mail to and from military posts in the sparsely-populated Territories, insure the lives of their animals or vehicles, and are thus deprived of the means necessary to fulfill their contracts; and when, in the opinion of commanders of military posts to whom application may be made for temporarily suspending means of transportation, it would be impracticable to obtain the requisite transportation from civilians in the vicinity, such commanders are authorized, provided the means of transportation can be spared without materially interfering with the current requirements of their posts, to furnish such animals or other means of transportation as may be absolutely necessary to transport the mails for one trip, or until by the exercise of proper diligence the loss has otherwise been provided for by the contractor or carrier.

Lieut. G. T. Ide is detached from the Vandalia and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. F. M. Armory from Lighthouse duty, and ordered to the Vandalia; Chief Engineer C. H. Baker from the Richmond, and ordered to the Monongahela, relieving Chief Engineer H. S. Davids, who is ordered to return home.

Capt. N. L. Nokes, United States Marine Corps, will, on July 16, be detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, and proceed to Mare Island, California for duty as the barracks there.

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 27.—Capt. John Lee Davis, commanding the United States steamer Trenton, flag-ship of the European Station, accompanied by the American Vice-Consul, as part of official visits to the Embassy of Gen. Ignatieff, after which the next step in the programme will be the conclusion of a Russo-Turkish offensive and defensive alliance, whose premonitory symptoms are the ceasing of the Porte's complaints against Aleko Pasha in the matter of the fez against the kalpack, and the appointment of Bulgarian officers in Roumelia to the exclusion of Mussulmans, and the request to the Russians to adjourn for another month the evacuation of the territory. The first of these means a desire to conciliate the native Christian element, which has shown that it could and would fight; the second indicates the intention of opposing Austria, the attempt to push on beyond Mitrovitza toward Salonica. A great deal too much importance has been given to the defeat of the first Russian expedition into Turkestan. Its numbers were brought down to a minimum to conciliate British susceptibilities, for none better than the Russians knew that 3,000 or 4,000 troops were quite insufficient to make head against the warlike nomads. Gen. Lomakim was beaten and driven back, as he expected to be, by the Tekkes, and as the imperial prestige must be regained, it is quite natural that the next column should be strong enough to chastise the tribes which had forced the first column to retreat to Krasnovodsk and Chikisiar. With this no power can take umbrage, and as England has secured her frontier and obtained leave to keep an agent at Kabul, whence the Russian mission has withdrawn, England can have no pretext for interference with what takes place outside of her territory. But I have always maintained that Russia had not resigned her claims to supremacy in Central Asia. I indicated Merv as her real objective, and now we learn that, after much hesitation, the St. Petersburg Cabinet has decided to dispatch a column of 20,000 troops, including six batteries and 3,000 cavalry, through the Tekke country as far as the fortress, which is simply the key to British India. Twenty thousand men are not a great force to detail from so numerous an Army as the Russian, but the 50,000 who will be needed to hold the other front will be a heavy drag on British resources when England's time comes to measure herself against a Continental foe. In short, I continue to disbelieve in a peace of any long duration anywhere; the cards are being shuffled now, preparatory to a new deal, and although it is probable that partners will be changed in the next game, I maintain that the present situation is merely an armed truce.

M. Morelli has commenced proceedings against the *Gaulois*, laying the damages at 200,000 francs, for an article debating the probabilities of the fulfilling of Mme. Patti's engagement at the Gaîté next February, and concluding that, as her husband protested against her appearance, she would not be able to sing. The impresario pretends that the mere expression of a doubt in the matter has seriously interfered with the success of his subscription list, and that, the Marquis de Caux to the contrary, notwithstanding, Patti and her lover, Nicols, alias Nicolini, have a right to do as they please. M. Morelli is likely to be nonsuited, but it is a fine opportunity to puff on a large scale, and he has thought to make capital out of the scandalous details sure to be revealed at the next suit. Unfortunately, he has brought down upon him the whole French press, not even excepting those newspapers most hostile to the *Gaulois* in their political opinions. Possibly the "soiled dove" may obtain leave to show herself once more to the Parisians, but if so, she will regret the day when she ventured to brave public opinion, and even if not positively hissed off the stage, as it is two to one she will be, is pretty certain to play to empty houses after the first week, when public curiosity shall be sated, and the critics shall have finished wondering how a charming woman should have refused the homage of Kings and Princes, only to throw herself in the arms of a scrofulous tenor, with whom, 10 years before, she had refused to sing because "he was so filthy in his person!"

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Wallace has written to Providence, R. I., that he will visit that city with his Committee on Frauds in late elections some time in August.

A certain Arkansas Democrat having exhibited a desire to be made the Democratic candidate for Governor, one of his own party's papers exclaims that "the egotism and presumption of that man surpasses that of a legion of Government mules."

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 24th inst. says: "There is so much crime committed in Iberville Parish, and the punishment for convicted persons is so slight, that the Iberville *South* says if a stop is not put to it in some way, the citizens, white and black, will be compelled to take the law into their own hands. Things must be going very wrong when a newspaper has to suggest such a course to its readers."

An amusing telegram from Lancaster, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Gen. Tom Ewing is expected here next week, and the Democrats are busily engaged in taking up a subscription from Republicans and Democrats alike—for they say the Republicans had Tom as long as they have had him, and he was just as useful to one party as the other—for the purpose of getting up a big 'spontaneous' ovation for him on his arrival."

In an address to the voters of Kentucky, the Republican State Committee thus sets forth the position of the party: "It will have no money but honest money. It maintains the dignity, honor, and integrity of the nation, and its power and duty to protect its citizens wherever they may live." They mention many peculiarly strong reasons why good citizens of that State should abandon the Democratic Party, which is bound hand and foot to the late Confederacy, and fills all the offices with those having rebel military records alone, when the State furnished but about 15,000 men to the Confederate armies and contributed more than 75 regiments to the Union cause.

It is intimated very strongly by the Cortland *Standard*, that the Hon. George H. Arnold, the Democratic member of the last Assembly from Cortland County, has become alarmed by the manifestations of the spirit of nullification by the Democratic majority in Congress, and will hereafter resume his former position in the Republican Party, which he left under the mistaken notion that if an especial effort were made to conciliate the South it would result in the pacification of the country and the return of general prosperity. He thinks that if the contest whether loyal men or traitors shall rule is to be renewed, Union soldiers cannot hesitate on which side to ally themselves.

Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, having been misunderstood in some allusions made by him in an address delivered on Decoration Day at Lewiston, Me., has written a letter in which he says it never entered his mind that any intelligent person could imagine that he was doubtful as to which side was right in the war. He thus puts it: "I could not so insult the intelligence of my comrades, nor feel that all my long services and repeated utterances had been so in vain as to permit me to add the explanation that by the right cause I meant the Union cause, so dear to us all, and whose victory we were commemorating in the victorious deaths of our fallen comrades." Gen. Chamberlain's letter will be a bitter disappointment to the Democratic papers of Maine, which have been printing isolated extracts from his address with much glee.

The Hon. Madison Bell, of Georgia, who was Controller-General under Gov. Bullock, urges the Republicans of that State to cease their petty differences and reunite the party. He advises, and the Atlanta *Republican* indorses his position, that the leading Republicans come together this Fall and agree upon some plan to secure harmonious action in the future. Especially would he be glad to see such men as the Hon. Amos T. Akerman, Gen. Longstreet, Judge Dawson A. Walker, ex-Gov. James Johnson, the Hon. R. L. Mott, the Hon. J. Norcross, the Hon. J. C. Freeman, Judge Lawson Black, the Hon. William Markham, ex-Congressman John S. Bigby, and some others he mentions, given such prominence as they merit. No one, he says, can question the Republicanism or purity or ability of such men, and he does not see why all could not follow their leadership.

MURDERING AN OLD MISER

KILLED FOR REFUSING TO LEND MONEY.

THE MURDER OF E. B. REWEY, IN TIOGA COUNTY—THE CRIMINAL'S CONFESSION AND OFFER OF MONEY TO A FRIEND—THE DETAILS AS TOLD BY THE PRISONER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 27.—At 5 o'clock on Thursday morning J. Coleman, a colored man residing in the village of Newark Valley, in Tioga County, awoke J. M. Livermore and told him that he feared that a murder had been committed on Wednesday night. He said: "Dan Searles (a colored man) came to my house about 7 o'clock last night, and asked admission; upon entering he desired to see me alone; we went up stairs and he said he had got some money of Elbridge B. Rewey; I asked him what he had done to the old man and he replied: 'Oh, I've laid him out;' he said he depended upon me to keep it still, as a friend, and at the same time counted over the money and gave me $115 to make sure of my silence; we descended, and he gave my wife $5 for the same purpose. He coolly washed his hands and retired upon a lounge. My wife and I went up stairs to bed. We talked the matter over, and decided to return the money, and did so return it, only keeping it an hour or so. I rose about 5 o'clock this morning, and called on you to get your advice."

Mr. Livermore at once awakened Mr. Whiting and G. A. Clark, both neighbors, and proceeded to the house of Mr. Rewey, to see if he really had been murdered. They arrived about 6 o'clock and found the door closed, but not fastened. They entered and found the body of Mr. Rewey lying on its back, partially under a sink in the corner of a back kitchen, in a pool of blood. The throat was cut from ear to ear, the windpipe being entirely severed. They at once started in search of the fugitive murderer, looked for Searles. He was found by Constable George Ballard, who was accompanied by two or three men, at Sidney Belcher's mill, just below the village, about 8 o'clock. When arrested he pretended to know of no cause for arrest, and upon being told the charge declared his innocence and ignorance of the crime. Upon being told what Coleman had said he confessed the truth of the charge.

Searles's confession is as follows: "I made the first trip to Mr. Rewey's house at about 8:30 o'clock and found it locked. I then went to the barn, but could not find Mr. Rewey. I returned at 9:45 o'clock and found the south door partly open. I knocked and went in. I had about five minutes' talk with the old man on the weather and other subjects. After this I asked Mr. Rewey for a loan of money. He answered that he did not lend money. Mr. Rewey was sitting in a rocking-chair, by the stove, with a candle in his hand, and after he answered me he raised up out of his chair. I then picked up a boot-jack, lying on the floor, about 18 inches long and one inch in thickness, and struck him across the forehead, when he fell heavily to the floor, and the candle went out. I then took a razor out of my pocket, which I had purchased several months ago, for use in case I was attacked. With my left hand I felt along his person in the dark until I found his throat, and commenced cutting, and kept doing so until the handle of the razor broke. I then waited developments. In a short time the old man rose to his feet and said, 'Oh, don't! Oh, don't!' I was surprised. I knew I had cut his throat, for I heard the blood spurting on the floor. The old man then started toward a door which led into the kitchen. The door was fastened. He then went to another door leading to the kitchen, and as he opened it he fell, his head and shoulders striking a wash-sink. I then left the house, and until I reached the tronsers pocket. I found nothing there. In his vest I found a pocket-knife, which I took out, and, opening it, put my hand on his forehead again, and cut twice clear across his throat with the knife. I then lit a match and found a candle on the table. I then left in a sleigh. I lighted the candle and went up stairs to an upper front room and found the door locked. I returned down stairs and looked for the key, which I did not find, but in the place in the wood-box where I first met the old gentleman. I again went up stairs, and opened the door and ransacked the drawers of a bureau, but found nothing that I wanted. I then went to the old man's sleeping-room and saw his pantaloons and vest hanging in the lock. I opened it, and in a box in the bottom found $227, which I took out and then came down stairs. I saw a silver watch hanging by a hook, which I took. I examined the old man to make sure he was dead. I washed my hands in the sink directly over where he lay, and then went out of the house through the south door, locked and bolted it, went to the village, and went to my boarding-house and told James Coleman what I had done, and gave him $113 to say nothing about it."

This statement is the subject implicates other persons in the bloody deed. In a statement made to Constable Riley, Searles said that James Coleman and Samuel Balder, both colored, the latter a barber, and himself went to the house together, and meant to get the money from the old man and then go to Canada. The plan was to enter the house first and engage the old man in conversation. His companions were to come in afterward, and then the job was to be done. Searles said that he waited for his companions until he got tired, and then concluded to do the job himself. Both Balder and Coleman were arrested to-day. The Coroner's inquest was begun to-day, when the facts were elicited substantially as described above. The Coroner's jury held a secret session this evening. It will conclude its labors before to-morrow.

The murdered man was about 70 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, probably weighing 120 pounds. He was a bachelor, and resided alone, doing his own house-work. He owned a farm, had ready money, and was in comfortable circumstances. He was of a close, avaricious disposition, hoarding his money in his house instead of depositing it in some bank. This must have been known to Searles, and was the cause of the murder. The prisoner is a slender, wiry, copper-colored mulatto, about 30 years of age, and not weighing more than 135 pounds. He had worked in Owego for A. H. Keeler a short time, and at Vesper Cliff last Winter and Spring. There was some talk of hanging the prisoner by a mob. He heard them, and laughed coolly and said: "As well hanged one time as another."

MUSIC DOWN TOWN.

OPENING THE CONCERT SEASON IN BATTERY PARK.

Several thousand persons assembled around the new music-stand in the Battery Park last evening to listen to the first concert for the season of Crook's Amateur Band, an association that last Summer delighted many thousands of people, and a great many of the residents in the neighborhood of the Battery, whose facilities for hearing music are somewhat limited. The audience last night was not stylish, but it was exceedingly enthusiastic. A large part of it was composed of barefoot boys and girls and loungers from the park benches, and, strange as it may seem, these people seemed to enjoy the music just as much as if they were white kids and were seated in the Academy of Music. Lower Broadway from 7:30 till 8:30 was almost filled with candidates for standing room in the park. A brilliant electric light made everything as bright as day. Among the selections were the new "Battery Park Quickstep," "The Jolly Robbers," "Racquet," a cornet solo, selections from "Pinafore," by W. H. Post, "Secret Love," and the medley "1876." Slight showers interfered with the concert began, at 8 o'clock, but it did not dismay the crowd, who kept their places as near the music-stand as circumstances and the Park Police would allow. The concert was highly enjoyed by the crowd, who took in not only the music, but the pure fresh air from the sea. Later in the evening a pretty display of fire-works was made.

THE BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

The new race-track at Brighton Beach, Coney Island, will be opened to-day. The programme arranged consists of three events, beginning with a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for which the entries are Warfield, 4 years, 115 pounds; Loiterer, 5 years, 104 pounds; Lizzie D., 4 years, 113 pounds; bay colt by B. F. Carver, 4 years, 108 pounds; Alleveur, 4 years, 118 pounds; Guy, 4 years, 105 pounds; Shylock, aged, 122 pounds; Miss Malloy, 4 years, 113 pounds, and Glen Ogle, 4 years, 103 pounds. The second race will be a handicap of mile heats, with Hattie F. carrying 108 pounds, Alleveur, 107 pounds, and Loiterer, 97 pounds. A steeplechase of about two and a half miles will close the sports, the weights fixed by the handicapper being as follows: Derby, 146 pounds; Oxmore, 120 pounds, Pilot, 140 pounds; Ventilator, 128 pounds; Lizzie D., 118 pounds; bay colt, 107 pounds; Bay Rum, 123 pounds; the B. F. Carver colt, 113 pounds, and Coroner 163 pounds.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 27, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	17	Hops, bales	339
Beans, bbls	245	Leather, sides	24,141
Beer, bbls	9	Bristle, bags, bbls	2,036
Beef, bbls, pkls	1,000	Oil-cake, pkls	3,004
Butter, lbs	302	Oil, Lard, bbls	39
Cheese, lbs	426	Oil, Whale, bags	433
Copper, cakes	177	Pork, pkls	133
Eggs, pkls	1,635	Nut-meats, pkls	2,956
Flour, bbls	13,192	Rice, tcs	514
Corn-meal, bbls	182	Butter, pkls	5,911
Corn-meal, bags	130	Cheese, pkls	7,091
Wheat, bushels	94,720	Rice, tcs	171
Corn, bushels	207,770	Sugar, hhds	125
Oats, bushels	34,300	Spelter, pcs	5,906
Rye, bushels	450	Skins, bales	176
Malt, bushels	28,900	Starch, pkls	3,475
Oat-meal, bbls	25	Stearine, pkls	60
Flax-seed, bags	18	Tallow, pkls	460
Grease, pkls	2,400	Tobacco, pkls	529
Grass-seed, bags	406	Tobacco, pcs	8,220
Hemp, bales	19	Whisky, bbls	251
Hides, No	612	Wool, bales	103
Hides, bales	32		

COTTON—A comparatively limited movement has been reported for the options during the week, closing closing a trifle stronger for June and July, and weaker on later months. Early deliveries have been in moderate request, but for spring purposes, at unchanged quotations.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,102 bales, (of which 751 bales were on last evening,) including 1,102 bales to spinners, and 50 bales to speculators. Low Middling quoted at 12 1-16c.@12 3-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Middling at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Fair at 14⅛c.@14⅜c., and Good Ordinary at 11⅝c. Cotton-seed unchanged. Imported since our last of 41,500 bales, (of which 8,500 bales were on last evening, and 33,000 bales to-day,) with 7,700 bales of the sells, on the basis of Middling.....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 4,413,322 bales, against 4,200,884 bales in the corresponding cotton year. Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 11,869 bales; to the Continent, 299 bales: coastwise, (Saturday only,) 135,849 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 135,711 bales. The week's exports hence have been 5,611 bales.

Option Sales.

Month.	Last Evening. Sales.	Price.	To-day. Sales.	Price.
June			200	@12.45
July	1,300	12.44@12.45	1,700	12.38@12.47
August	2,100	12.56@12.59	2,100	12.49@12.58
September	3,200	12.38@12.40	15,500	12.30@12.36
October	700	11.50@11.51	5,700	11.45@11.50
November	1,000	11.12@11.13	2,900	11.10@11.12
December	100	@11.12	900	11.04@11.08
January			300	11.07@11.08
March	100	@11.28	100	@11.26

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
June	12.42@12.45	12.42@12.43
July	12.43@12.44	12.43@12.45
August	12.56@12.57	12.55@12.56
September	12.36@12.38	12.33@12.36
October	11.49@11.50	11.48@
November	11.11@11.12	11.09@11.10
December	11.03@11.06	11.02@ ----
January	11.09@11.10	11.06@ ----
February	11.14@11.13	11.13@11.15
March	11.27@11.28	11.24@11.25

Yesterday's Range on Options.

July	12.41	November	11.13
August	12.55	December	11.05
September	12.39	March	11.27
October	11.50		

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracted less attention to-day, and prices, though not altered materially, closed rather weaker, on somewhat freer sales, the largest transaction reported since our last of 14,750 bbls. of all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 450 bbls. low Extras, in lots, on private terms within the range of $3 20@$4 20; 1,600 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, at $4 90@$5 25 for fair to fancy, (chiefly at $5 05@$5 10,) and South American, standard brands at $5 40@$5 50, with ordinary to good English brands quoted at $4@$4 20; equal to 2,650 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $4@$4 75,) and 1,400 bbls. do. straights, (these at $3 75@$4 25;) 2,100 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $3@$3 65, largely at $3 15@$3 50;) 1,200 bbls. Patent Extras, from $5 50@$7 75, chiefly at $6@$6 75; 3,400 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $4 75@$6, mainly at $5 10@$6 75 for choice, and 1,500 bbls. Rye mixed, at $5 25@$5 50, with very choice to very fancy Family Extras quoted up to $6 25@$6 50, the latter an extreme; 450 bbls. Patent Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 75, with fancy quoted up to $8 50@$8 75;) 500 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 50 for poor Spring to $3 85 for fancy Winter;) and 1,700 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 60@$3 25, mainly at $2 70@$3;) and unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 35@$3.....A light trade noted in Southern Flour at unchanged quotations.....Sales, 350 bbls. chiefly Extras, at $4 85@$6 50, the latter for very choice. .....Of Rye Flour 325 bbls. sold at full prices, including good to very choice Superfine State at $3 25@$3 80; very fancy do., small lots, at $3 90.....Corn-meal unaltered; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in comparatively limited demand and unsettled in price to-day, (leaving off, as a rule, heavily, and, in instance of No. 2 Red, fully 2c. under yesterday's quotations, and New-York No. 2 Spring, car lots, decidedly lower, though No. 3 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring—the stock of which was concentrated in strong hands and held in the speculative interest—quoted about as on last evening, and after additional settlements reported at the extreme figure. White Wheat was not plenty, and was held, as a rule, with more firmness, but was not in urgent request, even on export account. No. 2 Amber, only deliveries, was in more demand, partly for export, and a shade dearer. Low-grade Spring was less sought after, and closed irregularly. Options of dealings were on a very moderate aggregate, but indicative of a slight improvement in values, No. 2 Red attracting most attention, mainly for July and August delivery. The general markets wound up tamely and more than ordinarily sensitive. Western reports were of stronger markets. Cable advices of a rather more healthy tenor.....Sales have been reported to-day of 333,000 bushels, (of which 167,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 10,000 bushels Extra White, (Michigan,) at $1 16; 4,800 bushels No. 1 White, in lots, at $1 14@$1 15, chiefly at $1 14½; 16,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 14⅝; 24,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 14; 16,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 10; do. September options, 1,200 bushels No. 2 White at $1 12¼@$1 12⅝; 3,200 bushels ungraded White at $1 14@$1 15; 10,000 bushels White Canada, in bond, on private terms; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 18; 38,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 13, all in bids, June options, quoted at $1 20 asked, and a few settlements reported on this basis: 88,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 13⅞@$1 14, closing at $1 14 asked and $1 13¾ bid; 24,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 09, closing at $1 09 bid, and $1 09¼ asked; 16,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 07@$1 08, closing at $1 08; 10,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 04@$1 16, as to quality; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, do., July option, at $1 11, (with an important line reported for July arrival as offered at $1 12, and $1 11 bid on export account;) 2,600 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 13@$1 16; 6,400 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 14@$1 15, chiefly at $1 15; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, June option, in settlement, at $1 15, (holders continuing firm;) 7,600 bushels No. 2 Spring, in lots, at $1 10; 8,000 bushels do., July option, reported at $1 05@$1 06; 9,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, June option, in settlement, at $1 15; 22,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at 92½c.@93c., the latter for choice; 3,500 bushels No. 4 Spring at 82½c.; 92c. bushels Rejected Spring, in lots, at 76c.@76c.; 23,000 bushels ungraded Spring at 87c.@$1 05, (of which choice rail stock called No. 2 above) 97c. bushels, at 99c.@99c.....Corn has been in less request for prompt and forward delivery, and generally easier in price; on early deliveries a shade cheaper.....Sales have been reported of 298,000 bushels, (of which 175,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 1 quoted at 43¼c.; New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 98,000 bushels, at 43c.@43½c., chiefly at 43c., afloat, and old lots at 43½c.@43¾c., in elevator; New-York No. 2, June options, 24,000 bushels, at 43c.; do., July, 16,000 bushels, at 43¾c.; 33,000 bushels do., August, at 44¼c.@44⅝c., closing at 45⅛c. asked and 45c. bid; do., September, 16,000 bushels, at 46½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, about 11,000 bushels, at 43c.@43½c., chiefly at 43¼c.; do., June options, quoted at 42¾c. bid and 43c. asked; do., July, at 42c. bid, and 43c. asked; do., August, 32,000 bushels, at 44c.; do., September, quoted at 45½c. asked, and 44¾c. bid; New-York No. 2 Mixed Winter, unregraded, at 40c.@43½c., as to quality; New-York No. 1 White quoted at 51½c.@52c.; New-York No. 2 White at 45c.; New-York Yellow at 44c.@44¼c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 43c.; New-York Low Mixed, Western, at 41c.@42c.; Round Yellow, about 5,000 bushels, and Round White, about 1,000 bushels, on private terms.....Rye in quick demand, and quoted barely steady; 8,000 bushels State sold on private terms, and quoted at 85c.@86c.; 2,000 bushels Western Malt essentially at last quoted.....Oats have been very moderately dealt in, and, though quoted a trifle strong, closed rather slack.....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,750 bbls. of all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 450 bbls. low Extras, in lots, on private terms within the range of $3 20@$4 20; 1,600 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, at $4 90@$5 25 for fair to fancy, (chiefly at $5 05@$5 10,) and South American, standard brands at $5 40@$5 50, with ordinary to good English brands quoted at $4@$4 20; equal to 2,650 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $4@$4 75,) and 1,400 bbls. do. straights, (these at $3 75@$4 25;) 2,100 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $3@$3 65, largely at $3 15@$3 50;) 1,200 bbls. Patent Extras, from $5 50@$7 75, chiefly at $6@$6 75; 3,400 bbls. White Wheat Extras, these at $4 75@$6, mainly at $5 10@$6 75 for choice, and 1,500 bbls. Rye mixed, at $5 25@$5 50, with very choice to very fancy Family Extras quoted up to $6 25@$6 50, the latter an extreme; 450 bbls. Patent Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 75, with fancy quoted up to $8 50@$8 75;) 500 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 50 for poor Spring to $3 85 for fancy Winter;) and 1,700 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 60@$3 25, mainly at $2 70@$3;) and unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 35@$3.....A light trade noted in Southern Flour at unchanged quotations.....Sales, 350 bbls. chiefly Extras, at $4 85@$6 50, the latter for very choice. .....Of Rye Flour 325 bbls. sold at full prices, including good to very choice Superfine State at $3 25@$3 80; very fancy do., small lots, at $3 90.....Corn-meal unaltered; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in comparatively limited demand and unsettled in price to-day, (leaving off, as a rule, heavily, and, in instance of No. 2 Red, fully 2c. under yesterday's quotations, and New-York No. 2 Spring, car lots, decidedly lower, though No. 3 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring—the stock of which was concentrated in strong hands and held in the speculative interest—quoted about as on last evening, and after additional settlements reported at the extreme figure. White Wheat was not plenty, and was held, as a rule, with more firmness, but was not in urgent request, even on export account. No. 2 Amber, only deliveries, was in more demand, partly for export, and a shade dearer. Low-grade Spring was less sought after, and closed irregularly. Options of dealings were on a very moderate aggregate, but indicative of a slight improvement in values, No. 2 Red attracting most attention, mainly for July and August delivery. The general markets wound up tamely and more than ordinarily sensitive. Western reports were of stronger markets. Cable advices of a rather more healthy tenor.....Sales have been reported to-day of 333,000 bushels, (of which 167,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 10,000 bushels Extra White, (Michigan,) at $1 16; 4,800 bushels No. 1 White, in lots, at $1 14@$1 15, chiefly at $1 14½; 16,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 14⅝; 24,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 14; 16,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 10; do. September options, 1,200 bushels No. 2 White at $1 12¼@$1 12⅝; 3,200 bushels ungraded White at $1 14@$1 15; 10,000 bushels White Canada, in bond, on private terms; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 18; 38,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 13, all in bids, June options, quoted at $1 20 asked, and a few settlements reported on this basis: 88,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 13⅞@$1 14, closing at $1 14 asked and $1 13¾ bid; 24,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 09, closing at $1 09 bid, and $1 09¼ asked; 16,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 07@$1 08, closing at $1 08; 10,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 04@$1 16, as to quality; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, do., July option, at $1 11, (with an important line reported for July arrival as offered at $1 12, and $1 11 bid on export account;) 2,600 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 13@$1 16; 6,400 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 14@$1 15, chiefly at $1 15; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, June option, in settlement, at $1 15, (holders continuing firm;) 7,600 bushels No. 2 Spring, in lots, at $1 10; 8,000 bushels do., July option, reported at $1 05@$1 06; 9,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, June option, in settlement, at $1 15; 22,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at 92½c.@93c., the latter for choice; 3,500 bushels No. 4 Spring at 82½c.; 92c. bushels Rejected Spring, in lots, at 76c.@76c.; 23,000 bushels ungraded Spring at 87c.@$1 05, (of which choice rail stock called No. 2 above) 97c. bushels, at 99c.@99c.....Corn has been in less request for prompt and forward delivery, and generally easier in price; on early deliveries a shade cheaper.....Sales have been reported of 298,000 bushels, (of which 175,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 1 quoted at 43¼c.; New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 98,000 bushels, at 43c.@43½c., chiefly at 43c., afloat, and old lots at 43½c.@43¾c., in elevator; New-York No. 2, June options, 24,000 bushels, at 43c.; do., July, 16,000 bushels, at 43¾c.; 33,000 bushels do., August, at 44¼c.@44⅝c., closing at 45⅛c. asked and 45c. bid; do., September, 16,000 bushels, at 46½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, about 11,000 bushels, at 43c.@43½c., chiefly at 43¼c.; do., June options, quoted at 42¾c. bid and 43c. asked; do., July, at 42c. bid, and 43c. asked; do., August, 32,000 bushels, at 44c.; do., September, quoted at 45½c. asked, and 44¾c. bid; New-York No. 2 Mixed Winter, unregraded, at 40c.@43½c., as to quality; New-York No. 1 White quoted at 51½c.@52c.; New-York No. 2 White at 45c.; New-York Yellow at 44c.@44¼c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 43c.; New-York Low Mixed, Western, at 41c.@42c.; Round Yellow, about 5,000 bushels, and Round White, about 1,000 bushels, on private terms.....Rye in quick demand, and quoted barely steady; 8,000 bushels State sold on private terms, and quoted at 85c.@86c.; 2,000 bushels Western Malt essentially at last quoted.....Oats have been very moderately dealt in, and, though quoted a trifle strong, closed rather slack.....Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 700 bushels, at 41c.; New-York No. 2 White, about 15,000 bushels, at 38½c.@38¾c.; New-York No. 3 White, 4,200 bushels, at 37½c.@37¾c., chiefly at 37½c.; New-York No. 1, 1,400 bushels, quoted at 36c.; New-York No. 2, 15,000 bushels, at 37½c.@38c.; New-York No. 3, 700 bushels, at 37c.; New-York Rejected quoted at 35½c.; White Western, 9,100 bushels, at 39½c.@41c., as to quality; Mixed Western, 4,900 bushels, at 38½c.@38c.; White State, 2,100 bushels, at 40c.@40½c.; Mixed State quoted at 38c.@39c.; 1,000 bushels White and 3,500 bushels Mixed State, together, sold on private terms; No. 2 Chicago quoted, afloat, at 39c.@39½c.....Feed quoted as before, with restricted inquiry, and demand has been noted for Bale Hay, at generally firm prices.....We quote sniping qualities as from 40c.@50c. for about fair to strictly choice, and retailing qualities at 55c.@75c. for fair to very choice, (Timothy quoted somewhat higher,)@100 lb.; Clover, 35c.@40c.; Salt Hay at 35c.@45c.....Straw in request, with Rye quoted at from 40c. @55c., and Oat for choice long; and Oat, 30c.@40c. .....The week's export clearances hence for European ports have been again very liberal, including 67,843 bbls. Flour, 1,231,696 bushels Wheat, 762,099 bushels Corn, 87,731 bushels Rye, 2,737 bushels Barley.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin in less demand at previous quotations, with good Strained at $1 32½@$1 37½; sales at 200 bbls. noted at $1 35, and other grades as before. .....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits of Turpentine in moderate request, with merchantable quoted at 27½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined fairly active at firmer prices, with cash deliveries quoted here, at the close, at 9½c. bid.....Refined, in casks, here, quoted at 8½@10¼c. for Standard to fancy brands.....Crude at 5c.@6½c., in shipping order, here, and 7½c. in bulk.....Naphtha at 5c. @8c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for cash delivery, quoted at 6¾c. bid.....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, at 6¾c. bid.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of 1,000 bbls. here, and 442,000 bbls. as Off City at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., closing at 7⅛c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been quoted a shade easier and in less demand.....Mess Pork, for early delivery, has attracted less attention, and has been quoted barely steady at $10 20@$10 25 for new, on ordinary brands, and $9 50 for old.....Sales reported of 200 bbls. old at $9 50.....And for forward delivery, Mess in very limited demand, June, at $10 05@$10 10; July, at $10 05@$10 15; August at $10 15@$10 25, and September at $10 25@$10 35.....Dressed Hogs rather more sought after, with City quoted at 5¼c.@5½c., and Western at 5c.....Cut-meats quoted steady on a moderate call for supplies.....Bacon slow of sale, with Short Clear at $5 30 and Long Clear at $5 70. Sale of 200 boxes Long and Short Clear at private terms.....Western Steam Lard has been in moderate request, for early delivery only, early prices of Western Steam for early delivery, sales of 658 tcs. at 36 32½@36 37½.....And for forward delivery, Western Steam Lard moderately active at easier prices, with June options quoted as before at $6 35; July at $6 35@ August at $6 45 asked; September at $6 55 asked; year option as $6 35@.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 6,750 tcs. July, at $6 35@$6 37½; 4,000 tcs. August, at $6 45; 750 tcs. September, at $6 55, and 1,500 tcs. year option, $6 32½..... City Steam Lard quiet; quoted as the close as $6 25@ with sales reported at 50 tcs. at $6 25.....Refined Lard attracts little attention; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close at $6 87½.....Sales of 500 tcs. for West Indies, at $6 60.....Stearine in fair demand.....Beef Hams higher; sales of 25 bbls. at $13 25@$13 50.....Butter has been offered with more freedom, yet less, as to quantity, than recently of late, on advantageous buyers, who have been operating with notable reserve, for home use as well as for shipment.....We quote Strictly Ordinary to Low Grades at 5@10c.; Good Ordinary to Low Grades Near Dairy at 8c.@14c.; ordinary to very choice Western Creamery, at 12@16c.; ordinary to Western dairy at 9½c.@11½c.; do. factory, 8c.@10½c.; Grease Butter at 3c.@4½c.....Cheese has been moderately active, and choice to fancy goods carried steady; other grades unsettled.....We quote; State, good to fancy factory, 5c.@6½c.; the latter an extreme; Western, good to fancy factory, at 5c.@6½c.; inferior to good Cheese at 3c.@5c.; Skimmed at 1½c.@2½c. Egg-store have been comparatively limited request, within the range of 12c.@14c. for fresh; good to fancy marks for shipment.....Inquiry has been reported for Tallow, with prime quoted at the close at $ 15-16c.@6c.; sales of 97,000 lb., in lots, at $ 15-16c.@6c.....Stearine dull, with City quoted at 7½c.@7½c., and Western at 7c.@7½c. The week's export clearances hence for European ports include 854 pkls. Pork, 1,000 pkls. Beef, 14,400 pkls. Bacon, 12,110 tcs. and pkls. Lard, 10,603 pkls. Butter, and 99,624 pkls. Cheese; also, 865 pkls. Tallow.

SUGARS—Raw in rather moderate demand, but firm, to-day, on the basis of 6¾c. for fair, and 6⅞c.@6 15-16c. for good Refining Cuba.....Sales have been reported of 1,783 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5c.@6¼c.....Refined as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—Under quite liberal offerings of accommodation for early use, rates again yielded slightly on Grain, and showed less firmness also for Petroleum, leading to a fair business, though not a material reduction of Wheat values tended to impede export operations. Vessels for Cotton, Lumber, and general cargo were in very moderate request, and rates ruled low. Tonnage for Coal has been less sought after, but quoted essentially unchanged. In the berth freight line more animation has been reported, with rates in advantage, as to rates, in favor of shippers, particularly by steam for British ports.....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been 1,400 tons Oil-cake at 12s. 9d., and sundry small lots of Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 2,780 bales Cotton at 13 16d.@¼d., mostly from Memphis; 2,181 tons do. options; 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and 1,400 bbls. Flour, nearly all of through freight and forward shipment, reported on private terms; quoted at 2s. asked and 1s. 9d. bid for 5,100 sacks Flour and Oat-meal, all through freight and forward shipment, at 1s. 3d.@2s., by (output steamers, at low as 1s. 3d., and important contracts for Grain for Autumn shipment secured as low as 1s., also by output lines;) 30,000 bushels Wheat at 4¼d.@4⅝d., closing at 4¼d. ₱ bushel; 2,200 pkls. Provisions at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, and shipper's option of steamers as low as 20s.@22s. 6d. and direct shipment hence at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 10,000 to 12,000 bushels Wheat, prompt, to Cork, for orders, at 4¾d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 barrels Petroleum, to Glasgow, quoted at 30s. as the best bid, and up to 35s. asked; small lots of Butter at 30s.@35s., regular way; do., in refrigerators quoted at 60s.; small lots of Lard through freight to 150 tons general cargo, in lots, including Heavy Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (by output steamers as low as 25s.) and Measurement Goods in lots, at 28s. 9d.@ 29s. ₱ ton, (part through freight;) and small lots of Provisions, in tcs. and bbls., at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d., and 3s. 3d.@3s. 9d.....FOR LONDON—By sail, 300 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d., equal to 40 tons general cargo, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. for Heavy Goods, and 12s. 7½d.@15s. for Measurement Goods, ₱ ton; and, by steam, 1,750 bbls. Flour, of through freight, reported at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 8,500 sacks Flour and Meal at 2s., 54,000 bushels Wheat at 5¼d. to 5¾d., 20,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d. ₱ 60 lbs.; small lots of Cheese at 40s., equal to 300 tons general cargo, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s. for Heavy and 17s. 6d.@22s. for Measurement Goods; 30 pkls. Tobacco at 25s. for hogsheads and 20s. ₱ 40 cubic feet; 1,200 bags Oil-cake at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also, two British steam-ships, 1,228 and 989 tons, placed on the berth terms for general cargo, at current rates.....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,600 bbls. Flour, mostly of through freight, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 7,000 sacks Flour and Meal at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 10,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d. ₱ bushel; 1,250 pkls. Provisions at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, 5s. 7½d. ₱ tierce, and 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; small lots of Butter and 1,500 hrs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton; 1,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d. ₱ bushel, and 1,000 bbls. Flour, mostly of through freight, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d. ₱ bushel; 1,250 pkls. Provisions at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, 5s. 7½d. ₱ tierce, and 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; small lots of Butter and 1,500 hrs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, June 27:

James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, E. D. Sale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 344 East 35th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 2d-av., for $16,000, to H. F. H. Classen, a defendant in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, J. F. McLaughlin, Esq., Referee, sold the house and lot, 23 by 85, No. 975 Madison-av., east side, 25 feet north of 81st-st., for $19,900, to B. F. Trask. Also, similar sale, R. G. Espallo, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, No. 335 West 33d-st., north side, 428.9 feet east of 9th-av., for $7,023, to J. A. Wilder.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Louis P. Kershaia, Esq., Referee, sold the four two-story frame dwellings, with plot of land 100 by 100, on 10th-av., south-west corner of 69th-st., for $13,000, to Abraham Hatfield. Also, similar sale, M. J. A. McCaffery, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 100.10, on West 153d-st., north side, running through to 153d-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av., for $6,000, to Catherine E. Rockwell, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 27.

134-st., s. s., 337.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 12.6x98.9; Frederick F. Ackerman and wife to Frederick Ackerman..... $100

West Farms road, 20.8x30± irregular, 24th Ward; Mary D. McNair to William D. Corcoran..... 9,000

19th-st., s. s., (St. Mark's-place, No. 66,) 26x91.6; John W. Hull to Bernhard Zahn..... nom.

1st-av., e. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 24th-st., 25x100; Hildegart Kohner and husband to August E. Mattiage..... 5,500

23d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Catharine A. Cooper to Annie Fetiretch..... 15,000

Dyckman-st., e. s. corner of 2d-av., 100x100, 24th Ward; Patrick Foran to Edward Conway..... 500

125th-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 1st-av., 60x102.2; Hugo Weil to Israel Casper..... 6,000

119th-st., s. s., 460 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100.11; Joseph Ash to Michael W. Divine..... 5,600

40th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; East River Savings Institution to Cecelia Kliss. 10,500

83d-st., s. s., 181.4 2-3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.5x 77.2; Eleanor Swift and husband to George J. Johnson..... 7,500

47th-st., s. s., 194.6¾ ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5; Solomon Loeb and wife to Charlotte Sternfeld..... 22,500

Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 106th-st., 175x 100.11; Thomas Dougherty and wife to August Baumgarten..... 20,000

Same property; August Baumgarten and wife to John H. Dunn..... 20,025

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 107th-st., 175x 100.11, ¼ part of; also, 67th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, ¼ part of; also, 124th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x102.2, ½ part of; also, 127th-st., s. s., 123 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; George M. Miller and others, Executors, to Charles F. Miller..... nom.

Same property, ¼ part; Charles F. Miller to David Lasle..... nom.

Walker-st., No. 48, ½ part of; also, Walker-st., Lot No. 17, ½ part of; George M. Miller and others, Executors, to Charles F. Miller..... nom.

14th-st., n. s., 221 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.8; Flora Marks and husband to W. Wiener..... 175

3d-av., e. s., 42.1 ft. n. of 56th-st., 20.10x70; Annie Holzman to Bernhard Stern..... 7,500

2d-av., e. s., 42.1 ft. n. of 56th-st., 20.10x70; Estry Frank and husband to Bernhard Stern.. 9,700

57th-st., No. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 72.5x100.5; Mary M. Jones to Elisa A. D. De Navarro..... 120,000

83d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x98.9; Isaac Bernstein, Executor, to Michael Wolf-orle..... 16,000

121st-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; also, 121st-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 34x 100.11; also, 121st-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; Daniel F. Mahoney, Receiver, to Henry W. Le Roy and others..... 1,000

Mitchel-pl., n. s., 250 ft. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Charles Price, Referee, to Doris Heerlein..... 12,000

12th-av., n. s. corner of 133d-st., 122.9x 91.11; also, 134th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x99.11; also, 134th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x99.11; J. M. Bowers, Referee, to John H. Hewson..... 5,900

East Broadway, s. s., Lot No. 143, 25x75; H. Morton, Referee, to Anthony Halsey..... 14,500

LEASE RECORDED.

40th-st., West, No. 302 and 304; Peter Heffernan to Patrick M. Temple, 3 years..... $2,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Bush, Louisa, and husband to Rosa E. Rainsford; No. 377 3d-av., 5 years..... $7,000

Bulger, Peter M., and wife to George L. Kingsland and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 33d-st., e. of 7th-av., 5 years..... 42,000

Cooper, Israel, to Hugo Weil; s. s. 78th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 year..... 2,000

Elias, Cecelia, and husband to the East River Savings Institution; s. s. 40th-st., e. of 10th-av., 1 year..... 9,000

Fetiretch, Annie, to Catharine A. Cooper; n. s. 83d-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year..... 15,000

Same to Same; w. s. 4th-av., n. of 57th-st., 1 year..... 15,000

Heerlein, Dorris, and husband to H. Morrison, Executor, &c.; n. s. 56th-st., e. of 10th-av., 3 years..... 10,000

Boven, Lorinda, and husband to Jane E. Coopman; No. 279 Washington-st., &c., 1 year..... 500

Kelly, Mary T., and husband to James O'Brien, Trustee, &c.; Madison-av., s. w. corner of 111th-st..... 5,000

Morris, H. L., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; n. s. 150th-st., w. of Walton-av..... 25,000

Pellador, Joseph, and wife to Dolores F. Bramosio; n. s. Broome-st., e. of Thompson-st., 3 years..... 5,000

Robinson, Mary B., to J. K. Lockman, Executor, &c.; n. s. corner of 2d-av. and 99th-st., 2 years. 1,328

Sternfeld, Charlotte, and husband to S. Loeb; s. s. 57th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 2 years..... 12,000

Freeland, Edward, and wife to Anna R. Carmichael; n. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 112th-st., 3 years..... 3,000

Weckerle, Michael, to I. Bernstein, Executor, &c.; n. s. 33d-st., s. of 7th-av., 1 year..... 2,000

Weckerle, Michael, to J. B. Stevens, Trustee, &c.; Same property, 5 years..... 12,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Armstrong, R. J., to J. Donaldson..... $2,000

Bingel, George, to A. Friedorich..... 1,500

Hamilton, Alexander, and others, Trustees, &c., to William Bayder, Executor, &c..... 27,500

Miller, Charles F., to David Lane..... nom.

Miller, George M., and another, Executors, &c., to Charles F. Miller..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, built by Duggie & Crossman, No. 312 Madison-av., near 42d-st., will be sold low and terms easy, for further particulars apply to SCOTT & MYERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

EXTRA-SIZED CORNER LOT, WITH LOT in rear, on 5th-av. below the Park, for sale by F. G. de C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BUILDING LOTS.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1879,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, by order of SIMON H. STERN, Attorney for Trustees,

100TH-STREET—North side, 150 feet east 2d-av., three lots, 2.2x100.11 each, on grade; street 100 feet wide; paved, guttered, and sewered.

100TH-STREET—North side, 245 feet west of 3d-av., one lot, 25x100.11; on grade; street curbed, guttered, and sewered. Sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for one year at 7 per cent.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY

IN THE 24, 7th, 10th, 14th, and 19th WARDS,

SITUATED ON

82d, 83d, 73d STREETS, AVENUE A, EAST RIVER, 1st and 2d AVENUES, HESTER, CATHARINE-SLIP MARKET, EAST BROADWAY, DIVISION, RUTGERS, MONROE, CHERRY, WATER, SOUTH, and NASSAU STREETS.

TUESDAY, July 1, at Exchange Sales-rooms.

Maps and particulars of the Auctioneers,

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 189 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

MEDIUM-SIZED, THREE-STORY BRICK house, with improvements; in perfect order; newly painted; No. 234 West 21st-st.; rent, $850. Inquire at No. 215 West 21st-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET—No. 154 West 15th-st.; in good order; all modern conveniences. Inquire No. 152 West 15th-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FIVE LARGE rooms, all well lighted from front and back windows. No. 11 Vandam-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE Manhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water-st., the entire stories; suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to E. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF offices, at No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway; also, suite of offices at No. 194 Broadway. PHILIP J. MILLER, No. 194 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x98.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—PORTCHESTER, ON New-Haven Railroad, two-story cottage, in good repair; one acre of ground; near depot; shade trees. L. J. CARPENTER, Nos. 56 and 58 East 23d-st., or J. W. FINLEY, Portchester, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

GREENWICH.—BEAUTIFUL SHORE COTtage; 10 rooms; modern conveniences; near depot and Post Office; absolutely healthy. Others, furnished, unfurnished, sale, rent. ATWATER, No. 21 Park-row.

TO LET—OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, A very desirable, well-furnished large French cottage, fourteen rooms, spacious lawn, with stable; perfectly healthy. F. T. HOPKINS, No. 6 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED, UNTIL Fall or Spring, large house; high ground, well shaded; near station; garden and grounds in fine order; good stable; possession immediately. Apply to R. RINGSLEY, corner of Main and Cone sts., Orange, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house; all modern improvements; 5 or 10 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot, or 9th-av. cars. Inquire on premises, Ogden-av., between Central Bridge and High Bridge, or at No. 73 West 33d-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEY.....Saturday, July 5, P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Thursday, July 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Saturday, July 19, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size, and have passed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 39 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. B. I. CROWELL, AGENT.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 16, 2:30 P. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 23, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 15, 2:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, July 22, 7:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 29, 2 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on board. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to location) $65, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 3
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 10

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 79 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at the Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 28, noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 1:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 24, 8 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts for the lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

WESER.....sat., June 28 | GEN. WERDER.....July 12
RHEIN.....Sat., July 5 | MAIN.....Sat., July 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....50
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF EUROPE, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria.....June 28, noon | Circassian, July 12, 1 A. M.
Ethiopia.....July 5, 6 A. M. | Devonia.....July 19, 4 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia.....June 28, noon | Victoria.....July 5, 3 A. M.

Cabins, $75 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.
PEREIRE, DANES.....Wednesday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TREHIOU.....Wednesday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Thurs., July 3 | CIMBRIA.....Thurs., July 17
SILESIA.....Thurs., July 10 | BOHEMIA.....Thurs., July 24

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

RUNHARDT & CO., No. 61 Broadway.

E. B. RICHARD & SOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Fy, Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, July 9

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $40—$50. Steerage, $23. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 74 W. MORRIS, 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE

TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c.

The stanch sea-going steamers of the International Steam-ship Company's Line will leave in June every MONDAY and THURSDAY; from July 1 to Sept. 22, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Boston, at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Pictou, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and bracing, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route and any further information, apply at the Company's office, 79 Milk-st., Boston, Mass., or to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via QUEENSTOWN OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, June 30, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, July 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, July 7, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEVAJA. H. J. BULLAY.
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. EXSTROM.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON.....Tuesday, July 8

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SATURDAY, July 5
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, July 16

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,).Thurs., July 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, July 12
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, June 28
Steamer TYBEE.....WEDNESDAY, July 2

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, June 28
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, July 10

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WALKER, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC, AND THE SAGUENAY RIVER.

THROUGH TO THE MOUNTAINS BY DAYLIGHT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1879,

THROUGH TRAIN WITH PARLOR CARS FROM GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT VIA NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON DAY EXPRESS, AT 8:05 A. M. AND ARRIVE AT LITTLETON.....AT 7:30 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT BETHLEHEM.....AT 7:45 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT TWIN MT. HOUSE..AT 7:55 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT FABYAN'S.....AT 8:10 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT PROFILE HOUSE..AT 8:10 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT CRAWFORD HOUSE..AT 8:30 P. M.
AND ARRIVE AT QUEBEC.....AT 6:30 A. M.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER LINE.

THROUGH AND ROUND-TRIP TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED AT TICKET OFFICE N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT; NO. 417 BROADWAY, (OFFICE CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY;) AT NO. 271 BROADWAY, (OFFICE PASSUMPSIC R.R.,) AND AT THE NEW-YORK TRANSFER CO.'S OFFICES, NO. 944 BROADWAY AND NO. 149 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND AT PRINCIPAL HOTEL TICKET OFFICES, AT EACH OF WHICH PLACES FULL INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
COENTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses and Cortlandt Ferries.
PARK PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
HESTER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West Eighth-st.—Connecting with cars for Christopher Street and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST. and FIFTY-FIRST-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Sixth-avenue entrance to Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting via
FIFTY-NINTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
EIGHTY-FIRST-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
NINETY-THIRD-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.

For New-York trains take east-side stations.
For down-town trains take west-side stations.
Trains will run to 58th-st. and 6th-av. and 104th-st. and 9th-av. alternately.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

M. B. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 16, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 2 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 6 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive in Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (14 limited,) 10 A. M., with 4 Fast Mail Express, 3:30, 3:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 2:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer to Brooklyn terminus.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 3:30, 4:30, and 7:35 P. M. Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Annex Depot, Brooklyn; 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, Jersey City.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 16, 1879,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer to Brooklyn terminus.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 3:30, 4:30, and 7:35 P. M. Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Annex Depot, Brooklyn; 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, Jersey City.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing May 12, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, as follows:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Saratoga and Troy.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Western Express, with through Sleeping car via St. Albans.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day to the west; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester, Niagara Falls, and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Niagara Falls.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton and Watertown.

11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Hotels; Express Company's offices, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot, Pier 2, North River.

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, starting at Buffalo, 9 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany N. E. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 6:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 6:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 6:15 P. M. For other stations see time-tables.

NEW LINE.

NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, VIA NARRAGANSETT PIER.

COMMENCING JUNE 25, 1879.

Leave NEW-YORK, Grand Central Depot, (N. Y., N. H., and H. R. R.,) 8:05 A. M., arrive Newport 4:20 P. M.; also 1:00 P. M., arriving at Newport 8:00 P. M.

Through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, at 8:05 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Saratoga and Troy.

Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland.

Western Express, with through Sleeping car via St. Albans.

St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day to the west; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Niagara Falls.

Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton and Watertown.

Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Hotels; Express Company's offices, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 16, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 2 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30

THE MURDER OF MRS. HULL

CAPT. WILLIAMS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

INSPECTING THE MURDERED WOMAN'S JEWELRY—THE PRISONER TO BE TRIED IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—NOT ANXIOUS TO BE IN THE SAME CELL WITH COX.

Capt. Williams, Detective Schmittberger, and Carroll Coleman appeared in the Grand Jury room yesterday. An indictment for murder in the first degree having been ordered against Chastine Cox on the previous day, the appearance of these new witnesses was unnecessary, and was ordered simply for the purpose of giving the members of the grand inquest an opportunity to inspect the jewelry taken from the murdered lady. Capt. Williams, who was the only one of the three summoned before the Grand Jury, exhibited Mrs. Hull's paste ear-rings, topaz necklace, gold watch, cameo set, and three finger-rings, which were examined with interest by the gentlemen of the grand inquest. The Captain also had with him a box containing the bandages taken from Mrs. Hull's body, but the Grand Jury did not examine them, and after a short stay the three witnesses left. Assistant District Attorney Rollins is engaged in drawing the indictment, and is exercising great judgment in its language, so that no loop-hole may be left for the exercise of legal objections, raised usually for the purpose of delaying trials. The indictment must first set forth the commission of a burglary. The lifting up of the parlor window of the Hull mansion by the accused, even although no breaking were done, is sufficient to constitute this offense. It must then aver that Mrs. Hull's death was caused by violence inflicted by Cox while engaged in the perpetration of a felony, (burglary.) The indictment will probably be ready to receive the signature of the foreman of the Grand Jury on Monday, in which event it will be immediately presented in the General Sessions Court, and Cox will be sent for to the Tombs, and arraigned. The trial will take place in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Cowing, during the July term.

One or two incidents which took place in the General Sessions Court yesterday in connection with the arrest of Cox created no little merriment. Three colored men, charged with minor offenses, were being conveyed from the Tombs to the court-room in charge of several officers. Two of them—William Smith and Charles Aguilar—were manacled together, and only required the attention of one officer. The third was a herculean-looking fellow, named Charles Fletcher, of No. 1941/2 Greene-street, who was charged with having assaulted and robbed David Lewis, a Jersey City mechanic, as the latter was passing in front of the negro's house. Fletcher was handcuffed to a court officer, while two others walked behind him. One of the crowd of loungers who always line the streets when prisoners are being conveyed to and fro, asked one of the court officers if the colored man in the rear was Cox, and received an affirmative nod of the head. The news spread with lightning speed, and in a twinkling an immense crowd had collected to get a look at the supposed murderer. His features and dress were closely criticised, and many remarks not at all complimentary were made in his hearing. One spectator remarked, "He ain't a bad-looking nigger after all, is he?" The remark elicited some such reply as, "Well, he's got a bad look about the eyes," or "He ought to be hanged for killing a woman, anyhow." Fletcher wilted under the remarks, the meaning of which he could not understand, and was delighted when the court-room doors shut out the crowd. When his case was called, it was found that Fletcher evinced the utmost anxiety to plead guilty, although a jury on a former trial had disagreed in his case. His conduct was inexplicable until it was ascertained that he had been placed in the same cell with Cox, in the Tombs, on Thursday night. He entertained an intense dread of his fellow prisoner, and yesterday morning said he would acknowledge anything to be sent to the Penitiary or State Prison, rather than be compelled to spend another night in the same cell with the murderer of Mrs. Hull. Accordingly, when brought to the bar of the Court of General Sessions, Fletcher pleaded guilty, and asked to be sent any where but to the Tombs. In consideration of the former disagreement of the jury in his case, Judge Gildersleeve imposed the mitigated penalty of six months in the Penitentiary, and Fletcher left the bar rejoicing at his escape from the companionship of "that frightfully bad nigger." The Tombs officers stated that Cox had behaved very commendably toward his fellow-prisoner, but Fletcher's superstitious notions made him dread the companionship of a man charged with murder.

Chastine Cox preserved his cool and unconcerned demeanor in the Tombs yesterday, taking his meals with great regularity, and spending some time in puttering and keeping his cell in order. He is very particular about his appearance, keeping his short hair well brushed and his clothes in order. Time passes more slowly with him than if he could read, but he lies back on the bed frequently and smokes cigars, with which people who pity his hopeless condition keep him supplied. He was not talkative yesterday, and kept the inner door of his cell closed most of the time, refusing to be seen, although he seems flattered at being looked upon as a curiosity by the other prisoners. His counsel was with him for some time in the morning, and after this visit Cox kept his mouth severely closed, affording another illustration of the proverb about locking the stable-door after the horse is stolen.

Superintendent Walling yesterday for the first time made public the name of the convict who came to the Police with the information that he had been approached by Dr. Hull, who desired to hire his services to "put somebody out of the way." This informer is D. Allcot Purdy, who, since his discharge from Sing Sing Prison in May last, has been working as a 'longshoreman. He was arrested about five years ago for stealing the furniture and household effects from the residence of Mr. Brown, in East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street. While the residents of the house were in the country, Purdy, with a number of accomplices, backed up two trucks to the sidewalk in front of the house in broad daylight, unlocked the front doors with duplicate keys, and with the aid of his confreres removed all the furniture, &c., from the house, loaded it on the trucks and drove off with the property. When Mr. Brown returned home, he found his house dismantled, even the carpets having been taken up and carted away. The stolen property was traced to an auction-house in the Bowery, where it had been left for sale by Purdy. Detective Holly Lyon arrested Purdy, and he was convicted of the larceny and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison. The commutation granted for good behavior while in prison reduced his term of service, so that he was released in May last. On the 14th inst. Purdy called at Police Head-quarters to see Detective Lyon, and, after waiting for him for some time, he left the following note for him:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I spent about three hours on the Bowery to-day looking for you, but did not succeed in finding you. I have something of importance to communicate to you regarding the Hull murder. I will beat No. 4 Delancey-street, the Salem Lodging-house, at 9 P. M. Yours truly,

D. ALLCOT PURDY.

Detective Lyon went to the place indicated, and there met Purdy, who rehearsed the story as already published about being approached in Reservoir-square by a man resembling Dr. Hull, who wanted to hire him to "do a job" to put somebody out of the way. The detective did not place any confidence in Purdy's story, but deemed it his duty to inform the Superintendent and Coroner Woltman of the circumstance, and the informer was sent for and examined, but nothing came of it. Superintendent Walling said yesterday that he took "no stock" in the convict's tale, and it had no influence with him in his subsequent researches.

AIDING THE VICTIMS OF WAR.

The annual report of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, which has for its object the relief of sick and disabled veterans and of the widows and orphans of Union soldiers residing in this City, shows that the receipts from all sources for the year 1878 were $6,897 81. The expenditures were $5,773 12, of which $3,533 02 was distributed among families, and $1,685 among pensioners of the out-door relief fund. Since its organization in 1865 the society has collected and disbursed nearly $170,000 in its charitable work. Its treasury is now empty. Mrs. John A. Kennedy, of No. 135 West Twenty-second-street, is its President.

THE CASE OF JUDGE MILLS.

Judge Mills's condition was so precarious that he was removed on Thursday evening from his cell in the County Jail at White Plains, Westchester County, to the Standard House, a hotel opposite the Court-house, where he could have better accommodations. His nervous prostration was alarming, and serious apprehensions were entertained that he would not live through the night. Carotal nursing and bleeding changed matters much for the better with him, so that yesterday morning he was pronounced to be clear of all danger of recovering from the shock which he experienced by his arrest, sickness, and confinement. Mr. Oliver Gleason, of Oneida County, the Judge's successor in the Exeter ship, which has so involved the latter, was in White Plains yesterday with his counsel. The Judge's friends have come forward to make battle in his behalf, and have obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court, returnable before him this morning, to bring Judge Mills up and inquire whether the Sheriff of Westchester County holds him in custody by due process and authority.

SHOOTING HIS COACHMAN.

MR. JOSEPH A. BLAIR'S HASTY TEMPER GETS HIM INTO TROUBLE.

Joseph A. Blair, Paying Teller of the Mechanics' National Bank of this City, was committed to the Essex County Jail, in Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon, to await the result of injuries inflicted upon John Armstrong, his coachman. Mr. Blair resides on the Orange road, near Fullerton-avenue, Montclair, and he is described as a very hot-tempered man. Armstrong was hired in a New-York intelligence office a few weeks ago, and went at once to Blair's residence to take charge of the horses. Thursday evening Blair demanded of his coachman why he had dared to stop with the carriage in front of a beer-saloon when returning from the railway station. Armstrong denied that he had done so that evening, but frankly owned to having drawn up with the buggy at a saloon on a previous occasion.

"Montclair must be a singular place," he added, "if a man cannot take a drink of beer when he's dry without making a great talk about it. If you do not like my way of doing things you may pay me my wages and I will leave."

Then there were some high words as to the amount of wages due. Blair talked pretty savagely to his employé, and the man asserted independently. Mr. Blair returned to the house. Armstrong thought he had gone to supper, but he quickly returned with a pistol in his hand.

"Now I have got a pistol," he exclaimed to his coachman, "and I'm ready to talk to you." He angrily demanded the keys of the stable, and Armstrong expressed willingness to surrender them; the coachman started up the stairs to his room, where the keys were; Blair's wife and the hired girl stood by witnessing the altercation, and it is said that his wife implored him to do nothing rash. He ordered the two away, and followed Blair up the steps. A second later the noise of two pistol shots, one following the other in rapid succession, was heard. Bleeding from two wounds, one in the back and one in the side, Armstrong staggered down the stairway again, but on reaching the foot of the steps fell to the ground. Holland Lees and David Tuers, who were working near by, heard the firing and ran to the scene of the conflict. Mrs. Blair was wringing her hands and crying.

"For God's sake, help!" she pleadingly cried, "my husband will be killed."

Armstrong, who then lay on the floor, pointed to Blair, saying, "That man has murdered me."

Drs. Berry, Butler, and Bowers were at once summoned to the bedside of the injured man. They examined his wounds, and were of the opinion that one of the bullets had penetrated the lung. They regarded the injuries as of a fatal character, and ordered his removal to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. Before his removal he was visited by Justice N. O. Pilsbury, to whom he made the following statement:

"I am 32 or 33 years old; was born in Dublin, Ireland; have been in the employ of Joseph Blair as coachman and gardner; about 5 o'clock on the evening of June 26 Mr. Blair came home and I took the horse from the front door and put him in the stable; in about half an hour Mr. Blair came to the stable, where I was bedding the horses; he asked me why I beat the horses so badly yesterday; he was told that I stopped and sent into a saloon, got a glass of beer, and drank it while I was in the buggy; all sorts of harsh words passed between us; he went to the house and got a pistol; he asked me to hitch up the horse, which I did not do; I small-coned him; the pistol and asked me for the keys of the stable; I then went up stairs; he followed me and shot me twice; he then went down stairs I and followed him and laid down outside the barn; then he went up stairs again and got an old pistol and took it into the house."

Armstrong was too weak to speak after his statement had been written, and it was not sworn to. After his removal to the hospital, Armstrong made an ante-mortem deposition to County Physician Hewlett, which is substantially the same as that given to Justice Pilsbury. At last accounts he lay very low, and no hope of his recovery is entertained.

Blair was not arrested at once, but was permitted to spend the night in his own house. He was under the closest surveillance, however. Yesterday afternoon he was taken before Justice Pilsbury. He was represented by Counselor Lum, of Orange City, and W. R. Weeks, of Newark. Messrs. W. A. Torrey and D. G. Warren offered to become sureties for his appearance, when wanted, to the amount of $10,000, but the bail was refused, and he was committed to await the result of Armstrong's injuries. Blair refused to make any statement for publication, but is understood to claim that the shooting was done under the impression that it was necessary to save his own life. In his statement to Justice Pillsbury, Armstrong narrates that, after the shooting, Blair went back to the room in the barn and took an old pistol from it into the house. Blair, it is said, gave his pistol to his servant girl. To his friends he says that when he learned that Armstrong had been drunk and abused the horses, he went to the coachman and threatened to dismiss him when his employer came home. Armstrong also abused him in the presence of Mrs. Blair, and he told the coachman to get a Justice, and they would settle up, and he was to leave at once. Armstrong refused to go, and upon being ordered to deliver the keys declined to do so. Then Blair drew his pistol and again demanded the keys. Armstrong said he would get them, and, Mr. Blair alleges, drew from his pockets, to open his room door, the very keys he professed to have given after. The coachman took his pistol from the shelf, and Mr. Blair shot him, the second shot being fired because the first one did not seem to have taken effect.

The affair created intense excitement in Montclair. Mr. Blair was bitterly denounced by the laboring men of the place, and a party of them gathered in front of his premises after the shooting, and declared that he should be lynched. Mr. Blair, having recovered from his excitement, is much distressed, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning sent to the hospital to learn what Armstrong's condition was.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN TEACHER.

THE BODY OF MISS MYERS FOUND IN THE WOODS NEAR TREMONT.

An elderly lady, well dressed, and apparently in her right mind, sat on a rock, in the shade, by the roadside, at the junction of Prospect-avenue and Isaac-street, Tremont, on Thursday afternoon as Officer John Dennerlein passed by on his post. She looked up at him, but said nothing, and, supposing she had strolled that way from one of the neighboring houses, he thought nothing of the circumstance, although the thoroughfare is unfrequented. Yesterday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, as he was patrolling the same beat, Martin Moran and John Phalan, two school-boys, ran to the officer and said they had discovered the dead body of an old lady. He hastened to the spot with them and identified the body as that of the lady he had seen on the previous afternoon. She had not altered her position since he had last seen her. A small-sized bottle, a two-ounce extract vial, and an ordinary drinking-glass were on the ground by her side, and resting in her lap was a dark silk sun-umbrella. A pair of gold eye-glasses were suspended from her neck by a slender silk cord, and to a gutta-percha chain fastened to her belt was attached a gold pencil. She wore a brown-straw hat, covered with a blue veil, and light-thread gloves. An empty envelope addressed to T. F. Myers, No. 21 East Twenty-second-street, and a letter written in the German language and directed to Miss Drake, No. 452 Lexington-avenue, were in the pocket of her dress. Inquiries were made in the neighborhood, but no one knew the lady, and the body was sent to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital.

The parties residing at No. 21 East Twenty-second-street said last evening that the description given of the lady answered to that of Miss Theresa Myers, who had boarded at that house for the past three months. She was said to have been a quiet, retiring person, and she did not appear to have any acquaintances in the City. She took a walk out regularly. On Monday last she left the house without saying where she was going, and took the key of her room with her. The apartment had not been opened during her absence, and will not now be opened until the arrival of the Coroner. The letter addressed to Miss Drake was shown to that lady last evening. Although she claimed to be familiar with the German language, the letter was so badly written that she could make out but very little of it. It was not dated, and began with the words: "When you receive this I shall be no more." Then followed what was surmised to be a statement of the cause of the suicide, which closed with a request to Miss Drake to notify the sisters of Miss Myers, in Germany, of her death. The letter was short, and was signed with the initials, "T. F. M." Miss Drake stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that she had known Miss Myers probably as well as anybody in this City for about 14 years. She was a teacher of the German language, and had supported herself comfortably in former years by teaching. Miss Myers was one of her pupils, and thus became acquainted with her. Miss Myers had no relatives in this City, and when Miss Drake went to Europe on a visit several years ago, her teacher gave her a letter of introduction to her sisters, who lived at Oldenbaugh, Germany. Miss Drake said Miss Myers was about 65 years old. She had heard her express an opinion, "peculiar to Germans," in favor of suicide under some circumstances. Last January she had given her $50, as she was in distress, and Miss Drake did not know how she had been living since that time. The Coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Frederick and John W. Shute were convicted, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, of selling liquor without license at No. 1 Mercer-street. Judge Cowing fined Frederick $50, and it being John's second offense, he was sentenced to 30 days in the City Prison. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who defended the prisoners, asked that they be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff pending the result of an appeal. Judge Cowing declined to accede to the request, and Mr. Dittenhoefer then went before a Judge of the Supreme Court to obtain a stay of proceedings. This being a test case, no other trials for violation of the Excise law will take place until it has been passed upon by the Court of Appeals, to which tribunal, in case of an adverse decision in the General Term, Mr. Dittenhoefer has announced his intention of carrying it.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A MERCHANT'S GENEROUS WILL.

THE LATE WILLIAM SLOANE'S WILL—HIS LIBERAL BEQUESTS.

The will of the late William Sloane, the carpet merchant, was yesterday admitted to probate before Surrogate Calvin. The main features of the will, concerning the bequests to various religious organizations connected mainly with the Presbyterian Church, have already been published in THE TIMES. The will was drawn in 1873, and has a codicil annexed, executed April 19, 1879, which modifies the provisions of the original will only in the sense that it revokes a single bequest, doubles the amount of it, and devotes it to another object, and enlarges the devises to other legatees. To his wife Euphemia he leaves his house, No. 13 West Fifty-seventh-street, with all his furniture, plate, works of art, horses, carriages, and stables, together with $100,000 in cash, and $50,000 in stock of the Bigelow Carpet Manufacturing Company; to his sons John, William D., Henry F., and Thomas G. Sloane, he leaves $100,000 each; to his daughter Euphemia, the income of $100,000, the principal to go to her heirs at her death; to his brothers James, Andrew, and John, and to his sister, Jane H. Wray, and his sister-in-law, Margaret Bardeen, now in Scotland, he gives $10,000 each; also $10,000 to his niece Eliza T. Sloane. He also leaves to his Executors, in trust, the sum of $75,000, the income of which is to be devoted to the education of the children of his son David Sloane, deceased, not in anywise assuming that their mother will not out of her ample means provide for their education, but simply as a mark of affection and regard for her and them, the principal being divided among the children when they become of full age. He next provides for legacies of $30,000 each to the Presbyterian Boards of Foreign Missions and Domestic Missions, $20,000 to the American Bible Society, $10,000 each to the Board of Sustentation and the Board of Church Extension of the Presbyterian Church, $5,000 to the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, $5,000 to the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, $5,000 to the Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New-York, $5,000 to the St. Andrew's Society, and about $20,000 to other societies. He also gives bequests to some of his employes as a reward of long and faithful service, as follows: To Francis Prindle, $2,000; to William Waite, $5,000; to James Plunkett, $500; to Andrew Wright, $5,000; to John Inglis, $3,000, and to his son William Sloane Inglis, $3,000; to John Bedford, $2,000; to Robert Hughes, $1,000; to Andrew Robertson, $1,000; to James B. Fitzgerald, $2,000; and to John Rintoul, $2,000. In the will he gave $5,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Education, but he revokes this bequest in the codicil, and, instead, gives $10,000 to the Presbyterian Board for the Relief of Disabled Ministers and Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers. To his beloved friend and Pastor, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., he gives $20,000.

MANHATTAN BEACH STOCK.

SUING TO PREVENT A DISTRIBUTION OF $500,000 WORTH OF THE SECURITIES.

The New-York and Manhattan Beach Railroad Company formerly owned the well-known hotel and other property on Coney Island, but sold its interest therein to a new corporation called the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company. The latter paid the railroad company $200,000, which was to be expended on its road-bed and equipment, and deposited in trust with Austin Corbin $500,000 of the stock of the Improvement Company, to be divided pro rata among the stockholders of the railroad company. The railroad company has outstanding $300,000 of second mortgage bonds, the holders of which have the right to convert them into stock at any time between 1878 and 1878, or before 1881. These holders were recently notified that if they would now exchange their bonds for stock they would share in the distribution of the stock of the Improvement Company. Among the second mortgage bondholders are John Todd, Miss Todd, and E. A. Temple, of Orange, N. J., C. Taylor, Miss Helen C. Waters, Miss Venable, J. K. Wells, Mrs. Wells, Daniel H. Wilcox, George Wilcox, Frederick Wright, Charles D. Wateglow, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Whitman, Miss C. P. Williams, Miss Lulu D. Walker, Thomas Wilson, Mrs. N. W. Warren, Frederick Warren, H. Wellington.

In Steam-ship Anchoria for Glasgow.—The Rev. H. T. Cushman, Mrs. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pinney, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. John Stebbins, the Rev. and Mrs. Henry W. Jones, Miss Annie W. Morris, Miss Clara Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ingham, Mrs. Doretha Morris, Miss Dollie Morris, Miss E. McKendry, Miss Ellen A. Shepard, Miss Georgia B. Shepard, Mrs. G. Ransome, Mrs. H. B. Sherwood, Miss Nelson Bartlett, Miss Ruthven Tucker, Miss Frances E. Hapgood, Miss Helen L. Hapgood, Miss Mary H. Tucker, Miss Annie E. Benn, Miss Nathalie Benn, Mrs. C. McKendry, Mrs. D. T. V. Huntoon, Miss C. A. Endicott, Mrs. Willard A. Brown, Mrs. G. E. Freeman, Miss A. J. Freeman, Miss S. A. Bailey, Miss C. Lothrop, Miss Lucy J. Lothrop, Cora E. Waters, Mrs. D. R. Whitcomb, C. T. Heywood, Mrs. Heywood, Miss Cora Henderson, Miss Lydia Henderson, Miss Sarah McPherson, Miss Ella M. Crawford, Mrs. Tyler Cobb, Miss Catherine Carsins, Miss Emma Pott, Mrs. Harriet J. Atkins, Mrs. R. A. Bradford, Mrs. R. A. Haskell, Miss Juliette Wyman, Miss Lillie M. Sandall, Mrs. Prouty, Leroy Anderson, Miss Bessie Prouty, Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Eben Tourjee, Mrs. Tourjee, Miss Matilda Richardson, Miss Julia E. Blakeslee, Mrs. T. B. Dyer, Miss Minnie A. Dyer, Miss Carrie D. Dyer, Miss Helen E. Castle, Miss M. L. Stratton, Miss L. Dresser, Miss A. M. Stelle, Miss J. S. Tower, Miss W. M. Morse, L. C. Sandell, Mrs. C. P. Risdon, Miss M. C. Tibbetts, Miss A. N. Stillwell, Miss G. E. Carpenter, Mrs. Walter W. Johnson, Prof. O. B. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Dr. and Mrs. E. Y. White, Miss M. Isadore Parker, Mrs. E. C. Davis, Miss M. D. Gilbert, Miss H. W. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Wildes, Eli W. Hoyt, Mrs. Hoyt, Miss C. Blundell, Mrs. H. A. Deane, Miss Ella J. Mattison, Miss Ella M. Sturgis, Miss Ella M. Speare, Miss Hattie J. Ford, Miss Ellie H. Farry, Miss Carrie E. Barton, Miss J. M. White, A. J. Harrington, Miss Julia A. Sears, Miss E. M. Bates, Miss M. S. Beale, Miss G. L. Wight, Miss S. J. Dudley, Miss Annie G. Chapin, Miss Florence V. Beans, Miss Louise S. Monroe, Mrs. H. E. Hempsted, Miss Augusta Byram, Mrs. John B. Ingalls, Miss Phebe L. Elliott, Miss Isabella D. Golding, Miss Mary Judkins, Mrs. E. C. Marsh, Miss Jessie F. Olds, Mrs. Alice J. Osborne, Miss G. M. Berry, Miss C. S. Polk, G. F. Wadley, F. W. Wadley, C. H. Wadley, William H. Wadley, A. A. Burdett, John G. Prouty, F. A. Smith, F. B. Webster, C. G. Fry, Dr. C. S. Aspinwall, the Rev. Frederick D. Avery, George B. Hyde, T. S. Sanford, Ramon Guiteras, Francis Flint, the Rev. Ephraim Flint, William W. Runyan, the Rev. George Brammer, Dr. J. W. Kaye, N. S. Huntington, H. K. Baker, the Rev. S. H. Howe, James P. Gardner, Orlando Greacen, Frederick D. Brooks, Decatur P. Bennett, Oliver W. Fullerton, M. G. Porter, G. E. Bell, John E. Bell, the Rev. W. F. Steele, the Rev. Daniel Steele, C. J. Baker, George F. Nichols, J. P. Rouse, J. S. McClay, R. O. Billings, L. Bent, T. Aplomas, Henry Rovez, the Rev. William K. Tully, John F. Warren, Asabel Matteson, Samuel Gray, Frank J. Bartlett, B. H. Polk, Clarence W. Barron, Eugene Pearl, Lewis L. Bryan, C. J. Senter, J. L. Williken, Herbert H. Dundley, G. W. Tucker, J. U. K. Drake, John H. Harvey, W. E. Hayward, Frederick A. Chanlo, C. E. Pratt, J. B. Castle, Henry N. Castle, William H. McKendry, Charles R. Harrington, Marshall Merriam, the Rev. Horace Burchard, Isaac B. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott.

In steam-ship Weser, for Bremen.—Baron Schenck, Secretary of the German Legation at Pekin; Mrs. Hope G. Reed, Miss Addie P. Reed, Miss E. S. Porter, Consul William G. Fox, F. Dieckman, the Rev. Samuel Wolcott, George Callender Brackett, Miss Ellen Brackett, Miss Cora Small, Mrs. Frederick Leib, Miss F. Vidale, A. Bonzano, Mrs. Bonzano, Master Hubert Bonzano, Manuel Cuesta, G. Brodsman, Friedrich Wedner, Dr. and Mrs. Snow, Henry Hitchcock, Richard Bennett, Miss Marie Muschill, Miss Emilie Forster, Mrs. Ida Niemann, Miss Isabella Niemann, Louis R. Grabowsky, Eugene W. Manning, Samuel Bing, Miss Gerhardine Wragge, the Rev. Solomon Schindler, Mrs. Schindler and four children, H. H. Elsterbrok, T. Anders, Miss Sophie Alexander, Mrs. Emily J. Noble, Mrs. Mary Graefe, Charles Michael, Theodore Hedinger, Mrs. Hedinger, J. W. Whitman, John Molenkopf, Herman Koegeon, Mrs. Koegeon and two children, Friedrich Bieser, Karl Holler, P. H. Stubbe, Mrs. Catharina Muller and child, Charles H. Brauns, Theodore Brauns, Alois Podranski, D. Oetjen, Mrs. Oetjen and child, E. Ehrmann, Mrs. Marie Schinleb, Dr. Tombocken, Mrs. Wendehorst, John C. Boyd, W. A. Kellermann, Mrs. Kellermann, J. J. Wellinger, Francis R. Peters, Mrs. A. Hirsch, Mrs. J. H. Tesch, Miss Della Tesch, Mrs. W. Scherzer, Miss Scherzer, Master Scherzer, Miss Schroeder, Mrs. Fanny Schuls, John Griffin.

In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.—George Silver, Mrs. Silver, Miss Margaret Silver, George Silver, Jr., Sarah Silver, Mrs. Dr. Longstreet, Mrs. H. Bartagon, Miss Gertrude Kellogg, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Watson, the Rev. Dr. C. G. Currie, Prof. N. L. Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Hobbs, and Miss Gertrude Kellogg, while among those of the Weser are Baron Schenck, Secretary of the German Legation at Pekin; Consul William G. Fox, the Rev. Samuel Welch, and Prof. M. L. Snow. Mrs. A. Scott Williams, wife of the Captain of the Twentieth Police Precinct, and the Rev. Joshua Jordan will sail in the Alsatia. To-day's saloon lists are appended:

In steam-ship City of Berlin, for Liverpool.—Henry E. Abbey, E. H. Atkins, Miss M. H. Atkins, Mrs. M. A. Allebon, Henry Arden, Raphael Ayas, Miss Austice Abbott, E. Armiger, E. N. Ashman, Mrs. Ashman, Master Ashman, E. W. Abendroth, Mrs. John Abendroth, Miss Adams, Miss Kate E. Beale, William Buchanan, Mr. Bartels, Mrs. Bartels, Mrs. G. W. Billings, Miss Lizzie Billings, Miss Carrie Borden, Prof. Benjamin C. Blodgett, Mrs. Blodgett, Miss M. B. Blodgett, the Rev. A. G. Bale, Miss Mary A. Bissell, A. Barrows, Dr. J. F. Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, W. H. Blackburn, Mrs. Blackburn, T. F. Bruce, Jr., Ernest Blanchard, H. R. Buchanan, J. Brown, Prof. G. F. Comfort, Frank Curtis, Miss Hattie J. Curtis, C. Corn, D. H. Crawford, Miss A. M. Cornell, Miss M. Crosswell, Howard Cooper, A. S. Cassidy, Mrs. Cassidy, Miss Kate Comstock, J. W. Comley, John W. Carroll, John Coleman, D. S. Dodge, Guy Campbell, Howard Dudley, Miss Ellie Dudley, Frank R. Dallas, W. H. Davidson, Miss Lizzie D. Davis, Henry Evans, A. J. Fisk, Mrs. J. G. Fish, T. S. Forrest, Charles E. Fisk, F. L. Fernald, United States Navy, Mrs. Fernald and child, W. R. Floyd, Hon. Asahel Green, Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Miss Gertrude Green, Miss Gooding, J. H. Gates, Miss F. E. Gates, Thomas Green, Mrs. M. Gallagher, William Holloway, F. Hyde, Mrs. Heaven, John C. Henderson, Jr., Master Heaven, Miss Helen B. Hardey, Miss Cora F. Hall, O. C. Hawkes, C. H. Hall, Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, William Armitage Harper, Mrs. H. E. Ide, Miss Julia B. Ide, Charles Jones, Mrs. Johnston, Miss J. Johnston, Henry Kaldenbaugh, Mrs. Kaldenbaugh, the Rev. M. Kircher, Miss H. L. Keeler, A. Kenrich, A. Lazarus, Mrs. A. S. Lazarus, Master Walter Lazarus, Master Norman Lazarus, A. Levy, Mr. Leszynsky, the Rev. A. J. Meyer, D. Moriarty, Master W. Mandtick, W. J. Menches, E. A. Mason, U. McClinchie, G. L. Morse, John Mallinson, Mrs. S. M. McGowan, Miss Julia McGowan, Gen. A. C. McClurg, L. S. Miller, Miss Grace B. Moore, Dr. James D. Menteath, W. Gordon McCabe, James McCreath, J. H. Millard, Mrs. Millard, W. B. Millard, Miss J. Millard, Silas R. Mills, Mrs. L. Mesorole, George Megrath, Mrs. Megrath, R. McKee, the Rev. Augustus Nicholson, Prof. E. B. Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, C. D. O'Sullivan, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Miss O'Sullivan, Miss J. O'Connell, Mrs. Parks, Dorman Da Ponte, Mr. Pendwick, Thomas D. Peck, D. A. Ponte, Mr. Perry, Miss Della M. Quincy, the Right Rev. A. S. Richardson, T. A. Richardson, George Randall, Mrs. Randall, Miss Clara Randall, Miss Emma Randall, Master Randall, Miss Rose, Judge A. A. Smith, Mrs. F. A. Smith, Miss Smith, Charles A. Sanford, Conrad F. Swollmeyer, P. R. Sewell, Miss M. Stark, S. A. Swanson, Miss S. A. Swanson, Miss Swanson, W. C. Sheldon, Mrs. S. S. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Miss M. E. Salisbury, Mrs. D. A. Senter, Miss E. Senter, Miss G. Senter, H. W. Sanborn, L. W. Saltonstall, Miss Agnes W. Smith, Julian Slaughter, C. W. Simmons, John P. Sweeney and friends, Joseph Trotter, A. G. Thompson, the Rev. Jacob Todd, Mrs. Todd, Miss E. A. Temple, J. G. Taylor, Miss Helen C. Waters, Miss Venable, J. K. Wells, Mrs. Wells, Daniel H. Wilcox, George Wilcox, Frederick Wright, Charles D. Wateglow, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Whitman, Miss C. P. Williams, Miss Lulu D. Walker, Thomas Wilson, Mrs. N. W. Warren, Frederick Warren, H. Wellington.

In steam-ship Anchoria for Glasgow.—The Rev. H. T. Cushman, Mrs. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pinney, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. John Stebbins, the Rev. and Mrs. Henry W. Jones, Miss Annie W. Morris, Miss Clara Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ingham, Mrs. Doretha Morris, Miss Dollie Morris, Miss E. McKendry, Miss Ellen A. Shepard, Miss Georgia B. Shepard, Mrs. G. Ransome, Mrs. H. B. Sherwood, Miss Nelson Bartlett, Miss Ruthven Tucker, Miss Frances E. Hapgood, Miss Helen L. Hapgood, Miss Mary H. Tucker, Miss Annie E. Benn, Miss Nathalie Benn, Mrs. C. McKendry, Mrs. D. T. V. Huntoon, Miss C. A. Endicott, Mrs. Willard A. Brown, Mrs. G. E. Freeman, Miss A. J. Freeman, Miss S. A. Bailey, Miss C. Lothrop, Miss Lucy J. Lothrop, Cora E. Waters, Mrs. D. R. Whitcomb, C. T. Heywood, Mrs. Heywood, Miss Cora Henderson, Miss Lydia Henderson, Miss Sarah McPherson, Miss Ella M. Crawford, Mrs. Tyler Cobb, Miss Catherine Carsins, Miss Emma Pott, Mrs. Harriet J. Atkins, Mrs. R. A. Bradford, Mrs. R. A. Haskell, Miss Juliette Wyman, Miss Lillie M. Sandall, Mrs. Prouty, Leroy Anderson, Miss Bessie Prouty, Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Eben Tourjee, Mrs. Tourjee, Miss Matilda Richardson, Miss Julia E. Blakeslee, Mrs. T. B. Dyer, Miss Minnie A. Dyer, Miss Carrie D. Dyer, Miss Helen E. Castle, Miss M. L. Stratton, Miss L. Dresser, Miss A. M. Stelle, Miss J. S. Tower, Miss W. M. Morse, L. C. Sandell, Mrs. C. P. Risdon, Miss M. C. Tibbetts, Miss A. N. Stillwell, Miss G. E. Carpenter, Mrs. Walter W. Johnson, Prof. O. B. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Dr. and Mrs. E. Y. White, Miss M. Isadore Parker, Mrs. E. C. Davis, Miss M. D. Gilbert, Miss H. W. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Wildes, Eli W. Hoyt, Mrs. Hoyt, Miss C. Blundell, Mrs. H. A. Deane, Miss Ella J. Mattison, Miss Ella M. Sturgis, Miss Ella M. Speare, Miss Hattie J. Ford, Miss Ellie H. Farry, Miss Carrie E. Barton, Miss J. M. White, A. J. Harrington, Miss Julia A. Sears, Miss E. M. Bates, Miss M. S. Beale, Miss G. L. Wight, Miss S. J. Dudley, Miss Annie G. Chapin, Miss Florence V. Beans, Miss Louise S. Monroe, Mrs. H. E. Hempsted, Miss Augusta Byram, Mrs. John B. Ingalls, Miss Phebe L. Elliott, Miss Isabella D. Golding, Miss Mary Judkins, Mrs. E. C. Marsh, Miss Jessie F. Olds, Mrs. Alice J. Osborne, Miss G. M. Berry, Miss C. S. Polk, G. F. Wadley, F. W. Wadley, C. H. Wadley, William H. Wadley, A. A. Burdett, John G. Prouty, F. A. Smith, F. B. Webster, C. G. Fry, Dr. C. S. Aspinwall, the Rev. Frederick D. Avery, George B. Hyde, T. S. Sanford, Ramon Guiteras, Francis Flint, the Rev. Ephraim Flint, William W. Runyan, the Rev. George Brammer, Dr. J. W. Kaye, N. S. Huntington, H. K. Baker, the Rev. S. H. Howe, James P. Gardner, Orlando Greacen, Frederick D. Brooks, Decatur P. Bennett, Oliver W. Fullerton, M. G. Porter, G. E. Bell, John E. Bell, the Rev. W. F. Steele, the Rev. Daniel Steele, C. J. Baker, George F. Nichols, J. P. Rouse, J. S. McClay, R. O. Billings, L. Bent, T. Aplomas, Henry Rovez, the Rev. William K. Tully, John F. Warren, Asabel Matteson, Samuel Gray, Frank J. Bartlett, B. H. Polk, Clarence W. Barron, Eugene Pearl, Lewis L. Bryan, C. J. Senter, J. L. Williken, Herbert H. Dundley, G. W. Tucker, J. U. K. Drake, John H. Harvey, W. E. Hayward, Frederick A. Chanlo, C. E. Pratt, J. B. Castle, Henry N. Castle, William H. McKendry, Charles R. Harrington, Marshall Merriam, the Rev. Horace Burchard, Isaac B. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott.

In steam-ship Weser, for Bremen.—Baron Schenck, Secretary of the German Legation at Pekin; Mrs. Hope G. Reed, Miss Addie P. Reed, Miss E. S. Porter, Consul William G. Fox, F. Dieckman, the Rev. Samuel Wolcott, George Callender Brackett

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8673. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1879.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE OBSTINATE BOURBONS

PASSAGE OF THE MARSHALS' FEES BILL.

THE POLITICAL SECTIONS RETAINED—THIS AND THE JUDICIAL EXPENSES BILL BEFORE THE PRESIDENT—THE MARSHALS' BILL TO BE VETOED—PROSPECT OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Senate to-day passed the bill appropriating $600,000 to pay United States Marshals and their deputies. The Republicans attempted to have the political sections stricken out, but without success. This movement was made for the purpose of securing a record vote on the proposition, and not with the expectation that the Democratic Senators would ignore the edict of their party caucus, and vote the necessary supplies to the Federal courts without condition. The debate on the bill and the various amendments proposed by the Republicans was dull and uninteresting, and no new points were advanced. Senators Conkling and Logan made short speeches defining the attitude of the Republicans upon the bill. Senator Beck was the only speaker on the Democratic side. The bill was passed as it was received from the House, and both houses were held in session until it was enrolled and signed by the Speaker of the House and President pro tem. of the Senate, after which it was laid before the President. This bill, with the Judicial Expenses bill, will be returned to the House early on Monday.

The Marshals' bill will be vetoed, and the Judicial Expenses bill will be approved. The veto Message has been prepared, and will briefly set forth the objections to its approval. The President will refer to the objections set forth in his last Message, returning a bill without approval because it contained the identical provisions inserted in the bill under consideration, and will refer to the laws relating to the appointment of Marshals and prescribing their duties, which laws the pending bill does not propose to repeal. The second section of the Marshals' Appropriation bill prohibits the appointment of Special Deputy Marshals for service on election day, while the Revised Statutes require the appointment of such officers in certain prescribed emergencies. He will direct attention to the fact that the second section of the bill is an intimation to the Executive that, unless he approves legislation which is repugnant to his sense of public duty, appropriations will be withheld from a certain class of officers created by the statutes. In connection with this, he will refer to sections 776 and 779, Revised Statutes, which direct in positive terms that a Marshal shall be appointed in each district for a term of four years, and he will quote section 787, which provides that "it shall be the duty of the Marshal of each district to attend the District and Circuit Courts when sitting therein, and to execute, throughout the district, all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States, and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty."

The President has not yet determined whether he will again call Congress to meet in extra session in case that body adjourns without making the necessary appropriations to pay United States Marshals and their deputies. This question will be determined after consultation with the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury. The greatest difficulty apprehended from a failure to vote money to pay Marshals is in the enforcement of the Revenue laws in the Southern States. If this difficulty can be surmounted until December next, without prejudice to the public service, when Congress will assemble in regular session, another extra session will not be called; otherwise it is will, and the proclamation will go out upon the very day of final adjournment, convening Congress immediately.

THE FREE COINAGE RESOLUTION.

DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE, WITHOUT ACTION—ITS OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The free coinage resolution of Senator Vest was again taken up in the Senate to-day, and, without action, driven over until Monday. The pending motion is on referring the resolution to the Committee on Finance. As the resolution now stands, it reads as follows: "That the complete remonetization of silver, and its restoration to a perfect equality with gold, both as coin and bullion, are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and sound statesmanship."

Mr. Morrill called attention to the fact that a law based on the declaration of the resolution would give the difference between the price of bullion and the legal tender value of coin to owners of bullion. He deprecated hasty legislation upon this subject, and thought it should be postponed until December. Mr. Kirkwood also deprecated hasty legislation. He favored remonetization, but believed that in view of the agitation now going on in Europe upon this question, we would be better prepared to consider it intelligently in December than at the present time. He moved to strike from the resolution all after the word bullion, and in lieu thereof insert the words "at as early a date as these objects can be accomplished consistently with the public welfare." This was rejected by one majority, but the vote is not regarded as a test of the feeling of the Senate on the motion to refer to the Committee on Finance. Of the 16 Senators who were absent and not paired, 11 are known to be opposed to any consideration whatever of the Silver question at the present session, and it is believed that a sufficient number of them will be present on Monday to carry the motion to refer, should a vote be reached. Those Democrats who sustain the action of the Committee on Finance in postponing the consideration of the Warner Silver bill until December, cannot consistently vote for the Vest resolution. All that was demanded by the silver men in reference to the Warner bill was that it should be reported to the Senate by the committee. They did not ask for action on that bill, but were willing that it should go over until the regular session. The passage of the Vest resolution would be an affirmation of the principle of the Warner bill, and would, of course, exhibit the feeling of the Senate upon that measure. The passage of the Vest resolution might be logically interpreted as a declaration that the Senate will pass the Warner bill at the regular session next Winter. Indeed, the pending resolution is more objectionable than the Warner bill, because the former boldly declares for free coinage, with the profits of coinage to the owner of bullion, while the latter is supposed to secure the seigniorage to the Government. Therefore it is that those Senators who believe the entire question should be postponed until December, when it can be fully discussed, and who desire to sustain the action of the Committee on Finance, cannot consistently vote against the motion to refer the Vest resolution.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S HEAD.

OPPONENTS AND FRIENDS OF SENATOR THURMAN AS CHAIRMAN.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—There are public intimations to-day that the extreme silver men in the Senate are still unreconciled to the retention of Senator Bayard as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and claim that further caucus action will be necessary to settle the question. Eighteen of the Democratic Senators have signed a paper urging Mr. Bayard to withdraw his resignation, but 16 other Democratic Senators declined to sign it, namely, Messrs. Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Garland, Grover, Hereford, Houston, Jones, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Slater, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, and Williams. The pronounced silver men who signed the paper are Messrs. Wallace, Thurman, McDonald, Ransom, Vance, Jones of Florida, Call, Hill of Georgia, Harris, and Bailey. The remaining eight signatures are those of Senators in accord, more or less thoroughly, with Mr. Bayard's financial views. Of the seven Democratic Senators absent when the paper was in circulation, it is conceded that five, namely, Messrs. Gordon, Lamar, Randolph, McPherson, and Farley, would have united in the request to Mr. Bayard to retain his chairmanship, but it is said that the other two—Messrs. Johnston and Withers—would have refused to sign it. In the event of any considerable prolongation of the session, Mr. Bayard's opponents intend to revive the controversy by calling another caucus.

A PLEASURE-BOAT BLOWN UP.

TWO PERSONS FATALLY INJURED AND SEVERAL SERIOUSLY HURT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 28.—The pleasure-steamer May Queen, on Lake Minnetonka, a popular pleasure resort near Minneapolis, exploded this afternoon, injuring several persons, some fatally. The explosion was caused by imperfect bracing of machinery, causing the boiler to settle. The whole upper works of the boat were leveled to the water, except several small portions of the cabin and hull. The steam-boat sank at once, in five feet of water, close by the dock, where a landing had just been made. The boiler was blown 300 feet up the bank, cutting off trees five inches thick. Fifteen persons were on board—crew and passengers—who were blown into the water and up on the bank. The casualties are as follows:

Capt. R. W. ROCKWOOD, internally injured and scalded. He will die.

F. HAINES, engineer, badly crushed. He is probably dead since word was received from the scene of the explosion.

ISAAC DEAN and wife, of Mankato, badly bruised.

D. D. WALKER, of St. Louis, badly bruised.

Mrs. WALKER, slightly hurt.

Mrs. BLAKELY, mother of Mrs. Walker, seriously injured in back and internally.

A few others were slightly hurt. Minnetonka is a popular resort for visitors from Southern and Western cities, and the boats are daily crowded with pleasure-seekers. Two years ago a similar disaster caused the death of five persons.

M'LAUGHLIN BEATS MILLER.

MATCH BETWEEN THE TWO WRESTLERS AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 28.—Last week the Mayor of the City of Utica and a number of prominent citizens placed a purse of $200 in the hands of John J. e Flanagan, city editor of the Utica *Herald*, to be contested for by Col. J. H. McLaughlin and Prof. William Miller, champions of collar-and-elbow and Greco-Roman wrestling. The match came off at Wieting Opera-house this evening. The match was "catch as catch can," with jackets, tripping allowed, best two in three.

The first round lasted 27 minutes, and resulted in Miller going under. When the wrestlers first caught one another, Miller strove for his neck-lock, but was twisted off his feet and laid on his back, but by quickly arching himself he wriggled out of McLaughlin's grip. The next bout found McLaughlin floored, his salvation being his dexterity in falling face down—this being a trick of his—over and over, which several times saved him from defeat. This was repeated twice during this round, McLaughlin being each time loudly applauded. Once Miller caught his burly antagonist in his arms and lifted him bodily over his shoulders, but the Colonel again came face down. An exciting struggle now ensued, during which McLaughlin came within an ace of touching his opponent's shoulders to the ground, but Miller got his back up from the floor and broke the Colonel's hold. The wrestlers next came together with a rush, McLaughlin securing a neck hold. He then laid Miller flat on his back over the right hip. Time—27 minutes.

For the second round time was called after a rest of 15 minutes. Miller began by flooring his antagonist, but the latter turned under him by a swift movement. Miller next fell under, but resorted to his arch to save himself. It was now seen that Miller had at last secured his wonderful neck-hold. McLaughlin fought as hard as he could, but it was useless. Miller toyed a moment with his captive and then threw him. Time—10 minutes.

Another rest of 15 minutes was allowed. The men appeared comparatively fresh. Both went to the floor on the first encounter, McLaughlin catching Miller around the waist and holding him aloft, head down, but the latter could not be laid over, owing to his dexterous use of his free legs, which performed a jig in mid air. The antagonists now began a stern warfare on their knees, to which position they went on account of McLaughlin's inclination to trip. Several times Miller saved a fall by ducking, and once Miller tossed McLaughlin over his head, down close to the footlights. McLaughlin followed with a neck-hold, but lost it after a desperate struggle. Miller adopting the Colonel's tactics and falling on his face. The Colonel next sought to throw his opponent by raising him over his shoulders, but Miller landed on the stage face down. A struggle followed, which resulted in McLaughlin taking Miller about the neck, and by the trip, and twist of laying him on his back. The referee announced McLaughlin the winner of the fall and match, in 19 minutes. Miller jumped to his feet and protested against the decision, claiming that his right shoulder was three inches from the floor. The purse was awarded to McLaughlin.

WORSE THAN A BRUTE.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT UPON A LITTLE GIRL, WHO WILL PROBABLY DIE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 28.—A most fiendish crime was committed in this city at a late hour last night. A white man named Johnson, who eked out an existence by catching catfish, induced a little white girl, 10 years old, named Lizzie Sherman, to go with him to his flat boat, about 10 o'clock last night, and on the way threw her violently to the ground and outraged her. The child's father reported the matter to the police, and it was not until an early hour this morning that the fiend was captured. At the station-house the little child readily identified him in the midst of the crowd gathered there. He was captured on the Arkansas shore, opposite Memphis, and was only induced to return to the city by a pistol-ball perforating his thigh, fired by his captor. While he was at the station-house the immense throng of people gathered around the prisoner, and on seeing the horrible condition of his victim, who was carried in the arms of her mother, there was a general outburst of indignation, and threats of lynching were freely made, and had Johnson been carried into execution but for the precaution of the officers in sending the prisoner covertly to the County Jail. Johnson is a brutal-looking man and does not pretend to deny the commission of the crime, but pleads drunkenness. The little girl is very seriously injured. Her physician has doubts about her recovery. He says she is cruelly mangled, externally and internally, and also about her back and shoulders. Her parents are very poor, having come to this city from Smithland, Ky., a short time ago, in search of work, but, failing to get anything to do, had become penniless and moved down in a flat boat adjoining Johnson's boat, where living was cheaper.

Much anxiety was felt late at night by the officers through fear that an effort would be made to lynch Johnson and the negro, William Furney, who was convicted to-day of the killing of Mrs. Foster, a white woman, two or three months ago. One company of the military, at 11:15 P. M., was under arms, and every precaution was exercised to prevent such proceedings.

RAILROAD METHODS.

CHANGING ITS GAUGE IN ONE DAY—A SALE POSTPONED—TROY AND BOSTON ROAD.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The change of gauge of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad from 5 feet to 4 feet 8½ inches was successfully accomplished to-day. The preparations for the work were complete some days ago, and as soon as the midnight train passed last night the various squads set to work to move the rail. By 2 P. M. to-day the whole job was accomplished, and since then trains have been moving along the whole length of the road. The regular trains started this afternoon as usual from this city. The cost of the change will not be less than $200,000.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 28.—The sale of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad was adjourned to-day, for the fifth time, from this date to Sept. 26.

ALBANY, June 28.—Justice Westbrook this morning appointed Henry R. Pierson, Charles Hilton, and Gen. Selden E. Marvin Commissioners to determine the matter in dispute between the Troy and Boston Railroad Company and the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad relative to the latter company crossing the tracks of the former.

YACHTING FOR A PURSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 28.—A match race between the yachts Albertina, formerly the Suzie S., and the Lady Emma, formerly the Brown, for $3,000, took place at Mississippi City to-day. The distance was 15 miles. The wind was blowing at the rate of 18 knots an hour, and the sea was high. The Lady Emma won easily, beating the Albertina by 42 minutes. The total time of the race was 2.36.57.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN QUESTIONS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA—EDUCATION IN FRANCE—THE GERMAN TARIFF—TURKEY AND GREECE.

LONDON, June 28.—Gen. Newdegate's column, it is stated in Cape Town advices up to June 10, has advanced to the Selefe River, 20 miles beyond the Blood River, where an intrenchment will be formed. Gen. Crealock's command will start for Fort Chelmsford June 11. His division will then advance and establish a base at Fort Durnford, thus obtaining supplies by sea. The gun-boat Forester will start for Fort Durnford immediately. Adjt. Frith, of the Lancers, has been killed in a skirmish. The Yeomanry have again unsuccessfully attacked Moirosi's Mountain in Basuto-land, losing two men killed and 12 wounded. Sir Bartle Frere has arrived at Cape Town, where he was enthusiastically received.

VERSAILLES, June 28.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day concluded general debate on the Education bill, and decided, by a vote of 366 to 150, to proceed to the discussion of its clauses.

BERLIN, June 28.—In the Tariff Committee, it is rumored that Herr Hobrecht, Minister of Finance, has resigned.

ATHENS, June 28.—The journals here note the Turkish military preparations in Epirus, and state that Greece intends forming a second camp on the frontier.

ENGLISH FINANCE AND TRADE.

A QUIET WEEK ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEPRESSION IN COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, June 28.—The *Economist* of this week says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1⅛ ₱ cent., and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, 1½ to 2 ₱ cent. Business on the Stock Exchange generally has been extremely quiet. Almost the only excitement of the week has been in Egyptians. The fluctuations were violent, according to the various reports as to the prospects of the Khédive's abdication. A telegram announcing that he had finally yielded caused great animation, and the result is a moderate improvement on the week in the preference and State Domain loans. The Turkish tribute loans also advanced in sympathy. All other Turkish loans have also risen somewhat on renewed reports of financial negotiations. The rise in British consols is attributable partly to relief at the settlement of the Egyptian crisis and partly to the lower value of money. There is a better inquiry for United States funded securities. South American Governments generally declined, and railways, although there was not much business in American railroads, they nevertheless were firm in response to higher quotations from New-York. New-York, Lake Erie and Western mortgages advanced about 2, preferred 1, and various other mortgages from ½ to 1."

The *Times's* correspondent at Liverpool states that the actual business in cotton during the past week proves to be very much less than the aggregate of the daily estimates, thus showing that the depression of trade at Manchester and in the spinning districts is real, and is influencing consumers to an unsuspected degree.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

A RELIC OF ARCTIC EXPLORATION—LARGE COTTON MILLS BURNED—THE ANTONELLI WILL CASE.

LONDON, June 28.—The breaking up of the old Arctic exploring ship Resolute will commence on Monday, the British Admiralty having refused to preserve her as a training-ship.

The Chapel-Street Cotton Mills, in the Ancoats District of Manchester, among the largest in the city, have been burned. The damage is estimated at £80,000.

ROME, June 28.—The pleadings in the Antonelli will case have been closed, and judgment will be rendered in 10 days. The defense pleaded that the suit of Countess Lambertini, who claims to be a daughter of the late Cardinal Antonelli, should be rejected because sacrilegious children, that is to say, children of priests—had not even the right to claim parentage.

BRUSSELS, June 28.—The Government has submitted to the Chamber of Representatives bills taxing the cultivation of home, and the importation of foreign, tobacco.

PARIS, June 28.—The boring near Saugatte in order to ascertain the depth necessary for the channel tunnel, has been suspended for five months, on account of the quantity of fresh water encountered. The soil is clayey and very hard.

THE DEAD PRINCE IMPERIAL.

MANNER OF HIS DEATH—BRINGING THE BODY HOME.

LONDON, June 28.—Advices from Cape Town to the 10th of June state that according to the official account the Prince Imperial, after the surprise of his reconnoitring party, rode during the general flight into a ravine, where a second body of Zulus lay concealed. The independent accounts agree with the story of the manner of the Prince Imperial's death heretofore telegraphed. The body of the deceased Prince, after a funeral parade at which Lord Chelmsford was the chief mourner, was removed to Pietermaritzburg, where it lay in state in the Catholic church. The body will arrive at Durban on June 11, and be escorted by the garrison on board the man-of-war Boadicea, for conveyance to Simons Bay, where it will be transferred to the troop-ship Orontis, for transportation to England.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S WREATH.

LONDON, June 28.—A letter from Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary to Tracy Turnirelli is published, stating that Lord Beaconsfield cannot accept the golden wreath which has been purchased by the penny subscription of 52,800 people. The letter hints that Mr. Turnirelli is a place-hunter, and got up the affair from personal motives. This closes an affair which has caused much ridicule in the Opposition papers.

Lord Beaconsfield has a severe attack of gout.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The New Constitution Party Convention reassembled last evening and appointed a State Central Committee, with power to conduct the campaign and fill vacancies in the ticket, should any occur. A telegram was received from J. P. West, of Los Angeles, declining the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and D. C. Reed, of San Diego, was nominated instead. The convention adjourned sine die.

CROPS IN A FAVORABLE STATE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 28.—Reports were received to-night from 30 points in southern Minnesota, and all made a favorable showing. Wheat is heading out very fast, and is improving. No damage is reported from the recent heavy rains, but there is a fear of rust if it rains any more. It is reported from Ramsey, Mower County, that corn is looking well, though the weather is too cool.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The receipts from internal revenue for the last fiscal year were $110,033,988. The receipts for the fiscal year, which will expire on Monday next, will be over $113,036,000, being an increase of over $3,000,000, despite the reduction of the tax on tobacco. The gain is due to a more thorough enforcement of the Revenue laws in the South. The breaking up of the Tobacco Ring in New-Orleans adds $40,000 a month to the internal revenue of the country.

THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following changes have occurred in the Revenue Marine service: Capt. A. A. Ferigne has been assigned to the steamer Grant, and Capt. George W. Moore to the Ewing; Capt. John Faunis to special duty; First Lieut. A. D. Littlefield to the cutter Dobbin, and Third Lieut. E. C. Clayton to the Manhattan. First Lieut. J. C. Mitchell and Second Assistant Engineer R. C. Hamilton are awaiting orders. The resignation of Third Lieut. S. S. Willett has been accepted. Daniel V. Foley, Benjamin W. Thompson, and J. E. Sutz have been appointed Cadets in the Revenue Marine service. These appointments are the result of the recent competitive examination held in this city. They have been ordered to the bark Chase.

A VERY MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A FARMER AND HIS NEIGHBOR SUSPECTED OF KILLING THE FORMER'S WIFE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28.—At a very late hour last night meagre information reached here that Mrs. Agnes Dieckmann, wife of William Dieckmann, a farmer living at Bluff Ridge, St. Louis County, about 20 miles from this city, had been very mysteriously murdered in bed early yesterday morning. To-night additional information has been received, but nothing which serves to clear up the mystery or fasten the deed upon any body. It appears that William Dieckmann left home about 4 o'clock yesterday morning and came to St. Louis to sell farm produce, leaving his wife in bed, and Joseph Stockli, a neighbor, who had helped him to prepare for market in the morning at his house. About three hours later Fred Schoyper, a brother of Mrs. Dieckmann, called at the house, where he found Stockli and a negro man named Lyle, who were going to cut wheat for Dieckmann, and not finding his sister up he and Stockli went to her room and found her dead in bed, with a remnant of an old calico dress on, a bullet-hole in her forehead, another just behind the left ear, and still another in the neck. There were several slight cuts on the head and neck, and the bed was saturated with blood. Intense excitement followed the discovery. Esquire Ravens was given notice, and a Coroner's jury was summoned. The testimony elicited nothing tending to implicate any one as the perpetrator of the deed. Dieckmann returned home during the afternoon, but could throw no light on the mystery. He expressed a belief however, that Stockli committed the murder, and the latter was arrested. Dieckmann was also arrested, and both men were lodged in jail. Mrs. Dieckmann's infant, about a year old, was found nearly smothered in the bed with its murdered mother.

VARYING PHASES OF CRIME.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—At the request of counsel, Justice Westbrook to-day announced that he would defer sentence on Latrimouille, convicted of the murder of Catherine Dunsbach, until Monday next.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 28.—At a late hour last night the mutilated body of a woman named McCormack, alias Conway, was found in a house in William-street, Griffintown. The house, which is in a low part of the city, is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Myers, and is frequented by dissipated people. When the Police visited the place at midnight a horrible scene presented itself. The body of the unfortunate woman was lying in a pool of blood, while the head, completely severed from the body, was placed in a bucket close by, in which was also found her right hand. A drunken brawl had been going on during the early part of the day, and it is supposed the murder was committed in the afternoon. Mrs. Myers has been arrested, all the circumstances so far pointing to her as the murderess.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28.—The store of C. Robert Linke, jeweler and watch repairing, at No. 77 Westminster-street, in the centre of the city, was entered by burglars last night. Two safes were opened by screws, and robbed of fine watches and other property, amounting to $12,000 to $15,000. An entrance was effected from a vacant store adjoining. The job was probably done before 11:30 o'clock, while crowds were in the street, and the robbers have doubtless to have taken the train for New-York at that hour.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 28.—This morning the jury in the case of William Parker, alias Charles Duncan, colored, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Foster, near this city in January last, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

TORNADO AT BALTIMORE.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST AND MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO PROPERTY.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 28.—A short but very severe storm visited this city late this afternoon. Two storms, in fact, met over the lower part of the city and swept the water-front from Light-street to Canton, creating, during its 10 minutes' duration, the greatest consternation, and causing damage to houses and shipping which aggregates over $7,500. Rain fell in so dense a sheet that large objects half a block off could not be distinguished. At Canton a coal-oil establishment was struck by lightning, setting fire to the oil, which the heavy rainfall and determined workman was knocked insensible but recovered. The main-mast of the bark Ursa was shivered by lightning. Thomas A. Sanders, with others, were bathing at Spring Garden, when the storm came up, and being unable to reach shore, was literally beaten under the waves by the storm and drowned. Several persons were severely injured by being blown out of or overturned in their carriages. Nearly a hundred houses, stores, and other buildings were unroofed, which were broken by hail, and signs were torn down. The shipping in the basin suffered seriously. None of the individual losses amount to over $1,000, but not a building in the path of the storm escaped. The wharves escaped some damage. At Ellicott City, a tree was uprooted and fell across a wagon, killing a man and one horse.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

BRYSON, Quebec, June 28.—Two boys, the sons of Mr. Neville, 12 and 7 years old, drove a horse in a buggy to water in the river to-day, and getting beyond their depth both boys were drowned.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 28.—Two sons of Charles Rhinehardt, 4 and 6 years old, were drowned in the canal, in this city, this forenoon. The younger boy was reaching after a dog in the water when he fell in, and the elder went to his assistance. They were drowned in each other's arms.

TROY, N. Y., June 28.—John W. Doud, a law student in Cohoes, was instantly killed by lightning at Adams Island, near Cohoes, this noon. Two companions were injured.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 28.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon the 5:30 express train on the Central Railroad from New-York struck a carriage that was crossing the track at the West End depot, smashing the rear portion and hurling over the platform James Hackett, agent of the Empire Transportation Company, of Philadelphia, who with a friend was returning from Hoey's Park. Mr. Hackett was picked up in an insensible condition and attended by Dr. Hutson, who found that he was injured internally. His recovery is doubtful. The driver and friend escaped.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A Nebraska City (Neb.) special says: "A horrible accident occurred on the Missouri River, five miles below this place, early yesterday afternoon. The boiler of the Government tug-boat Clytie exploded, killing James Lane, of East Nebraska City, and Herman Bohl, fireman, and fatally injuring Lane and William McKinney, engineers, of St. Louis. E. Pinney, Captain of the tug, and Matt Fyle were horribly scalded."

A CHICAGO BANK'S TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Controller of the Currency has sent a communication to the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives touching upon the charges contained in the petition recently filed in the House and referred to this committee, containing charges of irregular transactions and improper conduct against the officers of the German National Bank, of Chicago. The Controller, while not presenting any argument on the subject, gives the committee to understand that the Government has taken every proper action in the premises, and that it now remains for the local courts to investigate the charges and punish the officers of the institution, if found guilty, as alleged by the petitioners who prayed Congress to investigate the matter. The communication does not purport to be an apology for the officers of the bank, nor does it tend to show that they are innocent of irregular proceedings. A member of the committee said to-day that a subcommittee of the Banking Committee would probably comply with the request of the petitioners during the Congressional recess.

WEAVERS REFUSING TO STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 28.—The mass-meeting of weavers in the Park, this evening, was attended by 1,200 or 1,500 persons. Speeches were made by George Gunton and Thomas Webb, and a resolution was adopted not to strike, even if a few "bobstick" spinners were employed by the mills, the opinion being expressed that the spinners could compel the manufacturers to shut down, as the poor class of help now employed was injuring the mules, or else the manufacturers must return the 15 per cent. reduction which is asked for. It was also argued that if the weavers struck they could get no aid from the city, whereas if the mills shut down they could look to the city for support.

USING THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—A dispatch from Sutro, Nev., says: "The pumps of the combination shaft started up to-day at 4 P. M., discharging water into Sutro Tunnel. Everything is working satisfactorily. The pumps will again start up to-morrow morning and run part of the day. On Monday morning the pumps along the whole line will commence discharging into the tunnel. The capacity of the horse appears to be ample, and hardly a leak can be perceived along the whole line."

JOHN ARMSTRONG'S DEATH

WAS IT CAUSED BY JOSEPH A. BLAIR IN SELF-DEFENSE?

THE VITAL QUESTION OF THE MONTCLAIR HOMICIDE—MR. BLAIR'S STORY OF THE EVENTS OF THURSDAY EVENING—THE FATAL STRUGGLE IN ARMSTRONG'S ROOM.

John Armstrong, the coachman, who was shot by Mr. Joseph A. Blair, his employer, in Montclair, N. J., died in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, at 9:30 o'clock Friday night, in the greatest agony. A short time before his death he roused from the semi-conscious state into which he had fallen, and received absolution at the hands of the Rev. Father Brainard. The two bullets had not been extracted, the physicians agreeing that an attempt to take them out would only hasten death. During the day he made an ante-mortem statement to the County Physician, Dr. P. V. Hewlett, which is understood to be substantially the same as that which he made to Justice Pillsbury before his removal to the hospital from Montclair. Acting under the advice of the Public Prosecutor of Essex County, Dr. Hewlett declined to make it public until he gives it to the Coroner's jury. In the presence of a dozen physicians of Newark, Dr. Hewlett made a careful post-mortem examination of Armstrong's body, in the hospital dead-house, yesterday afternoon. The bullet which was first fired by Mr. Blair had lodged in the vicinity of the twelfth rib, on the right side, having entered the back at the left of the spine, and passed over the spine and through the kidneys. Its path was crossed by that of the second bullet, and both balls were found only four inches apart. The point of entrance of this second ball was between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, on the left side of the body. Perforating the lung, stomach, spleen, and liver, it had lodged in the soft tissues of the abdomen, near the twelfth rib, on the right side. Either wound was sufficient in the estimation of the physicians to have caused death. This opinion destroys the effect of the story, which had found very general circulation, to the effect that Armstrong's death resulted from his removal to the hospital, a distance of six miles, over a rough country road, rather than from the nature of the wounds themselves. At the conclusion of the post-mortem the body was removed to Briant & Woodruff's Morgue, in Newark, where it was seen late in the afternoon by the jury impaneled at the direction of Coroner E. B. Woodruff, who had been directed by the County Physician to hold the inquest. Unless other instructions are received the Coroner will bury the body in the lot appointed for the pauper dead in the City Cemetery in Newark. So far as is known, Armstrong had not a single relative in this country. It is said that Mr. Blair may assume the expenses necessary to secure the unfortunate man a resting-place in a more favored spot than that usually devoted to the friendless dead. The Coroner's jury is composed of nine gentleman, all well-known residents of Montclair. Constable W. A. Akers, of Bloomfield, was given by the Coroner the duty of selecting them. They are: William Jacobus, a real estate dealer; William A. Sigler, a boss carpenter; E. E. Wright, the proprietor of the Mountain House; James Crane, a retired merchant; E. D. Hall, an undertaker; C. C. Corby, a harness-maker; John Layland, a peddler; Edgar T. Gould, a boss mason, and J. R. Kuehler, a plumber. Five of the jurymen are men of wealth. The others are in comfortable circumstances. After an oath had been sworn in by Coroner Woodruff and had seen the body of Armstrong, they returned to Montclair, with instructions to meet in the Montclair Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the testimony will be begun.

Mr. Blair was brought to Newark Jail at 11:45 o'clock Friday night, in company with special Constable Isaac Doremus, of Montclair, and Theodore Baldwin, the Paying Teller of the Newark Mechanics' Bank, which is the correspondent of the Mechanics' National Bank, of this City. Blair had been intrusted to Constable Doremus by Justice Pillsbury early in the afternoon, and the latter, that he did not appear at the jail earlier gave rise to the report which was in full circulation by nightfall that he had escaped, disguised as a woman, and had taken the train to New-York. An officious resident of Montclair, who is without a great deal of honor in his own town, gave the rumor its first impetus. It seems that when Justice Pillsbury committed Blair to jail without bail, Friday noon, he consented to allow him to first visit his home on the Orange road, near Cedar-street, to secure a few articles of clothing, and attend to some business affairs. John Hickey drove Blair and the constable to the house in a closed coach. Three-quarters of an hour later a woman, closely veiled, came out of the house, entered the coach, and was driven to the railroad station, where she took the train to New-York. The officious resident hied him to Newark. Learning that Blair had not yet arrived at the jail, he jumped to the conclusion that the heavily-veiled woman was none other than the prisoner in disguise. In fact, she was the cook who had been employed in the Blair family just a week. Having found that she was unable to fill the bill, she took her departure. The latter is Blair's history from the time of entering his house until his arrival at the jail is satisfactorily explained. After holding a long consultation with his lawyers, Mr. William H. Arnoux, of this City, who lives in Montclair, and Mr. William E. Weeks, of Newark, he was driven in his own carriage to the Park House, in Newark, still in the constable's custody, the result of his counsel and lawyers' efforts to secure a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of bailing him. Mr. J. Ogden Clarke had gone to Monmouth Beach to obtain the writ from Judge Depue. When Blair heard of Armstrong's death, he determined to make no further effort to avoid the ignominy of imprisonment, and with a cool swagger told the constable that he was ready to go to the jail. He was greatly depressed when Warden Johnson admitted him to his office, and was suffering from nervousness. He was allowed to pass the night in the hospital-room, and yesterday morning, feeling much improved, he was placed in the witness's cell, there he has greater freedom of movement than is afforded in the usual cell. It is the cell which was occupied by Benjamin Noyes, the President of an insurance company in New-Haven, Conn., who is now nearing the end of a term in the Trenton State Prison. It was made as comfortable as possible for Blair during the day. A bed was brought down by Warden Johnson's orders, and arrangements were made with a Newark hotel, by Mr. Baldwin, to furnish his meals. Blair was visited in the morning by his brother, Messrs. Arnoux and Weeks, and ex-Judge Titsworth, who has also been retained in his defense. He declined to see the reporters, acting under advice of counsel, but his wife left Montclair yesterday afternoon to visit him. The Newark Mechanics' Bank was the rendezvous of his friends, who collected there in large numbers during the day to advise upon the best means of offering him assistance. To their messages of inquiry, Blair replied that he was as comfortable as his surroundings would permit.

Mr. Clarke was successful in his visit to Monmouth Beach, obtaining a writ of habeas corpus, which was made returnable before Judge Depue, at the Court-house in Newark, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Messrs. Arnoux and Weeks appeared at that hour, when the latter said to the Judge that, inasmuch as Armstrong's death had occurred, there was no intention on their part to ask for the service of the writ, preferring to postpone the attempt to secure Blair's admission to bail until the result of the inquest is reached. Judge Depue agreed in their view of the case, and asked the lawyers to let him know some hours in advance of the time when they would be prepared to renew the motion.

A number of versions of the shooting of Armstrong are current, but that which Blair has given to his counsel, after carefully recalling the circumstances, is as follows: He learned on Thursday that Armstrong, when at the village the day before, had driven up to a liquor saloon, consumed beer, which he drank without leaving the carriage, and then driven the spirited pair of horses madly through the village, beating them unmercifully. Armstrong entered his service on the 24 inst., having been hired at an employment agency in this City, and for the first two weeks Mr. Blair says he conducted himself properly. Within the last week, however, he had neglected his duties, and had grown insolent in manner and abusive in language when reproved. An instance of this occurred on Wednesday night, when the carriage stood at the door waiting to take the seamstress to her home. There was every prospect of a storm, and Mr. Blair directed Armstrong to roll up the curtains so that they would not get wet. Armstrong replied that he had better roll them up himself if he was not afraid of them, and declined to obey him. Mr. Blair rolled them up himself. Shortly after dinner on Thursday night Mr. Blair went out to the stable and spoke to Armstrong about his abuse of the horses and his drinking in the village, and reproved him for the want of respect which he had recently exhibited. Mrs. Blair and a lady friend were on the lawn a few rods distant, and heard Armstrong reply in the most abusive language, and use a number of profane epithets. Mr. Blair told Armstrong that he could consider himself discharged, as he would not countenance profanity in the presence of the ladies, and he demanded from him the keys of the stable. Armstrong replied that he wouldn't give them up, and he would defy him to get possession of them, adding that he would blow Blair's brains out if he attempted to enter the barn. Armstrong also said that he had been hired for a month, and he was going to keep his position until the month was up.

Mr. Blair told him that he would pay him a full month's wages, although he had worked only three weeks, and he wanted him then to go. This argument having no effect, Mr. Blair said he would go to the village Justice and have him settle the matter, turning, as he spoke, to Edward Rosselot, another hired man, and asking him the name of the Justice. Rosselot named Justice Pillsbury, and then went around behind the barn to attend to some work, leaving the two men still engaged in their controversy. Mr. Blair ordered the coachman to harness the horse and he would drive to Justice Pillsbury's residence. This Armstrong flatly refused to do, at the same time repeating his threat to blow Blair's brains out if he entered the barn. Blair turned on his heel and went immediately to his room, and took from the bureau-drawer a five-barreled Smith & Wesson revolver of number 32 calibre, which he placed in his pocket. Returning to the stable, door he renewed his demand for the keys "I'll give you the keys," replied Armstrong, with special emphasis on the first word, and he hurried into the stable and up the stairs, which led to a room on the second floor, where he slept. Mr. Blair had bought a five-barreled Colt's navy revolver, of the old pattern, which he had given Armstrong, to use in case any attempt should ever be made by burglars to enter the stable. It carried a ball of No. 32 calibre, was loaded and capped, and rusty as it was, was nevertheless a formidable weapon in any man's hands. This pistol was in Armstrong's room. Mr. Blair followed up the stairway close upon Armstrong

means will be officially taken before many years to suppress all offensive manifestations. To me the superlative effrontery of the hackmen and vendors of photographs, stuffed monkeys, and South American parrots is an unfailing source of amusement. Many changes and improvements of a different sort have taken place here since last season. A number of new stores and houses have been erected. A new hotel—the Kaltenbach, so named after the proprietor—is in process. It has a capacity of about 100 rooms, and is of brick, very tastefully modeled. It promises to become a head-quarters for Germans. The Niagara House has been enlarged by the addition of a story to the verandah in front. New sidewalks have been laid in every direction, and the entire place has received a general overhauling and touching up. A handsome fountain, the gift of F. R. Delano, Esq., Cashier of the Cataract Bank, has been placed on the intersection of Falls and Main streets. The lowest basin is 14 feet in diameter, and is inclosed by a circular stone wall 2 feet thick, surmounted by a bronze iron railing. At either side, on the north and south, stand lamp-posts of the same material, 10 feet high, fitted with small basins, faucets, and drinking-cups. The lanterns are globular, with 12 lights of glass in each. The material of the fountain is bronzed iron. From the centre of the large basin rises a base column 4 feet high, supporting a basin 2 feet in diameter. A group of three standing female figures 3 feet high uphold a second basin 4 feet in diameter. On a circular pedestal in the centre of this basin is a kneeling figure grasping a slender shaft which supports a third basin 2 feet in diameter. On the apex is perched a gilded eagle. Four jets pour from the upper into the second basin, eight from this into the third, and nine from this into the reservoir beneath. The general effect is very tasteful and elegant. The Niagara Falls Cornet Band will give semi-weekly open-air concerts on a portable stand, alongside the fountain during the season.

The proprietors of Prospect Park have erected adjoining their inclined railway pavilion a neat building, and have put in the machinery necessary for furnishing electricity to light up their grounds and the cataract at night. The power is obtained from the same stream that works the railway. Twelve or fourteen lamps are to be set up, each of 2,000 candle-power, and facing the falls a powerful reflector is to be used, by means of which it is expected that that extremely rare phenomenon—a lunar bow—will become a nightly spectacle. In any event, the effect cannot fail to be surpassingly splendid. The lights will be in operation by July 4. Many new benches and tables have been placed on Goat Island, and the roads have been improved. The great ice-mountain which formed at the foot of Luna Island, last Winter, finally disappeared about two weeks ago, and the Cave of the Winds is now open to visitors. Several new dressing-rooms have been built below the bank near the mouth of the cave, and larger and finer bridges between the boulders have been constructed. A movement is on foot to rebuild before next season the old Terrapin Tower in exactly the same shape as it stood before its destruction. The work of connecting the Falls with Buffalo by telephone is in progress. Water-power has been substituted for steam to raise and lower the elevator in the tower of the new suspension bridge on the Canada side. The building at the top of the bank in the Whirlpool Rapids Park has been remodeled, and new and improved cars have been placed on the inclined railway, which has been strengthened. Additional safeguards against accidents have been erected, and the park below the bank has been greatly improved. Handsome new iron bridges now connect the Clark Hill Islands, north of the rapids on the Canada side. A new steam yacht has been placed on the river at Grand Island for the use of excursion parties. The Episcopal church remains unfinished, but the present prospects of its early completion. The wood-work of the railway suspension bridge has been replaced with iron. The "Niagara River Boat Club" has been formed, and a new boat-house 20 by 50 feet has been erected at Port Day. Fishing in the river both above and below the Falls is splendid. Every day huge strings of black bass, rock bass, and perch are brought into town by anglers, many of whom use the fly exclusively.

In the Spring there was some talk of forming a company to build a roadway below the Canadian bank, above high-water mark, from the ferry landing opposite Prospect Park, to Queenston, opposite Lewiston, where connection was to be made with the lake steamers. The carriage road was to be 36 feet wide, with an elevated foot-path on the outer edge. The estimated cost was $5,000 per mile, and it was intended to complete the portion from the ferry to the whirlpool in time for use this season. The route was surveyed, but the project fell through on account of the constant danger travelers would incur from masses of rock detaching themselves from the overhanging cliffs above. The subject of obtaining Congressional aid to blast a channel through the rapids at the head of Grass Island, is also being discussed. On the 16th inst. a huge rock weighing 680 tons, which had lain midway down the bank of the river back of Witmar Brothers' grist mill at Suspension Bridge, loosened and slid down into the river, making a clean sweep of the underbrush, obliterating the tool-house at the bottom of the precipice, and damming the raceway so as to necessitate the digging of a tunnel underneath it before water could be obtained for the wheel. In the descent it maintained an upright position, and two birch trees which grew on it remained undisturbed, though the shock was tremendous. The rock was used as an anchorage for the bridge, two of the wire guys being attached to it. The cables were unbroken, but the anchor was 27 feet out of position. It is soon announced that he will positively make another leap from the middle of the new suspension bridge on July 4. The telegraph has informed you of two persons who lost their lives by being swept over the Falls this year, making 24 since 1859. Both accidents were the result of inconceivably rare phenomenon—a lunar bow—will become a nightly spectacle. In any event, the effect cannot fail to be surpassingly splendid. The lights will be in operation by July 4. Many new benches and tables have been placed on Goat Island, and the roads have been improved. The great ice-mountain which formed at the foot of Luna Island, last Winter, finally disappeared about two weeks ago, and the Cave of the Winds is now open to visitors. Several new dressing-rooms have been built below the bank near the mouth of the cave, and larger and finer bridges between the boulders have been constructed. A movement is on foot to rebuild before next season the old Terrapin Tower in exactly the same shape as it stood before its destruction. The work of connecting the Falls with Buffalo by telephone is in progress. Water-power has been substituted for steam to raise and lower the elevator in the tower of the new suspension bridge on the Canada side. The building at the top of the bank in the Whirlpool Rapids Park has been remodeled, and new and improved cars have been placed on the inclined railway, which has been strengthened. Additional safeguards against accidents have been erected, and the park below the bank has been greatly improved. Handsome new iron bridges now connect the Clark Hill Islands, north of the rapids on the Canada side. A new steam yacht has been placed on the river at Grand Island for the use of excursion parties. The Episcopal church remains unfinished, but the present prospects of its early completion. The wood-work of the railway suspension bridge has been replaced with iron. The "Niagara River Boat Club" has been formed, and a new boat-house 20 by 50 feet has been erected at Port Day. Fishing in the river both above and below the Falls is splendid. Every day huge strings of black bass, rock bass, and perch are brought into town by anglers, many of whom use the fly exclusively.

In the Spring there was some talk of forming a company to build a roadway below the Canadian bank, above high-water mark, from the ferry landing opposite Prospect Park, to Queenston, opposite Lewiston, where connection was to be made with the lake steamers. The carriage road was to be 36 feet wide, with an elevated foot-path on the outer edge. The estimated cost was $5,000 per mile, and it was intended to complete the portion from the ferry to the whirlpool in time for use this season. The route was surveyed, but the project fell through on account of the constant danger travelers would incur from masses of rock detaching themselves from the overhanging cliffs above. The subject of obtaining Congressional aid to blast a channel through the rapids at the head of Grass Island, is also being discussed. On the 16th inst. a huge rock weighing 680 tons, which had lain midway down the bank of the river back of Witmar Brothers' grist mill at Suspension Bridge, loosened and slid down into the river, making a clean sweep of the underbrush, obliterating the tool-house at the bottom of the precipice, and damming the raceway so as to necessitate the digging of a tunnel underneath it before water could be obtained for the wheel. In the descent it maintained an upright position, and two birch trees which grew on it remained undisturbed, though the shock was tremendous. The rock was used as an anchorage for the bridge, two of the wire guys being attached to it. The cables were unbroken, but the anchor was 27 feet out of position. It is soon announced that he will positively make another leap from the middle of the new suspension bridge on July 4. The telegraph has informed you of two persons who lost their lives by being swept over the Falls this year, making 24 since 1859. Both accidents were the result of inconceivably rare phenomenon—a lunar bow—will become a nightly spectacle. In any event, the effect cannot fail to be surpassingly splendid. The lights will be in operation by July 4. Many new benches and tables have been placed on Goat Island, and the roads have been improved. The great ice-mountain which formed at the foot of Luna Island, last Winter, finally disappeared about two weeks ago, and the Cave of the Winds is now open to visitors. Several new dressing-rooms have been built below the bank near the mouth of the cave, and larger and finer bridges between the boulders have been constructed. A movement is on foot to rebuild before next season the old Terrapin Tower in exactly the same shape as it stood before its destruction. The work of connecting the Falls with Buffalo by telephone is in progress. Water-power has been substituted for steam to raise and lower the elevator in the tower of the new suspension bridge on the Canada side. The building at the top of the bank in the Whirlpool Rapids Park has been remodeled, and new and improved cars have been placed on the inclined railway, which has been strengthened. Additional safeguards against accidents have been erected, and the park below the bank has been greatly improved. Handsome new iron bridges now connect the Clark Hill Islands, north of the rapids on the Canada side. A new steam yacht has been placed on the river at Grand Island for the use of excursion parties. The Episcopal church remains unfinished, but the present prospects of its early completion. The wood-work of the railway suspension bridge has been replaced with iron. The "Niagara River Boat Club" has been formed, and a new boat-house 20 by 50 feet has been erected at Port Day. Fishing in the river both above and below the Falls is splendid. Every day huge strings of black bass, rock bass, and perch are brought into town by anglers, many of whom use the fly exclusively.

The proprietors of Prospect Park have erected adjoining their inclined railway pavilion a neat building, and have put in the machinery necessary for furnishing electricity to light up their grounds and the cataract at night. The power is obtained from the same stream that works the railway. Twelve or fourteen lamps are to be set up, each of 2,000 candle-power, and facing the falls a powerful reflector is to be used, by means of which it is expected that that extremely rare phenomenon—a lunar bow—will become a nightly spectacle. In any event, the effect cannot fail to be surpassingly splendid. The lights will be in operation by July 4. Many new benches and tables have been placed on Goat Island, and the roads have been improved. The great ice-mountain which formed at the foot of Luna Island, last Winter, finally disappeared about two weeks ago, and the Cave of the Winds is now open to visitors. Several new dressing-rooms have been built below the bank near the mouth of the cave, and larger and finer bridges between the boulders have been constructed. A movement is on foot to rebuild before next season the old Terrapin Tower in exactly the same shape as it stood before its destruction. The work of connecting the Falls with Buffalo by telephone is in progress. Water-power has been substituted for steam to raise and lower the elevator in the tower of the new suspension bridge on the Canada side. The building at the top of the bank in the Whirlpool Rapids Park has been remodeled, and new and improved cars have been placed on the inclined railway, which has been strengthened. Additional safeguards against accidents have been erected, and the park below the bank has been greatly improved. Handsome new iron bridges now connect the Clark Hill Islands, north of the rapids on the Canada side. A new steam yacht has been placed on the river at Grand Island for the use of excursion parties. The Episcopal church remains unfinished, but the present prospects of its early completion. The wood-work of the railway suspension bridge has been replaced with iron. The "Niagara River Boat Club" has been formed, and a new boat-house 20 by 50 feet has been erected at Port Day. Fishing in the river both above and below the Falls is splendid. Every day huge strings of black bass, rock bass, and perch are brought into town by anglers, many of whom use the fly exclusively.

The proprietors of Prospect Park have erected adjoining their inclined railway pavilion a neat building, and have put in the machinery necessary for furnishing electricity to light up their grounds and the cataract at night. The power is obtained from the same stream that works the railway. Twelve or fourteen lamps are to be set up, each of 2,000 candle-power, and facing the falls a powerful reflector is to be used, by means of which it is expected that that extremely rare phenomenon—a lunar bow—will become a nightly spectacle. In any event, the effect cannot fail to be surpassingly splendid. The lights will be in operation by July 4. Many new benches and tables have been placed on Goat Island, and the roads have been improved. The great ice-mountain which formed at the foot of Luna Island, last Winter, finally disappeared about two weeks ago, and the Cave of the Winds is now open to visitors. Several new dressing-rooms have been built below the bank near the mouth of the cave, and larger and finer bridges between the boulders have been constructed. A movement is on foot to rebuild before next season the old Terrapin Tower in exactly the same shape as it stood before its destruction. The work of connecting the Falls with Buffalo by telephone is in progress. Water-power has been substituted for steam to raise and lower the elevator in the tower of the new suspension bridge on the Canada side. The building at the top of the bank in the Whirlpool Rapids Park has been remodeled, and new and improved cars have been placed on the inclined railway, which has been strengthened. Additional safeguards against accidents have been erected, and the park below the bank has been greatly improved. Handsome new iron bridges now connect the Clark Hill Islands, north of the rapids on the Canada side. A new steam yacht has been placed on the river at Grand Island for the use of excursion parties. The Episcopal church remains unfinished, but the present prospects of its early completion. The wood-work of the railway suspension bridge has been replaced with iron. The "Niagara River Boat Club" has been formed, and a new boat-house 20 by 50 feet has been erected at Port Day. Fishing in the river both above and below the Falls is splendid. Every day huge strings of black bass, rock bass, and perch are brought into town by anglers, many of whom use the fly exclusively.

In the Spring there was some talk of forming a company to build a roadway below the Canadian bank, above high-water mark, from the ferry landing opposite Prospect Park, to Queenston, opposite Lewiston, where connection was to be made with the lake steamers. The carriage road was to be 36 feet wide, with an elevated foot-path on the outer edge. The estimated cost was $5,000 per mile, and it was intended to complete the portion from the ferry to the whirlpool in time for use this season. The route was surveyed, but the project fell through on account of the constant danger travelers would incur from masses of rock detaching themselves from the overhanging cliffs above. The subject of obtaining Congressional aid to blast a channel through the rapids at the head of Grass Island, is also being discussed. On the 16th inst. a huge rock weighing 680 tons, which had lain midway down the bank of the river back of Witmar Brothers' grist mill at Suspension Bridge, loosened and slid down into the river, making a clean sweep of the underbrush, obliterating the tool-house at the bottom of the precipice, and damming the raceway so as to necessitate the digging of a tunnel underneath it before water could be obtained for the wheel. In the descent it maintained an upright position, and two birch trees which grew on it remained undisturbed, though the shock was tremendous. The rock was used as an anchorage for the bridge, two of the wire guys being attached to it. The cables were unbroken, but the anchor was 27 feet out of position. It is soon announced that he will positively make another leap from the middle of the new suspension bridge on July 4. The telegraph has informed you of two persons who lost their lives by being swept over the Falls this year, making 24 since 1859. Both accidents were the result of inconceivably

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE AFTERTIME.

I.

A wee cot house abune the knowe,
A snod flower-yaird wi' mony a posie,
Where lilacs bloom and myrtles grow
Beside a bower fu' snug and cosie.
'Twas there I woo'd my winsome May;
'Twas there I press'd her to my bosom,
When Spring keeked oot frae bank and brae
In mony a bud and mony a blossom.

II.

An auld kirk stands beside the stream
That wimples through the daisied meadow,
Where cowslips glint and lilies gleam
Beneath the spreading bourtree's shadow;
'Twas there I wed my bonnie bride,
When Summer light was fain to linger;
'Twas there, while nestling at my side,
I placed the goud ring on her finger.

III.

A lonely kirkyaird i' the glen,
Where mony a pearlie tear has fallen,
Where silence seals the strifes o' men,
Whate'er their rank, whate'er their callin'—
When Winter's blast piped i' the grove,
When lingering blooms had fa'n and perished,
'Twas there I laid my early love,
Beside a babe we baith had cherished.

IV.

But there's a lan' ayont the blue
That kens nought o' our kittle weather,
Where a' the leal and guid and true,
Though pairted lang, may yet forgather.
There sits she by the gouden gates—
For there I hae a tryst to meet her;
But love that strengthens while it waits
Mazes a' the aftertime the sweeter.

—*Good Words.*

THE SCOTTISH BANKER'S DILEMMA.

IN TWO CHAPTERS—CHAPTER I.

Mr. Duff, the worthy and respected agent of the Central Bank at Tollkirk, was startled by his teller, James Hamilton, coming to him to say, just as the banker had signed the last official letter before proceeding to lock up the safe: "I am sorry to say, Sir, the cash appears to be one hundred pounds short." James was very pale as he spoke, and, despite his efforts to prevent it, his voice trembled. A stranger could not have told whether the youth's agitation was the result of fright or guilt.

Mr. Duff knew him too well to let the latter alternative dwell in his mind for even a moment; but the lad's excitement was somewhat infectious, and it was with just a little throb that he replied, "You are joking, Jamie." Mr. Duff leaned back in his chair and nibbled the feather-end of his quill as he looked in the lad's face.

"I was never more serious in my life," reiterated Hamilton.

"It is some mare's-nest, depend upon it," said Mr. Duff in a tone that partly reassured the poor fellow. "Have you been very busy at the desk to-day, James?"

"That is the mystery of it, Sir; we have not been busy. Hardly three pages of our cash-book are filled."

"A hundred pounds! Hm! I am going up stairs to dinner. In the meantime check your summations and your cash, and by and by I'll come in to lock up the safe with ye."

The teller went from the banker's room to the outer office with a very grave face. Mr. Duff, who lived with his family, as is customary in Scotland, in the very commodious house attached to the bank, sent his letters to be copied by the junior clerk, and then went leisurely up stairs to dinner.

Mr. Duff's was, for a man who does not object to permanent residence in a provincial town, a very easy and pleasant mode of life. His work was not hard, nor were his responsibilities very heavy. He had a pretty and comfortable home in an old-fashioned country town, and although his wife lay in the churchyard on the brae by the river-side these ten years, still he had two of the prettiest girls in Tollkirk—Minna and Mary Duff, (besides Jenny, the married daughter, who lived in Edinburgh,)—whose delight it was to make his life sunny and happy. He was naturally—being known to possess private means, and on account of his official capacity as the dispenser of discounts and custodian of the wealth of the neighborhood—a man of some importance in Tollkirk, and formed part of, as well as moved in, Tollkirk's best society. His was magistrate and farmer as well as banker; and on Sundays, for many a long year, he had stood beaming behind "the plate" at the entrance to the "auld kirk." Everybody knew him, and he knew everybody; and perhaps nobody respected him the less because he pretty well knew to within a pound or two what every ratepayer on his side of the country was worth financially.

He took life very easy, as I have said; making no undue fuss when an accommodation bill was presented to him, if he knew—as he was certain to know—the pedigree and progress through life of drawer and indorser. He was respected, too, by his Edinburgh employers as a man of prudence and sagacity, who never made bad debts, never troubled them with applications for rise of salary or transfer of agency—whose books always stood the minutest inspection, and who, speaking generally, wanted no favors from them. Rather, granted favors, by occasional invitations to visit him at Tollkirk, where there is unsurpassed trout and salmon fishing, besides magnificent "links" for golf, and where the local distillery yields a liquid of more than local reputation. The city-birds were not slow to accept such invitations, Mr. Duff being over a tumbler of toddy the best of company, and generous in the matter of horses and fishing-rods. The chief inspector of the bank came often enough to woo the fair Jenny, the eldest of the family, and took her away with him one Summer day, to the general bereavement of Tollkirk.

The banker did not hurry over dinner on the particular afternoon of which I write. When he went up stairs he did not give a second thought to James Hamilton's pale face, but quietly settled himself in his arm-chair, after doing justice to his simple repast, to read for the second time the report of his own recent great speech at the parochial board, given at length in the Tollkirk *Herald*, the fine roll of his own—somewhat improved—spoken sentences seen in black and white, communicating a pleasing sense of complacence and importance as influencing public opinion. It was nearly 7 o'clock before Mr. Duff remembered that he had not yet locked up his safe, and that his clerk was probably waiting below for him. He was surprised when he opened the office door—leading to the hall of his house—to find Hamilton still bending over his cash-book with an expression of deep anxiety on his face, and bundles of bank notes lying on the desk before him.

"What, James, still in a fog?" he asked cheerfully, as he came in. "Not found your difference, eh?"

"I am a hundred pounds short, Sir, without doubt."

Hamilton had toiled through every entry over and over again, had counted and recounted his bundles of notes, and now had a very sharply-defined fear in his heart, and a vision in the background of his imagination of a dearly-loved old mother waiting for him at home, and who was ill able to bear the responsibility of such a loss—if loss it should prove to be.

"A mare's-nest, I'll be bound," Mr. Duff said, good-naturedly, taking Hamilton's place before the cash-book. Very carefully and with a keen eye he went over each entry; very carefully, too, he counted the cash, and recounted it; but only to find that Hamilton's words were too true. The cash was undoubtedly one hundred pounds short.

"I think we had better sleep over it," Mr. Duff said at last, looking at his watch. "The difference will turn up in the morning, you may depend upon it." Then the cash and books were carried into the safe, and the office closed for the night.

Poor Hamilton lay awake nearly all night thinking over some probable clue to the whereabouts of the missing money. Never before had he left the bank with such a dread on his mind, for he felt certain he had gone over each item of the day, that he had not overpaid any one to such an extent; and he knew that on him devolved the responsibility to make good any such deficiency. He hardly spoke to his mother as he ate what she called his "ruined dinner"—spoiled by three long hours' waiting in the oven—nor could she get from him all through the evening a hint of the cause of his trouble. She guessed, and hinted that perhaps Minna Duff, "the little flirt," had something to do with his gloom, for she knew how her boy's heart lay in regard to the banker's younger daughter; but her son's reply was equivalent to a snub.

He was in the office two hours before official bank-hours on the following morning; but no trace of the missing money could be found. During the day, all the banker's customers who had on the previous day been paid large sums, were asked to check their payments; but when four o'clock arrived and the cash had again to be counted, the balance still showed one hundred pounds short. If the money had been paid away, in error, no man had been honest enough to return it. Then for the first time in the history of the Tollkirk branch, a deficiency in the cash had to be reported to the head office. A hundred pounds to a rich man may seem a small matter to worry over; but to James Hamilton, whose yearly salary, after ten years' faithful and conscientious service, did not amount to one hundred pounds, and whose mother—save for the help of a trifling annuity left by her husband—was in great measure dependent upon him—the liability to refund this sum weighed heavy. He became anxious and nervous, not being altogether certain that the authorities of the bank might not suspect him of having appropriated the money; and from very nervousness was guilty during the next few days of making several small mistakes in his cash dealings, which confirmed him in the belief that he had paid the money to some unscrupulous rascal who did not mean to acknowledge it.

It seemed an age, although in reality barely a month had passed, before a note from Mr. Tait, the chief inspector, (Mr. Duff's son-in-law,) set the matter at rest. "In consideration," the note ran, "of the admirable mode in which the business of the branch at Tollkirk has hitherto been conducted, the Directors have agreed to wipe off the deficiency in cash, which it may be hoped will yet turn up and be re-credited; but in doing so it must be firmly kept in view that the Directors by no means establish the present case as a precedent, and must remind the gentleman who has charge of the bank's cash at Tollkirk that at no future time will the Directors be disposed to relieve him of the responsibility attaching to his office."

"There, Jamie; take *that* to your mother," said Mr. Duff kindly, handing the official note to Hamilton. "I thought Peter would manage it," (referring to his son-in-law, the inspector;) "but we maun ca' canny," said the banker, relapsing into broad Scotch, to put the reproof, if such it might be called, in the gentlest form, to spare the lad's feelings.

There were tears of relief in Hamilton's eyes as he read the note. "That is generous treatment, Sir; I was afraid they would roup [sell by auction] me and my old mother out of Tollkirk."

"Roup ye! I couldn't spare ye, lad."

Then the youth went home to his mother jubilant, a burden lifted from him.

But on the next evening, after business hours, Hamilton's face was whiter than ever. His hands were trembling as he fumbled over his cash, and "cast" and "recast" the long columns of figures in his cash-book. It was market-day, a busy day, and large sums had passed into and out of his hands. To his horror he found his cash *three hundred pounds* short! He had not the courage on this occasion to go to Mr. Duff's room with his plaint. But the banker saw at once as he passed through the office on his way up stairs that something was wrong.

"You are late, Mr. Hamilton." (Mr. Duff never in a general way called James "Mr." His doing so now implied misgivings.)

"Yes, Sir; but I think I won't be long;" his lips felt parched from excitement.

"Are ye ready to lock up the safe with me?"

"Not quite. If you are in no hurry, Sir, perhaps we can lock up when you come down."

"Very well."

Mr. Duff went up stairs; but on this occasion he did not linger over his meal. When he came down, half an hour later, Hamilton was not ready to lock the safe. He was sitting looking into space, his head resting on his hands.

"Have you balanced your cash now?" Mr. Duff asked, with just a perceptible edge of annoyance in his tone.

"No, Sir. I differ *three hundred pounds*."

"Over or short?"

"Short, Sir!"

"Mercy on us! This will not do. You must bestir yourself and—and find it. I have to go out to a meeting to-night." The banker spoke sternly.

Hamilton once more, under Mr. Duff's eye, nervously went over his figures and counted his cash. The deficiency could in no way be accounted for.

"This is terribly awkward, James."

There were tears in the youth's voice as he uttered: "Yes, Sir; and it will drive me mad."

When Mr. Duff returned from his meeting at eleven o'clock, Hamilton was as far from peace as ever. The younger clerks had gone away. Again the banker and Hamilton went over each item together—in vain.

"We can't report this to the head office, whatever happens," quoth Mr. Duff grimly.

"What *is* to be done, Sir?

"Find it!"

They looked blankly in each other's faces. Both men went to bed with heavy hearts; nor did the search next day throw any light on the mysterious transaction. Mr. Duff could not bring himself to report this second deficiency to his head office; and the only alternative left was to refund the amount from his own private means. This, as may be imagined, he did very reluctantly; and for the first time in his experience he watched the younger men, and perhaps his trusted teller, too, with just a faint and irrepressible glimmering of suspicion. A mistake of this sort might happen once; but to happen a second time at so short an interval, made him uneasy on other matters than mere loss of money. He had a frame-work of mahogany and glass made for Hamilton's desk, so that no one could come near the cash in future but Hamilton himself. And so, with what grace he could summon, and with many grave warnings, Mr. Duff paid the "short" money, having, as he said, to "grin and bear it."

For a week or so things worked well under the new arrangement; but for the third time Mr. Duff was destined to see Hamilton poring over his books long after bank hours, this time to hear on inquiry that the luckless lad was short by no less an amount than five hundred pounds! Had the shrewd, quick-witted James Hamilton, after ten years of faithful service, become suddenly dolt?

"This is beyond endurance," the banker said sharply, as the fact was communicated to him.

"It is most strange," replied the helpless teller, feeling that the Fates were against him.

"It is impossible you can have paid the money away."

"It is gone, sir."

"Then you *must* find it. I can no longer be responsible for your blunders. There is no less a sum than nine hundred pounds in less than six weeks to be accounted for. Many a one has been sent across the sea for less."

The youth put his hands over his face and fairly burst into tears. "I must give it up, Sir. I can't stand this. I must leave the place."

Mr. Duff was looking at him with very keen eyes as this was sobbed out. "Leave Tollkirk! Understand, Mr. Hamilton, that you *dare* not leave Tollkirk before this matter is cleared up."

For the greater part of the night the men sat up searching; but when the morning came they were as far from the mark as ever.

Mr. Duff, much to the surprise of customers of the bank, next day "took over" the cash himself, and, rather awkwardly from want of practice, became his own cashier. Hamilton was degraded to subordinate duties. His spirit, poor fellow, was fairly broken. No trace of the missing money could be found. Of course, Mr. Duff could not long continue acting as teller. The work interfered with even more important duties.

A son of Mr. Traill, the parish minister, who was employed at the Aberdeen branch of the same bank, at this time visited Tollkirk, and being of the same craft, spent a good deal of time in Mr. Duff's company. The subject of the missing money was broached and discussed between them. It so happened that George Traill was engaged to be married to Mary Duff; and the banker, having lost confidence in Hamilton, and feeling sorely in need of capable help, proposed that George should apply to the Directors of the bank for the appointment of joint agent or partner with himself in the management of the Tollkirk branch. So it came about that in a short time George Traill, a shrewd practical business man, relieved Mr. Duff at the telling-table, in order to familiarize himself with the faces of the bank's customers. For some days all went well. Then came market day. At close of the day Mr. Traill's cash was five hundred pounds short!

CHAPTER II.

Dismay fell on the quiet little bank in Tollkirk. The former uneasiness became in the office a panic. Hamilton had been made ill by the anxiety of his position, and was in bed on the day that Mr. Traill's deficiency occurred. After closely scrutinizing every entry in the books, Traill came to the conclusion that he had not paid the money in excess to any one, and that the notes must have been stolen by some one on the premises. The bank's safe was duly examined; but the locks bore no marks of being tampered with. The windows and doors of the office were unaffected, and Mr. Duff's domestics—who swept out the office—had been his servants and were known to him for years. The matter was on this occasion reported to the bank's head office; but thence came the cold intimation that no further deficiency could be made good, and referring the bank agents to their recent letter to that effect of such and such a date.

Mr. Duff began to think the place was haunted. Wherever the money was gone it had to be paid up; raising the total losses made in this mysterious way to the unpalatable sum of fourteen hundred pounds in less than three months. The mystery was all the deeper that during the day of the difference in Traill's cash, it had happened there had not been a single cash payment amounting five hundred pounds. Then there came vague rumors—such as the Police had the matter passed into their hands, would certainly have made use of—that there was an itinerant locksmith, a gypsy, in the neighborhood to whom popular rumor attributed almost miraculous power in the manipulation of locks. Yet it would take a very clever locksmith indeed to open the Central Bank's safe unheard in the house, and to close it again without leaving traces of his work. The safe had a foundation of eight feet of stone, and was coated on the floor, wall, and roof with a two-inch plate of solid iron. The doors were, of course, of iron, and each—there were four doors—had two keys and separate locks. Through the lock of the outer iron door an iron bolt was each evening shot down from Mr. Duff's bedroom above, and while that bolt was down no key in the world could open the door. It was necessary to be in Mr. Duff's bedroom before the bolt could be drawn or dropped. It was extremely improbable that there were any in Tollkirk who could, even with the necessary keys in their hands, find their way into the strong-room unaided.

No longer was Mr. Duff able to leave the bank with an easy mind for a two o'clock luncheon—with forty winks to follow—as had been his custom these twenty years. He was closely on the watch. Yet there was no visible cause for suspicion. Bankers and clerks were fast becoming demoralized—in the military sense—from sheer fright, accelerated by mystery, and the heaviness of utter uselessness in face of it. Mr. Duff might far better be losing his fortune on the Stock Exchange, or throwing his money away on turf speculations; in these there would be some remote chance of profit, if not satisfaction in losing his property. His bank had up to this time sailed in smooth seas, had even hitherto floated in a sheltered bay, unexposed to financial tempests or breakers; but now a leak of a dangerous sort had sprung, as likely, he imagined, to ingulf him at his anchorage as any buffeting of waves in open sea.

Mr. Duff became a changed man. He was thin and worn and ill with anxiety and watching. They were all watching. Traill was watching Hamilton; Hamilton turned a keen glance on the boys; the boys kept their eyes very widely open all round. Mr. Duff was unwilling to put the matter in the hands of the local Police, knowing that the first to be suspected would be his clerks, and that the affair would speedily become town gossip. Secretly Mr. Duff began to think the place was bewitched.

His partner, George Traill, being called upon to pay up half of the £500, resolved to get to the bottom of the matter. He had a bed fitted up in the banker's business-room, and determined to spend his nights there until some solution of the problem presented itself. His transfer from the Aberdeen branch seemed just then to prove a bad bargain. The keys of the safe, it should be mentioned, numbering eight, were placed every night after the locking up of the safe and the dropping of the iron bolt from the banker's bedroom, in a strong-box, the key of which was always carried by Mr. Duff. George Traill, armed with a revolver, in spite of Mary's protests and Mr. Duff's jeers, occupied the room when the bed had been fitted there, and waited philosophically the course of events. He slept little for the first night or two; but no intruder came to disturb his repose. The long, dull hours crept on without adventure or other result than to make Traill sleepy and cross during the following days. The bankers were beginning to despair of discovering the thief. Yet Traill—despite Mr. Duff's perfectly reasonable argument that if any man broke into the safe it would not be merely five hundred pounds that would satisfy him, nor would he likely risk a second or third visit—continued to spend his nights in the bank.

At day break, however, on a certain morning in the following week, Traill, who slept very lightly, was suddenly awakened and startled by hearing the bolt that passed through the lock of the outer door of the safe drawn sharply up. He could hardly believe the evidence of his ears, thinking that perhaps he had dreamed. But the "click" was still reverberating, exaggerated as all sounds are in the stillness of night. If the bolt was really lifted, the person that drew it up must be in the room where Mr. Duff slept. Traill was a courageous man; but in spite of himself, he trembled as he felt for and examined his revolver. When the reverberation subsided, there was a silence for a few moments as of Death, Sleep's twin brother. Then he thought he heard, afar off, a door open, follow by a step on the stairs. Then a light showed at the seam under the door; presently the door opened, and a man entered, carrying in one hand a lighted candle, in the other a bunch of keys. The revolver was firmly held in Traill's grip, and before firing, he was about to utter a cry of warning, when he noted that the figure paid no heed to his presence, but passed him, making straight for the safe door. In the dim light, to his astonishment, he distinguished the fixed, even rigid features of his friend and partner Mr. Duff! His eyes were wide open, and he moved with his usual deliberation, but with an air of stern preoccupation quite foreign to his working habits. Traill saw at a glance that the banker was walking in his sleep.

His first impulse was to seize him and wake him; but a moment's reflection decided him to wait the natural issue of events. Mr. Duff, without hesitation or fumbling, chose the right keys for the outer door, and pushed it, as the lock sprang back, slowly open; then the wicket-gate, the door on, inside the office. It is disappeared silently in the vaultlike shades of the strong-room. When he reached the inner safe, he took from the well-packed store of pound notes—Traill eagerly watching him from the door—a bundle containing five hundred; he then noiselessly shut and locked each door as he retreated. He passed within arm's length of Traill, bearing the bundle of notes, the keys, and his lighted candle; left the office—followed by his partner—walked slowly up stairs to his bedroom, where he deliberately dropped the bolt back in its place, and finally laid the keys carefully, apparently counting them, in their usual place in the box fixed in the wall for the purpose. Traill expected he would then retire to bed; but it was evident that the somnambulist had not finished his night's work. Having safely put away the keys, he lifted his candle and again went down stairs, carrying the notes in his hand. Traill followed him through the kitchen and out into the court-yard behind. With the same purpose-like deliberation that he had shown at the safe, he now marched to—the unvarnished truth, O romantic reader, must be recorded—to the pigsty! Arrived there, he lifted a loose fold of thatch that rested on a slab of stone in the rickety roof, secreted the bundle of notes there, replaced the thatch carefully, and then turned with an air of relief and went in doors.

Traill did not disturb him, did not even take the trouble to follow his partner to see if he reached his bed safely, but sprang eagerly to the loose thatch, in which, snugly lying, he found the comfortable sum of one thousand nine hundred pounds in bank-notes! He could not help laughing as he stood there in the dim gray morning, hardly half clad, for the pursuit had not been without excitement. "An expensive roofing for Duff's pigs," he murmured, gathering the various dusty bundles together and retreating indoors from the cold morning air.

"I think, Duff," said Traill seriously when they met in the office after breakfast—"I think, to make certain that no thief, or witch, or ghost has been tampering with the cash during the night, we had better count the cash henceforth in the morning as well as at night; that will make certain whether the money disappears by night or during the day."

Mr. Duff assented.

"Suppose you begin this morning."

Again Mr. Duff assented; and with reluctant fingers, at his partner's suggestion, counted the money. "Powers of Darkness!" he exclaimed, "I shall not stay another day in this house. The cash is again five hundred pounds short." Had Mr. Duff not been a remarkably bald man, he would probably have torn his hair in agony.

"How much do you reckon your pigs cost you annually, Duff?" Traill asked with apparent irrelevance and, as Mr. Duff thought, flippancy.

"Pigs! Hang the pigs! Hang the bank! and—Yes; I mean to resign my office. I'm not going to remain here to be robbed and ruined."

"I see you are putting a new roof on your sty, and papering it," Traill went on sententiously. "Sparing no expense on it. Doing the thing stylishly, eh?"

"Are you mad, Traill?"

"Well, let me see. At the rate of two thousand pounds less than half-a-year, in three months, that pig-sty will cost you and me just about eight thousand pounds a year." Traill was apparently in his gravest mood. "That's pretty moderate, eh?"

"Poor Trail! The loss of his money has taken his brain. What demon has entered this house?" sighed Mr. Duff in the presence of a despair more tragic even than his own.

"Look here, old fellow!" said Traill, suddenly bursting into laughter—"look here! I found these in the roof of your pig-sty this morning; and what is more, I saw you put them there with your own hands."

"Prodigious!"

Yes, all the missing money was there. The bankers gave a champagne dinner to the delighted clerks on the evening of that day. His own health, however, was in rather a bad way. In a month or two he resigned his office, retiring on a liberal pension to his farm; and in order to compensate James Hamilton for all his recent trouble and misery, Mr. Duff requested, as a personal and final favor, that the Directors might appoint him to the position of Assistant Agent with George Traill, a proposal which the Directors favorably entertained. These offices both of the gentlemen hold with honor to this day. It may be mentioned, too, that George Traill and James Hamilton are now brothers-in-law, each having in due time wedded one of Mr. Duff's daughters. The bank is James Hamilton's home, while George Traill has rented a farm adjoining Mr. Duff's. The fresh country air, and fishing, and unlimited golfing—all enforced on him by the doctor as the best medicine—have put an end to the old banker's somnambulistic rambles.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A FEATHER.—A feather, as an anatomist would tell us, is "a dermal modification"—in other words, an altered bit of the skin. Every part of a plant or animal undergoes changes, our modern teachers say, just in accordance with the external influences which affect it. But the skin of an animal is naturally exposed to many more such surrounding agencies than its internal organs. Accordingly, we find that no structure exhibits such strange variations as the skin. Besides the regular modifications which we see in the scales or horny plates of fishes, the smooth coats or solid shells of reptiles, the feathers of birds, and the hair of mammals, numerous other minor peculiarities occur in almost every species. Such are the horns of cows and goats, the spike of the rhinoceros, the beaks, nails, claws, hoofs, and talons of beasts or birds, and the tail-plumes, ruffs, lappets, crests, and ornamental adjuncts of all the more æsthetic animals. In no class are these variations in the external covering more conspicuous than among the piped tribe whose spoils I am now holding in my hand as the text for our afternoon's discourse. How birds first came to be winged and feathered we can hardly say as yet. To be sure, most of us have seen a picture, at least, of that strange oolitic monster, the pterodactyl, a saurian with a head like a crow, but having the fore-part protracted into long jaws, fitted with teeth not very dissimilar from those of a crocodile; while its legs were supplied, apparently, with a membrane, by whose aid the creature probably flew about in the same manner as a bat. These real flying dragons recall in many points the appearance of a bird, especially in the skull and the position of the eyes. Moreover, Profs. Marsh and Hurley have shown that the earliest fossil birds resemble the pterodactyl and other reptiles in many important peculiarities of structure, far more than their modern representatives. Some of them even possess teeth set in their jaws after a reptilian fashion. Though the evidence still remains very fragmentary, we may regard it as probable that birds are descended from some early reptilian form, more or less like the pterodactyl, if not actually from that partially-winged saurian itself. But perhaps it is premature to build with any confidence upon such dubious ground; and we may consequently accept the earliest birds on their own responsibility, without inquiring too curiously into their antecedents, or compelling them to produce a genealogical table of their ancestry.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ONE OF CATHERINE'S LOVERS.—Of the numerous lovers or favorites of Catherine II., the most celebrated and distinguished was Prince Potemkin. He is said to have been the only man who had ever dared to make love to her before she had given him the signal to do so, and that he was truly and romantically captivated by her. But this is very difficult to believe; for she was 45 when he first rose to favor. She had grown very stout; the graces of youth had long taken flight; her life had been one of personal profligacy, unparalleled, except perhaps by that of the Empress Elizabeth. She was thoroughly cold-hearted, cruel, hypocritical, and selfish. Her vanity was inordinate, and the grossest flattery acceptable to her. She may therefore have believed that Potemkin, who was 17 years her junior, was enamored of her rather than of the wealth and honors she so lavishly showered on the man who obtained her favor. Potemkin was poor, and of an humble family of Smolensk. But he was six feet four, extremely handsome, ambitious of wealth and fame, and as audacious, unscrupulous, and unprincipled as his imperial mistress herself. He was accustomed to present the Empress with opon, pulled by a step on the stairs. This, obtained at an enormous cost. He sent couriers into all countries for nosegays, or 100 miles for a melon, or to the Crimea for grapes. The Prince de Ligne said "there is something barbarously romantic in his character." His victories increased the celebrity of the Empress, "*l'admiration fut pour elle*," says Ségur, "*et la haine pour son Ministre*." His death was as extraordinary as his life. He had spent a whole year in the most degrading dissipation, from which his health suffered. Hoping to regain it by retiring to Nicolaieff, he set out with his niece, the Countess Branicka, for an estate he had there. On the journey he became worse, and desired to be lifted from his carriage and placed under a tree on the roadside. Scarcely had his servants laid him there than, heaving a deep sigh, but without uttering a word, he expired. He was in his forty-seventh year; his death took place on the 15th of October, 1791. Another of Catherine's most notorious and influential favorites, Grégoire Orloff, became insane from the effects, it is reported, of powerful drugs administered by Potemkin, who was jealous of his continued credit with the Empress.—*Temple Bar.*

THE ENGLISH COURT UNDER MARY DESCRIBED BY A SPANIARD.—He informs his correspondent at Salamanca that their Majesties are *los mas bien casados del mundo*—the best matched pair in the world—"and more enamored of each other than I can well describe. His Highness never leaves the Queen; on our journeys he is always at her side, he assists her to mount and dismount. At certain times he dines with her in public, and they attend mass together on feast days." In a promiscuous manner he describes the Queen as ugly, small, lean, pink and white complexion, no eyebrows, very pious, and very badly dressed. The writer was evidently no courtly chronicler, and his remarkable frankness tends to enhance the value of his narrative. The English ladies fail to please him. "All the women here wear under-petticoats of colored cloth, no silk. Their gowns are of damask or colored satin or velvet very badly made. Some wear shoes of velvet, but more commonly of leather. They wear black stockings, they show their legs sometimes even as far as the knee, at least when journeying, for their under petticoats are short. When walking and even when seated, they look *deshonestas*"—a word which may as well be left in the original. "They are not good-looking, and are not graceful when dancing; their dancing consists of constrained gestures and a shuffling gait. There is not a single Spanish gentleman who would give a farthing for any of them, and they care equally little for the Spaniards." Time seems to have effected some improvement in this respect, as Jane Dormer, one of Mary's ladies, married Feria, one of Philip's companions, who as Duque de Feria was afterward Ambassador to England. "All the *fiestas* in this country," continues the writer, consist in eating and drinking, for they understand no other mode of enjoying themselves." "The Queen's table costs annually more than 300,000 ducats." All the household and very many official persons lived in the palace, each Señor having his own cook in the Queen's kitchen. There are 18 kitchens, and so great is the amount of work going on in each that it is in truth like an Inferno. The royal palaces are very large, and of the four which the writer had seen, the least was larger than the palace at Madrid. This comparison does not, of course, apply to the present magnificent building, but to the ancient Moorish Alcázar which formerly occupied the same site. "From 80 to 100 sheep and about a dozen oxen, all very large and fat, are daily consumed in the palace. Also about 18 calves, besides poultry, game, venison and wild boar, and a vast quantity of rabbits." (Compare First Kings iv.: 23.) "Beer is so abundant that the Summer flow of the river of Valladolid is not greater than the quantity used daily." He complains that, large as the palace (Richmond) is, the Duke and Duchess of Alva were not provided with apartments, and so churlish were the people that with difficulty they found a house at all, and that none of the best in a neighboring village. "Not only are they deprived of their official functions, but they are badly lodged besides." "The English," he continues, "have no *gusto*—as they are devils in fact—in the spirit they treat us. They cheat us in the town, and any one venturing to walk in the country is robbed. * * * Although the Council is quite aware of all this, it is tolerated. * * * In short, justice neither exists nor is administered, and there is no fear of God in the land." "They celebrate mass but seldom; few and unwilling are the hearers, although, wherever the Queen is, the services of the Church are fully observed, for she is saintly and Godfearing. As for ourselves, we can get no justice. His Majesty has enjoined us to dispute with no man, but rather while we are here to feign compliance and to submit in silence to all the ills we may have to encounter. The result is that they both treat us badly and despise us." At this point he digresses to the capture of Rents by the French, the news of which disaster caused a great commotion in Philip's suite, many of whom, both Spaniards and Flemings, obtained his permission to join the Emperor with all haste. "It would be well that they should not return here, considering how they have been treated." Coming back to English affairs, he is of opinion that the sovereign does not rule, all real power being assumed by the Council, "some of whom have made their fortunes and secured their position by means of the revenues which they have taken from the churches. * * * Others were born to high position; these are feared and worshiped even more than the sovereign." "They"—*i. e.* the Council—"have announced publicly that his Highness must not leave the kingdom without their permission and that of the Queen, for that this kingdom by itself is a sufficient charge for any one King. * * * Considering what these English are, I am not surprised at this, because they have discovered the straits to which we are put in Flanders, rejoicing at them, and even wishing they were worse. * * * They are in truth more for France than for Spain." Reverting to a former grievance, he complains that no lodging is provided for the Spaniards and that, living in the inns, they are charged exorbitantly. As for the friars whom his Highness brought with him, they had better not have come, for as the English are malignant and ungodly, they so maltreat them that they dare not venture forth from their lodging." The mob endeavored to tear off the robes of Don Pedro de Córdova and of Don Antonio, his nephew, both commanders of a military order, asking them why they were crosses, and scoffing at them.—*The Earl of Ducie, in Fortnightly Review.*

IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A DRAMATIC VIGNETTE.

Amour, malheureux Amour!
Où vas-tu donc te nicher!

HUGH *(on furlough.)* HELEN *(his cousin.)*

HELEN.

They have not come! And ten is past,—
Unless by chance my watch is fast;
—Aunt Mabel surely told us "ten."

HUGH.

I doubt if she can do it then.
In fact, their train . . .

HELEN.

That is—you know.
How could you be so treacherous, Hugh?

HUGH.

Nay;—it is scarcely mine, the crime.
One can't account for railway-time . . .
Where shall we sit? Not here, I vote.
At least, there's nothing here of note.

HELEN.

Then *here* we stay, please. Once for all.
I bar all artists, great and small!
From now until we go in June.
I shall hear nothing but this tune:—
Whether I like Long's "Vashti," or
Like Leslie's "Naughty Kitty" more;
With all that critics, right or wrong,
Have said of Leslie and of Long . . .
No, if you value my esteem,
I beg you'll take another theme;
Paint me some pictures, if you will,
But spare me these, for good and ill . . .

HUGH.

"Paint you some pictures?" Come, that's kind!
You know I'm nearly color-blind.

HELEN.

Paint them in words. You did before:
Scenes at—where was it? Dustypoor!
You know . . .

HUGH *(with an inspiration.)*

I'll try.

HELEN.

But mind they're pretty.

Not "hog-hunts." . . .

HUGH.

You shall be committee,
And say if they are "out" or "in."

HELEN.

I shall reject them all. Begin.

HUGH.

Here is the first. An antique hall
(Like Chantilerie) with panelled wall.
A boy, or rather lad. A girl,
Laughing with all her rows of pearl,
Before a portrait in a ruff.
He meanwhile watches . . .

HELEN.

That's enough.
It wants "verve," "brio," "breadth," "design."
Besides, its English. I decline.

HUGH.

This is the next. 'Tis finer far.
A foaming torrent (say Braemar.)
A pony, grazing by a boulder.
Then the same pair, a little older,
Left by some lucky chance together.
He begs her for a sprig of heather . . .

HELEN.

—"Which she accords with smile seraphic."
I know it—it was in the *Graphic*.
Declined.

HUGH.

One more, and I forego
All hopes of hanging, high or low.
Behold the hero of the scene
In bungalow and palankeen . . .

HELEN.

What!—all at once! But that's absurd;—
Unless he's Sir Boyle Roche's bird!

HUGH.

Permit me—'Tis a Panorama,
In which the person of the drama,
Mid Orientals dusk and tawny,
Mid warriors drinking brandy pawnee,
Mid scorpions, lowering griffins,
In morning rides, at noonday tiffins,
In every kind of place and weather,
Is solaced . . by a sprig of heather.

(More seriously.)

He puts that faded scrap before
The "Rajah," or the "Koh-i-noor" . .
He would not barter it for all
Benares, or the Taj-Mahal . . .
It guides,—directs his every act,
And word and thought . . In short . . In fact . .
I mean . .

HELEN.

(Opening his locket.)

Look, Helen, that's the heather!
(Too late! Here come both Aunts together.)

HELEN.

(What heather, Sir!

(After a pause.)

And why . . *"too late"!*)
—Aunt Dora, now you've made us wait!
Don't you agree that it's a pity
Portraits are hung by the Committee?

—*Austin Dobson, in Belgravia.*

THE CHESTNUT HARVEST IN THE APENNINES.—The chestnut harvest, which takes place in October, is the great event of the year in the Apennines, and furnishes a recreation, rather than a task, to all classes of the population. The schools have their annual vacation in that month, that the children may assist in it; and it is difficult to find hands for any extra household work while a pleasant gypsy life goes on under the trees. The steep woods are then alive with merry parties picking the mahogany-brown nuts from among the fallen leaves, and dropping them into long canvas pouches slung at the waist for the purpose. The boughs are never shaken to detach them, and the burrs fall singly as they ripen, rustling through the leaves, and breaking the forest silence with a heavy thud as they strike the ground. They lie till picked up from day to day, during the appointed time for gathering them, which lasts a month, and is fixed by municipal proclamation—commonly from Michaelmas Day, Sept. 29, to the feast of Saints Simon and Jude, Oct. 28, but sometimes extended by special request, if the season be unusually late, for 10 days longer. Any one wandering off the recognized paths through the woods during that period is liable to be shot by the proprietor, as in the Swiss vineyards in vintage time, but this sanguinary law seems to remain a dead letter. After the legal term has expired, the woods are free to the whole world, and are invaded by troops of beggars, gleaning any chance belated chestnuts, which, falling now, are the prize of the first comer. Those which drop at any time on a road passable for wheeled vehicles are also public property, and, as the highway runs through the chestnut woods, the poor have a little harvest by the roadside. The proprietors of woods too extensive for the gathering to be done by the members of their own household, engage a number of girls to assist, giving them food and lodging for 40 days, and to each two sacks of chestnut flour on her departure. After their day's work in the woods they are expected to spin and weave in the evening for the benefit of the housewife, who thus gets her Winter supply of yarn or linen pretty well advanced in this month. The poorer girls look forward to being employed in this way as a great treat, and will often throw up other occupations rather than lose it. In a good season it is indeed sufficiently pleasant, for the lovely weather of a dry October among these Tuscan highlands makes open-air life unalloyed pleasure; but, on the other hand, one can hardly conjure up a more dismal picture than that presented by the dripping chestnut woods if the Autumn rains have chosen that month for their own, when the sheeting floods of heaven thresh down the withered leaves as they fall, and the soaked burrs have to be fished out of the swirling yellow torrents that furrow the ground in all directions. Wet or dry, however, October, unless the yield be exceptionally scanty, is a season of abundance and rejoicing through the country, while the peasants consume the fresh chestnuts by the sackful, not roasted, as they are eaten in the cities, but plainly boiled and eaten hot from the husk. The great mass are spread on the floors of the drying-houses—blind, deserted-looking buildings scattered through the woods for this purpose, and which in the Autumn seem to smolder internally, as the smoke of the fire lit to extract the moisture from the fresh chestnuts escapes through all the interstices of the roof and walls. From the drying-house they are taken to the mill and ground into *farina dolce*, a fine meal of pinkish color and sickly-sweet flavor, which forms the staple food of the population. From this they make *polenta*, or porridge, in other districts made into Indian meal, and cakes, round cakes baked between chestnut-leaves, which are kept and dried for the purpose, with the result of imparting a slightly pungent flavor of smoke that the stranger will hardly find an improvement. Other delicacies, too, are made from the chestnut-flour, such as cakes covered with chocolate and sugar, but none are likely to commend themselves to Northern palates.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

PHILIP ASTLEY AND HIS HORSE BILLY.—Although his speculations were generally successful—by one famous melodrama, "The Blood Red Knight," he cleared £18,000—Philip Astley does not seem to have died worth much money. Yet he was a man of indefatigable industry and energy, and he expected the same qualities in those under his employ. "Come, boys, go to work; we must have a new piece out on Monday night," he said one day, late in the week. "That is impossible, Sir," replied the carpent

from 1804 to 1817, Birmingham made for the Board of Ordnance 3,037,644 gun and other fire-arm barrels, 2,879,203 locks for rifles and pistols, 1,000,000 guns for the East Indies, and 500,000 fowling-pieces for the home trade. Belgium, France, and America have greatly interfered with this trade. It is a startling fact that, during the late war between Russia and Turkey, Birmingham did but a small trade for either country, while America supplied both with vast stores of arms. Russia felt the superior quality of the American rifle in the hands of the Turk on many a bloody field.—*Belgravia.*

THE OWL CRITIC.

A LESSON TO FAULT-FINDERS.

"Who stuffed that white owl?" No one spoke in the shop;
The barber was busy, and he couldn't stop;
The customers, waiting their turns, were all reading
The *Daily*, the *Herald*, the *Post*, little heeding
The young man who blurted out such a blunt question;
Not one raised a head, or even made a suggestion;
And the barber kept on shaving.

"Dont you see, Mister Brown,"
Cried the youth, with a frown,
"How wrong the whole thing is,
How preposterous each wing is,
How flattened the head is, how jammed down the neck is—
In short, the whole owl, what an ignorant wreck 'tis!
I make no apology;
I've learned owl-eology.
I've passed days and nights in a hundred collections,
And cannot be blinded to any defections
Arising from unskillful fingers that fail
To stuff a bird right, from his beak to his tail.
Mister Brown! Mister Brown!
Do take that bird down,
Or you'll soon be the laughing stock all over town!"
And the barber kept on shaving.

"I've *studied* owls,
And other night fowls,
And I tell you
What I know to be true:
An owl cannot roost
With his limbs so unloosed;
No owl in this world
Ever had his claws curled,
Ever had his legs slanted,
Ever had his bill canted,
Ever had his neck screwed
Into that attitude.
He can't *do* it, because
'Tis against all bird laws.
Anatomy teaches,
Ornithology preaches,
An owl has a toe
That *can't* turn onto so!
I've made the white owl my study for years,
And to see such a job almost moves me to tears!
Mister Brown, I'm amazed
You should be so gone crazed
As to put up a bird
In that posture absurd!
To *look* at that owl really brings on a dizziness;
The man who stuffed him don't half know his business!"
And the barber kept on shaving.

"Examine those eyes.
I'm filled with surprise
Taxidermists should pass
Off on you such poor glass;
So unnatural they seem
They'd make Audubon scream,
And John Burroughs laugh
To encounter such chaff.
Do take that bird down;
Have him stuffed again, Brown!"
And the barber kept on shaving.

"With some sawdust and bark
I could stuff in the dark
An owl better than that.
I could make an old hat
Look more like an owl
Than that horrid fowl,
Stuck up there so stiff like a side of coarse leather.
In fact, about *him* there's not one natural feather."

Just then, with a wink and a sly normal lurch,
The owl, very gravely, got down from his perch,
Walked round, and reared—his funit-finding critic
(Who thought he was the stuffed) with a glance analytic,
And then fairly hooted, as if he would say:
"Your learning's at fault this time, anyway;
Don't waste it again on a live bird, I pray.
I'm an owl; you're another. Sir Critic, good-day!"
And the barber kept on shaving.

—*James T. Fields, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE SONG OF THE NIGHTINGALE.—In one of his "Sonnets" Shakespeare says of the nightingale,

"Her mournful hymns did hush the night."

This line may remind us of Keats's "plaintive anthem," as applied to the nightingale's song. To a certain extent, the poet's estimate of the notes of this bird is corroborated by the Hon. Danies Barrington, who constructed a table to show the comparative merits of singing-birds; and, making 20 to be the point of perfection—a point to which he makes no song-bird attain—he puts down the nightingale's "plaintive" notes at 19. his "sprightly" notes at 14, (the skylark's notes being respectively 4 and 19,) and for "mellowness, compass, and duration," 19. Thus, followed at intervals by the skylark, goldfinch, robin, and linnet, he makes the nightingale to take the first rank as a song-bird, with more plaintive than sprightly notes in its unstained chaplet of melody. Bechstein's attempt to express the "twenty-four different strains and couplets" that "may be reckoned in the song of a fine nightingale, without including the delicate variations," has resulted in the production of 24 lines of phonetics, of which it will be quite sufficient to take these three as a specimen:

Zozozozozozozozozozozozeze—dirr hading! ♪
He—zezezezezezezezezezezezezeze—couar—ho—dzehoe!
Higalzaigaigaigaigaigaigaigaigaigaigai—guisgaigaigai—coulor—dzio—dzio—pi!

Perhaps this attempt to represent the unrepresentable, and to translate the untranslatable, is as close as the alphabet will permit. It is, at any rate, preferable to Chaucer's attempt to realize the nightingale's note by the means of printed characters, "Thou say'st Osse! Osse!" or even the conventional "jug-jug!" which was first used, I think, by John Lilly, Shakespeare's contemporary, the "Euphues" and fashionable poet of Queen Elizabeth's Court, who wrote thus:

"What bird so sings and yet doth wail!
Oh! 'tis the ravish'd nightingale.
Jug—jug—jug—jug—tereu, she cries,
And still her woes at midnight rise."

It is, indeed, impossible for phonetic art to represent visibly those notes which audibly, as Campbell beautifully says,

"Seem but the protracted sounds
Of glassy runnels bubbling over rocks;"

and which may be accepted by the listener as conveying diverse ideas of

"Sorrow and joy,
Pleasure that pines to death, and amorous pain."

—*Belgravia.*

SUMNER AS A RACONTEUR.—Perhaps the querist might be one who had heard of the breakfasts where men of letters met each other at the table of Samuel Rogers. "Have you ever, Mr. Sumner, been present at one of these?" "Many times." was the reply; "but you must not be deluded with the idea that the feeling among the persons invited to them was always cordial and friendly. I remember, on one occasion, after we had sat down at the table, Rogers remarked that a prominent lawyer and writer whom he named, though invited had not yet appeared. Then came a series of bitter sarcasms directed at the absent but expected guest, to which the host blandly contributed his full share. Suddenly the object of this combined attack entered the room, and Rogers rose from his chair, shook hands with him in the most charming way, and added, 'Ah! my dear ——, how glad we are to see you!. We were just speaking of you as you came in!'" Sumner, indeed, keenly perceived the organized hypocrisy which constitutes the formal politeness at great London dinner and breakfast parties, and knew how much conceit, envy, hatred, and malice may be expressed without any violation of "good manners." Again, some visitor might ask: "Did you ever meet Macaulay?" And Sumner would answer: "That reminds me of a curious circumstance in my London experience. At a dinner at Lord Lansdowne's the question of codication came up for discussion, and I was appealed to as an American to give what information I could as to how far the laws of the separate States and United States had been harmonized into a code. I answered in general terms. A gentleman who sat opposite to me at the table, and who had not spoken before, then began to put to me a series of questions. They were so searching, and were so evidently intended to get at the very root of the matter, that I was driven from point to point, knowing all the time that I must in the end come to the exact, the real advance that our country had made in this direction. This terrible fellow was content with no generalities. His penetrating analysis went pitilessly on, every new question presenting new difficulties for me to clear up; but while I was drawing on all my resources of information to answer him, I felt confident in my own mind that the questioner was Macaulay, though I was then ignorant of the fact that he had returned from India. And I was right. It was Macaulay. He was fresh from his great work on the India Penal Code, and knew more about codification than any English lawyer at the table. And, by the way, perhaps you have heard of the facetious that his legal opponents launched against that code. I was told in legal circles that though it had cost the Government a guinea a word, it was utterly impracticable." And it may be added here that Macaulay's code, with some modifications, has only been recently adopted by the Indian Government. It had to undergo a storm of opposition lasting 40 years, before its merits were recognised. The defect of Sumner as a relator of such memories as these was his disposition to be too minute and circumstantial in his narrative. His imaginative memory was roused when he was asked any question as to his intercourse with an eminent man, and he recalled in a dreamy way the irrelevant as well as the relevant incidents which were connected with it. Thus he would consume 10 minutes in telling a story which a man like Choate would have flashed upon his hearer in one.—*Harper's Magazine.*

DORY-FISHING.—With perhaps an exception in favor of the capricious canoe, there is no species of craft which can glide from beneath its unaccustomed occupant with more startling ease than a fisherman's dory. This characteristic, with the fact that it is light, sharp, narrow, and flat-bottomed, suggests to the average landsman, that a dory is not a very safe craft. Yet the question of safety depends largely upon the man having the management. If skillfully handled, a dory will ride out a gale in mid-ocean with comparative ease, when a ship's long-boat would probably be swamped. The important point under such circumstances is to keep the little craft, as the sailors say, "head on to the sea;" which means that the bow must continually be presented to the on-coming wave. Thus managed, the dory, from its extreme buoyancy, dances like a cork on the summit of terrible wave-crests, which would break over and fill a heavier boat. But if the heart of the rower fails, or, worse still, if his thole-pin gives way, or his oar breaks, then is he in danger, indeed. The dory, swinging broadside to the sea, is rolled over in an instant, and becomes the sport of the waves, while its occupant finds himself struggling in the ocean. The three methods most in vogue among fishermen for taking cod on the Banks of Newfoundland are these: "Hand-lining," "trawling," and "dory-fishing." The two former have been often described. It is sufficient for me to say that in "hand-lining" all hands fish from the vessel's deck, while in "trawling," a line sometimes a mile in length, to which hundreds of baited hooks are attached, is sunk to the proper depth, and visited once or twice in the 24 hours if the weather permits—so that the fish may be taken off and the hooks rebaited. But in "dory-fishing," a dory is allotted to each of the crew, in which, unless the weather be exceptionally bad, he must launch out into the deep, there to remain until he catches his boat full, or is warned by the gathering darkness to return. Though, as to that, it is seldom or never really light for any length of time on the Banks. Here, indeed, is the birthplace of gloomier, denser, and more generally unpleasant fogs than can be found anywhere else in the known world. But catching thousands upon thousands of fine cod-fish seems an ample equivalent for not catching even a glimpse of the sun for weeks at a time, and, doubtless, the world looks all the brighter when one again reaches a region of clear atmosphere and sunny skies. But despite the many unpleasant and dangerous surroundings of such a trip, almost every one returns several pounds heavier, and several degrees healthier. Hard-worked collegians, and even puny boy-students, often ship from Cape Ann or Gloucester in the Spring, with this sole object in view.—*St. Nicholas.*

PRIVATE VIEWS.—We have heard a "private view" defined as an occasion on which large crowds of people meet by invitation to prevent each other from seeing a collection of pictures. The author of this definition would not deny that pictures were to be seen on such days, if you went early enough, but would say—and here we agree with him—that the true notion of a private view involves the idea of a crowd—a crowd more or less select, as the case may be, but generally composed of the same ingredients and interested in itself as much as in the pictures exhibited. There is always a sprinkling of the Upper Ten, a larger one of literary, political, and scientific notables, and a strong dash of self-made men, with good balances at their bankers, who are, in point of fact, the buyers of most of the pictures, and who look fitting to and fro between the pictures on the walls and the Secretary's desk is in strong contrast to the languid loitering of the great folks. These last are apt to be just as much pleased with the bad work as with the good, and are often refreshingly ignorant of "reputations" and great names. The buyers, the dealers, and the critics know a little more, but sometimes wildly astray in their readings of the artist's intentions, especially in regard to landscapes, and are surprised to hear that what they have been praising as a first-rate representation of a sunset over a stormy sea represents, so far as the artist's effort is concerned, the rising of the harvest-moon over a barley-field. The "coiture critic" is better informed, and less likely to confuse things, and to mistake for a Joan of Arc leaning on her sword what is meant for a Cinderella with a kitchen poker; but he is disdainful, and can see no beauty in any picture which is not "decorative"—i. e., will not hang well with china plates. Then there are the dealers, full of complaints of the hardness of the times, and the impossibility of buying, but buying all the same, and turning over large sums, while appearing to look apathetic or dismal at the pictures. Buyers and critics and connoisseurs are useful—they are things which no private view can do without—but they are not beautiful; while the ladies who haunt such gatherings are beautiful, and wonderful, too, sometimes. Of late we have not seen so many strange figures in sap-green crewel-worked garments, with big bunches of buttercups in their hands, or so many instances in which the mournful decay of Morrisian coloring has been pushed into mere mildewed mouldiness and the most degraded of *teinte dégradée*. But we may still now and then have the pleasure of looking at ladies who play, as it were, at stepping out of old pictures, or of seeing the beauties whose portraits grace the walls, and who are kindly walking about in the very dresses and necklaces in which the artists have painted them.—*The Spectator.*

COMMONPLACE LOOKS.—The seal of commonness, the stamp of vulgarity, written upon the greater number of physiognomies we meet with, is chiefly accounted for in the fact of the entire subjection of the intellect to the will; consequently, the impossibility of grasping things except in their relation to the individual self. It is quite the contrary with the expression of men of genius or richly-endowed natures, and herein consists the family likeness of the latter throughout the world. We see written on their faces the emancipation of the intellect from the will, the supremacy of mind over volition; hence the lofty brow, the clear contemplative glance, the occasional look of supernatural joyousness we find there, in perfect keeping with the pensiveness of the other features, notably the mouth. This relation is finely indicated in the saying of Giordano Bruno: "*In tristitiâ, hilaris; in hilaritate, tristis.*"—*Schopenhauer.*

SNUFF TO THE LAST—One old lady, an inveterate snuff-taker, left a will in which the bequests were mainly dependent on the observance of certain rules connected with her favorite excitant. Snuff was to be thrown into the coffin before the snuff-taking testatrix was "screwed down;" snuff to be strewn on the threshold before the funeral cortége passed out; the coffin to be borne by six of the most determined snuff-takers in the parish; six old maids as pall-bearers, with well-filled snuff-boxes in their hands; snuff to be strewn on the ground at every 20 yards in advance of the coffin; and the officiating clergyman's large retaining fee to be in some way proportionate to the quantity of snuff he took during the ceremonial.—*Chambers's Journal.*

PECULIARLY JOLLY FUNERALS.—Some persons seem determined to make merry after they are dead, or at least afford their survivors the means of doing so. One old man left a bequest to a city parish on condition that the church bells should ring a merry peal once a year; but there was a dark side to this picture, for the peal was to be rung on the anniversary of his wife's death, whereas a tolling was to mark the anniversary of his wedding-day. An advocate of Padua in the sixteenth century directed that none of his relatives should shed tears at his funeral; singers and musicians should be engaged to supply the place of mourners; 50 of them were to walk with the priest before the coffin, each receiving half a ducat as a fee; 12 maidens in green habits were to carry the coffin to the church, singing cheerful songs as they went; lastly, all the clergy of Padua, and all the monks except those who wore black hoods, were to be invited to follow. Every man to receive an honorarium. A Frenchman who died about half a century ago had some time before left instructions concerning the mode in which his obsequies were to be observed. All the musicians of the town were to be invited to attend, and play dancing and hunting tunes during the procession; his house and church were to be decorated in the liveliest way possible; and (but this must have been a very difficult point to settle) his property was to go to the relative who laughed the most joyously on the occasion. —*Chambers's Journal.*

GERMAN PEDDLING AND MEDDLING.—At the little town of Altenahr I was surprised to notice the figures 23 legibly painted on the lintel of the church door. Apparently, an edict had gone forth from the Home Office that every house in every town should be numbered consecutively, and, accordingly, the church, being the twenty-third house in Altenahr, it was numbered 23. Fancy if Westminster Abbey were known to the official mind only as No. 57 Parliament-street! But the home Government of Germany is conducted on a policy of "peddling and meddling," (to paraphrase a celebrated epigrammatic saying,) which a born German accepts as his natural heritage, but which to any other nation would be intolerable. Not long ago—very likely they are there still—there were to be read in the carriages of a German railway the following regulations: "Only one window of this compartment may be open at one time, and that only on the side from which the wind does not blow, and that only with the expressed consent of all the travelers in the compartment." So that if on the hottest day the travelers are unanimous in wishing to put down both windows, or the window on the windward side, a paternal Government interposes its veto, and says: "Not so, my children. I know what is best for you. You will get cricks in your necks and rheumatic pains in your shoulders, and will be unable to fight for the fatherland. One window only, and that on the leeward side." The maxim of English lawyers, "*De minimis non curat lex*," might be exactly adapted to German usage by the omission of the negative. Any one who may have chanced to take lodgings in a German city some 25 years ago—it may be so now very likely—will remember with awe the form which on the very first day of his entry was brought to him from the Polizei to be filled up; how he had to inform the Government not only of his own Christian name and age, but of the Christian names and ages of each of his reverend parents, of his religious profession, of his means of living, of his reasons for coming there, whether he had ever been there before, how long he proposed staying there, with sundry other particulars, dear to the mind of a German officer, but hateful to the independence of a free-born Briton. The way in which a German carries about with him under all circumstances, and probably keeps under his pillow at night, his Legitimations-Schien, and all those precious documents attesting his identity, without which he would consider that he had lost his right to exist, is a standing marvel to those who believe that formalities were made for man, and not man for formalities. It must, however, be admitted that there are occasions when this bondage to formalities has its compensating advantages. This present writer set out one hot Summer day to walk to the colossal statue of Bavaria, outside Munich. The road led round the outermost boundaries of a meadow; but as the said road was hot and dusty, and the meadow was soft and cool, he naturally took the shorter cut across the grass. He was accosted on the further side by an officer, red with anger, who informed him that the way across the meadow was "*um strengsten verboten*," and that he was liable to a fine of 3 gulden, which would assuredly have been inflicted, but unfortunately the officer whose duty it was to enforce it was gone to his dinner, and therefore this would enemible a Londoner to see New-York.—*The Spectator.*

IN NAGASAKI.—Two men with a huge drum-like tambourine beat a long tattoo, and when they stopped a third man called out in a loud voice the name of the play at the theatre, and invited the people to come. A blind man passed along blowing a shrill plaintive note upon a reed, and thus clearing the way. Some wrestlers stopped—men overflowing with fat and muscle in curious combination, and representing the most popular amusement of the country, for even the throne was once wrestled for; and, indeed, in the manner of games, football is as aristocratic and as popular, the legend running that an Emperor scored well at it 1,200 years ago, while football days were always announced in the Government *Gazette*. We had not seen any tubbing of this much-bathing people in the open street, nor that promiscuous washing of their person which appears in travelers' tales, but we have no doubt occurred, but they are exceptional, and may have been as little a mark of the nation as the baths at Leukerbad characterize the Swiss. Though we had seen *ainos*, they had not performed their favorite dance, which consists in imitating the noise of a chain passing over a pulley, the regular motions of the feet representing the motions of a man who turns the wheel of the crane, and the time kept by clapping the hand. We had missed the lighthearted courtesy of other Japanese towns, where no man seems ever rude to his neighbor, where common porters will salute one another with an air of perfect breeding, and where a gentleman helps his weaker fellow up a stiff bit of hill and is repaid by a charming thank you. But shopkeepers were as busy with their small wares; the children toddled about as happily, sisters carrying brothers as big as themselves, and every one of them with a shaven head on which the hair grew in four black tufts, the arrangement of which was left to each ear; their fathers laughed with them as they flew dragon-flies like kites, tying a light thread round the body of the unfortunate insect so as to let it up or down; the women walked about painted and powdered like their own dolls; peasants came in from the country thatched from head to foot in a mantle of straw against some passing shower; broad umbrellas (each stamped with the owner's name) lay out in the street to dry, and the sun streamed through their oiled paper of every shade of brown; and paper wares were vended of every kind, parasols and overcoats and carriage-aprons, fans and twine, and paper (and not canvas) paintings, and pocket handkerchiefs, of which as a lady uses she throws away, and anxious people chewed paper prayers well in their mouths and spat them at the god.—*Good Words.*

A VENERABLE RELIC.—A venerable relic of past engineering skill has been presented by the Earl of Lonsdale to the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington, where it may be seen by the public. This is a specimen of Heslop's winding and pumping engine, a patent for which, numbered 1,760, was taken out in the year 1790. Heslop's engine, one of the immediate predecessors of James Watts's invention, was considered in the days of our great-grandfathers to be almost perfect machinery. It was superior to the atmospheric engine of Newcomen, even as improved by Smeaton. The present engine has been at work in the neighborhood of Whitehaven for 78 years, having been erected at Kell's Pit for raising coal about 1795, afterward removed to Castlerigg Pit, and thence to Wreath Pit in 1837. At the latter place it not only lifted coal out of the mine, but worked a pump till last Summer, when it was brought to London. The engine now at South Kensington is the last survivor of its race.—*Nature.*

PAUL DE KOCK.—Paul de Kock had a bad name for his immorality, and doubtless, in a measure, he deserved it. It is certain that if an expurgated edition of his voluminous works were collected for English family reading, it would shrink into comparatively modest proportions. But Paul, with all his faults and freedoms, did very little harm, and certainly he afforded a great deal of amusement. He was guilty of none of those insidious attacks on morality which have been the *spécialité* of some of his most notorious successors. He never tasked the resources of a depraved imagination in refining on those sins which scandalize even sinners. He never wrapped up in fervid and graceful language those subtle and foul suggestions that work in the system like slow poison. He was really the honest *bourgeois* which M. Zola gives himself out to be. He described the people as he knew for what they were, and manufactured and multiplied them according to sample. He sold a somewhat coarse and strong-flavored article, but at least he guaranteed it from unsuspected adulteration. He painted the old Paris of the *bourgeoisie* and the students just as it was. If there was anything bold in the pictures it scandalize one, so much the worse for Paris, and *honi soit qui mal y voit*. The young and sprightly wives of elderly husbands immersed in their commerce, the susceptible daughters of officers and *rentiers* in retreat, were not so particular in their conduct as they might be. The students and gay young men about town were decidedly loose in their walk and conversation; and the *grisettes* keeping house in their garrets, away from their maternal eye, behaved according to their tastes and kind. Paul never stopped to pick his own phrases, and he frankly called a spade a spade. In short, he took his society as he saw it under his eye; dwelt for choice on the lighter and sunnier side, and laughed and joked through the life he enjoyed so heartily. In all his works you see the signs of his jovial temper and admirable digestion.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A DIFFICULT SONNET.

With an idea I set to write a sonnet;
The subject was so difficult and terse,
I could not quite bring right the tiresome verse,
Much labor though I spent, and pens, upon it:
Still I plod on, and line by line I con it,
Each time with better words to add, or worse,
Till it comes right; and, as I last rehearse
The settled stanza, make fair-copy on it.
This done, I take my blotted rough endeavor,
Covering sheets with every kind of scrawl
Of my first failures, some of them quite clever;
Into a little pack I bring them all.
—Tear up—(Life is the Poem—where's the taper?
How shall I burn my blotted bits of paper?)

—*The University Magazine.*

THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Beasts, birds, reptiles, and fishes, considered as forming one group, constitute but a comparatively small section of the world of animals. Creatures allied to the snail and oyster, but all of different kinds, exist in multitudes which are known to us, but doubtless also in multitudes as yet unknown. Worms form a division so varied in nature and so prodigious in number that the correct appreciation of their relations one to another and to other animals—their classification—forms one of the most difficult of zoological problems. Coral-forming animals and cognate forms, together with starfishes and their allies, come before as two other hosts; and there yet are other hosts of other kinds to which it is needless here to refer. Yet the whole mass of animals to which reference has yet been made is exceeded (as to the number of distinct kinds) by the single group of insects. Every land-plant has more than one species of insect which lives upon it, and the same may probably be said of at least every higher animal—and this in addition to other parasites which are not insects. The lowest animals have not yet been referred to, but the number of their undiscovered kinds which may exist in the ocean, and in tropical lakes and rivers, may be suspected from the variety we may obtain here, in a single drop of stagnant water. Recent researches, moreover, have shown us that the depths of the ocean, instead of being (as was supposed) lifeless as well as still and dark abysses, really teem with animal life. From those profound recesses also creatures have been dragged to light, forms which were supposed to have long passed away and become extinct. And this leads us to yet another consideration. It is impossible to have a complete knowledge of existing animals without being acquainted with so much of the nature of their now extinct predecessors as can be gathered from the relics they have left behind. Such relics may be bones or shells imbedded in muddy deposits of ages bygone, and which deposits have now turned to rock, or may consist of but the impress of their bodies, or only a few footprints. Rich as is the animal population of the world to day, it represents only a remnant of the life that has been; and small as our knowledge may ever be of that ancient life, (from imperfections in the rocky record,) yet every year that knowledge is increased. What increase may we not also expect hereafter, when all remote and tropical regions have been explored with the care and patience already bestowed on the deposits which lie in the vicinity of civilized populations.—*St. George Mivart, in Contemporary Review.*

HOW TO GET A LOVER.—In Lancashire, if the inquirer wishes to know the abode of a lover, an apple-pippin is taken between the thumb and finger, and, while moving round, squeezed out, when it is supposed to fly in the direction of the lover's house. These words are said at the same time:

"Pippin, pippin, paradise,
Tell me where my true love lies;
East, west, north, or south,
Pilling Brig or Cockermouth."

Halliwell, in his "Popular Rhymes," (1849,) says that girls formerly practiced divination with a "St. Thomas's onion," which they peeled, wrapped in a clean handkerchief, and laid under their heads, saying the following rhyme:

"Good St. Thomas, do me right,
And see my true love come to-night,
That I may see him in the fast,
And him in my kind arms embrace."

In Shropshire, to find one's future partner, the blade-bone of a lamb must be procured, which is to be pricked at midnight with a penknife, and these words repeated:

"'Tis not this bone I mean to pick,
But my love's heart I wish to prick;
If he comes not and speaks to-night,
I'll prick and prick till it be light."

In Derbyshire they have a method which it would take a bold heart to perform; the young woman, to find out her future husband, runs round the church at midnight, as the clock strikes 12, repeating the following:

"I sow hemp-seed, hemp-seed I sow,
He that loves me best
Come, and after me mow."

After which her destined partner is believed to follow her.—*All the Year Round.*

THE NEWEST CREDULITY.—The modern mind considers that the old woman who said "she would believe that Jonah swallowed the whale, if that were in the Bible," was a fool; but if the old lady had seen in one of Mr. Huxley's lectures a statement that a flying-fish had swallowed an albatross, and had believed it, she would not have been accounted credulous. A "ghost" is impossible, but the generation of force without the consumption of anything—that can be credited at once. If Mr. Edison were to say that he had seen a table rise in the air, he would be laughed at; but if he were to say publicly that he had discovered a method of lighting New-York for a penny a week by self-existent electricity, the price of gas shares would fall. The notion of a "conversion," a rare mental operation, which, nevertheless, does occasionally occur outside, as well as inside, the circle of religious emotion, is contemptuously ridiculed, but the notion of a new motor "produced" from a small wineglassful of water is received with most respectful attention. The preacher who describes a possible time in which all men shall be Christians, and laws scarcely needed, is condemned as a foolish dreamer; but when Sir William Thomson looks forward to the day when North America shall be lighted by the electric force generated by utilizing Niagara, he is only going a little too far ahead of his generation. We are really not going one inch beyond the truth when we say there are men who would reject the central fact of Christianity—the resurrection of Christ—not for defect of evidence, but because it is, *in se*, impossible, yet would believe that certain combinations of electricity and heat could generate life; and thousands who would reject the story of Paul's vision as ridiculous, while receiving as true an account of a new instrument which would enable a Londoner to see New-York.—*The Spectator.*

ANACHRONISMS IN ART.—These are to be found in works of all ages. Thus we have Verrio's *persicigged* spectators of "Christ Healing the Sick;" Abraham about to shoot Isaac with a *pistol*; an Ethiopian King in a *surplice, boots, and spurs*; Belin's "Virgin and Child" listening to a *violin*; and in Albert Dürer's "Angel Driving Adam and Eve from Paradise," the angel wearing a *flounced petticoat*. Then we have Cigoli's "Simeon at the Circumcision" with *spectacles on nose*; the Virgin Mary helping herself to a *cup of coffee* from a chased *coffee-pot*: and St. Jerome painted with a *clock* by his side. N. Poussin has represented "The Deluge," *with boats*; and "Rebecca at the Well" with *Grecian* architecture in the background. And, in a picture representing "Lobsters in the Sea Listening to the Preaching of St. Anthony of Padua," the lobsters are *red*; though yet, it it is to be presumed, *unboiled*.—*Chambers's Journal.*

"WILDERNESS" AT THE END OF DINNER.—Native butlers, especially those attached to regimental messes, are great in the nomenclature of their *menus*. We remember once to have been somewhat puzzled by the occurrence of the word "wilderness" toward the end of our dinner bill of fare. Master butler was summoned, and it appeared that his dictionary gave "wilderness" as a synonymous term for desert, (the extra *s* was of no great moment,) and the former word having a more noble appearance, he had boldly employed it. In the jungles we had as a rule no "wilderness," but we were once reduced to making our entire dinner off a plate of rice and the remains of a tin of black currant jam, and on another occasion off a cocoa-nut and some brown sugar.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF VICTOR HUGO.

II.

PARIS.

Before proceeding any further with my personal recollections of the great romantic poet, I deem it not amiss to give a brief insight into his earlier history. Victor Hugo was born at Besançon, Feb. 28, 1802. He was the third son of Gen. Count Joseph Leopold Hugo, so thoroughly hated by Napoleon I., and so greatly loved by the latter's brother Joseph, King of Naples and, afterward, of Spain. At his birth, Victor Hugo was no bigger than a fork. From his earliest childhood he showed an extraordinary inclination toward study, and by himself he learned how to read before he was five years old. He spoke little; his remarks, which were always striking, were generally questions. He had a sweet countenance and a most loving disposition, though occasionally very noisy, lively, and fond of playing soldiers with his elder brothers. His favorite amusements were swinging and gardening. Once, when he was about five years old, being severely scolded by his mother, he burst into bitter sobbing. His father, overhearing his cries, scoffingly called him a "little girl," ordered him to be dressed as such and taken to the gardens of the Tuileries. "I was so humiliated by this kind of punishment," says Victor Hugo himself, "that up to my manhood I have never since cried." Gen. Hugo having followed Joseph Bonaparte to Italy and Spain, his wife joined him there with her children. A short while after their arrival at Madrid, (1811,) the two youngest children of Count Hugo, Eugene and Victor, were placed in the College of the Nobility, and the eldest, Abel, entered the Court as a page to the King. Don Bazil, the principal of the school, was not a little embarrassed when he perceived that the two boys translated "Virgil" as well as he himself could. Being admitted to the Senior Class, their fellows, who had at first looked upon them with contempt, could not forbear admiring their talent and treating them on a footing of equality. Their stay at the Nobles' College was, however, short. At the beginning of 1812 the condition of the French in Spain becoming more and more precarious, Gen. Hugo determined to send his wife and children back to France. During the last two years of the Empire, the education of Eugene and Victor Hugo continued at home, as consistently as could be done considering the unsettled state of affairs. After the Restoration, they entered the Cordier Institute, and soon won among their comrades that consideration to which their talent and winning manners entitled them. Under the leadership respectively of the brothers Hugo two parties were formed, which were distinguished by the singular names of Dogs and Calves. It is superfluous to state that the two boys reigned over their subjects with such tyranny as could in no way foreshadow the republican principles they later in life professed. Dogs and Calves were often engaged in regular battles—handkerchiefs with solid knots at one end being their weapons. In one of these battles one of the Calves, ill bearing with the defeat his party had suffered, put a stone in his handkerchief, and began to distribute desperate blows on all sides. Victor received one of these blows and was severely wounded in his right knee. Carried to the institution, he was seized with a fever, and the physician was called. Questioned on this point, he admitted that he had been hit with a stone, but not only would he under no consideration confess by whom, but he also exacted from his people as well as his enemies an oath of secrecy, which was scrupulously kept. This accident determined his career as a poet. Far from complaining of his painful wound, he welcomed it, as it delivered him from the study of mathematics and permitted him to abandon himself to his taste for poetry, which his teacher, the Abbé Décotte, was, out of jealousy, ever endeavoring to check. Victor Hugo has still in his possession some copy-books filled with poems which belong to this epoch. One of them closes with the following stanza:

"Ami lecteur, en lisant cet écrit
N'exerce pas sur moi ta critique rage,
Et que la faiblesse de l'âge,
Excuse celle de l'esprit."

He has entitled the collection of these writings "The Nonsense I Wrote before I was Born," and on the cover in which they are preserved there is a drawing representing an egg showing inside the embryo of a bird. In 1817 the subject proposed by the Academy for the prize of poetry was, "The Happiness Derived from Studying in all Situations in Life." Victor was mastered by the idea of competing, and could take no rest until he had written his poem. Aided by Biscarrat, the Prefect of Discipline of the institution, and Victor Hugo's early critic, his poem was delivered into the hands of Carbot, the Secretary of the Academy. His age—15—was alluded to in the poem. The majority of the Academicians thought it was a trick employed to mystify them, and granted its author an honorable mention instead of the prize. When the truth was known it was too late to change the verdict; but the President, François Chéniers and Chateaubriand himself sought his acquaintance. It was the latter who gave Victor Hugo the name of "L'Enfant Sublime." A few months later, subsequently to a wager which occurred at a literary dinner of young people, the future author of "Ninety-three" wrote, in two weeks, "Bug Jargal." In August, 1818, the two brothers left the Cordier Institute and returned to live with their mother. She was wont to spend her evenings at a friend's, and her sons regularly accompanied her. The hours passed very quietly at Mme. Foucher's; indeed, the most of the time, owing to the nervous irritability of M. Foucher, was passed in silence. Yet Victor seemed to care for nothing but paying his nightly visit. The attraction for him was Mlle. Foucher. Though he scarcely ever exchanged but a few words with her, he was happy provided he could feast his eyes on the charming countenance of Mlle. Adele, who apparently did not notice the young poet's attentions. But the parents, who had betrothed them at their birth, now objected to the growth of their affection, on account of their extreme youth and poverty, and it was resolved that the Hugo family should interrupt their visits. Victor worshiped his mother, and accordingly silently obeyed. On June 27, 1821, Eugene and his brother were at their mother's bedside. She had been ill for some time with congestion of the lungs. "See how much better mamma is," said Eugene to his brother. "She has never slept so quietly for a long time." "Yes," replied Victor, "she will be soon well again." He leaned to kiss her; her brow was deadly cold. She was dead! The event had been kept secret from Mlle. Foucher. After his mother's burial, Victor Hugo, half crazy with grief, almost unconsciously made his way to the house of Mlle. Foucher. He found her in the garden. His presence, and more than that, his pale, distorted countenance, warned the young lady that something very sad had occurred. She rushed to him and anxiously asked what was the matter with him. "Yesterday I have buried my mother," Victor replied. "Buried! and yesterday I was dancing!" was Adele's reply. They both burst into sobs, and this was their betrothal. The marriage was, however, indefinitely postponed until Hugo's finances would bear the luxury of giving one's self a family. By this time, by the publication of some poems and his novel, he had gathered a capital of 700 francs, on which he lived one year. The budget of *Marius* in "Les Miserables" is naught but a reproduction of his own at the time. Shortly after were published his "Odes and Ballads." Severely criticised by the classicists, they were enthusiastically received by the community at large. The King bestowed a pension upon him, and the marriage he longed for was finally celebrated. But a terrible misfortune came at once to darken his happiness. On the very night of the wedding, his brother, Eugene, the companion of his whole life, became incurably insane. Later on he lost his father, and shortly his first-born child, just at the age when children are most charming and interesting to a man. The following epitaph is read on George's grave:

"Oh dans ce monde auzuste ou rien n'est éphémère;
Enfant! lom de nous pleurer et de prier de ta mère
N'est-il pas pas orphelin au ciel!"

It would by far exceed the space allotted to this sketch to follow Victor Hugo in his literary career during the 50 years that have elapsed since the success he achieved by his "Odes and Ballads." No man was perhaps more discussed and criticised, but the flood of his reputation has triumphed over the rage bodies of schools and parties. His exile and political life belong to history, and are sufficiently known; I shall, therefore, restrict again my narrative to the field of my personal experiences. On hearing about the first disasters which the French troops had suffered in 1870, in order to be nearer to his country the last hours of supreme struggle, he had removed from Guernsey to Brussels. As soon as the cowardice of the Emperor determined the rall of the Empire, Victor Hugo prepared himself to return to "the nest of his loves." I happened to be on the same train that was to bring him to Paris. All the horrors of the war surrounded us; the country around Landrecies was covered with soldiers who had died of fatigue and starvation; some tattered and ghastly figures, who had succeeded in gaining the track, raised their arms, imploring for assistance, to drop them soon again, utterly exhausted; some, running like lunatics, were crying for bread; they had eaten nothing for three days. Victor Hugo fought in vain against the emotion that threatened to overcome him; his heart seemed to break, and finally he burst into sobs. I have never witnessed a more solemn grief. Stepping down at the first station, he organized all the assistance that was possible under the circumstances, and then resumed his journey. On the evening of Sept. 5 all Paris was in attendance at the North Railroad Depot to hail its poet. Though Paris had so many reasons for mourning, the enthusiasm of the reception tendered to him surpasses description. His carriage could hardly move on, and no less than two hours were needed for it to reach the house of Paul Meurice, in Frochot-avenue, where he was temporarily to put up. During the siege of Paris he resided at the Rohan Pavillon, Rue de Rivoli, tireless in his efforts to organize resistance, to better the condition, and enliven the courage of his fellow-citizens. The greatness of his soul revealed itself in his constant effort to suffocate his anxiety and instill hope and courage into others. While his heart was bleeding, he would, for the benefit of his family and friends, make a show of good humor which would have seemed out of place to any one who was unacquainted with him. The strange food upon which he, like all the Parisians, was obliged to live, was often rendered very palatable by a joke or an epigram. I partook twice of his poor dinners. It was on one of those occasions that the happy phrase was uttered which figured after in "L'Année Terrible," namely: "Our stomach has become the ark of Noah." At the end of the Winter of 1871, when the problem of feeding so large a population had attained its most difficult point, and some philanthropists had proposed the use of human flesh, Victor Huzo, at a dinner in which no meat of any kind was to be seen, improvised the following characteristic stanza:

"Je lègue au pays, non ma cendre,
Mais mon beefsteack, morceau de roi!
Femmes, si vous mangez de moi,
Vous verrez comme je suis tendre."

Every one remembers the memorable words Victor Hugo pronounced (March 8, 1871,) in favor of the election of Garibaldi before the Assembly at Bordeaux, and his noble resignation in consequence of the ungrateful vote rendered by that body. He was then struck by one of the greatest misfortun

HARTFORD'S NEW CAPITOL

THE BUILDING IN BUSHNELL PARK.

AN ORNATE ARCHITECTURAL PILE—STATUARY AS DECORATION—"THE TWELVE APOSTLES"—AN ARTISTIC BUILDING FOR LAW-MAKERS.

HARTFORD, June 28.—The Summer traveler, flying northward by rail, through Hartford, must needs see the architectural pile which stands on the upper edge of the green slope of Bushnell Park, east of the railway. It is a vast mass of white marble—this imposing structure—and in the dazzling sunshine of a New-England Summer noon it sparkles like a fairy palace of frost-work. Only the dark masses of its slated roof, and the bright bronze of the winged figure which crowns the dome, relieve the blinding whiteness of the pile. Of course, the traveler asks what this splendid castle, or palace, was built for, and he will be told—with an air of pity, if his interlocutor is to Connecticut born—that this is the new State Capitol. Unhappily, there is no order of architecture, no architectural profile which can define the purpose of any publi. building; and it is the practice of all architects to baffle the curiosity of observers by shaping a building which shall not reveal its uses without severe questioning. Ordinarily, the most costly and ornate structures which one perceives as he travels through a strange region of our beloved land may be safely guessed at as lunatic asylums. By common consent, States and counties squander their high art and their money in the decoration of buildings for the confinement of unfortunate people who are incapable of appreciating the splendors of their prison-house. And it is natural that the casual traveler should jump at the conclusion that Connecticut's Capitol is a magnificent asylum.

The structure, exteriorly, is sufficiently individual in character, although it gives no hint of its uses. The principal mass is a building about 300 feet long and 100 feet high. The sky line is broken by the tower and its crowning dome, rising in the centre, and by tall gables and pointed pinnacles which dominate its wings. The main building is about 200 feet deep, and its front is thrown out beyond the line of the wings boldly, and to the extent of 30 or 40 feet. The wings, again, are advanced far enough beyond the intermediate parts to give an agreeable diversity to the general effect of the entire front, which is thus capable of strong contrasts in light and shade. The roof is broken with dormer windows, and g roups of finials on either side of the central tower leads the eye easily from the highest to the lowest points of the sky line. The tower, which is crowned by a dome, is 164 feet above the top of the roof; and from the ground to the top of the figure on the dome is a distance of 257 feet. The design of the building, which was the work of Mr. R. M. Upjohn, of New-York, is in the early Gothic, somewhat Americanized. The different faces of the structure are unequal in their artistic merit. The main front of the work, for example, gives an admirable general impression below the line of the roof. Severe critics, to be sure, might object to the protuseness of the ornamtation employed on the facade of the centre part, as compared with the extreme simplicity of the rest of the front. But this is not a grave fault, and it is so commonly seen in the work of the best designers that it would be hypercritical to make any serious objection to it. On raising the eyes, however, from the fine lines of the lower front to the heights in breadth and massiveness of the main structure seem frittered away in the finicky gables and spires above. If the wayfarer is puzzled to guess the uses to which the building is to be put, he will most certainly ask of the tall and domed tower, what is it for? This feature of the building is a hexagonal structure, rising 164 feet above the highest part of the roof, and is crowned with a dome, bearing a winged figure in bronze, representing what is called "The Genius of Connecticut." It may be the Genius of New-Hampshire, for all we can tell to the contrary, as no State in the Union has the exclusive right to any individual design for a guardian angel. This great and costly tower, so far as mortal man fancies its was built for the sole purpose of lifting to the skies the Genius of Connecticut, designed by Randolph Rogers, and cast in bronze, at considerable cost. To bear up a clock, or a fire-bell, would have been to endow all this magnificence with some usefulness; but the statue, if one would only see it near enough to study its features and proportions, is not a sufficient excuse for the tower, and, as if to emphasize the purely decorative purpose of all this marble and iron, there are set at each of the angles of the tower; at the base of the dome, 12 large statues in marble, cut after designs by J. Q. A. Ward. These are fashioned known to the inhabitants of this region as "The Twelve Apostles." In point of fact, they represent other geniuses than that of Connecticut, but to the eye of the most imaginative of observers, who sees them from below, they convey no idea of anything more idealistic than the sugary figures on a confectioner's cake. Nevertheless, the outline of the whole building is good. If you are not particular as to meanings and uses in art, it is a satisfactory affair altogether. Most of the inhabitants hereabouts, probably, think it a very pretty building; and I am sure that the architect must admire it very much.

It is evident that the new State-house was built from the outside. The designer was told that he must plan a building, to be constructed of marble, and to cost $2,000,000; so he made a fine picture of a structure, something like this which stands in Bushnell Park, Hartford. The Legislature got at the designs and tinkered them here and there, and I believe that the State Capitol Commissioners tried their hands at this tempting business; for there never was a plan of a building, public or private, which could not be improved by some man other than he who designed it. The outer shell being completed, at least in imagination, the interior was planned to conform to what had been achieved for the gratification of the outside observer. In a case like this, the natural picture must come first and the State-house afterward. Of course, there can be no central idea to such a structure. Outside, one sees a broad front of white marble, pierced with richly-decorated window openings, belted with bands of carved moldings, broken into agreeable shadows by advancing and receding angles and towers, and crowned by a pinnacled roof which is surmounted by a dome-capped tower, which dominates the pile. Nothing in all this suggests what may be inside. And when the curious visitor gets into it, he is constantly oppressed with the idea that the whole has been built from without. One is reminded of the man who builded himself a house by piling up a mass of stone and hollowing out the rooms afterward. The result, in this case, is a building which is not fine enough to be a monument, and is too fine for a mere State-house. The splendors of the outside of this grand pile prepare one for an equally splendid interior. But this expectation is somewhat disappointing. The State-house at Albany is merely fine exteriorly, but most magnificent within. The interior of the Connecticut State-house is extremely plain, as compared with its outer gloriousness. Two large corridors crossing the building at right angles, intersect in the centre, and thus give a fine opportunity for striking architectural effects. Perhaps this is improved, but, at present the space below the dome is boarded in and the clink of hammers within shows that something is being done to remedy the defects which have been discovered in the piers supporting the tower. Here and there, however, are vistas among the passages which agreeably lead the eye to the perspective of the interior. The general effect is confusing, although it is not petty, as it might easily have been. The outer approaches to the building are fine, even noble, but the inner staircases are not dignified or ample. The fact that the modern elevator will carry "the help" of the Legislature to the upper floor should not have been used to stint the stairways, and give them the rambling appearance which they have. Indeed, the whole interior plan is a maze, and the rural visitor, unaccustomed to marble wildernesses, will infallibly lose himself whenever he attempts a ramble through the labyrinth without a guide.

Another confusing effect is produced by the injudicious mixing of iron, granite, and marble in the interior finish. The metal columns are painted and decorated in a meaningless way, some of them being finished in color, and some in a faint imitation of silver or zinc, the hue being a lustrous gray. The granite columns are very fine indeed, and are the most numerous, there being 126 of them, and only 30 of the marble. The granite is a native product, and when polished, as in these noble examples, it is an architectural material that is worthy of the prominence which the architect of this building has given it. The wood finish of the interior is of oak, simply and solidly managed. A liberal use is made of tiles, and the effect of this is pleasing throughout the building.

Without a diagram, it is impossible to describe the situation of the great rooms of the State-house—the rooms for which all this stone and iron was piled together. The Representatives' Hall is in the east wing, and it is reached by one passage, which suffices for legislators, dignitaries, pages, lobbyists, and any who may choose to come and loaf about the doors which lead abruptly from the common corridor to the place where law is wont to be made. The Hall of Representatives is lofty and elegant. Of course, it cannot for a moment be compared to the Assembly Chamber at Albany—that vast vaulted room, which is a monument if it is not anything else. But the Connecticut law-makers have a chamber which is big enough and handsome enough to meet the needs of generations of legislators, whatever may be their future attainment in all that makes a Legislature great. The hall is 84 feet by 56 feet, and has the somewhat disproportionate height of 48 feet. This great height was ordered by the all-knowing Legislature, and it involved a material alteration of the architect's plans. The floor was lowered several feet, in order to get the height which the legislators in their pride thought requisite for the proper ventilation of their eloquence. The consequence is that the speakers find great difficulty in being heard, and the lowering of the floor has necessitated the closing up of the heads of a series of arches in the *porte-cochere* of that wing of the building. Various expedients have been tried to deaden the reverberations of the hall, but none have been effectual, and it is actually proposed to lower the ceiling to the same extent to which the floor has already been lowered. Possibly the members may "get the hang" of the chamber by and by, and thus be spared the mortification of confessing that they do not know as much about architecture as Mr. Upjohn does. Two rows of windows, high up in the walls, give ample light to this hall. The desks, 250 in number, rise in a semicirle from the amphitheatre before the desks of the presiding officer and clerks. The prevailing tint of the decoration is rich and sombre, and the general effect is highly agreeable. Behind and over the Speaker's desk is the gallery for spectators, a somewhat contracted arrangement, and ingeniously contrived so as to limit the view of the visitors to a contemplation of the walls of the opposite side of the chamber. The effect in the gallery, with the oratory of the unseen members rising in the vast spaces over their heads, must be quite peculiar. The wood used in the construction and finish of the furniture of the Representatives' Hall is mahogany, which, relieved by the prevailing tone of dark olive and bronze greens on carpets and walls, gives a dignified expression to the room.

The Senate Chamber is the most satisfactory apartment in the entire building. It is finished in solid oak, and is enriched with some of the most admirable carving ever executed in the country. The chamber is 50 feet by 39 feet, and is 37 feet high, or about 11 feet less than that of the Representatives' Hall. Two small galleries for spectators run across either end of the chamber, their fronts being paneled and ornamented with fine carving in high relief. The desks of the Senators, 30 in number, are arranged in parallel rows at right angles with the line of the desk of the presiding officer, and in a line with the gallery fronts. The light is obtained from high windows filled with stained glass, and duly shaded, so that the medieval character of the room is greatly enhanced. As in most of the apartments of the State-house, admirable taste has been shown in the selection of the carpets for the Senate Chamber. The result is a harmony of color and tone most pleasing to the eye.

Generally speaking, the interior finish of the building, so far as upholstery and wall decorations are concerned, is eminently satisfactory. The library, a handsome room 55 feet by 85 feet, however, gives one the impression of a big hall without much in it to make a library. The book-cases are dwarfed by the great height of the room, and the effect of a hall is added to by the baldness of the noisy tiled floor. Almost the only pictorial decoration in the State-house is the valuable collection of portraits in this library. These portraits are of the Governors of Connecticut, from the colonial times to the present. They are not only interesting, but, for the most part, are very good pictures. At the entrance of the main corridor of the building is a replica of one of Trumbull's historical pictures, and a model of the genius of Connecticut which surmounts the dome—objects which command the wonder and admiration of the wide-gaping rural visitor.

The Capitol is presumed to dominate the park in which it stands. In point of fact, its ground line is three or four feet below the highest part of the park. If the building had been set 100 feet back from its present site, it would have been on the highest point of the ground allotted for it. With the same happy facility for picking up afterthoughts which has lowered the Representatives' Hall and now seeks to lower its roof, the authorities are cutting down the hill on which the Capitol should have been built. This unfortunate error has also left the building where its lower part is cut off from the view of those who pass by the park on any side. From the main front, except at a distance, the effect is very bad, as the swales of the park cut the feet of the building, so to speak, clean off at the ankle joint; and, instead of resting firmly on a substantial foundation, the superstructure seems floating in the air. It has been proposed to give a more dignified approach to the east front of the building by raising the street at that point—a proposition which has evolved much local acrimony. One of the Park Commissioners, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, has as good as said, in his paper, that the Board of Aldermen are ignoramuses, and they have retorted by asking him to resign. It is generally conceded that this local dispute will not seriously deteriorate the artistic quality of the building around which it rages.

The people of Hartford are naturally proud of their new Capitol. They have a right to call it theirs. They have contributed largely and directly to its cost, as no other community has done, and they are now, at some considerable expense, beautifying the grounds around it. If the present plans are carried out, the building will ultimately have the best situation and the most delightful surroundings of any similar structure in the country. Although a series of misadventures in the fixing of the original location of the Capitol have destroyed some of the natural beauties of the park and have made needful an expenditure which should have been avoidable, the general effect of the grounds, so far as these are accessory to the plans of the architect, can be made highly satisfactory. Some noble old trees, in the rear of the building, have been left to give it a good background, and a grove at the west end curtains a stream which winds far down at the foot of the declivity below, and affords an umbrageous retreat in which the local statesman may meditate, and the swains of Hartford whisper their vows to the moon—inconstant or otherwise.

I ought to say that the decoration of the building, in the matter of sculpture, crystallizes local traditions and history. The Charter Oak is sculptured in one of the tympana on the east front, John Trumbull and Roger Sherman appear in marble effigy on the same front, and medallion likenesses of Horace Bushnell and Noah Webster are to grace the same façade. There are 34 of these medallion blocks scattered over the surface of the exterior, and 32 pedestals and canopies enrich the walls at various points. It will be seen, therefore, that the architect has left abundant space for the Genius of Connecticut to perpetuate the memories of her great men and of the historical events which have marked her progress. It is to be hoped that the authorities are to control this branch of the decoration of the Capitol will not be in a hurry with their important work. If it should be found that the supply of ancient worthies is not likely to hold out until the niches and pedestals are all filled with the busts and statues of men who have a right to be thus honored, they may reflect that we are making history as fast as our forefathers did. If the legislators leave some of the monumental busts and storied urns for the next generation to provide, who can say that their forbearance will not be rewarded in marble?

If beauty is its own excuse for being, I suppose the new Capitol, costly as it is, is amply satisfactory to the people of Connecticut. If it was worth while to build a monument to illustrate to all coming time the wealth, taste, and prosperity of this generation, then the building of this splendid pile will not be wholly in vain. But, as at Albany, there is such a sense of the inharmony between the structure and its occupants—the legislators—that the feeling which comes over one who thinks of the outer architectural beauty and the inner human mediocrity is that so much high art and so much money as are here expended might have been better employed. What is the use of building a palace in which to mase laws! This is the question which many people are asking. The obvious answer is that it is worth while to educate the people by the construction of highly artistic buildings and monuments. Perhaps some rural legislator, enraptured by this crystallized dream of architecture, will go home and tear down his hundred-year-old farm-house, to replace it with a lath and plaster palace, built in the Americanized early Gothic manner; or the Legislatures of other States may build their insane asylums after this design, in generous rivalry of Connecticut. But the new Capitol is not, after all, fine enough, or nearly perfect enough, to be a high educator of this generation or the next. It is not a failure unless this is being a failure.

THE WOMAN OF NEW-YORK

WHAT UNCONVENTIONALITY COSTS.

A STRANGE CHARACTER ABOUNDING IN THE METROPOLIS—SOME OF HER PECULIAR TRAITS—THE TRUE HEROINE OF THE NOTE-BOOK—LOVE OF THE INTERDICTED AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

All educated women living in civilized communities may be divided into those who are conventional, and those who are unconventional. The former, if we take into account the difference of customs and etiquette in different countries, are very much alike; but the latter contain divers classes, and have a wide variation. In small towns, conventionality usually prevails because any departure from it is observed and commented on, and criticism is dreaded by the rustic mind. In great cities there is so much more freedom, and so much more indifference that women who choose can be moderately unconventional without attracting any special attention, or sacrificing their social reputation, so naturally and justly dear to every well-regulated member of the sex.

Woman is of necessity conventional, unless she be made reckless, and she demands that her associates shall be conventional likewise. No woman can afford to be entirely unconventional, so long as she stands, or wishes to stand, within the gates of society, and when she discards conventionality, it is a sign that she has ungerrous some marked and, for her, momentous change. There are women, however, who can afford it, because, perhaps, they have small concern for what society, as such, decides or enjoins. They would rather be unconventional than be hemmed in, mewed up, as they would consider it, by forms which they do not respect, and by obligations which seem to them tyrannical. They prefer freedom, independence, their own individuality, to any social indorsement, and they abide by their preference. They probably know the price they pay for emancipation, as they esteem it, and they are perfectly willing to pay the price to the last farthing. Such women abound in New-York; they are a peculiar class, such as no other capital is apt to produce; they are, notwithstanding their variety, of distinct species, readily recognized by a student of gymnecology.

The unconventional woman has a broad significance, and it is impossible to put her in any category, for she includes a diversity of individuals, who yet have a degree of consonance which determines their status. She is so prevalent in and around the Metropolis, she appears in so many forms and guises, that metropolitans often do not notice her, unless their attention be called to her by her own behavior or her sudden emergence into an unfortunate publicity. Men of the world—which usually means men acquainted with all its wickedness and skeptical of all its virtue—who come here a good deal, and who are fond of studying the unpleasant and eccentric side of the capital, are wont to style the openly-unconventional creature they meet everywhere the New-York woman—not meaning to reflect on the women of the City, but wishing to convey the idea that it contains a quantity and quality of women that are not easily found elsewhere.

The New-York woman is in the best sense representative, and, to a practical eye, unmistakable. She has an outward and inward denotement which tells you plainly that she is on close terms with life as it actually is; that she has survived its illusions; that she has learned that it is a battle, and that she intends to fight hard for her interest and share in it. She is a woman who, to express it mathematically, not morally, is a reducing-term; however she looks, stern facts sternly in the face; who is incapable of mental convictions or surprises of the heart. The bloom and freshness of inexperience do not belong to her; she has a wearied, worn, exhausted air in spite of vivacity, acumen, gayety ever bordering on recklessness. She is interesting, albeit dangerous, as a study; she is a psychological problem whose solution is enticing, but which is not solvable, because there are no axioms to refer to. She is affluent of promise without any adequate performance; she never becomes, she is always becoming; she exudes anticipations that cannot be realized.

All this to the practiced eye; but, to the unpracticed eye, which is the average and general eye, she is all that she seems. Do not think that she pretends to be. This rather dull organ seldom sees below the surface; confounds artificialty with nature; profession with sincerity; sham with truth. It is a very free and essentially false translator, and is the cause of more misunderstanding and mischief, through lack of training, than a dozen positively evil forces. The unconventional woman has the New-York woman, to style her such, would have her territory surprisingly contracted, and her power of doing mischief very badly crippled. To be efficient, to carry out her multifarious schemes, which begin and end with selfishness, which are little conspiracies organized to prey against the rights and advantage of all outsiders, she demands confidence and co-operation, sympathy and assistance, and these given, she is sure of her game; it is virtually run down. If men were one-twentieth as shrewd as they imagine themselves to be, the eccentric and enigmatic woman whom nobody ever comprehends, and who never comprehends herself, would be forced back into the conventionality she abhors, and be shorn of her perilous magnificence. All her triumphs are born of the vanity or vices of man, which are so ample and pervading that her victories are easy and limitless.

What are the distinguishing features of the New-York woman? They are many and different, and yet they have something in common that stamp her as false coinage, as issues of a spurious mint. She may be bright, even brilliant; but there is always an irregular look, a suggestion of alloy, of something not genuine. She may sound loudly and sonorously, but the trained ear perceives that she has not the right ring. She is ubiquitous being. You can go nowhere without encountering her. She appears to live out-doors, at least away from home, which she does because she is not addicted to domesticity, and has no bias in favor of household duties. You see her in the street cars, in the elevated railway trains, in the drawing-room coaches going to Albany, Boston, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, at the theatre, at the Opera, in the concert-hall, at the Springs, among the mountains, at the sea-side, on the fashionable promenade, in the Park, wherever human foot may wander or money may buy the way.

In one place only is she invisible—that is in the private drawing-room of the conventional, in the sanctuary of the refined home. There she never appears; thence she is debarred, and she knows the fact so well that she hardly ever makes an attempt at invasion. Indeed, she has no fancy for the abode or atmosphere of the conventional—the air is too rarefied for her robust lungs, and she is plunged in suffocation if she breathe it, except to gain a prestige or assume a personality which would help her to deceive somebody, which she could turn to her advantage. She enjoys what she is, her freedom, her individuality, her power to do pretty much as she likes, especially to snap her fingers in the face of *Dame Grundy*, whom she has encountered when she was much innocent—and whom she now despises. She often says mentally and orally: "It is worth much, even loss of caste and certain self-approval, to be grandly indifferent to *Mrs. Grundy's* suspicions, gossip, and censure. I have some indemnification. I can look down on the *Mrs. Ashfields*, who, whatever their positions, must stand in awe of the detestable *Mrs. Grundy*."

The New-York woman would not be mistaken for a New-York lady, save by the many who have no clear conception of what a lady is. She apes her, but apes her abominably. She talks volubly of ladies, gentility, elegance; she has a choice vocabulary of sounding words, which she would not probably use so freely if she possessed the things that the words define. She is likely to be in good condition physically. She is plump, more than plump, positively stout, indicating, clever though she be, that mind is perpetually subject to matter. She has a semblance of artificiality; she is full of herself; she talks loud and long; she drinks, but moderately, but in a nervous, convulsive way which does not beteken either happiness or enjoyment. She is conspicuously devoid of reserve; she discusses with her companions of either sex in public places such themes as might be better discussed elsewhere. She is sometimes piquant, but never delicate. She is unquestionably alluring; she often has prodigious tact, perspiacity, cunning. Still her acquaintance is likely to be fraught with regrets. She is not all defective; she has virtues and strengths, and her acquaintances cannot help admiring her in a certain way. Nevertheless, when they review their pleasantest relations with her, they find them veined with contrition.

The New-York woman is generally overdressed. Even if soberly clad, she wears an excess of gauds and garniture. She is ever in the extreme of the mode, which she prefers to taste and individual fitness. Her clothes might subserve her purpose, but are not so pronounced and demonstrative. If a man's mind should rest on her flounces, furbelows, and ornaments, she would soon remind him that she is superior to all that envelope her; that she is ever prepared to rise above her garments, be their cost and elaborateness what they may. Insipidity is not one of her faults. Nor nonentiveness, nor want of flavor. She owns character, plenty of it; will and courage—more than is commonly looked for in her sex; and if she would employ them discreetly she might achieve most desirable results. She is prolific of resources; she is seldom at her wit's end; but her resources and her wit are almost invariably directed to selfishness; for her experience, always more or less unhappy, has taught her that the gods help those alone who help themselves plentifully and perpetually.

What a passion for jewels is hers, notably diamonds. These she will be brave in, albeit her gown be shabby and her hair neglected. She displays them on all occasions, morning and noon, as well as night. She has many straits, but she keeps her diamonds, or somebody else's diamonds—genuine, incontestably; for her leaning to the artificial does not include her gems. Fictitious within, she is apt to be veritable in her attire and general equipment. In dress she is very rarely lacking. Dress must be kept up, whatever else may dwindle. It is through the outward that she approaches and appeals to her clients, and the outward, in respect of a certain order of sumptuousness, must be, at all hazards, sustained.

She is not an adventuress exactly. She is not depraved. She is not necessarily bad or half-bad. It is scarcely possible to tell what she is, but easy enough to tell what she is not. She is very much what circumstances make her, and as her circumstances are not, as a rule, favorable to her moral development, she is prone to steady deterioration. No woman can live as she lives, be exposed to such influences as she is exposed to, without serious detriment. Her experience hardens her heart, sharpens her mind, dulls her soul. She becomes, in due time, a formidable adversary for the most selfish and unprincipled man. What she has learned from man she in turn teaches him. If he has made her suffer, she makes him suffer likewise, if not in his own person, in the person of another. She feels generally that she has a debt to pay, and she pays it with usurious interest. She is capable of generous emotions, kind deeds, even of sacrifices, if her sympathies be touched and her confidence gained, though it must be admitted that her observation and knowledge of the world are not of a sort to lift her alms or mold her to gentleness. She is hard and self-indulgent, because she has found that faith and benevolent intent are continually taken advantage of. In her secret soul, no doubt, she has aspirations after better things; but the people she is thrown with do not encourage her to good.

Personal vice who have made a study of her say that she is usually rendered unconventional, driven away from her proper moorings, by inharmonious, unhappy marriage; that a dull, dissipated, or brutal husband commonly wrecks her hope and troth. The twain separate, and she, by way of repairing her blunder, speculates again and around the Metropolis, she appears in so many forms and guises, that metropolitans often do not notice her, unless their attention be called to her by her own behavior or her sudden emergence into an unfortunate publicity. Men of the world—which usually means men acquainted with all its wickedness and skeptical of all its virtue—who come here a good deal, and who are fond of studying the unpleasant and eccentric side of the capital, are wont to style the openly-unconventional creature they meet everywhere the New-York woman—not meaning to reflect on the women of the City, but wishing to convey the idea that it contains a quantity and quality of women that are not easily found elsewhere.

The New-York woman is in the best sense representative, and, to a practical eye, unmistakable. She has an outward and inward denotement which tells you plainly that she is on close terms with life as it actually is; that she has survived its illusions; that she has learned that it is a battle, and that she intends to fight hard for her interest and share in it. She is a woman who, to express it mathematically, not morally, is a reducing-term; however she looks, stern facts sternly in the face; who is incapable of mental convictions or surprises of the heart. The bloom and freshness of inexperience do not belong to her; she has a wearied, worn, exhausted air in spite of vivacity, acumen, gayety ever bordering on recklessness. She is interesting, albeit dangerous, as a study; she is a psychological problem whose solution is enticing, but which is not solvable, because there are no axioms to refer to. She is affluent of promise without any adequate performance; she never becomes, she is always becoming; she exudes anticipations that cannot be realized.

All this to the practiced eye; but, to the unpracticed eye, which is the average and general eye, she is all that she seems. Do not think that she pretends to be. This rather dull organ seldom sees below the surface; confounds artificialty with nature; profession with sincerity; sham with truth. It is a very free and essentially false translator, and is the cause of more misunderstanding and mischief, through lack of training, than a dozen positively evil forces. The unconventional woman has the New-York woman, to style her such, would have her territory surprisingly contracted, and her power of doing mischief very badly crippled. To be efficient, to carry out her multifarious schemes, which begin and end with selfishness, which are little conspiracies organized to prey against the rights and advantage of all outsiders, she demands confidence and co-operation, sympathy and assistance, and these given, she is sure of her game; it is virtually run down. If men were one-twentieth as shrewd as they imagine themselves to be, the eccentric and enigmatic woman whom nobody ever comprehends, and who never comprehends herself, would be forced back into the conventionality she abhors, and be shorn of her perilous magnificence. All her triumphs are born of the vanity or vices of man, which are so ample and pervading that her victories are easy and limitless.

What are the distinguishing features of the New-York woman? They are many and different, and yet they have something in common that stamp her as false coinage, as issues of a spurious mint. She may be bright, even brilliant; but there is always an irregular look, a suggestion of alloy, of something not genuine. She may sound loudly and sonorously, but the trained ear perceives that she has not the right ring. She is ubiquitous being. You can go nowhere without encountering her. She appears to live out-doors, at least away from home, which she does because she is not addicted to domesticity, and has no bias in favor of household duties. You see her in the street cars, in the elevated railway trains, in the drawing-room coaches going to Albany, Boston, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, at the theatre, at the Opera, in the concert-hall, at the Springs, among the mountains, at the sea-side, on the fashionable promenade, in the Park, wherever human foot may wander or money may buy the way.

In one place only is she invisible—that is in the private drawing-room of the conventional, in the sanctuary of the refined home. There she never appears; thence she is debarred, and she knows the fact so well that she hardly ever makes an attempt at invasion. Indeed, she has no fancy for the abode or atmosphere of the conventional—the air is too rarefied for her robust lungs, and she is plunged in suffocation if she breathe it, except to gain a prestige or assume a personality which would help her to deceive somebody, which she could turn to her advantage. She enjoys what she is, her freedom, her individuality, her power to do pretty much as she likes, especially to snap her fingers in the face of *Dame Grundy*, whom she has encountered when she was much innocent—and whom she now despises. She often says mentally and orally: "It is worth much, even loss of caste and certain self-approval, to be grandly indifferent to *Mrs. Grundy's* suspicions, gossip, and censure. I have some indemnification. I can look down on the *Mrs. Ashfields*, who, whatever their positions, must stand in awe of the detestable *Mrs. Grundy*."

The New-York woman would not be mistaken for a New-York lady, save by the many who have no clear conception of what a lady is. She apes her, but apes her abominably. She talks volubly of ladies, gentility, elegance; she has a choice vocabulary of sounding words, which she would not probably use so freely if she possessed the things that the words define. She is likely to be in good condition physically. She is plump, more than plump, positively stout, indicating, clever though she be, that mind is perpetually subject to matter. She has a semblance of artificiality; she is full of herself; she talks loud and long; she drinks, but moderately, but in a nervous, convulsive way which does not beteken either happiness or enjoyment. She is conspicuously devoid of reserve; she discusses with her companions of either sex in public places such themes as might be better discussed elsewhere. She is sometimes piquant, but never delicate. She is unquestionably alluring; she often has prodigious tact, perspiacity, cunning. Still her acquaintance is likely to be fraught with regrets. She is not all defective; she has virtues and strengths, and her acquaintances cannot help admiring her in a certain way. Nevertheless, when they review their pleasantest relations with her, they find them veined with contrition.

The New-York woman is generally overdressed. Even if soberly clad, she wears an excess of gauds and garniture. She is ever in the extreme of the mode, which she prefers to taste and individual fitness. Her clothes might subserve her purpose, but are not so pronounced and demonstrative. If a man's mind should rest on her flounces, furbelows, and ornaments, she would soon remind him that she is superior to all that envelope her; that she is ever prepared to rise above her garments, be their cost and elaborateness what they may. Insipidity is not one of her faults. Nor nonentiveness, nor

A GREAT TROUPE OF ACTORS

THE REPERTORY OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PERFORMANCES WHICH LONDON PLAY-GOERS ARE NOW WITNESSING—THE CLASSICAL AND THE ROMANTIC DRAMAS OF FRANCE.

It is not likely that many of our readers are familiar with the celebrated repertory of plays honored by the patronage of the Comédie Française, although they are undoubtedly acquainted with the titles of these plays. A brief description of some of the most important among them will, therefore, seem appropos at this moment, when the eyes of the world—to borrow a well-worn metaphor—are fixed upon the French company, now brilliantly performing in London. To simplify the proc ess of choice here aimed at, we will confine our remarks to the 40 or 41 dramas, which, according to the English journals, have been selected for representation at the Gaiety Theatre. The regular repertory of the Comédie Française embraces nearly all the standard and popular works that have been produced on the French stage up to a recent date; although it is a mistaken notion that *all* of these, without exception, form part of its repertory. There are, indeed, several admirable and famous plays which have never been produced on the stage of the Français, as, for instance, Barrière's "Les Faux Bonshommes," one of the most perfect comedies written during the present century. However, the repertory, as it stands, is wonderfully rich and varied, and includes every species of dramatic composition, from the five-act classical tragedy to the one-act popular farce, from the poetry of Racine to the prose of Meilhac and Halévy, from the heroism of "Le Cid" to the realism of "Le Sphinx." The list of authors who have been, or are to be, represented in London, comprises the names of Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, Molière, Regnard, Beaumarchais, Alfred de Musset, Honoré de Balzac, Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas, Alexandre Dumas, *fils*, Emile Augier, Octave Feuillet, Mme. De Girardin, George Sand, Jules Sandeau, Théodore de Banville, François Coppée, Paul Ferrier, Erckmann-Chatrian, and Meilhac and Halévy. The name of Victorien Sardou, one of the French playwrights who are most popular in this country, is conspicuous by its absence from the above list.

In glancing briefly at each of the 40 plays which form the London repertory, we will follow, for the sake of convenience, the order as arranged by a recent English writer, although the more natural plan of describing first the classic portion of the programme will be pursued here. We may note in the beginning that none of the tragic works of Corneille are to be represented, although it is doubtful if any French tragedy can rival in sustained and sympathetic interest the beautiful, vigorous, romantic "Cid." The three tragic plays of the repertory are Racine's "Andromaque" and "Phèdre," and Voltaire's "Zaire." The first of these is usually considered by French critics one of the most perfect specimens of the old style of play, both in respect to matter and style. Its leading characters are *Andromaque*, wife of the unfortunate *Hector*; *Pyrrhus*, son of *Achilles*; *Oreste*, son of *Agamemnon*, and *Hermione*, daughter of *Hélène*. These names indicate sufficiently the story upon which the tragedy is built. Mlle. Rachel was famous in the part of *Hermione*, but Mlle. Bernhardt is satisfied to appear as the lovely and pathetic *Andromaque*. In "Phèdre," however, Mlle. Bernhardt challenges comparison with her great predecessor, and fills the rôle of the luckless and sinning wife of *Theseus* with such intensity of passion and vehemence of power that many excellent judges declare that she has surpassed Rachel. "Phèdre" is not so well-written a play as "Andromaque," and by French critics is usually assigned to a second rank among Racine's works; it is based upon a tragedy of Euripides, and, unfortunately, copies its not always trustworthy model with faithful closeness. Yet the character of *Phèdre* is, theatrically speaking, a remarkably strong one, and on this account the play commands a leading place among the acted works of the author. Racine himself was extremely partial to the character of his terrible heroine, and described her as perhaps his most reasonable conception. Of Voltaire's "Zaire" we need say much; founded upon Shakspeare's "Othello," it affords no proof whatever that the French poet understood the great English dramatist. Nevertheless, the characters of *Orosmane* and *Zaire* are in a measure strong and picturesque, the former being especially suited to the vigorous, though uncouth, talent of M. Mounet-Sully.

Of the classic comedies, two of the most important are "Les Fourberies," of Racine, and "Le Menteur," of Corneille. The former is an imitation of "The Wasps," by Aristophanes, is brightly and delicately written, and is throughout extremely amusing. We have seen "Les Plaideurs" performed with a great deal of intelligence in Paris by a company of French students, although we may confess a pleasure of witnessing the splendid trio of comical genius —Messrs. Got, Coquelin, and Delaunay—in this particular play. London audiences will undoubtedly enjoy to a rare degree Racine's beautiful verses spoken by such tongues. Corneille's "Le Menteur" is also an imitation, the model being this time Spanish play. Very different perspective "It was the first regular comedy brought out on the French stage, and has always been a favorite with Parisian audiences. However, it is vague and unnatural in tone, and is far less amusing than Racine's sole comic piece. Regnard's "Le Joueur" is a bright and lively comedy, and has held the stage successfully; the author, who is esteemed the legitimate successor of Molière, is chiefly known through this work, which has, we need hardly point out, been adapted to the English stage. The same observation applies also to "Le Menteur." But the great body of the classic repertory, after all, has been chosen from the works of the finest and most characteristic of French playwrights. Molière. The latter is represented by the following pieces: "Le Misanthrope," "Tartuffe," "Les Femmes Savantes," "L'Etourdi," "Le Dépit Amoureux," "Les Précieuses Ridicules," "Les Fourberies de Scapin," "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," and "L'Avare." The first five of these are written in verse, while the four others are written in prose. "Le Misanthrope" and "Tartuffe" are Molière's noblest works, and are two rare types of satirical comedy. Into them the author has put the best part of his genius, and they worthily represent that genius. The quality of their verse could not be surpassed, and it is rare that plays—especially comic plays—embody such profound views of life and human nature. The characters of *Alceste* and *Tartuffe* are conceptions whose vitality is imperishable. "Les Femmes Savantes" is much inferior to the preceding works, but it is nevertheless a comedy in which a telling satire is worked out in a style akin to brilliancy. "L'Etourdi" and "Le Dépit Amoureux," which belong to the category of Molière's earliest plays, are farcical in tone and manner, and are from beginning to end full of intrigue and bustle. "Les Précieuses Ridicules" is a delightful comedy, and "L'Avare" is strongly conceived and written. Both plays abound in wit and satire, and afford splendid opportunities for the actor. "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" is a delicious farce, and points a good moral in an extremely entertaining manner. "Les Fourberies de Scapin," finally, is a rollicking piece of fun, the impudence of the hero being something altogether unique. Finally, the last two plays of the comic repertory—Beaumarchais's "Le Mariage de Figaro" and "Le Barbier de Seville"—are perfect specimens of brilliant *vaudeville*, although Carlyle has attempted to disparage their worth.

Let us now turn to the modern repertory. Only one wholly new play, "Les Fourchambault," was produced by the Comédie Française last year, although 40 other plays chosen from the modern repertory were represented during 1878. Twenty-four of these will probably be acted in London, and this number includes "Le Demi-Monde," the performance of which was at first forbidden. It is also likely that Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas"—one of the most striking results of romantic preaching—may be added to this number. "Ruy Blas" is a stirring and powerful drama, and is a play that one is pretty well acquainted with through the garbled version played by Mr. Booth. M. Hugo's "Hernani" is another interesting example of the same author's manner, and is full of pathos and tenderness; its faults are essentially those of the author's genius, which is distinctly lyrical. M. Hugo's vivid dramatic abstractions, all of which, when viewed together, are seen to be slightly varied tunes on the same string; his characters speak his own thoughts and feelings, and he knows but one way in which to set them off effectively—violent and unnatural contrast. Yet he is never dull, although the *Paul Mall Gazette* pretends that he is dull and tolerably pretentious playwright." Two plays like "Ruy Blas" and "Hernani" suffice to refute this unjust criticism. The elder Dumas is represented by his "Mlle. de Belle-Isle," one scene of which, (grotesquely imitated in Offenbach's "La Jolie Parfumeuse") is strangely flavored with immorality; it has some vital defects, moreover, but is, on the whole, a skillful and interesting drama. Dumas the younger will be typified in "Le Fils Naturel," "L'Etrangère," and "Le Demi-Monde." The latter is a powerful play, not simply in its situations, which are of secondary importance, but in its special moral effect; it is, in a word, a profound study of a class of society that has mostly passed away, but which, while its existence was positively defined, offered a broad field for the satirist. "Le Fils Naturel" is an effective and sympathetic play, and touches delicately upon one of the most important problems of our time. "L'Etrangère," known here as "The American," is altogether inferior to the two others. Of an entirely different order of work is George Sand's "Marquis de Villemer," in which a sympathetic subject is treated in a fine and agreeable style. Few French plays are more popular than this one, which has enjoyed several long runs. It was produced at the Odéon, in 1864, and was appropriated by the theatre in the Rue de Richelieu, 13 years later. M. Augier is represented by two of his best-known comedies, "Les Fourchambault" and "Le Gendre de Monsieur Po

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—7th col.
AUCTION SALES—Eleventh Page—2d col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Eleventh Page—6th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Eleventh Page—1st.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Eighth Page—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—Seventh Page—5th and 6th cols.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Eleventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Eleventh Page—6th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Eleventh Page—1st col.
DEATHS—Seventh Page—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—Eleventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
DRY GOODS—Eighth Page—6th col.
EUROPEAN—Eleventh Page—2d col.
EXCURSIONS—Eleventh Page—5th col.
FINANCIAL—Eleventh Page—3d col.
FIRE-WORKS—Eleventh Page—7th col.
FOR SALE—Eighth Page—7th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Eighth Page—6 col.
FURNITURE—Eighth Page—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Eleventh Page—6th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Eleventh Page—4th col.
HELP WANTED—Eighth Page—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Eighth Page—7th col.
HOTELS—Eleventh Page—6th col.
ICE-CREAM—Eleventh Page—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—Eleventh Page—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Eleventh Page—5th col.
MACHINERY—Eleventh Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Seventh Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Eighth Page—7th col.
MUSICAL—Eleventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Seventh Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Eleventh Page—4th col.
RAILROADS—Eighth Page—7th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Eleventh Page—1st col
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Eleventh Page—3d col.
SHIPPING—Eighth Page—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Eighth Page—6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—Eleventh Page—7th col.
STORAGE—Eleventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Eleventh Page—1st col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—Eleventh Page—7th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Eleventh Page—1st & 2d cols.
TEACHERS—Eleventh Page—5th col.
THE TURF—Eleventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Eighth Page—7th col.
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—Eighth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1879.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, south-west to north-west winds, slightly cooler and partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

FRUITLESS INVESTIGATIONS.

The Democratic Party has had control of the House of Representatives for four years. Its chief business has been the investigation of Republican office-holders. It was publicly and offensively stated on the stump and elsewhere that when the Democrats came into power they would unearth the most frightful corruptions in office, and drag to light the most shameful abuses. According to the Democratic platform, "Reform was necessary" everywhere. The Democrats honestly thought that, when they had a chance, they would astonish the world with their exposures of rottenness. Remembering the discoveries of official corruption made by the first Republican Congress, after the Democracy and the secessionists went out together, they really thought that they could turn the tables, and could show such a balance-sheet against the Republicans that no honest man would confess that he belonged to a party so disgraced and exposed. To accomplish this sanitary work, there have been appointed thirty-three investigating committees. They have investigated every conceivable thing connected with the administration of the Government, from 1861 to the present day. These investigations have cost the country nearly half a million of dollars.

The time and money spent by the Democratic majority would not be considered for a moment, if this vast expenditure, and this enormous amount of scandal-mongering, had brought to the light any malfeasance or corruption in office. But, although thirty-three Congressional committees have pried, smelled, and questioned everywhere and everything, they have not produced one officer who has stolen anything from the United States. These committees have spent nearly half a million of the people's money without producing one criminal on whom they could lay their hand and say: "Behold the fruit of our costly labors." Was there ever such a record made by any party pretending economy and reform? Was ever the public money so ignobly and recklessly squandered since the corrupt reign of JAMES BUCHANAN came to an end?

In the Senate the other day, Senator WINDOM challenged any man to name a single individual, a single Republican officer, whom the thirty-three Democratic investigating committees have proved to have stolen one dollar from this Government. This question was asked by the Senator three years ago. There was no response. It has been repeated from time to time; and there has been no reply. There can be no reply. The thirty-three committees of investigation, maintained at enormous cost, and casting their drag-net into all waters, have not produced one defaulter, or one officer by whom the Government has lost a dollar. And this is the party of investigation which was to have caused such a rattling among the dry bones as had not been heard since the BUCHANAN Cabinet broke up in a general grabbing and scampering of the traitors in it.

It is the custom of random Democratic speakers and reckless Democratic newspapers to jabber "corruption," "fraud," and "extravagance," as though the Republican administration of the Government had been as wicked as that of the Democratic Party. Senator SAULSBURY unconsciously furnished a capital example of this loose-mouthed invective the other day, when he said that when he was elected to the Senate, "the Republican Party on the other side of the chamber were reveling in luxury and riotous living; they were clothed in purple and fine linen, faring sumptuously on the spoils of power, and supposed they were going to maintain their hold on place forever." These are vain words. They are the libelous ravings of a man who fancies that because his party stole, all other parties must be thieves. When the Senator from Minnesota demanded that he produce the name of one Republican officer who had been brought to the light by any of the thirty-three investigating committees of a Democratic House, the slanderer was as dumb as an oyster.

It cannot be said that no public abuses have been unearthed during the Republican administration of the Government. When driven into a corner, the other day, an impromptu caucus of Democratic Senators produced the following catalogue of "Republican scandals": The San Domingo job, the Sanborn frauds, the Whisky Ring, the Freedmen's Bank frauds, and Secretary BELKNAP'S practices. Remember, this is the only possible reply to the question, What Republican officer has been discovered in wronging the Government of its just dues by any one of the thirty-three Democratic Congressional committees of investigation? If there was any job in the San Domingo business, it was discovered by a Congress which had a Republican majority in both branches, Senator SUMNER being in the fore front of the investigation. If there was anything wrong in the management of the Freedmen's Bank, the Government did not lose a cent, whoever else may have lost by it. No Whisky Ring was ever exposed or investigated by any Democratic committee, and the members of those infamous combinations were Democrats and Republicans. As for Secretary BELKNAP, nobody charged that he took anything from the Government. The charge against him was that he sold his official influence for money. And, when all has been said, it remains true that the numerous and extravagant Democratic committees of Congress have failed to justify their cost and their existence by the production of one Republican officer proved to have wronged the Government out of one dollar. This is the record of the Democratic Party in Congress. On this the Republican Party will cheerfully go before the country.

THE NEW POLICY OF THE POPE.

The present Pope is plainly a very different man from any who have occupied the Papal chair for some generations. He is known to be somewhat of a scholar, and not unfamiliar with the literature forbidden by the Syllabus. His present course of action proves him a statesman and organizer. LEO XIII. has probably come to the conclusion that the temporal power is no more indispensable to the real influence of the Pope in the world than it was in the early Middle Ages. He will, no doubt, continue his claim to the temporal power as a convenient *appanage*, and will not nominally give it up. But with his clear intelligence, he has seen that a purely spiritual power at the head of the Roman Catholic world, may exercise an influence which no President, King, or Kaiser ever claimed. It may not be too late in the world's history for a universal spiritual leader. The "Age of Faith" has passed, but the world is by no means contented with an age of No-faith. The profound dissatisfaction of the thinking classes of all countries with the mental and moral condition of the time—the "melancholy of the age," so much written upon—prepares great numbers of persons for an absolute supreme spiritual power. Thousands of the weak and unthinking are ready to throw themselves into the arms of a religious power which admits no doubts and calls for entire submission. Then the conservative elements of society on the Continent are more and more crystallizing themselves about the Church.

The Communists, Socialists, advocates of free marriage, and opponents of social order; the pessimists, agnostics, and material evolutionists, the enemies of all faith, and even of morality, are gathering in a solid body against the Church. In the great battle of opinion in Europe, approaching, between Faith and Skepticism, between order and anarchy, an intellectual pontiff might well hope that his ancient, historic Church, which had held the citadel of faith for ages against much worse odds, could still lead the army of the faithful, and unite all creeds and races and schools in one last grand defense of pure religion on the earth, and in one great effort to uphold the moral order of the world. It would not be an incredible supposition that the Roman Church should thus again retake its old primacy as a spiritual power among the battling forces of Europe.

Whether LEO XIII entertains any such ambitious views, it is of course impossible to say. His public action is in harmony with the supposition. The first great object with such a Pontiff should naturally be to make the Roman Church, not Italian but universal. This, of course, could be best accomplished by constituting its governing authorities from all Christian nations. The College of Cardinals is no longer Italian, as it has been for centuries. Thirty-two Cardinals, if we remember the number correctly, are from Italy, and thirty-two from foreign countries. But more than mere numbers the character of the newly-appointed Cardinals shows the new influences at work in the Curia. The Pope has selected as his representatives in every country just the religious men who would have most influence over their countrymen. The old system of choosing the most stupid and reactionary of the Bishops and Archbishops, the one most in sympathy with the extreme Ultramontane wing, is abandoned. Whatever be the tone of the Roman Church in a particular nation, with that the new Cardinal must be in harmony. In Hungary, the Catholic Church, as is well known, is exceedingly liberal, and in especial good-will with the Protestant Church. The leading Archbishop there, HAYNALD, was eminent not only for his secular science and accomplishments, but for his liberality of views. In the great convocation, when the question of the Papal infallibility was discussed, the Hungarian Archbishop opposed it with all his eloquence, until the cry, "*Descendat! descendat!*" drowned his voice. The Pope has the wisdom to appoint him, and a stronger man could not have been selected in Hungary for the Romanist party. There seems little doubt that overtures have been made to Dr. DOLLINGER, in Germany, in order to win over the Liberal Catholics there. In England, no more acceptable appointment, whether in respect of character, ability, or of liberal views, could have been made than Dr. NEWMAN'S. It has pleased Protestant and Catholic alike. On the other hand, in France, the choice has not been from the Liberals, such as the compeers of the late Mgr. DUPANLOUP, but from those most in sympathy with the Ultramontanes, as best representing the spirit of the French Church. The Archbishops PIE and DESPREZ belong to the extreme conservative wing. It is such coadjutors as these who will truly aid the ambitious plans of the new Pope.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

We have a very large children's literature, and are spending much time and thought and money in perfecting and introducing it. Other nations are doing the same. A special literature for children has developed in England, in France, in Germany, &c., and the difference between these literatures is merely national; the principle is everywhere the same. The movement is not old, however. It dates from the latter part of the eighteenth century, and originated from the educational reforms which ROUSSEAU was the first to preach. In order to keep children as close as possible to nature and protect them from the affectations and seductions of society, it seemed expedient, if not necessary, to write a special literature for them. Under the influence of BASEDOW, the idea was first carried out practically in Germany. From 1776 to 1782 C. F. WEISSE published his "Kinderfreund," in 24 volumes. It was received with great enthusiasm, not so much by the children as by the parents, and was imitated both in France and England. About the same time, in 1780, J. H. CAMPE published his adaptation of DEFOE'S "Robinson Crusoe," and it immediately became, what it still is in many countries, the delight of all half-grown boys. WEISSE'S object was to make children "wise," to guard their innocence, to keep them away from anything "naughty"; CAMPE'S idea was—CAMPE, who scandalized all Germany by saying that the inventor of the spinning-wheel had done mankind much more good then the poet of the "Iliad"—to make children "sensible," to stir up their faculty of observation, to give their mind a practical bend, and this specialization of the object, noticeable at the very start, was soon carried so far that we now have books for the development of the intellect of children, books for the education of their moral instincts, books for the awakening of their artistic sense, books which pretend to initiate the boy in the mysteries of success, and books which propose to prepare him for a prosperous career as a merchant or politician or General, &c. But this very specialization of the object, which makes the children's literature look very much like an incompetent aping after the real literature, naturally calls forth the question: Is not the principle itself wrong, the principle of having a children's literature, of writing books specially for children? Are we not thereby hurting our children, instead of helping them?

There are certain portions of the juvenile literature of to-day, about which most people agree that it would be better if they could be forbidden and destroyed. By taking advantage of the greater sensibility of the nervous system in early age and of the unique and uncontrolled state of a child's imagination, these books produce an over-excitement which a boy cannot cast off when he once has fallen a victim to it, and which he cannot live without when he once has become used to it. The baneful influence of such an over-excitement is slow in showing itself. Ten years may pass before anything wrong is suspected at all. It comes out at last, however, and the whole process of its working is at present pretty well understood. Now, there is, of course, a great difference between taking advantage of this mental state of a child and adapting one's self to it; but it has, nevertheless, become a grave question among parents and teachers whether all this talk—however plausible it may sound—about descending to the stand-point of the child, progressing from the child's own point of view, &c., does not involve some radical mistake. The Greeks, who certainly understood something about education, and practiced education for centuries with eminent success, seem to have thought so. In their whole literature only one single children's book is mentioned, by THEOGNIS, and though this book was written *to* a child, it is by no means certain that it was also written *for* a child. The "Iliad" and the "Odyssy." HESIODUS'S "Ergo," the gnomic poems of SOLON and SIMONIDES were their children's books; that is, they gave to their children the best they had, the grandest and most perfect productions of their genius, the works which they loved and esteemed the highest themselves; and the only special principle they here employed was one of selection. PLATO insisted upon it that certain parts of the Homeric poems should not be used in the nursery or in the gymnasium, not because the children *could* not understand them, but because they *should* not understand them. The same principle of using the best and grandest productions in the real literature as children's books was also employed by the Chinese, the Hindus, the Jews, the Romans, &c.; indeed, it was the world's principle up to the days of ROUSSEAU. In the household of the eighteenth century stories were told by the mother, and books were read by the father; but a story in which the mother took no interest, or a book for which the father had no respect, the child never met with. A child was introduced, and, so to speak, domiciled in the mental sphere of the parents by direct participation only. Some accommodation might be shown in the selection of the stories which were told and the books which were read, but special adaptation of a subject to the comprehension of the child was something entirely unknown.

Of course, the household of the eighteenth century has gone never to return any more, and in the household of the nineteenth century the children generally form a separate department, very much like the Department of Public Works in the latest Cabinets. Modern education makes, from necessity and much against its own will, no doubt, a rather sharp distinction between home and school. The discovery that much of that which a man has to learn can be learned easier and better from books than from personal experience begins to penetrate even into the lower classes. Thus, various powerful agencies in modern civilization tend to give to children's literature an importance it has never had before. But do they also tend to establish it on another principle? That may be doubted. It is certain, at least, that the principle now prevailing—the principle of writing books specially for children, adapted to their tastes and their comprehension, or to what the authors fancy to be the taste and the comprehension of a child—has led to an affectation, a lack of reality and truth, which often is absolutely demoralizing. When a father gives his son a book which he cannot read himself without shrugging his shoulders, the boy will know that he cannot show a real interest in this book without a little blush of shame, and in this shrug and this blush there is a finely-distilled poison, whose effect is by no means fully neutralized by the generally-accepted antidote of common affectation. The only reliable test of a children's book is that grown-up persons can read it with interest and respect. If we give up this test, we are left in the dark. Nevertheless, many of the latest books for children seem to indicate that their authors consider children an independent species of the animal kingdom, having only very little more in common with man than with birds or fishes. Under such circumstances, it becomes necessary to remind people that, for thousands of years books for children have been made on quite another principle—on the principle of selecting from the real literature that which is best and simplest; that the object of a children's literature is by no means to keep a boy as boyish as possible, but to help him to grow into a man; that the best way in which to make a man out of a boy is by setting him to do that of a man's work which he can do; and that this applies as well to reading as to anything else. It is self-evident that not every book which is good for a man is good for a boy; but it ought to be as evident that any book which is not good enough for a man is absolutely bad for a boy.

A "FIFTH GOSPEL."

A report of the discovery of a manuscript of "that Proteus of theological criticism"—"the Gospel according to the Hebrews"—comes from London upon the authority of Mr. MONCURE D. CONWAY, a writer whose religious belief has been somewhat fickle, but whose theological education, as well as his personal character, are sufficient guarantees that the subject, being seriously presented by him, is worthy of consideration. Of the manner and place of the discovery of the manuscript—whether in a convent, or a tomb, or a city for ages buried in lava for the very purpose, as it were, of preserving the precious and possibly sacred writing—Mr. CONWAY gives no information, but he declares its general likeness to MATTHEW'S memoirs of CHRIST, says that it contains no "fanciful or puerile miracles," and directs attention to its utterances on some disputed points, of which, perhaps, the most important is contained in the story of JESUS'S baptism. After baptism, "as He went out of the water," says this "recovered Gospel," "the Heavens opened, and He saw the Holy Spirit of GOD in the form of a dove descend and *enter* Him, And a voice was heard from Heaven, saying, * * * 'This day have I begotten Thee.'" This is very strong support of the doctrine of regeneration by baptism, and, so far as it goes, strengthens the theory that JESUS was born naturally to JOSEPH and MARY, and received his sacred character, neither at conception nor at birth, but at baptism. Indirectly bearing upon this point also, is an unmistakable reference by JESUS to JAMES as his "brother," (showing that MARY had other children than JESUS, as has been denied as well as affirmed,) on the occasion of His appearance to JAMES after the resurrection. This appearance is alluded to by PAUL, but the detailed account was lost from the Gospels, as now received, in the century after his time. It is worthy of note, too, that this manuscript makes JESUS ask all His disciples, and not THOMAS alone, to handle Him. In the Gospel of ST. JOHN the moral of this incident is directed against the skepticism which demands proof as a foundation of belief, but in the "Gospel according to the Hebrews," the lesson seems to be in support of JESUS'S flesh-and-blood humanity. A manuscript touching upon such points as these cannot long remain unpublished in these days, when reproduction is inexpensive, and religion, though sometimes in questionable forms, may almost be called fashionable. The text will, then, be looked for with interest, and may be soon expected.

Thousands of well-informed people will now learn of the existence of this fifth Gospel for the first time, but theological scholars, however much they may differ as to the estimation in which it should be held, are agreed that few facts of antiquity are better established than that it once existed, although every material trace of it was thought to have vanished from the face of the earth forever. Bishop PAPIAS, a contemporary of JOHN, the Evangelist, testifies that "MATTHEW wrote the oracles in the Hebrew tongue." IRENÆUS makes the same statement, and JEROME is said, though probably erroneously, to have made a copy and a translation of the book. What, then, becomes of the present version of St. MATTHEW? Is it a mere translation, or version of the Hebrew Gospel now newly discovered, and is it possible that MATTHEW did not write the Greek Gospel bearing his name? For now much more than a thousand years the Book, to call it by its English rather than its Greek name, has been regarded as a complete finality, almost proving itself like an axiom, so that it was as impossible to add a chapter, a verse, a line, nay even a word or a letter, as to add a sixth finger to a statue. Will the discovery of this manuscript fan into a flame those embers of the old battle over the Scriptural canon which, although they have glowed but dimly and only in the recondite pages of theological treatises of the last few generations, have yet always retained the spark of life?

It would be fairer, as well as safer, to attempt no absolute answer to these questions until the manuscript has been submitted to the searching criticism which awaits it, but enough is already known about it to give the basis for an intelligent estimate of what it probably is, and what its effect will be. In the first place it may be taken as finally and, as far as is possible, absolutely established that MATTHEW'S Greek Gospel is authentic beyond attack. It would be tedious to recount what should be the familiar reasons in support of this statement. Even RENAN admits the genuineness of the Gospel according to MATTHEW, as well as of the other Apostles, as histories written shortly after the fall of Jerusalem, and STRAUSS is considered to have failed in his attempt to show them to be mythical stories rather than historical statements. And, as has been said, it is only in a less degree impossible to doubt that MATTHEW did write his Gospel in Hebrew. If, then, Mr. CONWAY'S Hebrew manuscript, upon being collated with the canonical Greek Gospel, shall be found to agree with it, it will only remain to prove its antiquity and authenticity to secure its acceptance as the Apostle's work. But if, as is likely from the statements of Mr. CONWAY as well as of the anti-Nicene fathers, the Hebrew and the Greek Gospels differ in essential points, one of them must be taken as spurious; or else it must be supposed that a man, writing upon subjects within his own personal knowledge and the knowledge of his contemporaries, stultified himself by writing for their use, and, as though for the purpose of detection, differing histories of the same affairs. For Christians, who believe that MATTHEW wrote under inspiration, the latter hypothesis is simply impossible. Are there, then, any reasons to determine which Gospel, the Hebrew or the Greek, should be rejected, if an issue should be made between them?

The judgment of apostolic times was expressed in the fact that the Greek version was used and preserved, while the Hebrew version was allowed to perish, but it still remains to give the reason for the judgment so expressed. That reason will probably be found in the fact that the Hebrew version was first discredited, and then rejected because it was tampered with in the interest of Judaizing Christians, who existed in the Church at a very early date, and who received the Gospel only partially. They believed that JESUS was the promised Messiah, the supreme law-giver, yet a mere man, like MOSES or DAVID, and born, in no supernatural way, as the son of JOSEPH and MARY, and that a higher spirit joined itself to him at his baptism. It will be seen how closely this partial statement of their belief accords with some points of the "Gospel according to the Hebrews" as given above, and since there is concurrent patristic testimony that they used a mutilated version of MATTHEW'S Gospel, what is more likely than that, to suit their anti-supernatural views, they should omit the first two chapters of the canonical Gospel which relate the miraculous circumstances attending the birth of CHRIST, as Prof. NORTON thinks they did, and should incorporate their other beliefs in the Gospel used by them, as Archbishop TRENCH has plainly hinted. On the whole, there seems scarcely even a remote danger that this manuscript can affect the Bible injuriously, but its discovery will serve a very good purpose if it is the cause of enabling any considerable number of Christians to give a reason for the faith that is in them by awakening a new interest in Biblical study. And in any event, the attitude of the Church toward the truth today is such that it will be held more irreverent to knowingly perpetuate an error than to expose any erroneous belief, however dear or time-hallowed it may be.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

Our American men have been subjected to a very close examination at the bar of European opinion, and the questioning and cross-questioning has gone into all the leading points of manly character and bearing. We may as well honestly confess the obvious fact as not, that our people abroad have been much comforted by the result of the trial. It is made clear that the representative American man can read and write about as well as his English cousins, that he can row and run sometimes a little better, that he can fight, when necessary, for his country's honor and pay his bills honorably after the war is over. It is believed by many fair judges abroad that he has his share of good looks, and our type of manly strength and proportion need not hide its head or its legs in despair in presence of the English or Continental specimens.

The questioning has of late gone in another direction, and the American woman is up for consideration. Perhaps, as yet her claims have been discussed more fully in fiction than in history or philosophy, and recent novels of high mark have turned mainly upon her merits or demerits. Yet, philosophers and historians, or those who are called such, have been earnest in discussion of her traits, and much of their writing has been somewhat severe in tone. Meanwhile, she herself has gone abroad and is constantly appearing as her own counsel in the high courts of the nations, and our women, by their looks, dress, manners, and conversation, are more and more the talk of foreign critics, whether satirists or admirers. It is worth our while now to note down a few results of the consideration.

The first impression that an American receives as to the relative position of woman in America and in Europe is of her having by right of her sex a position of superiority here that is not recognized in the sex abroad. So far as our national usages go, we grant to all respectable women, whether rich or poor, young or old, fair or plain, distinguished or obscure, the most decided respect. Every slight to a reputable woman in public is resented by public opinion as an offense, and, while our young and old gallants are as idolatrous of beauty as the courtiers and cavaliers of the old world, our people at large carry a certain delicate sentiment into their bearing to the whole sex, so that one of our keenest thinkers and observers, HENRY JAMES, SR., has funnily declared that a street-car goes beyond the Church in practical religion, and it presents courtesy to age and to wrinkles in marvelous forms of gentleness. In Europe this is not so, and not only are worthy women of the working class looked down upon as drudges, but even the pet beauties of society are courted and flattered with a kind of patronizing adulation that is not wholly complimentary to their dignity or intelligence. Even in England, where men are gentle to women of their own class, and ready to resent to the last extreme any want of delicate regard to them, there is something in the man's bearing that implies that he is the lord of the home and that woman is his subordinate; not, indeed, his upper servant, as in Germany, or his dainty toy, as in France, or his precious slave, as in Asia, but his dependent child. The new culture is, indeed, changing the relation somewhat, and putting women up to asserting their rights; but it is none the less true that a man has a position of avowed superiority in England that is not granted to him in America.

At the same time, Europe has originated and is now carrying out a certain idolatry of woman which does not agree at all with our American ideas, while it has begun to make its mark upon certain forms of American society. What we call fashion, which is a kind of ritual of woman worship, is of European growth, and with all of its show of homage, it fails in genuine respect to its petted object. The idol as such is not looked up to as a living soul, and a true American who has been trained to look up to a lovely girl or to a stately and graceful matron with a half-religious reverence, finds himself somewhat offended by the kind of adulation which the leading beauties receive from the society men of the gay cities of Europe. We at home are indeed falling into that ritualism of the mode, and are having more changes of feminine garments than Rome ever prescribed for her priesthood, but we have not as yet the European feeling about it, and we cannot forget the want of character in the spread of clothes, or glorify the actual harlot in the parade of purple and fine linen. It may be that a thorough-going American will detect in the courtly manners of Southern Europe a certain insult to the sex which is apparently worshiped, and that he may not wish to subject his wife or married daughter to the influence of that atmosphere of homage so equivocal. It may be, too, that religious art may add to the puzzle, as he sees in the churches the pictures and statues of Madonnas and fair saints whose intercessions are devoutly sought, and he remembers all the while that in America, where living womanhood is more sincerely revered, it is a rare thing, and until of late has been almost unknown in Protestant churches, to see the face and form of a woman presented in any conspicuous way in religious memorials. It is well to remember this fact, and shun the error of making the sentiment of esthetic admiration the criterion of practical purity and deference.

Of course, we must expect to find the spirit of caste existing among women in Europe to an extent unknown here, much as it is now making headway among our people. Perhaps we are hardly aware to what degree this spirit stamps itself upon the very shape and constitution of European women, and makes the farming and the working class a race by themselves, in which the women do a large part, and in some cases most, of the hard work—as in regions of Germany—and are made near to beasts of burden. Here, among our own native people, there is no such caste, and perhaps there is a tendency to an opposite extreme, which leads so many of the wives and daughters of poor men to decline helping the men in those trades and callings in which European women assist without misgiving. Our usages are changing considerably in this respect; yet it is still a memorable fact that American women are more reluctant to have anything to do with business of a public kind than their English and French cousins, and that such business, even the quiet work of clerks and saleswomen, is accepted here more from necessity than as the becoming office of womanly ability and thrift.

Our women are, however, awakening to a sense of their own needs and opportunities and the lighter mechanical trades, storekeeping, art industry, gardening, as well as teaching and the needle, are enlisting their time and rewarding their efficiency. They are feeling the immense motive as well as the powerful constraint of our characteristic liberty. They are all alive with the desire and determination to be useful, and to a certain extent independent. Yet they are finding out, sometimes at no small cost of suffering, that liberty, instead of removing, does but strengthen the inherent law of sex, and confirm the essential fact that woman is most free when she is most at liberty to be true woman, and best able to win and hold the position in the family and in society which her own nature, her relation to man, and the principles of religion have established. The beautiful art which sometimes tempts her to forget her sex in its unbounded aspirations and broad range most insists upon declaring and exalting her sex. In picture and poem, song and drama she is woman or she is nothing.

AN EDEN FOR CUT-THROATS.

Popular opinions on most subjects are very apt to be wrong, because they are usually accepted without examination, and retained after their error has been disproved. One of these opinions is that murders are well-nigh certain to be exposed, and murderers to be arrested and convicted; that the former may be hidden, and the latter escape detection for a time, perhaps for a long time, but that eventually the one is sure to be revealed and the other to be punished. We hear a great deal about the principles of eternal justice, about the inevitable triumph of right and the failure of wrong, which may, philosophically, and as respects ages, be substantially true; but, really, and year in and year out, justice and right, unless backed by great intelligence and force, have a very slender chance of vindication. Murders being seldom committed in rural districts or small towns, naturally cause a commotion, and the murderers are likely to be apprehended, from the extraordinary and general interest occasioned in the community. A murderer is as little likely to escape there as an elephant is to pass through a village unobserved, for every person appoints himself detective or policeman to run down the game. The notion that murder will out must have originated amid pastoral scenes.

But in big cities, in bustling capitals, murder, very frequently, won't out. In New-York, for instance, an ordinary murder attracts scarcely any attention; hundreds of readers of the Metropolitan newspapers never look at its record—skip it on principle, believing it too common, or of too small consequence to have any attraction. Policemen and agents of the law feel very similarly. They give the matter very little thought, though they would have no objection to taking a murderer into custody, if he should obstruct their way, and agree to make no resistance. Murders are committed here almost daily which are never called, in fact, are never known to be, such. When they are chronicled as murders, the doers and sufferers are generally so obscure, so poor, so unfortunate, that the frequent horrors of their attendant circumstances cannot lend them importance, or clothe them with temporary concern. A murder, to be emphasized—to be luridly enticing, to awaken any active interest in this City—needs to have some remarkable features, to be accompanied by something romantic, dramatic, or mysterious. When a well-known citizen kills, or is killed, when a millionaire is shot in the street, or a woman of fashion butchered in her bed, most people are made aware of it, and it will be discussed publicly and privately—especially if the murderer be undiscovered or unsuspected—for fully a week, possibly a fortnight. But, after a month, many persons will forget it, and be reminded of it only with difficulty. Some new sensation will probably have occupied its place, rendering the old one dim and distant.

Think how many capital crimes have been perpetrated here under the most atrocious circumstances, under conditions shocking enough to set the whole nation to talking and wondering, and to infuse the entire community with a sense of insecurity; and yet the crimes remain shrouded in mystery to this day! It is still remembered by men of middle age that a noted blackleg, keeper of an aristocratic gambling saloon, was called out of the then most fashionable hotel in town, in lower Broadway, early in the evening, while the street was crowded, and shot dead near the main entrance. It has never been ascertained who shot him, though it was thought to be a woman, as he was addicted to petticoat entanglements. He had hardly stepped upon the sidewalk when a bullet penetrated his heart. The murderer walked quietly away as if into infinite space, and he or she, so far as any connection with the crime was concerned, vanished forever. A notorious ruffian is slain in cold blood by a number of other ruffians in a conspicuous drinking saloon, and the Metropolis dishonors herself by giving the dead bully such a funeral as no distinguished American has ever had. Arrests were made, but nobody was ever punished for the premeditated and regularly-planned assassination.

A prominent dentist is stabbed to death in his chamber, and there is every reason to believe that his mistress, living under the same roof and claiming to be his wife, had connived with another paramour to kill him and get possession of his property. The suspected parties are arrested and tried, and should have been convicted; but they are stupidly acquitted. A well-known millionaire is knocked on the head in a leading thoroughfare by a robber who had entered the room to rifle his private safe, and rewards equal to a small fortune never lead to the murderer's arrest. Half a dozen persons are suspected, but no one is made responsible for the crime. These are only a few of the famous murders which would seem to have committed themselves. If their perpetrators could not be discovered when the whole community was aroused, when every circumstance was exposed to the glare of investigation, what probability is there of the detection of the fellow who cuts vulgar throats?

New-York should be the Eden of homicides. Murder can be committed here with as little danger to the murderer as in any place on the globe assuming to be civilized. Many of those struck out of life are, doubtless, of the sort who benefit the community by their exit; but their slayers are as bad as they, and their execution would be the sole benevolent act they have had any share in. The only murderers who get justice in Manhattan are those without money, influence, or friends. It seems impossible to hang, in New-York, any man who wears a clean shirt, deep-dyed though his hands be in blood.

EXERCISES AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

TROY, N. Y., June 28.—The Faculty of Williams College has purchased the Wilder collection of mineral and natural specimens, which is considered the most elaborate in America, requiring 40 years for completion, and valued at $30,000. It was owned by Mr. Wilder, of Hoosick Falls. The means are provided to transfer it to the college, and $40,000 has been pledged by the Alumni to construct a memorial hall to contain the above group. The new building will also contain an art gallery, apartments for college literary societies, and a library and lecture-rooms.

The graduating ceremonies of the Class of '79 commenced to-night, when the preliminary speaking was held for the Intercollegiate rhetorical contest. The Alumni have selected for Trustee A. L. Hopkins, manager of the Wabash Railway, of Toledo, of the Class '63. To-morrow President Chadbourne will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon, and in the evening there will be a prayer-meeting of the Alumni. On Monday evening the Hon. Charles Francis Adams will deliver an address before the Adelphic Union Society. On Tuesday morning there will be a meeting of the Alumni Society, and reunions of the Classes of '29, '39, and '49. In the evening a reception will be given to the Faculty, and a rhetorical contest for the Graves prize. On Wednesday morning there will be class exercises and the closing ceremonies. The President's final reception will take place in the evening. The graduating class numbers 40.

CARS ON ATLANTIC-AVENUE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 28.—An application was made before Judge Barnard to-day for an injunction restraining the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad from running its cars in Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. The decision is reserved.

WORDS AND THEIR MISUSE

REPLYING TO MANY QUESTIONS.

SOMETHING ABOUT INQUIRERS AND THEIR INQUIRIES—WORDS THAT HAVE BEEN MISUSED FOR A CENTURY—"AVOCATION" AND "EXPECT."

More than once, and in more than one place, I have said that I cannot undertake to answer personally letters written to me about language. My correspondents must kindly pardon me for declining to settle the disputes on this point in which many of them seem to spend so much time—time which, I venture to suggest, could be more profitably, surely more pleasantly, spent in some other way. On the very subject of their disputes—the proper use of language—they will learn more by the observant reading of good English writers than by disputes, or even good-humored discussions, among themselves. Talking about the use of words does very little good, except in two cases: one, in which one of the talkers knows very much more than the others, and they do little but listen to him and learn; the other, in which there is discussion among scholars. Even the latter, however, are apt to become tinctured with bitterness; and as to disputes among the ignorant, they breed coolness, abate friendship, and even create enmity.

I shall now, and perhaps hereafter, remark upon a few of the points that have been brought to my attention. Of necessity, what I write will be desultory; but I wish to add that in the choice of the words, phrases, or constructions upon which I shall remark, I shall be guided by what seems to me the need of the general reader, not by the estimate placed by my correspondents upon the subjects of their letters. There is nothing in regard to language too frivolous, it would seem, to be made the subject of anxiety and the occasion of a letter of inquiry. I thought that I had seen the vanishing point of triviality in this respect when, some time ago, I received a letter asking whether *junior*, when used to distinguish John Smith, the son, from John Smith the father, should be spelled with a capital or a small letter. I am sure that I neither know nor care; it is a matter which I should leave to my good friends and guardians, the proof-readers; and whichever way they decided it, I should be content. It is worthy of remark that persons who will be concerned about such trifles as this, and much troubled about "grammar," or some little slip in spelling, will use words with a most absurd perversion of their meaning, and phrases of revolting vulgarity, and yet preserve a complacent serenity. For one query addressed to me in regard to the proper use of words, I have had a hundred about "good grammar," a subject in which I am not at all interested, and upon which I have never, or very rarely, offered advice.

MISUSAGES.

Avocation is constantly misused in the sense of business, occupation, work. It will be found, not only in the pages of such journals as the *Saturday Review* and the (London) *Spectator*, but in the books of good writers. I have scores of examples at hand. The misusage began a long while ago. See, for example, the following passage from a writer of the rank of Defoe who wrote nearly two centuries ago:

"Wherefore I think to write to the learned Dr. B., imploring his most sublime haughtiness that when his other more sublime *avocations* of pedantry and pedagogrism will give him an interval," &c.—*History of the Devil, page 403, Ed. Bohn.*

There is no room left for doubt as to what Defoe meant, for the Dr. B. was to get "an interval" from his "avocations." Now, Defoe, by his misuse of *avocation*, said exactly what he did not mean to say. He meant Dr. B.'s *vocations*, or, better, his vocation. A man's vocation is his calling, his trade, work, business, occupation. *Falstaff* says to the *Prince*, of cutting purses, "'Tis my vocation, Hal," not 'tis my avocation. The occupations of his leisure hours, or those which call him away from his work, are avocations. *Vocare*, to call; *a-vocare*, to call away. And here I will remark that this use of *avocation* by De Foe, and since his time by hundreds of good writers, so that nowadays it is the general usage, does not and cannot make it right. There goes something besides the mere repetition of a word in a certain sense to the making of pure language. As *vocation* means calling, *a-vocation* cannot properly mean calling, but must properly mean a calling away, a thousand De Foes to the contrary notwithstanding. And the word itself might well be dropped, whether used rightly or wrongly, in favor of a plainer and simpler one. Thus, where in "The Cruise of the Galatea," page 220, it is said: "The laborers are able in the hottest weather to *carry on their usual avocations* without danger," it might much better be written that they were able to "do their daily work," &c.

Couple. This word is another example of a general misusage which has extended through at least two centuries, and of which many instances may be found in the works of the best writers. The following passage from the *Saturday Review*, the pages of which fairly represent the best English now spoken and written, is an example of the misusage in question:

"In broad daylight she met a *couple*

naturally abreviated to "fire." Hence *fire* came to be used, pardonably as to arms, for *shoot*. But the last line of *Hamlet* is, "Go bid the soldiers shoot"—*Fortinbras's* command for the military salute to the corpse of the *Prince*. This use of *fire* for *shoot* has gone on until we now hear archers talk of "firing an arrow," a somewhat absurd expression. The next stage of perversion is the use of *fire* to express the projection of any missile; *e. g.*, to fire a stone, instead of to throw a stone, to fire a cricket-ball, instead of to throw one. Ere long we may hear of a fireman firing water at a fire, for there is no knowing what may be in store for us.

Expect. I have heretofore remarked upon a too common misuse of this word in the simple sense of think, or believe. This misuse is not confined to uneducated speakers or to untrained writers. I very recently observed two instances of it in Mr. Mallock's remarkable book, the "New Republic."

"'I *expect*,' said Miss Merton, 'that we are naturally more introspective than men.'"—*Book III., chapter 2.*

"For, in the first place, I *expect* it requires certain natural advantages of position to overlook life."—*Book III., chapter 2.*

Mr. Mallock is not only a thoughtful and a brilliant writer, but he is a scholar; and he knows as well as any one can know that *expect* means to look forward to, and not to think or to believe. And yet, meaning to express the idea think or believe, he wrote *expect*—wrote it intentionally and by no blunder, being led into his error by the mere effect of contamination. He heard people around him use *expect* in that way, and he read it in new papers and in magazines, and his knowledge did not prove a sufficient disinfectant. His example shows the use of such verbal criticism as this, which otherwise would be trivial business. R. G. W.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE THEATRES.

As far as known at present, the month of July will be absolutely barren of theatrical attractions, although no one will be apt to object to this negative state of affairs. There are so many bright and beautiful things outside of the City which may now be fully admired and enjoyed, that, in contrast with them, the heat and glare of the theatre are like the perfumes of cologne compared to the odors of fresh flowers. Our managers are learning that the wisest plan open to them is to close their houses during the heated season, on the same principle that parting makes friendship dearer. The people will return to the theatres in the Autumn, all the more ready to appreciate what is then set before them. We may record, however, for the coming week, the continuance of "Horrors" at the Union-Square. Last night Miss Cavendish appeared for the last time in "Miss Gwilt" at Wallack's Theatre, while at the Standard a brief season of minstrelsy was duly ended. And so the curtain is lowered over scenes of past activity.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Arbuckle, the cornet virtuoso, is making a great success at the afternoon and evening concerts at West Brighton Beach.

"Pinafore" came to an end at the Madison-Square Theatre yesterday. The children's company at Haverly's Lyceum Theatre is now the only one engaged in performing this well-worn piece. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, the house has continued to be well filled.

It is stated that Miss Annie Louise Cary has been engaged by Mr. Mapleson for his next season of opera in this country, beginning in the Fall; an announcement which will be received with satisfaction by the opera-going public. Miss Cary is at her home in Portland, Me., for the Summer.

Koster & Bial's Garden and Hall are open every evening for the series of Summer-night's concerts by the excellent orchestra of the establishment, under the leadership of Mr. Rudolph Bial. The additions recently made are decided improvements, and have proved attractive to the public.

At the Madison-Square Garden, Mr. Dodworth with his full military band and the new and popular cornet soloist, Signor Liberati, will continue to give their concerts every evening. The garden is now lighted by electric lights, one of the chief advantages of which is the freedom from the extra heat of the hundreds of gas lights formerly used. Signor Liberati is regularly encored several times each evening, and has established himself as a public favorite.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Sir Percy Shelley is building an elegant little theatre, about the size of the Strand, in Chelsea.

The late Mr. Halliday's "Amy Robsart," long in preparation at the Adelphi Theatre, has been revived there, with Miss Neilson, Miss Fateman, Mr. Vezin, and Mr. Neville in the leading parts.

A tragedy in four acts, entitled "Count Alarcos," by Lord Beaconsfield, has been performed at the London Crystal Palace. The representation was given with the distinguished author's special sanction.

A morning performance was recently given at the London Criterion Theatre, under the patronage of Mr. Gladstone and others, for the benefit of Mr. Henry Vandenhoff, the son of John Vandenhoff, and now an invalid.

Mr. Wills's remodeling of his unfortunate play, "Ellen," under the new title of "Brag," has not pleased the London critics, one of whom even sighs for the original. The new piece is of a comic cast, the "sweet and dreamy *Ellen*" having been sacrificed for the occasion.

Messrs. Hare and Kendal, of London, have purchased M. Pailleron's "L'Etincelle," one of the latest and most brilliant successes of the Parisian stage. By their permission the comedy will be performed in French at the Gaiety Theatre before the close of the present series of performances.

At the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, a few even-ings ago, was produced a comedietta in one act, entitled "La Femme qui s'en Va," which is said to be a very charming little work. "The Woman who is Passing Away" (to translate the title literally) is that gentle and amiable creature who, according to all accounts, was, once upon a time the glory of French society—a creature in whom were combined sweetness and elegance, tenderness and knowledge, and, whatever her age, always inspired esteem and friendship.

It is amusing to read the strangely-different accounts of the Comédie Française, as published in the English journals. In contrast with the enthusiastic articles previously quoted, here is a specimen from a London letter to the Manchester *Examiner:* "Nothing could be further from my intention than to depreciate the real merits of the company, but I should like to see them appraised at their true worth as a band of able and intelligent dramatic interpreters, hampered by obsolete traditions and inane precedent's, making the most of their advantages, and always playing with conscientious care and genuine love of their art. They do not claim for themselves what is claimed for them here, and the nonsense which is said about them is more than unjust, when it is considered that there are at least half a dozen theatres in London where the acting, as a whole, is every bit as good as that of the Comédie Française Company."

An English journal makes the following comparison between Rachel and Sara Bernhardt: "Rachel, too, was a mighty mistress of drapery and pose, and she was as sober and self-contained, with all her intensity, as Sara Bernhardt is *emportée* and unmeasured. But there is something more touching and pathetic in the quality of Sara Bernhardt's art—in pose, management of drapery, and gesture. In these, also, what we chiefly feel is the grace and fragility of the woman; and it is in contrast with the fire of her passion and the freedom with which she gives it rein, which constitutes the peculiar charm of her performances." This was written after the complete representation of "Phèdre." Of Mlle. Bernhardt's *Dona Sol*, in "Hernani," the accomplished critics of the *Academy* and *Athenæum* speak in the highest terms of praise. On the other hand, the *Spectator's* writer seems to have been disgusted with the performance. Truly, a somewhat broad divergence of views.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1879.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, rejected the nomination of D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations, this morning, after some discussion of the House adjournment resolution, decided to postpone action thereon it until Monday morning.

The House Appropriations Committee this afternoon further amended the pending joint resolution making appropriations for the pay of certain employes of both houses of Congress. A conference will probably be held on Monday, with a view to harmonizing the two houses on the measure.

Bullion-dealers have been given notice by the Treasury Department that offers of silver bullion for sale to the department will be received on Wednesday of each week, commencing on the 2d of July, the bullion to be delivered at the Philadelphia, San Francisco, New-Orleans, and Carson City Mints. Since February last the department has received offers of bullion for delivery at New-Orleans and San Francisco only.

INDIANS SETTLING DOWN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that Gen. Howard has returned from the Indian country. He reports that the tribes express a willingness to go on the new Reservation, save one chief, Sorry, of the Spokanese confederation. Many of them will occupy lands under the Homestead law.

RACING ACROSS THE SOUND

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TWO YACHT CLUBS.

EASTERN AND ATLANTIC CLUB BOATS CONTESTING—A LIGHT BREEZE AT THE START AND A GALE AT THE FINISH—THE WINNERS AS THEY REACHED SHELTER ISLAND.

GREENPORT, Long Island, June 28.—The proposed race of the Eastern and Atlantic Yacht Clubs from New-London, out around Fisher's Island and return, was suddenly abandoned last evening. This action was partly because the Eastern Club, which is on its regular Summer cruise, was anxious to drop anchors in this harbor, and partly, or so it is said, because the members of the committee could not agree among themselves. In its stead, an impromptu sweepstakes race, from New-London to Shelter Island, was gotten up, the schooners "chipping in" $10, and the sloops $5, each. It was started from the Pequot House at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Even this arrangement did not seem entirely to suit the Eastern Club, for, although a dozen or so of its yachts are harbored here for the night, four of them only took part in the race just finished. Why such schooners as the Romance and Sea Witch did not consider it worth while to try their speed with the Foam and Atalanta the owners of them, doubtless, can best say.

The race, however, although it might have been more largely contested, has been a good one. The wind at the start was south-west, and rather light. Later it veered a point further south and became very strong, until, at the end, a gale was blowing which made topsails an impossible luxury. For the time-keeper and the members of the press a tug, the same that was used for a similar purpose in yesterday's college race, was provided. Fearful, perhaps, that it would not be at its post opposite the Manhansett House in time to serve as stake-boat at the end of the race, the tug steamed with great rapidity in a due line for Greenport Harbor, and furnished little opportunity for observing the manœuvres of the sailing craft. The gun for the start was fired at 10:33 A. M., and the schooner Atalanta, which was first on the line at the time, got a long lead of her neighbors. Of course, there was no particular advantage in this, beyond the fact that it is always pleasant to be ahead. The little sloop Winsome crossed next, at 10h. 6m. Then followed, in order, the schooner Agnes, at 10:37; the sloop Regina, at 10:40; the sloop Schemer, at 10:43; the Nimbus, at 10:43½; the schooner Peerless, at 10:45; the snow-white schooner Idler, of the Eastern Club, at 10:45; the Foam, at 10:47; the cutter Enterprise, at 10:47½; the handsome schooner Phantom, of the Eastern Club, at 10:48, and the schooners Petrel and Intrepid at 11:03 and 11:06 respectively, but whose starting time was recorded at 10:48, because the 15 minutes limit after the firing of the second gun had at that time terminated.

From the tug it was possible only to keep the vessels in sight on their first long starboard tack to the south-east, off the west end of Fisher's Island. One or two of the little fellows went about and stood away to the westward, but the majority crossed the race and stood well to the south, in the direction of being able to make Gardiner's Bay on the next tack. As they ran out of sight, the big schooners that had started last were seen to be rapidly overhauling their leaders. The Regina was sailing superbly, and sorry, no doubt, that the Vixen, which lay at anchor off the Pequot as she passed, had not taken a notion to follow. Inside of Gardiner's Bay the wind was found to have freshened greatly, and waves were running high. The schooners Dreadnaught and Dauntless, which certainly had not left New-London until after breafast-time, were found lying at anchor like two good neighbors just off the steam-boat dock at this place.

Without losing any time, the tug took her station opposite the Manhansett House. She had not long to wait for the leading yacht, which, to the surprise of everybody, proved to be the fleet-winged Phantom. She had long since taken in her top-sail, and owing to some damage of her rigging, had been compelled to drop her fore-sail, but she was, nevertheless, flying through the water in the gallant style of that she is. She crossed the line at 3h. 12m. 30s., having made the run from New-London in 4:24:00. Without the time allowance to which she was entitled from both the Intrepid and the Atalanta, she had won the race in her class. The Intrepid, however, it was afterward ascertained, had done magnificently until her bowsprit was suddenly carried away in Gardiner's Bay, after which accident she was, of course, compelled to drop anchor, and was subsequently towed into port. Next to the Phantom came the Atalanta, crossing the line at 3h. 17m. The Foam crossed at 3h. 21m. She, too, had beaten the Atalanta, having started 14 minutes later. Of the second class schooners the Agnes was first to arrive, at 3h. 30m. She consequently won the prize in her class, and that, too, without time allowance. The Regina, which finished at 3h. 32m., was an easy winner among the sloops. Neither the Peerless, the Schemer, nor the Nimbus crossed the line, being content to drop anchor and shorten sail as quickly as possible after nearing the harbor. It was now blowing a gale. The little Winsome and the Enterprise, however, crossed, the former at 3h. 41m. and the latter at 3h. 42m. Victory, therefore, belongs in one class to the Eastern and in two classes to the Atlantic Club.

BOSTON GREENBACKERS' CAUCUSES.

BOSTON, June 28.—In response to a call of the Greenback-Labor voters, of this city, caucuses were held in some of the wards last night for the election of members of the City Central Committee. The meetings were not largely attended, and the business was done quickly and quietly.

THE WORLD MUTUAL'S SECURITIES.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—In the matter of the securities of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which S. W. Rosendale was some time ago appointed Receiver, now on deposit in the Insurance Department, Justice Westbrook to-day, on petition of Superintendent Smyth, entered an order appointing Hale Kingsley Referee to ascertain who are entitled to share in the distribution. The amount to be distributed is as follows: Bonds and mortgages, face value, $75,000; United States 4½ per cent. bonds, par value, $15,000; cash in bank, $11,623 11. Total, $101,623 11.

KILLING RENEGADE INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says: "Advices from Phœnix, Arizona, dated to-day, state that Lieut. Von Schroeder, of the Twelth Infantry, while scouting in the Tonto country, on June 25, found a party of renegade Tontos four miles below Tonto Creek, consisting of seven bucks and one squaw. The bucks were killed and the squaw was captured. The fight lasted two hours. No casualties occurred on Von Schroder's side. These are the Indians that have been committing depredations in the Tonto Basin vicinity."

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: For appointment as members of the Mississippi Levee Commission, under the act of Congress approved to-day, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; James B. Eads, civil engineer, of Missouri; B. Morgan Harrod, civil engineer, of Louisiana; Lieut.-Col. G. A. Gillmore, Major Cyrus B. Comstock, and Major Charles R. Suter, of the United States Engineer Corps, and Henry Mitchell, of the Coast and Geodatic Survey; also Louis A. Barnes and George F. Rollins to be Receiver of Public Moneys and Register of the Land Office, respectively, at Gainesville, Florida.

TEXAS TO PAY ITS INTEREST.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 28.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Austin, Texas, says that Gov. Roberts to-day signed a bill making appropriations for paying the interest on the State debt due on the 1st of July.

O'LEARY'S VICTORY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 28.—The 75-hour pedestrian contest between O'Leary and Crossland was finished at 11 o'clock to-night. O'Leary made 250 miles and 3 laps and Crossland 225 miles and 3 laps.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his eleventh monthly statement for the current fiscal year of the exports and imports of the United States, says: "The excess of exports over imports of merchandise was as follows: Month ending May 31, 1879, $17,902,149; month ending May 31, 1878, $19,945,527; 11 months ending May 31, 1879, $258,481,969; 12 months ending May 31, 1878, $246,585,624; 12 months ending May 31, 1879, $269,709,976; 12 months ending May 31, 1878, $241,859,939. The excess of the exports over imports of gold and silver coin and bullion was as follows: Month ending May 31, 1879, $981,883; month ending May 31, 1878, $867,915; 11 months ending May 31, 1879, $3,238,443; 11 months ending May 31, 1878, $1,872,639; 12 months ending May 31, 1879, $5,284,615; 12 months ending May 31, 1878, $7,243,901."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Boston's debt on the 30th of April was $26,229,666.

Even the Louisville *Courier-Journal* entreats the Democratic Congressmen to come home.

"Republicans in Iowa now have no divisions—they are solid," says the Sioux City *Journal*.

An Iowa Republican paper will accept either Grant and Blaine or Blaine and Grant as its ticket in 1880.

Two of the Greenback papers in Iowa have run up the name of the Democratic candidate for Governor. It amuses them and does not do anybody any harm.

Congressman Hendrick B. Wright is credited with telling his constituents, when he reached home, the other day, that he wasn't elected to attend a continual session.

A branch of the Honest-Money League is being formed in Cleveland, Ohio. Cincinnati and Columbus already have one each, and Toledo is to be next added to the list.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the Republicans of California had a strong State Convention and nominated a strong State ticket, and it believes they can elect their candidates.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* warmly indorses the nomination of Daniel F. Davis for Governor, and says that with proper effort the Republicans can carry every county in the State.

Gen. James R. Chalmers advises that the aspirants to the United States Senatorship make a personal canvass of Mississippi in the next campaign. He has a high ideal of the dignity of the position.

Gen. James R. Chalmers has written a letter to show that for Mississippians there are no advantages in Greenbackism, and that there is danger, if it is pursued by many voters, of defeat to the Democrats and victory for the Republicans.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* is laughing at its party friends in Congress for the little they have accomplished in their protracted extra session, and holds up to ridicule their dreadful alarm over the Deputy Marshals appointed to "bribe and oversawe the voters to support the Republican ticket."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* is worrying over a scheme which it imagines is being rapidly developed to place a large number of Southern negroes in Indiana in time for the great contest of 1880. But if the negroes all want to vote the Democratic ticket when left to themselves, as Democrats allege, why should it worry?

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* notes that the Democrats are not in accord on the money question, nor on any great question which has presented itself for solution before the American people, except their one false doctrine of State rights. And State rights, it says, are "nothing without secession; nothing without the divine right of slavery."

The Portland (Me.) *Press* is naturally disappointed that neither of the Portland candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor was successful, but it accepts Mr. Davis with a good spirit, advises a unanimous support of him, and says that the convention had to choose from a large number of candidates, and the substantial unanimity with which it united on him at the last is conclusive proof that he was regarded, under all the circumstances, as the strongest man that could be nominated, and shows, also, that he was the candidate of no one man or ring of men, but the popular choice.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 28.—The United States steamer Despatch, which sailed from Genoa May 8, arrived in the Roads to-day. She brought a part of the officers and crew of the Gettysburg, and the sick and invalid of the fleet. The following is a list of the officers: Commander Francis J. Higginson. Lieut. John F. Merry. Masters J. S. Hunker and T. S. Plunkett. Ensigns O. E. Lamberton and H. A. Sinfelt. Surgeon A. F. Waggaman. Assistant Surgeon H. P. Harris. Paymaster Henry E. Smith. Engineers John Lowe and A. J. Kenyon.

LONDON, June 28.—The United States steamer Alliance has arrived at Southampton.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The United States steam-ship Marion arrived at Hampton Roads from Port Royal at midnight on June 26, and sailed for Portsmouth, N. H., on a cruise. The Kearsarge, after taking on coal at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will sail for her destination, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Master J. D. Keeler is ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Ensign W. H. Allen, to duty on the coast survey; Ensign J. H. Sears, to the Kearsarge; Assistant Engineer Wm. Freeman, to the Minnesota, at New-York, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee, who is ordered to special duty at New-York.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Granville O. Haller to be a Colonel of Infantry in the United States Army, to rank from Feb. 19, 1873. Promotions—Sergt.-Major A. M. Fuller to be Second Lieutenant, Cavalry; Corp. H. B. Steele to be Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry; Corp. H. L. Ripley to be Second Lieutenant Twenty-fourth Infantry. Also all the nominations of the West Point Cadets for promotion in the several arms, which were sent to the Senate yesterday. Transfers—Second Lieut. Johnn R. Totten, of the First Infantry, transferred to the Ordnance Department; Second Lieut. Charles H. Schaeffer, of the Fifteenth Infantry, transferred to the Ninth Cavalry.

The confirmation of Granville O. Haller (formerly a Major in the Seventh Infantry) "to be a Colonel of Infantry in the United States Army," was made to carry into effect the findings of a court of inquiry convened under a special act of Congress, approved last March. The finding was that "Haller was dismissed for disloyal conduct and disloyal sentiments on insufficient evidence wrongfully." The dismissal occurred during the war of the rebellion. The confirmation authorizes his appointment to the rank to which he would have attained had he remained continuously in the service.

AN OLD MERCHANT'S FORGERIES.

ARRESTED FOR FORGING PAPER AMOUNTING TO $80,000.

BOSTON, Mass., June 28.—James F. Edmunds, age 60, a well known and highly respectable citizen and ex-Alderman of Newton, Mass., and a flour and commission merchant of this city, was arrested to-night for forging the names of Amasa Crafts and Sands & Furber, to a large amount of paper now in the possession of the Maverick National Bank, of this city. The amount of his forged paper in the hands of the bank aggregates $80,000. He was arrested at the instigation of the bank on the single charge of forging Amasa Craft's name to a four months' note for $3,000. Since Tuesday, when the forgeries were discovered, Edmunds has suffered from severe mental prostration, and his physicians say he cannot be moved. He is now under the charge of three Police officers at his home in Newton. Nothing is yet known as to his disposition of the money.

THE NEWARK VALLEY MURDER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 28.—The Coroner's jury impaneled to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Elbridge G. Rewey, the victim of the Newark Valley homicide, returned a verdict to-day that the deceased man came to his death at the hands of Daniel Searles. Bolder was acquitted, and Coleman and his wife were held in $500 each as witnesses to appear at the September sours. The news of the verdict was conveyed to Searles, who, for the first time, seemed to realize the terrible position he was in. He made another statement implicating Coleman and Bolder, who, he claimed, waited outside while he did the bloody work. The two men accused of being accessories to the brutal deed were immediately arrested, but both proving satisfactory alibis were subsequently discharged. Searles was safely lodged behind the strong iron bars of the Tioga County Jail.

A TRAIN FALLS THROUGH A BRIDGE.

WYTHEVILLE, Va., June 28.—The engine and three forward cars of the east-bound mail train on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad this morning broke through Reed Creek Bridge, three miles west of this place, falling a distance of 80 feet. The following is a list of the casualties: Norvell Laughorne, express messenger, killed; Capt. Patrick, conductor, very badly hurt, as also a little boy named Kennedy, from Knoxville; both mail agents were hurt, though not seriously; several other persons were slightly injured. The engineer and fireman jumped from the engine with slight hurts.

BASE-BALL.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 28.—Worcesters, 10; Manchesters, 5.

BOSTON, June 28.—Bostons, 10; Providence, 5

FOUR CONVICTS AT LARGE

AN EASY ESCAPE FROM QUEENS COUNTY JAIL.

A "GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE" RACE BY BROAD DAYLIGHT—NONE OF THE FUGITIVES HEARD FROM AT MIDNIGHT.

Four prisoners, one of whom had a cork leg, and another was so badly wounded as to need the daily attendance of a physician, made an easy escape yesterday afternoon from the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City, by sawing a bar, squeezing through a hole in the window, and scaling a fence about eight feet in height. When last heard from they were traveling unpursued across Queens County in the direction of Hempstead, and the Sheriff and his keepers were wondering how it could have happened. The Queens County Jail is a large and conspicuous building, in Jackson-avenue. It has been in use about two years. There were yesterday confined within its walls 36 male prisoners and 7 females. The men, with the exception of the 30-day prisoners, were confined in two wards, in the east end of the jail, on the ground floor. These wards are at each side of a short and narrow hall, and are entered through grated doors. The ward at the right of the hall is a counterpart of the ward at the left, and it was from the right-hand ward that the prisoners escaped. It is a room about 20 feet high, with two rows of four cells each on one side, the upper row being reached by a balcony. Opposite the cells, in the thick brick wall, are two large windows, with outside gratings of ¾-inch iron, strengthened by thick cross-bars at intervals of about 15 inches. The perpendicular bars are about seven inches apart.

In this ward there were yesterday morning four prisoners. These were George Walters, a desperate burglar, who only a few days ago was discovered while committing a burglary at Astoria, and being attacked by officer Corrigan, was shot twice in the thigh, and afterward very thoroughly clubbed, before he could be induced to go to a station-house. He was tried, and "railroaded," receiving on Friday sentence for 10 years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. Walters was a powerful fellow, 6 feet high and weighing 180 pounds. He occupied the second cell over the gate on the ground floor. Next to him was confined William Batterby, also a burglar. He had been in the prison five months, and his trial had just resulted in his conviction and sentence to 10 years' imprisonment. His offense was particularly mean, being a masked burglary at East New-York. The peculiarity about this man is that his left leg is a false one, a "cork leg," and it gave him a limping gait, and very seriously interfered with his powers of locomotion. The cell next to the gate on the second tier was occupied by Frank Belmont, a New-York pickpocket, who was arrested on Decoration Day while picking the pocket of a woman of a watch. He was physically sound. His sentence was five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison. All three of these men should have been on their way to Sing Sing yesterday, and would have been if the Clerk of the court had promptly made out their commitment papers. Next to Belmont's cell there was a vacant one, and in the second one, immediately over Batterby's, was a man named Shaw, who had almost finished a 60-day term.

It is the custom in the jail to keep the glazed windows of the ward open. It is also the custom to let out a man in each ward every morning in order that he may serve the floor and the wash-tubs, and do all the cleaning required in the room. Yesterday it was Batterby's turn to clean, and he was out in the corridor for some time during the morning. The grated door leading to the ward was locked. The jail is in charge of Mr. Rushmore, son of the Sheriff. Mr. Rushmore was absent yesterday, and his assistant, Joseph Wilkinson, had control. Under Wilkinson are Conroy, the engineer, and his assistant, and an old gray-headed man, at present laid up with a gouty foot. It is not customary to keep a watchman at the doors of these two wards, but Conroy or the old man, or perhaps Wilkinson, would occasionally walk into the hall to glance at the interior of the wards to see that everything was in order. Batterby was out for at least an hour in the morning, hobbling about the ward doing the usual "chores" of the prisoner who cleans. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Keeper Wilkinson, as he says, went into the ward and unlocked the four cells, permitting the men to come out into the corridor. He then went out, locking the heavy grated gate behind him. At 4 he returned and saw the men walking about. He went away again, and 20 minutes later returned to lock them up for the night. The corridor was empty. Upon the floor lay a piece of iron about 15 inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick. A glance at the window nearest the gate showed that there was an aperture where the bars had been taken from the ceiling. The man with two balls in his thigh, the man with the cork leg, the pickpocket, and the 60-day man had drawn themselves through this hole 7 inches wide by 15 inches long, and dropped about five feet to the ground at the prison. It was an easy matter to climb to the window, for there was a wash-tank beneath it, and a convenient ladder of steam-heating coils reaching up to the beveled sill. The section of a bar that had been removed was cut with a fine saw, and two attempts had evidently been made to cut through it. There was a deep cut from the inside and a shallow one from the opposite side of the bar. Once cut through, it was a simple matter to remove the detached piece, for the end of the bar was only dropped, and not soldered in the masonry of the sill.

The keeper gave the alarm as soon as he discovered that the birds had flown. Everybody in the Jail became confused. Conroy, the engineer, got out a gun and, with half a dozen men and women, rushed out at the gate, on the east side of the Jail, to intercept the flight of the fugitives. A flagman on the railroad near by had seen the four men scale the fence, but did not suppose they were prisoners, as they did not appear to be in a hurry. When Inquiry was made he gave a slight clue to the movements of the two cripples and their companions. He said they had at first all gone off leisurely together, and that soon after they passed him they broke into a run. Keeper Wilkinson procured a carriage, and 10 minutes later, with Officer Parks, he started off at a tearing pace toward Laurel Hill. He had driven but half a mile, when his horse shied at a locomotive and he and Officer Parks were pitched out on the pavement. The policeman took the keeper back and the chase ended.

Word of the escape was immediately taken to Police Headquarters at Long Island City, and then telephoned to Brooklyn and to the Central Office in this City. Sheriff Buchanore was also notified. He lives at Hemstead, and although he received his message at 6 o'clock, was unable to reach the jail before 10:30, when he came accompanied by Jones, the Warden. Both were quite dismayed and entirely ignorant about the extent of the jail-breaking, or of persons who had escaped. They visited the corridor, looked at the bar, at the cells of the men, and at the place outside where they drobped to the ground. They were unable to form any other conclusion than that one of the women who visited the prisoners had brought a watch-spring saw to the jail and managed to pass it in while the four men were out in the corridor. It was the easiest thing in the world for one of them to watch at the door, while another sprang upon the wash-tank and worked with his saw. Walters was married, but his wife would not visit him in jail. Batterby was married, or at least was visited by a woman who called herself his wife. On Friday Belmont's wife went to the jail and obtained a new suit of clothes which her husband had, leaving an old suit, which she said was good enough to wear to Sing Sing. Mr. Rushmore says that all these articles, everything that was brought to the prisoners, was carefully inspected before being passed in to them, and that he cannot account for the presence of the saw. He was inclined to think that the bar had been cut from the outside.

So far as could be ascertained last night the fugitives escaped without attracting the attention of anybody on or near the jail, except the flagman referred to. This was the first escape made from the jail since it has been in use. Keeper Wilkinson has been the keeper of the jail since it was occupied, and has been in the service of the county for three years. The description of the man sent out is as follows: George Walters is a German; 32 years old, 6 feet high; weight 180 pounds; has two wounds on his thigh, which need dressing daily; large features; dark complexion; clean shaven face. W. M. Batterby, 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, with two rows of four cells each on one side, sandy moustache. Frank Belmont is 5 feet four inches high, about 23 years old, 150 pounds weight, sandy complexion and mustache. Sheriff Rushmore is considering the propriety of offering a reward for their recapture.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 13th inst., says: "The serious, or, at all events, painful nature of the illness of his Majesty the King may best be understood from the fact that at the last moment his Majesty was forced to renounce taking part in any of the late university fêtes, to the presiding over which the King had naturally looked forward, and where his presence would have been so valuable, not to mention the historical fact that as the founder of the university was also the founder of a dynasty, so the four hundredth anniversary fell also during the reign of the founder of a new dynasty of Danish Kings. Already several months ago I observed that his Majesty looked far from well. The King felt very much the loss of his last daughter, the Duchess of Cumberland, who had been his daily companion in his walks or rides, and the sudden abrogation of Paragraph 5 and the incorporation of North Slesvick—the very birthplace of his Majesty—by Prussia created a deep and most painful impression on the King. However, as the Spring advanced, his Majesty again recovered his strength and his spirits, and everything seemed to promise well, when, some three weeks ago, premonitory pains in the head warned the King of the approach of one of the supposed attacks of lumbago from which he occasionally suffers, and which sometimes seize him so suddenly that, for instance, at a late battue in the royal coverts, the King all on a sudden was unable to remain standing, and had to be carried to and lifted into his carriage. It is generally supposed that the origin of these attacks dates back for several years, when the horse which his Majesty was riding fell, throwing the King violently to the ground, and it is feared that possibly a joint in the spine may have received some twist or other injury, as ever since, whenever the King gets a cold it at once settles in the back, accompanied by utter prostration and agonising pains. This time the attack has been even unusually severe; but under the treatment of Dr. E. Johnsen, who has given his special attention to the cure of rheumatics by the process of the so-called Swedish gymnastics, which consists in the continual rubbing of the joints and the passive movement of the limbs, the King has so far recovered that he was able yesterday to take a drive, and to-day his Majesty will proceed to the Castle of Bernsdorff, about six miles out of town, for a change of air, and it may confidently be hoped that he will soon again recover his usual health and wonted activity."

THE THERMOMETER AT NINETY-SIX.

ANOTHER HOT DAY—CARING FOR THE HORSES—PROSTRATIONS BY THE HEAT.

Without following the intricacies of thermometrical records, the general presumption appeared to be that yesterday was the warmest day which we have yet had. And the general presumption was right, except in so far as the maximum degree of heat was concerned. In this respect, Friday had an undesirable pre-eminence. The mercury then ran up to 98, at 3:30 P. M.; yesterday only 96° was registered. But yesterday the heat was far more unendurable than on the preceding day. At 3 A. M. the temperature was 5° higher than on Friday; at 6 A. M., 3°; at 9 A. M., 2°; at 12 M., 2°; but at 3:30 P. M. it had fallen two points in comparison with the previous day's heat. After the maximum point, 96°, was reached, the temperature fell with considerable rapidity. Up in lofty altitudes, like the Equitable Building, it was cooler all day by about 3° than down in the street. In the evening there was a heavy gathering of clouds over in the west, some lightning, and a slight rain-fall, but the storm passed by and expended its force elsewhere than in the City. The evening was, however, tolerably cool, and at midnight the thermometer ranged from 74° to 76°. At 5 o'clock P. M. the temperature was 84° in Albany it was 84°; Boston, 86°; New-Orleans, 85°; Pittsburg, 84°; Cincinnati, 75°; Chicago, 68°, and Buffalo, 69°. It was raining at 5 o'clock in Indianapolis, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, and it rained during the afternoon in Boston, Chicago, and Baltimore. The following record will show the changes in the temperature in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	72°	77°	3:30 P. M.	89°	96°
6 A. M.	73°	77°	6 P. M.	84°	93°
9 A. M.	79°	81°	9 P. M.	82°	79°
12 M.	86°	90°	12 P. M.	78°	75°

Average temperature yesterday.....82°
Average temperature for same date last year.....80.5°
1878. 1879.
Average for the week.....73° 76°
3:30 P. M., 108° in the sun.

During the day, the stress occasioned by the heat was more or less felt on the horse railroads, but there appeared to be pretty fair provision for relieving tired animals. The Third-Avenue line had relays at the Cooper Union, at Thirty-fourth, and at Sixty-fifth street; and the Fourth-Avenue Road at Sixth-street and Thirty-second-street. The Broadway line had reliefs at Eighth-street, and the Eighth-Avenue at Abingdon-square. The Sixth-Avenue line ran its little behind time, losing nearly a couple of minutes on each trip. The reports from various parts of the country show a fall of temperature. The prostrations by the heat in this City, so far as reported to the Police, were as follows:

Simms Roberts, aged 30, of No. 7 Greenwich-avenue; found at No. 23 Greenwich-avenue, and taken home.

Julius Schopold, aged 47, of No. 510 West Fifty-second-street; found at Tenth-avenue and Fifty-second-street, and taken to his home.

Bryan Gaffney, aged 65, of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue; prostrated at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 29—1 A.M.—The barometer has fallen over the Atlantic and Gulf States, but has risen somewhat in the North-west and upper lake region. South-west winds prevail, with numerous winds, in the Atlantic States, and higher, followed by lower temperature. Slightly cooler north-west winds are reported in the Ohio Valley, the North-west, and lake region, and cooler northerly winds in the interior of Texas. The pressure has generally fallen at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast stations. The rivers fell on Saturday seven inches at La Crosse, but rose nine at St. Louis and three at Omaha. The Missouri was one foot above danger line at Omaha and Brunswick, and five inches below danger line at St. Joseph.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, south-west to north-west winds, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, slightly cooler, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the Gulf States, northerly winds, except southerly on the east Gulf coast, cooler, followed by warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and occasional local rains, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north and west winds, cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, northerly winds, with clear weather, shift to warmer southerly, with rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the lake region, westerly winds, cooler, partly cloudy, followed by warmer, clear weather, and slightly higher pressure.

For the Pacific coast region, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by light coast rains in the middle and north Pacific regions.

The rivers will change but little, except slowly rising in the Lower Missouri.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 9 o'clock last night the cigar and soda-water stand at the south-east corner of Beekman-street and Cliff, adjoining the building occupied by A. C. Kellard & Co., manufacturers of lumbers' tools, and owned by William Kelland, of No. 28 New-Chambers-street, took fire, but the engines responding promptly to the alarm, the flames were speedily extinguished. The loss was about $250, which is covered by insurance.

At midnight a fire broke out in the North River Oil Works, at Sixty-fifth-street and Twelfth-avenue, owned by Lombard, Ayres & Co. At 1 o'clock this morning the Thirty-first Precinct telegraphed to Police Headquarters that the fire was under control, but no information as to the extent of the damage was received.

FAILURE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 28.—A writ of attachment has been issued against P. A. Jodoin, iron founder, Longueuil. Liabilities, $80,000.

*M

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—June 28.

SENATE.

THE REFRIGERATING SHIP.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. announced his signature to the Letter Carriers' Deficiency bill, which now goes to the President.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, submitted a joint resolution that "the Secretary of the Navy be and hereby is authorized to construct at the Washington and Norfolk Navy-yards the steam vessel and refrigerating ship which the National Board of Health recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the same be constructed under the supervision and according to the plans of the inventor, John Gamgee, and his engineer, and that the said Gamgee be allowed the actual cost of such plans and specifications, not exceeding $500, together with reasonable compensation for his services, and those of his engineer, while superintending such construction, and that the appropriation in the act authorizing the contract for a refrigerating ship, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby applied to the construction of such vessel and machine by the Navy Department."

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, objected to the present consideration of the resolution.

THE FREE COINAGE RESOLUTION.

Mr. VEST's resolution, declaring in favor of free coinage, was taken up, the question being on referring the substitute accepted by him to the Committee on Finance. The substitute is as follows:

Resolved, That the complete remonetization of silver, and its restoration to a perfect equality with gold, both as coin and bullion, are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and by the best economists.

Mr. MORRILL said if there was any difference between the price of bullion and standard legal-tender coin it would, under this resolution, accrue to the bullion-owner. In further remarks he said the silver question was settling itself all over the world, and hasty legislation was unwise.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, submitted an amendment to insert after the word "bullion" the words "at as early date as these objects can be accomplished consistently with the public welfare." He showed that the predictions of disaster to result from the previous Silver bill on one side and from resumption on the other had proved groundless. He favored remonetization, but did not think it could be hastened by this resolution.

Mr. Kirkwood's amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 21. The morning hour expired, and the resolution went over until Monday.

ERRORS IN THE ARMY BILL.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate the House bill to correct two verbal errors in the Army bill, approved June 23, 1879.

Mr. BECK asked unanimous consent for its consideration without reference to the committee, and, after short discussion, the bill was passed.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS' FEES.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the bill making appropriations to pay fees for the United States Marshals and their general Deputies, which was taken up and considered.

Mr. CONKLING pointed out that by section 2,012, title 26 of the Revised Statutes, the courts are required to be kept open "from time to time and from day to day" for the appointment, upon request by citizens, of Supervisors of Election. Under this bill, no expenses incurred by the courts in obeying this section could be paid out of the appropriation, so that although Supervisors are paid out of permanent appropriations, their appointment would be impossible. Perhaps this provision had crept in without it was by mistake. If so, the Democrats were benefited by it now, and could not charge that mistakes in the Revised Statutes were all favorable to one side.

Mr. BECK, in reply, alleged that the placing of Supervisors' fees in the permanent appropriations was one of the fraudulent mistakes, similar to the retention of Section 820. He did not think the bill affected the payment of court expenses mentioned by Mr. Conkling. The sections contemplated were all specified in the bill. Great care had been taken to provide in the Judicial Expenses bill for all court expenses except in regard to Deputy Marshals.

Mr. LOGAN wished to enter his protest against the bill. He had been taught that to obey the law was the first duty of citizens. It now proposed to declare it his first duty to disobey the law. The President is required to see that the laws are faithfully executed—not a part of the laws, but all of them. Under this bill the President is prevented from executing what the Constitution says shall be the "supreme law of the land."

After further debate, Mr. ALLISON moved to strike out the clause making it a penal offense to violate any of the provisions of the bill, or of various sections of the Revised Statutes. He objected on principle to attaching such clauses to bills of this character. Rejected—yeas 14, nays 27.

Mr. MCMILLAN moved to strike out all of the bill after the words "that the sum of $600,000 is hereby appropriated * * * for the payment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of the fees of United States Marshals and their general Deputies." He said the extra session was called for the purpose of passing appropriation bills. Of this bill, which was the "last clutch" of the Democratic Party, no appropriations made were so hampered by restrictions as to make necessary violations of law on the part of Government officers. His amendment would make it a genuine appropriation bill, and the vote upon the amendment would test the willingness of the Democrats to vote a necessary appropriation in such a shape that the bill would become law, and the money be devoted to its proper use. Rejected—yeas 15, nays 27.

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 25 nays 15.

In all the votes above mentioned—which were strict party votes—it was necessary for several Senators to break their pairs in order to make a quorum.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the title of the bill by adding the words "and for other purposes." Lost.

At 4:05 o'clock P. M. a message from the House stated that the Speaker of that body had signed the Marshals Appropriation bill. The President pro tem. at once signed the bill, and it was thereupon sent to the President of the United States.

ENROLLMENT OF VESSELS.

Mr. MCPHERSON moved to take up and consider the House amendments to the Senate bill relating to vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power. No quorum voted on the motion.

Mr. MAHEY moved a call of the Senate. Forty-four Senators answered to their names—more than a quorum.

Mr. MCPHERSON renewed his motion.

Mr. BURNSIDE moved to proceed to consider executive business. This was agreed to, and the doors were closed at 4:35 P. M.

At 5:40 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEVERAL BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bills were taken from the Speaker's table and passed:

Changing the name of the ferry-boat James Fiske, Jr., to Passaic.

Changing the time of holding the November term of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut.

Repealing so much of the act of June 10, 1872, as prohibits promotions in the Corps of Engineers of the Army above the rank of Colonel.

The Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill was presented by the Committee on Enrolled Bills and signed by the Speaker.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, moved that the House proceed to business on the Speaker's table. No quorum appeared upon this motion, although all the members present passed between the tellers. After a vain attempt for about 20 minutes to obtain a quorum Mr. Mills withdrew his motion, and as the regular order, the House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill exempting from license and enrollment vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power of their own. A great deal of noise and confusion was occasioned by the claim of Mr. ACKLEN, of Louisiana, that he was entitled to an hour to speak upon the bill. The SPEAKER ruled that the gentleman was not entitled to an hour, a ruling for which he was thanked by Mr. KLOTZ, of Pennsylvania, in the name of 40,000 of his constituents who had lived on pork and water waiting for the gentleman from Louisiana to get into line on this bill.

Mr. ACKLEN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce. Rejected.

Mr. RYON, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the word "wholly." Adopted.

Mr. HOGG, of West Virginia, submitted an amendment providing that nothing in the act or in existing law should be construed to require the enrolling or licensing of any flat-boat, barge, or like craft not propelled by sail or internal motive power of its own. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

MAKING AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Alabama, rising to a question of personal privilege, referred to a statement in the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that a bargain had been entered into between certain Southern Democrats and the Republican members of the House to the effect that the President might have all the appropriations he wanted if the Southern Democrats could get the test oath repealed. His name had been mentioned in connection with that bargain, and he desired to say that, so far as he was concerned, the statement was a simple, unvarnished falsehood, and the information, if the correspondent had received any, was also absolutely false.

Mr. GIBSON, of Louisiana, whose name had also been mentioned in connection with the alleged bargain, also denounced the statement as absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the joint resolution providing for a further treaty with the Republic of Mexico. The joint resolution was passed—yeas 79, nays 66.

THE LAST APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Speaker at 4 o'clock signed, in the presence of the House, the last of the Appropriation bills, (that for Marshals' fees,) and it was sent to the Senate for the signature of the presiding officer of that body. The bill to correct clerical errors in the last Army Appropriation bill was also signed at the same time.

An effort to go to business on the Speaker's table was defeated by the failure of a quorum to vote.

Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate joint resolution in reference to committee clerks, &c., with amendments which he said were a substantial rejection of every feature of the joint resolution. The report was agreed to and a committee on conference ordered.

The House then, at 4:30, adjourned until Monday.

A USELESS NOBILITY.

A TYPE OF THE TITLED FRENCHMAN OF THE PRESENT DAY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 16.

M. le Marquis de Champblisson is a distinguished French nobleman who has got no work to do. It would be unnecessary to introduce him here were he not a type of many other noblemen similarly circumstanced, and whose inutility in the social system is beginning to excite the concern of those who feel kindly toward persons of high lineage. The Abbé Bougaud, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Orleans, lately uttered a wail over the fact that the nobility no longer enter the priesthood; and now some Legitimist papers have been complaining that they fight shy of the Army and Navy. As they do not practice at the bar, and regard both the medical and engineering professions as *infra dig.*—as, moreover, the low tastes of universal suffrage in the matter of choosing candidates have banished most of them from political life—what on earth do they do? How does M. De Champblisson keep his hands and wits from rusting? Note that some noblemen do hold commissions in the land and sea forces, (though their titles have ceased to be printed in the Army lists,) and that others are to be found in the judicature, the diplomatic service, and in certain Church canonries.

A few more are manufacturers; and there is an authentic Marquis who, for the fun of the thing—for he is a rich man—keeps a café near the Place des Invalides in Paris, and attends on his customers in person most affably. But, then, the roll of the French nobility is enormously long. It comprises more than 500 Dukes, 6,000 Marquises, and Counts more than can be numbered. It has representatives in every city; its escutcheons shine on the panels of two of every three carriages you meet in the smaller provincial towns, and it possesses no end of land in small strips just big enough to allow each holder to call himself a "territorial proprietor." M. De Champblisson has a small estate, comprising a couple of farms, and a château with a lawn, kitchen-garden, and orchard, which he inhabits during three Summer months, and a mansion in a country town, where he lives during the rest of the year. He calls his latter his hôtel, his orchard a wood, and his kitchen-garden a plantation, thereby increasing their importance in the public esteem; but he gets no electoral influence out of them, only fruit and vegetables enough to stock his table during a portion of the twelvemonth. At election time M. De Champblisson cannot command a vote besides his own, because he has never taken care to make himself popular. His chief merit is, if it be known on all occasions that he belongs to a caste of bipeds who have no affinities with the present age, and think the globe has got out of its orbit since 1789. His very gardener and groom vote against him, and the pastry cook, who is also a haulier, is careful to see that the groom who assists him takes no furtive smacks. Bottling days are as field days to this "descendant of the Crusaders," and supply him with something like healthy work for once in a way. His other days of labor are those—three or four as most—when he goes out in September to look out with a gun for the half dozen rabbits and birds left alive by the season, and when he gives a dinner in honor of the marriage of some cousin. As such dinners constitute a family duty, he endeavors to manage things on as thrifty a scale as possible, and is not prodigal as bourgeois folks are. On such occasions he will make his guests eat out of very old china and drink out of crystal glasses, which Madame washes next morning with her own patrician hands for fear of breakages. As he is no giver of hospitality, so does he accept none, except new and then from persons of his own rank and as little inclined toward dinner-giving as himself. Sometimes he goes to spend an evening with the Dowager Countess next door, and plays a rubber with her for centime points along with the two Barons over the way. Between deals they talk scandal about the Government functionaries of the department—Prefect, General, Public Prosecutor, &c.—and foretell the fall of those unctants in sending them, the nobles, invitations to their vulgar junketings. The Marquis has a story to tell of a friend of his who, being once beguiled into a provincial ball, was smitten with the charms of the daughter of his own boot-maker, who had penned to be a Municipal Councilor. Even at the club the Marquis and his brother nobles take care not to mix with Government officers or with the notaries of the town. They would have a club for themselves if they could afford it; as it is, they do their utmost to show all the other members of the "cercle" that no sociability is to be supposed of them. The formality of bolting has had to be abolished in many provincial clubs because of the reckless way in which the local nobles "pilled" the lowlier bourgeois, and in those clubs where members are admitted on simple pecuniary qualifications the nobles conceive themselves for the taboo put on them by the aristocrats by saying a good deal that is unpleasant to the latter under the form of political chat. In fact, provincial nobles like M. De Champblisson have only themselves to thank if they are looked upon with feelings the reverse of respectful. They and their opinions enjoy no prestige; and they have to be compassed about with no remain solitude if nobody seeks their society or enjoys it brought home to by sentences. The French nobility would, perhaps, do well to consider these things if they wish to avoid being utterly cut out of several functions of its proper to exist.

WHAT THE SUN IS MADE OF

PROF. DRAPER TEACHING THE BRITISH ROYAL SOCIETY.

SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF THE SOLAR ATMOSPHERE—EVIDENCE OF THE EXISTENCE OF OXYGEN—OTHER RESULTS OF THE STUDY.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, on Friday, the 13th inst., Prof. Henry Draper, the distinguished American physicist, (son of Prof. J. W. Draper, whose work on the "History of Intellectual Development of Europe" has caused many to forget his earlier scientific successes,) brought before an audience of English astronomers and physicists the evidence by which he appears to have demonstrated that oxygen exists in the sun. It will be remembered that when, in 1859, Kirchhoff showed how the dark lines of the solar spectrum enable us to analyze the vaporous envelope of the great central luminary of our system, the substances the presence of which was recognized belonged, with one exception, to the family of metallic elements. Iron, zinc, copper, aluminium, sodium, magnesium, cobalt, nickel, calcium, chromium, titanium, and manganese were found to be present in the sun. Besides these metals, hydrogen was recognized. It is doubtful whether even hydrogen ought not to be included among the metallic elements, for the late Prof. Graham succeeded in forming what he regarded as an alloy of hydrogen and palladium, which (if his interpretation of the experiment was correct) would oblige us to consider hydrogen as a metal no less than palladium. In that case hydrogen would be regarded as a metal which at ordinary temperatures is, in the gaseous form, precisely as mercury is, at ordinary temperatures, a fluid metal. Adopting this, which is probably the correct view, we may say that all the elements the presence of which in the sun had been determined by dark lines—that is, by absent, or rather by relatively feeble tints—in the solar spectrum are metallic. The absence of all evidence respecting some of the other elements might not have seemed remarkable, because it might well be believed that they were present in quantities relatively so small that our means of analyzing the sun failed to detect these substances. We could thus understand why spectroscopists should have obtained no evidence of the presence of gold in the sun—the element, by the way, which the alchemists and astrologers of old times regarded as specially solar. But that such elements as oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon, which are such important constituents of our earth, should be absent from the sun, or should not be present in quantities large enough to make their detection easy, seemed surprising. The wonder was increased in the case of the two latter elements by the circumstance that Dr. Huggins recognized the presence of nitrogen in the faint, mist-like objects, the gaseous nebulæ, and the presence of carbon (though not quite satisfactorily) in certain comets. But though no spectroscopic evidence of the presence of oxygen in any of the self-luminous celestial bodies had been obtained, so that the absence of any evidence of oxygen in the sun was in one sense less remarkable, it was in another sense the most remarkable of all the negative results of solar spectroscopic analysis. Oxygen is commonly believed to form one-third of the mass of our earth's crust, and is known to form eight-ninths of the water where it is combined (that is, chemically united) with hydrogen, and one-fifth of the air where it is mixed (not combined) with nitrogen. We cannot, it is true, assume that the structure of the sun is identical with that of the earth; indeed, many consider that each planet, according to its distance from the sun, is differently constituted, having the same elements, perhaps, but in different proportions, while the sun is unlike them all. Yet it would be difficult to understand how in this great globe, which is twice as large as the planets would be the more abundant, the lightest of all, hydrogen, should be present in enormous quantities, while, oxygen, so much denser under the same conditions, should be absent or present only in such small quantities as to afford no proof of its existence. The natural inference would be that oxygen and the other non-metallic elements, though really present in the sun, are situated below that visible surface of the sun which we call the photosphere. That at any rate they are not present above that surface in any considerable quantity is clearly shown by what happens during total eclipses of the sun; for whereas, at the moment when the sun is totally hidden, the lines of the metallic elements usually recognized by the absorptive action of their vapors on the sun's light can be recognized by their emissive action, a rainbow-tinted array of bright lines suddenly replacing the rainbow-tinted array of dark lines, the bright lines of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, and other non-metallic elements have never been recognized, even under these favorable circumstances. If it be known on all occasions that he belongs to a caste of bipeds who have no affinities with the present age, and think the globe has got out of its orbit since 1789. His very gardener and groom vote against him, and the pastry cook, who is also a haulier, is careful to see that the groom who assists him takes no furtive smacks. Bottling days are as field days to this "descendant of the Crusaders," and supply him with something like healthy work for once in a way. His other days of labor are those—three or four as most—when he goes out in September to look out with a gun for the half dozen rabbits and birds left alive by the season, and when he gives a dinner in honor of the marriage of some cousin. As such dinners constitute a family duty, he endeavors to manage things on as thrifty a scale as possible, and is not prodigal as bourgeois folks are. On such occasions he will make his guests eat out of very old china and drink out of crystal glasses, which Madame washes next morning with her own patrician hands for fear of breakages. As he is no giver of hospitality, so does he accept none, except new and then from persons of his own rank and as little inclined toward dinner-giving as himself. Sometimes he goes to spend an evening with the Dowager Countess next door, and plays a rubber with her for centime points along with the two Barons over the way. Between deals they talk scandal about the Government functionaries of the department—Prefect, General, Public Prosecutor, &c.—and foretell the fall of those unctants in sending them, the nobles, invitations to their vulgar junketings. The Marquis has a story to tell of a friend of his who, being once beguiled into a provincial ball, was smitten with the charms of the daughter of his own boot-maker, who had penned to be a Municipal Councilor. Even at the club the Marquis and his brother nobles take care not to mix with Government officers or with the notaries of the town. They would have a club for themselves if they could afford it; as it is, they do their utmost to show all the other members of the "cercle" that no sociability is to be supposed of them. The formality of bolting has had to be abolished in many provincial clubs because of the reckless way in which the local nobles "pilled" the lowlier bourgeois, and in those clubs where members are admitted on simple pecuniary qualifications the nobles conceive themselves for the taboo put on them by the aristocrats by saying a good deal that is unpleasant to the latter under the form of political chat. In fact, provincial nobles like M. De Champblisson have only themselves to thank if they are looked upon with feelings the reverse of respectful. They and their opinions enjoy no prestige; and they have to be compassed about with no remain solitude if nobody seeks their society or enjoys it brought home to by sentences. The French nobility would, perhaps, do well to consider these things if they wish to avoid being utterly cut out of several functions of its proper to exist.

THE SISTER ARTS.

MR. GLADSTONE TALKS, AFTER DINNER, ABOUT THEM.

At the annual dinner of the Savage Club in London on the 14th of June, Mr. Gladstone responded to the toast, "Literature and Her Sister Arts." The report in the *Daily News* is as follows:

"Mr. Gladstone, who was warmly greeted on rising, said it was not without some compunction that he rose in the presence of countrymen who were worthier to return thanks for literature, and in the presence of so many distinguished foreign friends from whom he had so much to learn in most if not in all the branches embraced by the toast. It was very difficult and dangerous for any man who had cast his lot upon the stormy ocean of politics to attempt the tranquil devotion, the entire and concentrated application of spirit, which literature in its higher sense required. All the work that had to be done in the political sphere was the roughest that one could conceive; and many a man might have done tolerably—he knew not whether it would be too great ambition to suppose that he was such a one—in the operations of literature had he not had his finer faculties demoralized by politics. [Laughter and cheers.] Some light as to his meaning might be derived from an anecdote of a distinguished orator, not of the generation of the gentlemen assembled in that room, but of one or two generations to which he [Mr. Gladstone] had belonged before theirs. He alluded to Mr. Alexander. That gentleman once told him that on being requested to play at cricket he had always replied 'because it would cost him £5,000 a year.' If he had accustomed his hand to handling the bat and driving the ball, good-bye to his operations on the human eye, and good-bye to the fees he received. However, when the Chairman was coming very near indeed to the region of literature which might be considered as the art of embodying thought in language, he reminded his hearers of that well-known saying which had become the most popular, perhaps, of philosophy in our time: *Cogito; ergo sum*—'I think; therefore I am.' It occurred to his [Mr. Gladstone's] mind that the existence of some among us would be very doubtful and questionable indeed if, in order to prove it, we were obliged to show ourselves capable of thinking. [Laughter.] However that might be, he believed that the purpose of all the arts embraced in the toast was essentially one and the same, and that the age and future ages would endeavor to produce something expressive of human thought. That distinguished writer, the late Mr. Dickens, who, in addition to his other gifts, possessed in an extraordinary degree the faculty of making an after-dinner speech, in which also our French friends were so much at home, was called upon about 20 years ago to return thanks for literature at a dinner given by the Royal Academy. Thereupon he made modestly and properly a claim that literature should be considered as the elder sister among the arts. He [Mr. Gladstone] imagined that it deserved that place, and that historically it was the oldest art. But he was a free-trader—[cheers]—and nothing could be so painful to him as that anything like disagreement should arise among these friendly and interesting Graces. It seemed to him, however, that two other arts among those now being celebrated were entitled to claim, at any rate as accessories, to be contemporaneous with literature. One of these was music. As far as he knew, the beginnings of literature had always been associated with the practice of seeking the aid of music—of music, doubtless, in simple forms, but at the same time of a melodious use of the human voice as an auxiliary to the expression of thought. That, he supposed, was the idea of Milton when he began his noble sonnet with these words—

> Blest pair of sirens, pledge of Heaven's joy,
> Sphere born harmonious sisters, voice and verse.'

[Cheers.] There was still one point further. What little he had done in literature had chiefly been in connection with a very longing and intense devotion to the man who was the father of all literature known to us, and he believed that the many who, among those whom he had the honor to address, were cultivators of the dramatic art might also on behalf of their art put in a claim for an origin contemporary with that of literature itself; for the bard who sought the assistance of music and verse sought the assistance of expressive action. [Hear, hear.] If he sought the assistance of expressive action, he was undoubtedly in essence a dramatist, though not entirely according to the English idea. He said that with the idea of English dramatists, but the idea of Englishmen in general. As far as Englishmen in general were concerned, when they were engaged in conversation, in argument, even in declamation and invective, you would think their hands and arms might as well be cut off, being simply superfluous appendages. [Laughter.] With the cosmopolitan fashions now prevailing—and prevailing on the whole with great utility, for none of us desired to be confined to the habits

THE HOUSEHOLD

A FISH DINNER—BRILLAT-SAVARIN.

On Friday a remarkable dinner was given at the Hotel Brighton, at Coney Island, to some 40 guests. The occasion of the dinner was to bring together the Fish Commissioners of the State, and to introduce a new member of the commission to those interested in fish-culture in New-York and Brooklyn. In keeping with the object in view, the menu was composed, with a single exception, of fish. In addition even to the wonderfully-composed bill of fare, whitebait were added. The exception mentioned was in the entrées, where sweetbreads were introduced. The menu was as follows:

MENU.
Little Neck clams in shell. Vino de Pasto.
POTAGES.
Bisque of clams. Lady Morgan.
HORS D'ŒUVRE.
Tartelettes of cray-fish à l'Empereur.
Quenelles of sheepshead, suprême.
Tomatoes Mayonnaise. Sardines. Olives. Chateau Santerne.
ENTRÉES.
Fillet of sole en turban à l'Anglaise.
Cauliflower au gratin.
Salmi of Sacramento salmon à la Rothschild.
Cutlets of frogs, Provençale, Macédoines.
Sweetbreads en caisse à la reine Margot. Hotel Brighton Extra Dry.
PUNCH A LA ROMAINE.
ROTIS.
Sea bass piqué à la Chambord. Petits pois.
Blue-fish en brochette à la ravigote.
Salade en saison. Croquettes de pommes. Chambertin.
FROID.
Galantine of eels à la russe.
Fillet of mountain brook trout en aïcelets à la gastronome Salmon à la Brighton.
DESSERT.
Pudding à la Vienna. Glaces. Fruits.
Fromage de Brie and Roquefort.
Café. Liqueurs.

Of course, this inviting collection of dishes all of fish was only possible at this time of the year, when the market abounds with every variety of fish. In fact, New-York is better supplied with fish food than any other city in the world. With a cook—such a one as prepared this dinner—when he is allowed full scope for his talent, many *chefs d'œuvre* result. Perhaps in the two soups served, the "bisque" of clams and and the "potage à la Lady Morgan," the latter was the more remarkable. It was a perfectly clear soup, as limpid as a bouillon of beef, having in it *quenelles* of fish. The stock was made entirely of fish. The flavor was of remarkable delicacy. It is not generally known that the nitrogenous substance, the creatine, exists in large proportion in fish. At the Centennial there was exhibited an extract of fish, which, when dissolved in hot water, produced in taste like Liebig's extract of beef, having all the same nourishing qualities. It is a pity, however, to dispel certain illusions as to the phosphorous in fish, as it really does not exist in the flesh of aquatic creatures in any larger proportions than in land animals. In the bones of fish the phosphate is found in about the same quantity as in those of two or four footed creatures. There is more phosphorous in an egg than in many pounds of cod. What there is, though, in fish is food which is very assimilable and readily digestible, and perhaps some unknown combinations of alimentary substances which render it admirable as food. Men and animals always improve by changing in their food. At this dinner no trouble or expence had been spared. The salmon à la Brighton, was somewhat remarkable. This was a flat, a fine one of 19 pounds, which, aside from its culinary skill displayed in its cooking and decoration, was one of the great triumphs of fish-culture. This salmon had been caught on Thursday at Gravesend Bay, but a few miles from where it was served. This salmon was undoubtedly a fish which had been planted by the Fish Commissioners in one of the neighboring rivers, perhaps in the Connecticut. Now, it should be remembered that after the Revolution, no salmon were ever found in this river. It has only been within the last few years that the endeavor has been made to stock the Connecticut River with salmon. In the *hors d'œuvre* the *tartelettes* of cray-fish were admirable in appearance and taste. It is doubtful as yet, however, whether our American cray-fish have the fine savor of the European ones. There is a slight bitterness about European cray-fish, very much prized, which our fish do not possess. As to the *tour de force* which a clever artist can produce in the entrées, the cutlets of frogs à la Provençale allowed the fullest opportunity for culinary legerdemain. The leg-bone of the frog was taken, and made to simulate the bone of a chop, while the meat of the frog was fashioned and modeled into a fairly-sized cutlet. In the *froid*, or cold dishes, the galantine of eels *à la Russe*, recalled the peculiar method of Mr. Hillier. Some of the dinner *per-se*, without the introduction of meat, in order to be excellent and satisfying, requires very great skill. This dinner was a very perfect exemplification of cooking which merges into the domain of high art. It is quite doubtful whether at any sea-side resorts in Europe such a remarkable succession of dishes composed of fish can be found, or served in greater perfection, as can now be furnished at Manhattan Beach, Brighton Beach, or Cable's Hotels.

The dressing and trussing of fowls, an important point, has before this been somewhat discussed. The great object in the roasting of a fowl is to keep in all its juices. When a chicken or any bird is trussed, all openings should be closed, for if any are left gaping, it is through them that all the juices escape. Skewers, unless skilfully placed in meats when roasting, are most objectionable. It is better, if form is required in roasting beef, that twine be used. Butchers have not the time to tie up the meat in market, and usually drive in wooden skewers. Nothing can be more unconformable than to find a skewer in a piece of meat when it is to be carved, and in roasting, the round skewers allow all the juices to flow out. It should be remembered that it is far better to have the gravy in the meat than in the dish. Brillat Savarin tells a story in his capital way which is worth translating, relative to the essence of meat, and chuckles over the way he managed to get it. He says: "One day I was escorting two ladies to Melun. We had engaged our carryals early in the morning and were famished on arrival at Melun. At the auberge where we landed there was nothing to eat, though it showed signs of being well kept. Alas! three diligences and two post-chaises had passed there, and, like the locusts of Egypt, they had devoured everything. That was the story the master cook told us. Nevertheless, I saw turning on a spit a splendid leg of mutton. On this my *spirit* the ladies cast envious eyes. Alack! it was no use; that leg of mutton belonged to three Englishmen who, while it was roasting, were drinking champagne up stairs. Said I to the cook in a half insinuating way, 'At least you will cook a *lard* ready for us to the juice of that roast mutton, won't you? With an egg or so and a cup of coffee we will be quite satisfied.' 'Oh certainly; no objection to that,' replied the cook. 'The juice of that mutton belongs to us by public right, and I will fry and serve you.' On that he began breaking some eggs in a bowl. When I saw he was quite busy, I approached that roast, and, drawing a hunting-knife from my pocket, I deliberately made a dozen gashes in that mutton, which we were not to eat, and out of it came all the juices, until there was not a drop left. Of course, I pretended to be very busy about the way the eggs were to be served. As soon as those eggs were cooked in the juice of that mutton, we eat them. We had to laugh as we enjoyed them, at the expense of our English friends, who had to chew up what are not, as yet, any better, in the main, than those received from the Southern States, and sell at the same rate, namely, 30 cents per half peck. The South and Bermuda are still supplying us with all the tomatoes we eat, which sell at 20 cents per quart, and with large quantities of potatoes, which sell at 30 cents per half peck. We have also from the same quarters onions, which are worth 10 cents per quart; cabbage, 6 to 12 cents per head; string beans, (old and poor,) 5 cents per quart; squash, 5 to 10 cents each; cucumbers, 5 cents each; okra, (for soup,) 40 cents per 100, and egg plants, 20 to 40 cents each, according to size.

The markets are glutted with fruit and and prices are low. In Washington Market yesterday the rates for good fruit were as follows: Strawberries, from Oswego and Oneida Counties, per quart, 15 to 25 cents; cups holding one-third of a quart, from up the Hudson, (of rather poor quality,) 8 cents; cherries, per pound, 10 to 15 cents; red raspberries, per third of a quart cup, 10 to 14 cents, and blackcaps, 9 to 15 cents per quart; whortleberries, 12 to 18 cents; common currants, 8 cents per pound, and cherry currants, 10 to 12 cents; gooseberries, per quart, 10 cents; peaches, (from the South,) 15 to 20 cents per quart; wild plums, 10 to 12 cents per quart; water-melons, 50 cents to $1 each; good pine apples, 12 to 20 cents, and small ones at the rate of three for a quarter; green apples, 25 cents per half peck, and Orleans, 40 to 50 cents. Oranges and bananas sell at prices materially unchanged. In the fruit stores the rates for selected fruit are about the same as they were last week.

There is only a moderate supply of fish in the markets just now, as the weather has been rather unsettled and unfavorable for large catches. The demand, however, is very great. A fair quantity of striped bass is arriving from the western and of Long Island and Rhode Island. The large fish, weighing from 20 to 30 pounds, are selling at 15 cents per pound, while the smaller, pan sizes sell at 20 cents. Blue fish is improving in size, and fish weighing from 5 to 7 pounds are plentiful and command 12 cents. The receipt of salmon was diminished last week, and most of the supply came from the Restigouche. This catch will not be as large as last season's. Salmon sells at 20 cents a pound, but more salmon will come from Connecticut this year. A fine 19-pound salmon was caught at Gravesend Bay last Thursday. Fine, large mackerel are in the market. Mackerel weighing two pounds each have been caught off Block Island. Mackerel sell in the market for 25 cents each; weakfish, 10 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, 20 cents per pound; green turtle, 15 to 18 cents; codfish, 6 cents; blackfish, 12 cents; flounders, 8 cents; porgies, 5 cents; the best lobsters of the season, 10 cents; sheepshead, from Barnegat, 20 cents: Canadian brook trout, 50 cents; whitebait from Gravesend Bay, $1; soft crabs, $1 50 a dozen, and Canadian frogs, 35 cents. About 7,000 pounds of fish are eaten every day at Coney Island, and next month visitors there will eat 12,000 pounds a day.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

SORREL SOUP.—Take the leaves of garden sorrel, break off the thick part of the stems, wash and chop fine; put over the fire, with a little butter, and simmer, without burning, for a few minutes—say a quarter of an hour; take as much *consommé* as is desired, and put enough water to it at first to make it of the proper richness; strain the soup by rubbing through a colander; add potatoes which have been previously boiled to a pulp, to make it about the consistency of pea soup, and a pint of the reduced sorrel, that is, after it has dried out over the fire. This should make a soup for about six persons. If fresh sorrel is not to be found, it can be obtained in cans at a fancy grocer's. This is a very nice soup. Dried beans may be used in place of the potatoes, but longer time must be taken to make it. AUNT ADDIE.

HOW TO BROIL FRESH SALMON.—Have your fishdealer cut slices about an inch thick. Dry the slices in a napkin; salt and pepper slightly; put on gridiron, which make pretty hot; have a clear, bright fire; turn the fish quickly over from side to side; if you know what you are about your fish will not burn; the slice of fish ought to have the score marks where the metal of the gridiron touches, but ought to be pink in other parts; serve with a very little warm butter; a little lemon juice will improve broiled salmon.—ACT. U. AL.

TO MAKE LOBSTER SALAD.—Lobster is one of those things which will bear high seasoning. Pick lobster carefully—keeping the eggs or fruit, if there is any. Put away the pickled claws. Take a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, a salt-spoonful of salt, a half ounce of candied lemon-peel, a quarter of a pound of currants, half wineglassfull of brandy, and a little nutmeg. Put a border of paste around the dish and lay the ingredients in it, with half a pound of lady-fingers. Pour over the whole a custard, and bake.—AUNT ADDIE.

SHREWSBURY CAKE.—I always feel kind of bound to give my authority for these receipts. This here was given me by a Captain's wife that sailed out of Shields with her husband. She was a masterful woman, and once, when the cook was drowned and her husband had an arm broke, she worked the ship and bossed the galley. She was a ship woman, and handsome, and I never can make this cake without thinking of her hard fate—how she and her husband sailed out from Halifax with lumber, in 1869, in a brand new bark, and were never heard of again. You take a quarter of a pound of good fresh suet, and a quarter of a pound of light-brown sugar. Beat 'em up all you can and make them smooth. Take two eggs—whites and yolks—and a heaping teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, and half a grated nutmeg, and mix that in. Sift out eight ounces of good flour and mix it up with your other ingredients. Work it supergood. Have a lump in it, and you're gone. Take the dough and roll it smooth—double it over and over again and roll. Take a tumbler and flour it. When your stuff is thin, say, one-fourth of an inch, cut the paste with the tumbler in rounds. Grease a pan and put in your cakes, (she used to call 'em Shrewsb'y cakes, poor soul!) and in a bit oven bake 'em 25 minutes.—BOB, THE SEA-COOK.

COCOA-NUT CANDY.—Prepare the cocoa-nut by removing the dark skin and grating as fine as possible. Desiccated cocoa-nut makes a tough, indigestible candy. About weight for weight of cocoa-nut and sugar is necessary. Having the cocoa-nut prepared, take, say, three pounds of the best crushed sugar and a light teaspoonful of cream of tartar and one and a half pints of clear water. I mostly filter my water, for sugar-boiling, for muddy water spoils candy. Put on to boil, and boil carefully; your syrup will be right when it feathers; to know when this point is reached, take a dipper or tin skimmer with holes in it, and take out some of the syrup; let most all the syrup run through the skimmer, then blow hard on the little that remains; if the syrup is up to the crystallizing point it will blow through the holes in silk-like filaments; then take the syrup right off and let it cool a little and stir with a clean spoon; it will soon become thick and pasty; now is the time to mix in your cocoa-nut, which must be done, though, little by little, still quickly; while it is still soft pour it on a tin, and when it cakes cut it by dropping it. This ought to be snow white. To make it brown, just before you let the sugar set add a little burned sugar to the syrup.—FIFTY MILES FROM A LOLLIPOP.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

Parasites on rose-bushes may be destroyed by sprinkling freely with rather weak tobacco-water.—AUNT ADDIE.

RICE-WATER FOR INVALIDS.—I often recommend rice-water in my Summer practice. It is made as follows: Take 4 ounces of rice, and wash carefully in three waters; in a skillet put a quart of water and boil it; put in the rice and boil until the rice is in a perfect pulp; then strain carefully, and put on the fire again, adding white sugar to taste, and a small piece of cinnamon, or if preferred, a little grated nutmeg; skim if necessary, and strain again; use when cold.—DR. J. MOD.

SICK-ROOM COOKERY—SAVORY CUSTARD.—Take the yolks of two eggs, and the white of one, and put in a small basin; add one gill of beef-tea, and a quarter of a salt-spoonful of salt; whip up the eggs and the beef-tea; take a small cup, which will hold the mixture, and butter it; take a piece of white letterpaper and butter that, and tie it on the cup; have a sauce-pan, with hot water in it, put in the cup to boil; when the water is boiling put in the cup, so that the water stands below the top of the cup; let it simmer for a quarter of an hour; serve hot.—LESSONS IN COOKERY.

AN AMERICAN FLAG.—The dimensions of the United States standard flags are as follows: Regimental size, 6 feet by 6 feet 6 inches: storm flag, 10 feet by 20 feet; garrison flag, 20 feet by 36 feet. To put on the stars, cut them from stiff paper—manilla is best—shape the lining to it by sewing edges together behind, and then sew paper and all to the field of the flag. The paper makes no trouble, even when wet.—SOLDIER.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to destroy lice on fowls.
How to use bran as a cure for dyspepsia.
A receipt for raspberry syrup.
A receipt for snow jelly.
How to discover the presence or arsenic in the colors of wall paper.

DR. HOLMES AT THE HARVARD DINNER.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was, as usual, introduced at the dinner of the Alumni of Harvard College, at Cambridge, on Wednesday, as a member of the famous Class of '29, and after speaking jestingly of his poetic productions while in college, read the poem which he had prepared for the present occasion. It had as its main subject a series of five pictures—1829, 1779, 1729, 1679, 1629—each separated by an interval of 50 years from the preceding, as the first is from 1879. The closing lines were these:

"Brothers, farewell! the fast declining ray,
Fades to the twilight of our golden day;
Some lessons yet our wearied brains may learn,
Some leaves, perhaps, in life's thin volume turn.
How few they seem, as in our waning age
We count them backward to the title-page!
Oh, let us trust, with holy mien and cold,
Not all the story here begun is told;
So the tired spirit, waiting to be freed,
On life's last leaf with tranquil eye shall read
By the pale glimmer of the torch reversed
Not *Finis*, but *The End of Volume First!*"

The following canolet referred to John Thornton Kirkland, who was President of the college while Dr. Holmes was a student:

"That smile would let him through St. *Nota*ry gate
While sad-eyed martyrs had to wait."

MILITARY GOSSIP

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment has a picnic at Jones's Wood, Friday.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association meets at No. 23 Park-row Tuesday afternoon.

The several organizations comprising the Ninth Brigade, Albany, parade in that city Friday morning.

Major Thomas H. Magrath, assistant in the Inspector-General's Department, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, is to have a picnic at Reents's Elm Park, Ninth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, on Tuesday, July 29.

The Dimond badge which was shot for at Creedmoor Wednesday was won by Sergt. T. J. Dolan, of the Twelfth Regiment, on the score of 44 out of a possible 50.

Separate Troop D, Cavalry, Brooklyn, Capt. H. A. Mohrman commanding, is to have an excursion to Mount Pleasant Grove to-day. The party will leave Brooklyn on barges from the foot of Dock-street at 9 A. M.

The Veterans of Company I, Ninth Regiment, are to have a moonlight excursion on Tuesday evening, July 15. A steamer and two barges leave the foot of West Tenth-street at 8:30 P. M., and West Twenty-fifth-street 15 minutes later.

At a meeting of Company B, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Monday evening, Corporals were elected as follows: Bernard Stocker, Ernest Leuchtmann, George Kees, Frank Fleor, and Henry Blank. Company H is to parade in full uniform Friday morning.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, is to have an excursion to Long Branch on board the Plymouth Rock, at the invitation of Commodore Joseph H. Tooker, next Saturday. The command is under orders to assemble at the State Arsenal on that occasion at 9 A. M.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment, Rochester, Col. S. S. Eddy commanding, had a parade in the dark Monday evening. The night was dark, and the city authorities had neglected to light the street-lamps, so that the regiment was only visible in sections when it passed the lighted windows of the shops.

Brig.-Gen. E. L. Molineux, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has appointed the following officers on his staff: Lieut.-Col. C. N. Manchester, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major James E. Hayes, Major Morris B. Farr, Capts. Corsland St. John and Harry O. Jones, and Lieut. Babcock.

Second Lieut. Frank W. George, of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment, Pouzhkeepsie, died at his residence in that place Wednesday morning. His death was due to consumption. He was born at Stapleton, Staten Island, Oct. 11., 1848, and had been a member of the Twenty-first Infantry several years.

Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim commanding, parades mounted Friday morning according to its annual custom on July 4. A platoon is to fire the national salute at the high circle in Central Park simultaneously with another platoon at the Battery at sunrise. Officers and enlisted men are under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform on that morning at 1 o'clock at their armory, Elm and White streets.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, is under orders to go to Creedmoor in heavy marching order for rifle practice on Monday, July 7. Those members of the regiment who have already won marksmen's badges this season will be excused from compliance with the order. Assembly will be at the regimental armory at 6:30 A. M. The monthly meeting of the Board of Officers of this command was held on Monday evening, July 14.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. David E. Austen commanding, is under orders to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice to-morrow. The late Private Frank B. Seaman, of Company I, was buried by his comrades at Green-Wood Cemetery Tuesday. A fatigue party, comprising eight members of the company, discharged a volley over his grave. Seaman had been sick for some time, having been taken ill three days before the departure of the regiment for Montreal.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. William H. Brownell commanding, will celebrate the Fourth of July by parading through the principal thoroughfares of the Eastern District Friday morning, assembling at its armory at 6:30 o'clock. The march terminates at the fountain at Bedford-avenue and Fourth-street, where a volley of musketry will be fired. Wreaths will then be rendered by fifes and drums. Lieut. J. M. Ranken, of Company A, has received a gold medal from the company in recognition of his activity in recruiting.

Major Karl Klein, commanding Separate Troop A, Cavalry, has issued orders directing his command to turn over to the armory all the State property in their possession on or before Tuesday evening. To enable the Quartermaster-Sergeant to return the various equipments to their several owners after the inspection, the name of each one should be attached to his property. Major Klein has just received his muster-rolls from Assistant Inspector-General Briggs. They are indorsed as follows: "The full ceremony of review was very creditably gone through with. It was inspected, mounted and dismounted. The military appearance of the command was excellent. It was well drilled and under good discipline; the officers and men being well instructed and evincing much interest and efficiency in horsemanship." The monthly meeting of the troop occurs at the armory Wednesday evening.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, encamps at Newport for a week, beginning Thursday evening. The command is under orders to assemble at its armory at 5 P. M., from which the line of march will be taken to a steamer specially chartered for the conveyance of the command. Mr. A. A. Low has extended an invitation to the officers of this command to dine with him at his cottage at Newport on July 5 at 1 P. M. Company H was mustered into the regiment last Monday evening by Major McGrath, of the Inspector-General's Department. Capt. Walter J. Cowing, Second Lieut. Charles W. Barnes, and 44 men were sworn in. Company O presented a regulation sword and belt to First Lieut. Ezra De Forest, of that company, Monday evening. The presentation address was delivered by Private John F. Martino. Martino has been elected Quartermaster Sergeant of Company D.

The field music of the Twelfth Regiment, Drum-Major George W. Brown commanding, is to have an excursion to North Brother's Island, Long Island Sound, on July 15. The party will enjoy a sail on a steam-yacht, and is to have a clam-bake and other accessories of a well-regulated picnic. Capt. Edward Fackner, commanding Company K, of this command, says that Henry Walowitz, who is seeking relief through the courts for imprisonment in Ludlow-Street Jail, is not a member of his company, nor has he had any recent trouble with any of his men. The only men in his company who are under age enlisted with the written consent of their parents. The Board of Officers of the Twelfth has decided not to send a team to Creedmoor to represent the regiment at the Autumn prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association. The members of the regiment in the second class are to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Friday, Aug. 1.

Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, has issued two circulars to his command. The first one gives instruction as to the proper manner of forwarding and transmitting documents to General Head-quarters, and concludes as follows: "The division commander desires to call attention to the growing laxity on the part of officers in the matter of the manner and time of rendering required reports and returns. It has been and is the constant aim to reduce the labor required in the performance of these duties to the minimum, and much has been accomplished in that direction. The result of these efforts thus far has been to warrant encouraging. Ample time is allowed for the performance of these duties, but the disposition seems to be to procrastinate and defer to the last hour what should be promptly done. Gen. Shaler says that hereafter he shall hold all officers strictly accountable for the prompt performance of the clerical duties in their commands, and directs brigade and regimental commanders to report to their next higher leaders any delinquencies of this nature which may occur, and of the action taken by them to prevent further delay and to punish delinquents. The other circular relates to rifle practice at Creedmoor, and directs officers in command of any detachment of the First Division at Creedmoor to enforce the following requirement of the Regulations: "The piece is not to be loaded except when the man is at the firing-point and ready to fire, and at that a man who has loaded his piece must not leave his position or lay down his gun without removing the cartridge."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR A PRISONER.

From the Baltimore American, June 26.

When the case of Adam Parr, charged with assaulting John King with intent to kill, was called in the Criminal Court yesterday, his counsel, William J. Waterman, stated that a curious state of affairs existed with regard to it. The man who had been in jail and was there to be tried on the charge was not Parr at all, but a man named George Sweeney. An investigation then showed that the veritable Parr had been arrested and held to bail in $1,000, John Kernan and R. Stewart becoming his sureties. But the assaulted man (King) becoming worse and being supposed to die, they were notified to surrender Parr. They came in answer to the summons, but brought Sweeney instead of Parr, and were enabled to palm him off as the accused, and he was committed to jail as such. Deputy State's Attorney Carr had the trio arrested on a bench warrant, and will have them brought before the Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy to defraud justice. J. W. Wilson appeared for the sureties. It is stated that Parr has since the assault enlisted in the United States Army, where he is now a high private.

SARA BERNHARDT'S ART WORKS.

THE FAMOUS ACTRESS AS A SCULPTOR AND PAINTER.

From the London Times, June 16.

"Who has not heard!" asks M. F. Sarcey, in the article of his "Comédiens et Comédiennes" devoted to the lady who is now the London lion of *La Comédie Française*, "of the *atelier* of Mlle. Sara Bernhardt! One fine morning she awoke with the idea that she had mistaken her vocation—that she was a born sculptor. She called for clay, took a dozen lessons, and began to model busts and statues. She has exhibited, and her works have occupied the attention of the critics. All very well for artists to tell you, with a wink, 'Gets her friends to do it all for her.' Not a bit of it. She handles the modeling tool herself, and spends her time at her work in one of the most tastefully-appointed *ateliers* in Paris; and the prettiest thing in the *atelier* is its mistress, with her disheveled hair, her eyes—those bright Italian eyes, so cold and hard in her sterner moments—lighted up with the fire of creation, her pliant and undulating figure, and in all her person that sovereign elegance of attitude and movement, which she carries into even the most familiar acts of every-day life. * * * 'Appetite comes with eating,' says the proverb. Mlle. Bernhardt has taken it into her head to become painter as well as sculptor. She catches likenesses with wonderful facility, and some day we shall see one of her portraits in the Exhibition." Since this lively sketch was written Mlle. Sara Bernhardt has, if we are not mistaken, exhibited pictures as well as sculptured groups and busts. Sober criticism has accepted itself with her work, as well as idle curiosity. And now, as if to crasify the impulsiveness of fashionable London about her artistic accomplishments outside her appointed sphere of the theatre, Mlle. Sara Bernhardt has opened an exhibition of her paintings and sculptures in a spacious *atelier* at No. 33 Piccadilly.

Mlle. Bernhardt's motto, inscribed on her catalogue as on her seal, is "*Quand même*," which may, perhaps, be fairly Engliahed "Anyhow." It is hardly a happy motto for an artist, unless, indeed, it be taken to imply rather the determination to conquer difficulties than the readiness to be satisfied with even imperfect achievement. This exhibition must be considered rather as a concession to public curiosity on the part of this variously-accomplished lady than as a challenge to criticism. It is very interesting to see the fruit of such an unusual variety of artistic gifts and such an uncommon activity of artistic energy. Looking at the frail and diaphanous creature, who, under the white veil of *Phédre*, seems scarcely to have strength to utter her last faltering words of remorseful confession, it is hard to believe that she finds time and strength, not only for the labors of the theatre, but for mastering as much as she here shows herself to have mastered of the difficult arts of painting and sculpture, without taking into account her private drawing-room performances, her contributions to the press, descriptive and anti-critical, and the constant stream of society which sets in to her *salon*. As much for the information of that large section of the London public, who seem to be as curious about her here as in Paris, and whose curiosity is fresher, as by way of criticism of what must, after all, be regarded as the productions, if not of an amateur, of a learner in painting and sculpture, let us say generally that evidences of ability, and even vocation for both sculpture and painting are apparent in Mlle Bernhardt's work, among all the signs of insufficient practice and imperfect training. Her busts, in particular, of which here are five—a head of M. Emile de Girardin, another of M. W. Busnach, the adapter of M. Zola's "Assommoir," and a third of M. Dumas, (*ancien député*,) with two female busts, one a literal portrait of Mlle. Regina Bernhardt, are very spirited and life-like, and betray but little of the immaturity that might be expected; while the reduction of her large group, "Après la Tempête," a drowned fisherboy on the knees of his mother, though palpable echo of the famous "Pietà" of Michael Angelo; a small head of an infant Bellona, crowned with snakes; and a statuette of a crouching Jester, show an aptitude for composition—if not power—that is still more unexpected. The only first obtained an honorable mention among the sculpture of the Universal Exposition, the jury, no doubt, allowing for the influences of sympathetic imitation, a phase to be traversed by all young artists. As a memorial of the present visit of *La Comédie Française* to London, her bas-relief in bronze of art crowning Shakespeare and Molière has a special appropriateness.

Sculpture, to the death point, is an easier art than painting. It is only to be expected, therefore, that the evidences of immaturity and imperfection should be more visible in Mlle. Bernhardt's pictures than in her plastic portraits. But here, too, there is proof enough of no common vocation. A tone-study of an old Breton woman, (15,) the study of a head, called "La Dormeuse," (3,) a sleeping blonde in white, very agreeable and transparent in color and modeling, and a life-size portrait-study of a "Marchande de Palmes," (1,) and a small half-length of a young lady in black velvet, entitled "Retour de l'Eglise," (6,) all show a true feeling for color and a fair sense of line. Some beautiful specimens of painting than we should have looked for in the work of one whose studies in that art were not taken up till after she had acquired her proficiency in modeling, and all whose studies in both arts have been included in a very short time. The other studies and sketches are less remarkable. There are in the same room two life-size half-length female figures—"Le Lilas Blanc" and "En Bateau"—by Miss Louise Abbéma, a fellow-student of Mlle. Bernhardt, who has also modeled her friend's head *en medaillon*. But, after giving their full due of praise to Mlle. Bernhardt's achievements in arts which are not yet her own, we feel more satisfied than ever that Mlle. Bernhardt would do well to restrain her superabundant artistic activity to the study and practice of her own difficult art of the stage. Great as is her charm as an actress, rare as are her gifts of voice and musical declamation, her graces of movement and gesture, her power of investing passion with interest, she still needs a great deal of labor and study before she can rain her passion to her will, and completely to obey her, instead of obeying it, as she is apt to do now. Rachel did not shrink from devoting months on months of strenuous preparation to a part, and did not willingly present it before the public till she had schooled her voice to every one of its intonations; had considered and mastered every movement of an arm, a hand, a finger; had settled every fold and fall of her drapery, every turn of her head, every glance of her eye. Mlle. Sara Bernhardt's *Phèdre*, with all its grace, passion, and pathos, there are many passages in which her voice escapes from her control. In three, in particular, the climaxes of her most difficult tirades, when the emotion of the word of *Hippolyte*, when she shudders before the vision of *Minos*, her ancestor, the *Infernal Judge*, before whom she must soon appear, and when she curses *Œnone*, she becomes harsh, overstrained, and untuneful for the artistic ear. Her gesture, indeed, has more impulsive her nature, the more need for this stern and continued discipline. There is plenty for Mlle. Sara Bernhardt to do within the sphere of her own art to make the walls of her pictures and statues of herself before her looking-glass; and these are the pictorial and plastic creations that will win her the highest and most enduring glory. How much of the still surviving untuned and modeled work of Rachel's time is worth even the memory of such stage creations as those of Rachel? Mlle. Sara Bernhardt should propose to herself no lower standard and challenge no inferior rivalry.

HIDDEN TREASURES UNEARTHED.

DEATH OF A MISER IN HADLYME, CONN.—WHAT HE TRIED TO SAY, IN DYING.

Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

EAST HADDAM, Conn., June 25.—Mr. Marvin Banning, of Hadlyme, who died on Thursday, the 12th inst., at the age of 74 years, has been the object of much comment in this and adjoining villages. It is alleged that the poor old man starved himself to death, which report is substantiated by the physicians who attended him in his sickness. By dint of industry, remarkable financiering, and rigid economy the deceased had accumulated an ample fortune before attaining the age of 50. During the last 10 years of his life he lived like a hermit, his diet consisting mostly of raw pork and hard bread, so cunningly concealing his true circumstances that many were led to believe that he could not afford a housekeeper. He denied himself the comforts of life, frequently eating alone, by going without eating during long periods, and staying in his house on cold Winter days without a fire. He had manifested no particular desire to possess real estate until about three years since, when he added to his purchased three extensive farms, which, in addition to the territory bequeathed by his mother, made him the largest landholder in the place wherein he resided. The house in which the miser lived is worthless for this property led his neighbors to believe that there was more truth than poetry in the prevailing rumor that this old chap had a mint of money. The day before Mr. Banning died he intimated to his attendant that there were hidden treasures in and around his residence, which declaration was delayed so long that the poor old man's strength gave out before he was able to particularize all the various nooks and corners which he had utilized as banks of deposit. A very careful search throughout the premises was instituted, which resulted in the finding of several bags of gold and silver, a bowl of bullets in the garret, amounting in the aggregate to about $3,000. A box was also unearthed in the cellar which contained not only gold and silver coins, but several thousand dollars in Government and railroad bonds. Mr. Banning was the owner of a number of shares of the Saybrook National Bank, and a large depositor in several saving banks. The value of his estate is variously estimated, but there is at present no means of knowing the exact amount, as the inventory is not yet perfected and all the treasure may not have been found. It is stated that no will was found, and that the entire estate will fall to his sister, Mrs. Welch, of Deep River, who is in very needy circumstances.

WOKE UP SURLY.

From the Boston Transcript.

Causeur has a neighbor who is blessed with a daughter and a son, the latter some years the younger, a little fellow who often says a bright thing without knowing it. The other day his sister had been enjoying an afternoon nap, and woke up just as supper was ready. She came to the table, and having occasion to reprove her brother for some breach of table etiquette—elder sisters are great sticklers for etiquette—spoke rather more harshly than the occasion warranted. Instead of resenting the reproof, the boy looked up and said, sympathetically, "Been asleep, haven't you?" "Yes," answered the sister. "Thought so," continued he, "I often feel that way when I wake up."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 28.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s O. '81.	U. S. 4½s C. '91.	U. S. 4s C. 1907.
$100,000.....103⅜	$2,000.....103¼	$50,000.....103
U. S. 4½s R. '91.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.	70,000.....102⅝
4,000.....106½	10,000.....103	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

D. of C. 5.65s C.	Penn. Coal.	Wabash.
$10,000.b.c. 97	200.....b.c. 149	200.....b.c. 36
Keokuk & D. M. 1st	Sutro Tunnel.	300.....35⅞
1,000.....94	20.....b.c. 4½	100.....36
N. J. C. 1st cons. 88	Atlantic & Pac. T.	300.....b.c. 36¼
5,000.....95⅞	100.....b.c. 36⅛	100.....b3. 36⅜
N. J. C. conv. 88.	Western Union.	Chicago & Alton.
1,000.....a. 97	400.....b.c.b3. 93	40.....b.c. 38⅞
L. & W. R. con. 88.	200.....93	Mo., Kan. & T.
5,000.b3. 86	8.....93¼	500.....b.c. 14¼
M. & St. P. 1st Dev.	Chic. & Pitts. 1st	100.....b3. 14⅝
10,000.....bd. 107⅜	15.....b.c. 97⅜	Manhattan Railty.
M. & St. P. con. 7.	Pacific Mail.	20.....b.c. 48
23,000.....b.c. 109	100.....b.c. 15⅝	200.....47
C. C. C. & I. 1st.	500.....15⅞	20.....46½
1,000.....1101	100.....c. 16	Nash., Chat. & St. L.
1,000.b.c.101⅜	100.....b.c. 16	100.....b.c. 81
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	1300.....16⅛	Louisville & Nash.
4,000.....91⅜	Erie Railway.	100.....b.c.83. 61⅝
5,000.....91	200.....b.c. 27⅜	100.....61⅝
D., L. & W. 7s. 1077.	1700.....27⅝	Manhattan Railty.
2,000.....113½	Erie Railway pf.	100.....b.c.b3. 20⅝
Morris & Ess. 1st	100.....c. 61½	Ind. & St. Jo. pf.
8,000.....93⅜	Illinois Central.	50.....b.c. 42
Mor. & Es. 7s. '71	300.....b.c.b3. 76⅜	St. L., K. C. & N.
3,000.b.c.109⅜	50.....c. 76⅜	600.....b.c. 16¼
Erie 1st.	100.....b3. 76⅝	200.....b3. 16⅜
10,000.....b.c.104⅝	Ohio & Miss.	700.....b3. 16½
M., K. & T. con. ss.	300.....b.c. 76⅝	100.....b10. 16½
1,000.....97	1700.....76	100.....16⅝
M., K. & T. 2d.	400.....b3. 76¼	100.....b.c. 16⅝
2,000.....29	200.....s3. 76	500.....b3. 16⅝
Harlem 1st 7s.	Chicago & R. I.	St. L., K. C. & N.
1,000.....124⅛	1700.....b3. 74	100.....b.c. 43⅝
Union Pacific 1st.	1600.....73⅞	200.....43¾
1,000.....112⅛	300.....b.c.b3. 73⅞	200.....43⅞
1,000.....112¼	300.....73⅜	100.....43⅞
N. J. C. 1st con. ss.	North-western.	100.....s3. 43⅜
2,000.....95⅞	2,000.....s3. 75	200.....43¾
N. J. C. conv. ss.	600.....b.c.b3. 75⅛	300.....43⅞
1,000.....97	600.....96⅛	400.....44⅛
L. & W. R. con. ss.	Central of N. J.	400.....44¼
13,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AN EARLY POEM OF TENNYSON.

THE LOVER'S TALE. By ALFRED TENNYSON, Poet Laureate. Boston: ROBERTS, OSGOOD & Co. 1879.

ARGUMENT.

Julian, whose cousin and foster-sister, *Camilla*, has been wedded to his friend and rival, *Lionel*, endeavors to narrate the story of his own love for her and the strange sequel. He speaks (in Parts II. and III.) of having been haunted by visions and the sound of bells tolling for a funeral and at last ringing for a marriage, but he breaks away overcome as he approaches the event, and a witness to it completes the tale.

Tennyson will neither gain nor lose by the republication of an early poem, written before he had formed his style, and withdrawn from the press because he felt its imperfection. It appears at once as a measure of self-defense against the issue of editions which lack the poet's sanction, and as a justification for the errors and weaknesses included in such unauthorized publications. Why should the fame of Tennyson be increased or lessened by "The Lover's Tale." On the one hand it is full of sentimentalities that recall faded reflections of Byron in the brain of a highly proper young poet; on the other, it is a most creditable piece of work for a youth of 19. It contains the strength and weakness of Tennyson's after verse in about equal proportions. If he has always been weak in passion, here he is even weaker; if he excels in structure of verse, melody of sound, in the use of English, here, at times, he is hardly inferior to the best of his late work. If you object to his lack of constructive power, it cannot be said that "The Lover's Tale" belies the objection, nor will those who feel a certain dryness, hesitancy, a want of round, full-bodied flow in his song, fail to discover again the same defect in even greater degree. He is far more wordy at 19 than he has shown himself since. The first pages of "The Lover's Tale" are long passages crowded with redundant phrases through which the reader wades in a state of breathlessness owing to the bad management of stopping-places; but every now and then he comes upon a dozen or more lines which, being purely descriptive, have the well-known Tennysonian ring, and better still, a freshness that of late years we do not associate with Tennyson:

"O Love, O Hope!
They come, they crowd upon me all at once—
Moved from the cloud of unforgotten things,
That sometimes on the horizon of the mind
Lies folded, often swoons athwart in storm—
Flash upon flash they lighten thro' me—days
Of dewy dawning and the amber eyes
When thou and I, Camilla, thou and I
Were borne about the bay or safely moor'd
Beneath a low-brow'd cavern, where the tide
Flash'd, sapping its worn ribs; and all without
The slowly ridging rollers on the cliffs
Flash'd, calling to each other, and thro' the arch
Down those loud waters, like a sacking star,
Made with the gorgeous west the light-house shine,
And silver-smiling Venus ere she fell
Would often loiter in her balmy blue,
To crown it with herself.

"Here, too, my love
Waver'd at anchor with me, when day hung
From his mid-dome in heaven a golden lamp
Beams of the water-circles, as they broke,
Flicker'd like doubtful smiles about her lips,
Quiver'd a flying glory on her hair,
Leapt like a passing thought across her eyes;
And mine with one that will not pass, till earth
And heaven pass too, dwelt on my heaven, a face
Most starry-fair, but kindled from within
As 'twere with dawn. She was dark-haired, dark-eyed:
Oh, such dark eyes! a single glance of them
Will govern a whole life from birth to death,
Careless of all things else, led on with light
In trances and in visions: look at them,
You lose yourself in utter ignorance,
You cannot find their depth; for they go back,
And further back, and still withdraw themselves
Quite into the deep soul, that overarms
Fresh springing from her fountains in the brain,
Still pouring thro', floods with redundant life
Her narrow portals."

Unless we keep well in mind the youthfulness of this lover, we shall be vexed with his incredible prolixity. The source of so much frothiness cannot be deep. We are catching a poet at the amiable trick of writing about love for the sake of writing, not for the sake of love. Keats wrote of love in early life, but it was on a very different note. He approached it daintily, and was willing to let his ignorance of the matter transpire, but young Tennyson wants to scale the skies at once, revel in the seventh heaven of bliss, and then plunge into the abyss of despair. We feel his grasp of the English language, and, supposing these verses to be substantially as they were written in 1829, wonder at the strength and dignity of his versification so early in his career. By the close of the sixth page we reach the day when *Julian* hears from *Camilla's* lips that she loves *Lionel*, and then the story begins with the following charming lines:

"O blossom'd portal of the lonely house,
Green prelude, April promise, glad new-year
Of Being, which with earliest violets
And flower-like odors of clear-throated larks
Fill'd all the March of life! but I must speak of thee;
These have not seen thee, these can never know thee;
They cannot understand me. Pass we then
A term of eighteen years. Ye would but laugh
If I should tell you how I doated in thought
The faded rhymes and scraps of ancient crones,
Gray relics of the nurseries of the world,
Which are as scenes set in my memory,
Because she learnt them with me; or what use
To know her father left us, just the year
The daffodil was blown! or how we found
The dead man cast upon the shore! All this
Seems to the quiet daylight of your minds
But dead and smoke, and in the heart of mine
Is traced with flame. Move with me to the event.

"There came a glorious morning, such a one
As dawns but once a season. Mercury
On such a morning would have flung himself
From cloud to cloud, and swum with balanced wings
To some tall mountain.

"Never yet
Before or after have I known the Spring
Pour with such sudden deluge of light
Into the middle Summer; for that day
Love, rising, shook his wings, and charged the winds
With spiced May-sweets from bound to bound, and
Fresh fire into the sun, and from within
Burst thro' the heated buds, and sent his soul
Into the songs of birds, and touch'd far-off
His mountain-altars, his high hills, with flame
Milder and purer.

"Thro' the roofs we wound
The great pine shook with lonely sounds of joy
That came on the sea-wind. As mountain streams
Our bloods ran free: the sunshine seem'd to breed
More warmly on the heart than on the brow.
We often paused, and, looking back, we saw
The clefts and openings in the mountains fill'd
With the blue valley and the glistening brooks,
And all the low dark groves, a land of love!
Deep like a passing thought across her eyes;
And mine with one that will not pass, till earth
And heaven pass too, dwelt on my heaven, a face
Most starry-fair, but kindled from within
As 'twere with dawn. She was dark-haired, dark-eyed:
Oh, such dark eyes! a single glance of them
Will govern a whole life from birth to death,
Careless of all things else, led on with light
In trances and in visions: look at them,
You lose yourself in utter ignorance,
You cannot find their depth; for they go back,
And further back, and still withdraw themselves
Quite into the deep soul, that overarms
Fresh springing from her fountains in the brain,
Still pouring thro', floods with redundant life
Her narrow portals."

Unless we keep well in mind the youthfulness of this lover, we shall be vexed with his incredible prolixity. The source of so much frothiness cannot be deep. We are catching a poet at the amiable trick of writing about love for the sake of writing, not for the sake of love. Keats wrote of love in early life, but it was on a very different note. He approached it daintily, and was willing to let his ignorance of the matter transpire, but young Tennyson wants to scale the skies at once, revel in the seventh heaven of bliss, and then plunge into the abyss of despair. We feel his grasp of the English language, and, supposing these verses to be substantially as they were written in 1829, wonder at the strength and dignity of his versification so early in his career. By the close of the sixth page we reach the day when *Julian* hears from *Camilla's* lips that she loves *Lionel*, and then the story begins with the following charming lines:

"O blossom'd portal of the lonely house,
Green prelude, April promise, glad new-year
Of Being, which with earliest violets
And flower-like odors of clear-throated larks
Fill'd all the March of life! but I must speak of thee;
These have not seen thee, these can never know thee;
They cannot understand me. Pass we then
A term of eighteen years. Ye would but laugh
If I should tell you how I doated in thought
The faded rhymes and scraps of ancient crones,
Gray relics of the nurseries of the world,
Which are as scenes set in my memory,
Because she learnt them with me; or what use
To know her father left us, just the year
The daffodil was blown! or how we found
The dead man cast upon the shore! All this
Seems to the quiet daylight of your minds
But dead and smoke, and in the heart of mine
Is traced with flame. Move with me to the event.

"There came a glorious morning, such a one
As dawns but once a season. Mercury
On such a morning would have flung himself
From cloud to cloud, and swum with balanced wings
To some tall mountain.

"Never yet
Before or after have I known the Spring
Pour with such sudden deluge of light
Into the middle Summer; for that day
Love, rising, shook his wings, and charged the winds
With spiced May-sweets from bound to bound, and
Fresh fire into the sun, and from within
Burst thro' the heated buds, and sent his soul
Into the songs of birds, and touch'd far-off
His mountain-altars, his high hills, with flame
Milder and purer.

"Thro' the roofs we wound
The great pine shook with lonely sounds of joy
That came on the sea-wind. As mountain streams
Our bloods ran free: the sunshine seem'd to breed
More warmly on the heart than on the brow.
We often paused, and, looking back, we saw
The clefts and openings in the mountains fill'd
With the blue valley and the glistening brooks,
And all the low dark groves, a land of love!
Leapt like a passing thought across her eyes;
And mine with one that will not pass, till earth
And heaven pass too, dwelt on my heaven, a face
Most starry-fair, but kindled from within
As 'twere with dawn. She was dark-haired, dark-eyed:
Oh, such dark eyes! a single glance of them
Will govern a whole life from birth to death,
Careless of all things else, led on with light
In trances and in visions: look at them,
You lose yourself in utter ignorance,
You cannot find their depth; for they go back,
And further back, and still withdraw themselves
Quite into the deep soul, that overarms
Fresh springing from her fountains in the brain,
Still pouring thro', floods with redundant life
Her narrow portals."

Unless we keep well in mind the youthfulness of this lover, we shall be vexed with his incredible prolixity. The source of so much frothiness cannot be deep. We are catching a poet at the amiable trick of writing about love for the sake of writing, not for the sake of love. Keats wrote of love in early life, but it was on a very different note. He approached it daintily, and was willing to let his ignorance of the matter transpire, but young Tennyson wants to scale the skies at once, revel in the seventh heaven of bliss, and then plunge into the abyss of despair. We feel his grasp of the English language, and, supposing these verses to be substantially as they were written in 1829, wonder at the strength and dignity of his versification so early in his career. By the close of the sixth page we reach the day when *Julian* hears from *Camilla's* lips that she loves *Lionel*, and then the story begins with the following charming lines:

"O blossom'd portal of the lonely house,
Green prelude, April promise, glad new-year
Of Being, which with earliest violets
And flower-like odors of clear-throated larks
Fill'd all the March of life! but I must speak of thee;
These have not seen thee, these can never know thee;
They cannot understand me. Pass we then
A term of eighteen years. Ye would but laugh
If I should tell you how I doated in thought
The faded rhymes and scraps of ancient crones,
Gray relics of the nurseries of the world,
Which are as scenes set in my memory,
Because she learnt them with me; or what use
To know her father left us, just the year
The daffodil was blown! or how we found
The dead man cast upon the shore! All this
Seems to the quiet daylight of your minds
But dead and smoke, and in the heart of mine
Is traced with flame. Move with me to the event.

"There came a glorious morning, such a one
As dawns but once a season. Mercury
On such a morning would have flung himself
From cloud to cloud, and swum with balanced wings
To some tall mountain.

"Never yet
Before or after have I known the Spring
Pour with such sudden deluge of light
Into the middle Summer; for that day
Love, rising, shook his wings, and charged the winds
With spiced May-sweets from bound to bound, and
Fresh fire into the sun, and from within
Burst thro' the heated buds, and sent his soul
Into the songs of birds, and touch'd far-off
His mountain-altars, his high hills, with flame
Milder and purer.

"Thro' the roofs we wound
The great pine shook with lonely sounds of joy
That came on the sea-wind. As mountain streams
Our bloods ran free: the sunshine seem'd to breed
More warmly on the heart than on the brow.
We often paused, and, looking back, we saw
The clefts and openings in the mountains fill'd
With the blue valley and the glistening brooks,
And all the low dark groves, a land of love!
Deep

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TRUST BONDS TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE at six per cent. upon first-class improved property in New-York City: no broker's fees; only lawyer's charges. Address ATTORNEYS, Box 1,349 Post Office.

ESTATES SETTLED, TITLES SEARCHED, Mortgages foreclosed, and all legal matters attended to with great care and for reasonable rates. LAWYER, Post Office Box No. 590.

FOR SALE—ON FULTON-ST., BETWEEN Church and Greenwich sts. a desirable property for investment. For price apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

OPPOSITE MANHATTAN-SQUARE.—FOR sale on 9th-av., 77th and 78th sts., over 25 lots. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A PLOT OF SIX LOTS OF EXTRA SIZE for sale, south-west corner 8th-av. and 125d-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A LARGE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE ON 8th-av. and a 100-foot street above 125th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COSTLESS POWER FOR ELEVATING water to upper floors. Rowance Automatic Pump. Call or send for circular, No. 35 Broadway, New-York.

CENTRAL, ALSO RIVERSIDE, PARK LOTS. Cat lowest prices, by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE in Brooklyn, situated on Clinton-av.; proved fireproof, built of stone, brick, and iron; grouted floors supported on iron girders and iron beams; double roof; water on all floors; heated by steam; never insured; lot 75x110. Apply to C. E. TATHAM, No. 82 Beekman-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, July 1,
At 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,
Nos. 426, 428 West 40th-st., near 9th-av., two elegant four-story brick houses, with two three-story brick house in rear, lots 20x98.9 each.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

APARTMENTS—NINE ROOMS, LIGHTED, ON Madison-av.; steam heated; new house; first class. Apply to OGDEN, No. 44 East 79th-st.

THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET—No. 154 West 15th-st.; in good order; all improvements. Inquire No. 148 West 15th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 251 South, extending through to Water, st., five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage; location as one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 30x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DO YOU WISH TO RENT OR PURCHASE A SUBURBAN HOME?—Send postal card for circular to J. R. HAY, Post Office Box No. 3,422.
GRAND EXCURSION, JULY 4 and 5.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, NICELY situated on Lake Hopatcong; lake bathing; modern improvements; 18 rooms; gas; piano, and billiard-table; between Shrewsbury and Long Branch, at Eatontown, N. Y., and three miles from depot; rent low. No. 32 Park-place, room No. 63.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED, UNTIL Fall or Spring, large house; high ground, well shaded; near station; garden and grounds in fine order; good stable; possession immediately. Apply to P. KINGSLEY, corner of Main and Cone sts., Orange, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR New-Hamburg, to let; elegant place; resembles an old English Park; greenhouses, graperies, &c.; milk and vegetables free to occupant. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house; all modern improvements; 5 or 10 acres; stable; train from Grand Central Depot, or 8th-av. cars. Inquire on premises, Ogden-av., between Central Bridge and High Bridge, or at No. 72 West 52d-st.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.—VERY DEsirable and handsomely-furnished large Swiss cottage; 14 rooms; ample grounds, with stable; beautiful view, overlooking the Sound; perfectly healthy.
S. T. RUSSELL, No. 6 Wall-st.

TO LET BY THE SEA SHORE—TWO COTtages at Point Pleasant, six miles south of Ocean Grove; nine trains daily to New-York. Inquire of E. COOK, No. 192 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO RENT AT ROSELLE, N. J.—MEDIUMsize house, well located, near the depot. Inquire of W. W. Dilts, Roselle, or W. K. HINMAN, 169 South-st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT cottages to rent. Catalogues and particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,

COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COMFORT AND PLEASURE OF ITS GUESTS.

Now Open for the Season.

Rates Reduced to $4 Per Day.

ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED at the PARK-AVENUE HOTEL or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.
HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

POPULAR PRICES.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL.

THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

This splendid hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Will open for guests June 21.
CLEMENT & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, late Lindell Hotel, St. Louis.
WM. WILKINSON, Supt.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, FORKED RIVER, OCEAN COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.
The nearest point to the finest fishing, gunning, and sailing of Barnegat Bay. Superior accommodations for families or transient guests; house first class; reasonable rates; access by Long Branch boat and N. J. S. & R. R. free stage from depot to house.
ALONZO H. CORWIN, Proprietor.
Forked River, N. J.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG.—THE coolest, handsomest, most comfortable, and most reasonable Summer hotel in the vicinity of New-York; fine large rooms, elegantly furnished; spacious halls, delightful piazzas, excellent music, unexceptionable table, good service, surf and sail bathing, billiards, bowling, croquet, pleasant walks and drives; a few good rooms unengaged. Address A. S. GLADWIN & CO.,
Woodsburg, Long Island.

COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL.

NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
The hotel has an Elevator, and is entirely refitted.
GOODSELL BROTHERS, Proprietors, West Point, N.Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY MANSION HOUSE.—THOroughly renovated; pure beds, large rooms; one minute to depot; close to beach; board $8 to $10 per week.
PETER W. MAGUIRE, Proprietors.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
O. G. STAPLES.

BREAD-LOAF INN,
RIPTON, VT.
A few good rooms left; terms $8 to $12 per week.
JOSEPH BATTELL, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISONS-ON-HUDSON.—Now open; terms, $8 to $15; special arrangements by the season; diagrams at Grand Union Hotel, 4th-av. and 42d-st. Address G. F. GARRISON.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE, N. Y.—Board $8 to $10 week; $2 transient; families moderate. Erie Railway; two mails in the mountains; mineral waters and air cure. J. G. DAVISON.

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, NEAR HUDSON, N. Y.—Now open; 24th season. Send for circular. M. P. NASH.

LAUREL TOP HALL, COLD SPRING HARbor, Long Island, now open; special low rates. Apply or address W. R. GERARD, No. 454 5th-av.

SCHROON LAKE HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, Among the Adirondacks; terms low. Send for circular.
H. T. ABEY, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—"THE COLUMBIAN," first-class, opens June 15. GEO. L. CAREY, Proprietor. (From St. James Hotel, Jacksonville.)

MOORE'S HOTEL, TRENTON FALLS, N. Y. First-class. Finest scenery and falls in the world.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE.—HIGHLAND Mills, N. Y.; 2 hours, Erie; A1 location; good fishing; fine boating, (free;) circulars. Oliver Cromwell.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Distance from New-York, 50 miles; now open.
MRS. E. H. RATHOR.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Mrs. Flagg's elegant cottages now open.
Town residences, No. 49 Park-av.

THE ELBERON IS NOW OPEN.
C. C. JONES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Windsor Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
WITH COTTAGES ADJOINING.
On the European Plan,
Now Open for the Season.
ROOMS CAN be ENGAGED at the PARK-AVENUE HOTEL or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.
CHARLES H. SHELLEY, Manager.

SPRING LAKE BEACH AND SEA GIRT.

MONMOUTH HOUSE, CARLTON HOUSE.
BEACH HOUSE,
Address L. U. MALTBY, SPRING LAKE, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world. First-class accommodations for 400 guests. Accessible by the day boats and Hudson River Railroad. Terms reduced and liberal arrangements made for the season. Address
PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

1834. FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON. 1879.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Largest and leading hotel of the Catskill region. Situated on the Catskill Mountains, twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Open June 1 to Oct 1.
Reduced rates (June, $14 per week.) Send for circular C. A. Beach's stages and carriages from Catskill landing

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
House new in 1878; enlarged and improved for 1879. Contains all modern improvements, telegraph, steam, and gas. Elevation over 3,000 feet above tide-water—500 feet higher than any other hotel in the Catskills. View magnificent: valley and mountains. Terms, $3 per day. Reasonable terms for week or month. For circulars address JAMES SMITH, Proprietor,
Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD-CLIFFS-ON-HUDSON, 370 feet above the river, NOW OPEN.
40 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY BOAT,
3 minutes' walk to landing. Send for descriptive book. For terms apply to D. B. HAMMOND, Englewood Post Office, N. J.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,
OPENS FOR 1879, JUNE 26.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR AND HOT AND COLD WATER BATHS.
JOHN G. WEAVER & SONS.
Applications to Everett House, New-York.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND,
OPENS June 20 HEALTHY LOCATION; good boating, bathing, and fishing; furnished cottages to let in connection with hotel. Apply, previous to opening, to
DORLAN & SHAFFER, Fulton Market, N. Y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN FROM JUNE 14 TO OCT. 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

The West Point Hotel,

ON THE PARADE-GROUND, IN THE MILITARY POST.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
NOW OPEN. This select family hotel has been placed in first-class condition. It directly adjoins the NEW OCEAN PIER, and possesses many special attractions. For terms, &c., address McINTYRE, BARRETT & CO., Proprietors.

ROGERS ROCK HOTEL.
LAKE GEORGE.
This hotel will open June 15th. For terms and rooms address T. J. TREADWAY, Rogers Rock, N. Y. References: M. Snow, No. 9 Wall-st.; Birdseye Blakeman, No. 140 Greene-st.; C. Murray, No. 2 Broadway; Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, Union League Club; Cyrus Butler, No. 24 Cliff-st.; the Hon. O. Cleveland, Jersey City, N. J.

THE HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.
Best known of any hotel on the Atlantic coast, OPENS JUNE 21. Special arrangements for the season. Coaches to and from depots and churches free.
HOWLAND & WORTHEY, Managers.

HOTEL FENIMORE,
COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
Will open JUNE 18. Fine boating and fishing. For terms address THOS. D. WINCHESTER, Astor House, New-York, or JAMES B. CURTIS, Cooperstown.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER.

THE MAPLEWOOD,
BETHLEHEM, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
Ample accommodations for 400 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect.
O. D. SEAVEY,
Of Hotel Brunswick, Boston.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
LONG BRANCH,
Within five minutes' walk of the new Ocean Pier.
NOW OPEN.
LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, Proprietors.

FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

SURF HOTEL, NOW OPEN.
Take James-slip Ferry, New-York, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; 34th-st., 7:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.; Wall-st., 4 P. M., for Hunter's Point, to connect with train for Fire Island. Through tickets and baggage checked; telegraph in hotel.

TENAKILL HOUSE, DEMAREST, N. J.—Now open; only 18 miles from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; noted for high grounds, pure air and water; no mosquitoes.
H. W. HOWLAND, Proprietor.
Late of Long Branch.

LELAND HOUSE,
SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,
Opens June 2, 1879; finest location, scenery, driving, boating, fishing, &c., in the Adirondacks; terms reduced to $10 and $14 per week. For circulars, diagrams, or references apply to WM. G. LELAND, Manager.

AMID THE BERKSHIRE HILLS THE charming Village of Great Barrington has its Berkshire House; accommodates hundred; delightful surroundings; no malaria; no mosquitoes. Confer with S. B. GOODALE & CO., Fifth-Avenue Hotel. No. 5 West 23d-st., familiar with whole situation. C. TICKNOR.

AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—A Martin House, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.; boating, bathing, fishing, croquet, music; good reference; first-class table; terms, $2 to $3. Call on H. A. MARTIN, Proprietor, at French's Hotel, Monday, 30th, until 3 P. M., or address as above.

OCEAN HOUSE,
POINT PLEASANT, N. J.
Delightfully located within 100 yards of the surf, and a half mile from head of Barnegat Bay; good sailing, gunning, fishing, and bathing. R. C. SHOEMAKER.

AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS.—THE WINDSOR HOUSE, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y., will open June 15, 1879, under new management, as a first-class hotel; terms, $2 to $12 per week.
MACKENZIE BROTHERS, Proprietors.

BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at the Cliff House, Bald Head, York, Me.; one of the finest locations on the coast; open June 26. For particulars address THEODORE WEARE, Jr., Cape Neddick, Me.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.—A first-class family hotel, with all modern conveniences, now open. Special rates for June.
H. HOWLAND, Manager,
Late of Howland Hotel.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Prices to suit the times. Beautiful mountain scenery and cool atmosphere.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA, OPENS June 1; rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 per day. Liberal arrangements with families. Address Metropolitan House, New-York; Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga; Delavan House, Albany.
CHAS. E. LELAND.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J. Now open. Special terms for May and June. Apply to Hotel Bureau, No. 1,337 Broadway, or J. W. COLEMAN, Manager.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—STRICTLY first-class accommodations for families or single gentlemen; brick villa, five minutes from boat; stabling. Inquire for Mr. HODGES, Chestnut-av.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

JEWELERS AND GOLDSMITHS,
PICARD & CASAU,
NO. 36 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JONES, 22 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, Paris, and 41 St. James's, London, silversmith, dressing-case and bag manufacturer, stationer, heraldic engraver; leather goods, fancy articles, English brushmaker and perfumer; Rodgers' cutlery.

HOTEL FRIEDLAND.
Excellent table. Moderate prices. English spoken. NO. 45 AVENUE FRIEDLAND, CHAMPS ELYSEES, PARIS.

HOTEL DOMINICI, NOS. 7 AND 9 RUE CASsette, (between Tuileries Garden and Boulevards.)—Terms, from $2 a day, including board. Arrangements made with families. Lift.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM,
MADE FROM
PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
Rich, delicious, and always reliable. Try it and you will use no other. Depots No. 306 4th-av., No. 1,338 Broadway, and No. 76 Chatham-st.

RUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.—$1 PER GALLON Best in the City. Great reduction. No. 12 Bible House, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—I WILL SELL AT PUBlic auction on MONDAY, June 30, 1879, at 11 o'clock, two fixtures of 3 large lower saloons at the southeast corner of 13th-st. and Lenox-av.
H. O. MCGARRY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
Buy and sell ON COMMISSION for cash or on margin all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.
All issues of Government bonds bought and sold at market rates, free of commission, and on hand for immediate delivery.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO EXCHANGES OF BONDS IN WASHINGTON FOR ACCOUNT OF BANKS.

SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and ALABAMA STATE BONDS, also VICKSBURG CITY BONDS forwarded for funding.
Holders of MOBILE CITY BONDS are solicited to communicate with us in regard to the amount of Bonds held by them.
Information in regard to the above will be cheerfully furnished on application at
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

M. & S. STERNBERGER,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York, and No. 52 Devonshire-st. Boston, Mass., Members of the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE and MINING BOARD, execute orders for GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS and FOREIGN EXCHANGE. CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS A SPECIALTY, with unusual facilities for the execution of orders at the San Francisco Mining Board. Have a limited amount of stock of the "SOQUEL-ERN NEVADA," "GOLDEN FLEECE," and "RESCUE" Mining Companies for sale, for the purpose of completing the supply of machinery.

ALL CALIFORNIA AND OTHER MINING STOCKS.
We buy and sell Mining Stocks at the SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.
Or elsewhere, daily, for cash or on a margin, exclusively on commission only, and dividends paid by us in New-York, our custom 28 years.
40 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY BOAT,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.
We also organize mining companies on first-class producing and developed gold and silver mines.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers, and Auctioneers, No. 45 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO DEALERS IN STOCKS.—THE OLD BANking-house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, will execute orders for the purchase or sale of stocks, in large or fractional amounts, on a reasonable margin, and, if desired, will use our discretion what to buy and sell, giving parties the benefit of our 25 years' experience in the business. Opportunities are constantly occurring for handsome profits.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY for New-Jersey, in a cause wherein WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., is complainant and DANIEL FULLER et al. are defendants, I shall sell at public vendue, at my office on Main-st., in Orange, N. J., on June 28, 1879, at 2 P. M., 10 bonds for $1,000 each, and numbered from 802 to 811, both inclusive, of "The New-York Stock Exchange Construction Company."
E. D. PIERSON, Special Master.
BURKE & FREEMAN, Solicitors.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold. NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 62 WALL-ST.
Buys and sells exchange, and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

PERSONAL LOANS—MONEY ON LIFE And Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies at lowest premiums.
J. J. ISELIN & CO., 105 Broadway; Box 1,880.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PURCHASE at par the Indiana Central Railway 10 per cent. coupons due July 1, 1879.
A. ISELIN & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.
JUNE 28, 1879.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RAILROAD BONDS—WHETHER YOU WISH to buy or sell, write to EDW. C. FOX & CO., Members New-York Stock Exchange, No. 3-Wall-st., New-York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND OF INTEREST.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum be paid on deposits on and after July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward which have been on deposit for the three and six months ending June 30, 1879.
Interest will be credited as an original deposit, and, if not withdrawn, will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1879. Deposits made on or before Thursday, July 10, will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BURCH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 AND 3 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1879.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
Interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all amounts over $1,000, which have remained on deposits during the three or six months ending July 1, 1879, will be paid according to the by-laws on Wednesday, July 16.
Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the deposit, and draw interest from July 1.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. L. TIFFANY, President.
G. N. CORNELIS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1879.
The President and Director of the North River Bank, in the City of New-York, have declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order of the board.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1879.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE R. R. CO. —The coupons on the mortgage bonds of this Company, falling due July 1, 1879, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Nassau-st., New-York City.
FRANK SAUNDERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1879.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. B. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 36 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1879.
THE COUPONS OF THE ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, due on the 1st of July next, are payable at this office.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1879.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the first day of July next.
W. B. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 7, 1879.
RICHARD KING, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, OF THE J. Frankfort and Kokomo Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of William-st. and Exchange-place.
CODE ADAMS, President.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1879.
E. E. MEWBILL, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1879.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1879.
FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. and the day been declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable, FREE of tax, July 1 next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 25th inst. until July 2.
H. O. MCGARRY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. Co.,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25, 1879.
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SILVER PER CENT. COUPONS.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS.
All due July 1, 1879, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., partners Wall and Broad sts., New-York, on and after that date.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY, Treasurer's Office, New-York, June 20, 1879.—A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after THURSDAY, July 10, 1879, to the shareholders of record on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed the 30th June inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the morning of July 11 next.
J. A. COWING, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share on the stock of this company will be paid on the 1st day of August next. Also a dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the L. S. and M. S. Railroad held in trust, will be paid at the same time. The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst. and reopened on the 30th day of July.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1879.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, maturing July 1, 1879, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st.:
Chicago and Great Western First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Second Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago First Mortgage.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage.
Alabama Central First Mortgage.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1879.
COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1879, ON $3,000,000 of Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joseph loans," and $1,200,000 bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, (Cameron Branch,) will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, 1879, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.
JOHN A. HILTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, June 16, 1879.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable July 15, 1879, at our office, as above.
The transfer-books will close July 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen July 16.
H. R. PARSONS,
Assistant Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1879.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 7th proximo.
G. J. MCGOURKEY, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.
(Designated Depository of the United States.)
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1879.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. from the profits of the last six months, free of taxes, payable on and after July 1.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1879.
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee, will pay on and after July 1, 1879, twenty-five dollars upon the coupons maturing July 1, 1879, on the bonds of the Union Pacific Railway, Southern branch, which have been stamped, under the terms of the agreement of March 1, 1876. Coupons must be left over night for examination. EDWARD KING, President.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 24, 1879.
NEW-YORK BONDS AND MARY'S Falls Ship Canal Bonds, issued by the State of Michigan, due July 1, 1879, and the INTEREST on all Michigan State Bonds due at that date, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
R. D. PRITCHARD, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1879.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1879. The transfer-books will remain closed until this date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY, Treasurer's Office, No. 7 Broad-way, New-York, June 20, 1879.—The interest due in July next on the bonds of this company will be paid on and after TUESDAY, July 2, 1879, on presentation of the coupons at the Cora Exchange Bank, corner of William and Beaver sts.
J. A. COWING, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SEAM AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1879.
FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable, free of tax, July 1, 1879.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 25th inst. until the 1st prox.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable the first day of July next, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
GEO. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1879.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of all taxes, out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on or after July 1 next.
E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1879.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors have declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable July 1. Transfer-books closed till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1879.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date till July 3, 1879.
C. V. SANTA, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared, from the earnings of the current six months, a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to Shareholders on and after July 7, 1879. The transfer-book will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due July 1, 1879, upon the $700,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation on and after the 1st of July, 1879, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Trustee.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1879.
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1879. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
F. BALTES, Cashier.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due July 1, 1879, upon the mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after the 1st of July, 1879, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st inst., and will be reopened on July 1. GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
HOUSTON, June 21, 1879.
THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST OF JULY from the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
E. CAVE, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
No. 196 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 next, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
H. F. DOREMUS, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1879.
THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1879, OF Cotton and Fulton Railroad Company will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.
D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1879.
THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1879, ON the second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date at this office.
C. K. GARRISON, President.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1879.
FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of EIGHT per cent. will be paid from the earnings of the current six months on and after the 1st July ensuing, free of tax.
J. I. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 19, 1879.
DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable July 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 to the date of payment.
WM. B. BUNKER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1879.
DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER Cent. will be paid July 1.
A. HALSEY, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PORT

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

HORSES FLOUNDERING IN THE SAND.

OPENING OF A NEW RACE-COURSE AT CONEY ISLAND—THREE EVENTS DECIDED—RACING UNDER DIFFICULTIES—A STEEPLE-CHASE WHICH CAUSED CONSIDERABLE AMUSEMENT.

The Brighton Beach Race-course was formally opened yesterday in the presence of about 2,000 persons. Everything, however, was in a chaotic state, as the fence inclosing the grounds was not finished, and men were stationed in the gaps to prevent uninvited dead-heads. The course is in the rear of Engeman's Hotel, and close to the Brighton Beach Depot, so that there is every facility for reaching the place, but whether it will be a success depends very much upon the ability of the proprietor to improve the track, which is at present unfit for horses to run on. It has been laid out upon a sand-bank, with several inches of loam upon it, and in some portions the horses sank to their fetlocks, and floundered about in the most discouraging manner, so that fast running was out of the question. Mr. Engeman has spent a vast sum of money in laying out this course and erecting the necessary buildings, but it will require a still greater outlay to overcome the difficulty which the sandy track involves. That the enterprise is popular with the Coney Island visitors was demonstrated yesterday, for there were a greater number of ladies occupying seats on the grand stand, where a band of music was stationed, and enlivened the proceedings with popular airs. The programme presented three events: a dash of three-quarters of a mile, a race of mile heats, and a steeple-chase; but the painful efforts of the horses to gallop over the track were discouraging to the lovers of racing, and robbed the contests of their usual interest. The numerous mishaps in the steeple-chase, however, wound up the sport humorously at least, and sent the people away in good humor. The details follow.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The first affair was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $300, of which $50 went to the second horse; entrance free; winners this year of any single race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra, and there were allowances to maidens according to age. There were nine entries, and out of them the starters were M. Tully's br. c. Carver, Jr., 4 years, by B. F. Carver, out of Long Nine, 108 pounds, (Waller;) Ayres & Sutcliffe's ch. c. Alleveur, 4 years, by Ulroy, out of Sequin, 118 pounds, (Dumas;) Engeman & Co.'s b. g. Guy, 4 years, by Narragansett, out of Chignon, 105 pounds, (Sparling;) James H. Jennings's b. f. Miss Malloy, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, dam by Kentucky, 113 pounds, (Jennings,) and S. D. Bruce's b. c. Glen Ogle, 3 years, by Glen Athol, out of Mollie Woods, 103 pounds, (Kenney.) In the pools Alleveur brought $2b to $15 for the field. Alleveur was false at once, and they were started from the quarter pole with Carver in the lead and Glen Ogle second. A little further on Glen Ogle went to the front, and Alleveur took the second place, but lost his footing in the sand and nearly fell. Glen Ogle went through the sand better than the others, who were soon running in single file, he being four lengths in front at the half-mile pole. Alleveur second, two lengths in front of Miss Malloy, Carver fourth, and Guy fifth, far behind. These positions were kept throughout the remainder of the race, Glen Ogle winning it by eight lengths, and Alleveur was the same distance before Miss Malloy. Time—1:26.

THE MILE HEATS.

The second race was a purse of $500, of which $100 went to the second horse; entrance free; a handicap for all ages. The starters for this were James J. Bevins's ch. m. Hattie F., 6 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 108 pounds, (Dean,) and Daly Brothers's ch. c. Loiterer, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, 100 pounds, (McLaughlin.) Hattie F. was the favorite at $100 to $45, but the mare floundered terribly in the sand, and was easily defeated. In the first heat Loiterer took the lead at the start, and going round the turn Hattie nearly fell forward, and Loiterer led her a length at the quarter pole. As they were footing back stretch, the mare found it difficult to get along, and Loiterer led her three lengths at the half-mile pole. Coming round the lower turn, the mare closed up a length of the gap, but she again floundered, and Loiterer came away, winning easily by five lengths, in 2:01. In the second heat Loiterer got the best of the start, and led a length, and both of them slipped on the turn, but Loiterer recovered his footing more readily than his competitor, and was two lengths in front at the quarter pole. Hattie made a desperate effort to overtake Loiterer on the back stretch, and reached his saddle-girth, but the sand was too much for her, and she fell back, and Loiterer finally won the heat and race by four lengths, in 2:01½.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The last event was called the Coney Island Handicap Steeple-chase, purse, $500, of which $100 went to the second horse, the length of the course being about two miles. As may be imagined, it was a very funny affair and occasioned much merriment, as the horses slipped and rolled in the sand and bog. There were nine starters, and their original intention was to send their horses to the post. These were Dwyer Brothers' gr. h. Derby, by Eugene, out of Kate Sovereign, 146 pounds, (Nolan;) S. Penistan's ch. h. Pilot, aged, by Jack the Barber, dam by Pilot, 136½ pounds, including 3½ pounds overweight, (Woods;) James H. Jennings's ch. h. Ventilator, aged, by Vandal, out of Carolin, 128 pounds, (Devin;) Daly Brothers' br. f. Lizzie D., 4 years, by Enquirer, out of Leisure, 118 pounds, (Penain;) Bennett & Co.'s ch. g. Dandy, 4 years, by Oysterman, Jr., dam by Arlington, 137 pounds, (Griffin,) and William Callahan's b. g. Bay Rum, aged, by Bay Wood, out of Gemelli, 127½ pounds, including 2½ pounds overweight, (Kearns.) They were started in the field at a point about 150 yards above the judges' stand at the beginning of the turn, and when the flag fell, Derby took the lead, but immediately relinquished it to Pilot. They ran diagonally across the field toward the back stretch, and the first obstacle was a wall, which Pilot jumped over first, followed by Derby, Bay Rum, Ventilator, Lizzie D. and Dandy in the order named. The second jump was a hurdle, which Bay Rum refused, and he was left out in the cold. Then there was a rapid change, for Dandy, although under a pull, went to the front, but bolted at the fourth hurdle. Lizzie D. then took the lead and plowed through the sand rapidly, and she was followed by Ventilator second, and Derby third. Pilot, in the meantime losing his footing, rolled over in the sand, while Kearns remounted Bay Rum, and followed a long way behind. They now came to the water jump, in front of the stand, with Lizzie first, several lengths before Ventilator, and Derby third. These jumps further on, and Bay Rum came to grief again, and thus but three were left in the race. Lizzie D. kept the lead, and the second time came over the water eight lengths in front of Derby, who was a length before Ventilator. The latter then went to the front, and Lizzie D. went headlong into the sand, leaving but Ventilator and Derby to go on, but it was not long before Ventilator fell, and Derby had it all to himself for a moment, but he went very near, and Devin, quickly remounting Ventilator, set the latter going at his best, and when they entered the track on the back stretch they were even, and, of course, the excitement was very great. There was a close struggle between them into the home stretch, where a hurdle had been erected, and they jumped it together, but Derby lasted the longest, and won the race by two lengths in 4:41½. The chapter of accidents during the race was caused the spectators to keep a continued roar of laughter, for the horses, struggling through the sand, and their frantic efforts to keep their feet after jumping, were very amusing, and even the losers left the scene in a merry mood.

THE HULL MURDER CASE.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins was engaged yesterday in drawing up the indictment for murder against Chastine Cox, but had not finished it when he left his office. It is a very voluminous and carefully-drawn document, containing about a dozen counts. He will have it ready for presentation to the Grand Jury to-morrow, but even if it has received the signature of Mr. Ambon, the foreman, it will be formally presented in the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner will then be brought up from the Tombs and arraigned. He will, it is understood, plead not guilty, by advice of his counsel, and Mr. Rollins will move that a day for trial during the July term be fixed. The murderer's demeanor is still stolid and unconcerned, and he continues to take great pains with his toilet. Commissioner Hess visited him for a short time yesterday. Commissioner Cox insists that the murderer's name is not Cox. Cox yesterday sent a letter to his mother, telling her not to worry about him. Counsel are now preparing his defense.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

A number of respectable residents of Broome-street, Newark, yesterday complained to Chief of Police Maldrum that Policeman Herman Peterson had on Friday night arrested and locked up, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, a respectable young colored man named James Oliver. They also alleged that Peterson had also committed a brutal and unprovoked assault on Oliver, who is now confined to his house by a severe wound on the head. Oliver, from what can be learned of the matter, was standing in the street talking to a woman, when Peterson ordered him to "move on." He declined, when Peterson went to a young man who was using a street-sprinkler and told him to turn the water on the couple. The youth did so, and when Oliver objected, Peterson knocked him down and arrested him. The case will be investigated by Mayor Yates.

A DOG-CATCHER SENT TO PRISON.

Godfried Katzman, of No. 131 Rivington-street, owns a very handsome and valuable Newfoundland dog. On Monday last the pet, properly muzzled and bearing a license tag on his collar, was at play in front of Katzman's residence, when Henry Myers, a deputy dog-catcher, drove up with a wagon filled with captive dogs. As soon as he caught sight of the Newfoundland dog he cut a noose, which he had prepared, round the animal, and proceeded to tear off the license tag and collar. The dog's cries of distress soon attracted the attention of the owner, Mr. Katzman, who hastened out and endeavored to rescue his pet, who was being tortured by the two men, when Myers suddenly picked up a stone and struck Katzman on the head. A large crowd had gathered by this time, and Katzman cried for the Police. He was heard by Officer Hull, of the Tenth Precinct, who ran up. Myers dropped the dog and ran off when he saw the officer, but was captured after a sharp chase. He was arraigned, on a charge of larceny, in the Court of Special Sessions, where he pleaded not guilty, and endeavored to prove that another person than himself had seized the dog. He was fined $25, and in addition sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

FIRE COMMISSIONER GORMAN.

WILL HE LOSE HIS OFFICIAL HEAD?—CHIEF OF BATTALION ORR'S CASE.

John J. Gorman, Fire Commissioner, Treasurer of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and a figure-head in Ninth Ward politics, was yesterday in an uneasy frame of mind. He heard in the winds that scattered his snowy locks that a small body of determined men is on his trail, and ready to take his scalp and official shoes, and Mr. John Kelly was aggrieved to learn that one of his pet henchman may lose his official head and shoes after the manner of the handsome Gumbleton. The head and front of Mr. Gorman's offending seems to have been his defense of a Chief of Battalion, whose misdeeds smacked of Tweedism. This Chief of Battalion, Gilbert J. Orr, certified to the correctness of bills which were not correct, as shown by the testimony of the contractor, Samuel W. Sears. Sears was a salesman for Messrs. Quackenbush, Townsend & Co., iron and hardware dealers, in Chambers-street, and recently secured a contract to furnish Ulster iron to the Fire Department repair shops, in Third street, at the rate of 2.95-100 cents per pound. On the 3d of April, James Deignan, a book-keeper in the repair shops, discovered that Sears was not furnishing Ulster iron, but was delivering an inferior quality of iron—much of its valueless and the best of it worth less than 2 cents a pound. Mr. Deignan hastened to see Chief Orr, who was in command of the repair shops, and told him of the facts. Mr. Orr, it is said, "expressed surprise" that Sears was not furnishing iron according to contract, and sent for Sears. When the latter met Orr there was a whispered conversation, and it was given out in the shops that Orr had agreed to use all the iron that was fit for anything and return the rest to Sears. Over a month after the interview between Orr and Sears, the former took to Deignan a set of bills, and told him to put upon them a form of certificate, which Orr signed, setting forth that the department had received so much Ulster iron from Sears. These bills were sent to the Fire Department for payment. A week afterward Deignan presented the facts to Commissioner Gorman, at his residence in Fourteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and Mr. Gorman seemed greatly incensed at Orr's apparent imitation of the tactics of the "good old days," and directed Deignan to file charges of larceny against Orr. Deignan did as he was told, and the case went to trial before Commissioner Gorman, with a superabundance of testimony against Orr. Notwithstanding all this, Commissioner Gorman took it into his head to bully and browbeat the witnesses—all of them men of good character—and the upshot of the case was that Orr, instead of being dismissed from the department, was transferred from the repair shops to the Tenth Battalion, "over the bridge." Sears, the contractor, admitted before President Vincent C. King that the iron furnished by him was not Ulster iron. The board dismissed the charges against Orr upon the pretext that they were not made in proper form. The case was reopened three different times and nothing was done. At length an opinion was asked from Corporation Counsel Whitney, and in an elaborate paper he says that the charges should be reopened. In the face of this opinion the Commissioners, instead of reopening the charges, met on Friday and passed only the feeble punishment of "censure" in the general orders to Orr, President King and Commissioner Gorman voting yea, and Commissioner Van Cott voting nay, and demanding that the Chief should be tried, and if found guilty be dismissed from the department.

Mr. Gorman and his bosom friends were terribly agitated yesterday when they learned that the movement to have him removed is not a mere idle freak, but the intention of determined men. While President King is censured by many, it is the general impression that he was led astray by the wily Gorman, and when he [King] was informed that an attempt was to be made to have Gorman removed, he threatened, it is said, to at once resign if such a result seemed probable.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

REUNION OF THE ASSOCIATE ALUMNÆ—ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

A pleasant reunion of the Associate Alumnæ of the Normal College was held yesterday afternoon in the college chapel. About 400 members were in attendance, and among the invited guests were the Hon. William Wood, President of the Board of Education; President Hunter, of the Normal College, and Commissioner Manierre. Miss Kate Thompson, who occupied the chair, delivered an address on "Mental Growth." Miss Sullivan read a paper on the subject of "Home Studies," by Miss A. S. King, and Miss Mary E. Davis discussed "Some Phases of "Dress." Miss Caroline G. Roberts, in an essay on "Advantages of Newspaper Reading," said substantially that good newspapers were the educators of the public, and their perusal would prove more profitable than the study of the language of extinct nations. She advised her hearers to keep themselves informed in regard to the politics of the time, but to carefully avoid those newspapers whose chief purpose is to pander to morbid tastes. A paper entitled "Housekeeping versus Intellectual Culture," was presented by Miss Ella Burns, who said, among other things, that housekeeping and an intellectual life are incompatible; that a woman should be the sovereign of her household; that, as a rule, women at home do too much with the hands and too little with the head, and that to rhose seeking how to keep a perfect home the reading of good books gives inspiration for a lifetime. In the course of a paper on "System and Suppers," Miss Nellie G. Cone humorously alluded to Miss Corson's receipts for ten-cent dinners, and suggested that a happy medium in the line of economy would prove more advantageous. "Help" was the subject of an address by Lucia B. Tunis. She contended that many mistresses were responsible for some of the faults of their servants. "We encourage them to deal in falsehoods," said Miss Tunis, "by telling them to say we are not at home when we are." There was a time in her [the speaker's] personal experience, when she had wished that the curriculum included ironing, starch-making, and bluing, in order that she might have been enabled to correct the errors of an untaught servant. Books, she thought, would be much better presents for servants than dresses and collars and cuffs. Life at Cornell University was described by Miss Caroline C. Jackson, and the entertainment closed with music by Miss Tremper. Subjoined are the officers of the association for 1879: President, Miss Kate Thompson; First Vice-President, Miss E. Cole; Second Vice-President, Miss C. Roberts; Recording Secretary, Miss E. Linehan; Corresponding Secretary, Miss H. Sullivan; Treasurer, Miss A. Hunter; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Miss L. Tunis.

THE PLANET MILLS ROBBERY.

The Cashier of the Planet Mills, in South Brooklyn, was knocked down and robbed of $3,500 on March 25, 1878, while within a block of the mills, by three men, who, after the robbery, which was committed in broad daylight, jumped into a wagon and escaped. The Cashier had drawn the money from a New-York bank, and was taking it to the mills for the purpose of paying off the hands. He was accompanied by a watchman, but the attack was so sudden that both men were knocked down and the Cashier robbed before either could offer any resistance. Some days after the robbery, William H. Bartlett, George Martin, and John Roberts were arrested on suspicion. All three were professional thieves, and two of them had been but recently discharged from prison. They were brought to trial in the July following their arrest. Martin and Bartlett were found guilty, and Roberts, who proved an alibi by New-York detectives, was acquitted. The testimony was contradictory, and Judge Moore, who presided at the trial, had strong doubts as to the guilt of the prisoners. He therefore did not sentence them, but ordered them back to Raymond-Street Jail, pending a motion made by their counsel for a new trial, which was recently granted. Yesterday a motion was made for the discharge of the prisoners on their own recognizance, and notice was given by their counsel that he would move for a nolle prosequi in October. The District Attorney did not oppose the motion. He said that no further evidence could be obtained against the prisoners, and that if they were again convicted on the same showing of facts the Supreme Court would, as it had already done, grant a new trial. The prisoners were then discharged by Judge Moore, and left the court-room in company with a large number of friends.

AN ARREST THAT WAS DELAYED.

In April, 1877, Mark Levy gave Jacob Hoffman, of No. 132 Mott-street, a promissory note for $1,200, payable two years from date, and indorsed by Isaac Levy. In October, of the same year, Isaac Levy, so it is alleged, visited Hoffman at No. 57 Grand-street, and said that he wished to pay at once the amount of the note, and asked Hoffman to give it to him. Hoffman handed over the note, and Levy walked off with it, without paying the money he professed to have in his possession. Last Friday Hoffman went to Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, and procured a warrant for Levy's arrest on a charge of larceny. Levy was arrested yesterday, but released on parole to appear for examination on Tuesday.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

Mrs. Mary Ann Dosey, of No. 38 Eldridge-street, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday and preferred a charge against Patrolman Kidsons Boyer, of the Tenth Precinct. In her affidavit Mrs. Dosey says that on Friday evening, while she was standing in front of her residence, the officer came up to her and said, "I want money to-day, and must have it. You know what I mean." The woman had no money to give him, and she told him so, and he went away. Later in the evening he returned, and finding Mrs. Dosey and her daughter (who is about to become a mother) seated on the front stoop, he stepped up to them, and, after abusing them, arrested Mrs. Dosey, and dragged her to the station-house. The latter alleges that the charges against her are false, and that Boyer took from her person a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold ear-rings, a gold breast-pin, a gold finger-ring, a silver watch, and $5 in money. Boyer was arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, and pleaded not guilty, and was discharged.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Arnold, Constable & Co. will close both their wholesale and retail stores on the 4th and 5th of July.

The free floating baths were patronized last week by 133,356 persons, of whom 38,634 were females.

The receipts for the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, and wrappers at the General Post Office for the week ending yesterday were $56,500, a large sum for the midsummer season.

The number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the past week was 3,891. Yesterday the Rhein, from Bremen, brought 461, and the Victoria, from London, 46.

Over 40 marksmen entered yesterday afternoon in the Sharp Match, at Brinton Rifle Range, for military rifles. The winner was Col. D. Lodge, who made a score of 41 out of a possible 50.

The Inspectors of Common Schools met at the hall of the Board of Education yesterday morning, and passed formal resolutions in respect to the memory of their late associate, Mr. Andrew Mills.

The body of a man, about 40 years of age, was found in the Narrows yesterday. He had dark and gray mixed hair, gray goatee and mustache, dark clothing, white shirts, drawers, and socks, and gaiter shoes. His height was 5 feet 8 inches.

During the week ending at noon yesterday, there were reported at the Sanitary Bureau 4 cases of typhoid fever, 82 cases of scarlet fever, 2 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 33 cases of measles, 22 cases of diphtheria, and 12 cases of small-pox.

Patrick O'Brien, of No. 334 East Eleventh-street, while at work on the New-York Elevated Railroad structure at the Bowery and Peil-street yesterday, was struck by a passing locomotive and hurled to the ground, receiving serious injuries.

United States Commissioner Deuel heard argument yesterday on the motion to discharge from custody Burns and Corson, who are accused of stealing $10,000 from the Government Printing-office at Washington. The further hearing will take place to-morrow.

The Alsatia, for London, took out yesterday 130 head of cattle and 36 horses. The Helvetia, for Liverpool, carried 50 tons, and the Anchoria, for Glasgow, 988 quarters of fresh meat. The City of Berlin leaves to-day for Liverpool with 300 tons of fresh meat.

The Controller will on Tuesday next redeem the following bonds of the City and County of New-York, which will fall due on July 1, 1879: Seven per cent. tax relief bonds, 22,767,000; 5 per cent. bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments, $276,825; total, $3,043,825.

Thomas Mullen, of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, foreman on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday, from injuries received on Friday, by being knocked down and run over by a Second-avenue car at Ninety-first-street and Second-avenue.

Such progress has now been made in the classification of the valuable collections in the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, Seventy-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, that one of the curators will be in attendance on Mondays and Tuesdays from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. to accompany visitors and their friends through the halls and make explanations.

The Police were informed yesterday that an impostor, claiming to be a Catholic priest, has visited a number of wealthy Catholic families and solicited aid. He gives his name as Father Rego, and exhibits a letter recommending him, purporting to have been written by Father Noyzance, Superior of the Jesuit Fathers of St. Joseph's Church in Troy, N. Y., which letter is a forgery.

A mass-meeting of working men on the Denis-Kearney-sand-lot plan was announced to take place last night in Union-square. The object was to advocate a new Constitution of the California pattern for New-York State, and other kindred "reforms." George W. Maddox, Leander Thompson, two park policemen, three reporters, and six or seven working men were present. No one else showed up.

Customs Inspectress Ehlers yesterday seized from the person of Elizabeth Otten, an immigrant passenger by the steamer Rhein, the following goods: Twenty-eight yards of lavender moire antique, 34⅝ yards of black silk, 9 yards of grenadine, and 20 silk handkerchiefs. They were concealed under her skirts. She said that they were the property of another woman, named Charlotte Schlueter.

Rowland B. Lloyd, a deaf-mute living on the King's Bridge road, was robbed a few days ago of a hammock. William Crowley was arrested by Capt. Keteltas, of the Central Park Police, and Lloyd was in Special Sessions Court, yesterday, to make a complaint against the prisoner, and was examined by Justice Smith, who is an expert in the sign language. The examination resulted in Crowley being sent to the Penitentiary for a month.

The Trustees of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild have decided upon Tuesday, July 8, as the day for their first excursion for destitute sick children. Three trips will be made each week during the remainder of the hot weather. Tickets will be given to the physicians and dispensaries of the City and to the Board of Health. On the 24 excursions of last year 19,894 children and mothers were taken. Each excursion costs about $250. Funds are solicited, and may be sent to William H. Guion, No. 27 Broadway.

The steam-ship City of Berlin, which was to have carried out the heavy European mail yesterday, was injured while lying at her pier on Friday evening, and her departure was delayed in consequence. Postmaster James ordered that the reading of mail of the time for closing her mail until 9 o'clock A. M. to-day, and the vessel will sail at noon. The damage sustained was not of a very serious character, but it caused much disappointment among friends of the passengers, who assembled yesterday to witness their departure.

On the Produce Exchange yesterday prices were stronger for Spring wheat. No. 2 red, on the spot, was weak and lower. All options were a trifle firmer. Speculative dealings for June appear to be pretty well adjusted, and there is more disposition to operate for the months beyond June. Corn closed a trifle firmer, both for spot and options, particularly the latter. Yesterday's export business was moderate. Grain freights were weak, and through rates were very much unsettled. Provisions were dull and weak, without important changes.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Haggerty, of No. 20 Pacific-street, was prostrated by the heat on Furman-street last evening. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Jacob Minor, 14 years old, of No. 961 Broadway, was drowned yesterday while bathing in a pond near the Ridgewood Reservoir. The body was recovered.

Some time during Friday night the Dutch Reformed Church at Flatbush was entered by burglars, who carried off furniture and carpets valued at $200.

Charles Lakeinan, a bill-poster, 50 years old, has been missing from his home in Sands-street for several days. He was a man of steady habits, and his friends can assign no reason for his disappearance.

Martin Hughes, of No. 136 Smith-street, died yesterday from injuries received by falling from a ladder while painting a house in Smith-street. He was 45 years of age and leaves a wife and children.

F. B. Thurber, President, and other officers of the Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation, will make addresses upon moderation in drinking this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in Bedford Hall, Tompkins-avenue.

Work on the Brooklyn Elevated Railway was pushed vigorously yesterday, the force of laborers having been largely increased. The company has completed its contracts for stone and iron. President Bruff said yesterday that a considerable section of the road would be completed and opened for travel by the 1st of October.

John Moody, of No. 87 Fulton-street, and G. A. Black, of No. 545 Broome-street, New-York, served H. Steeht, a grocer, doing business at the corner of DeKalb and Franklin avenues, with a jury notice. Steeht said it would be very inconvenient to him to do jury duty, and he paid Black and Moody, who said they were Deputy Sheriffs, $1 to be excused. Discovering afterward that the men were not Deputy Sheriffs and that he had been swindled, he informed the Police. Moody and Black were arrested, and yesterday were remanded for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

The schooner Mystic, Capt. Davidson, of New-York, coal laden, sprang a leak Friday afternoon, and was run ashore on Hog Island.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Joseph Pugmire, a constable of the Town of East Chester, residing at Tuckahoe, has been arrested on the complaint of Pelham L. McClellan, a Justice of the Peace at Mount Vernon, for refusing to serve a summons issued by that magistrate in a civil action. When brought before Justice Meeks, at Mount Vernon, Pugmire gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer before the Court of Sessions. His alleged offense is a misdemeanor, being a neglect of official duty.

The residence of Mr. J. D. Powell, near Katonah, was entered a few nights ago by burglars, who forced open a drawer in the safe and took therefrom a one-thousand-dollar Government bond, which Mr. Powell held in trust for the estate of the late Jerusha Heywood, and some notes amounting to $1,500. The latter, however, will be of no use to the robbers. The papers collapsed together a frame containing an engraving of the late Horace Greeley, and the glass was broken. Mr. Powell has offered a reward of $200 for the recovery of the bond.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Harrison Board of Aldermen has established the following scale of salaries for the public school teachers: Principals, $1,400; assistants, $700; first teacher, $600; second, $500; third, $450; janitors, $500. These salaries will be continued during vacation, which commences to-morrow and ends on the last Saturday in September.

Counsel for James Williams, who is charged with assaulting the Rev. W. W. McNair, of the Newark Law and Order Association, at the instigation of several liquor-dealers, yesterday applied for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that there was not a prima facie case against him. Judge Depue sent the case to Justice Mills for investigation, with instructions to report at as early a date as practicable.

The Plainfield Athletic Club held its eighth annual games yesterday. The two-hour go as you please was won by E. F. Foster, who scored 14 miles 4¼ laps. G. Micklehof won the 100-yard dash in 0:10⅘. William F. Sieser won the mile race, and C. S. Day the 440 yards. L. H. Johnson won the bicycle-race, doing two miles in 8:32⅘. The 120-yard race was won by J. McClellan. P. McMahon did a half-mile run in 2:12.2, and the consluding games were closely contested.

THE WESLEYAN COLLEGE OARSMEN.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY—TO ROW AGAINST THE COLUMBIA CREW.

The four-oared crew from the Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., who are to row against a crew from Columbia College, in the fourth annual regatta of the Metropolitan Rowing Association, on the Fourth of July, on the Hudson River, opposite Washington Heights, arrived in this City at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, on the New-Haven boat. They were met at the boat by Mr. Frederick Sinzer, the present trainer of the Atalanta Boat Club, of this City, and were by him conducted to the Knickerbocker Hotel, at Mott Haven, which is to be their head-quarters during their stay in the City. They are the guests of the Atalanta Club, and will rendezvous at their club-house on the Harlem, near Mott Haven, for practice. The members of the crew are all young men, and none of them are large, the heaviest one weighing only 174 pounds, and the lightest 154 pounds. They are all in splendid condition, physically, and have thus far avoided the mistake of too fine training. They were out for an hour's spin on the Harlem yesterday afternoon, in the boat which they brought with them from Middletown, which is a beautiful pine shell, built by E. Watson & Son, of Troy, after the London Rowing Club model, and is nearly new, having been in use only about two weeks. It is 19 inches wide and 41 feet long, and weighs between 90 and 100 pounds. The crew have been in training on the Connecticut River daily since Jan. 1, and pull well together. Their preparation for the coming contest will consist only of an hour's pull night and morning on the Harlem, with such other out-door exercises as they may consider necessary to keep themselves in good condition. None of them has heretofore rowed except in college races. Their names, ages, and weights are as follows:

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Class.
E. W. Matheon, No. 1	21	158	'82
W. S. McDonald, No. 2	24	174	'82
E. Barnes, No. 3	20	154	'79
E. A. White, stroke	24	154	'79
J. A. Wright, port substitute	22	158	'79
R. M. Warren, starboard substitute	20	145	'80

Mr. Wright, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said they were not disposed to shout too loudly about winning at present, but they proposed to do the best they could, and they would at least guarantee that the winning crew would not have a walk-over; neither did they propose if they were beaten to be left over a quarter of a mile behind at the finish, as the Yale crew was on Friday at New-London. He said they had entered for the race on Lake George, July 16, and had been invited to go to Saratoga. They intend to go to Lake George, but have not yet decided whether to go to Saratoga or not.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Niagara, for Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Govantes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Govantes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Govantes, Miss M. Govantes, M. Diaz, Gualcino De Vere Canil, Alfred A. Armstrong, Octavio O. Davis, Frank Hallon, Joaquin Piedra and four children, Mrs. Ramon Cerraco Diaz, Juan Arrocha, Francisco and E. Morales, Joseph H. Washington, Antonio Rivero, J. G. Del Castillo, Mr. Carvajal, Ernesto De Fromont, Antonio Soto y Salazad, A. R. Fernandez, Mrs. Fernandes and child, C. C. Chia, C. Y. Cum, L. Kay.

In steam-ship Rio Grande, for Galveston.—James Rasbacher, George Smart, Susanna Smart, Mary A. Lloyd, Mrs. Croskiel and child, Sydney and Mrs. Smith and two children, W. B. and Mrs. Douglas and four children, G. J. McGregor, Hugh Fraser, Edward Clare, Hon. Hervier and infant, W. H. Jacob, J. H. Skirving, H. C. Schem, Richard Johnson, Herbert Benner, Lewis Hancock, Charles M. Dalker, Leslie K. Morse, William M. Miss Mary E. Davis discussed "Some Phases of "Dress." Miss Caroline G. Roberts, in an essay on "Advantages of Newspaper Reading," said substantially that good newspapers were the educators of the public, and their perusal would prove more profitable than the study of the language of extinct nations. She advised her hearers to keep themselves informed in regard to the politics of the time, but to carefully avoid those newspapers whose chief purpose is to pander to morbid tastes. A paper entitled "Housekeeping versus Intellectual Culture," was presented by Miss Ella Burns, who said, among other things, that housekeeping and an intellectual life are incompatible; that a woman should be the sovereign of her household; that, as a rule, women at home do too much with the hands and too little with the head, and that to rhose seeking how to keep a perfect home the reading of good books gives inspiration for a lifetime. In the course of a paper on "System and Suppers," Miss Nellie G. Cone humorously alluded to Miss Corson's receipts for ten-cent dinners, and suggested that a happy medium in the line of economy would prove more advantageous. "Help" was the subject of an address by Lucia B. Tunis. She contended that many mistresses were responsible for some of the faults of their servants. "We encourage them to deal in falsehoods," said Miss Tunis, "by telling them to say we are not at home when we are." There was a time in her [the speaker's] personal experience, when she had wished that the curriculum included ironing, starch-making, and bluing, in order that she might have been enabled to correct the errors of an untaught servant. Books, she thought, would be much better presents for servants than dresses and collars and cuffs. Life at Cornell University was described by Miss Caroline C. Jackson, and the entertainment closed with music by Miss Tremper. Subjoined are the officers of the association for 1879: President, Miss Kate Thompson; First Vice-President, Miss E. Cole; Second Vice-President, Miss C. Roberts; Recording Secretary, Miss E. Linehan; Corresponding Secretary, Miss H. Sullivan; Treasurer, Miss A. Hunter; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Miss L. Tunis.

THE PLANET MILLS ROBBERY.

The Cashier of the Planet Mills, in South Brooklyn, was knocked down and robbed of $3,500 on March 25, 1878, while within a block of the mills, by three men, who, after the robbery, which was committed in broad daylight, jumped into a wagon and escaped. The Cashier had drawn the money from a New-York bank, and was taking it to the mills for the purpose of paying off the hands. He was accompanied by a watchman, but the attack was so sudden that both men were knocked down and the Cashier robbed before either could offer any resistance. Some days after the robbery, William H. Bartlett, George Martin, and John Roberts were arrested on suspicion. All three were professional thieves, and two of them had been but recently discharged from prison. They were brought to trial in the July following their arrest. Martin and Bartlett were found guilty, and Roberts, who proved an alibi by New-York detectives, was acquitted. The testimony was contradictory, and Judge Moore, who presided at the trial, had strong doubts as to the guilt of the prisoners. He therefore did not sentence them, but ordered them back to Raymond-Street Jail, pending a motion made by their counsel for a new trial, which was recently granted. Yesterday a motion was made for the discharge of the prisoners on their own recognizance, and notice was given by their counsel that he would move for a nolle prosequi in October. The District Attorney did not oppose the motion. He said that no further evidence could be obtained against the prisoners, and that if they were again convicted on the same showing of facts the Supreme Court would, as it had already done, grant a new trial. The prisoners were then discharged by Judge Moore, and left the court-room in company with a large number of friends.

AN ARREST THAT WAS DELAYED.

In April, 1877, Mark Levy gave Jacob Hoffman, of No. 132 Mott-street, a promissory note for $1,200, payable two years from date, and indorsed by Isaac Levy. In October, of the same year, Isaac Levy, so it is alleged, visited Hoffman at No. 57 Grand-street, and said that he wished to pay at once the amount of the note, and asked Hoffman to give it to him. Hoffman handed over the note, and Levy walked off with it, without paying the money he professed to have in his possession. Last Friday Hoffman went to Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, and procured a warrant for Levy's arrest on a charge of larceny. Levy was arrested yesterday, but released on parole to appear for examination on Tuesday.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

Mrs. Mary Ann Dosey, of No. 38 Eldridge-street, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday and preferred a charge against Patrolman Kidsons Boyer, of the Tenth Precinct. In her affidavit Mrs. Dosey says that on Friday evening, while she was standing in front of her residence, the officer came up to her and said, "I want money to-day, and must have it. You know what I mean." The woman had no money to give him, and she told him so, and he went away. Later in the evening he returned, and finding Mrs. Dosey and her daughter (who is about to become a mother) seated on the front stoop, he stepped up to them, and, after abusing them, arrested Mrs. Dosey, and dragged her to the station-house. The latter alleges that the charges against her are false, and that Boyer took from her person a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold ear-rings, a gold breast-pin, a gold finger-ring, a silver watch, and $5 in money. Boyer was arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, and pleaded not guilty, and was discharged.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

JUNE 28.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 26-100 of a second slow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:31 | Sun sets.....7:35 | Moon sets...12:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook..2:41	Gov. Island...3:30
Hell Gate....4:52	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Rio Grande, Bolger, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Champion, Woodhall, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Lone Star, Freeman, New-Orleans, Bogart & Morgan; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Weser, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Vis, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Castalia, (Br.,) Cringle, London, Henderson Bros.; City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, &c., John G. Daley; Western Texas, Hines, Jacksonville, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Alsatia, (Br.,) Craig, London, &c., Henderson Bros.; Richards, (Br.,) Heslewick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; old Dominion, Wal

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVIII.....NO. 8674. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MR. BINNS'S GREAT MILL

A YORKSHIRE INVENTOR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

MACHINES THAT WORK DAY AND NIGHT WITHOUT HUMAN WATCHERS — THE DREAM OF A YOUNG COTTON-SPINNER REALIZED—A TALK WITH THE INVENTOR.

LONDON, June 17.—A run of five to six hours from London, northward, takes you to Bradford, in Yorkshire; if you go by the Midland route you travel through a stretch of the most picturesque scenery in England, on the High Peak section of the road. That was my route. My journey ended at a smoky suburb of the great manufacturing town of Bradford. Low Moor is a busy district; it made most of the cannon balls that the English hurled at Sebastopol during the Crimean war. To the local iron works has been added some Yorkshire mills, and the latest supplement to the industries of the district is one which promises to revolutionize the mechanical operations of the world. It had been reported to me that Mr. Binns, a practical inventor and designer, had come as near to the attainment of perpetual motion as had yet been reached. He had constructed machinery which could be set at work at the beginning of the week and would go ahead until the end without being touched, so long as the steam engine continued to work; that the operation of manufacturing proceeded continuously without tending; that the owner locked up his mill at night, and went to bed, while the machines maintained their busy revolutions, turning out miles of silk cords, fringes, trimmings, and other things; that whereas he used to employ scores of hands, he now only needed a stoker, a book-keeper, and a few cleaners and packers to put up the produce of his automatic mill. "But supposing there is a breakage of the yarn?" I asked. "The machine pauses, mends the break, and goes on again," was the answer. This is a mill to see, I thought, and a few hours ago I found myself at a quiet, unpretentious little house at Oakenshaw, near the Low Moor railway depot, asking for Mr. Binns. It surprises you every now and then in the manufacturing districts of the north of England, to step out of a black dirty road and a murky atmosphere into a leafy and floral inclosure, a verdant oasis. Such was the humble garden of Mr. Binns, with its green grass, its budding rhododendrons, old-fashioned pansies, daisies, and "lad's love." The master of the house welcomed me, but regretted that I could not see the mill that evening. He said the friend who had shown me the way would explain. This was the reason alleged. Some time ago Binns, being a man of great inventive resources, but little capital, astonished his neighbors with the production of endless bands for spindles, window-blinds, and other uses. A circular jointless band or cord was a novelty, and it is the foundation of the new discovery. A company purchased the invention, built a mill to work it, and subsidized Mr. Binns. After a short time the joint stock investors found that they might exhaust the endless band market before they made a fortune, and that the newness of the thing and its manufacture were more wonderful than profitable. They invited Mr. Binns to buy the patents back from them. He did so. The mill and all its appliances fell into his hands on easy means of payment. Whether the agreements were too complicated, whether the company was not properly wound up according to law, or whether Binns did not technically fulfill his obligations, is not necessary to the purposes of this article, as there always two sides to the story of a great litigation. Suffice it to say, that soon after Binns came into possession of the mill he made his new discovery, and soon after that the company's lawyers served him with a writ for $100,000. Advised by his own solicitors that he was in for a chancery suit and other legal difficulties that might last 10 years, he went straight to the Court of Bankruptcy and filed his petition. This puts an end to all claims and troubles, bringing into one focus the adjudication of all questions, releasing the bankrupt from every obligation, and enabling him to start life with a clean sage. This little story was told to me in the inventor's garden. I went back to the house and offered my sympathy and condolence.

"I feared you did not care to show me the mill," I said.

"Not at all," said Binns, in a strong northern dialect. "Fact is, the court is taking an inventory, but they'll have finished to-night, and I go into possession again in the morning, and shall be in full work."

"Supposing some person buys the machinery under the bankruptcy."

"It will be no good to anybody; I defy them to discover my secret; that's why I haven't patented it. I've had all my wheels and different things manufactured at different shops in various parts of the county, and my brother, who is a tool engineer, has made most of the small things. Nobody could put them together except me. Friends will help me to buy the mill back again; and if they don't I must go into partnership with some big manufacturing firm, and throw into it all my inventions. I don't know that I shouldn't go to America. Some day I will anyhow. They don't seem to be so long taking to a new idea as we are in this country."

"You are not afraid of my seeing the mill and describing it? Not afraid the American machinists will catch the idea at once and adopt it without you?"

"No; if they do, I have other inventions for multiplying the idea in such a way that I could lick 'em or any others who might find out how to work the present machines. At the same time I meant to ask you, and I do now, not to go over the mill at all when you write about the mill, so as to leave me nothing to do should I visit the United States."

"To-morrow, then, I may come?"

"I will wait at home for you, and not go to the mill until you arrive," was his answer.

THE MILL AND THE INVENTOR.

The next day I inspected the mill. I found in the principal apartment 15 machines at work quite unattended. They were making silk and woolen cords of all kinds and in many colors, combinations of silk and woolen, and in many varieties of designs. Large bobbins, charged with material and feeding themselves from endless rolls, revolved round each other upon a large rotating disk of slower movement. It was almost like an astronomical model of a sun, with a planetary system in motion. Between them traveled yarn in course of working, and this was clothed in many hues and designs by revolving silk. The novel method of manufacture was to make the cord in lengths longwise. Binns's principle is rotary and endless, almost literally without beginning and without end. "Except for cleaning," said the inventor, standing by one of the machines as he spoke, "this would go on forever until it was worn out; but let us put it at a week. It will go on from Monday morning till Saturday night without touching; it is self-feeding, self-taking up, self-acting." He broke a thread; the machine mended the breakage, and went on again. "The machines run at the rate of 17,000 revolutions a minute," he said; "that can be increased, and they require no heald, reed, or harness to the warp threads. The cords are developed and used up in new silk trimming goods, which are woven in combination with the cord, and at this work a girl, at $4 a week, can in that time produce this class of goods of $500 in value; in the endless window-cord, $540; chain or sash line, $1,300; and this same girl, at $4 a week, in the silk, cotton, and wool yarn goods, can earn $5,000; for, with the newest machine, just mentioned, she is simply a cleaner and collector." It is difficult to describe the machine so as to realize it to the mind's eye of the reader; but, with the astronomical simile in your memory, let me add that, first, there is a square bench; on that a flat revolving disk as large as a big Cammonbert cheese; above that from six to a dozen revolving bobbins. The action of the machine appears to be so simple that one wonders at Binns's temerity in showing it and letting it be described, even as briefly as it is in this letter. The principle which lies at the bottom of all the operations; and which is no doubt duly secured by patent, is that of the endless spindle-band, which was being made on what I may describe as a horizontal machine. The imperceptible joining is contrived by means of a small steel hook. The bands are all produced at one exact length; there is no join or knot to interfere with the running of the spindles on which it is used. Within a very short period of time nearly all the English spinners have adopted this band. It can be put on any spinning frame in less than a quarter of a minute, without any waste or knot.

"It was this machine that I sold to the company," said Binns, "for £66,000, to be paid me in shares and cash; I got neither."

"The fact being, I presume, that the company found it couldn't live on spindle-bands and window-cords alone?"

"Well, yes," said Binns.

"And that led you to develop the idea?"

"Yes."

"Well, now let us sit on this bench while you tell me your history."

Binns is a man of medium height, somewhat spare in figure. His hair is brown. He has sanguine blue-gray eyes, a little brown whisker and beard, an unwrinkled forehead, indicating greater perceptive faculties than intellectual. It is a frank, amiable, open countenance. You can tell at once that the inventor is not an educated man, in the ordinary meaning of the term; and, as I said before, he speaks with a strong north-country accent, as many inventors have done before him.

While the automatic machines were speeding on, and girls were carrying off the produce to the warehouse below, Mr. Binns, under my interrogations, told me the story of his life. "I have been at this business," he said, "working out the endless-band principle for 30 years. I am now 41. The idea first occurred to me when I was 9 years old, at Queensborough, in Yorkshire, when I worked for Foster & Co., alpaca manufacturers. My father was a worsted manufacturer. He died when I was a lad, and Foster took me into the works out of kindness to my mother. I was a spinner, and my experience as a lad, of the trouble of knots in the bands led me to think of one that should have no knot or join. I got the master's permission to be employed in the designing-room. I did odd jobs for the designers, ran errands, and attended to little matters for them. At night, when I got home, I used to try and do what I had seen the designers do. I worked in an attic, sometimes nearly all night, and after two years I showed what I could do. The masters and designers wouldn't believe it was my work, but I soon proved that. I am self-educated. I have taught myself everything I know. At 15 I left Queensborough, competent to manage a concern as designer and head man over weavers. I took a situation in that capacity at Sutcliffe's, near Bradford. In six months I left there and went to one of the largest silk mills in England, at Manchester, in connection with the weaving of silk damask, trimmings, and table-covers. After 12 months I returned to Bradford, and took a situation at Hargreaves & Shipley's as designer and manager. They are the leading people in the worsted trade. I staid there 18 months, and then set up as a public designer, but it was not long before I commenced to manufacture fancy dress goods on my own account. I established a business, and then I began to work out my youthful ideas, the notions I had had when a mere boy, chiefly in regard to endless bands. It seemed to me, apart from the practical value for spinning and other purposes, there was a trade to be done in window cords, bell and fancy ropes, and cord trimmings. The endless-band scheme accomplished, I set to work making an endless ornamental cord by a machine to run night and day unattended—cord of every description and combination of colors and design. My discovery was too great, as one may say. I found that I could make less than one mile more cord than all the world could use. So I set about to deal with the surplus, applying it to ribbon and other trimmings for ladies' dresses, jackets, paletots, mantles, hats, window-curtains, and many other things. I have also been able to apply the machine to the manufacture of diamond yarns, both in silk and wool, to be made into all kinds of knitted, plaited, and woven fabrics, thus producing an entire novelty, which took the highest prizes at Paris for that class of exhibits."

IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW INVENTION.

Here the inventor conducted me to a lower room, where I found a series of ordinary weaving-machines working up in broad lengths for petticoats, trimmings, and other purposes all kinds and sizes of the silken cords turned out in the room above, the result being some very pretty combinations; and in the next apartment, which is the warehouse, I found great quantities of goods being packed for Continental and other markets, such as fan-holders, made up of short lengths or remnants of cord, curtain-loops, silken necklets, bell-pulls, clothes-lines, dress trimmings, curtain-borders, Berlin wool work in anti macassars, and other goods, endless spindle-bands, endless window-cords, and sash-lines. Paris had sent some large orders for goods, which Binns is now able to supply at less than half the price of any other house in the trade. I was told that recently 28 large cases of various ornamental and other goods had been made and packed and sent by train in less than a day.

As we parted until night—for I wanted to see or hear the mill at work alone—I said to Binns: "Have you had many visitors?"

"Not many," he answered.

"Any press men?"

"One or two."

"Have they written about the mill?"

"Yes, the Bradford *Chronicle* had a short notice; that was the first; a little paper called *Thrift* said something about it, and the *Mercantile World*."

"No great London journal has sent down?"

"No. Sir."

"No great engineering paper or trade magazine?"

"None. Sir; only those I've mentioned, that I remember."

AFTER DARK.

It was dark when I returned to Low Moor. The country was lighted by the blaze of the great pig and other iron-making works. It was a strange, weird illumination. A cloudy night, the sickly flames were fitful and in curious competition with the twinkling of cottage-windows and public houses. I made my way from the Low Moor depot, along the road, and again knocked at Mr. Binns's door. We walked to the mill. The furnace-lights were now some distance behind us. Binns's mill is in the midst of fields and meadows, away on the edge of Low Moor bustle. In the distance beyond there are woods and hills. By the mill there runs a North Country brook. It flows under a low bridge by the manufactory, which is a handsome stone structure. The engine-house is outside the mill, the shafting being connected from the exterior, so that the works are not invaded by engineer or stoker. As we approached the mill through the darkness, the roar and rattle of machinery could be heard high above the gurgling of the brook. We sat on the bridge. The dark outline of the mill could be seen, and from it came the busy sound of machinery. It was a giant at work in the dark. The electric light is of no use to Mr. Binns. We went to the mill door. The business of the mill was going on as if hundreds of hands were employed. When the owner took out the key and opened the door, the darkness was pitchy. It could almost be felt. A sensation of awe succeeded to one of wonder. A mill at work by itself. One realized it because no sounds of voices were heard. There were no girls singing at their work. No men calling to each other, no echoes of human voices. It seemed like an "Arabian Night." Presently Binns struck a match. We climbed the wooden stairs by candle-light. Another door was unlocked. We were in the machine-room. The din was deafening. Every machine was at work, pelting away as if for very life. Here was a triumph of human ingenuity. It was as if a modern realistic money-making Pygmalion had made a machine and the spirit of science had breathed life into it. Under the glimmer of the candle-light we approached one of the machines. Flash of wheel and bobbin, glitter of silken cord curling out like a variegated snake and falling in twining curves into collecting receptacles met our wondering eyes; and it seemed as if the palpitating machine might have truly apostrophised us in the language of Tennyson's brook:

"For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever."

"Ah, well, it needna ever stop for that matter, so long as yo feed and clean him, and you've gotten to do that wi' a child, let alone a machine," said Binns, in his characteristic dialect, as I quoted the idea to him, when we once more stood out in the darkness.

TWO RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

HARTFORD, June 29.—At Willimantic, on Saturday afternoon, a train of freight cars on the Boston and Air Line Railroad ran into a freight train on the New-York and New-England Road, damaging both engines and blocking the roads for several hours. No person was hurt. At Thompson, on the same afternoon, a freight train on the New-York and New-England Road was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured. Only a little damage was done.

THE PRESIDENT STILL FIRM

THE MARSHALS' BILL TO BE VETOED.

A MESSAGE OF DISAPPROVAL TO BE SENT TO THE HOUSE TO-DAY—THE REPUBLICANS OPPOSED TO ANOTHER EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President will return to the House to-morrow, at an early hour, the Marshals' Appropriation bill, accompanied by a Message setting forth his objections to its approval. The question of again convening Congress in extra session, in the event of final adjournment without providing for the Federal Marshals, has not yet been decided by the President. In conversation to-night, the President said he did not want to convene Congress again unless he could receive reasonable assurances that they would reconsider their action upon the Marshals' bill, and vote the necessary supplies. He was, he said, advising with members of both parties who called upon him with a view of ascertaining the feeling upon this question, and if he should become convinced that there is a prospect of an agreement being reached between the executive and legislative departments upon the question at issue, he would send out a proclamation to-morrow night immediately calling another extra session.

A number of leading Republicans held an informal conference last evening upon the question of calling another extra session, and the opinion was unanimous that it would be better not to call it, unless the President is convinced that the public interests require such a course. Representatives Garfield and Townsend, of Ohio, called at the White House to-night, and acquainted the President with the views of the Republicans on the question. The President informed them that the matter was being carefully considered, and that no decision would be announced until to-morrow. Before final adjournment it is customary for a joint committee of the two houses to wait upon the President and inquire whether he has anything further to communicate to Congress. It has been suggested that should the President decide not to call another extra session at this time, he might take advantage of the formal visit of the joint committee and deliver to each house a Message calling attention to the fact that the purpose for which the present extra session was called will not be fulfilled unless the necessary appropriations are voted for United States Marshals.

THE BOURBON ULTIMATUM.

WHEN WILL CONGRESS ADJOURN?—THE HOUSE DEMOCRATS STILL OBSTINATE.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—It is very uncertain whether Congress will adjourn sine die to-morrow, in accordance with the resolution passed by the House on Friday, which resolution is now pending before the Senate Committee on Appropriations. That committee has not, therefore, formally considered the resolution, and the fact that it has been held back is regarded by many as indicative of a disposition not to fix a day for final adjournment until the appropriation bills shall have been returned to the President. It is well known that the Marshals' bill will be returned without the Executive approval, and it is understood that several of the more conservative of the Democratic Senators are anxious to reach a settlement by which all needful supplies will be provided, and that they are opposed to acting upon a resolution for final adjournment until that is done. The feeling among the Democrats of the House, however, may be said to be unanimous against making appropriations for Marshals, except under the conditions contained in the bill now before the President. Even conservative men like Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, insist upon the present passage of the Marshals' Appropriation bill as the Democratic ultimatum, and declare that should the President again call Congress together in consequence of the failure of that bill, they will insist upon again passing an appropriation bill for Marshals, with a section prohibiting the employment of Special Deputies on election day. While some Democratic Senators are presumed to be unwilling to adjourn without providing fully for the Federal courts, it is hardly probable that they will make an issue with their political associates upon this question, because to do so in the present temper of the majority would prove disastrous to the Democratic organization, particularly as the Democratic Representatives are solid against any concession whatever.

It is probable, however, that, without regard to the action of the Democratic Senators, the resolution fixing final adjournment for 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon may be defeated. The fifteen rule of the Senate requires that all reports of committees "shall lie one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct." This enables a single Senator to prevent the consideration of the resolution for adjournment to-morrow, and it is rumored to-night that the Republicans have determined to raise the objection. It is also rumored that the Republican Senators have determined to prevent the passage of any resolution for final adjournment, as far as they can do so, unless provision is made for the Federal Marshals. They can do this by withholding their votes, thus leaving the Senate without a quorum, the Democrats not having a quorum of their members present. Should the committee amend the resolution by fixing Tuesday afternoon for adjournment, which they probably will do, action could be delayed until the time named is passed, when a new resolution would have to be reported. As the Republicans can gain nothing by a factious opposition to final adjournment, it is difficult to understand why such a movement should be resorted to.

THE WAR WITH THE ZULUS.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON'S DEATH—LORD CHELMSFORD'S TERMS OF PEACE.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Standard* has the following, under date of Durban, June 9: "The coffin containing the remains of the Prince Imperial, on its arrival at Pieter Maritsburg, was wrapped in the French colors, the Prince's sword and helmet placed thereon, and his horse led after it."

In the skirmish in which Adjt. Frith, of the Lancers, was killed, the enemy numbered 1,500, and were repulsed by the cavalry, many being killed.

More peace messengers have come into Lord Chelmsford. The messengers were informed of the additional terms of peace, which are: The King's regiment to disarm; Cetywayo not to assemble an army for five years; the King to pay a fine of two bullocks for every male Zulu, a considerable portion of the cattle to be distributed to the chiefs who surrendered to the English, and an English Resident to be placed at Ulundi. The terms have not yet been answered.

The *News's* dispatch from the Lower Tugela, dated June 10, says three of the peace messengers declare that any terms will be acceptable.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special dispatch, dated Pietermaritzburg, June 9, announces that the peace messengers have returned to Cetywayo. Virtually there is a fortnight's armistice.

Nearly all the special dispatches to London newspapers from the Cape agree in pronouncing the peace overtures bona fide.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, June 29.—Great distress is reported in the west of Ireland on account of the continued rains.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The Minister of the Interior has ordered the local authorities to take measures against the agitators who are inciting the peasants to disturbance by spreading false reports of an impending redistribution of lands.

PARIS, June 29.—Minister Noyes gave a grand dinner last evening in honor of Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the United States. The Director of the Paris Observatory was present. Gen. Myer will proceed to London to-day.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch reports that *Herr Hobrecht*, Minister of Finances, and Dr. Falk, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, are about to resign, the latter on account of religious differences with the Emperor. The *Post's* correspondent at Berlin says Herr Hobrecht has resigned, and it is expected that Dr. Friedenthal, Minister of Agriculture, will also resign.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome reports that the Chamber of Deputies has confirmed the Senate's vote on the Grist Tax bill, and that the Cabinet will consequently fall.

A Kandahar dispatch to the *Times* says the cholera is spreading in the villages of the Quetlah district. The retiring troops suffered much from the disease.

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* states that the editor of the *Triboulet* has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine for caricaturing President Grévy, Ministers Ferry and Lepère, and M. Gambetta.

The crops in all parts of France have been injured by rains. The best-root vines suffered heavily.

A heavy thunder-storm visited Paris to-night. Several persons were killed.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that there is a mysterious coolness between Russia and Germany, and the Czar in consequence of it will not visit the Emperor.

THE TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

COLORADO MINERS THREATENED BY UTES—SITTING BULL'S MOVEMENTS.

CHICAGO, June 29.—A special dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming, says Indian troubles are threatened in North Park, Colorado, about 75 miles south-west of Cheyenne. That section is the centre of mining excitement at present, and is occupied by from 100 to 200 prospectors, who have been informed by a band of Ute Indians, now in the Park, that they must leave or pay for the country, and that no more supplies or men will be allowed to come in. The Utes formerly held that country, and drove out or murdered every prospecting party that went there, but now their agency is over 100 miles distant, on the White River. For a year they have been in the habit of straggling into the North and Middle Parks, and making themselves troublesome and at times dangerous to the whites. The men they have now undertaken to eject are old frontiersmen, who refuse to be bull-dozed, and fears of a collision are entertained. In case of trouble the entire tribe would probably leave the agency. The Governor of Colorado has been called on to protect the prospectors, as they are on Colorado soil, and he in turn has informed Agent Meeker, at the White River Agency, that he had better get his wayward wards home before anybody gets hurt, which the agent will probably try to do. The band in the Park is under the leadership of "Mexican Joe," who has a reputation for treachery and cunning.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 29.—A frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer-Press* has seen John Thompson, the post-trader at the Poplar River Indian agency, where the Indians were lately reported as troublesome. Mr. Thompson says the Indians are quiet, and that there has been no alarm at the agency. He was there during the recent excitement, and heard very little about it till he got to Buford. The agent, Dr. Bird, was more alarmed than hurt.

LONDON, June 30.—A dispatch to the *News* from Constantinople says local newspapers are forbidden to publish Egyptian news, and telegrams to Europe have been stopped by the authorities.

The *Times's* Cairo dispatch is positive that Ismail Pasha will go to Smyrna.

SPAIN AND SAN DOMINGO.

WAR-SHIPS SENT TO SUPPORT THE DEMANDS OF THE SPANISH CONSUL.

LONDON, June 29.—A Madrid dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It is stated that the Spanish frigate Almansa and the war-steamer Jorge Juan have received orders to leave Havana and proceed to San Domingo, to support the demands of the Spanish Consul at Puerto Plata."

MADRID, June 29.—The *Diario Español* states that the men-of-war dispatched from Havana have been ordered to establish a blockade of the coast of San Domingo, if the Dominican Government refuses to give satisfaction to Spain.

MRS. HULL'S EMERALD RING FOUND.

BOSTON, June 29.—The emerald ring which belonged to Mrs. Hull, and which Chastine Cox told the detectives he gave to an unknown white woman in this city, was recovered yesterday morning by Inspectors Geraughty and Harding. The ring was found in the possession of Annie Smith, to whom Cox gave it in a saloon at the corner of Winchester and Pleasant streets, on June 21. She had had no previous acquaintance with Cox, but the latter, seeing her in the saloon, was pleased with her appearance, and made her a present of the ring. The jewel, when recovered, was broken and the emerald was missing. The woman says that when she received it it was broken and the stone was loose, but that she lost the latter on Washington-street a few days ago. It is believed that the break was caused in pulling the ring from Mrs. Hull's finger. The woman made no objection to surrendering the article, and her story is believed. All the property stolen from Mrs. Hull is now thought to have been recovered.

THE MILWAUKEE SABENGERFEST.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 29.—A large number of visitors from abroad were present today to witness the parade and take part in the Sangerfest. Excursion trains and steam-boats brought a large number of people to the city. The procession was very fine, and the attendance at Quentin's Park was immense, 15,000 persons being present. Although the weather has been unfavorable, the festival has been a great success. At a meeting of the Bund to-day, J. C. Ludvig, of Milwaukee, was elected President, and Madison, Wis., was selected as the place for the next meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—On April 27, off Barbados Light, Martin Eastridge, a seaman of the brig Rocky Glen, fell overboard and was drowned. He was 24 years old, and a native of Boston.

AN OLD MERCHANT'S CRIME

THE BOSTON FORGERIES.

JAMES F. EDMUNDS'S EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS IN BOGUS NOTES—HOW HE EVADED DETECTION—HIS FRIENDS ASTOUNDED—BANKS WHICH HOLD NEARLY $80,000 WORTH OF THE FORGED PAPER.

BOSTON, June 29.—The exposure of the financial irregularities of Capt. James F. Edmunds, for many years a Boston flour merchant of good standing, and a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the suburban City of Newton, his brother being the late J. Wiley Edmunds, has occasioned general surprise. Mr. Edmunds was widely known. In Newton he was one of the most influential citizens. He was Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and has been a member of the board since the organization of the city. He was very popular, having carried all the wards at the last election on an independent ticket in opposition to both the "regulars," and was in the line of promotion to the position of Mayor. In Boston, while in active business as the head of the firm of James F. Edmunds & Co., he was a leading man in the Corn Exchange, and stood well with his fellow-merchants. He retired from active business about a year ago, it was supposed with something like $50,000 or $100,000, and the fact that he was in financial troubles was entirely unknown, except to a few intimate friends, when the news that he was a forger to a heavy amount and under arrest was made public.

The amount of forged paper he has uttered is, as nearly as can be ascertained at present, about $80,000, and his assets are very small. The names forged are Sands & Fernald, who succeeded to the business of James F. Edmunds & Co., and Amasa Crafts, of Newton Highlands, his brother-in-law. Paper with forged indorsements, all maturing within the next three or four months, is held by the following banks: Maverick National, Boston, $17,000; Freeman's National, Boston, $16,500; Exchange National, Boston, $15,500; Newton National, Boston, $8,700; Pacific National, Boston, $8,000; City National, Boston, $7,600; Lechmere National, East Cambridge, $3,100. The name of Amasa Crafts was used on more than 20 notes, and that of Sands & Fernald was employed so freely that the banks were easily misled. The forger's custom was to forge the indorsements, but in some cases he forged the signatures.

The discovery of the forgeries was due to an accident. In order to escape detection Edmunds had invariably ordered that notices of notes due should be sent to a certain box at the Post Office—his own private box. Thus he was enabled to control the paper and arrange for its renewal with freshly-forged paper. Last Monday a note came from the Newton Bank for collection to the Maverick Bank, with orders to inform Sands & Fernald, Post Office box of a certain number. The notice was duly accordingly, but the clerk, in distributing the letters in the Post Office, observing that the box number given was not that of Sands & Fernald, placed the letter in the proper box. Thus Sands & Fernald were informed that a note was due upon which their name had been forged. Capt. Edmunds was exposed, and his career abruptly checked. This was put in the hands of Detective Dearborn's hands on Tuesday, and an examination was begun. When it became known by Capt. Edmunds's most intimate friends that disgrace was hanging over him, several of them agreed to assume the liabilities and save him from exposure and the inevitable consequences, being assured that $30,000 would cover all the forged paper uttered. A closer examination, however, and the discovery of the large amount of paper bearing the forged signature of his brother-in-law, showing that this sum was not half the amount, and that the whole story had not been told, caused these friends to withdraw from their agreement, and the exposure and arrest followed.

Capt. Edmunds, being prostrated by the blow, and ill in bed, was allowed to remain in his residence at Newton during the night, his room and house being guarded by officers. This afternoon he was brought to this city and lodged in the Sherman House, near the Second Police Station. He is still very ill from nervous prostration.

The cause of Capt. Edmunds's financial troubles which led him to forgery, it seems impossible for his friends to ascertain. He lived well but not extravagantly, and he had no expensive vices. It is said that he was very generous to liberally helped friends in difficulty, sometimes to his own detriment. About six years ago he lost $15,000 through the misdeeds of a brother, and, subsequently, to save the latter's credit and good name, became, with another gentleman, responsible for $96,000, and of this share he has paid a large sum. By this he has been continually harassed. His held on notes of his own, without indorsement, to the amount of about $19,000, and is subject to a contingent liability of between $40,000 and $50,000, all in addition to the forged paper in the several banks as stated above. His assets consist of what personal property he has in his house, and some almost worthless notes and railroad bonds. Capt. Edmunds is about 55 years old. He was an active member of the Congregational parish at Newton Centre, though not a church communicant. To this church he has made several gifts, and he has always been found ready to give for benevolent purposes.

Mr. Edmunds's interest in politics cost him a good deal of money, and it was because of his advocacy of extravagance in public buildings and city matters that he was dropped from the regular ticket in the Newton city election last Fall. Mr. Charles W. Fernald, his old partner, says that Edmunds, at the time he withdrew from the firm, a year ago last March, took out of the concern something over $40,000. There is due to him now about $3,000 in debts to the firm, which come in very slowly. This amount is what is left due to him as his share of the debts to be collected. His troubles will in no way affect the present firm of Sands & Fernald. The latter gentleman expressed much regret for the fall of his former friend, of whom he speaks in eulogistic terms. He says he is a large-hearted, generous man, who would help his neighbor as readily as any man he knows of. He appeared always to have plenty of money, and what could have induced him to commit forgery is beyond his power to tell. Mr. Edmunds had a fine presence, was tall, straight, firm-footed, and bore the look of a popular and prosperous man. To-day when he was brought into town by the officers, he was sadly broken, physically, with unstrung nerves, and the appearance of a very sick man.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA CROP PROSPECTS.

BURLINGTON, June 29.—The *Hawk-Eye* publishes reports from over 70 points in Southern Iowa and Western Illinois contiguous to Burlington relative to the condition of the crops. In the latter district harvesting has just begun. Very little wheat has been cut as yet, but the yield so far is excellent, both as to quality and quantity. In South-western Iowa the chints-bug has done some damage, and in other localities there are occasional complaints of rust; but upon the whole the yield will be nearly, if not quite, up to the average. Corn is rapidly growing and promises the largest yield that has been had for several years. There is an increased acreage, and the average per acre is much higher. Oats are in good condition, but the stand is light in many pieces. Hay, which promises less than half a crop during the dry weather, has been greatly helped by copious June rains, and now will yield two-thirds of a crop. In some localities there has been an excess of moisture, but upon the whole reports are very encouraging, and farmers and business men are feeling greatly encouraged by the outlook.

THE TWENTY-THIRD BROOKLYN REGIMENT

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29.—Announcement was made in Trinity Episcopal Church to-day that the Twenty-third New-York Regiment, of Brooklyn, would attend service in that church on Sunday next. An officer of the regiment is here for the purpose of laying out a camp.

POISONED BY CANNED VEGETABLES.

YAPHANK, Long Island, June 29.—Edward Smith, Henry Carter, Lewis Albin, and Smith Raynor, of the schooner Laconia, engaged in bunker fishing, after eating canned corn and beans at dinner on Coney Island on Thursday last, were suddenly attacked with violent vomiting and cramps. A physician was called, and he says the poisons that the men were poisoned from the canned goods. The men were put on board the sloop Sinclair, and brought home to Brookhaven. John Smith, another of the Laconia's hands, was prostrated in the same manner on Saturday, the second day after eating the articles. At last accounts the condition of two of the men was critical.

DAMAGE BY WIND AND LIGHTNING.

SEVERE STORMS ON FRIDAY, SATURDAY, AND SUNDAY—HAVOC CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 29.—A violent squall, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, occurred here this afternoon. There were 14 yachts on Annisquam River and Ipswich Bay, all of which, by good management, came to anchor in safety. An unknown yacht kept off toward Newburyport, and it is supposed that she is safe. The Adele, while scudding before the wind at the height of the squall, struck the Zip, which was at anchor off Wheeler's Point, with such force as to break her from her mooring. Had the mooring not given way the Zip would have been sunk. The steam-yacht Evangeline, which had a pleasure-party on board, was caught outside and put into Rockport. She picked up a skiff containing two men who were in danger of being drowned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 29.—Dispatches received last night and to-day tell of severe storms in Dutchess and Columbia Counties yesterday and Friday. For many miles in lower Dutchess County trees were uprooted, fences destroyed, and telegraph lines prostrated. At Fishkill Landing the barge Minnisink had her hurricane deck blown away. The Catholic churches at Philmont and Chatham, Columbia County, were struck by lightning and badly injured. In some places the hail cut the cherries badly. The track of the storm was about two miles in width and extended in a north-easterly direction.

LOWELL, Mass., June 29.—The Mount Vernon Baptist Church, of this city, was slightly damaged by lightning this afternoon. The house of Mr. Powell, at Tewksbury, was struck by lightning on Saturday night and badly damaged. The inmates were unharmed.

BOSTON, June 29.—Thunder-showers, together with a lively hail-storm, prevailed here nearly all of this afternoon. The storms did considerable damage to fruit, and a large number of skylights and windows were broken by hail. Several excursion parties in the harbor were considerably shaken up, but no damage to shipping is reported. The sheep-house at Brighton was struck by lightning.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 29.—During a thunder-storm at 5 o'clock this afternoon, lightning struck the spire of the Episcopal Church, splintering it from pinnacle to tower. It was set on fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished by a few pailfuls of water.

Lightning struck the house of Increase Pote in East Boston. The damage is slight, and no one was injured. It is reported that several yachts in the lower harbor were capsized.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT CHADBOURNE'S BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 29.—President Chadbourne, of Williams College, delivered the Baccalaureate sermon to-day, taking for his text the First Epistle of Peter, i. 5, 6, 7. He spoke eloquently of the triumph of man over the physical world. After 6,000 years, he said, he seems just entering into the earthly inheritance for which he was ordained when created in the image of God. He had given him dominion over every form of life and over all the earth. This increase of dominion, by which the earth was subdued to the service of man and the almightiest forces of nature became his willing slave, has not come through the gift of new powers, but by the use and development of powers inherent in man since he first appeared upon earth; powers that are common to the ignorant and learned, and common to all races that people the earth to-day. The difference between present and former ages, between the savage and civilized races of men to-day, is plainly due in a large measure to the difference of education that consists in the acquirement of knowledge and the right training of all powers. Addressing the class, President Chadbourne said: "It now devolves upon me to give you my last words of counsel as an instructor. The thought comes home to me that you may be the last class that I shall ever thus address. Changes that occur every year mark in an emphatic manner our passage toward the end of all our work. You are in the universe of God. You are His creatures. Submit yourselves to Him as His children. Let faith be the central element in your character, and to faith, giving all diligence, add virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity. If you choose this course for yourselves, follow the great educational outline for the development of your manhood, no matter where you are called to labor, no matter what earthly disappointments come upon you. As you grow older, you will grow happier while you live, and in death have the promise of the rest that remains for the people of God."

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Dr. Hopkins conducted the mission prayer-meeting in the church, instead of in Mission Park, owing to the inclement weather. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Alumni prayer-meeting was held in the chapel, and closed the exercises of the day.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Secretary of State has issued the following:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.

In accordance with the authority conferred on me by the joint resolution of Congress, approved June 10, 1879, I have appointed Dr. C. C. Cox, of the District of Columbia, to the position of Secretary to the commissions intended to represent the United States at the proposed exhibitions to be held at Sydney and Melbourne, the former in 1879 and the latter in 1880. All persons desiring to exhibit at either or both of said exhibitions can communicate with Dr. Cox, in care of this department. Upon such application circulars containing full information and instructions will be promptly forwarded together with necessary blanks. The Secretary of the commissions proposes to leave this city for Australia about the 20th of July prox.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

THE RECORD OF DEATHS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 29.—Capt. William Berry, one of the oldest citizens and business men of Poughkeepsie, died this evening, after an illness of some duration. He was one of the first founders of the Burgesses Corps of Albany.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 29.—Thomas J. Berry, of Tioga County, Penn., was found dead in bed at the Homestead Hotel here, on Saturday at midnight. He had been dead several hours when discovered. He was 40 years old, and one of the most successful horsemen in this section. Congestion of the lungs was the cause of his death.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK DEALINGS.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point last week:

RECEIPTS.			
Flour, barrels	65,859	Bye, bushels	26,431
Wheat, bushels	831,094	Barley, bushels	11,785
Corn, bushels	1,459,141	Live hogs	125,291
Oats, bushels	320,782	Cattle	24,955
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, barrels	58,637	Bye, bushels	24,071
Wheat, bushels	603,913	Barley, bushels	15,261
Corn, bushels	1,546,742	Live hogs	35,712
Oats, bushels	303,414	Cattle	15,963

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW REVENUE LAW.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—Auditor-General Sebell has decided that, under the first section of the Revenue

1879

st his companion, measured him from head to foot, saw that he was thoroughly in earnest, and then said quietly:

"I want to cross the mountains into Ohio. I would like to go with you. Will you let me?"

The drover stopped for a moment, looked at the slim figure beside him, laughed, and exclaimed:

"Oh, you're joking!"

"No; I'm in earnest. I must cross the mountains, no matter how I go."

"You would break down the first day." And to this William Allen, through firm, thin lips, and looking fearlessly into the eye of the other replied:

"I will not break down; I will hold up as long as you do and longer."

The drover was convinced. He gave the boy his hand on it, and the next morning the pale and cheerless Winter sun saw them, with knapsack and blanket, setting out on this journey across the snow-capped and almost pathless mountains of Virginia. Twenty-eight miles they walked that day, and spent the night in the little town of Liberty. On the night of the second day they reached the foot of the dangerous and dreaded Blue Ridge, and on the morning of the third commenced the ascent. For nine hours they pushed on, dragging themselves painfully through snow-drifts and over fallen trees. Then the strong Kentuckian fell exhausted by the wayside. Young Allen, whose indomitable will still kept him on his blistered and burning feet, made a great fire of the dry wood which he fortunately was enough to find in a mountain nook, fed his companion and himself with the coarse fare he had provided at the foot of the mountain, and then having done all he could do, he went to sleep. The night passed quietly, and next morning the travelers once more set out on their weary tramp. So they went on from point to point, encountering no great danger, but overcoming many difficulties by the way.

When they reached a little place, then known as Theases Valley, 21 miles from Gallipolis, the Kentuckian left Allen with many sadly-spoken farewells, and went toward his home, while the boy, with a heavy heart, set out upon his lonely walk of 400 miles to Chillicothe. In his path there were but few settlements, the country was bare and desolate, the roads broken, indistinct, and at times entirely blotted out with thick coverings of snow. But in spite of all the difficulties before him, William Allen was not dismayed. With that all-overcoming energy and determination to succeed which in the years that followed made him a great man in a great nation, fresh obstacles only nerved him to fresh trial. All night, after leaving his companion of the mountains, the brave boy walked on. Dense woods surrounded him on every side; often he heard the cry of some wild beast; his eyelids for moments glued themselves together in sleep, but he came to no habitation; he dared not lie down, for he knew that if he did he would never again see the light of an earthly sun. And still, through all this terrible night, he walked on, walking mechanically, passing over the ground more like a machine than a human being. When the sunlight came he had his reward. His weary eyes were made glad by the sight of the broad Ohio, and on the further bank the little town of Gallipolis. Nearing the place, however, he found that his troubles were not yet ended. The river was filled with huge cakes of broken ice which the swollen current rapidly carried down the stream. For this reason the ferryman refused to take young Allen across. All his entreaties were in vain; the man refused to risk his boat among the crushing blocks of ice. There was no help for it. The boy saw that he must wait. As the day wore on, however, the ice-cakes in the river became thinner and less dangerous, and at last a negro, who owned a rickety old boat, agreed for a piece of silver to take Allen to the other side. With much difficulty they drew the boat up stream for several hundred yards, and then, embarking, floated down with the blocks of ice, rowing toward the opposite shore whenever they could slip through and avoid a collision with cakes of a particularly dangerous appearance, and so at last they reached Gallipolis.

Young Allen hastened at once to Gates's Tavern, near the river, and, while he was taking the hearty meal which had been prepared for him after the landlord heard of the extent of his journey, he saw a fine-looking man in an adjoining room blacking his own boots. Shortly afterward he was informed that the gentleman so engaged was the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, who had recently been elected to Congress, and who was regarded as the great man of that part of the State. The boy looked at him with mingled feelings of curiosity and awe, never for a moment imagining that he would live to serve with Mr. Vinton in Congress, and to be his rival at the Bar of Ohio. Such, however, was the fortune which fate had in store for him.

Leaving Gallipolis, thoroughly rested and refreshed, the young traveler continued on his journey through Jackson County. All went well with him for several days, but on what proved to be the last night of his wanderings he became very lame from over-exertion. His feet, too, were badly cut and blistered, and he was scarcely able to drag himself along, when suddenly a young man, two or three years older than himself, came out of a wood into the road in front of him, and said, with rather startling abruptness,

"Hello, stranger, where be you goin'?"

"I'm trying to get to Chillicothe," replied the young traveler, "but I've fallen lame and am not getting on very fast."

"If that is so," said the other, with the rough and ready hospitality of the time and country, "you had better go home and stay the night out with our folks. They don't often see strange ones, and they'll like to hear you talk."

The invitation so readily given was as readily accepted—the people of Ohio were not so suspicious of each other in those days as they have become since—and in a few minutes the footsore wanderer was safely housed in a rude but well-warmed log cabin, containing two rooms, and giving shelter to a man and his wife, two daughters, and four sons. All the boys subsequently became Allen's warm political supporters. That night they gave him the best supper they could command, and in the outer room shared their heap of straw with him. The inside apartment the father and mother and their two daughters also spent the night upon heaps of straw. It will be remembered that this was before Ohio claimed to be "the political centre of the Republic."

The next morning, after breakfast, the good people who had thus befriended Allen still further aided him by the loan of a horse, upon which, without further adventure, he rode into Chillicothe.

III.

ADMITTED TO THE OHIO BAR.

Arriving at the home of his sister, he was welcomed by her and her husband and by their little son, Allen G. Thurman, now the distinguished United States Senator from Ohio and a prominent Democratic candidate for the Presidency. While he was warmly welcomed, however, it was evident that his relatives were business people who wasted no time, for hardly had our young traveler recovered from his lameness when he was placed in the Chillicothe Academy, with the understanding that he was to learn all he could in as short a time as possible. He remained for two years in the school, and then, when he had just completed his eighteenth year, he determined to study law, and was admitted to the office of Judge Scott, then a leading member of the Western Bar. Here he did very well for a time, but only for a time. In the room next to the one in which he was expected to read there was, to use his own quaint and expressive language, "a parcel of girls who, morning, noon, and night, kept up an everlasting chatter and banged away on an old piano." This was more than the young law student could bear. He was distracted, whether by the music, the "chatter," or the beauty of his neighbors, he has to this day refused to disclose, but, at all events, he found that he was making no progress in his studies, and soon left the office of Judge Scott. Entering that of Col. King, son of Rufus King, of New-York, he was more successful, progressed rapidly, and when not quite 21 went down to Portsmouth, where the Supreme Court was in session, to be examined, and ask for admission to the Bar. When he arrived at the insignificant little building in which the court was held, he found it filled with people, and with many misgivings he noticed that several young men who, like himself, were candidates for legal honors, failed completely, and were rejected. Thus contemplating defeat, he became nervous and anxious, was hot and cold by turns, lost all control of himself, and at last in a fit of desperation rushed into an adjacent tavern, famed for its peach-brandy and honey, a drink just then familiar the world over into Ohio from the South, and hardly knowing what he was doing, drank nearly a pint of the brandy. His excitement was so great, however, that the liquor only had the effect of nerving him for the examination. He returned to the Court-house. In what seemed to him an instant after he entered his name was called. He went up before the Judges, fully conscious that all the people were looking at him, and dreading that they would witness his defeat. His fears were not realized. The first question asked him he answered readily and correctly. The brandy gave him renewed courage. His blood was on fire, but his tongue waged glibly. His answers were all sharp, full, and to the point. Five minutes after the examination commenced, one of the Judges, a bluff old lawyer of a school now fast dying out, exclaimed, "Oh, h—l that fellow can take care of himself; let's go an' liquor!" The proposition was agreed to, William Allen was announced as a member of the Ohio Bar, and so ended this examination of the olden time. It may be well to state here that Gov. Allen never relates the incident without declaring that the peach-brandy saved him, but at the same time he warns all young law students against a like preparation for their examination. The heads of the present generation, he declares, are too hard and strong to need their balance under such an amount of stimulant.

After his admission, young Allen worked hard at his chosen profession, let peach-brandy alone, made rapid progress, and was soon a partner with Col. King. That gentleman was one of the readiest and most brilliant lawyers then practicing in the State, but was lazy almost beyond belief, relied entirely upon his native wit for success, and could not be prevailed upon to study his briefs. So it became Allen's duty to work up and prepare for trial all the cases with which the firm was intrusted. This exercise was just what he needed. He rapidly acquired a very thorough knowledge of what may be called the tricks of his trade, and soon took a prominent place at the Bar. In those days people from all the country round flocked to the Court-house. It was their only amusement, and so the practicing lawyer who knew what he was about and could talk well, rapidly gained a wide reputation. Indeed, Allen advanced so rapidly that he was at times unable to give attention to all the business which came to him. When little more than 24 years of age he was recognized as the most promising lawyer at the Ohio Bar, and before he was 25, a murder case—the most important, intricate, and delicate which had been tried in the State for years—was intrusted to him. Arrayed against him were nearly all the great men of the profession. The day of trial came; there was the most intense excitement among the people; the court-room was packed almost to suffocation. Everybody anticipated Allen's defeat, but everybody was disappointed. The young man was equal to the occasion. He met every point advanced by the counsel for the prosecution: fought them step by step upon their own ground, and concluded his defense by an argument so brilliant and winning, yet withal so logical and sound, that the jury, after brief deliberation, gave him the case and acquitted his client.

IV.

RUNNING FOR CONGRESS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

This was a turning point in William Allen's career. He was about to enter public life. The result of the murder trial greatly extended his fame. He was congratulated on all sides, his society courted by men of distinction who were old enough to be grandfathers. Indeed, he had grown so rapidly in public favor that the Democrats, or Jackson men, as they were called, determined to make him their candidate for Congress. At this time the district in which he lived was conceded to the Whigs by a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000, and of course the nomination was tendered to him simply as a compliment, not with any idea that he could be elected. He accepted, however, with the determination to make a close and thorough personal canvass, and if possible to get the seat. Fortune favored him in the outset. "Dick" Douglass, a popular lawyer, secured the regular Whig nomination, and certain elements in the party being dissatisfied with his selection, "bolted," and nominated as an Independent Whig candidate William K. Bond, the attorney for the Branch Bank of the United States, which was then situated at Chillicothe. So the canvass opened. Shortly afterward, however, William S. Murphy, a brilliant orator, but a man who had all his life been engaged in an effort to discover the difference between the truth and a lie, and who had never succeeded, announced himself as an Independent Jackson, or Democratic, candidate. It was soon discovered that this was a device of the Whigs, and it only resulted in giving Allen the more enthusiastic support of his party. Seeing this, and fearing that they might lose the district, the leading Whigs in Washington begged Duncan McArthur, who was then Governor of Ohio and a candidate for re-election, to forego his ambition, and for the good of the party accept the nomination for Congress in the Chillicothe district. He consented reluctantly, and upon being assured that every Whig vote would be needed in the fight for the United States Bank then going on against Jackson, Douglass and Bond withdrew from the canvass, leaving a united party to support McArthur. Still, Murphy continued to be an Independent Democratic candidate, being, as was afterward discovered, in the pay of the Whigs.

At this time stump-speaking was almost unknown in Ohio, but Allen, becoming more and more confident as the canvass advanced, traveled all over the district, talking at every cross-roads and blacksmith's shop, soliciting the support of every man, woman and child he met, and, in short, doing everything he could by personal effort to secure votes. One evening while he was engaged in this work word came to him that Murphy was announced to speak the next morning at Jackson Court-house, 20 miles away, and that he had promised to make a personal attack upon Allen. The young candidate, although worn out with the work of the day, without a moment's hesitation decided that he would push on to Jackson Court-house. A number of his supporters supplied him with a slow-going but sure-footed horse. Three of them volunteered to act as his guides through the thick woods which lay in his path, and in their company he set out. The night was a terrible one, rain fell in torrents, and there was much danger from swollen creeks and fallen trees. Still, the brave little company pressed on, and arrived at the Court-house in time for breakfast. They found half the county there. The Judges, who were friendly to Murphy, had agreed to adjourn court to give him a hearing, and hundreds of leading Whigs were present to listen to the attack which was to be made on the Jackson candidate. In the morning was called to order, Allen, who in the meantime had rested and refreshed himself, took a modest seat back of the crowd, and quietly awaited disclosures. He had not long to wait. Murphy was soon introduced, and with real eloquence and a great power of ridicule, of which he was an acknowledged master, held his opponent up to the laughter of the audience. He referred to him as a youth who had left school too soon, an overgrown boy, who had more presumption than sense. Then he accurately, and with much humor, described the boy's personal appearance, commenting freely upon his beardless face, long yellow hair, and lank, ungainly form. Turning from time to time to the old and influential men in the company he would address them by name and ask, "Is this the kind of a thing you want to represent you in Congress?" and again, "Is this the proper sort of person to make our laws?" The speech was a most effective one of its kind. The audience was evidently captured, and many of them, even Jackson men, believing that Allen was hurt beyond recovery, begged him not to attempt any reply. He refused to listen to them, and saying, "If I am worthy to be your candidate, I will show it now; if I am not, I will withdraw from the canvass," he rose and walked through the crowd down toward the platform to answer Murphy. As he went, and carrying out a programme which he had determined upon while his critic was speaking, he did his best to increase the green and awkward appearance attributed to him, and as those in the audience who knew him began to whisper, "There goes Allen," the accuracy of Murphy's description was at once apparent, and the entire company broke into a shout of derisive laughter which could not be controlled. But Allen went on quietly, not in the least disconcerted, and, reaching the platform, calmly faced the people, and looking straight forward, stood for fully three minutes without uttering a word. At first, the laughter was even more boisterous than before; then, wondering what in the world the great tall, thin boy meant by standing there staring at them, the men in the front became quiet. Their surprise at the turn things were taking communicated itself to their neighbors, and at last the silence was almost painful. Then William Allen spoke—spoke in that great, deep, full tone which was afterward heard and became famous all over the nation. Surprised, delighted, almost electrified, that Ohio crowd listened to him. For more than two hours he riveted their attention. Murphy and his petty attack was never once alluded to. The young speaker confined himself entirely to the great public questions which were then agitating the popular mind, and displayed so keen an appreciation of the necessities of the situation, such a grasp of his subject, and such familiarity with all its details, that when he had finished the old men who had been appealed to by Murphy were the first to press forward, offer their congratulations, and pledge their support. His triumph was complete. The fame of his performance spread all over the district, and at the election held a few days afterward he was elected to Congress by just one majority in a total poll of nearly 10,000 votes. Murphy received only 54 votes in the entire district, and in Chillicothe, where he lived, only one—his own.

When the result was announced, there was for a time great rejoicing among the Democrats. It was only for a time, however. Shortly after the election, the Whig leaders announced that they would contest the seat. They were as good as their word, and Allen was formally served with a notice of contest. What to do he could not for the life of him tell. The Whig candidate was rich; he was poor, and he was assured that it could be shown that a number of young men, who were not quite 21, and, therefore, not legal voters, had cast ballots for him. All night long he thought the matter over, read all the law on the subject of contested elections, and when the morn was almost mad with excitement; his unexpected appearance at the last moment was greeted with cheers and shouts of delight. In a short, sharp speech he exposed the trick which the Whig managers had attempted, and then went to bed the hero of the hour, and with the assurance that he would have the support of nearly every man in Washington. They did, indeed, stand by him nobly. He secured hundreds of Whig votes in all parts of the district, but he could not overcome the large majority in his opponent's favor. There was much dissatisfaction at this time because of the failure of the Government to give the people of that section of Ohio a daily mail service. Allen was recognised as an Administration man, and lost heavily because of this failure. When the votes were counted, it was found that he had run 1,500 ahead of his ticket, but that Mr. Bond had defeated him by a majority of between 200 and 300.

The following Winter, when he was about to leave the capital for an indefinite time, he went to say good-bye to the President. Jackson expressed much sorrow at his defeat, and calling to his Secretary asked for the appointment-book. When it was brought, he turned to Allen and said:

"Mr. Allen, I want to keep you in public life. Run your eye through that book and see what place you think would suit you."

Without hesitation the defeated Congressman, setting an example which, unfortunately, has not been very extensively imitated, replied: "I am very much obliged to you, Mr. President, more obliged than I can tell you; but I cannot now, and I do not think I ever will, accept any office by appointment. If I am to stay in public life, it must be in a position to which the people elect me."

"You are right, Sir," said the President in his short, blunt way, and he closed the appointment-book. Allen returned to Chillicothe, and quietly practiced law for nearly two years.

VI.

A STEP UPWARD—UNITED STATES SENATOR.

During the exciting Presidential campaign which resulted in the election of Martin Van Buren over Harrison, Mr. Allen worked with much energy to secure the success of Democratic candidates for the Legislature, and when the contest was over he had the satisfaction of knowing that his party would have a majority of one on joint ballot. There were no "bolters" or traders in those days, a party majority of one was for all practical purposes as good as 50, and it was assured that Ohio would elect a Democrat to the United States Senate. This was the situation when Allen went up to Columbus, the State capital, to attend to business of a personal character. The Legislature was then in session, and on the evening after his arrival the Democratic members of the body, ostensibly to celebrate the election of a Democratic United States Senator who had just been chosen in Louisiana, but really for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with their own candidates for that office, who were then in Columbus by the dozen, announced that a Democratic reunion and supper had been arranged. To this entertainment Gov. Lucas and all the other prominent candidates were invited, Robert Lytle, of Cincinnati, who was warmly pressed by the influential delegation from that part of the State, being among the number. At first the projectors of the entertainment ignored Allen's presence in the city, but late in the day invited him, not as one of the candidates, but, as they assured him, in consideration for his distinguished service to the Democracy in Congress and upon the stump. He accepted the invitation from motives of curiosity more than anything else, and went to the supper to see how the Senatorial aspirants would conduct themselves. He found them all assembled, Gov. Lucas and Mr. Lytle being the most prominent, and after supper, in accordance with a previous understanding, they were each in turn toasted and called upon to speak. Lucas acquitted himself fairly, others not so well, and then, taking advantage of the most favorable opportunity, Lytle, the Cincinnati candidate, was introduced, greeted with cheers, which there was a good deal of reason to believe had been arranged for in advance, and then lifted upon one of the tables by his admirers. From this somewhat insecure but nevertheless conspicuous position he made an exceedingly witty and effective after-dinner speech. One or two of the older heads who were not given to much wine-drinking seemed to have a suspicion that it was not exactly the address which might have been expected from a candidate for so important and responsible a position as Senator of the United States. The great majority of those present, however, voted the speech an admirable one, and, with loud cheers for Lytle, were about to break up the entertainment. Indeed, some of them were on the point of leaving the dining-hall, when it was suggested that there was a distinguished ex-Democratic member of Congress present, and that he be asked to say a few words. Immediately there was a movement to place Allen upon the table which a few had just been lifted from, but he said that he preferred to remain where he was, and from a dark corner of the room, in a position where his tall, commanding form showed to the best advantage, he commenced his speech. Keenly appreciating dramatic situations of every sort, and having but little patience with the bitterness of Lytle's address, he commenced with all the earnestness he could command to discuss grave questions of State, and with that great command of language and vigor of utterance for which he was noted, urged the Democratic Representatives to worthily perform the duties which had been intrusted to them, warned them of the dangers which threatened their party in the State and the nation, and closing in the most impressive style sat down amid shouts of applause which shook the building. Going out shortly afterward he noticed 10 or 12 of the older men talking earnestly together. As he was about to pass one of them put his arm about him, and said, "You are to be our candidate for United States Senator." Quickly seeing his opportunity Allen took the hint, put his friends to work, made a characteristic personal canvass, and when the Democratic caucus met was nominated on the second ballot, receiving every vote polled. In March, 1837, he took his seat, the youngest man ever elected to the United States Senate.

VII.

JACKSON'S LAST NIGHT IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

When Senator Allen arrived in Washington, he found the city filled with strangers who came from all parts of the country to be present at the inauguration of President-elect Van Buren. Among them were a number of leading men from Ohio, and they occupied so much of their newly-elected Senator's time, that it was not until late on the night of the 3d of March that he had an opportunity of speaking informally and freely with his life-long friend President Jackson. On that night, however, he went to the White House, a Senator of the nation, to see the man who, little more than 20 years before, in the Lynchburg tavern, had laughed over his boyish curiosity, and wondered at his ready tongue. Without ceremony, being well known to the attendants, he was shown into the President's bed-chamber. Chief-Justice Taney and Senator Forsythe, of Georgia, afterward Minister to Spain and Secretary of State, were already in the room, and Jackson himself active, and to a certain extent restless, as usual, stood in the middle of the floor smoking a short corn-cob pipe. He congratulated Allen warmly upon his election to the Senate, and then calling to a young Irishman who acted as his body-servant and waiter, turned to his visitors and said:

"Gentlemen, I think the occasion will warrant me in breaking over one of my own rules. Let us drink a little Madeira."

The wine was brought. Jackson took a small glassful—it was the first liquor he had been known to touch for several months—and then, asking his friends to excuse him for a few moments, he finished writing a letter upon which he was engaged, sealed, directed it, and lighting his cob pipe again, took a whiff or two, and stood silently watching the face of a great, tall, old-fashioned clock, which stood in one corner. It was five minutes before midnight, five minutes before the beginning of the day upon which Andrew Jackson would cease to be President of the United States. Slowly the minute-hand moved round the dial. The silence in the room became almost painful. It was broken by the clear, sharp bell of the clock striking the last hour of a day which had gone forever. Then Jackson, starting suddenly and looking toward his friends, said, with a quick, nervous laugh:

"Gentlemen, I am no longer President of the United States, but as good a citizen as any of you."

Subsequently he expressed to them a feeling of great relief at the prospect of escaping from the official cares which had begun to weigh most heavily upon him, saying to Allen, among other things of the same sort, "I am very glad to get away from all this excitement and bother."

That day Van Buren was inaugurated President of the United States, and Jackson, at the end of his second term, left the White House—left it so poor that he was obliged to borrow from his friends $5,000 with which to rebuild "Hermitage," his old family mansion, which some time before had been burned to the ground.

After the short executive session of the Senate which followed the inauguration of the newly-elected President, Senator Allen returned to his home. Of his service in the Senate, which is a matter of public record, nothing need be said here. Just before the expiration of his first term he went behind the Legislature, if I may be allowed the expression, and for the first time announcing the doctrine that a United States Senator was a popular representative, went directly to the people as a candidate for re-election. The result was that the Democrats had a handsome majority in the Legislature, and he was re-elected without any opposition. In the meantime, Harrison had been elected to the Presidency, and had died. Tyler had gone into the White House, and, with the help of Allen and two or three others, had broken up the Whig Party.

VIII.

REFUSING THE PRESIDENCY.

It was while Senator Allen was serving out his second term that the memorable Democratic Convention of 1848 was held in Baltimore. His friends had urged him to be a candidate, but he did not see his way clear to a nomination, and had always declined to allow his name to be used. When the convention came together, however, it was found that the delegates were nearly equally divided between Cass and Van Buren. The principal supporters of both gentlemen refused to yield, and it was feared that a bitter and disastrous quarrel would be the result. In their anxiety to make a compromise, but still unwilling to give up to each other, a committee, composed of both Cass and Van Buren men, went over from Baltimore to Washington, to consult with Senator Allen and see if he would accept the nomination. It was nearly midnight when they arrived at his house, and the servants told them that he had retired to his room and could not be seen. They insisted upon being admitted, however, and going to the Senator's rooms, found him sitting on the edge of the bed in his night-clothes. He was not a man to take offense at the intrusion. They were sure of that, and, without ceremony, they at once made known the object of their visit. They told him that they were hopelessly divided between Cass and Van Buren; that there was no prospect that they would be able to settle their differences, and for the sake of harmony, and, as they said, hoping to serve the best interests of the party, they formally offered him the nomination, with the assurance that the convention would indorse and ratify any action they might take. The Senator never changed his position. In his night-dress as he was, he sat there on the edge of his narrow bed and thought over the tempting offer which was being made to him. He has never denied that he was gratified by it or that he was ambitious to be President. There is no doubt that it cost him a great struggle to refuse the nomination; but he did refuse, and for the reason that to accept it would have been to betray Cass. His mind was quickly made up, and, turning to the committee, he said quietly, but with much suppressed emotion:

"Gentlemen, I thank you, but I cannot accept."

"Why? why?" they asked, almost in one breath, and he replied.

"I will be frank with you. Your offer is the most tempting one which has ever come to me in my life. I want to accept it, but I cannot, I will not, because through all this contest I have been the personal friend and adviser of Mr. Cass. I have always been friendly to Mr. Van Buren, but Cass has trusted me absolutely with all the details of his canvass; has taken my advice in everything; has done nothing of importance which did not meet my approval. For me to accept the nomination after all this would seem very much like—indeed, I think it would be—a treacherous betrayal of my friend. For these reasons I must not and will not accept the nomination. I am for Cass until the end, and if you really want to serve me you will go back to Baltimore and nominate him." They did as he requested them, and next day Cass was made the Democratic candidate for President. Mr. Allen has never regretted his loyalty to the man who trusted him.

Shortly after the adjournment of the convention, Cass came to him and said, "Allen, you have sacrificed a great deal for me, but I want you to serve me still further."

"Command me, Sir," was his only reply.

"A thousand thanks," said Cass, in the impulsive and just a little insincere fashion which was characteristic of him, and then, as if fearing a refusal, he went on rapidly: "What I want you to do now is to go through New-York and help us there. You are the man of all others to do it. You have a stanch supporter of Van Buren, and if you make the trip with me I am sure I will be able to settle the trouble among his friends, and reconcile them to my nomination.

Senator Allen, without more ado, promised to do as he was asked, and a few days afterward he accompanied Cass to Philadelphia. There they stopped, and while on the wharf waiting for the steam-boat to start, the Democrats in the crowd insisted on hearing a speech from Allen. While he was talking to them a steam-whistle—controlled, it was believed, by some malicious Whig—began to blow, but exerting his truly magnificent voice to the utmost, he made himself distinctly heard by everybody present, and long afterward it was the boast of the Democrats in that part of the country that their champion, "Bill" Allen, as he was familiarly called by his admirers, could talk down all the Whig steam-whistles in Philadelphia.

From Pennsylvania he went with Mr. Cass as far as Albany, and made many speeches at many places on the road, and everywhere begging the friends of Van Buren to forget their disappointment at the defeat of their candidate, and give their earnest support to the party nominee. All his efforts proved unavailing, however. In the Whig Convention Taylor was nominated over Clay, and in the election which followed Cass was defeated.

During all this exciting period in the political history of the country, Senator Allen gave no attention to his own interests, or to the campaign in his own State. His wife, to whom he was fondly attached, died toward the end of his second term in the Senate. He mourned her with all the depth and sincerity of his strong, earnest nature, and was so shaken by her loss that he was unable to take any part in the Ohio canvass for members of the Legislature. The Whigs, meanwhile, saw their opportunity, worked unceasingly, secured a large majority in the Assembly, and elected Mr. Chase to the National Senate. Mr. Allen's term expired on the night before President-elect Taylor took his seat, and on that night, accompanied by Jefferson Davis, with whom he was on terms of intimacy, he paid his respects to the successful leader of his political opponents. He never saw the President again. The next day he returned to his home near Chillicothe, and did not again accept public office until he was elected Governor of Ohio in 1873. Regarding that campaign and the one which followed it, in which he was defeated on the money issue by President, then Governor, Hayes, the old statesman does not desire to speak, and upon that subject nothing need be said in this paper.

Just prior to the breaking out of the war, Mr. Allen was bitterly opposed to Abraham Lincoln and all the doctrines of the party which supported him. He was always opposed to secession, however, and is firmly convinced that if he had been in the Senate in 1859 and 1860, the Southern States would never have left the Union. Although a Democrat, first and last, he has never faltered in his devotion to the Union, and when the war broke out he advocated its vigorous prosecution until every wandering State had been brought back into the republican family.

IX.

AN OHIO SUNSET—THE END.

Seated on the broad doorstep of his hospitable old mansion on the top of Fruit Hill, near Chillicothe, Gov. Allen related to me these incidents in his eventful life. He is still a strong man—particularly strong in mind. His clear blue eyes have lost none of their wonderful magnetism, and his sonorous voice but little of its old-time volume. His tall frame has bent somewhat under the weight of passing years, but, like the old stone dwelling-place he loves so well—a house which sheltered a Governor of Ohio 50 years ago—he as yet gives no indication that he will not be able to withstand the blasts of many a Winter to come. The sun was setting in a bank of glorious Summer clouds as the great old man finished the story of his life. Mount Logan in the distance was yet bright with the golden light, but in the Valley of the Scioto, down below, the shadows were falling rapidly. Through the thick green trees the old white stone houses of Govs. Tiffin and Worthington appeared as monuments to the memory of men dead long ago. The shadows from the valley crept slowly up Fruit Hill, the brightness was fading on the summit of Mount Logan, and then—

"Governor, why do you refuse to enter public life again?" I asked, and he, after a long pause, replied:

"Because I am one of the few old men who, unlike Harry Clay, know when I have reached my highest point, when it is time for me to give up the power which I am no longer strong enough to use for the good of the people."

And then, with his face turned to the rich light of the setting sun, with the shadow all behind him, ripe with age and full of honors, I bade farewell to William Allen, the sometimes bitter but always faithful partisan, the honest politician, the statesman of the olden school.

H. U.

WHAT DEMOCRATS ARE PLANNING.

THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

GRAND POSSIBILITIES OF THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

There is a new North-west. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota are no longer the North-west. There is a new empire being developed still west of these imperial States of the past. Bounded by Minnesota and Iowa on the east, the Missouri River on the south, Pembina on the north, and the Rocky Mountains on the west, there is a new empire. This includes also, geographically, the British dominion of Manitoba, the Red River and the Saskatchewan River Valleys; but, perhaps, not politically. But Dakota alone is three times as large as New-York. A very large portion of the territory is as fertile for the Northern grains, fruits, and vegetables as the most fertile State in the Union. It is larger in square miles than Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for aught we can judge, by the thousands of emigrants now flocking to it, will, before many years, contain as large a population as these great States now do. It is as certain as any event in the future can be, when angured by all the circumstances that seem essential for fulfillment.

It is not the purpose of this present writing to repeat the evidences that for a year past, and particularly the last three months, have come to our knowledge of the gradual development and population of this new North-west. But our purpose is to draw the attention of Milwaukee to what is going on beyond the present frontier of her present traffic. Dakota will soon be a State, a great State, and a populous one. Not a settler in the Territory but does not contain many former residents of Wisconsin. In fact, we believe the leading element in the settlement and development of this new State is from Wisconsin. This is fortunate for Milwaukee in a commercial point of view.

Milwaukee should make a point to have its influence felt in turning the currents of trade and traffic toward herself in the outset. Streams of commerce, like streams of water, follow in old channels naturally. Everything is in favor of Milwaukee in such an effort. Already three railways are pushing west through this new North-west from its eastern boundary; and it will not be long before as much as 100,000 square miles of it will be within easy communication of the great markets of the country. We want the merchants and manufacturers of Milwaukee to be promptly on hand—a little ahead of the time of each section of these railways. One reason why the trade of Dakota will be valuable to Milwaukee is because her grain will bear such high inspection that it will add to and increase the good reputation of our grain. Another reason lies in the acknowledged fact that Dakota will become a prosperous and thrifty State, and the trade of its people will be better than that of ordinary new communities.

THE HOW SCALE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, June 27.

There have been various rumors in regard to the affairs of the Howe Scale Company in circulation in our community for some days, but we have refrained from comment until we were able to give reliable facts in regard to them. We have made thorough inquiries, and from the facts in the case we can see no good reason why any suits should have been commenced tending to embarrass the company in their business. We find matters stand as follows: No attachments have been made upon the Howe Scale Works. The only attachments that have been made are upon Gov. Page's property to secure private indorsements made by him for the company. These suits were entered by the Brandon National Bank, First National Bank of Brandon, and Col. N. T. Sprague. The entire indebtedness of the company in which Col. Sprague is interested is about $118,000. Of this amount $81,000 is old indebtedness, contracted prior to the present management. The old indebtedness to Brandon parties has been decreased in three years by the new management—Col. George A. Merrill, President, and The Hon. John B. Page, Treasurer—about $100,000. The company owes comparatively nothing outside of the indebtedness to the banks, the largest debt being to the National Bank of Rutland, which is secured against loss by ample indorsements. In view of the disastrous loss he even a temporary suspension, the company placed its affairs a few days ago in the hands of S. W. Rowell and Newton Kellogg as Trustees for the bondholders, and the business is going on usual.

A CHILD SWALLOWS A PIN.

From the Geneseo (N. Y.) Republican, June 26.

A little over a year ago a little daughter of Mr. Charles Schuyler, of this village, swallowed an ordinary brass pin. Her parents were at first very much alarmed, but time passed on, and no illness ensuing, it was supposed that the difficulty had been removed. In September last the child began to show indications of illness, such as derangement of the stomach, and intense pain, which in some instances almost produced convulsions. Added to these, a large swelling came on her side, which took the form of an abscess or tumor, and medical advice was sought. The doctors, however, not agreeing as to the nature of the swelling. Finally, it was poulticed, and lanced, and has been a running sore until the present time. Two or three weeks ago as the child was dressing, she complained to her mother that there was a sliver in the sore, and upon examination the mother saw the point of the pin projecting, and pulled it out. The child became quite sick, and kept her bed for some time afterward, but is now better, and it is supposed that as soon as the virus created by the pin is expelled from her system she will entirely recover. The pin was encrusted with a coating of rust, to double its natural size, and must have worked through the walls of the stomach, and through other organs in order to reach the place where it was found.

TWO LAWYERS DINE AND FIGHT.

From the Montreal Witness, June 27.

Mr. Rodolphe Desrivieres and Mr. L. C. La Sceut, the former a Bleu and the latter a Rouge, agreed to dine together at the Canada Hotel to-day. During the repast the conversation turned on politics, and although they were friends the subject of the election and Mr. Desrivieres's recent feelings in their breasts that a wordy war soon broke out between them, followed by a pugilistic encounter which left marks on their respective countenances. After pummelling each other they were separated by Mr. Brisson, the candidate for Vercheres, and another gentleman present. One of the combatants, it is said, lost a tooth, but supposes he will be here soon an artificial one.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

WASHINGTON AND ADAMS.

A COUPLE OF INTERESTING AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The venerable Dr. Ethan Allen, of Newport, Ky., is the possessor of a pair of autograph letters, which, from many circumstances, are of extraordinary interest. The first is a letter of George Washington, before he became President of the United States, to the Rev. Mr. West, the father of Benjamin, afterward Sir Benjamin, West, the renowned painter. It was written on the application of Dr. West, pending the voyage of his son to England to enter upon his novitiate as an artist, and is marked by some trenchant characteristics of the Pater Patriæ. The other letter is by President John Adams, bearing testimony to the genuine Christian principles of his illustrious predecessor, and expressing his disgust with the pernicious principles of Paine, the "Age of Reason" and "Rights of Reason." By permission of Dr. Allen, we copy below these honored autographs, now for the first time published. It is interesting to know that Dr. West, to whom the Washington letter was addressed, and Washington were born on adjoining plantations in Westmoreland County, Va., and that the Dr. Kemp to whom the Adams letter was written was afterward the venerable Protestant Episcopal Bishop Kemp, of the Diocese of Maryland.

THE WASHINGTON LETTER.

MOUNT VERNON, June 28, 1788.

REVEREND SIR: I was favored with your letter of the 17th ult., by your son, in consequence of which I send the inclosed for Mr. Welch, the surviving partner of the house of Cary & Co., who used to transact the principal part of my business in London, and who is the only mercantile character in England with whom I have had any intercourse for the last 15 years. Formerly I corresponded with Messrs. Hanbury & Co., who also sold tobacco for me; but if I recollect rightly I have heard of his death, and I have not been at all solicitous to renew the old or to form new connections with any one in that kingdom. When you spoke to me some time ago on this subject I had, besides Mr. Welch, my old neighbor and friend, Col. Fairfax, in view to have written to, but he is no more.

If the introductory letter to Mr. Welch should be in the smallest degree serviceable to your son, I shall feel much pleasure from having afforded it, because I approve much of your determination to give him an opportunity of cultivating his genius and improving in the fine art to which his talents lead him, and because he will carry with him my best wishes for perfection in it, as well as for a safe and pleasant voyage and happy return to you.

With sentiments of great esteem and regard, I am, reverend Sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

GO. WASHINGTON.

To Rev. Mr. WEST.

THE ADAMS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1800

SIR: I thank you for an ingenious sermon from a well-chosen text, on the death of my predecessor, which I received with your letter of the 26th of March, and have read with pleasure.

I am happy that my frail endeavors to respect the religion of my country have met with your approbation.

The detestable pains that have been taken to propagate the "Age of Reason" and other publications as pernicious, in this country, have not answered their end. The devisers of mischief have been disappointed, and, as far as my observation has extended, the truth has shown itself great, and that it will prevail. I wish you, Sir, an able champion for it, all the success which you can possibly wish for yourself.

With much respect, I am, Sir, your obliged and most obedient servant, JOHN ADAMS.

The Rev. JAMES KEMP, Rector of Choptank Parish, Md.

THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR STARBUCK TO A POLITICAL FRIEND IN THE WEST.

From the Waterloo (Ill.) Times, June 26.

Col. H. Clay Conde, of St. Louis, has taken the liberty of having the following private letter, written by the Hon. James F. Starbuck, of Watertown, N. Y., printed. The letter contains so many sound Democratic ideas and so well put, that Col. Conde could not withstand the temptation of giving it in full to the public. The Hon. James F. Starbuck is one of the most prominent lawyers in Western New-York, and has just finished a term as Senator in the State Senate and as a Democrat from a strong Republican district. His letter is ably written, and at once addresses itself to the intelligence of a thinking people on national issues and the true political situation in the Empire State. It reads:

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 13, 1879.

Col. H. Clay Conde, St. Louis:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inquiring in reference to our political prospects, and asking what will be the probable action of the Democratic Party in this

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CONNECTICUT'S UNIVERSITY.

YALE COLLEGE. A SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY: With Notices of its Several Departments, Instructors, and Benefactors, together with some account of Student Life and Amusements. By various authors. Edited by WILLIAM L. KINGSLEY. Illustrated with views and portraits. In two volumes. New-York: HENRY HOLT & CO. 1879.

"Yale College" is the title of two large quarto volumes, of nearly 1,100 pages, which are just published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. The work contains a history of the college from its foundation, which is supplemented by over 150 elaborate papers, by nearly as many different authors, on the different departments of the college, its instructors and benefactors. It is illustrated by over 160 large, full-page heliotypes, embracing pictures of the college buildings, and of the interiors of its principal public rooms, and portraits of its Professors, past and present, and of many other distinguished persons who have been identified with its history. There are, besides, over 50 wood-cuts. The publishers, in order to give some idea of the completeness of the work, state that "the Index contains the names of about 4,000 of the Alumni of the institution." In the beauty of its typography it is not surpassed by any work which has ever appeared in this country.

This history has some special claim to general attention beyond the fact that the college at New-Haven has been for so long a period an important public institution. Its early history is connected with one of the boldest and most remarkable plans for colonization ever attempted on the American continent, of which plan the foundation of a college was an essential part. John Davenport, a prominent London clergyman, which he had fled, in 1633, to escape the vengeance of Archbishop Laud, conceived the idea of founding in America, beyond the jurisdiction of the English King, a new independent Christian State, which should be supported and adorned by all those institutions which his own experience in different lands had taught him would give it dignity and strength, and contribute to the well-being of its citizens. He returned to England and interested in his plan a number of London merchants. This colony, the wealthiest that had ever come to these shores, reached New-Haven in 1638. Their plans were all made before they left England. The leaders were men of affairs, who had traveled, and had dealings with the people of different countries. Gov. Eaton had represented Charles I. at the Court of Denmark. They intended to build up a commercial city, and a Christian State, which should be founded, as they said, on intelligence. It was one of the prominent parts of their plan from the first that the advantages of education should be provided in such a way that the whole body of the children of each successive generation should be "brought up in learning." They had provided themselves with a Latin teacher—the famous Ezekiel Cheever—and intended that the town which they founded should be a college town. The broad views of these colonists may even be gathered by the most cursory glance at the way in which they laid out the streets which are still so ample and convenient for a city of 60,000 inhabitants. William Penn has received unbounded praise for the way in which he laid out the City of Philadelphia, but these men in New-Haven anticipated all that he did 50 years before. They knew what a city should be, and what a State should be.

Although they established themselves in their new home, in 1638, it was not begun to take definite action with regard to establishing the college which, in their estimation, was to crown the education system which they had commenced. But a remonstrance came from Massachusetts, and it was said that "the whole population of New-England was scarcely sufficient to support one institution of this nature, and that the establishment of a second would in the end be a sacrifice of both." With no feeling of jealously, but with large-hearted generosity, at once they showed a willingness to defer their own plan, and to co-operate, year after year, by these contributions, for the building up of Harvard. But the idea of a college of their own was never given up. Contributions were taken up and land was set apart, and at last, in 1660, the college which they had so long hoped for was actually "begun," as they expressed it.

In the history the reasons are given in detail why this first college did not succeed in maintaining its position. There was the commercial failure of the colony; the influence of the political disturbances connected with the usurpations of Sir Edmund Andros. The "college begun" never rose above the grade of a grammar school.

Such, then, were the results of the efforts of Mr. Davenport, the "pioneer," as he is called, who prepared the way for Yale College.

"No one of the colonies of New-England had apparently started under such favorable circumstances or with such high hopes of success as the colony of wealthy merchants which he led from London to New-Haven. All that riches and education and culture and knowledge of affairs could do to perpetuate themselves in the American wilderness was done. The story of the struggle of those brave men is a sad one. It is one that has been often repeated in the long history of the colonization of this country. It is the story of the weak who have fallen so many of the generous, the aspiring, and the self-sacrificing who, in the great crises of affairs, have been ready to choose the post of danger and go to the front."

Yet it is said his life was not altogether a failure, for, "as one of its results, the love of learning was planted deep in the hearts of the people of New-Haven, never to be eradicated."

The successor of John Davenport as the minister of the church in New-Haven was James Pierpont, of the younger branch of a noble family in England, the Earls of Kingston. He found himself among a people whose trade interests were that their town was intended to be a college town, and who had a grammar school in successful operation, where boys were being trained for college. In 1700 it appeared that 1 in 30 of the graduates of Harvard had come from New-Haven. Mr. Pierpont married the granddaughter of John Davenport, and became thus the heir of the hopes and the aspirations of that remarkable man, and at last the "Founder" of the college. The history proceeds to show how the interval of peace, after the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, afforded him a favorable time for carrying out his plan. He succeeded in interesting first the neighboring ministers of the old "New-Haven jurisdiction," and then a few of the representative men of the original Connecticut colony were invited to join them, and in due time the college was founded, A. D. 1700.

Here an important difference is pointed out between the views of the New-Haven men, who were first interested in this plan for the college, and those of the men who were afterward associated with them from outside of the "New-Haven jurisdiction." These last represented what is called the "ecclesiastical establishment party" of the colony, while the New-Haven men were more liberal, and thoroughly "independent" in all their views respecting ecclesiastical organization. The history proceeds to show that, notwithstanding all the efforts of this "ecclesiastical establishment party," the college was founded in strict accordance with the original liberal views of the New-Haven men, and that the early traditions of the founders have controlled the counsels of the college from the days of James Pierpont, Ezra Stiles, Timothy Dwight, Nathaniel W. Taylor, President Woolsey, and President Porter, each in his day are shown to represent the spirit of the original New-Haven projectors and founders of the college.

In other words, one object of the history seems to have been to illustrate the unity of the history of the college from the first to the present day. To be sure, there is much that is exception. That able and imperious man, President Clapp, under the stress of ecclesiastical and political party feeling, drew the college out of the line of its traditions. By his odious "test laws," and by his whole policy, he alienated the people of Connecticut from the college. But it was Ezra Stiles, a liberal-minded man, who succeeded him as President, abolished those test laws, and was able to bring the college back to its historic place, and to obtain for it once more the confidence of the people.

Another of the noticeable features of this work is that the fact is kept constantly in view that there has been at all times a close connection between the affairs of the college and the events of contemporary history. It is said that in estimating the obligation of the Alumni of the college to the men who carried it through the first hundred years of its existence, the difficulties should not be forgotten with which they were forced to contend, which arose from the long series of wars in which the Colonies were engaged. The young men of Connecticut had little time in the eighteenth century to cultivate the arts of peace. The effect, therefore, of these wars upon the prosperity of the college is traced at length.

Our space will not allow us to dwell further upon this history. Among the interesting subjects which come under review are the story of the struggle which resulted in the removal of the college from Saybrook to New-Haven; the circumstance which led to the establishment of the Lincoln and other "literary societies"; the interest in *belles-lettres* manifested by Trumbull, Dwight, and Barlow; the causes which led to the development of an *esprit de corps* among the students at the beginning of the present century; the rise of "bulliesm," with an explanation of its causes; the "bread-and-butter rebellion," and the "conic sections rebellion." The "history" would fill an ordinary octavo volume of 300 pages.

Among the historical papers of special interest are the "Corporation," by Dr. Bacon; the "Chapel," by Dr. Tarbox, of Boston; "Commons," by the Rev. Daniel Butler, of Boston; the "Literary Societies," by Prof. Coe; the "College Magazines," by Prof. Carter. Among the many biographical sketches of deceased Professors, those of special value are of Prof. Silliman, Sr., by Prof. Wright; of Prof. Olmsted, by Prof. Lyman; of Prof. Hadley, by Prof. W. D. Whitney; of Dr. N. W. Taylor, by Prof. B. N. Martin, of the New-York University. The lawyers among the graduates are characterized, in a separate paper, by Prof. Baldwin; the physicians, by Prof. Bronson; the clergymen, by President Porter; "Inventors and promoters of public interests" by Prof. Silliman, Jr. Among the names mentioned are Eli Whitney, Samuel F. B. Morse, David Bushnell, the inventor of the submarine torpedo system; David Humphreys, who introduced the fine-wool merino sheep into the country; Junius Smith, to whom the system of ocean steam navigation is so indebted; Charles Goodyear, Eli Whitney Blake, and Alexander C. Twining.

The history of each of the college buildings is given in separate papers, of which the most interesting, perhaps, is one by the Hon. F. J. Kingsbury, on "South Middle." He inserts in his paper a "Diary" written by a student who had his room in that old building in 1762; and he has also transferred to his pages some of the old "accounts" of 100 years ago, found in one of the old "buttery books" which he has brought to light.

"The College in the Revolutionary War" is the subject of a valuable paper by Mr. Johnston, of New-York, who also gives a list of Yale graduates who served in the Revolutionary Army. "The College in the Civil War" is the subject of another paper, by Prof. Hoppin, who furnishes biographical notices of the men who fell in battle. The roll of students who served in the Army is given. They are 836 in number. Col. Johnston, Secretary of State of Kentucky, assisted by Randall Gibson, of New-Orleans, contributes a paper on the graduates of the college who were in the Confederate Army. There is an elaborate paper on boating at Yale, with accounts of all the intercollegiate races, by Mr. Lyman Bagg; another on ball-playing by Samuel C. Bushnell, and still another on foot-ball by Mr. Peters. In fact, there is scarcely any subject connected with the history of the college, or with what is called "college life," which is not treated *in extenso*.

No one can even turn over the leaves of this book in the most cursory manner without feeling that a college like Yale is something which cannot be made to order. Money may provide a collection of buildings, furnish all the apparatus of instruction, and endow a body of competent teachers in every department of knowledge, and the institution thus called into being may begin at once to do good service for the cause of education. But there is something wanting. There is other teaching than that which is given in the lecture-rooms of Professors. There is a spirit of the place; there are traditions which are powerful to mold the whole collected body of scholars. Yale is pre-eminently a college of traditions, and this book which is now published will do much to render them permanent.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

An informal report to the public on the results of the American exhibits at the late Exposition in Paris finds appropriate place in the *North American Review*. That the Commissioner-General for the United States should take a rose-colored view of the situation is natural, but when his remarks are corroborated by statistics, we may as well accept his verdict without demur. Only four other nations occupied more space than the United States, and by no other was so much material crowded within equal limits. But the exhibits showed quality as well as quantity. In 1867 the gold medals granted to the United States were 18; in 1878 the total number was 140, exclusive of eight gold medals of unusual size given as "grand prizes." The silver and bronze medals numbered about 600, so large a proportion, indeed, that English journals attributed the success of our exhibitors either to "Yankee management," or to the favoritism shown by one Republic to the citizens of another. Mr. McCormick passes in review the small art-exhibition and the display of silver made by Tiffany & Co., touches on the educational exhibit, and speaks at length of the machinery. "The mechanical ingenuity of our people is so generally conceded and admired in Europe that it was a surprise that the Exposition authorities had not given the United States a larger space in the Machinery Gallery. Happily, the chagrin over their neglect to do so was tempered by the fact that we had so little time for preparation, and that other nations exhibited so much more machinery of American invention." This last sentence is worthy of note. The proof of its truth follows immediately:

"Mr. Pickering, the experienced Superintendent of Machinery, after a careful examination of the several foreign sections, stated that if no machinery had been sent from the United States, he would have found within the limits of the Champ de Mars more than enough of American origin to have made a very handsome and creditable display. Not less than eight steam engines made upon the Corliss model and patents, were shown in the French and Belgian sections. Many imitations of our agricultural implements and railway plant, as well as of our locks and machine-tools, were discovered.

"Pedlocks made by Mallory, Wheeler & Co., of New-Haven, and from which their private numbers and trade-marks had not been wholly removed, were exhibited by a Continental firm as of their own manufacture. Prof. Blake, an American editor, contested the fraud, and had the award of a medal cancelled.

"Copies of the Browne & Sharpe 'Universal Milling-machine,' which was first exhibited in 1867, and of which imitations were found at the Vienna Exposition, were numerous. Their presence, however, did not prevent the sale, by the Browne & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, to French manufacturers of their fine machines, which were a feature of our Exhibition."

Referring to the agricultural machines, our Commissioner states that nearly all other agricultural implements seem clumsy and crude when compared with those made in the United States. Upon the occasion of the field trials in July, the appearance of the American machines upon the ground was sufficient, before operations were begun, to lead the English exhibitors to withdraw from the contest. The chief interest in Mr. McCormick's summary relates to the commercial results of our exhibit. He gives the testimony of the American Watch Company, Yale Lock Company, Tiffany & Co., Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company, Fairbanks & Co., and the Howe Scale Company to the effect that since the Exhibition there has been a marked demand for their manufactures in Europe and other parts of the world, thus proving that the medals, diplomas, and decorations have been supplemented by substantial benefits.

A Russian Nihilist, in a paper of abundant interest, tries to defend the extremes to which the constitutional party of Russia has run in proceeding. The plea is the old one of Brutus: when oppression becomes unbearable, kill the tyrants. Gen. Howard, of whom the newspapers say unkind things as an Indian fighter, relates "The True Story of the Wallowa Campaign," and Dr. George M. Beard writes on his special hobby, the humbug of Spiritualism. Mrs. Stowe furnishes statistics about the freedmen since emancipation, and Thomas W. Higginson, himself an essayist, reviews recent essays, home-bred and foreign.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

—Linda Villari has been visiting the Province of Lucca, which is the home of a large proportion of the Italians who range about the world selling plaster images. The villages about Bagni di Lucca are full of returned emigrants. She interviews several who reside in Ghivizano. They report that the United States is the pleasantest and most profitable field for their peculiar talents. "To these poor people the States are a sort of earthly paradise, teeming with golden possibilities, England merely a station on the way." Another knew English well, had sold plaster images in the States, sold fish at San Francisco, lived at Montevideo, and had been through the East Indies. He spoke enthusiastically of America, like all the rest. Linda Villari then gives her observations on the householding of Italians of the middle and lower classes. They are in a chronic state of removal from one set of apartments to another, their carelessness of comfort and poverty of furniture making the changes no great matter. She gives an entertaining account of the clumsiness of small artisans, but speaks well of Italian men servants; foreigners should engage men, not women, for the house-work. The American contributor of fiction in prose is Mary Wager-Fisher, whose story of "Ricardo's" is bright and pleasing. *Ricardo* marries *Uncle Dick*, an old friend of her father, who cherishes cynical ideas of woman. *Ricardo* is a graduate of Vassar College, and adds great intellectual attainments to the highest physical perfections. The story has no incident, but is quietly and neatly told. Marie Le Baron has a poem called "The Rose of Love."

Reprints from the English magazines are, "Reforms in Asiatic Turkey," James Payn's "The Midway Inn," and Karl Blind's "Conspiracies in Russia." The *Saturday Review* is foraged for "Moralists on Blue China," the *Spectator* for a criticism on Browning's recent "Dramatic Idyls," and *Time* is responsible for the remarks of a patriotic Briton on the private apartments of the Queen at Windsor. The Queen, it seems, likes to have herself painted with uncompromising exactness:

"Two of these are in Gobelins tapestry, and represent the appetizing subject of a boar-hunt. The third is of quite another character; it is a portrait painted only the other day by Baron von Angeli, whose pictures of the Crown Princess created so much sensation in the exhibition of the Royal Academy three or four years since. It is the triumph of almost hopeless problem. The widow-cap is unclasped hand, it is the positive but unflattering likeness of the Queen, and preferred by her on that account above all other of her portraits. It is the antithesis of a Winterhalter—the work of a painter after the Frederick Crown will's own heart. Nothing is every feature painted in with its defects exaggerated, its harder lines intensified, but even the shade of complexion is strengthened. It might be said to be the portrait of a monarch painted by a republican. Yet it is the favorite of the Queen, and hangs immediately above and behind the chair she habitually occupies at dinner and luncheon, thus challenging almost perpetual comparison. In this vessel plainness of realism is rather to her satisfaction than her ordinary look, but the position and painting of the hands are simply masterly."

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—As illustrations for an article on moths and butterflies, by Edward A. Samuels, *Scribner's Monthly* for July has reprinted some of the admirable wood engravings by Henry Marsh, which appeared in Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vegetation." Mr. Marsh has transferred to the wood the delicate fluffy texture of the wings of the Luna moth near the body, and rendered equally well the harder, solider wings of the great yellow swallow-tailed butterfly. Cut by an engraver like this, the black and white of the wooden block comes surprisingly close to colors; there is a question whether the result is not preferable to colored chromolithographic work, for the great majority of colored pictures of moths and butterflies are so crude in tint that the collector is sometimes unwilling to believe that the specimen he has obtained is really the one depicted in the books. Mr. Samuels describes the methods of taking this small game by night as well as by day. His friend, Percival is the collector, and although apparently a proficient, is not a safe guide in at least one particular.

"'What in the world are you doing, Percival?' I exclaimed, as he removed the stopper from a vial containing a colorless liquid and poured a few drops on the insect's body.

"'Simply etherizing the moth,' he replies; 'it kills the insect instantly, and thus prevents its spoiling its wings and losing its scales.'"

Percival is a lucky collector if he has not found out that ether merely numbs a strong moth for a little while; as soon as it comes to, the struggles begin again. This is what damps the ardor of many young collectors, especially those who have soft hearts. James Jackson Jarves writes from Florence a page or two of advice to the citizens of towns that propose to establish museums of art, giving a diagram to show an economical building for such a purpose. Of popular illustrated articles there is the usual profusion. J. Brander Mathews takes up "The American on the Stage," and talks about Chanfrau's *Mose*, Owens's *Solon Shingle*, Raymond's *Colonel Sellers*, and Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle*. Frost, Abbey, Reinhart, Blum, and others draw the sketches. William H. Rideing describes the great Parish of Trinity, New-York, with its subsidiary churches, chapels, infirmary, schools, and sisterhood. Edison's inventions furnish the topic of still another paper, the title being "The Carbon Button and its Offspring." Herbert H. Smith describes, with the authority of a long residence, an Indian village on the Amazon, and gives the Indians a high character for honesty, cleanliness, faithfulness, and morality after their lights. They are very good to the aged. The Amazonian Indians are in feature so like Chinamen that the latter often pass for Indians when they happen to reach any of the river towns. The women are very industrious, and, as a rule, faithful and virtuous, although the marriages are informal. Mme. Bonaparte's "Letters from Europe" show the same hardiness and worldliness on her side which we note on hers. She claimed, when writing to her father, that no American woman who had once tasted the delights of European life would willingly return to the United States. Yet those who have come to live in Europe have not turned out well. She speaks bitterly of the faithlessness, laziness, and capacity of all the Bonaparte race, and of her son, who went back to America twice, for fear he should fall in love with an American. He did do so, and married in Baltimore. The mother's letters are very harsh at this period. It is certainly odd that such personal letters as these should be published. Who is Eugene L. Didier, and of what right does he make these private matters public? Not, one would think, with the permission of the Bonapartes here.

"Friend Barton's Concern" is a charming tale of Quaker courtship on a farm, by Mary Hallock Foote. The writer also illustrates her story, and it is a race between pen and pencil to see which shall be the better. This is the first venture into fiction on the part of one of our best magazine artists, and is a success. There is a poem, "The Water-Cure," by Austin Dobson, in imitation of Matthew Prior, and R. H. Stoddard has a poem on the centennial birthday of Tom Moore, of which these are the first stanzas:

"A lord of lyric song was born
A hundred years ago to-day;
Loved of the rare the long was worn
The shamrock for the long was rare

"He sung of wine, and sung of flowers,
Of woman's smile, and woman's tear,—
Light songs that suit our lighter hours,
But oh, how bright and dear!

"Who will may build the epic verse,
And, Atlas-like, its weight sustain;
Or solemn tragedies rehearse
In high, heroic strain.

"So be it. But when all is done,
The heart demands for happy days
The lyrics of Anacreon,
And Sappho's tender lays."

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—If there is one taunt more than another that foreigners hurl in the teeth (literally) of Americans, it is that they bolt their food rather than masticate it after a proper fashion. How often have we not heard that the dyspepsia of the American arises from such a cause. But now appears on the scene a certain William Browning, Ph. D., who affirms that the latest researches in digestion do not warrant the traditionary "eat slowly and you will have health." A German Professor named Ludwig has been experimenting upon himself, and finds that although he ate coarsely-cut meat at one time and fine at another, he was not able to detect any ill effects whatever from morsels as large as it was convenient to swallow. Finely-cut meat is apt to pass the main stomach before being thoroughly acted upon by the gastric juice; but if it is present in lumps, the rotatory movement will reduce them properly by bringing them for some time in contact with the secretion. The mechanical action of the mouth, we now learn, is not especially necessary for morsels of meat of the ordinary size, while for a large portion of the vegetable or plant products eaten—and it is upon these that the saliva exerts its chemical action—mastication is necessary before they can be swallowed. Bolting one's food is, therefore, a bugbear of the past. According to the new dispensation, we are even told to swallow meats in morsels of some size when other food is taken with them, in the suggestion made by Mr. Browning that this discovery puts an end to hash.

Prof. W. H. Brooks concludes his very interesting deductions from facts in "The Condition of Women from a Zoological Point of View," in which he maintains the imperpetuableness of man and woman, their existence as a double unit, and the fact that the sexes are wholly wise. The defendant asked the court to instruct the jury that under the pleadings the plaintiff could not recover, which it refused to do, and instructed that if they believed the facts their verdict must be for the plaintiff. The jury thereupon rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,327 52. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, June 28, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg	15	Oil-cake, pkg	306
Beans, bbls	93	Oil, Lard, bbls	121
Beef, bbls	40	Peas, bbls	254
Cotton-d'd-al, bbls	800	Oat-meal, pkg	3,358
Copper, bbls	25	Lard, tcs	988
Flour, bbls	18,750	Lard, bbls	1,000
Flour, bbls	13,720	Cheese, pkg	4,580
Wheat, bushels	168,750	Spelter, pcs	312
Corn, bushels	372,016	Skins, bales	42
Oats, bushels	18,000	Starch, pkg	400
Rye, bushels	13,100	Stearine, pkg	177
Malt, bushels	725	Tallow, pkg	36
Oat-meal, bags	240	Tow, bales	45
Grease, pkg	71	Tobacco, hhds	475
Hides, bales	107	Tobacco, pkg	600
Hops, bales	158	Whisky, bbls	410
Leather, sides	7,537	Wool, bales	714
Oil, bbls	219		

COFFEE—Quoted as before, with sales reported since our last of 4,360 bags Rio per City of Rio, 6,107 bags do, per Olbers on private terms.

COTTON—A slow movement has been reported in the option lists, however, lightly advanced figures, aided by the strong tone of the advices by cable. Early deliveries very quiet, but quoted up 1-16c. @ ⅛, and others ⅛@¼c. higher. Sales were reported for prompt delivery at 776 bales, (of which 90 bales were on last evening), including 276 bales to spinners.....Low Middling at 10 9-16c. @10 11-16c. Middling at 11 7-16c. @11 9-16c. Middling at 12 7-16c. @12 9-16c. Fair at 14 11-16c. @14 13-16c.....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 11,900 bales, (of which 1,000 bales were on last evening, and 24,200 bales to-day,) with 3,700 bales at the calls, on the basis of Middling.....Exports from all the shipping ports to Great Britain, during the week, 1,982,085 bales to Great Britain and 1,338,446 bales to the Continent, against 1,943,144 bales to Great Britain and 1,313,926 bales to the Continent, same time in the preceding Cotton year.

Cotton Sales.

Month.	Last Evening.—Boles.	Price.	To-day.—Bales.	Price.
July	2,500	12.55@12.57	6,900	12.51@12.54
August	2,500	12.55@12.57	6,900	12.61@12.63
Septem'r	3,700	12.34@12.38	10,800	12.41@12.50
October	500	11.47@11.49	1,500	11.51@11.57
November		....	1,500	11.12@11.17
December	200	11.03@	1,300	11.07@11.10
January	500	11.05@11.08	1,900	11.09@11.14
February		....	1,000	11.15@11.17
March		....	1,000	11.24@11.30

Transferable orders issued at 12.60.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
July	12.43@12.46	12.58@ ....
August	12.55@12.56	12.64@ ....
September	12.35@12.36	12.48@ ....
October	11.47@	11.57@11.59
November	11.09@11.10	11.13@11.14
December	11.02@	11.05@ ....
January	11.08@	11.11@11.12
February	11.14@11.15	11.16@11.17
March	11.24@11.28	11.26@11.30

Yesterday's Average on Options.

July	12.40	November	11.11
August	12.54	December	11.04
September	12.35	March	11.26
October	11.48		

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered rather more freely, and has been quoted somewhat lower, though the change is not deemed important. At the current rates the dealings have been to a moderate aggregate, in good part in Minnesota Extras, the latter for Winter and Spring wheat. Rye Flour is extra, the latter for shipment.....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,600 bbls. of all grades.....Included in this report are 975 bbls. low to fair Spring extras, for shipment within the range of $3 90@ $4 20, (of which 275 bbls. State, from store, at $3 95@ $4 00); 1,400 bbls. City Mill Extras, including fancy lots, at $4 20@$4 25 for fair to fancy, (chiefly at $4 23½ lb.) and South American standard bra ds at $5 40@$5 80, with ordinary to good English brands quoted at $4 20@$4 50; 2,100 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $4 75@$5, of which about 1,500 bbls., for export, at $4 10@$4 50); 2,350 bbls. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Extra Spring, at $3 90@ $5 60; 900 bbls. do. Patent Extras at from $5 50@ $7 75, chiefly at $5@$6 75; 1,350 bbls. very choice went at $7 50@$7 60); 3,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 75@$6, mainly at $5 10@ $5 75, of which 1,000 bbls. for export at $5 40@ $5 50 with very choice to very fancy Family Extras quoted up to $6 25@$6 50, the latter an extreme); 550 bbls. Rye Flour at $4 75@$5 25; 100 bbls. very fancy do., same at $5 50@$5 75; 1,525 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 40 for poor Spring to $3 85 for fancy Winter Wheat); 1,000 bbls. do. (these at $2 50@$3 25, mainly at $2 70@$3); and unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 35@$3.....Southern Flour dull and barely steady; sales, 750 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $4 75@$6 50, the latter for choice to very fancy.....Of Rye Flour, 300 bbls. sold at unchanged prices, including good to very choice Superfine State at $3 25@$3 60; very fancy do., same at $3 65@$3 80.....Corn Meal quiet and active at steady figures; sales, 350 bbls., of which 600 bbls. Brandywine at $2 25.

FREIGHTS—Nothing inquiry has been reported for the leading kinds, which have been held rather more confidently.....Sales include 1,300 bus. Layer Raisins at 75c., and 1,000 bxs. Valencias at $1 37½; 800 bbls. do. at $1 42½; 800 half-bxs. Valencia at 7½c.; 180 casks Turkey Prunes at 4¾c.@5c.; 700 bbls. Currants at 5¾c.@6c.; 400 bbls. Citron at 11¾c. for quarter-bxs.; and 19½c.@17c. for half-bxs.

GRAIN—A generally stronger range of values has been reported to-day in the line of Wheat, on higher offerings of cash parcels, and a more decided firm tenor of market advices from the interior, with a fairly active inquiry noted, largely on speculative account, and for forward delivery, closing the favorite prices of the day.....No. 2 Red and No. 1 White, No. 2 Amber, and No. 2 Spring, at an advance of 4c.@5c. a bushel—in a few instances even higher for early delivery, but with an exception, having been more or less seriously depressed and unsettled with some lots placed 1½c. under yesterday's, a few additional settlements of the contracts on No. 2 Spring Wheat are reported at quoted figures, No. 2 Red, however, in comparatively quick request in the June connection.....Sales have been reported of 430,000 bushels, (of which 190,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 10,000 bushels Extra White at $1 16; 3,800 bushels Fall, delivered, at $1 15@$1 16; 19,500 bushels do., June options, at $1 15; 16,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 14@$1 14¾, closing at $1 14¾; 5,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 10¾@$1 11, closing at $1 11, (against $1 10 yesterday); 18,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 09, closing at $1 09 bid and $1 10¼ asked; 800 bushels No. 2 White at $1 12½; 4,800 bushels ungraded White at $1 06@$1 14; 12,0.0 bushels White Canada, in bond, on private terms, quoted as $1 09 bid and $1 10 asked; 1,000 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 13; 36,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 16½@$1 18¾, (closing at $1 16¾ bid and up to $1 17½@$1 18 asked;) 6,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 16@$1 16¾, closing at $1 16¾ asked and $1 16½ bid; 40,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 14@$1 14¾, closing at $1 14¾ bid and $1 15 asked; 24,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 09¾@$1 09¾, closing at $1 09¾; 24,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 08½; 14,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 06@$1 16; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 16; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, July option, at $1 11; 2,600 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 06@$1 16; 1,000 bushels Rejected Spring at $1 05; 100 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, for early delivery in July, for export, reported on private terms, quoted at about $1 09; and for prompt delivery quoted at about $1 08; and 2,000 bushels on a very light offering, (the stock continuing under speculative control); 8,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, June option, at $1 13½, closing at $1 13½ bid and $1 05¾@ $1 06 asked; 41,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 06¾@ $1 06¾, closing at $1 06 bid and $1 06¾ asked; 41,000 bushels No. 3 Spring, here and to arrive, at 92c.@ 93c.; 2,500 bushels do., choice to arrive, at 92c. @93c., reported on private terms, quoted at about 93c.; 400 bushels Rejected Spring, at 75c.@ 1,200 bushels ungraded Spring, at 92c.@96c. Corn has been offered much less freely, and has been quoted stronger: for early delivery a shade higher, and, in the option lists, 1c. higher, closing quite active and excited on the improvement, on a more active business, especially in the way of options on New-York No. 2, the latter for shipment.....Sales have been reported since our last of 372,000 bushels, (of which 182,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 quoted at 49¼c.@49¾c. for early delivery; 3,000 bushels, at 43c.@43½c., closing at 43½c. asked, and odd lots at 43¾c.@43¾c., in elevator; New-York No. 2 June options, 14,000 bushels, at 43c. @43½c., closing at 43½c. asked; 10,000 bushels, at 43½c.@43¾c., closing at 43¾c. bid, and 43¾c. asked; do., August, 40,000 bushels, at 45¼c.@ 45½c., closing at 45¼c. bid and 45½c. asked; September, 16,000 bushels, at 46½c.@46¾c., closing at 46½c. bid and 46¾c. asked; New-York steamer Mixed, about 22,000 bushels, at 43½c.@43¾c., closing at 43½c. asked; do. June options, 8,000 bushels, at 42¾c., closing at 42¾c. bid and 43¾c. asked; do., July, 42,000 bushels, at 43½c., closing at 43¾c. bid and 44c. asked; do., August, 44c., closing at 44c. bid and 44½c. asked; do., September, quoted at 45½c. asked and 44½c. bid; New-York No. 3 at 40c.@40¾c.; Mixed Western, unraded, at 38¾c.@43¾c. as to quality, (the inside price for damaged;) New-York No. 1 White quoted at 51½c.@52c.; New-York No. 2 White, about 11,000 bushels, at 49¾c.@50c.; New-York steamer White at 45c.@ 49½c.; New-York Yellow at 44c.@44½c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 42c.; New-York Low Mixed, car lots, at 47c.....Rye dull and heavy; a car-load of No. 1 sold at 62c.....Barley and Malt are quoted as before.....Canada Peas dull; 3,600 bushels, in bond, sold at 72c...Oats have been moderately active at rather stronger prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 700 bushels, at 41½c.; New-York No. 2 White, about 18,000 bushels, at 34½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 3,000 bushels, at 37½c.; New-York No. 1, 1,400 bushels, at 33c.; New-York No. 2, 5,600 bushels, at 37½c.@38c.; New-York No. 3, 2,100 bushels, at 36½c.@37c.; White Western, selected quoted at 35½c.; White Western, 6,300 bushels, at 38c.@41½c., as to quality; Mixed Western, 6,500 bushels, at 36½c.@39c.; White bare, Western, 6,500 bushels, at 39c.@41c., (4 000 bushels went at 39c.); Mixed State, 6,100 bushels, at 37½c.@39c., (4,000 bushels sold at 38c.); No. 2 Chicago quoted, at 40c.....FOREIGN—The demand has been moderate and has been reported for Feed, which has been quoted weak on free offerings, especially of coarse.....We quote Corn meal at $1 10@$1 20 per 100 lbs. and $2 50@$2 60 per bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Quoted as before, with sales reported since our last of 1,000 bales, (of which 50 bales were on last evening, and 24,200 bales to-day,) with 3,700 bales at the calls, on the basis of Middling.....Exports from all the shipping ports to Great Britain during the week, 1,982,085 bales to Great Britain and 1,338,446 bales to the Continent, against 1,943,144 bales to Great Britain and 1,313,926 bales to the Continent, same time in the preceding Cotton year.

Cotton Sales.

Month.	Last Evening.—Bales.	Price.	To-day.—Bales.	Price.
July	2,500	12.55@12.57	6,900	12.51@12.54
August	2,500	12.55@12.57	6,900	12.61@12.63
Septem'r	3,700	12.34@12.38	10,800	12.41@12.50
October	500	11.47@11.49	1,500	11.51@11.57
November		....	1,500	11.12@11.17
December	200	11.03@	1,300	11.07@11.10
January	500	11.05@11.08	1,900	11.09@11.14
February		....	1,000	11.15@11.17
March		....	1,000	11.24@11.30

Transferable orders issued at 12.60.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
July	12.43@12.46	12.58@ ....
August	12.55@12.56	12.64@ ....
September	12.35@12.36	12.48@ ....
October	11.47@	11.57@11.59
November	11.09@11.10	11.13@11.14
December	11.02@	11.05@ ....
January	11.08@	11.11@11.12
February	11.14@11.15	11.16@11.17
March	11.24@11.28	11.26@11.30

Yesterday's Average on Options.

July	12.40	November	11.11
August	12.54	December	11.04
September	12.35	March	11.26
October	11.48		

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered rather more freely, and has been quoted somewhat lower, though the change is not deemed important. At the current rates the dealings have been to a moderate aggregate, in good part in Minnesota Extras, the latter for Winter and Spring wheat. Rye Flour is extra, the latter for shipment.....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,600 bbls. of all grades.....Included in this report are 975 bbls. low to fair Spring extras, for shipment within the range of $3 90@ $4 20, (of which 275 bbls. State, from store, at $3 95@ $4 00); 1,400 bbls. City Mill Extras, including fancy lots, at $4 20@$4 25 for fair to fancy, (chiefly at $4 23½ lb.) and South American standard bra ds at $5 40@$5 80, with ordinary to good English brands quoted at $4 20@$4 50; 2,100 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $4 75@$5, of which about 1,500 bbls., for export, at $4 10@$4 50); 2,350 bbls. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Extra Spring, at $3 90@ $5 60; 900 bbls. do. Patent Extras at from $5 50@ $7 75, chiefly at $5@$6 75; 1,350 bbls. very choice went at $7 50@$7 60); 3,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 75@$6, mainly at $5 10@ $5 75, of which 1,000 bbls. for export at $5 40@ $5 50 with very choice to very fancy Family Extras quoted up to $6 25@$6 50

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—7th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—6th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—2d col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—4th and 5th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—7th col.
MACHINERY—Sixth Page—4th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MILITARY—Seventh Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—4th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—Sixth Page—4th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—4th and 5th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—2d col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Sixth Page—7th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—3d & 4th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d and 4th cols.
STORAGE—Seventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Seventh Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—HORRORS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—CONCERT.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—SUMMER CONCERTS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,253 Broadway.
PARIS Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Steward's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for One Dollar per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, rising barometer, cooler north and west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather.

The confidence with which the country had looked forward to the ending of the extraordinary session of Congress to-day, may not, after all, be justified. The Senate, not having acted on the resolution fixing adjournment at 4 o'clock this afternoon, may now be prevented from doing so by a single objection. Some reports are circulated about the intention of Republican Senators to resist adjournment by filibustering unless the Democrats consent to an unconditional appropriation for the Marshals. This is extremely foolish, and we cannot believe that any such plan has been formed. It would only be giving countenance to the Democrats by imitating their tactics. The majority should be allowed to use their power freely, and then be held to a strict account for it.

It is announced that Mr. THURMAN is to "stump" Ohio with Messrs. EWING and PENDLETON, in favor, it is needless to say, of the "Ohio Idea" and the election of Mr. EWING. There was a time when such a task would have been very distasteful to the Ohio Senator. We venture to think that it is not altogether agreeable now. But when a man has given up nearly everything for partisan ambition, it is not worth while to be particular about the remaining fragments. When Mr. THURMAN was fighting for resumption and against the Pendleton-Ewing idea of paper money, he had hope that he could carry his party with him. He has long since abandoned that notion, and as he cannot raise his party, he descends to its level. It is the principle on which *Falstaff* urged purse-cutting on *Prince Hal*: "The poor abuses of the time want countenance."

Chicago has a "Bi-Metallic" League, which was formed in that city last week by the friends of unlimited coinage of the silver dollar. It is a movement which we are glad to see started. No sound cause can suffer by intelligent opposition, and in this case the "League" appears to number among its members and promoters some men of high standing and wide experience in business. It ought to be able to furnish the best arguments that can be brought forward for the silver movement, and, in any case, it is more satisfactory to deal with a financial policy presented with some sense of responsibility by men who weigh their words, than with one sustained only by the vague clap-trap of ordinary political speeches. The position assumed by the League at the outset is a very extreme one. It is, in the language of its own resolutions, "organized to promote the speedy restoration of silver to its old place as a money metal, with rights of coinage the same as gold." This is far more unqualified than the Warner bill, and shows to what the silver movement is likely to tend.

CHASTINE COX, the brutal fellow who killed Mrs. HULL in order to get away with her jewelry, is fast becoming a hero of a certain sort. He is daily made the subject of more or less numerous interviews, and his opinions in regard to the best way to keep cool in hot weather are noted, together with the details of his toilet and his manner of passing his time. His counsel has announced his theory of the defense, which, naturally, turns on insanity, though anything more entirely self-possessed and calculating than Cox's mode of murdering, as recounted by himself, it would be difficult to imagine. To give color to this theory, evidence about some sun-stroke fifteen years ago is to be produced, while "eminent" authority is to be summoned to show how uncertain it is what was the immediate cause of poor Mrs. HULL's death. If this sort of thing goes on long enough, the public, plied with gossip and sophistry about the murderer and letting the awful fate of his victim slip gradually from mind, may come to forget how cruel, wicked, and inexcusable was Cox's crime.

The report of the sub-committee on the reorganization of the district organizations in New-York City will be presented for adoption to the Republican Executive Committee at its meeting this evening. In its present shape, it appears to be satisfactory. All elements of the party were represented upon the sub-committee, and from the unanimity of its action, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be no difficulty about adopting the report, supposing that no attempt be made to seriously change it. Whether or no the Executive Committee have the power to order a reorganization of the associations is a question which may or may not have importance, but as there is to be a reorganization, it is well that it should be made upon the plan so far agreed to, which seems to be just and reasonable. The apprehension has been felt that the report may be materially altered at the last moment, but the good sense of the majority in the Executive Committee should prevent what would certainly be a very mischievous blunder.

Unless the managers of the Manhattan Beach railway and steam-boat lines desire to kill the goose which lays the golden egg, they will speedily improve their ways. It is bad enough that they should permit their boats to be overcrowded and their cars to be literally crammed with suffering passengers. This may be defended on the plea that it is not possible to provide facilities ample enough to supply the sudden rush of people. But there is no legitimate excuse for the tedious delays and exasperating failures to connect by rail and steamer on the lines of this company which occur almost every day. It is abominable mismanagement which detains hundreds of people at Bay Ridge while a train is being made up after the arrival of a steamer from the City. It is an outrage, as well as a breach of contract, to consume an hour and a half in the trip from Manhattan Beach to the foot of East Twenty-third-street, as was the case on Saturday night, when the tired passengers were huddled on an unsavory dock at Greenpoint waiting for transportation across the river. Our people are patient, but they will not forever submit to be treated like dumb driven cattle.

ANOTHER SESSION?

The Democratic majority in Congress having refused to appropriate the $600,000 required to pay United States Marshals and their deputies except upon conditions which amount to a nullification of Federal law, the question arises, will the President call another special session to provide for this branch of the public service? The proper answer would seem to be beyond dispute. If the failure to provide the money involves serious injury to the public service, whether in connection with the enforcement of the Revenue laws in the Southern States or otherwise, the President can hardly escape the duty of reconvening the Congress and apprising it of the fact. He will then have done all that he can do in the premises, and the responsibility incident to a final failure will be determined. If, on the contrary, the department can without a serious impairment of its efficiency dispense with the appropriation until the regular assembling of Congress in December, it is to be hoped that the President will not yield to any pressure that may be employed to influence his judgment in favor of another session with the expectation of obtaining further partisan advantages. In such a matter public interests alone should be consulted, and certainly these do not point to an early renewal of Congressional strife.

Because the Democrats choose to be factious and obstinate, and to expose the public service to injury for the attainment of an imaginary partisan gain, it does not follow that the Administration or the Republican Party should adopt similar tactics. They are a warning, not an example. Some traces of their evil influence have been seen already. Perhaps it has been with the view of so teasing the majority as to drive them into greater excesses that prominent Republicans in both houses descended to the level of their opponents as regards the spirit of the discussion and the means employed to increase existing complications. Whatever the motive, the proceedings were neither pleasant nor profitable. It is possible that they contributed to the Democratic embarrassment; but the benefit thus acquired was not worth its cost. So, now, it is not worth while for Republicans to ask the co-operation of the President in a scheme for still further harassing the Democrats by compelling them to remain long enough in Washington to repeat the closing part of their performance. We can imagine their vexation as well as their obstinacy; but the obstinacy may hereafter aggravate mischief, while the strategy which aims only at annoyance is rather worse than child's play.

Another session is not required to define and strengthen the position of the Administration or to place the Republican Party in a desirable light before the country. The President has stated the reasons for his action explicitly, and has maintained firmly his ideas of duty. Indirectly, substantial advantages have accrued to the Administration from the cordiality of the relations established with the party. Irrespective of this consideration, the President has acquitted himself admirably. He has served the Republican cause better by the temperate statement of broad principles than he could have served it had he sunk the President in the partisan. And he has strengthened his title to respect by showing that while steadfast in his resistance to the menaces and tricks of the Democrats, he is not afraid to follow the dictates of his convictions even when they lead away from friendly intrigue. An Executive who has baffled the Democratic policy of coercion and consistently upheld sound doctrine throughout the varying phases of the controversy, has no need of fresh testimony to his clearheadedness or his courage. The vindication of his own character and purposes is too complete to make another session expedient on that score.

Nor can the Republican Party have any interest in another session. The session which closes to-day has supplied it with an abundance of political capital. The Democrats set out with an avowed determination to "make a record." No one can say that in this particular they have not succeeded. Between the promise and the performance there is, however, this difference: the record made is the worst possible for the Democrats and the best possible for Republicans. With this result, the Republicans in Congress should be satisfied. Another session cannot improve their position with reference to the issues which have been raised, but it might tempt not very judicious Senators and Representatives into a repetition of devices of which the party does not feel proud. Executive intervention is not needed to guard the party from the assaults of enemies.

It is alleged, indeed, that if another session be called, Southerners will help Republicans to pass the required appropriation without the objectionable provision of the bill passed on Saturday. Such statements are threadbare. The Southern Senators who have preached moderation had an excellent opportunity of practicing it on Saturday; they preferred partisanship, as they had preferred it many times before. There seems in some quarters to have been an expectation of something different, and a dispatch in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* distinctly charges that a bargain has been entered into in pursuance of which Southern men will yet "sell out their Northern allies" and grant the money without reservation. Another session is not desirable simply to give the Southern men an extra chance of proving how little their pacific professions are worth when partisan interests are in jeopardy. The President should by this time be too familiar with their failing to listen to appeals in favor of another session, based upon the supposition that the South in Congress repents of its partisanship.

CONFESSIONS TO DETECTIVES.

That an accused person confessed his crime to the policemen who arrested him by no means insures his conviction and punishment. The District Attorney may have a good deal to do notwithstanding. To the common sense, untechnical citizen, an explicit confession is about the most convincing proof. Not so does it appear to blindfolded Justitia: what with her desire to restrain inconsiderate zeal of policemen in enticing prisoners to confess, the ingenuity of lawyers in propounding objections, and the unquestionable fact that plausible confessions have, in some cases, been shown to be untrue, she hardly knows how far to trust the self-accusation of a culprit. She has a well-established rule not to punish an offender upon his confession alone. When this is said, it is to be understood that a confession and a plea of guilty are distinct things. If a person brought up for trial pleads guilty, no trial is needed; no question of evidence is made; he is sentenced in view of his plea. But if he pleads not guilty, and an attempt is made to convict him by proving that, in days past, he confessed his guilt, corroborative evidence is required. There was once a man brought up on a charge of blasphemy, and the only witness the District Attorney had was one to whom the accused had confessed that he used the language charged; there was no witness who heard the words when they were uttered. There was a man arraigned for burning a building, and the State only proved that the building burned down one night, and that the accused said that he set fire to it. The courts said these fellows could not be convicted; there must be proof to corroborate a confession. Some jurists have gone so far as to comment upon confessions as being very weak evidence. Others estimate them more favorably; but all agree that they must be closely tested, and require corroboration. It is probable that this disposition to suspect them has been heightened and carried beyond just limits by the remarkable circumstances of the BOORN case, in Vermont. The brothers BOORN were burdened with the support of an imbecile brother-in-law named COLVIN, whom they treated with considerable harshness, and who, one day, mysteriously disappeared. There was some suspicion, but no formal accusation of the BOORNS until their uncle "dreamed" the murder in its various details. Then a search was made, and COLVIN's pocket-knife and fragments of his clothing were found, together with what the credulous neighbors were pleased to believe were COLVIN's bones, but which were afterward shown to have been those of some animal. At any rate they were not COLVIN's, unless he had duplicates, for his complete skeleton was all the while roaming about, unknown to the Vermonters, in New-Jersey. The BOORNS then made deliberate confession of the murder, even to the point of narrating how they burned the body and scattered the calcined, crumbled remains in the river. They were convicted and sentenced to death. Then they repudiated the confession, saying that it was made upon the advice of friends, and in the belief that the evidence against them was so strong they would surely be convicted, but a confession would secure them a recommendation to mercy and a commutation. A reward was then offered for finding COLVIN, which resulted in bringing him back to Vermont in time to prevent the execution. No wonder that this became a stock case for arguing that confessions are untrustworthy. Various motives may, indeed, prompt spurious ones. Mere weakness of mind or weariness of life may be enough—as is related of a Frenchman who confessed that he kindled the fire which spread and became the great fire of London, having been hired to do so in France. He was convicted and executed, though the Judges all declared they believed his story was false, and that he was "a poor distracted wretch, weary of life, and chose to part with it in that way." Insanity may beget false confessions; this was notably illustrated in old witchcraft trials. So may a morbid craving for notoriety; there was a confession of the Burdell murder by a person who had nothing at all to do with it, doubtless thus explainable. An Englishman was convicted and executed upon confession influenced by intoxication, and the real offender was afterward discovered. A less blameworthy motive than any of these was shown in another English case, in highway robbery days, where a younger brother of two men who had committed a robbery, confessed himself guilty to screen his brothers while they made their escape. When they were safe in America he proved an *alibi* and had to be discharged. But notwithstanding all arguments that may be drawn from these exceptional cases, the courts are, in recent years, enforcing more and more steadily the common-sense view. They require some independent evidence that a crime was committed. And they are careful to see that the confession was voluntary and free—was not influenced by hope or fear. These points secured, a confession is allowed to have whatever weight the jury think proper, and it may well be the chief ground of a conviction.

Over-zealous policemen are constantly frustrating their own wishes and purposes by coaxing or threatening prisoners, to induce them to confess. This is not allowed by the courts; if any influence was exerted upon the prisoner which might affect the truth of his admissions, the Judges will rule them out altogether. The books abound in stories of how constables and detectives have overdone their work by saying injudicious things, such as these: "It is no use for you to deny it, and it will be lighter for you if you confess;" "the more lies a man tells in such cases, the deeper he gets into the mud;" "better make a full disclosure." If the Judge thinks that any urging of this sort may have tempted the prisoner to make a false confession, he will rule it out. In the noted case of JOHN HANLON, who was tried in Philadelphia for the most atrocious murder of little MARY HANLON, after HANLON was in custody, the officers resorted to the device of arranging with a convict in the same prison named DUNN to aid them. They put DUNN in the same cell with HANLON, and kept the two together several weeks. After the men had become somewhat acquainted, HANLON told DUNN all about the murder. Then DUNN was pardoned of his own crime and brought into court to testify on HANLON's trial. The court held this was lawful evidence, for the device or deception practiced had no influence to make HANLON confess untruly.

AN OLD-SCHOOL POLITICIAN.

Forty years have wrought such a change in the political methods of our country that it is worth while to study some of the characters now passing from the stage of public life. Innumerable changes in the material life of the people have had their effect upon habits, manners, thoughts, and relations. The annihilation of distance, more than anything else, has brought to pass the great revolution which must be seen in the political methods of the people by those who compare a politician of the old school with one of the present day. Forty or fifty years ago the candidate for honors from the hands of the people must needs use a very different quality of argument from that which is now effective with the people. He was of a different class of mind from the public men of these later times. The people were different, and the circumstances under which the suitor for office sought out the voters were totally unlike those by which the candidate nowadays is surrounded. Railroads, fast mails, telegraphs, and newspapers have made electioneering, as it was understood fifty years since, an obsolete and useless art.

Therefore, as a historical sketch, the personal reminiscences of a man like WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio, printed on another page of this issue of THE TIMES, are highly interesting. Some attempt has lately been made to preserve in fiction the picturesque characteristics of Western electioneering, as it was practiced before telegraphic dispatches and traveling by rail had simplified the movements and multiplied the aims of the popular politician. But, here and there, a veteran lags, almost superfluous, and tells the story of his life and career in such a vivid way that we wish that it might be put into some enduring record. The picture of the political adventures of a prominent man whose course began as ANDREW JACKSON'S was ending is a picture of the old times when men rode far and hard to keep political appointments, forded dangerous streams and threaded lonely mountain roads, faced physical and moral dangers, and resorted to diverse arts, to win the support of a comparatively simple people. And it is interesting, as well as profitable, to review with the worn hero of a thousand political fights the career which began when, as a youth, he breasted the Winter storms of the Blue Ridge and "footed it" into Ohio.

The primitive manners of the Buckeye State in 1822 called for the exercise of a very different class of qualities in the politician from those which now find their reward in popular approval. WILLIAM ALLEN was a born politician, and he was able to seize the opportunities of his time and wrest them to his own purposes, as he might have used the peculiarities of the present day for the same end. Looking over the story of this man's political life, as he has told it to a skillful writer, one sees that his strength lay in his courage and sincerity. It is not necessary that one should accept Mr. ALLEN's political beliefs, or approve all his methods, to be able to concede these manly virtues to him. A Jacksonian Democrat, dyed in the wool, and a latter-day apostle of an inflated currency, he might well be expected to draw upon himself the hearty reprobation of many men who are as honest as he is. But, for all that, there is much in the story of his life which ought to incite manly endeavor, as well as pique the intelligent curiosity, of those who know only by tradition the Republic as it was in the days of JACKSON and VAN BUREN.

Physical strength and courage went for something in those days. In these milder times a candidate for office circulates through the mails his carefully-written speeches. He is whirled from one end of his district to another in a luxuriously-appointed railway car, his movements being heralded far and wide as he travels; and the telegraph wire keeps him informed, at each moment of the day, of what is being done to defeat or advance his plans. WILLIAM ALLEN is a man whose political lot was cast in such a state of society that he was often compelled to test severely his powers of physical endurance, if he would circumvent his opponents. In order to meet a sudden emergency, it was necessary that he should ride horseback 75 miles across a sparsely-settled country, swimming swollen streams, pursued by storms, and sustained only by an indomitable will. But there was no exigency too sharp for him, no crisis too strenuous, and no obstacle confronted him without his being equipped with the means of surmounting it. The audacity of the politician of those days had a different quality from that of the politician of to-day.

The rugged virtues and the determined ambition of WILLIAM ALLEN have had their due reward. A successful lawyer, a Representative in Congress, Senator, and Governor, he has filled the large measure of his ambition, has been closely identified with the political history of the Republic, and has had the temptation of a nomination for the highest office in the land held up before his eyes. There are other old-school politicians, now living, of whom this cannot be said. And this old veteran's story is the more interesting because it gives us, not only a vivid picture of the old times, but a glimpse into the old political methods. The personal peculiarities of the man mark a strongly individual character. It would not be seemly, in this place, to attempt such an analysis of his life and motives as should furnish forth material for homily. But it may be said that the man, who, shutting out of his serene old age the excitements which gave his youth such fierce delight, sits in the light of the declining sun, has always been absolutely true to his political convictions.

FIRE-WORKS ON THE FOURTH.

According to the ancient and honorable Revised Statutes of this State, no person shall discharge any gun, pistol, rocket, squib, cracker, or other fire-work within a quarter of a mile of any building on the Fourth day of July, without the order of a Militia officer, in the course of military exercises. This enactment is handed down in successive law books, without anything to show that any person ever pays the least attention to it. To all appearance, it has survived the shock of Codes, has neither been undermined by Revising Commissioners, nor lain upon and smothered by the decisions of the courts. If it has died at the hands of the Legislature, the undertakers of new editions have forgotten to bury it. Probably, it is an instance of what is rather rare in jurisprudence, a statute abrogated by the common law; for if there is any rule of law deducible from settled custom, it would seem to be that everybody shall discharge all sorts of fire-works on the Fourth of July in front of any building, orders of officers to the contrary notwithstanding. However, if there is not much to show that fire-works are efficiently prohibited, there is a good deal said as to the responsibility of those who use them.

As to guns and pistols, the citizen has a constitutional right to keep and use them, but must exercise due care to avoid doing mischief. *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non ladas*—use your gun so as not to hurt another man—is a time-honored maxim, extending to other days than the Fourth and to other things than guns. In July, 1866, the pleasure yacht *Rambler*, as she came to anchor at her rendezvous in the Hudson portion of the harbor, fired the customary salute of one gun to the other vessels of the yacht squadron. The wadding struck a Hoboken ferry-boat passing near, and hit a passenger, knocking him down and breaking his arm, rendering it useless for life. He sued the owner of the *Rambler*. The latter escaped judgment upon the ground that he was not in any manner in fault. He was not on board, did not authorize the firing, and had given general orders that the yacht's gun should not be fired without directions from him. It was the master of the yacht who directed the salute. The court said that under these circumstances the owner was not liable. He had done all in his power. It was no necessary part of the business of navigating the ship, for which the master was hired, to fire complimentary salutes, and if he did so, he acted on his own responsibility, and he, if anybody, was the proper person to pay damages. The Colonel of the Seventh Regiment was less fortunate in a suit brought against him. The firing in this case occurred in July, 1855. The regiment was in camp near Kingston, and in the early morning practiced target-firing, using, of course, ball cartridges, and some few of the guns were not discharged. The Colonel ordered these taken to the rear and unloaded, which was supposed to have been done—one rifle, however, was overlooked. In the afternoon the men were paraded for some exercises involving firing with blank cartridges. When the Colonel gave the word "fire!" the regiment was fronting a crowd of spectators, who supposed themselves in perfect safety, as only blank cartridges were to be used. But the ball from the gun remaining loaded killed a child in its mother's arms, besides breaking the mother's arm. The jury found a verdict of $1,500 against the Colonel, and the court sustained it. He argued that he ordered the firing in the performance of a public duty as a military officer training his men, and was not liable if he meant well. But the court said that such use of fire-arms requires a very high degree of care to avoid injury, and unless he could show that he had given all proper orders and taken all useful precautions, and that the injury was done in violation of his judicious orders, he was chargeable. The case would have been differently decided, doubtless, if the woman had been in any respect careless. In Indiana, a man lent his gun to four boys, who, when they had done with it, loaded it up heavily and brought it to the owner. This was done by way of a trick, and to have him hurt by the kick when he fired the gun next time. He did fire it, and was hurt, and then sued the boys. But they proved that he suspected the trick, and tested the loading before he fired, and knew it was overloaded with six inches of charge. The Judges said he had no business to fire the gun, and must bear the consequences himself, as they were partly his own fault. No doubt, whoever amuses himself with fire-arms on Fourth of July or any other day, in crowded streets and public places, is liable for any injury that is caused, except where the injured person is thus in fault.

As to rockets, there was a case in Boston at a time when a Grant Club organized a torch-light procession. The plan was that as the procession passed along the street, the residents who sympathized with the club in politics should greet it with various fire-works. Mr. FISK and his son GEORGE were in the vestibule of their house letting off Roman candles, and Mr. WAIT, directly opposite, was firing rockets, and one of these rockets, instead of taking course upward, flew across the street and put out GEORGE'S eye. Mr. WAIT's lawyer argued that he could not be charged, because he and FISK were both members of the Grant Club and had united in getting up the celebration, and so it was a joint affair, and FISK was in fault as well as WAIT. But the court said that had nothing to do with FISK's carelessness in aiming rockets across the street, when the plain rule for rockets is *sic iter ad astra*. And the jury awarded $2,000. It seems strange there have not been lawsuits by persons injured by the fall of rocket-sticks, but we do not remember that any such case has been before the courts. As to all these display fire-works, we apprehend they come under a stricter rule than applies to fire-arms, properly so called. To secure the training of the people in the use of weapons, the Constitution declares that individuals may keep them; hence, to get damages for a hurt with a gun or pistol, one must show some impropriety in time, place, or manner of using it. There is no such right as to rockets, squibs, and crackers; and in so far as they are necessarily dangerous things, one who uses them for amusement should be held—except, perhaps, where he keeps fully within his own land—liable, irrespective of any carelessness. He takes the risk.

As to fire-crackers, it was upon the Fourth of July, 1857, that a man was driving his horse and wagon through a Poughkeepsie street, when a patriot, aged 14, threw a lighted cracker under the horse. Its explosion frightened the horse, which dropped dead. Lawsuit; in which the lawyers argued that the wagon-driver knew that Poughkeepsie boys were accustomed to firing these crackers on the Fourth, and he had no business to be driving through their streets; also, that the horse had heart disease, and died of that, not of the cracker at all; also, that he was so old he would have died very soon any way. But the owner recovered his damages. And the court said that the whole business of exploding crackers in the streets on the Fourth or any other day is unlawful. Custom does not justify it. The crackers are tolerated but not authorized, and whoever fires them to the injury of travelers acts at his peril, and is liable for all the damage he causes.

In the remarkable account published in THE TIMES yesterday of the alleged marriage of the spirit of an infant daughter of Col. EATON, of Leavenworth, Kan., to the spirit of a son of ex-President PIERCE, was included a letter from Dr. J. V. MANSFIELD, of No. 61 West Forty-second-street, New-York. Dr. MANSFIELD is noted as a Spiritualist not only in this City, but throughout the country. One of the best known of his "spiritualistic" wonders is the reading of heavily-sealed letters, inclosed in plates of zinc or iron, without breaking the seals, and giving answers to the questions contained in them. Dr. MANSFIELD was one of the most intimate personal friends of the late MRS. JANE DE FOREST HULL, and he and his family were frequent visitors at the Hull residence, and still maintain their intimacy with Dr. HULL. The groomsman in the spirit marriage was killed in an accident on the Boston and Maine Railroad, near Concord, Jan. 6, 1853, after his father's election to the Presidency, but before the inauguration. He was traveling with his father and mother, when the car jumped from the track and went down a rocky precipice of 20 feet. A piece of the car struck him across the forehead and crushed his head to a jelly. He was then a bright boy of 12 years, and was the only person killed in the accident, although his father was slightly hurt. The New-Hampshire Legislature adjourned upon hearing of his death.

The funeral honors paid to the French Prince Imperial—who has at least had the good fortune to die in fair fight instead of as a pensioner on his enemies' charity, like the three preceding BONAPARTES—have had two striking parallels in the military history of France. The Chevalier BAYARD, while protecting the retreat of the French Army during FRANCIS I.'s fatal Italian campaign against CHARLES V., was mortally wounded by a shot, and fell while still alive into the hands of the advancing Spaniards. The Spanish General, with true chivalric feeling, bade his soldiers keep back, that the last moments of the hero might be undisturbed, and honored his corpse with a splendid military funeral, burying his sword along with him. "that no less worthy hand might ever wield it." Similar honors were paid to the gallant Gen. MARCEAU, who fell at Altenkirchen, the third and crowning defeat inflicted upon the French by the Archduke CHARLES of Austria in 1796. The Austrian officers stole softly into the room where their enemy lay dead, to place wreaths of laurel on his breast, and the stern old Archduke, having permitted the French prisoners to follow their beloved leader to the grave, walked in the procession himself with uncovered head, followed by all his staff. It was to this that BYRON alluded in the famous line,

"His mourners were two hosts, his friends and foes."

Many erroneous impressions prevail about the pulse as indicative of health or disease, a common notion being that its beatings are much more regular and uniform than they really are. Frequency varies with age. In the new-born infant the beatings are from 130 to 140 to the minute; in the second year, from 100 to 115; from the seventh to the fourteenth year, from 80 to 90; from the fourteenth to the twenty-first year, from 75 to 85; from the twenty-first to the sixtieth year, from 70 to 75. After that period the pulse is generally thought to decline, but medical authorities differ radically on this point, having expressed the most contradictory opinions. Young persons are often found whose pulses are below 60, and there have been many instances of pulses habitually reaching 100, or not exceeding 40, without apparent disease. Sex, especially in adults, influences the pulse, which in women is from 10 to 14 beats to the minute more rapid than in men of the same age. Muscular exertion, even position, materially affects the pulse. Its average frequency in healthy men of 27 is, when standing, 81; when sitting, 71; when lying, 66, per minute; in women of the same age in the same positions, 91, 84, and 79. In sleep the pulse is in general considerably slower than during wakefulness. In certain diseases—acute dropsy of the brain, for example—there may be 150, even 200, beats; in other kinds of disease, such as apoplexy and some organic affections of the heart, there may be no more than 20 to 30 to the minute. Thus, one of the commonest diagnostic signs is liable to deceive the most experienced practitioners.

The cod is one of the most fecund of fish, and more widely used for food than any other fish, except, perhaps, the herring. It is not confined, as some persons seem to think, to the waters of this continent, extensive fisheries of the kind being on the coasts of Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and the north of Scotland. The Netherlanders were engaged in them as early as the fourteenth century; the English went to the coasts of Iceland about the same time for the same purpose, and the French have also been similarly employed. The cod is always caught by line; the bultow method, introduced by the French, being adopted both on the coast and out at sea. The bultow is a line of sometimes 3,000 fathoms, with hooks fastened on it by smoods 6 feet long, about 12 feet apart. Buoys and anchors are attached to each end of the line, which is stretched across the tide to prevent entanglement of the hooks. The next morning—the line is set at evening—the hooks are loaded with large fish—several hundreds usually—dead from drowning. More than 3,000 European vessels, independent of boats along shore, are said to be engaged in the fishery, and one man has been known to catch 500 or 600 fish in 10 or 12 hours on the Banks of Newfoundland, which excel all other regions in prodigiousness. It is estimated that the roe of the female contains from 4,000,000 to 9,000,000 eggs, and that he who eats it eats what, if allowed to arrive at maturity, would equal some 200,000,000 pounds of food. There are 2,500 vessels, tonnage 125,000 tons, and 12,000 to 13,000 men employed in the cod fishery of the United States. The fishery has been carried on for nearly five centuries without interruption; and yet there has been no diminution of the supply, which is prodigious, equal to any apparently possible increase of demand. Almost the whole civilized globe eats cod nowadays, and nature seems determined to contribute far more than enough, even should the entire world become a voracious consumer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, the Colonial Governor noted for common sense and integrity, was the original Brother JONATHAN, the popular representative of the people of the United States. He was a native of Lebanon, a graduate of Harvard, a merchant, and for many years a member of the Connecticut Assembly. He was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, and having early espoused the popular cause, and having refused (1768) to take the oath of office enjoined by Parliament, he was elected Governor the year following, and re-elected for 14 consecutive years. He did everything in his power to secure the independence of the colonies, and was implicitly trusted and consulted by WASHINGTON in emergencies. When the General was sadly in want of ammunition, he called a council of officers, none of whom could offer any practical suggestion. "We must refer the matter to Brother JONATHAN," said WASHINGTON, alluding to TRUMBULL, who proposed a way of remedying the difficulty. From that day TRUMBULL was known as Brother JONATHAN, and in due time the name was applied to the whole nation. The Governor looked a good deal like the symbolic caricature now familiar to the whole world. He was tall, gaunt, sharp-featured, and for full dress wore a swallow-tail homespun coat, made in his own household, from wool of his own sheep, and colored with maple-bark procured from his own wood-pile. His tight trousers, six inches above his ankles, were of striped Hussy-woolsey, spun and made by his own family. He died at 75, universally regretted.

When Baron ROTHSCHILD, many years ago, offered to purchase the whole of Palestine from the late Sultan, the latter declined on the plea that his people would never consent. But the necessities of Turkey have now reached such a pass that it would be not at all difficult for the great powers of Europe to weld Egypt and Palestine into one large semi-independent province under their joint protection. European capital and European enterprise would effect in a few years what apathetic Turkey has not achieved in as many centuries. The blowing up of a few rocks and the erection of a substantial break-water would turn the miserable roadstead of Jaffa into a cosmodious harbor. A very slight amount of irrigation would work wonders on the Plain of Sharon, where the corn even now grows as high as the knee of a man sitting on horseback. The vineyards along the hill-sides around Jerusalem, still flourishing after ages of havoc, might rival those of the Guadalquivir in competent hands. Jewish traders and craftsmen, numerous in the Holy Land as it is, would flock thither by thousands when once assured of safety to life and property; and the share of revenue which the Sultan would receive from the reconstructed province would far exceed the whole of what he draws from it in its present state.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Iowa Republican papers all speak highly of the Hon. John S. Runnells, the new Chairman of the State Committee.

Congressman Chalmers advises the Mississippians to conduct their next campaign on State and not national issues.

Gen. Samuel Cary expresses his intention to support Ewing for Governor of Ohio, and probably will stump the State for him.

To-morrow the Democrats of Maine will hold their State Convention in Bangor, and the Democrats of California theirs in Sacramento.

It is stated that only one-half of the Congressional districts in Ohio were represented at the bolting Greenbackers' State convention in Toledo.

The colored men of Cincinnati ask the Republicans to place a representative of their race on the legislative ticket, and suggest Col. Robert Harlan as a fit man.

A report comes from Iowa that Col. H. H. Trimble, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will withdraw unless a fusion is effected with the Greenbackers.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says that if the Democrats lose New-York in 1879, ex-Gov. Tilden "may as well shake hands with the boys and retire from politics."

The Keokuk (Iowa) *Gate City* says: "The Republican papers all over the State show a splendid state of feeling. Harmony and a forward movement all along the line are the watchwords now."

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* believes that every Democrat who loves his country, or values the success of his party, will agree with the St. Louis *Republican* in condemning Senator Bayard's action on the Silver bill.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *News* has been giving an inside view of his party's troubles, and concludes that the prolific source of all their woes is the fight between East and West for the nomination for the Presidency.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* predicts that Gen. Ewing "will make the State ring with his eloquence and bow to his logic," and says that his opening speech at Columbus on Thursday night "had the genuine flavor." The *Enquirer* seems to be a little mixed.

The New-Orleans *Times* makes mention of a very wide-spread suspicion in that city that stock-jobbing inducements have had a great deal to do in keeping up the pottering over the State debt in the Louisiana Constitutional Convention.

To a prominent Southern Senator is attributed the remark that but for the ill-fated Potter investigation the President would to-day stand where he did 12 months back, and would have no connection with the radical element of the Republican Party.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says that the Iowa editors, on their excursion last week, took a vote on Presidential candidates for 1880, and that it resulted as follows: Gentlemen—Grant, 23; Blaine, 13. Ladies—Grant, 27; Blaine, 11. Total—Grant, 50; Blaine, 23.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* says that Senator Lamar, as was expected, referred incidentally, in his college address at Brookhaven, Miss., to his late conflict with Senator Conkling, and characterized his attitude as but upholding the honor and glory of the South.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* of Saturday says: "The Reform Clubs will hold a State convention at Quincy, July 3, and a union picnic for the discussion of prohibition and total abstinence, at Abington, July 4, and a convention of New-England clubs will be held at the White Mountains during the first week in September.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says that Mr. Lamar carefully wrote out, while Mr. Conkling was speaking, the exact words which he afterward read slowly and deliberately, and that it was the cool, studied insult, apparent to all in the Senate, that elicited the violent language in reply.

The Southern heart is being fired once more by the reproduction in Southern journals of a column article from the Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Jan. 30, 1866, headed: "Jeff. Davis's Shackles; How the Confederate President was put in Chains; A Most Affecting Scene; The Shame of the Republic; An Old Story that Makes the Blood Boil."

The Vicksburg *Herald* reports that the Greenback Party continues to grow rapidly in Mississippi. There is, however, no currency question at issue in the State, the battle being between the "Conservatives," who really are progressive, and the Bourbon Democrats, who have violated all their pledges and have brought the State to its hapless condition.

The Fort Scott (Ark.) *New Era* claims to be "the oldest Republican paper in the defunct Confederacy, and the only Republican paper in the State." It proudly boasts that it has been a thorn in the flesh of its Democratic contemporaries for 16 years past, and will continue to be so, very probably, till

LONDON GOSSIP OF THE DAY

LITERATURE AND THE STAGE.

LIFE OF CHARLES MATHEWS—BERNHARDT AND THE FRENCH COMEDY—PRIMA DONNAS AND THEIR JEALOUSY—THEATRICAL NOTES.

LONDON, June 19.—The first copy of "The Life of Charles James Mathews," edited by Charles Dickens, eldest son of the author of "Pickwick," comes into my hands by the courtesy of author and publisher. In two handsome volumes, it bears out my prediction of its interest and excellence. "Gibbon, the historian," it begins, "was said to have no nose at all, only an apology for one, and Cibber calls his autobiography in the same sense an apology for his life, not deeming the work sufficiently complete to bear its more extended meaning." But it is not with this signification that Mathews offers an apology for his life; he gives it in its literal and simple acceptation, averring that if ever any man's life needed an apology his is the one. "I have flown," he says, "in the face of the world and its prejudices; have followed my own course through good and evil in my own way; have set at defiance what are generally denominated the laws of propriety, and have forfeited all claim to what is called by the world respectability." Thus the famous comedian disarms criticism and excites our sympathy at the outset. His career is not one that a man need be ashamed of who is not ashamed of being a Bohemian. When Charles Mathews was a young man, imprisonment for debt in England was so general that occasional periods in jail were not regarded as contamination. From a severely respectable point of view Charles Mathews would not be considered a pattern of morality, though his sins were rather those of omission than commission. He was unfortunate at the outset of his life; he became bankrupt, and instead of fully availing himself of the release which Basinghall-street gives to the debtor, he voluntarily gave bills to a large amount to creditors who afterward put him through all kinds of trouble and humiliation. As an artist he will occupy a front place among English comedians, and like many another English actor he owes the fortune upon which he lived in his latter days to America; and he also tells us that Mrs. Davenport, whom he married there, was the means of keeping his household together, and, for the first time in his life, having his affairs properly managed and administered. There is nothing in literature more interesting and instructive than biography, and in theatrical history this new book will take high rank.

Artistic and Bohemian London continue busy with matters theatrical. They profess an intense enjoyment of the French plays, though it is easy to see that few people who sit and applaud the actors at the Gaiety can follow either the words or the action of the dramas presented. It is a curious study of shams to watch the faces of the few who understand what is going on, and see the crowd who don't slavishly following their laughter and applause. The critical gush about French art has slightly subsided, but we are still overwhelmed with wild praises of Sara Bernhardt, and strange gossip about her habits and manners. Mademoiselle's coffin, her skeleton, her sculptor's dress, her opinions on art, her contributions to literature, her aesthetic figure, her graceful gait, her walking-stick, and a thousand other little details of her manner of thought and her mode of dress are recorded in the society and daily journals with comic minuteness. As for her acting, she is pronounced to be the successor of Rachel, and the run of the thing is that the French critics are angry with their English brethren for this opinion. A special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in London blames both the London and Parisian press for maintaining her exaggerated reputation. He declares she is precipitate, incoherent, vehement, that she shrieks, and rattles in her throat, her whole performance being agitated, nervous, and incomprehensible. While one must disagree with this harsh verdict, it is impossible not to feel that Sara Bernhardt has been placed upon a pedestal far higher than her merits deserve. It is not necessary, in paying tribute to her undoubted talent, that we should dethrone Rachel, or forget the genius of Siddons. On Saturday morning she gave a charming reception in Piccadilly, to introduce the exhibition of her pictures and sculpture, and intellectual London was there in a crowd. Sara received her guests with a charming self-possession. Everybody was delighted with her. Mr. Gladstone fairly beamed in her presence. The examples of her modeling and chiseling are really fine; if she had not devoted herself to the stage, she might have made her name famous as a sculptor. Her paintings are excellent studies in regard to color, but taken all round are of only average merit. There are many lady amateurs in London who paint quite as well, and a few a great deal better.

Though ignorance of the Italian language affects the average opera-goer as much as the "crutch and tooth-pick" habitué of the Gaiety, there is compensation in the translated books of words, in the music, the orchestra, the brilliant scenic sets, and the general fascinating appearance of an opera audience. The works which have been produced this season at both Covent Garden and Her Majesty's have been exceptionally well mounted, and the audiences have been none the less brilliant that trade is depressed and the city a "howling wilderness." To-night Mlle. Kellogg is to appear in "Aida." The scenery and dresses are to be the same as those used in the United States. The booking is specially heavy, and America in London hopes, in the interest of their fair countrywoman, for a great success. Minnie Hauk follows once more on Friday with "Carmen," in which she has so much impressed the London public. It is said that Miss Hauk is likely to withdraw from her engagement with Col. Mapleson and accept an offer to join Carl Rosa's English company. In that case, she will play *Carmen* in her native language, and revisit the United States after a tour through Great Britain and Ireland. The show and glitter of theatrical life convey to the outer public an idea of a blissful profession, and so it would be for those who had nearly two years' income as a fixed quantity, jealousy, which is the skeleton in the artistic cupboard. Croisette and Bernhardt hate each other, though, one being the sort of beauty Rubens would have loved to paint, and the other a shadow of a woman so delightful to the Grosvenor Gallery school of artists, one would have imagined that they would have rarely crossed each other's path in their theatrical rôles. The prime donne of opera suffer, perhaps, more than any other class of artists from the demon of professional jealousy. Nilsson shrugs her white shoulders at Gerster, Hauk and Kellogg are certainly not unknown. Patti at Covent Garden has no rival. While the operatic firmament at Her Majesty's is studded with stars, Patti reigns supreme at Covent Garden. Indeed, the Gyes have been unusually economical in their arrangements this season; they have relied upon one prima donna, and she has not disappointed them. She has braved the wintry wind of the English Spring; she has come unscathed through the hail-storms of the English Summer. She was never in better voice than she is now, and never sang to more enthusiastic audiences.

The theatres, with few exceptions, are all doing good business. Mr. Irving, at the Lyceum, has imitated operatic management in the variety of his programmes. He is going through his entire répertoire, giving several different plays a week. This new policy is being rewarded with crowded houses. His average receipts are over £1,400 a week. The success of "Drink" at the Princess's is unqualified; no such receipts have been taken at this theatre since the palmy days of the earlier Boucicault dramas. Mr. Charles Reade has made excellent business arrangements; he is not only the author of the English adaptation of "l'Assommoir," but he is proprietor. His share of the receipts at the Princess's last week amounted to £400. He also possesses the entire provincial rights, and there is every prospect of "Drink" realizing for him a considerable fortune. Mr. Charles Warner, whom I have in the past frequently mentioned to your readers as only requiring a distinct opportunity to raise himself to the very first rank among English artists, is mentioned by some of the French critics as a better Coupeau than the great original. The entire English press is unanimous in pronouncing the death-scene in "Drink" as the most marvelous piece of realistic acting ever seen upon the modern stage. Early this week Mr. Warner received a cable from a leading New-York theatre, proposing that he should hold himself disengaged in order that they might open negotiations with him for his appearance in America. Mr. Warner has, however, signed a three-years' contract with Mr. Gooch, the fortunate manager of the Princess's, at double the salary he was paid before the production of "Drink," and with other financial and business advantages. Mr. John Clayton, an English actor, long associated with the Prince of Wales's company, has left or is about to leave England to join his father-in-law, Mr. Dion Boucicault, in New-York. It is not unlikely that the author of the "Shaughraun" may also engage the services of Mr. George Coleman, the excellent business manager of the Olympic, whose annual benefit matinée will take place on Saturday, when, in addition to other attractions, Mrs. Scott-Siddons will make her reappearance on the London stage. "Amy Robsart" is to be produced at the Adelphi to-night, with Miss Neilson as the heroine. Should the play "run," she will be succeeded on the close of her engagement by Miss Lydia Foote. The St. James's Theatre will be opened early in October, under the Hare & Kendal management, with "The Queen's Shilling," an adaptation of an old French piece which has already been successfully produced at the Court. Mr. Frank Mayo, an actor who is said to have made a considerable reputation in North America and California in a drama which illustrates life in the backwoods, has made so successful a début in this country, at Liverpool, that it is likely he will be engaged for an early appearance at a London theatre. Lord Beaconsfield's tragedy, "Don Alarcos," was to be produced to-day at the Crystal Palace Theatre, where a series of classical and other dramas are rumlevine to deliver us from Tennyswood. I recently mentioned that Mr. Willis, imitating the dramatic audacity of Mr. Gilbert in reproducing "Ne'er Do Well," under the name of "The Vagabond," has carried the parallel to completion by a new version of his failure, "Ellen," under the title of "Brag," at the Haymarket, and failing as conspicuously as his contemporary. Mr. Arthur Sullivan has been very ill; he was well enough, however, to go to the annual dinner of the Savage Club, which is now becoming quite an institution of the season, and is making arrangements with his accomplished friend and collaborateur, Mr. Gilbert, to carry out their proposed intention of visiting the United States.

At the funeral of Mrs. Howard Paul, at the moment when friends and mourners were letting their last floral offerings drop into the grave, a strange elderly lady whom nobody had previously noticed stepped out of the crowd, flung a rose into the grave, and walked rapidly away. "She looked like an actress made up for the stage, and as if she was playing a part," remarked one who saw her to another. She seemed to go away just as mysteriously as she came—a painted old lay of 60. The incident was remarked as curious, and much speculation is indulged in as to who the stranger may be. Nobody knows. The press notices of Mrs. Paul are flattering to her memory, both as a woman and an actress. She left no will. All her property goes to her husband, who is on a tour as manager of the provincial "Truth" company. Mathison, Pelham, and Barrington, who were at the funeral, all owe special respect to her memory. She gave Mathison his first chance of appearing before the public as a vocalist and character singer. Pelham received at her hands his first engagement. She obtained for Barrington his appointment at the Opera Comique. Believing in his ability, she pushed his interests more than her own, and his *Vicar* in "The Sorcerer," and *Captain* in "Pinafore," offer ample evidence of the excellence of her judgment. These three young fellows had at various times played in her entertainments and at the grave were all much moved. Mr. Bullock, the first manager of the Pauls, was also there, to pay his respects and recall the time when he made his first "neat-egg" in helping Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul to make a fortune in the concert halls and assembly rooms of the provinces.

MR. ORT'S CHEAP FAME.

HIS ALARMING DISPATCH FROM WHITESTONE, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

Early yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Walling, being at Police Head-quarters, was startled by the following alarming dispatch:

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

SUPERINTENDENT POLICE WALLING: Send Police steamboat Seneca here at once. There has been a robbery and perhaps murder committed. Barge J. R. BALDWIN. ORT.

The Superintendent promptly replied:

You are out of our jurisdiction. Cannot send boat. Notify Whitestone authorities. WALLING.

These dispatches, communicated in the usual way to the newspaper offices, created therein a profound sensation. Was it another mysterious murder case? Was the probable victim still lingering, and would he or she live long enough to give an account of the horrid affair? These questions instantly arose in the minds of all who read the thrilling correspondence, and without an instant's delay the reporters were dispatched to Whitestone, every man fully prepared to present the details of the tragedy in at least two columns of matter. Having reached that quiet spot, the eager inquirers began their work as soon as they stepped from the train, but were slightly taken aback when they found that the natives congregated about the depot were entirely ignorant of any probable murder or actual robbery whatever. Neither did they know where the barge J. R. Baldwin was. In fact, they did not know anything. But there was not a moment to be lost. Where did the Justice of the Peace live? He lived down by the water-side, in a brown house. Off went the reporters, and speedily they rang the doorbell at the Justice's brown house. The Justice was not at home; he had gone for a stroll around the beach. Gone for a stroll when murder was being done! This was astonishing. The next thing was to make for a landing-place to be seen in the distance, where perhaps some information might be found about the barge. On the way there, inquiry was made of some gentlemen in the garden of one of the residences near the water. They had not heard of any murder; but, becoming highly interested in the story, they put on their hats and followed down to the landing-place. Here was a saloon kept by Charles Watts and Mr. Watts was found, calm and serene, behind the bar. He was anxiously asked for information about a barge of the name of J. R. Baldwin; where and what was she? "The barge?" inquired Mrs. Watts, not in the slightest excited, "why, yes; she put in here about 1 o'clock; there was a pretty rough crowd aboard, and they got to fighting and smashed the bar up. Some of them came in here, and wanted to cut up, but I took one of them by the collar and threatened to smash his head with the mallet, and they were quiet enough after that."

This was the robbery and probable murder—for which the Superintendent of Police had been implored to instantly send up the steam-boat Seneca! From further talk about the affair it appeared that the barge had started from the foot of Eighth-street, East River, with an excursion party of the "Monkhawk Pleasure Club," or some such organization, and that at the last moment, about 25 or 30 young roughs, ranging from 17 to 20 years of age, had rushed aboard. As soon as the boat was well on her way for Columbia Grove, which was her destination, they raided on the bar, smashed the glasses, drank up the beer, and threw two kegs of it overboard. This was followed by fighting among themselves, and altogether there was such a disturbance that the Captain of the boat put in at Whitestone, refusing to go further. Many of the party went ashore; some of the more sober people in the crowd went home by train, and the unknown "Ort" had rushed up to the telegraph office and sent off his terrifying dispatch to the Superintendent. While this information was being obtained from Mr. Watts, the real cause of the disturbance happened to come into the saloon. He was shown a copy of the dispatch of Mr. Ort. He read it, and said, "Good Lord!" The Justice, it appeared, had seen the crowd on shore, and in his opinion the roughs had done no more than they always do when they get out of New-York. But who was Mr. Ort? So far as could be ascertained he was the man whose bar had been smashed and beer thrown overboard. This discovery was the one compensation, the single consoling fact, in the whole affair. From inquiries made in this City in the evening, it appeared that the barge returned about 7 o'clock, and landed at the foot of Broome-street. The only thing noticeable about the persons who came off was an unusual proportion of blackened eyes and bloody noses. They were very drunk and very sleepy. One fellow fell into the river in getting off, and though the misdirected energy of a policeman was saved. The man who thrilled every newspaper office in New-York with his hair-raising dispatch has disappeared.

FOR VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

Superintendent Walling issued a special order Saturday night calling for the arrest of all liquor-dealers who should keep their front or side doors open yesterday. Ten saloon-keepers were arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Of these, John Frey, of No. 525 West Twenty-seventh-street; August Bunte, of No. 544 Eighth-avenue; Patrick Merry, of No. 252 West Twenty-seventh-street; George Schubert, of No. 33 West Third-street, and Henry B. Cowan, of No. 1,000 Eighth-street, were held in $100 bail each for trial. John McGarran, of No. 418 West Thirty-ninth-street; Richard Elbert, of No. 462 Ninth-avenue; Johanna Thauber, of No. 269 West Thirty-fifth-street; Michael McCaughey, of No. 416 Eighth-avenue, and William Byrne, of No. 520 Eighth-avenue, were discharged, the evidence against them being insufficient.

There had been reported at Police Head-quarters at midnight last night 8 arrests for violation of the Excise law in the Tenth Precinct, 7 in the Seventeenth Precinct, 1 in the Thirteenth, 1 in the Eighteenth, 1 in the Eighth, and 1 in the Fifteenth.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

Robert Bickhafer, aged 42, of No. 56 North Moore-street, died yesterday from the effects of a sun-stroke on Saturday.

Bridget Kelly, aged 55, a homeless woman, was found prostrated by the heat, and insensible, at Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Christopher Sloan, aged 46, of Bond-street, Brooklyn, was sun-struck while at work on a coal heap Saturday, and was removed to the City Hospital.

John McKay, aged 32, of No. 76 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, was removed to the Long Island College Hospital Saturday, having been found on Fulton-street prostrated by the heat.

THE GEORGIA REPUBLICANS

THEIR PROSPECTS IN NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

A WORKING ORGANIZATION NEEDED—THE DEMOCRACY LUKEWARM AND DIVIDED—NEGRO EQUALITY THE ISSUE ON WHICH THEY VOTE—THE HILL-MURPHY QUARREL AND ITS PROBABLE OUTCOME.

ATLANTA, June 27.—The ablest man in the Republican Party in Georgia is ex-Attorney-General Amos T. Akerman. He resides at Cartersville, about 50 miles north of Atlanta, and is kept busy all the time by a law practice which extends over the whole State. Though he has always been firm in his political convictions, yet he has been so honest and sincere in them that he has the respect of the Democracy and the warm esteem of many personal friends. As a lawyer he has few equals in Georgia, and as a political manager, probably, his superior is not to be found in the State. He is pre-eminently the representative Republican of the State, and the hopes of the party in this section rest more upon him than on any other man. A day or two ago a correspondent of THE TIMES called on Mr. Akerman to learn his views on the political issues of the day, especially as they relate to the coming Presidential canvass. The distinguished Georgian talked very freely and in a very interesting manner. The following is an accurate report of the interview:

"Who do you think is the most available Republican candidate for the Presidency?" asked the correspondent.

Mr. Akerman—I do not feel at liberty to express a very positive opinion on this subject. Forwardness in selecting the candidate is rather unbecoming in those who cannot hope to aid much in electing him to the office. Southern Republicans ought to be governed in this matter by the judgment of their brethren in those States where the pinch of the battle will come, that is, the doubtful States of the North. If the delegates from those States in the nominating convention should be unanimous, or nearly so, our delegates should vote with them; but if they should disagree, our delegates might properly exercise their own preferences. Every man who will be seriously pressed upon the convention would make a good President, and a much better President than any man whom the Democrats will nominate. The question which of three or four fit men is the fittest is hardly worth a warm discussion.

"What is the prospect of the Republican Party in Georgia and the South?"

Mr. Akerman—Unpromising, as things now appear. In Georgia the party is unorganized, and will remain so until we can find enough capable men, with time, means, and disposition for the work of organization. We once had a few such men among the holders of office. These men are now disabled by executive order. Private citizens are reluctant to undertake the task, either from an apprehension that they will be injured in business or otherwise on account of conspicuous activity in Republican politics, or because the task is so heavy and difficult. The labor and expense of a Republican campaign here greatly exceed what is required at the North. The majority of our voters are dispersed and live in remote places. They do not read, and must be informed and roused by speakers, and most of our speakers (especially the colored) are poor men who must be paid for their time and expenses. And then both the voters and those who could organize them are discouraged by the belief that wherever Republicans are numerous they cannot attempt to vote without danger, or that if they are permitted to cast their ballots the result will be falsified in the returns. Notwithstanding these difficulties, some of our best men are meditating an organization of the party with a view to contest next year. They may not find themselves equal to the effort, but I hope they will. Wisely managed, it cannot fail to do good. If it produces a large increase of our vote, as it certainly will if the election is a fair one, we shall gain vantage-ground for future contests and the immediate benefit of representation in the State Legislature and in Congress. And if the Democrats prevent this result by fraud or force, their party will be hurt by it in other parts of the country. So, in any event, the effort must help Republicanism either here or somewhere else. But this good result will not come unless the organized party can be started in earnest to impress the forces on the people of Georgia. Nothing is more useless than the mere show of an organization, kept up for the purpose of persuading the appointing power at Washington that some persons have earned office by political service here, or for other purposes as selfish and more sinister. Mockeries of this sort have done much to bring us down to our present condition. Those who have practiced them, instead of trying to strengthen the party with recruits, have labored to drive out of it all whom they regard as their rivals for place. Their zeal is all spent in strife with the Republicans who are not of their set; none of it is exercised against the Democrats. If these persons get control of the proposed organization, it will come to nought. In the election of 1876, about 50,000 votes were returned in Georgia for the Hayes Electors. With a vigorous organization, good candidates, and tolerable freedom and fairness in the preparatory canvass and in the election, at least 30,000 would be added to this vote. Then the Republicans will count themselves properly these 80,000 voters will have representation in Atlanta and in Washington, or the Democratic Party of Georgia will stand before the country convicted of practically disfranchising two-fifths of the legal voters of the State. I speak less advisedly about other Southern States than about Georgia.

I believe that in six of them the majority of the voters are in heart Republican, and in a fair election, after a fair canvass, would cast Republican votes. In these States, however, as in Georgia, the question of race still determines the politics of most of the white citizens, and arrays them in force and unanimity against the Republican Party. I say what I say when speaking for effect at the North, whenever you thoroughly probe a sincere Southern Democrat, you will find that the principal ingredient in his politics is hatred of the equal rights of the negro. He may complain of particular acts of the Republican Party; but his objection to these rights is not merely some wild doctrine in finance; but his notions on these subjects have not made him a Democrat. He is in the Democratic Party because it has opposed, and he is against the Republican Party because it has favored, the equal rights of the negro. All other considerations are secondary in the height of this madness. Friendship to the negro in many ways, but he hates the negro as a force in politics, and he hates the party which has entitled the negro to be a force in politics. In this feeling lies the real power of the Democratic Party. It is the spring of the fraud and violence which the Republicans so often encounter if they make a serious contest in any part of the South. It is now more than it was 10 years ago, but it is still of controlling strength. It is unjust, it is senseless, it is inconsistent with the present formal professions of the Democratic Party and with the fundamental law of the United States and of every State; it tends to alienation between the races and between different sections of the country; it repels immigration; it depresses enterprise and retards our advance in prosperity. The stronger this feeling is, the greater is the need of a counteractive force, but the more difficult is the task of the party that furnishes that force. Some of the Republicans are inclined to abandon the attempt in despair. Besides its intrinsic difficulty, they complain that they do not receive encouragement and sympathy from the Northern Republicans and from the Administration at Washington. Perhaps this complaint is prompted by personal disappointment; but if it were well founded, the fact would furnish no sufficient reason for inactivity here. There are many reasons, external to the South, for maintaining a Republican Party here, independently of the broader view which we should take as citizens of the United States. If we persevere, I believe we shall finally bring the better portion of the Democratic Party to act with us. Nothing is more certain than that the South will long remain the rest of the country in prosperity until she adopts in good faith the leading ideas of the Republican Party.

"What is the effect of the dissensions in the Georgia Democracy?"

Mr. Akerman—So far as these dissensions are personal, I suppose they will not have any effect to concern themselves with them. So far as they relate to the questions of currency and finance, the difference between the factions seems to me to be very small. Both talk as if they would delight in robbing the public creditor and in flooding the country with irredeemable paper. One would do these things a little more suddenly and boldly than the other. One would drag the country to disaster by a steeper descent than the other. No permanent division can grow out of so trifling a difference. The dispute between the regulars and the Independents has more in it. The independent movement is a revolt of the rank and file of the party against its self-appointed managers, and it seems to be a pretty hearty one. As a Republican, I like to see men venture to think and act for themselves, and so I am rather pleased with the vitality which the Independents display; but in the party view I have never found them any nearer to me than the regulars, and have never seen how their success would promote the Republican cause. The "Hill-Murphy" matter would in former times have made a great stir in Georgia. If it does so now, I shall be surprised. Murphy got the money from Morrill and Goodnow for a service that was either proper or improper. If the former, there is no ground for censure. If the latter, the men who manage the Democratic Party will applaud it as a clever trick, not very laudable in its strict morals, but allowable enough when practiced on men who come from the North, and I fear that they will succeed in making this view the judgment of their party. In short, unless the Democrats divide on a principle, or some important measure, I do not think the division will be permanent or that the Republicans will profit much by it.

In speaking of the Hill-Murphy matter, Mr. Akerman refers to the quarrel between Senator Hill and Gov. Colquitt, which sprang up because Colquitt allowed West Murphy, a clerk in the Treasurer's office, to take a fee of $8,000 for procuring the signature of the Governor to some bonds of the North-eastern Railroad, indorsed by the State. The affair caused much discussion in Georgia. The Governor demanded of the Legislature an investigation of his official conduct in the matter. A committee, after sitting a month, presented two reports. The majority exonerated the Governor and Murphy, but recommended the passage of a law forbidding fees to clerks or officers of the State. The minority report exonerated the Governor, but did not allude to Murphy, and also urged the necessity of the law suggested in the majority report. Both reports will come up at the extra session of the Legislature, which will begin next Wednesday. Senator Hill and Mr. Murphy came very near having a personal quarrel over this matter last Winter. The Senator was attorney for the Atlanta Rolling Mill Company, the officers of which were interested in securing the Governor's signature to the bonds, as the means of getting pay for large quantities of iron furnished the North-eastern Railroad. It seems that Senator Hill had made several efforts to secure the Governor's signature without success. Mr. Murphy agreed to see that the bonds were signed if the company would pay him $8,000. The contract was closed, the bonds were signed, the Rolling Mill Company got their money, and Murphy bagged his fee. Senator Hill was cheated out of a big fee, and was also outraged, as he says, by such a proceeding. He wrote a letter severely attacking Gov. Calquitt's action and Murphy's conduct in the whole affair. He declares that he will use all his power to defeat the majority report. The question has caused much dissension in the Democratic ranks, and will be bitterly discussed in the Legislature.

CAUGHT IN A DARK GARRET

THE CONVICT WITH A CORK LEG.

ONE OF THE FOUR PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED FROM THE JAIL AT LONG ISLAND CITY AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

William M. Batterby, one of the four prisoners who escaped from the Queens County Jail Saturday afternoon, was captured between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening in the garret of an old farm-house at New-Lots. At 11:30 last night Batterby was returned to his cell, and he will be taken to Sing Sing in a day or two, whether his fellows are recaptured or not. The remaining three are still at large, although Frank Belmont, the pickpocket, who was booked for five years at Sing Sing, has been traced to New-York, and Walters, the most desperate of the four, was seen in the company of Batterby at 5 A. M. yesterday, within a short distance of the farm-house where the latter was caught.

Batterby was in no humor for a narrative of his wanderings last night, but from his own admissions and from other sources the details are pretty clear. After the four men left the prison, they struck off toward Blissville, and, making a detour of the suburbs of Brooklyn, drifted toward East New-York. They were all seen to cross the Greenpoint bridge; at that point, or soon afterward, they separated—Batterby and Walters pushing on in the direction of New-Lots, where the former had friends and relatives, and Belmont and Shaw making their way across the ferry to this City. The pursuit, which resulted in the capture, was started yesterday morning. Keeper Eldridge, Detective Owen Kavanagh, and Officer Pangy of the Police force, pursuing the party. They first visited this City, and scoured the Tenth Ward without success. About noon, finding no certain clue to the whereabouts of Belmont, they crossed the ferry at Grand-street, landing at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, and started for East New-York. At Ridgewood Park a clue to the whereabouts of Batterby, who is a familiar figure in that neighborhood, was obtained. He had been seen not far from his aunt's house at New-Lots, accompanied by a man answering the description of Walters, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The officers consulted, and decided to move cautiously, for Batterby and Walters were supposed to be together, and the desperation of the latter when at bay is something to be dreaded. They visited the house of Batterby's uncle and aunt first, but without success. They next visited an old farm-house, occupied by the parents of a girl with whom Batterby was reputed to be intimate, and a German family. The house is of the old Long-Island type, with a dark, and narrow attic under the roof. The parents of the girl extended every facility to the officers until it became a question of going up stairs, but they really could not consent to have the German tenants disturbed. Officer Fantry being stationed at the door, Keeper Eldridge and Detective Kavanagh ascended to the second story, and carefully searched every nook and closet. They were on the very point of leaving the house, when Keeper Eldridge stumbled upon a passage leading to the garret, merely a hole under the roof, not more than five feet high, and unlighted. He called Kavanagh, and they entered together. Striking a light at the door, Keeper Eldridge drew his revolver. By the glimmer he detected the foot of the escaped prisoner protruding from beneath a mass of old clothes in the corner. Eldridge dragged the thing from its hiding-place. Batterby sprang to his feet and grappled with Kavanagh. The light went out and the two men panted and tussled in the dark. Batterby cursing his captor, and Kavanagh feeling for his revolver. Eldridge struck a light again, and came on, pistol in hand. Batterby surrendered at the sight of the gleaming muzzle, and submitted to be handcuffed. But it was not the man with a pocket-like that the officers dreaded. It was that desperate Walters, and he was not on the premises.

The captured convict refused last night to give any information that might lead to the apprehension of his companions, but enough has already been developed to show that the men had assistance from without, and that the cutting of the iron bar at the window was done by accomplices mainly, not by the prisoners themselves. Detective Kavanagh said last night that the principal agent in organizing the escape was a young woman—the mistress of one of the prisoners. She has so far eluded the Police, but will be arrested in a day or two, when all the links in the evidence have been strengthened together. Belmont's whereabouts are pretty accurately ascertained, and he will probably be taken to-day; but the clue to Walters was lost at New-Lots, and will not be readily recovered unless Batterby betrays him.

TERRIFIC STORM IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore American, June 29.

A rain and hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which broke over the city yesterday afternoon, did great damage to property, unroofing and otherwise injuring 100 buildings or more, blowing down signs and awnings and chimneys, and causing havoc generally along the wharves and exposed southern boundary. Fortunately, no lives were lost, other than one by the incidental capsizing of a boat, but several persons were painfully injured in one way or another, and there were many narrow escapes. The shipping in the harbor was also felt in the harbor, and the shipping suffered severely. The steamer Arrowsmith was struck by the storm, while at her wharf about to start for Tivoli, and was capsized, and with further injury. The total damage to property will amount to thousands of dollars, and will give considerable work to bricklayers, carpenters, and tinners for several weeks to come. The marks of the storm, from the fact that it seemed very trifling in all parts of the city excepting along the water-front, and there it partook of a tornado, and did not go any further. Seen from the suburbs of the city, the storm seemed to divide, and a height of clear sunshine appeared between angry clouds, growing wider every minute until the entire sky was clear. As the United States Signal Observatory of the Weather Department, at the corner of Calvert and Fayette-streets, happened to be near the point where the storm broke in its greatest fury, the record of the instruments there, secured through the kindness of Mr. J. J. Murphy, throw a good deal of light upon the vagaries of the wind. The anemometer shows that at 4 o'clock the velocity of the wind was seven miles, and kept so until 4:30, when it increased to 10 miles per hour. In the next ten minutes it jumped clear to 36 miles, and, while at that extraordinary speed, blew from every point of the compass. At 4 o'clock there were clouds in the west, where the storm began, while the wind was almost all of the afternoon from the south-west. At 4:30 o'clock the storm came from the south. The heavy rain and strong wind only lasted about seven minutes, but in that time twenty-nine one-hundredths of an inch of rain fell, and the temperature went down in a few seconds from 92° to 68°.

THE STRIKING SPINNERS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 29.—A slight disturbance occurred at Merchants' Mill this afternoon. The corporation has several spinners from other places quartered in a room over the office, a small building in the mill-yard. A crowd of young men, from 16 to 20 years old, gathered in the street near this building, threw stones through the open windows, and created considerable disturbance. The Police were telegraphed for, and on their approach the disturbers dispersed. A delegation of spinners waited on the Superintendent of Duval Mills yesterday, an overseer having reported to the spinners that the corporation wished to compromise. The Superintendent said that he had authorized no such statement, and did not wish to hire any of them. Two spinners left town to-night to solicit aid in New-York and New-Jersey, and six or eight other spinners have been sent on like missions through the New-England States.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 29.—It was reported late last night that Lizzie Sherman, the child who was outraged by Johnson, had died, but the report proved to be untrue. The mother announced her death when she only lay in a comatose condition. Her physicians say she will recover.

PROVIDENCE, June 29.—Gov. Van Zandt has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the persons who robbed Linke's jewelry store. The City authorities offer $1,000 reward to-morrow.

Ervin C. Shattuck, the youth who entered his grandmother's house and drugged her for the purpose of robbery, was yesterday sentenced to the State Prison for eight years. Gondolf, his companion, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

LONDON, Ontario, June 29.—Late last night, while Alexander Darrah, aged 63 years, and Angus Burke, aged 50 years, were standing on the track at Waterloo Crossing, they were run over and instantly killed by a yard engine. Both men were employes of the Great Western Railway Company.

A RABBIT-RETRIEVING DOG.

From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, June 28.

Two or three days ago four young rabbits escaped from the hutch which ex-Mayor Miller's boys have at the barn on their father's resident lot. A spaniel belonging to Mrs. Miller joined the little boys in their search, and three of the rabbits were captured, but the fourth could not be found. Friday afternoon, the dog who has been watching most of the time in the garden, came into the house with the missing rabbit in his mouth, and a look on his face which said plainly: "Here's your rabbit." He had caught it without hurting it in the least.

THE DRAYMAN KNEW WHAT HE CARRIED.

From the Ottawa (Canada) Free Press June 27.

A draymen was driving along Sparks-street yesterday with an organ on his vehicle, when the tail-end of his rig came in contact with a farmer's heavy wagon. The result was that the instrument was knocked off, and, falling on the roadway, was considerably damaged. A policeman, attracted by the noise, chided the man for his carelessness, remarking, "You should have been more careful with the organ." The man looked at the policeman and replied, "Organ, ye think it is, do ye? when its a pianney all the time." And then ensued a discussion between the two regarding the musical instrument as to what kind it was, the policeman being backed by the large majority of the crowd which gathered.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLOSING THE THEATRES.

A brief allusion was made yesterday to the custom, or what bids fair to become a custom, of closing the theatres altogether during the heated season of midsummer; and in favoring it, as we do in a very decided way, we may call attention to some of its noteworthy benefits. To keep the theatres open at a period when the thoughts of men turn naturally to ideal prospects of unambitious ease amid green fields and running waters, when the spirit is least in sympathy with the artificial life of cities, seems to argue in favor of an abstraction which has nothing better than tradition to recommend it. It is not long ago when every manager seemed to think that he was in duty bound to provide some sort of entertainment for his Summer patrons, although these were for the most part visionary beings; his efforts were poorly appreciated by the public, yet he hardly felt within him the strength to resist a genuine tradition. There was, undoubtedly, something more than sentiment in his amiable weakness; but, at the same time, if he had consulted his interests in a wholly practical manner, he would have closed up shop without further ado. During the past few years, fortunately, the public have taken the matter in their own hands, and their disinclination to visit the theatres in hot weather has manifested itself clearly and decisively. The engagement of Miss Cavendish may be looked upon as a species of test case. This lady was a popular attraction in a very true sense, and it is rare that such a one has been vouchsafed to us in Summer time. But Miss Cavendish drew only small audiences to Wallack's; whether or not her manager, Mr. Moss, gained or lost by her we do not know, but the latter supposition is probably the correct one. In general, our managers, in securing entertainments adapted to an elevated state of the mercury, have not followed Mr. Moss's plan, since they have been content to give us the lightest and poorest kinds of amusement, on the principle, we presume, that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. At the present writing, no one stands in need of such performances, and it will be a cause for satisfaction if they are not again offered. Let every theatre of importance be closed in the middle of June, and remain closed until the middle of August. Here is a delightful vacation of two full months for the manager, who, while it lasts, can quietly and thoroughly lay his plans for the following season. While formerly he was wont to do things in a hurry, to keep himself in a constant and confused turmoil, he is now able to think, to reflect, and thus stands a safer chance to steer clear of future troubles. It is a well-known fact that the finest workers in all branches of labor are those who enjoy a periodical repose. Why should not this rule apply particularly to theatrical directors, who are said to be a terribly worried class of beings? Mr. Abbey, of the Park Theatre, has expressed the opinion that a theatre profits by remaining idle during a brief period of each year, and we have no doubt that in this sensible view of the case he includes the manager of the theatre as well as the theatre itself.

If we regard the question from the popular standpoint, we see plainly enough that the public of this City are careful to stay away from the play-houses during the Summer. Furthermore, the numerous body of people who visit the Metropolis at this season do not come here for the purpose of seeking amusement within the heated inclosure of three walls and a glaring stage; to them New-York is a watering-place, and its attractions are the lovely resorts to be found along the Sound and Bay, or on the banks of the picturesque Hudson. A few of them may find their way to the theatres when these remain open, but they are an insignificant minority. In a business sense, therefore, the manager has no popular inducement to remain actively engaged while the hot weather lasts.

Again, there is an artistic side to the subject, and upon this we have some right to insist. There are no people who stand more in need of occasional recreation than artists, and no artists more than actors. The author or the painter may pursue his vocation as he pleases, interrupting it when he sees fit, and resuming it according to his state of mind. But the career of the actor—and we now speak chiefly of the stock actor belonging to a prosperous Metropolitan company—is positive and direct, mechanical indeed; he must play night after night, he must attend rehearsals at stated intervals, he must study when he is told to study; he can neither afford to disappoint his manager nor his public. Moreover, if he be aspiring, his faculties will be constantly on the alert, his mind and imagination always busy with the possibilities of his art. No one requires more than he, therefore, the sweet calm of rest for at least two months in the year. During this time he should pass out of the artificial atmosphere in which he has lived and breathed so long, and seek new vigor and inspiration among the tender enjoyments which nature alone affords. It will thus be seen that there is every reason why theatrical activity should be suspended during a brief interval of the year, and why the traditional expression "Summer season" should pass into the limbo of obsolete terms. Manager, public, actor, and, we may justly and modestly add, even the much-abused censor of the press, are sure to profit by this passage from vexation of spirit to perfect peace of mind. Good-nature and gentle deference, which are so pressingly needed in theatrical business and criticism, will not be the least valuable fruitage of such a desirable change. Fortunately, our views seem to be practically recognized, for next week there will be but one theatre open in the City. The Union-Square closes at the end of this week, and nothing of a purely dramatic nature will further engage attention until August.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NOTES.

Figaro has this item: "Not many operatic artists would have behaved with the courage and presence of mind displayed by Mme. Gerster in her recent accident. Returning from the Alexandra Palace, the horses took fright, and the carriage containing Mme. Gerster, Mme. Balfe, and Signor Gardini was much shattered. Luckily, nobody but the coachman was hurt." Why operat

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 28.

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana consol.	M., K. & T. 2d.	St. Paul.
15,000..... 47	500..... 29	200..... 54⅞
3,000..... 47⅛	C. & O. 1st. scr. b.	300..... 54
10,000..... 47⅝	1,000..... 43¼	200..... 53⅞
15,000..... 48	Canton.	St. Paul pf.
N. Y., L. E. & W.	50..... 40	100..... 92½
pref. 24	American Dist. T.	Del., Lack. & West.
120,000.b3. 75⅛	200..... 65	2000..... 83½
27,000..... 75⅛	20..... 64¼	1800..... 58⅝
60,000..... 75⅛	200..... 65	100..... 83½
6,000..... 75⅛	Western Union.	Kansas & Texas.
20,000..... 75⅛	100..... 92⅞	300.....b3. 14⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	Pacific Mail.	Kansas Pacific.
new 24 5s fund.	500..... 16⅛	200..... 56
5,000..... 75	Erie Railway.	Louisville & Nash.
10,000..... 75⅛	100.....b3. 27⅜	350..... 92
20,000.b5. 75⅛	Erie Railway pf.	Chi. St. P. & Min.
C. & I. C. 1st.	200..... 51¾	100..... 32½
Trust Co. cer.as.	Lake Shore.	Manhattan Railty.
5,000..... 73⅞	1700.....b3. 74	10..... 47
K. P. 7s, Den. D.	500..... 73⅞	St. L., K. C. & N.
Trust Rec. as.	1700.....b3. 74	500..... 17
5,000..... 101⅛	1600..... 73⅝	100.....b3. 16⅞
10,000..... 101⅝	700..... 73⅞	200.....b3. 17
1,000..... 101⅜	300..... 73⅞	300.....b3. 17⅛
N. J. C. 1st con. as.	North-western.	St. L. & Cin. 1st pf.
2,000...b3. 95⅞	500.....b3. 66¾	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.
N. J. C. cons. as.	North-western pf.	400..... 44⅞
1,000..... 97	600..... 96¼	200.....b3. 45
L. S. 1st con. as.	Central of N. J.	300..... 44⅝
13,000..... 66	100.....b3. 52⅛	200.....b3. 45¼
Met. Elevated 1st.	Rock Island.	100..... 45
7,000..... 108¾	100..... 139½	300.....b3. 45¼
R., W. & O. 1st con.	100.....b5. 139⅞	100..... 45¼
5,000.b3. 58	Wabash.	100.....b3. 45⅝
N. K. & T. con. as.	100..... 36	St. L. & I. M. as.
13,000..... 68¾	Han. & St. Jo.	300..... 27¼
C., C., C. & I.	100..... 20¼	300..... 27¼
100..... 82½	Ohio & Miss.	
50..... 82⅝	10..... 14⅛	

MONDAY, June 30—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, was a favorable exhibit, showing an increase of $3,043,200 in legal tenders, $369,500 in specie, and $215,000 in circulation, and a decrease of $2,326,100 in loans and $63,400 in deposits. The movement for the week results in a gain of $3,428,550 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $10,040,600 in excess of legal requirements. The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	June 21.	June 28.	June 29, 1878.
Loans.	$255,901,600	$253,575,500	$232,720,200
Specie.	19,296,900	19,666,400	16,311,900
Legal T'd's	43,859,400	46,902,600	53,996,300
Deposits.	226,177,000	226,113,600	205,956,600
Circulation.	20,156,200	20,371,300	19,934,200

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$19,296,900	$19,666,400	Inc. $369,500
L'l t'rs	43,859,400	46,902,600	Inc. 3,043,200
T'l r've.	$63,156,300	$66,569,000	Inc. $3,412,700
Res. required	56,544,250	56,528,400	
Exc's of reserve above legal req'rements.	6,612,050	10,040,600	Inc. $3,428,550

The Money market was very easy throughout the week, and the rates for call loans to Stock Exchange borrowers ranged from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. The great bulk of the business was at 3 @3½ ₱ cent. The fact that the semi-annual disbursements for interest and dividends, amounting in the aggregate to fully $50,000,000, will begin this week dispels all doubt as to the future course of the Money market. Speculation on the Stock Exchange is not likely to be active in the immediate future, and, as the mercantile demand for money will continue very light for some time to come, the banks and money-lenders will experience great difficulty in securing anything like profitable employment for the capital steadily accumulating at this centre. Discounts have been easy, and prime names were in good request at 3½@4½ ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities strong and buoyant. British Consols advanced ⅜ ₱ cent. for money and ⅝ for the account on the week's transactions. United States bonds were ⅞ higher for 4½s, and ¾ higher for 4s and 5s. Erie securities were higher, especially consolidated Seconds and funded 5s, which advanced 2 ₱ cent. Illinois Central rose 1 ₱ cent. The Bank of England has gained specie steadily, the increase in bullion for the past fiscal week amounting to £893,000. Since Wednesday the bank has gained £54,000 on balance. On Friday the bank held £35,143,525 bullion, the largest amount on record. The bank rate of discount remains 2 ₱ cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed an increase in specie of £9,275,000, and that of the Bank of Germany an increase of 2,740,000 marks.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates, which opened on Monday at $4 88 for 60-day bills and $4 90 for demand, were twice reduced, and closed at $4 87 and $4 90, respectively. The volume of business was very light, and, although commercial bills are not in good supply, the pressure to sell on the part of bankers so weakened the market that at the close it was difficult to place round amounts at even the lowest figures. The accumulation of money in London, and the low rate of interest ruling there, point to considerable reductions in the rates for Sterling here, even before credits are used, or the market feels the effect of the supply of bills drawn against shipments of grain, provisions, and other commodities.

Government bonds were strong, and prices advanced an ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., closing at the best figures of the week. The improvement was partly due to the rise in prices at London, which in turn was caused by the rapid marketing of the 4 ₱ cents by the foreign syndicate. Some large purchases of bonds were made in this market, and round amounts of the 4 ₱ cents were taken by banks who are depositing the bonds with the Treasury to replace called 10-40s as security for their circulation. Railroad mortgages were actively traded in, the demand increasing as the time for the July disbursements approaches. The bonds which command high prices are dealt in only in small amounts, the floating supply of this class of securities having been materially reduced since the opening of the year. On the other hand, the lower-priced issues are traded in more actively than for a long time, the steady increase in the traffic of the roads inducing large purchases both for speculative and investment account. The Erie issues led in point of activity during the week under review, and were in brisk request, closing at about the highest prices reached. The New-Jersey Centrals were also conspicuously strong, and advanced. Canada Southern Firsts were sold in considerable amounts, and brought full prices. A feature in the dealings was an advance of 11 ₱ cent. in Kansas Pacific incomes—No. 16, to 71. Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg bonds declined early in the week, but subsequently recovered. In State bonds, a heavy business was transacted in unissued Consols, which advanced from 40½ to 50, reacted to 46, and finally rallied about 2 ₱ cent. Georgias were strong, and Missouris and Virginias firm.

On the Stock Exchange, the volume of business was very light, but nevertheless the speculation was decidedly firm in tone, and the bears found their efforts to depress prices entirely futile. The greatest advance was in Louisville and Nashville, which sold up from 57 to 62. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern was also conspicuously strong, and in the late dealings advanced sharply, the common selling up 2⅝ and the preferred 4⅝ ₱ cent., on an active inquiry, especially toward the close, when some large purchases of the stock were effected C., C. C. and I., which of late has been almost entirely neglected by the speculative fraternity, was bought quite freely on Saturday at advancing quotations, and closed at 52½, against 49 in the final dealings last week. The coal shares, which early in the week were rather depressed and declined slightly, later became strong, under purchases to cover short contracts. The influences which favorably affected these shares were the higher prices obtained for coal at the auction sale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company on Wednesday, the advance in the circular rates of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the improved prospects for the coal trade. The trunk line shares were generally strong through out the week, the upward movement being assisted by the continued reports of increased earnings and the favorable advices in regard to the crops. The Granger shares, after an early decline, became firm, and closed steady. Among the telegraph shares, Western Union was at one time subject to a sharp attack, and fell of 3½ ₱ cent., but the decline brought in good buyers, whose purchases caused a recovery of 2 ₱ cent. The general market was strong in tone at the close.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—JUNE 28.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	...	...	119⅛	119⅜
Harlem	...	...	156	158
Rock Island	139⅞	139½	139⅝	139⅞
N. Y., L. E. & West	...	...	23½	24
United R. R. of N. J.	...	...	142	145
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	...	...	114⅜	115¼
Panama	...	...	...	149
Erie	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27⅝
Erie 2nd	52	51⅜	51⅝	51⅞
Lake Shore	76⅛	76	73⅜	73⅞
Canada Southern	...	...	56	57⅜
Wabash	36⅝	35½	35⅝	36¼
North-western	66¼	65⅞	66⅛	66¾
North-western pref	96¼	96	96	96¼
Fort Wayne	...	...	108⅜	109½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	54⅞	53⅞	54	54¼
Mil. & St. Paul pref	93	92½	92¾	93
Pittsburg	...	...	97	97¼
Del., Lack. & Western	58⅝	58	58⅛	58⅝
New-Jersey Central	52¼	52	52¼	52½
Del. & Hud. Canal	48	47¾	47⅞	48
Morris & Essex	90¼	90	90	90⅜
Michigan Central	76⅜	76⅛	*75¼	75½
Illinois Central	88	88	87⅞	88
Union Pacific	76¼	76⅛	76	76⅜
Kansas Pacific	56	56	55¼	55⅝
Cleve., Col., C. & Ind.	52⅜	50½	50¼	50½
Chicago & Alton	84	84	84	85
Chicago & Alt. pref	...	...	111	115
C., C. & Ind. Central	...	...	64¼	65
Hannibal & St. Jo	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20¾
Han. & St. Jo. pref	42	42	41⅜	42¼
Ohio & Miss.	14½	14⅜	14¼	14⅝
Ohio & Miss. pref	...	...	37¼	37½
Western Union	93	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
A. & P. Telegraph	36⅛	36⅛	36¾	37
Pacific Mail	16¼	15⅝	16	16⅛
Quicksilver	...	...	14¾	15¼
Quicksilver pref	...	...	33	38
Adams Express	...	...	106	106¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	100	100	99¾	100
American Express	...	...	46½	47¼
United States Ex	...	...	47½	48

*Ex dividend.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing June 29.
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	103	102¾	101¼
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	106¼	106	104⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103¼	107
New-York Central	118⅝	118⅛	108
Rock Island	139⅞	139	116⅜
Pacific Mail	16¼	14⅞	16⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	54⅞	53⅝	51⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	93½	92½	81⅞
Lake Shore	76¼	75⅜	56⅛
Chicago & North-western	66¾	65⅝	47⅜
Chicago & North-west. pf.	96⅜	95⅜	72⅝
Western Union	94¼	91	87⅜
Union Pacific	76⅞	74⅛	65
Delaware, Lack. and West.	58¼	56⅛	58⅝
New-Jersey Central	58⅝	51⅞	35½
Delaware and Hud. Canal	48	45	56½
Morris and Essex	90⅜	88¼	83½
Panama	149	149	125
Erie	28⅜	27½	15⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	14⅜	13⅜	7⅜
Harlem	156	156	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20⅞	20	11¼
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref	42⅜	41¼	26½
Michigan Central	78¼	76	64¼
Illinois Central	88	87¼	83¼
Wabash	36½	35½	14⅜

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,319,994
Corresponding week last year	3,977,512
Since Jan. 1 this year	152,649,563
Corresponding period last year	143,346,971

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,836,094
Corresponding week last year	5,851,520
Since Jan. 1 this year	151,964,285
Corresponding period last year	164,289,546

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$80,018
Corresponding week last year	58,524
Since Jan. 1 this year	10,934,482
Corresponding period last year	8,278,725

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,812,204
Corresponding week last year	1,582,282
Since Jan. 1 this year	49,426,637
Corresponding period last year	45,457,445

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$57,727
Corresponding week last year	3,906,012
Since Jan. 1 this year	33,359,617
Corresponding period last year	33,359,804

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

Week or Mo.	Latest Earnings Reported. 1879.	1878.
Al. Gt. Southern.	March..... $33,152	$28,748
Atch., T. & S. F.	2d w'k June. 86,500	97,038
At. & Gt. West.	April..... 327,790	281,654
At., Miss. & O.	April..... 118,113	126,931
Bur., C. R. & N.	3d w'k June. 26,651	25,519
Bur. & Mo. R. in N.	April..... 154,154	146,362
Cairo & St. Louis.	2d w'k June. 4,399	4,091
Central Pacific	May..... 1,541,000	1,590,889
Chic. & Alton	3d w'k June. 119,886	87,486
Chic., Bur. & Q.	April..... 1,018,755	1,118,736
Chic. & East. Ill.	2d w'k June. 15,742	13,705
Chic., M. & St. P.	3d w'k June. 186,000	151,949
Chic. & N. West.	May..... 1,434,960	1,471,545
Chic., St. P. & M.	3d w'k June. 21,174	14,292
Clev., Mt. V. & D.	2d w'k June. 7,149	6,193
Dakota South'n.	April..... 17,164	19,777
Dub. & S. City.	2d w'k June. 16,007	21,766
Gal., Har. & S. An.	March..... 106,619	88,801
Gal., Houst. & H.	May..... 30,459	22,697
Gr'nd Tr'k. W.	4th wk. June 14. 143,816	152,407
Gr't West. W'k.	end. June 20. 70,079	69,750
Hannibal & St. Jo.	2d w'k June. 24,858	33,203
Houst. & Texas C.	May..... 165,551	138,863
Illinois Cen. (Ia.)	May..... 433,190	465,377
Illinois Cen. (Ia.)	May..... 127,569	143,255
Int. & Gt. North.	2d w'k June. 20,585	16,420
Kansas Pacific	3d w'k June. 96,925	44,014
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	3d w'k June. 53,604	51,864
Mobile & Ohio	May..... 116,977	103,739
Nash., Ch. & St. L.	May..... 139,524	124,837
N. Y. L. Erie & W.	March..... 1,356,780	1,147,208
Pad. & Elizabeth'n.	wk ending June. 5,197	5,498
Pad. & Memphis.	2d w'k June. 3,746	3,574
Pennsylvania	May..... 2,708,695	2,503,442
Phil. & Erie	May..... 264,499	238,024
Phil. & Reading.	April..... 1,142,884	991,028
St. L. & I. M. (ss)	2d w'k June. 10,020	9,307
St. L., I. M. & S.	2d w'k June. 81,683	59,322
St. L., K. C. & N.	2d w'k June. 46,816	55,260
St. L. & S. E.	1st w'k June. 22,091	24,246
St. P. & S. City.	April..... 53,383	49,579
Scioto Valley.	May..... 25,578	24,289
S. City & St. P.	April..... 28,146	28,974
Southern Minn.	April..... 42,982	59,823
Tol., P. & War.	2d w'k June. 21,171	16,337
Wabash.	3d w'k June. 71,061	74,370

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HOLDERS OF ELIZABETH CITY BONDS WILL CONSULT THEIR INTEREST BY COMMUNICATING WITH

DANIEL A. MORAN,
40 WALL-ST., N. Y.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, June 28.—Sugar—A fair business was done, owing to a steadiness of the markets in the United States; prices are very gradually advancing; buyers continue to manifest a good disposition; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 6⅛@6⅜ reals, gold, ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 7⅛@8⅛ reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 5½@5¾ reals; Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 5¼@5½ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in box and hhds., 7¾@8¼ reals. Stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 106,000 boxs., 70,300 bags, and 78,500 hhds. Receipts of the week, 4,900 boxs., 1,275 bags, and 4,300 hhds. Exports during the week, 4,400 boxs., 6,200 bags, and 14,340 hhds., including 1,070 boxs., 4,600 bags, and 10,000 hhds. to the United States. Molasses—Nominal, $27 50 gold, ₱ hogshead. Coffee—Nominal. Tobacco—Nominal. Flour, $30 50@$31 50, currency, ₱ bbl. for American. Jerked Beef, 4@5 reals, currency, ₱ arroba. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $24@$24, currency, ₱ quintal for Northern, and $44@$45 for Southern. Lard—In kegs, $30 50@$31, currency, ₱ quintal; do. in tins, $33 50@$34. Tallow, $24@27, currency, ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $12@$14, gold, ₱ arroba. Honey—nominal. Onions—nominal. Lumber quiet. Shooks dull. Wine, Navy Bread, 12@13 reals, currency, ₱ arroba. Corn, 9¾@10¼ reals, currency, ₱ arroba. Hoops—nominal; long-shaved, $45 currency ₱ 1,000. Freights dull and weak; loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ box of sugar, 2½@2¾ cents currency; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $2 50@$2 75; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2@$2 12½; to Falmouth and orders, 30s. 9d. @32s. 6d.; loading at ports on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $3@$3 25; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2 25@$2 37½c. Tobacco firm. Sterling—gold, 9@9 11. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 7¼@7¾ premium; shors sight do., 8@9 premium; on London, 19@19⅛ premium; on Paris, 5¼@5¾ premium.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., June 28.—Wool has been in steady demand during the past week, and sales were again large, amounting to 2,480,100 lb., but the market is free from excitement, and the appearance since the current rates for some weeks past. It is noticeable that notwithstanding considerable fine Fleece have been received, there has been no disposition to advance quotations. Some lots sold for future delivery; but the market is nominally 38c.@39c. for X Ohio; 38c.@40c. for XX, and 40c.@41c. for medium and No. 1. Both buyers and sellers appear to be somewhat apprehensive of reverses in fine Wools. There is quite an active demand for Combing and Delaine Fleece. Sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia X, XX, and No. 1 at 37½c.@41c.; X and medium Michigan at 37½c.@39c.; Wisconsin, New-Hampshire, and Illinois at 31c.@41c.; Delaine and Combing at 38c.@44c.; Unwashed Combing at 29c.; Kentucky Combing at 34½c.; Unwashed Fleeces at 22c.@32c.; Wisconsin at 31c.@32c.; Texas at 29½c.@30c.; Georgia at 35c.@35½c.; Lots at 28c.@30c. The demand for California was better than last week, the sales comprising 441,500 lb. of Spring at 17c.@25c.; and 50,000 lb. Fall at 16c.

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 28.—The Print Cloth market continues very quiet, with little or no demand, and sales of 15,000 pieces, 64 squares, at 4¾c., cash.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 17, 40, 54, 55, 75, 81, 123, 138, 186, 197, 198, 200, 213, 222, 232, 233, 235, 237, 239, 242, 243.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 1.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 1071, 1123.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., & III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 15.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 21.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gedney, J.

Nos. 5920, 1409, 9406, 1963, 5971, 5972, 6611, 5907, 6525, 6617, 6521, 6597, 6890.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Edward Keely, felonious assaults and battery.
Thomas Reilly, felonious assault and battery.
John Callahan, felonious assault and battery.
John Smith, burglary.
John Keenan and John Keegan, burglary.
Edward Hogan and Michael McNamara, grand larceny.
Frederick C. Schallenburg, grand larceny.
Charles H. Stoothoff, larceny from the person.
John Wales, larceny from the person.
John J. McCarthy, rape.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

Three-town office of THE TIMES is located on No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country: best City reference. Call at No. 743 5th-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 743 5th-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse. Can be seen at present employers, No. 40 West 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best City references. Call at No. 131 West 17th-st., second floor.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR her cook, who is willing to assist with the washing; she can be highly recommended, and leaves on account of the house being closed. Call at present employer's, No. 127 East 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN (as first-class cook; excellent washer and ironer; good reference; Staten Island preferred. Call at No. 565 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., second bell; no cards.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 881 3d-av., near 53d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl; willing and obliging; would go short distance in country; good City reference. Call as No. 594 2d-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl to cook, wash, and iron, or house-work in a small family; City references. Call Monday, June 30, from 9 to 12 A. M. 1st floor, front room, 235 5th-av.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT YOUNG ENGLISH woman as first-class cook and excellent laundress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 336 East 34th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family; City or country; first-class City reference from her last place. Call or address Mme. Dorley, No. 174 Thompson-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK BY A PROTESTant woman; understands all kinds of family cooking; soups, meats, and desserts; satisfactory references; country preferred. Call at No. 165 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as family cook; help in washing and ironing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 218 East 5th-st., near Bowery.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; UNderstands care of milk and butter; good baker. City or country; good City references. Call at No. 405 West 40th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 308 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 477 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly understands her business; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 305 East 36th-st., one flight.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook in a private family; best City reference. Call on Monday at No. 29 West 4th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family in the country or City; good dressmaker, and will make herself generally useful; good City reference given. Address E. S., Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY AS housekeeper, or nurse and companion to an invalid; references in New-York and Washington. Address R. M., No. 600 W. Carolina-av., N. J., Washington.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in small family; no objection to the country; City reference: wages no object. Call at No. 277 Bowery, not an office.

LADY'S MAID, DRESS-MAKER, AND Hair-dresser.—By a competent person; speaks several languages; will travel to any part; City reference. Call at No. 139 West 38th-st.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS Lady's-maid and attend to grown children; excellent hairdresser; good City reference. Address M. D., No. 157 West 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A SWEDISH WOMAN WILL take one or two gentlemen's washing, or families; is a first-class laundress. Call at No. 20 Cornelia-st., Room 5.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has first-class references; City or country. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st.

NURSE.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE person as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from birth; is accustomed to traveling; best City reference. Call or address No. 460 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS CHILD'S Nurse; best of references; can also do chamber-work with house-work: City reference; City or country. Call at No. 211 East 26th-st.; ring bell.

NURSE.—FULLY COMPETENT FOR ANY SICKness, either monthly or invalid; first-class City references. Call or address No. 206 8th-av., near 25th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day or take work home; excellent dress-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call or address C. S., No. 247 West 31st-st., rear house.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; would assist in chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 8.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for her waitress. 485 5th-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress gents' and family washing; 50 to 75 cents per dozen; dresses and wrappers a specialty; best references. Call for Miss Olson, No. 323 East 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, TO GO out by the day and take in work; can do all kinds of fancy; reference. Call at No. 213 East 19th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, to go out by the day; good reference. Call or address No. 129 West 26th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to go out by the day to wash, iron, and do house-cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 421 1st-av.

BALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER IN A private family; seven years' last reference. Call at present employer's, No. 192 Madison-av. Louis.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman; City or country; single, tampered, trustworthy man; safe, experienced City driver; first-class groom; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, carriages, and lawns; can take care of cows; is milk; willing; generally useful; moderate wages. Address Baker, No. 152 South-st., up-stairs office, two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; understands his business thoroughly; good, careful driver; understands proper treatment of horses and carriages; City or country; good gardener if required; six years' reference from last employer. Address R. J., Box No. 282 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY YOUNG man; understands his business thoroughly; wishes to work on close horses or fine carriages; can take charge of all the important duties; the country preferred; undoubted reference. Address J. R., Box No. 222 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for his coachman, good driver and thorough horseman; gives entire satisfaction; two years' last family reference; a good servant; no objection to the country. Call or address, for three days, Thomas, No. 141 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; careful, safe, and country driver; best City references. Call or address J., for two days, No. 1,351 Broadway, near 36th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE family; one who thoroughly understands his business; single; first reasons needed by present employer, where he has lived three years. Call or address S. P., No. 116 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman single Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; also, a good gardener; willing and obliging; can milk, &c.; good reference. Address Willing, Box No. 240 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG German who thoroughly understands the business; willing and obliging; can also take care of City reliable; good City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 209 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS P. J. care J. S. Bucknam, 37 Park, and 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FAITHful, reliable single man, (twins Protestant); experienced in the city and country driving; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; country preferred; best reference from last employer in this City. Address John, Box No. 291 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands the care of a place; can milk, mow lawn, and make himself useful; is willing and seeks not high wages; has good reference. Address John, Box No. 245 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as coachman or waiter; City reference; City or country. Address No. 20 Minetta-lane, third floor, back.

GARDENER.—GERMAN; PRACTICAL AT ALL branches; middle-aged; single; temperate and obliging; would take care of a horse and cow if required; handy with tools; a gentleman's place; best reference. Address H. S., Box No. 237 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS GARdener; understands care of graperies, green-houses, &c., and how to keep a gentleman's place. Address G., care of Clemston, No. 120 Chambers-st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; single; comes well recommended. Address Scotchman, Box No. 239 *Times Office*.

PORTER OR USEFUL MAN.—UNDERgrounds janitor's work; reference from last employer; not afraid of work. Address A. H. P., Box No. 216 *Times Office*.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITer in private family; has best references from first-class families in the City; no objection to the country. Call or address, Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, with the highest testimonials from last employer, who can be seen personally for capabilities; no objection to the country. Call or address Waiter, No. 33 East 23d-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, with the highest testimonials from last employer, who can be seen personally for capabilities; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 21 East 16th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS THE best of City reference from last and former employers; no objection to the country. Address B. K., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE, LADY'S MAID. AYANT une bonne éducation, de très bonnes références, assez jeune pour être coiffeur, désire une place. Prière de s'adresser, par lettre seulement, A. F., No. 50 West 18th-st.; la personne ne peut se présenter que Mardi de 6 P. M. à 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ HELP! FOR THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED!

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS,

For self application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

THE MOST LEARNED PHYSICIANS AND SCIENTIFIC MEN OF EUROPE and THIS COUNTRY INDORSE THEM.

Send for DESCRIP

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, June 28, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure (E. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, Howard W. Coates sold two lots, each 17.6 by 278.6, on Avenue A, northeast corner of 123d-st., together with the land under water to bulkhead line of Harlem River, for $6,140, to Benjamin Richardson. Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 100 feet front between King's Bridge road and 10th-av., for $7,000, to Bernard Fellman. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 28, was $179,521, as against $247,981, the figures for week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) June 30.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, A. H. Alker, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 22 by 66.4 by 3 by 19.3 by 66.2, No. 45 6th-av., west side, 47 feet north of 4th-st. Also, similar sale, (same), Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 70 West 53d-st., south side, 95.6 feet east of 6th-av. Also, similar sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 98.11, on west 131st-st., north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.; also, one lot, 24.11 by 75, on 6th-av., north-west corner of 131st-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, F. J. Fitch, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 93.10, No. 152 West 20th-st., south side, 174 feet east of 7th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Henry Fa Pullen, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot 18.6 by 60, No. 366 West 46th-st., south side, 81.6 feet east of 9th-av.; lease dated April 30, 1872. Also, similar sale, Charles F. Mc Lean, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 70, No. 1,317 4th-av., west side, 82.2 feet south of 86th-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Administrator's sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 16.5 by 95.3, No. 224 West 47th-st., south side, 141.4 feet west of Broadway.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, H. H. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 101 by 85.8 by 100 by 90, on Fulton-av., south-east corner of 168th-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a three-story frame house, with a plot of land 50 by 75.1 by 105.7 by 75.1, on Manhattan-st., north-west corner of Bloomingdale road, 23d Ward.

Tuesday, July 1.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, partition sale, of the following City real estate: One four-story brick house, with lot 23 by 50, No. 61 Nassau-st., west side, north of Maiden-lane; two two-story brick houses, with lot 25 by 65, No. 94 East Broadway, north side, near Pike-st., running through to Nos. 83 and 83½ Division-st.; one three-story and four-story brick buildings, with lot 26.1 by 102 feet East Broadway, north side, running through to Nos. 191 and 191½ Division-st., near Jefferson-st.; two three-story brick houses, with lots, each 24 by 87, Nos. 195 and 197 East Broadway, near Jefferson-st.; one three-story brick house and stable, with lot 26 by 104.6, No. 25 Rutgers-st., east side, near Henry-st.; one lot, 24 by 100, No. 134 Monroe-st., south side; two-story brick store and two-story brick stable, with lot 26 by 112.4 by 26 by 111.10, No. 274 Cherry-st.; one lot, 24 by 117, on Cherry-st., running through to Water-st., 96 feet west of Clinton-st.; one lot, 23.4 by 114, on Cherry-st., running through to Water-st., 115 feet east of Clinton-st.; three lots on South-st., northwest corner of Montgomery-st.; two-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 77 Madison-st., north side, near Catharine-st.; two-story frame house, with lot, No. 7 Catharine-st., east side, near Cherry-st.; one lot, 25 by 87.4 by 4 by 87.5, No. 52 Market-st., east side, near Monroe-st.; one lot, 25 by 105, No. 213 Hester-st., north side, near Centre-st.; four-story brick stable with lot 26 by 114.8 by 25 by 114.8, No. 164 Division-st., near Essex-st.; 24 lots, together in size 200.10 by 300, on 1st-av., east side, block front between 62d and 63d sts.; seven lots on Avenue A, 62d-st., and East River; one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 63d-st., south side, 205 feet west of 2d-av.; one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 63d-st., north side, 250 feet east of 2d-av.; one lot, 23 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, 75 feet south of 64th-st., and two four-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 22.6 by 100.5, Nos. 12 and 14 East 73d-st., south side, east of Madison-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick stone buildings, with lots, together in size 40.7 by 46 by 16 by 4 by 25 by 50, Nos. 156 and 158 West 30th-st., south side, 34.4 feet east of 7th-av.; also, one similar building, with lot 23 by 53.4, No. 156 West 30th-st., south side, 57.4 feet east of 7th-av.; also, one lot, 23 by 98.9, on West 30th-st., south side, 75.4 feet east of 7th-av.; and the three-story brick tenement, with lot 21 by 98.9 by 24 by 60, by 12 by 35.5, No. 133 West 30th-st., north side, 351 feet east of 7th-av.

Wednesday, July 2.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 31.7 by 100.9 by 27.10 by 102, No. 176 Pearl-st., south side, between Pine and Cedar sts.; also, one four-story and one three-story brick building, three-story brick stable and frame stable, with lease of a plot of land 34.2 by 175, Nos. 69 and 69½ Watts-st., south side, 100 feet east of Greenwich-st., running through to No. 16 Desbrosses-st.; leased May 1, 1866; term, 21 years; also, the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 20.5 by 81, No. 804 2d-av., south-east corner of 43d-st.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lease of lot 25 by 68.9, No. 341 9th-av., west side, 98.9 feet south of 30th-st.; leased July 31, 1869; term, 21 years.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, J. S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.1 by 98.9, No. 240 West 39th-st., south side, 380.2 feet east of 8th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 522 West 39th-st., south side, 325 feet west of 10th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, A. H. Purdy, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement house, with lot 25.9 by 51.10, No. 150 West 53d-st., north side, 158.9 feet east of 9th-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Nassau, Esq. Referee, of the three four-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 25 by 95, Nos. 956, 958, and 960 Madison-av., west side, 27.2 feet north of 75th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, E. R. Meade, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 162 East 113th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 1st-av.

Thursday, July 3.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Kerchels, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 260 by 225, on 10th-av., east side, block front between 212th and 213th sts.

Saturday, July 5.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, John R. Reid, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 90.10, No. 615 6th-st., north side, 243 feet east of Avenue B.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 21 by 75.4, No. 724 11th-st., southwest corner of Dry Dock-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 28.

Chatham-st., No. 61, 18x61; Mayor, Aldermen, &c., to Samuel T. Townsend $14,600
1st-av., s. e. s. 89 ft. s. of 24-st., 22x100; also, Washington-av., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Schuyler-st., 50x108.8; 23d Ward; Therese Adrian and husband to Charles L. Adrian ..... nom.
39th-st., n. s., 136 ft. w. of 3d-av., 23.3x94; Mary C. Frisch and others to Catharine Mc Namara 1,405
13th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; Dennis F. Hubbard to Margaret Duggin ..... nom.
19th-st., n. s., 206 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x75; Eugenie Isaacs, Executrix, to Margaret Martin 13,375
Walker-st., No. 43, ½ part of; Charles E. Miller to David Lamb ..... nom.
Frankfort-st., No. 14; also, Rivington-st., Nos. 70, 72, 74, and 76; also, Front-st., s. s. 175 ft. s. e. of Gardiner-st., No. 210; also, Mulberry-st., Nos. 224 and 226; Henry H. Davis to Ellen Gardner ..... nom.
Same property; Thomas B. Gardner and wife to Miles Gardner ..... nom.
113th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25.1x100.10; Mortimer Duggan to Dennis F. Hubbard ..... nom.
Madison-av., w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 80th-st., 25.6x95; William Cauldwell and wife to Annie R. Whitney 8,500
80th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; William Chatfie and others to Olivia P. Atterbury 15,000
152d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x99.10. M. J. A. McCaffery, Referee, to Catherine L. Rockwell 6,000
Albany-st., No. 9; Hamilton Morton, Referee, to Charles K. Lee 110
Old Post-road, Lots Nos. 59 and 60; Annie R. Whitney and husband to William Cauldwell 900
5th-av., s. e. corner of 83d-st., 100x102.2; John Roach and wife to Charles I. Tiffany 132,500
50th-st., n. s., 23.3 ft. e. of Lexington-av.; also, Lexington-av., s. s., 24.5 ft. n. of 50th-st.; George Whitefield and wife to Nursery and Child Hospital 3,700
50th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5; Francis McCabe and wife to William C. Lesster 5,500
50th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Max Herzog and wife to Jerome B. Chaffee 52,500
51st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x100.5; Jacob Dengler and wife to South Baptist Church 19,000
83d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17x82; Joseph H. Burrill and wife to Peter B. Bush 7,300

LEASES RECORDED.

5th-av., No. 69, 5 years; James Boden to William Leonard $1,200
8th-av., No. 410, 5 years; Mary J. Rorer and others to Daniel O'Farrell 18,600
23d-st., East, No. 39, 5 years; Frederick A. Seaman to 2,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bryan, Emma, to W. B. Chamberlin; w. s. 1st-av., s. of 120th-st., 30 days $200
Lawrence, Caroline, and husband to G. H. Clark; No. 127 Mackenzie-st., 1 year 1,200
Loeffler, Otto W., and wife to William Hall and others; n. e. 55th-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 months 1,580
Metzger, L. Catherine M., and another to S. F. Gregory; s. e. 59th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 months 800
Sohier, Mary B., to D. S. Leslie and another, e. s. 21st-st., 50 ft. s. of 7th-av., 5 years 1,250
Residence, Mary B., to Mary Ellis; e. s. 2d-av., n. of 126th-st., 5 years 1,500
Townsend, Samuel T., to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; No. 61 Chatham-st., 5 years 8,760
Birdsall, Marcellena, and husband to Elizabeth P. Hicks; n. s. 126th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years. 7,500
Birdsall, Marcellena, and husband to John T. Willets and others, Executors, &c.; same property, 3 years 7,500
Birdsall, Marcellena, and husband to Sophia W. Willets; same property, 3 years 7,500
Birdsall, Marcellena, and husband to the Woman's Prison Association and Home; same property, 3 years 7,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bostwick, Jabez A., to William P. Earle $43,000
Hartley, Dorothea, Executrix, &c., to August Kronberg 10,000
Purdy, Melinda R., to Maggie Jarman 4,500
Receiver of the Sixpenny Savings Bank to Melinda R. Purdy 4,500
Wagstaff, Sarah P., and others, Executors, &c., to Stephen Merrihew 13,000
Wiener, Henry, to Louis L. Coudert 16,362

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.—FOR SALE, A LARGE AND VERY desirable parcel of West Side lots; situation high and overlooking the Central Park; a rare opportunity for investment. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
IN THE 2d, 7th, 10th, 14th, and 19th WARDS,
SITUATED ON
62d, 63d, 73d STREETS, AVENUE A, EAST RIVER, 1st and 2d AVENUES, HESTER, CATHARINE-SLIP, MARKET, EAST BROADWAY, DIVISION, RUTGERS, MONROE, CHERRY, WATER, SOUTH, and NASSAU STREETS.
TUESDAY, July 1, at Exchange Sales-rooms.
Maps and particulars of the Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON, 189 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BUILDING LOTS.
TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1879,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, by order of SIMON H. STERN, Attorney for Trustees.
106TH-STREET—North side, 150 feet east 2d-av., three lots, 25x100.11 each, on grade; street 100 feet wide; paved, guttered, and sewered.
109TH-STREET—North side, 245 feet west of 3d-av., one lot, 25x100.11; on grade; street curbed, guttered, and sewered. Thirty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one year at 6 per cent.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT BROWSE TO LET—No. 154 West 15th-st.; in good order; all improvements. Inquire No. 148 West 15th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE MANhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 29½ South, extending through to Water-st., the stories; adapted to manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., fifth floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COMFORTABLE NEW HOUSES AND LOTS, $1,250 and $1,350. Laurel Hill, Long Island; accessible by street cars and 22 rapid transits steam trains daily; fare, 5 cents. R. A. YOUNG, 20 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—EXTRA LARGE MANSION, City improvements, handsome grounds, with fine river views; will be rented low for season. WM. NELSON, No. 24 Old-slip.

TO RENT AT ROSELLE, N. J.—MEDIUM-size house, well located, near the depot. Inquire of W. W. Dilts, Roselle, or W. K. HINMAN, 189 South-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, July 5, 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Thursday, July 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARROTT.....Saturday, July 19, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, AGENT.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
GALLIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 2, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 9, 8:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 16, 3 P. M.
ABYSSINIA.....WEDNESDAY, July 23, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 3
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, July 10
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 12, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, July 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, July 24, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 2, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
RHEIN.....Sat., July 5 | MAIN.....Sat., July 19
GEN. WERDER.....July 12 | MOSEL.....Sat., July 26
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin $100
Second cabin 60
Steerage 30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Stanton-st.
Ethiopia....July 5, 6 A. M. | Devonia.....July 19, 4 P. M.
Columbia, July 12, 11 A. M. | Bolivia....July 26, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria....July 5, 6 A. M. | Victoria....July 12, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers with a * do not carry passengers to London.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
AMERIQUE, DELONDRE.....Wednesday, July 2, 4 P. M.
PEREIRE, DANZE.....Wednesday, July 9, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PEYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Thurs., July 3 | GUTHIA.....Thurs., July 17
SILESIA.....Thurs., July 10 | SUEVIA.....Thurs. July 24
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $66. Steerage, $28.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ft, Jersey City:
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, June 28
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, July 9
1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $23.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 4 Bowling Green.
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN
England, July 5, 6:30 A. M. | Spain....July 12, 11:30 A. M.
SCHEIDAM.....FOR LONDON, Thursday, July 9
Denmark....July 2, 3 P. M. | Greece....July 9, 9 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 72 Broadway. E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM-BOATS.

NEWPORT LINE
FOR
BOSTON.
FIRST-CLASS FARE,
ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets limited and good only on steamer leaving New-York on day of sale, and connecting train leaving Newport the next morning at 8:30 A. M.
Two magnificent steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY
will leave New-York daily at
6 P. M. {Sundays excepted} from {Pier foot of Murray-st.} 28 N. R.
Passengers by this route leave New-York 30 to 60 minutes later than by other lines, and connect at Newport at 5:30 A. M. with a FAST EXPRESS TRAIN, arriving at Boston 7:30 A. M.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE
running at low fares that affords passengers a FULL NIGHT'S REST.
Returning connecting train leaves Boston at 7 P. M., running through to Newport in two hours. Steamer arrives in New-York at 7 o'clock next morning.
Tickets and state-rooms can ONLY be obtained at the office of the Line, Pier No. 28 N. R., and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agts.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.

The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MT. DESERT, PORTLAND, BANGOR, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.
THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE
{Leave New-York,} {Pier 28 N. R.
5:30 P. M. {Sundays included, from} {Pier foot of Murray-st.}
Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 4:50 P. M., via Annex.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers.

FULL NIGHT'S REST.
No intermediate landing between NEW-YORK and FALL RIVER. Special train leaves steamer wharf, Fall River, at 6:05 A. M. (Mondays excepted, when the steamer will touch at Newport,) arrives Newport 6:40 A. M.
Four morning trains FALL RIVER to BOSTON.
First train arrives Boston 8:50 A. M. Returning train leaves Boston at 6 P. M. Steamer arrives New-York 6:30 A. M.
Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 239, 261, 271, 401, 526, 944, 957 Broadway, and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the office of the line on the pier, and on board steamers, Nos. 2 and 4 Courtlandt-st., foot of Annex offices, Brooklyn and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State House and at Old Colony Depot.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

HELEN, CAPT. THROCKMORTON.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 30th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 1st...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 1st...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d...6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 5th...2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 5th...6:30 A. M.
Monday, 7th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 7th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th...6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 29th...9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th...5:00 P. M.
Monday, 30th...11:30 A. M.	Monday, 30th...4:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 1st...12:00 M.	Tuesday, 1st...4:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 2d...1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d...5:00 P. M.
Thursday, 3d...2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d...6:00 P. M.
Friday, 4th...8:30 A. M.	Friday, 4th...4:30 P. M.
Saturday, 5th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 5th...7:30 P. M.

FOR ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Caseens, (West Shore,) Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL will leave at 2 o'clock P. M., commencing June 28.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 N. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (Pier 28 N. R. at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ONE DOLLAR LINE TO BOSTON.
Limited tickets to Boston, $1; good supper on the boats for 50 cents. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River every day, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers of the NORWICH LINE leave same pier daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for Boston, Worcester, &c., and for Portland and the White Mountains daily, excepting Saturdays.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ADELPHI BOATS leave Pier No. 41 N. R., North River, foot of Canal-st., every week day at 5 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR NORWALK, AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer AMERICUS leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 130d-st., East River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven Railroads. REDUCED FARE, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

HOTEL FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—With first-class and commodious steamers,
ESCORT and VANDERBILT.
Leave DAILY (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 34 North River, FOOT OF HARRISON-ST., at 6 P. M.

A.—THE MARY POWELL, FOR POKEEPSIE, A. West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Bondout, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring by Ferry, leaves daily from Twenty-st., Pier No. 33 North River, at 3:30 P. M. Connects with Brooklyn Annex Boats.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW A. steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 9 North River, foot Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE DIRECT.—"THE DE Only Regular Line."—Steamers Miller and Hasbrouck leave Pier No. 35, N. R., (Franklin-st.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE— ANDREW HARD, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 P. M., Pier No. 41, foot Canal-st., N. R.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS
MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN,
RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT,
leave as 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
Rooms, state-rooms and tickets secured as Nos. 363, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, N. Y., and 363 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, at Adams' and Boston Express Co.'s, 1, 4, and 7 Court-sq., Boston, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS. VIBBARD and D. DREW.—Leave Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., (from BROOKLYN by ANNEX BOAT at 8,) landing at Nyack Ferry, (West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, can return by down boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad received for passage. SPECIAL TRAIN so and from SARATOGA.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY.
DOUBLE TRACK OVER THE ENTIRE ROAD.
GREENPOINT DIVISION.
Trains leave foot of 23d-st., East River, by steamer SYLVAN GROVE—8:45, 10:45, 10:45, ‡11:15, ‡11:45 A. M., ‡12:15, 12:45, ‡1:15, ‡1:45, ‡2:15, ‡2:45, ‡3:15, ‡3:45, ‡4:15, 4:45, ‡5:15, ‡5:45, ‡6:15, 6:45, ‡7:15, ‡7:45, ‡8:15, ‡8:45 P. M.
Returning, leave Manhattan Beach for Greenpoint and New-York, 7:35, 10, ‡11:05 A. M.; ‡12:05, 12:30, ‡1:10, ‡1:30, ‡2:15, ‡2:30, ‡3:15, ‡3:30, ‡4:15, ‡4:30, ‡5:15, ‡5:30, ‡6:15, 6:30, ‡7:15, ‡7:30, ‡8:15, ‡8:30, ‡9:00, ‡9:30, 10:35 P. M.
Trains marked thus ‡ stop at East New-York only—15 minutes after Greenpoint time. Trains marked thus ‡ do not stop at Sheeps Head Bay.
BAY RIDGE DIVISION.
Steamers "THOMAS COLLYER" and "TWILIGHT" leave New-York, North River, connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Manhattan Beach, as follows:
22d-street—9:10, ‡10:25, ‡11:25 A. M.; 12:25, ‡1:25, ‡2:25, 3:25, ‡4:25, ‡5:25, 6:25, ‡7:25, ‡8:25 P. M.
Leave 23d-st.—9:35, ‡10:35, ‡11:35, A. M.; 12:35, ‡1:35, ‡2:35, 3:35, ‡4:35, ‡5:35, 6:35 P. M.
Pier 8—9:55, ‡10:55, ‡11:55 A. M.; 12:55, ‡1:55, ‡2:55, 3:55, ‡4:55, ‡5:55, 6:55 P. M.
The Steamer "D. R. Martin" connects with Elevated Railroads at Whitehall-street, and trains at Bay Ridge for Manhattan Beach as follows:
Leave Whitehall-street 9:25, ‡10:25, ‡11:25 A. M.; ‡12:25, ‡1:25, ‡2:25, ‡3:25, ‡4:25, ‡5:25, 6:25, ‡7:25, ‡8:25 P. M.
Trains marked thus ‡ do not stop at Sheeps Head Bay.
RETURNING LEAVE
Manhattan Beach for Bay Ridge and New-York as follows:
8:10, *10:20, ‡11:00, *11:20 A. M.; 12:00 M.; *12:20, ‡1:00, *1:20, ‡2:00, *2:20, ‡3:00, *3:20 ‡4:00, *4:20, ‡5:00, *5:20, ‡6:00, 7:00, *7:20, ‡8:00, *8:20, 8:55, *9:20, and ‡10:25 P. M.
Trains marked thus * connect with steamer "D. R. MARTIN," and do not stop at Sheeps Head Bay.
Trains marked thus ‡ connecting with North River Boats, do not stop at Sheeps Head Bay.
Excursion Tickets good to return to New-York over either division, but N. River and Greenpoint Tickets are not good on Elevated Railroads.
Orders may be left with Dodd's Express for baggage to and from Manhattan Beach.
GRAND CONCERTS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING BY GILMORE'S BAND AND LEVY.

A.—CONEY ISLAND POINT DIRECT. A. NORTON & MURRAY'S WEST END HOTEL, BRIGHTON, CABLE'S, and the NEW PIER.
The steamers ROSEDALE, IDLEWILD, and SYLVAN DELL will make daily excursions to Coney Island Point, connecting with PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD for Brighton, Cable's, and the nearest route to the New Pier, landing passengers in the centre of all the principal attractions, as follows:

West 24th-st.	West 10th-st.	Franklin-st.	Pier 2.
9 A. M.	9:10 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
10 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	10:20 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
11 A. M.	11:10 A. M.	11:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
12 M.	12:10 P. M.	12:20 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
1 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:20 P.

CUT DOWN BY A STEAM-SHIP

THE IRON BARK HELEN SUNK OFF ABSECOM LIGHT.

THE WOODEN STEAMER CITY OF NEW-YORK PIERCES THE HELEN'S IRON PLATES, AND SHE GOES DOWN IN THREE MINUTES—THE CAPTAIN AND FOUR SEAMAN LOST.

The Havana steam-ship City of New-York and the iron bark Helen, of Dundee, struck each other about 11 o'clock Saturday night, off Absecom Light, on the New-Jersey coast. The Helen was so injured that she sank almost instantly, and her Captain and four of the crew were lost. The City of New-York was on her regular course to Havana, and the Helen was on her way from Havana to this port with a cargo of sugar. When the collision occurred, a heavy fog was setting in from the south, and from all the statements made it appears that the vessels were so near each other when the one was discovered by the other that the collision could not be avoided. The bark was struck by the steamer on the port side, a few feet forward of the mizzen-rigging, and though she was backing at the time, the force of the blow was so great as to penetrate her iron plates, and as soon as the steamer drew away from her, she went down, stern first. Before the steamer was cleared, William H. Taylor, first officer, and Jess Muller, John Brown, and George Cabellero, seamen, climbed on board of her, and a fourth seaman, named William Marazan, was rescued by one of the steamer's boats. The steamer laid by the wreck for nearly two hours, but the five other men who had made up the bark's crew could not be found. The lost are Capt. Robert Barclay, Angos Bell, boatswain; Jacob Gabrueleon, seaman; James Ross, apprentice, and a Portuguese named Francesco, cook. The three last named had been sleeping in that part of the bark where the steamer struck, and from the cries that were heard after the collision it is supposed that they were so injured at the time that they were unable to reach the deck. Capt. Barclay, who was in his cabin at the time, was not seen at all, and it is thought that he could not have reached the deck before the ship sank.

The City of New-York was also much damaged by the collision; her false keel was badly sprung, and holes were broken in on both the starboard and the port side of the bow. After leaving the wreck, it was found that she was leaking so badly that it was decided to return to New-York, and she arrived here at noon yesterday. A large force of men were immediately set to work removing her cargo, and this will be forwarded as soon as possible by the steamers City of Mexico and City of Washington. The damage to the City of New-York, it is said, will not exceed $1,000.

There is considerable conflict in the statements regarding the cause of the collision. By the officers of the steam-ship it is claimed that there were no lights on the Helen, and beyond this, that when it was discovered that the Helen was near, the latter suddenly changed her course and stood directly across that of the steamer, so that it was impossible to avoid her. On the other hand, it is claimed that all the bark's lights were properly placed and burning brightly; that she was standing off shore awaiting daylight; and that during the foggy weather the fog-horn was constantly blown, and every precaution taken to avoid a collision.

Capt John Deakin, of the City of New-York, made the following statement yesterday afternoon:

We left Pier No. 3 North River, at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and at 5:53 P. M. discharged the pilot outside the bar. There was a strong southerly wind, and the weather was hazy. At 9:45 Barnegat stood west about four miles. At 9:50 the weather was clear. The accident occurred at about 10 minutes to 11. At that time the weather was thick and foggy. The second officer was in charge of the deck, and the whistle was constantly blown. The officer heard a fog-horn in response, and almost immediately saw a vessel just off our starboard bow. The engines were stopped and backed, and we were backing when we struck the vessel. The collision was inevitable, as the bark luffed and came directly across our bow. We struck her a few feet forward of the mizzen-rigging. Four of the crew climbed on board; one man caught hold of the anchor-stock, but fell overboard and was drowned. I did not see any lights on the bark. I ordered the quarter-boat to be lowered, and sent the second officer in her, hoping to pick up others of the crew. He was gone about an hour and a half, and returned with one man, who was found clinging to the main topsail yard of the bark. In the meantime we found that our false stem was split, and the wood-ends started, and the wood-work broken on both sides of the bow above the waterline. The steamer made water very fast, and the donkey-engine and bilge injector were kept constantly at work to keep her clear. About 1 o'clock this morning, having taken the boat up, I headed the steamer for New-York, and left sea for New-York. After this we were twice nearly run down by outward-bound steamers. Just as we headed for New-York, one steamer passed within 100 yards of us, and it was almost a miracle that another collision was avoided in the fog. At 9 this morning it cleared sufficiently to enable us to come up the Bay, and at noon we made fast to the dock. The steamship is built in two water-tight compartments, and our safety was due to this. The injury was in the forward compartment, now full of water. The other leak is easily met by the pumps. There are hardly 40 pounds of freight damaged. There were 15 first-class passengers and one second-class passenger on board, and I never knew a better set. The shock of the collision was not very heavy, and there was no confusion or excitement on board. Three lady passengers even remained in their state-rooms. The Mail Agent, Oscar Vales, knew nothing of the collision until we were well on our way back to New-York."

The statement of A. Johnson, second officer, in charge of the deck at the time of the collision, is as follows: "At 10:40 last Saturday night the weather began to set in thick. The steamer's whistle was blown, and about 10:50 I thought I heard a fog-horn on the bow, and responded with a blast of the whistle. At the same time the man on the lookout called out that there was a vessel on the starboard bow, and I sighted her at the same time. She was coming nearly head-on. I saw no lights on her, and could just make out the outlines of her sails. I starboarded the helm and tried to get away, but the bark luffed and stood across our bow. The steamer was backing, when she struck the bark. The engines were stopped as soon as we struck, so that we might not pull out from the wreck, but allow the men a chance to get on board the steamer. After the bark sank I pulled out in the quarter boat, and in about a quarter of an hour found the wreck. The main and fore topmasts were out of the water down to the lower masthead—the mizzen came down at the time of the collision. We found one man on the main-topsail yard, and had considerable trouble in getting him off on account of the heavy sea. He had been in the water about 40 minutes, and was very weak. When we pulled alongside the steamer again, in his anxiety to get on board he missed the rope thrown to him, fell overboard, and was caught by the hair by Jack File, one of the boat's crew, and rescued a second time, this time more dead than alive. It was nearly two hours before he began to recover from his prostration."

Purser Des Marets said that he ran on deck immediately after the collision, and saw the bark before she sank. He called out as he ran and looked down on her: "Where are your lights?" No answer was given. Mr. Des Marets is positive that there were no lights in place on board the bark, and this statement is corroborated by the Quartermaster, who was at the wheel.

William H. Taylor, First Officer of the bark Helen, who had charge of her at the time of the collision, made the following statement: "About 8 o'clock Saturday night I took the deck, and, going aloft, reported Absecom Light to the Captain, about 11 miles south-south-west. Capt. Barclay then went below. He returned in about 15 minutes, and changed the course from north-east to east by north half north. He then went below again, and turned in, leaving orders to be called at midnight. At 9 o'clock it began to get a little foggy, and at 10 the fog was quite dense. I put two men on the lookout, got the fog-horn forward, and gave the men particular instructions in regard to using it. About 10:45 I heard a steamer's whistle, and told the men to keep blowing the horn, and they did so. Three minutes later I saw a steamer's masthead light on our port bow. The steamer was so near that a collision was inevitable, and I ran to the companion-way and called every one to get on deck, as there was a steamer on top of us. I had hardly done this when the steamer struck us on the port quarter, about four feet forward of the mizzen rigging, cutting through the plates and bringing down the mizzen topmast. I ran further aft to get clear of falling spars, and as soon as I thought I was safe, ran forward again, caught hold of the steamer's chain, and climbed on board of her. Jacob Gabrusleon, a seaman, was right behind me, and he got hold of the stock of the anchor, but somehow slipped and fell into the water and was drowned. The two lookouts and two of the watch below, Jess Muller, John Brown, George Cabellero, and William Marazan, climbed into the main rigging and from there Muller, Brown, and Cabellero got to the steamer. Marazan went down with the bark, but was afterward rescued by the steamer's boat. The steamer struck just where Angos Bell, the boatswain, the cook, Francesco, and James Ross, apprentice, were sleeping, and they must have been caught in the wreck and so injured that they could not get on deck. I heard them crying out as I climbed up the steamer's side. I never saw the Captain after I went down to tell him that the weather was getting thick, and I don't know whether he ever got on deck. The ship sank about three minutes after she was struck, and went down stern first. All our lights were in proper position and burning brightly at the time of the collision. I noticed them particularly just as I saw the steamer's mast-head light. The fog-horn was kept constantly in use, and everything done to avoid a collision. No change was made in her course when the steamer was sighted. We were standing off shore waiting for daylight, when we expected to get into New-York. The bark was making about three knots an hour, and at the time only the two fore and aft stay-sails were set." Mr. Taylor was satisfied that the blame of the collision could not rest with those on the bark. He did not know who were the consignees of the vessel. His statement was made by Marazan that while he was clinging to the mainstop-mast yard of the Helen he saw one man struggling in the water, fighting, as it seemed, for the possession of a floating spar. Marazan gained it, and both sank before the steamer's boat reached the wreck. He could not tell who these two men were. None of the men were able to save anything from the Helen, and as they are strangers in the City, and without knowledge on whom she was consigned, they had reason to consider themselves in an unfortunate position. They will be cared for on the steamer City of New-York until their case is brought before the British Consul. The only relic of the ill-fated vessel is a broken compass on board the steamer, which probably fell from her crosstrees to the steamer's deck.

The Helen was an iron bark of 282 tons, owned by John Machan, of Dundee, Scotland. She was built in 1867. She sailed from Cardiff, Wales, March 14, 1879, with coals for Havana, and loaded there with sugar for New-York. She sailed from Havana June 18. Her cargo consisted of 353 hogsheads, 40 boxes, and 197 bags of sugar, consigned to parties in this City. Capt. Barclay was a resident of Montrose, Scotland, where he leaves a wife and son. He was about 49 years of age. He had sailed in command for over 23 years. This was his second voyage in the Helen. Of the others lost, Angos Bell, the boatswain, belonged in Islay, Scotland; James Ross, the apprentice, in Dundee, Scotland, and Jacob Gabrealson in Norway. As a warning to other vessels, Capt. Deakin, of the City of New-York, says that the wreck of the Helen lies in about 10 or 11 fathoms of water, in latitude 39° 35' north, longitude about 74° west.

THE LATE ALBERT WEBER.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES IN CALVARY CHURCH YESTERDAY.

The funeral of the late Albert Weber, the piano-forte manufacturer, occurred in Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, yesterday afternoon. At 1:30 the employes of the deceased, over 300 in number, assembled in front of the residence, at No. 32 West Nineteenth-street. Eighteen of them had been detailed as pall-bearers. All the employes wore white gloves, and the left sleeves of their coats were encircled by black crape. Each wore a sprig of smilax on the lapel of his coat. Six of the eighteen pall-bearers bore the casket containing the remains from the house to the church. Six more walked by the casket, three on each side, and the other six, in double file, followed the remains. Then came the 300 employes. The casket was of rosewood, with solid silver handles and mountings. On the foot lay a large pillow of immortelles and calla lilies, with the words "God Bless Him" worked in violets. At the head rested an anchor, made of immortelles and white roses, upon which was the word "Hope." Wreaths and pillows of flowers covered the entire top of the casket, with the exception of the silver plate, which bore this inscription:

"Albert Weber, Died June 25, 1879. Aged 50 years 11 months."

The procession moved from the house through Nineteenth-street to Fourth-avenue, and up the avenue to the church. Here the casket was met, at the entrance, by the Rev. Dr. Washburn, the Rector, and the Rev. Dr. Walker. To the music of a solemn dirge, played upon the organ by George Morgan, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the procession filed down the central aisle. Opposite the platform which is the altar, a broken column of immortelles, surmounted by a white dove, standing at the head, and a smaller column at the foot. A large floral pillow, with the inscription, "We mourn our loss," lay near the centre of the casket, and a smaller one bearing the single word "Rest" was placed over the inscription-plate.

The services began with the chant, "Lord, let me know mine end," sung by the united choirs of Grace and Calvary Churches. Then the Rev. Mr. Walker read the lesson, as used in the Episcopal Church. The hymn "Abide with me" was sung by the two choirs, and Dr. Washburn then performed the solemn ceremony of committal. This was followed by a solo, "I heard a voice from heaven," by George Sampson, tenor of Grace Church, and "I know that my Redeemer liveth," by Miss Anna Drasdil, of Grace Church. The procession was then formed, and the casket was borne to the vestibule of the church to the solemn strains played by J. Mosenthal, organist of Calvary Church. In the vestibule the casket was opened, and the friends of Mr. Weber took a last view of his face.

The body of the deceased was reserved for the friends and employes of the deceased. Delegations were present at the funeral from the Lotus, Arcadian, Manhattan, and Palestine Clubs, and from the Liederkranz and Arion Societies. When the casket was finally closed, the 18 pall-bearers took carriages and headed the procession to the South Ferry. Following them came the employes, the hearse, and the friends of the family in carriages. The line of the procession was down to Chambers-street, through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Battery. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

FRUITS IN THE MARKETS.

CHERRIES, BERRIES, CURRANTS, PEACHES, AND WATERMELONS.

The quantity of fine cherries offered for sale in our markets last week was larger than had been generally expected, but high prices were maintained throughout the week. The Hudson River crop was unusually good. Next week the supply will come from the lake counties, principally from Lockport and Rochester. The supply of good table cherries of the red varieties will be sufficiently large to allow reasonable prices, but the canning establishments of Western New-York are such great consumers of the white cherries—such as houskeepers like best for preserving—that it is probable that but few of these will reach our markets, and those that come will be sold at high prices. This week and next week will be the weeks for currants. To-morrow the markets will be liberally supplied with this fruit. Of the quantity that will be offered there are conflicting estimates. The supply, however, will not be very great, and there is some danger that it will be too small. While the prospects of a crop from the Erie Railway country are not at all flattering, from the Hudson River country a very fair crop is expected, and Connecticut's crop will be the largest the State has had for years.

There are indications that the raspberry crop of the Hudson River, now that it has begun to ripen, will be much greater than was expected two weeks ago. The variety known as Natives, instead of proving a failure, as was then anticipated, will give a good yield, but nothing like a full crop. The Antwerp raspberries—the choicest of all raspberries, valued as much for the delicate flavor as for their large size—are expected in quantities next week, but they will not reach their best before next week. To-morrow/hundreds of boxes of these berries will reach our markets, and it is probable that they will be sold in the wholesale markets for not more than 5 cents a cup of a third of a quart each. The Natives will probably be sold as low as 2 cents a cup, in boxes containing from 32 to 90 cups each. The blackberry crop will be smaller than usual. The severity of the frosts last Winter killed very many of the bushes, and it takes this bush a full year to recover from such a blight. Those coming from Maryland now are mostly of the wild varieties, and are not very inviting in appearance. This week, however, some of the earlier varieties of cultivated blackberries will reach us from Delaware. Huckleberries from lower Jersey were in the markets in sufficient quantities to be sold cheap all last week. To-morrow considerable quantities of the Shawangunk Mountain berries will arrive. These are the choicest of the huckleberries; they have a delicate flavor, and the seeds are so small that they are not noticeable.

Quite a good supply of ripe and inviting peaches may be expected this week from South Carolina and North Carolina, which will be sold at such reasonable prices that a dish of ripe peaches with cream will not be a very expensive dish on the Fourth of July. Watermelons are arriving in large quantities from Florida and Georgia, and before the end of the week a large and inviting watermelon can be bought for from 30 to 40 cents. The Norfolk steamer will bring us this week some really good cooking apples, and perhaps some of the Early Boughs and Red Astrakhans, good eating apples, may come here from North Carolina.

TRYING TO KILL DOGS.

James Cain's 6-year-old son had his arm severely bitten a few days ago by a dog belonging to Charles Eaton, of No. 773 Tenth-avenue. Eaton owned three dogs, which he kept in his stable at night. Cain went to Eaton, and insisted that the dog which bit the boy should be killed. Eaton acquiesced in the proposal, and accordingly one of the three dogs was brought out and shot. Cain, however contended that this was not the right dog, and at 10 o'clock on Saturday night he broke open the door of Eaton's stable and attempted to kill the other dogs. Eaton's stableman checked Cain in this attempt. Then Eaton himself obtained a warrant against Cain on the charge of burglary, and the case was before Justice Duffy, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday. The Justice, after listening to the evidence, declined to hold Cain on the charge of burglary, and ordered the accusation to be modified into one for disorderly conduct. On this latter charge he held Cain in $700 bail to keep the peace, besides fining him $10. Cain's wife subsequently applied at the police court for bail for her husband's sondnct. She said, also, that she had engaged a lawyer to sue Eaton for damages on account of the boy's injuries. Justice Duffy told Mrs. Cain to appear in court this morning, and said that if she would bring bail for her husband he would remit the fine.

DRIVEN TO THE GUTTER BY THE HEAT.

George Winkelhaus got drunk on bad beer Saturday, and fell asleep in a gutter in the Eleventh Police Precinct. A patrolman came along, tapped him with his club, and told him to get up. George got up and knocked the patrolman down. The patrolman picked himself up and rapped for assistance. Another patrolman responded at once, and the two tried to persuade Wilkenhaus to go to the station peaceably. But Wilkenhaus wanted to sleep in the gutter, and he began to kick and bite his captors, making it impossible for them to manage him. They rapped for help and two citizens responded. With their aid Winkelhaus was lifted from the ground and escorted to the station. He was brought before Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. He said it was too hot Saturday night to sleep anywhere but in the gutters, and that he was harming no one when he was arrested. The Justice fined him $10 for assault, and committed him to the Island for a month in default of $400 bail for his good behavior. A moment later he sent for Joseph Cliefe, a blacksmith, to bail the latter. It took three patrolmen to get him to the station-house. He said he got drunk because the weather was so hot.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES

THE PROGRAMME PROVIDED AT LONG BRANCH.

FIVE DAYS' GOOD SPORT IN STORE—A VIGOROUS BEGINNING OF THE CAMPAIGN PROMISED—THIRTY-ONE RACES, WITH $15,600 IN PURSES AND ADDED MONEY.

The new Monmouth Park Association enters upon its second season with a vigor that promises the most brilliant results, and the managers have great sport in store for the turfmen, who are now looking toward Long Branch with anxious eyes. The impetus given to turf sports by the success of American horses abroad has already been shown in the Spring meetings, and the increase in the number of horses presages a Summer campaign of more than usual excitement. As it begins at Monmouth Park, the races there are important as indicating the course of events at Saratoga, for at Saratoga the horses will have obtained their best form, and racing will be closer. The meeting at Monmouth Park begins this year on July 4, and continues five days, the programme presenting 31 races, for which the large sum of $15,600 is given in purses and added money to stakes. On Friday next, the opening day, there will be seven races, beginning with a spin of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, for a purse of $300; beaten maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 3 pounds; if 4 years, 7 pounds; and if 5 years or upward, 14 pounds. This will be followed by the Hopeful Stakes, for 2-year olds, of $50 each, play or pay, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; half a mile. There are 41 youngsters engaged for this scramble, of which George Lorillard nominated seven, and Pierre Lorillard ten, while Messrs. Belmont and Withers have six each, Mr. Astor four, Mr. McGrath and Mr. Clabaugh two each, and Messrs. Snediker, Graham, Doswell, and Morris, each one. Whether the Westbrook stable can take this stake with Sensation, the brother of Susquehanna, or not, is a question which will be fully discussed before the race, for there are a number of colts engaged that are thought to be very nearly first class. The third race will be a private sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay; 3-year olds to carry 147 pounds, 4-year olds 158 pounds, 5-year olds 164 pounds, and 6-year olds and aged 167 pounds; professional jockeys are to carry 7 pounds extra, and maidens will be allowed to horses ridden by their owners; three-quarters of a mile. There are a dozen entries, and the race promises to be very interesting. The fourth race is the Long Branch Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by June 27, with $500 added; the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter. It will be worked to advantage and engaged; we expect to have everything, with the exception of the elevator at Jersey City, and perhaps some shops west of the tunnel, but including the double track, ready for the Fall's business, by which our facilities will be largely increased and our current expenses correspondingly decreased.

Q.—When will the Hoosac Tunnel connection be made? A.—My information is not later than August 15; I hardly hope it will be by that time, there has been so much delay in the progress of that work; it ought to have been done long since; but I do not see how it is possible for it to be delayed much longer.

Q.—What will be the precise value of this connection? A.—It must be very large; for Eastern New-England, our line will really be the best; it will be, substantially, for Boston as good as any other, and 65 per cent. of the New-England business of the New-York Central is derived from its New-England trade, I don't see why ours cannot be increased substantially in the same ratio; but there are other connections and improvements which will contribute largely to the traffic and revenue of our company. Until our narrow gauge was completed we were practically limited to our own road in all matters of traffic arising in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania; now, through our narrow gauge, we connect and exchange cars and traffic with all the roads of all the States; hence our coal business has been largely increased, and will continue to increase, and our ability to deliver and receive from local roads will greatly enlarge our local traffic. We have also, within the past few months, purchased one-half interest in the Buffalo Coal and Iron Company, which owns the coal docks at the Harbor of Buffalo, and upon the ship canal extending from the lake up through the centre of that peninsula, giving us access to two additional elevators, and harbor rights and privileges which no other coal line has or can secure. The purchase was made on the most favorable terms, payments to be made either in coal or in coal freights.

Q.—Are there any new developments in regard to the proposed Atlantic and Western Road?

A.—There is nothing new; I regard the question as one simply of time, but not one of very great importance; I have no doubt of the result of the negotiations with regard to that company, but we have in contemplation the extension of one of our branches at a comparatively slight cost, which will secure to us access to a very large district of the South-western country.

Q.—Any other connections or extensions contemplated? A.—None at present, beyond those I have indicated.

Q.—What is your general opinion as to the result of the reorganization? A.—I have no doubts with regard to it unless some contingency beyond that which can be reasonably anticipated intervenes. There is no reason why the plan of reorganization cannot be made a success, except that the company should not be able to comply with all the obligations which it assumes in adopting such a plan.

YESTERDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

PROF. KING'S CAPTIVE BALLOON—A COOL AND SHOWERY AFTERNOON.

Nearly every one who went to Coney Island yesterday by the Manhattan Beach route paid a visit to the immense cylindrical building in which Prof. King is preparing his new captive balloon, hoping to see the monster go up in the air. But every one who had any expectations was disappointed, for the balloon was not yet fully inflated, and the weather was too stormy for an ascension, even if the balloon had been ready. The inflation was begun yesterday through immense pipes, but by dark last evening it was not half full of gas, and it will take nearly all day to-day to fill it. It is in a large wooden building, 200 feet in diameter, and is itself 65 feet in diameter. Scores of little sand-bags, hung conveniently on its sides, prevented the partly inflated balloon from rising higher than the gas it contained warranted. The top of it was about 12 feet from the ground.

Elaborate preparations have been made for balloon ascensions throughout the Summer. A broad balcony surrounds the interior of the building, and a large wing contains a steam engine, the gas-works, and a very large cylinder around which is wound the rope cable, 1,200 feet long, by which the balloon will be confined. The gas will not be exhausted when the balloon is to descend, but the entire apparatus will be pulled down by the steam-engine, the cable winding around the cylinder. The wicker-work car will sustain 10 or 12 persons, and is very comfortable. Prof. King is a veteran aeronaut, and what he does not know about ballooning is hardly worth knowing. In 1876, while the Centennial Exhibition was flourishing in Philadelphia, he made an ascension from the Roman Catholic fountain in the Centennial Grounds, intending, if possible, to make a long westward trip. Thirty thousand persons were present to see him off, and the balloon landed some hours after the start in New-Jersey. This result, however, was owing to the wind, and was not the fault of the operator. The first ascension at Coney Island will probably be made to-morrow.

The large hotels and the beach were much more crowded yesterday than might have been expected on a showery afternoon. There were a few bathers, nearly all men. A number of new little catamaran surf-boats were used yesterday for the first time. They are very light and buoyant, suitable only for persons in bathing-clothes. It was not any cool in the afternoon, but even quite cold enough for Spring overcoats and light wrappings. Although the crowd of visitors was large, it was nothing to the crowd of a fair, hot Sunday, and the day was not what the hotel-keepers would be likely to consider a successful one.

The criminal classes had their own way on the Island yesterday. The game of three-card monte was played openly and without any interference on the beach, between the Brighton Beach Hotel and the Observatory, the dealer being none other than Johnny McDermott, a resident of the Bowery, who for a number of years was an accomplice of Valentine, known as "the chow-chow man," the most expert three-card-monte man in the country. A number of visitors fell victims to McDermott's trickery in the course of the afternoon. A gang of pick-pockets crowded around Daniel Toye, of No. 60 Middaghstreet, Brooklyn, who was watching the revolving-horses and their riders, near Vanderveer's Hotel, and while one of the thieves snatched his gold watch and fled the others prevented Toye from following the thief. M. Z. Imbach, of No. 125 Fifteenth-street, was also robbed of his watch on the beach.

HOW A BURGLAR TRIED TO ESCAPE.

A young peddler named Henry Davis, living at No. 42 East Broadway, by means of a false key opened the door of the room of Mrs. Maria Jacobs, on the third story of No. 55 Eldridge-street, on Friday last. He fastened the door behind him, leaving the key in the lock, and began to look around the room to see what valuables it contained. He took flight at something, however. Tying together some table-covers, he fastened them to the window-sill, and lowered himself to the ground in the rear of the house. His descent was seen by Annie Jacobs, a little girl, who told Patrolman Hughes about it. The latter sought for the burglar, and at length found him crouching under an old bed in the cellar. He was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. He pleaded not guilty, and objected to the publication of his name, but he was committed to await trial.

AN OLD MAN BADLY HURT.

John Powers, aged 65, and Patrick Garland, aged 18, both living at No. 427 East Thirteenth-street, quarreled Saturday night, and Garland struck Powers a heavy blow on the head with a cart-rung, inflicting a terrible wound. Powers yesterday was very low under his injury, and had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital. Garland was locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Charles Bruhl, aged 30, of Fifty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, was thrown from his wagon in Lexington-avenue yesterday and had one of his legs broken.

The body of Patrick Tamplin, the deaf mute, who was drowned in the Hudson River on the 25th inst., was found yesterday off One Hundred and Fifty-third-street.

Nearly all the men arraigned for drunkenness before Justice Ottenburg, at the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, were, according to their own statements, employes of the New-York Elevated Railroad. Several were fined.

John Murphy, aged 29, of No. 187 Eleventh-avenue, was struck by Engine No. 130 of the Hudson River Railroad, at Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-second-street yesterday, and escaped with a broken leg. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

William Wasselman, of No. 309 East Eighteenth-street, was arrested at Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, last night, while in the act of stealing a watch from J. Brooks, of Forty-seventh-street, who was going ashore from the Rockaway boat Columbia.

The surviving members of the Veteran Association of the War of 1812 will dine at the Sturtevant House on the Fourth of July. There are only 22 of the members left. The oldest is David Tozer, 92 years old, and the youngest are James Stewart and Henry Morris, each 80 years old.

Martin Johnson, aged 15, of No. 336 East Thirty-sixth-street, and another lad named William Nagle, of No. 338 East Thirty-sixth-street, each had a loaded pistol yesterday and began to compare them. Nagle's pistol was discharged and the bullet entered Johnson's groin, inflicting a serious wound.

An unknown man, apparently about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, with brown whiskers and mustache, and dressed in dark clothes, while in a convulsion yesterday in East Eleventh-street, fell to the pavement, striking his head against the flagging with such force as to fracture his skull. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The schooner Thomas J. Orcus, Capt. John Kelly, was robbed of $35 worth of clothing at 2 A. M. yesterday, while she was lying at the foot of West Thirtieth-street, North River. Thomas Donneily, an ex-convict, was seen two hours later with some of the stolen clothing upon him, and he was arrested. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was held for trial.

Martin Phalen, of No. 42 Pitt-street, while drunk, ran against William Farley, of No. 51 Pitt-street, on Saturday. Farley remonstrated with him, and Phalen suddenly drew a large clasp-knife from his pocket, and stabbed him in the palm of his hand. Phalen told Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, that he didn't know why he had stabbed Farley. He was committed to await trial for felonious assault.

A lad named Thomas Reilley sat on Pier No. 38 North River on Friday handling a small cartridge pistol. One of the cartridges was exploded, and the bullet struck a boy named John Gleason in the knee-cap, inflicting a painful wound. Gleason was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital, but refused to make a complaint, as the shot had been accidental. Reilley was taken before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. He was asked if he had any parents, and replied plaintively, "No father, no mother, no sister, no brother—nobody." He was sent to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at his own request.

BROOKLYN.

William Westervelt, aged 16, of No. 402 South Fourth-street, was drowned while bathing at the foot of North Sixth-street yesterday morning. His body was recovered.

Joseph Dunigan, a laborer, of No. 27 Luquer-street, was locked up late Saturday night for assaulting his wife, who is in a delicate condition, and was rendered unconscious by his brutality.

The residence of the Rev. Henry Hovey, No. 771 Bushwick-avenue, was entered while the family were in the upper part of the house on Thursday afternoon, and robbed of a quantity of jewelry.

The rooms of August Brand, on the second floor of No. 568 Grand-street, Williamsburg, were entered by thieves with false keys on Saturday night, and clothing, cigars, and coin, in all worth $50, were stolen.

Andrew Rogers, aged 26, went to sleep while sitting on a second-story window-sill at No. 284 North Second-street, Williamsburg, Saturday night, and fell out and fractured his skull on the sidewalk below. He was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Manley Cook, aged 10, of No. 45 Spencer-street, was shot in the hip while on Spencer-street, near Willoughby-avenue, Saturday night. His brother Henry was arrested yesterday, having confessed that he did the shooting, although he claimed that it was accidental.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn branch of the Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation, in Bedford Hall, yesterday afternoon, addresses were made by the Hon. Moses G. Leonard, Ellwood E. Thorne, F. B. Thurber, and H. H. Hadley. The latter advocated the establishment of public-bars for the sale of coffee, cocoa, tea, chocolate, milk, buttermilk, and lemonade, and, in connection with these bars, bowling-alleys, shooting-galleries, billiard-rooms, card-rooms, reading-rooms, and smoking-rooms. The next meeting will be held early in September.

LONG ISLAND.

At Flushing, yesterday, Bishop Loughlin laid the corner-stone of St. Joseph's Chapel, which will be attached to St. Joseph's Academy and cost $40,000.

The body found floating in the East River, near the Astoria Ferry, last Wednesday, was yesterday identified as that of George Double, of No. 516 Hudson-street, New-York City. Double attended the excursion of the Olive Leaf Association on the 19th inst., and fell or jumped overboard from the steamer. Coroner Darren, of Long Island City, will hold an inquest this evening upon the body.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henrietta Schoeder was arrested at the Newark Market Saturday night, charged with passing counterfeit fifty-cent silver pieces. She will be given into the custody of the United States authorities this morning.

Thomas Boylan, a canal junkman, was arrested at Jersey City yesterday, charged with atrociously assaulting his wife, whom he knocked down and beat on the head with an iron pipe. The woman is now lying at the Charity Hospital in a precarious condition. Boylan was committed to await the result of her injuries.

PRISONERS WITH STRANGE DELUSIONS.

A number of peculiar cases of insanity were examined in the City Prison yesterday by City Physician Hardy. One of the patients is John Daly, a muscular commercial traveler, just from Ireland, who insists that he is the King of the British Isles, and that he came to America to be made the sovereign of New-York. Anthon Cable, a German, asserts that he is the Emperor of Prussia, who, in the absence of the Empress, amuses himself by drilling his troops. Annie Harrigan imagines that angels are singing to her. A one-legged German painter named Charles Salesmanler thinks that his enemies are constantly operating upon him with a powerful galvanic battery, and he is continually dancing on his one leg. The last of the company of demented persons is Elizabeth Smith, who was found sitting at the river side at day break, having just arrived from Connecticut. She told Justice Flammer that she had come from Connecticut to go to Heaven, but had lost her way in a strange city.

THE CHAMPION MARKSMAN LOSES AN EYE

From the Oswego Times, June 38.

Yesterday afternoon, at Hall's planing-mill, foot of West Second-street, Capt. J. S. Barton, the champion marksman, met with a painful accident, which resulted in the loss of his right eye. While engaged in taking away blocks from a cross-cut saw a block was caught by the saw and thrown with great force, striking him in the eye. The flesh and bones about the eye were fearfully bruised and the wound bled profusely. Dr. DeWitt was called, and after dressing the wound as well as possible at the planing-mill, had Capt. Barton taken home, and Dr. DeWitt followed him. His condition is somewhat improved this afternoon, and his recovery will be but a matter of time. Dr. DeWitt thinks that he can save the left eye, which, while it was not injured by the blow, is very liable to be affected sympathetically. The cheek-bone is crushed. Capt. Barton has the warmest sympathy of his many friends, as his wonderful skill as a marksman had brought him into prominence. The lost eye was the one that won him, at Creedmoor, the title and badge of the champion military marksman of the United States.

HOW SHE WENT OFF.

From the Boston Transcript.

The Superintendent of one of our cemeteries was called upon not long since by a man who said he wanted to select a lot in which to bury his wife, who had died the day before. The officer started out with him to walk through the grounds, and on the way fell into conversation concerning the deceased. "Was her death sudden?" he asked. "Well, yes, rather," answered the bereaved husband, "that is, at the last. She was ailing like for a good while, but the last week she went off hand over fist."

SUPERIORITY OF THE WOMEN.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Observer, June 28.

A band of colored cotton-choppers, composed of a dozen women and as many men, have been moving from farm to farm and chopping out the cotton by the day in a part of this county. Yesterday nine of the men struck work, threw down their hoes, and swore that the sun was too hot for them, that they would not bear it. The women held on until about 4 o'clock, when they chopped out, and these walked off with their wages. All our traditions are broken up and slipping away from us. Poor frail women have to carry the rows, while the sturdy sex relaxes into indolence and the shade.

DR. HULL'S EXONERATION.

A LETTER FROM THE POLICE, CORONER, AND ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY ROLLINS.

D. Alcott Purdy, the ex-convict, who obtained some little notoriety a few days ago because of his effort to testify against Dr. Hull, left this City for Philadelphia as soon as he discovered that he was likely to get into trouble. John D. Townsend, the counsel for Dr. Hull, vainly endeavored on Saturday to find out the whereabouts of Purdy. The various persons representing the prosecution during the investigation before the Coroner have joined in signing the following letter:

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1879.

Dr. Alonzo G. Hull:

DEAR SIR: In consequence of the persistent efforts of a certain portion of the press to give importance to a statement made by one D. Alcott Purdy during the late investigation concerning the murder of Mrs. Hull, to the effect that he had an interview with you in the Reservoir Park, preceding the death of your wife, which tended to connect you with the cause of her death, we, who have had such investigation in charge, deem it but just to you to say that we placed no faith in such statement and accepted it only as we did all other communications and suggestions made to us at that time. He was known to be an ex-convict, and his story was not of a character that suggested probability. There is nothing whatever in the history of this crime that suggests the slightest imputation against you, and we authorize you to make such use of this statement as you may desire.

GEORGE W. WALLING,
Superintendent of Police.
HENRY WOLTMAN, Coroner.
DANIEL G. ROLLINS,
Assistant District Attorney.
ALEXANDER S. WILLIAMS,
Captain Twenty-ninth Precinct Police.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Wirt Dexter, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

Henry G. Parker, of Boston, is at the Windsor Hotel.

S. H. Kauffmann, of Washington, is at the Everett House.

Capt. W. K. Mayo, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship Germanic, is at the New-York Hotel.

William D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, Conn., is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, is at the Hoffman House.

GENEVIEVE WARD.

Messrs. Ricker & Son: BOOTH'S THEATRE.

I have given a fair trial to your "FACE POWDER," and am pleased to add my testimony as to its excellence.

Yours truly, GENEVIEVE WARD.

Sold by druggists only.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Germanic, from Liverpool—Edward E. Allen, Mrs. S. W. Allerton, Misses L. and V. Allerton, Master S. E. Allerton, Miss H. D. Abbott, J. M. Brown, D. E. Baudman, Joseph Beckel, P. H. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Seadler, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bishop, Miss Burrill, F. Belmont, Joseph Cren, J. H. Chanlin, Mrs. J. F. Cahill, Master and Miss Cahill, C. B. Carey, H. M. Cummings, Mr. Crawford, E. H. Duggan, J. K. Davies, Dr. Howard F. Damon, H. R. Daniels, Ludwig Dreyfuss, J. and H. Elsas, John H. Evans, James P. Farr